Baldwin County History Files

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

Compiled and collected by historians of the Division through the years,
more recently Fred Alms, Charles "Chuck" Lay

2016

Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections
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319 East Laurel Ave
Foley, AL 36535

History of the 31st Infantry Division

"Dixie"

Web sites relating to the "Dixie Division"

- 31st Infantry Division site by Jim West

- World War II Diary of Robert T. Webber a web site by Paul Webber dedicated to the war diary of his father, a Veteran of the 124th Infantry.

All information was provided by Ms. Marion Hess, Former President of the 124th Infantry Regiment Association, for which we are very grateful.

Click here to read personal stories from the 31st Infantry Division

The 31st "Dixie" Division has seen a lot of action. Some of the Regiments that comprise the Dixie Division date back to 1798. The 155th Infantry Regiment, formed in Mississippi, is the 7th oldest Regiment in the US Army. The 155th Regiment fought in World War I while assigned to the 39th Infantry Division. The 167th Infantry Regiment was formed in Alabama as the 4th Alabama Infantry in 1836. They saw action in World War I while assigned to the 42nd "Rainbow" Division. The third regiment of the Dixie division was the 124th Regiment formed in 1887 in Florida. When the Dixie Division was sent to France during World War I, it was sent as a replacement division and never saw combat as a division. Instead the regiments were sent to augment existing divisions and distinguished themselves in battle.

After returning to the United States, the Dixie Division was demobilized in 1919. In 1923, the division was reorganized as a National Guard Division drawing its personnel from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. Because almost all of the men who comprised the division came from the deep south, "Dixie" was a natural nickname.

On November 25, 1940 the Dixie Division was activated into Federal service and assigned to Camp Blanding FL. Over the next three years, the men of the Dixie Division would participate in numerous training exercises and served as a training cadre for other units bound for duty overseas. In late 1943, the Division was activated and prepared to move out themselves to enter the war. In January, 1944, the Dixie Division boarded transport ships at Hampton Roads VA and shipped out. Their destination was the Pacific Theater of Operations.

After a brief training stop in Oro Bay, New Guinea, the Dixie Division was sent into action. The 124th Regiment assisted the 32nd Division in the vicinity of the Driniumor River, New Guinea while the 155th and 167th were sent in on the Wakde-Sarmi camaign. During the course of these battles, the Regiments of the Dixie Division killed over 4,000 Japanese soldiers, wiping out 2 entire Regiments and broke the back of the Japanese 18th Army

In September of 1944, the 31st Division consolidated and invaded the island of Morotai, Southeast of the Phillipine islands. Over the next seven months, the 31st Division fought on Morotai, killing the Japanese defenders 2 or 3 at a time. The difficult fighting only further prepared the men of the Dixie Division for their next mission. The invasion of the island of Mindanao, the souternmost island in the Phillipines.

The 31st Division stored ashore at Mindanao, meeting very little resistance. As the Division pushed north, with the 124th Regiment on point, they met stiff resistance from the head-high cognon grass. While they struggled to continue the advance, the Japanese took the advantage and opened fire on the Americans. For six hours, the battle raged only to be conluded when the Americans had completely routed the Japanese forces. As they neared the Maramag Airtsrip Number 1, the Americans encountered stiff resistance from Japanese forces who had dug in under the roots of trees. For the next 7 days, all 3 battalions of the 124th fought to eliminate the fanatical resistance.

Sortly after the Japanese were driven from the woods, the 155th Regiment took point. After meeting light resistance, they came upon a group of Japanese soldiers sunning themselves next to a stream. The lead company opened fire and killed 96 of the soldiers catching them completely off-guard. No other Japanese came to their aid because the American rifle fire was drowned out by the roaring stream.

After securing Mindanao, the American forces continued on to liberate the rest of the Philippine islands. The men of the Dixie Division had fought in places where the only resupply available was by air drop. Yet they continued to fight and defeated an enemy that was greater in numbers and had more time to prepare for the battles. In December, 1945, the Dixie Division returned home and was deactivated on December 21, 1945 at Camp Stoneman, CA and returned to National Guard duty.

When hostilities broke out in the Korean peninsula and American soldiers were sent to fight, the Army realized they needed a training cadre of men who were experienced and could train its new soldier properly. On January 16, 1951, the Dixie Division was activated to fulfill that mission. Over the next 2 years, the Dixie Division conducted training missions for units slated for deployment to Korea. Many men who served in the Division were sent to Korea as replacements as the need for veteran soldiers increased. In the fall of 1953, the Dixie Division was ordered to prepare for deployment to Korea and the 200th Infantry Regiment was added to its ranks. The cease fire was signed before they could deploy however, and the 31st Division was deactivated and returned to National Guard status in late 1954.

Throughout its history, 1,709 Dixie Division veterans became casualties. 404 of them gave their lives. 4 men earned the Distinguished Service Medal, 177 earned the Silver Star, and 965 earned the Bronze Star. Four units of the Dixie Division have been awarded the Presidential UNit Citations; the 2nd BN 124th Regiment, 2nd BN Medical Detachment 124th Regiment, 3rd BN 124th Regiment, and the 106th Engineer Combat BN.

Today the proud tradition of the Dixie Division is carried on by the men and women of the Mississippi Army National Guard the Alabama Army National Guard and the Florida Army National Guard. The unit designations are different now, but they all still serve with pride knowing they decend from the Dixie Division

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31ST INFANTRY DIVISION

World War I

Activated: October 1917 (National Guard Division from Alabama, Florida and Georgia). *Overseas:* September 1918. Upon arrival in France the 31st was designated as a replacement division. The personnel of most of the units were withdrawn and sent to other organizations. *Commanders:* Maj. Gen. F. J. Kernan (25 August 1917), Brig. Gen. J. L. Hayden (18 September 1917), Maj. Gen. F. H. French (15 March 1918), Brig. Gen. W. A. Harris (28 September 1918). *Returned to U. S.:* December 1918.

World War II

Activated: 25 November 1940 (National Guard Division from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi). *Overseas:* 12 March 1944. *Campaigns:* New Guinea, Southern Philippines. *Distinguished Unit Citations:* 1. *Awards:* MH-1 ; DSC-7 ; DSM-3 ; SS-178; LM-11; DFC-1 ; SM-73 ; BSM-948 ; AM-77. *Commanders:* Maj. Gen. John C. Persons (25 November 1940-September 1944),

Maj. Gen. Clarence A. Martin (September 1944 to inactivation). *Returned to U. S.:* 12 December 1945. *Inactivated:* 21 December 1945. (See National Guard.)

Combat Chronicle

The 31st Infantry Division arrived in Oro Bay, New Guinea, 24 April 1944, and engaged in amphibious training prior to entering combat. Alerted on 25 June 1944 for movement to Aitape, the 124th RCT left Oro Bay and landed at Aitape, New Guinea, 3-6 July 1944. The combat team moved up to advanced positions and took part in the general offensive launched 13 July, running into bloody fighting along the Drinumor River. Meanwhile, the remainder of the Division relieved the 6th Infantry Division in the Sarmi-Wakde Island area, 18 July 1944, built bridges, roads, and docks, patrolled the area, and engaged small units of the enemy, trying not to provoke a large scale counterattack by the enemy. Over 1,000 Japanese were destroyed in these actions. In mid-August the Division began to stage for the Morotai operation, leaving Aitape and Maffin Bay, 11 September 1944. The Division made an assault landing on Morotai, 15 September 1944, meeting only light opposition. During the occupation of Morotai, elements of the Division seized Mapia, 15-17 September, and waded ashore on the Asia islands, 19-20 September, only to find the Japanese had already evacuated. Other elements reverted to Sansapor, where they maintained and operated the base. On 22 April 1945, the Division landed on Mindanao to take part in the liberation of the Philippines. Moving up the Sayre Highway and driving down the Kibawe-Talomo trail, fighting in knee-deep mud and through torrential rains, the 31st forced the enemy to withdraw into the interior and blocked off other Japanese in the Davao area. With the end of hostilities on 15 August 1945, the 31st accomplished the surrender of all Japanese forces remaining in Mindanao.

General

Nickname: Dixie Division. *Slogan:* It shall be done. *Shoulder patch:* A white disk on which is a red circle, within which are two red D's, back to back. *Publications: 31st Infantry Division in the Pacific;* by unit memhers; Army & Navy Publishing Co., Baton Rouge 1, La.; 1947.

[Nota Bene: These combat chronicles, current as of October 1948, are reproduced from The Army Almanac: A Book of Facts Concerning the Army of the United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1950, pp. 510-592.]

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Last updated 3 October 2003

AITAPE

By Marion Hess, 8-6-96

Peering over the rails of their ships, the men of the the 124th Infantry Regiment, 31st Division, embarked for overeas duty in January 1944 from Hampton Roads, Va., outfitted in their winter uniforms. All aboard were sure that their destination was Europe to join the buildup for D-Day landings. Sixty-five days later they assembled, sweating, at Oro Bay, New Guinea, in the tropical heat of the Southwest Pacific.

During the voyage indoctrination was given in the perils of the jungle. The Japanese soldier was described to the raw American troops as an intrepid jungle fighter. Two months after arrival, the 124th RCT, 31st Infantry Division, combat loaded, was ordered to Aitape, New Guinea attached to the 32nd Division to join them in combat on the Driniumor River, one of the great, yet little known campaigns of World War II.

Their baptism of fire is described in an extract from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Daily Summary #871, dated 9/10 August, 1944. "The 124th Infantry's counter envelopment which by rapid expansion of its driving east to Afua...is possibly unparalleled in the history of military maneuver over this type of terrain."

To chronicle their initial introduction into jungle warfare, it is necessary to know what transpired in the months preceding their assignment to Aitape. American and Australian forces had retaken much of the New Guinea territory held by the Japanese 18th Army, commanded by Japanese Lt. Gen. Hatazo Adachi. The allies were leap-frogging up the coast ever closer in support of MacArthur's promise to return to the Philippines. Two critical areas remained in Japanese hands: Wewak-Hansa Bay and Hollandia-Aitape. Assuming that the Allies next target would be Wewak, the Japanese 18th Army's 20th, 41st, and 51st Divisions (totalling approximately 50,000 men) were concentrated there, leaving Hollandia only lightly defended.

On April 22, 1944, elements of the U.S. Sixth Army, commanded by Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, attacked Hollandia isolating Adachi's troops in Wewak. Capture of its three airfields was achieved with few casualties to the invading U.S. 41st and 24th Divisions.

That same day, the 1st Battalion, 163rd RCT, 41st Div., and the 127th RCT, 32nd Div. (Task Force PERSECUTION) landed at Aitape and secured the Tadji airdrome. Aitape, 120 miles east of Hollandia and 90 miles west of Wewak, lies between the ocean on the north and the Torricelli Mountains, 10 miles to the south. The airfields were necessary to provide air cover and supplies to Hollandia and would serve as an eastern defense sector.

Early in May the remainder of 32nd Division closed at Aitape and assumed the defense of the area. A Main Line of Resistance (MLR) was established around the Tadji airfields. Vigorous patrolling was initiated when intelligence reports indicated that the Japanese 20th and 41st Divisions were advancing towards Aitape intent on retaking their Hollandia base.

In response to this, an Outpost Line of Resistance (OPLR) was established along the Driniunor 10 miles east of Aitape. Between the MLR and the OPLR were only , the Nigia and River X, streams, swamps and dense jungle. Motor transport was possible only along the beach. It was hot. The air was fetid and it rained every day keeping the terrain a treacherous quagmire.

By the latter part of June, the Japanese had established a strong counter reconnaissance screen east of the Driniumor River which U.S. patrols could not pierce. The jungle was too dense making even air reconnaissance useless. General Adachi had moved his army plus their mortars, machine guns, light artillery and supplies 80 to 100 miles over jungle terrain in about 30 days, almost entirely on foot and at night.

Captured documents and intelligence reports indicated that Adachi planed to attack and breach the Drinumor River Line 3,000 yards inland on July 10 and attack to envelop the right flank.

General Kreuger requested reinforcements for the OPLR. The 112th Cavalry RCT, the 43rd Division and the 124th RCT were made available. Of these, only the 124th had no combat experience. The 112th Cavalry RCT joined the three battalions already on the river taking a position on the right flank. The 124th RCT would be held in reserve. The 43rd Division would arrive some weeks later.

Patrols in early July detected an increase in enemy activity with all signs pointing to an imminent attack 3,000 yards from the mouth of the Driniumor River and a possible attack to envelop the right flank. Even though the Japanese attacks were expected and his subordinate commanders wanted to dig in and wait out the attack, General Krueger, frustrated by conflicting intelligence, ordered a reconnaissance in force from each end of the line to flush out Adachi's forces. At midnight that same day, three battalions of Japanese (approximately 20,000 soldiers) came screaming out of the jungle crossing the river. The first and second waves were cut to pieces by withering artillery fire, concentrated mortar and automatic weapon fire and barbed wire emplacements. With the U.S. troops out of ammunition, the third wave, reached the west bank of the Driniumor River relatively intact and passed through gaps in the now thinly defended river line. The ferocity of the assualt had caused the river to be dammed in places by more than 3,000 Japanese dead.

The covering force, out-numbered 10-to-1, fell back and a breach of 1,200 yards was created in the defense line. A second attack the next day widened the breach to 2,000 yards. Brig. Gen. Clarence Martin, commanding the Driniumor River covering force, with no reserves to call on, ordered the 127th and 128th Infantry units to withdraw and regroup at River X and Koronal Creek. Hampered by terrain, rain, and lack of communications , the withdrawal was not completed until July 13. Maj. Gen. William Gill, Commander, 32nd Division, replacing a tired General Martin, assumed command of the Persecution Covering Force. General Gill, critical of 6th Army Headquarter's ignoring the warnings of the impending Japanese attack, reorganized his line. He ordered the 112th Cavalry and 3rd Battalion, with 127th Infantry to anchor the southern end of the line designating them BALDY FORCE. The untested 1st and 3rd Battalions, 124th Inf., and veteran 1st Battalion, 128th Inf. were ordered to counter attack to regain the river line. Four battalions of field artillery would provide supporting fire from the beach.

On July 13, under cover of darkness, the units moved out. From Anamo Village, the 124th, in parallel columns attacked south and the 128th attacked east. BALDY FORCE attacked east from River X. Advancing against strong resistence behind curtains of artillery fire, they dug in at night, ordered not to leave their foxholes and shoot anything that moved. The Driniumor River line was reestablished on July 15. The Japanese forces that achieved the break through were now trapped between the Nigia and the Driniumor Rivers.

Two battalions of the 127th Inf., 32nd Div., reinforced the river line and a broad sweep by all units resulted in good results. The enemy made efforts to escape back across the river. Most of them were killed and by now the terrain along the Driniumor River was an olfactory horror due to the several thousand Japanese dead in the area. The covering force engaged in fierce firefights taking many casualties but by July 21, the sweep of the area was completed although an estimated 300-500 enemy

troops remained with infiltration's and skirmishes still occurred.

Intelligence indicated that Adachi was attempting to adhere to his original plan to take Tadji and was regrouping his 41st Division across the river. Elements of his 20th Division continued to try to turn the south flank held by the now pinned down BALDY FORCE. Japanese soldiers dressed in American uniforms from captured depots, added to the confusion. One cavalryman said later, "Unless you looked them in the face, you didn't know whether they were enemy or not.

As of July 2 [confirm date], reports indicated that elements of the Japanese 41st and 20th Divisions concentrating south and west of Afua. Both units were understrength, disorganized and lacked supplies but were still ready to fight.

By now plans were made for the Americans to attack the remaining enemy east of the Driniumor River, cut off the forces harassing the south flank and eliminate organized Japanese resistance. This task was assigned to the 124th RCT, the unit General Krueger had initially rejected because of their lack of experience. There were designated TED FORCE under the command of Col. Edward M. Starr and included 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions, 124th RCT with the 2nd Battalion, 168th RCT, 43rd Division.

TED FORCE code names were BUTCH (124th), FOWLER (2/124), PAPPY (3/124), and LEWIS (2/169). Also attached were the 149th Field Artillery and the 106th Medical Battalion. They were ordered to move out on July 31 and clear the area east of the Driniumor River of the remaining Japanese 18th Army. These troops, new to combat 15 days before, had gained confidence Ø' would pay dividends in lives saved and enemy killed in the near future. Their daily interaction with the 32nd Division combat veterans had served as training to dispel the superman theory of the Japanese jungle fighter.

In terrain called indescribable, area between the Driniumor River to Niumen Creek was approximately two and one half miles wide and six miles long, bound by the ocean on the north and the mountains to the south. There were no vantage points; no observation except that cut into the bush; no fields of fire more than three to five yards wide except that cut by machete and no natural routes of communication..

Niumen Creek was the only source of water and its tributaries covered the jungle floor adding to soggy footing. Daily rains, adding to the humidity, kept the troops constantly wet and tired requiring halts every 20 minutes of march. Communications were relayed through artillery spotter planes when dampness rendered the radios useless. Re-supply to the American ground forces could only be accomplished by airdrops from C-47's. Fighting the terrain was almost on par with fighting the enemy. This was the battlefield into which TED FORCE advanced at 0800 July 31, 1994.

2nd, 1st, and 3rd Battalions, in that order, echeloned from north to south along the river line with their left flank on the coast and their right flank 3,500 yards inland. They were ordered to advance to Niumen Creek, then with four battalions abreast, turn 90 degrees south to the Afua Trail and the Torricelli foothills. East of Afua, they would swing 90 degrees west back to the Driniumor River enveloping the Japanese 18th Army forcing the remnants into the mountains.

Using trails made by the Japanese on their march from Wewak, FOWLER, PAPPY, and LEWIS, reached Niumen Creek with light opposition. BUTCH, moving through swamps, was strongly opposed. C Company was ambushed by an enemy platoon using Nambu light machine guns delaying their arrival at the creek until the following day. Radio problems arose the first day out when he could not reach regimental headquarters less then two miles away. TED FORCE utilized the second day to consolidate position, clear stray Japanese and prepare for the next attack.

The advance continued southwest on August 3rd with PAPPY on the lest and LEWIS on the right. Within an hour both were heavily engaged by sniper fire resulting in heavy casualties. Japanese smokeless powder made it difficult to locate the snipers. When queried as to the hold-up, PAPPY answered back, "I'll be damned if I know; we haven't seen over five Japs but the bullets are coming in every direction."

PAPPY and LEWIS gained only 150 yards in the jungle that day. BUTCH turned south and, meeting little resistance, gained 1,000 yards to the west of LEWIS. Casualties brought into the regimental aid station were transported back to the Driniumor by a platoon of FOWLER's battalion. This was the last litter train to leave the regiment until seven days later. Henceforth, the dead would be buried and the wounded carried by the troops.

PAPPY and LEWIS, unable to advance, dropped back approximately 100 yards. The 149th Field Artillery was registered in and during the night fired on the entire front with good results.

A much needed ration and ammunition drop arrived the next morning, August 4th. Retrieving airdrops would prove to be a problem throughout the entire maneuver since the enemy was hungry too and fought the Americans for the smashed and scattered supplies. When the advance continued on Aug. 4. BUTCH, on the right, was ordered to advance to the Afua Trail, bypassing the enemy if necessary, to set up a roadblock to close off the their escape route. The terrain was so dense their rate of advance was estimated to be 100 yards an hour. Cutting through each yard, the lead platoon changed every hour and squads changed at 15 minutes intervals.

PAPPY and LEWIS moved out encountering scattered enemy fire, attesting to the efficiency of the previous night's artillery fire. FOWLER's 2nd battalion captured three Japanese soldiers who expressed surprise that Americans were so deep into the jungle. Documents taken from them, including code books and the overall plans for the 18th Army's maneuvers, were sent back to headquarters. Twelve 75mm artillery piece were destroyed and skirmishes continued along the march. Casualties were mounting but by Aug. 5 both PAPPY and LEWIS were on the Afua Trail with LEWIS behind and to their left.

BUTCH finally reached the trail and established the trailblock perimeter providing some security on the right flank. General Adachi, learning of TED FORCE on Aug. 3, ordered his army to retreat southeast into the mountains. Remnants of his 237th Infantry and 8th Independent Engineers were positioned to his rear at the junction of Afua Trail and Niumen Creek.

On August 5th, PAPPY encountered an estimated company-strenght emplacement on a 1,000 foot hill overlooking the trail. 3rd Battalion was in a terrain pocket with towering hills on both flanks. Unable to dislodge the enemy with mortar fire, PAPPY was ordered to withdrawal 100 yards and set up a perimeter.

At 0300, the perimeter was attacked from all sides by an estimated two companies of Japanese desperate to keep their supplies lines open. Casualties mounted as wave after wave of suicidal troops attacked. By morning, the entire perimeter was under machine gun fire from surrounding hills. LEWIS, ordered south on PAPPY's left flank, become disoriented in the dense jungle. Regimental Headquarters and the Anti-Tank Company closed on PAPPY's rear position and established a perimeter which enabled him to withdrawal another 100 yards to allow artillery and mortars to dislodge the enemy. Japanese 75mm mountain guns had been moved into position and placed direct fire from the front and both flanks on PAPPY and FOWLER. Sniper fire in the rear made any movement along the creek almost impossible. The Japanese now controlled the commanding terrain and had complete freedom of maneuver.

The Japanese fought the battalion's rear guard throughout the move in the most difficult terrain encountered so far and it was after dark when the battalion closed into the perimeter.

From this point on progress would be slow due to the number of litters being carried. In this, the bloodiest fight so far, 3rd Battalion had killed over 200 Japanese and sustained casualties of 10 killed and 24 wounded.

The artillery barrage had enabled FOWLER to move around the right flank forcing the holding force to withdraw to the south leaving 425 dead and large amounts of weapons. PAPPY followed FOWLER to the west. With the exception of one rifle company, his entire battalion and the Anti-Tank Company (equipped as infantry) was immobilized carrying litter cases. Each litter required 10 men to manipulate it over the razor back ridges saturated by continuous rain. Rain had also prevented air-drops for three days. Improvised litters were fashioned from ponchos and saplings. Lack of food and sleep added to the men's fatigue.

By nightfall, PAPPY and FOWLER were in perimeter. LEWIS was still trying to find his way south through the jungle and BUTCH, maintaining the trailblock, had begun to encounter enemy columns move south and east. With three battalions on the Afua Trail, it was now possible to make the second turn back to the Driniumor River. FOWLER met scattered resistance over rough terrain with PAPPY and the Command Post following slowly due to little cases. LEWIS had also turned west and met heavy opposition which held out all day. He too, was carrying many litters. At the end of the day, the three 124th RCT battalions were abreast with LEWIS one day's march to the rear.

For the Americans the next morning started out badly. In BUTCH's area at dawn, as his men were getting out of their foxholes, friendly artillery fire killed four and wounded 35 men. It was fired by an artillery battalion of the 32nd Division. An artillery spotter had mistaken them for enemy troops. His litter cases were ordered to the command post to join PAPPY's await native litter trains on their way from Afua. In addition to the wounded, dysentery, malaria and dengue fever were taking a toll.

At 1600 the native train arrived, bringing much needed rations, and relieved the regiment of the litter patients who were by now in great pain. Wounds that would have normally required little or no hospitalization were now infected and festering.

With the wounded on their way to an aid station, the three battalions joined BALDY FORCE at the river completing the pincer. This last march was not without incident. BUTCH and FOWLER had met and destroyed numerous Japanese parties and overrun three Japanese hospitals. The enemy wounded had been left with a rifle or grenade and committed "honorable death", killing themselves. LEWIS, still about 1,000 yards to the rear, advanced slowly through the terrain with 14 litter cases. He buried several on the way.

TED FORCE reach the Driniumor River on August 10th. The men, fully clothed, had their first bath in 10 days. When LEWIS arrived, they began the five mile march along the river back to their starting point. They arrived at the beach in rotting uniforms, with hair to their shoulders, feet, cracked and bleeding from jungle rot. So tired, they had to push and pull each other into the waiting trucks. Questions put to the exhausted soldiers were answered with "thousand yard stares".

Though inexeperienced in jungle warfare, their record was enviable. Suffering 380 casualties, they had killed an estimated 1800 [what about the 3,000 dead in the river??] of the enemy and forced the remainder of the Japanese 18th Army into the mountains or back to Wewak. Adachi surrendured to Maj. Gen. H.C.H. Robertson, Australian Sixth Army Division on September 13, 1994. Later in May , 1945,

Adachi commited Hari Kiri.

Morale was high when the troops of the 124th were transported back to Tadji for a much deserved rest, though for some the task remained unfinished. They had to retrace their steps in jungle to bring back their fallen comrades back for proper funerals.

The leadership of Lt. Col. George D. Williams (PAPPY) earned him the Distinguished Service Star. His 3rd Battalion was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation. Numerous Silver and Bronse Stars were awarded for valor.

A rested and tested 124th Infantry Regiment rejoined the 31st Infantry "DIXIE" Division. Thirty days later, the 31st Division landed and captured the island of Morotai, NEI, the last stepping stone in MacArthur's march to the Philippines. Their final campaign of World War II was the invasion of Mindanao, the largest of the Philippine islands, where the 2nd Battalion, 124th RCT, and the 106th Medical Detachment, 124th Infantry, were awarded Battle Honors.

At the beginning of this account, Aitape was described as a great, yet little known campaign. The following observations may provide some additional historical perspective.

In the intervening years since the end of World War II, the New Guinea campaign has largely been overshadowed with little written about the campaign as a whole. Usually the accounts focus on MacArthur's island-hopping tactics, bypassing the Japanense troops with little American blood shed and easy victories. It is true the some landings were made unopposed and terrirtory secured quickly at little initial cost, but that is not the whole story.

MacArthur was inclined to declare campaigns over prematurely and describe the ensuing bloody battles as "mopping up" actions. In competition with Navy Admiral Chester Nimitz for overall command in the Pacific, the favorable results reported by New Guinea communiques, compared to those of Saipan and Tawara, added to the debate as to who was the more competent commander. At Southwest Pacific Headquarters, public relations was of paramount importance.

In reality, some of the New Guinea battles, such as Aitape, had hardly begun. American losses at Aitape totaled 400 men billed, 2250 wounded, and 10 missing. Added to that, the Australian losses at Aitape-Hollandia through the end of the war, 451 killed, 1163 wounded, and three missing, and Aitape becomes one of the costliest campaigns of the Pacific war.

The communiques generated under MacArthur's public relations rules did not permit the full story of his troops to be told. If it had been, perhaps their deeds would have had a just place in history, and be recognized today for fighting some fo the bloodiest battles of the Pacific war under conditions considered as the most difficult of the war.

Sources:

New Guinea Campaign by Nathan Prefer

Defending the Driniumor by Edward J. Drea

124th Infantry Unit Journals

Driniumor River Campaign, Logan Narrative, Florida Department of Military Affairs

United States Army, 1940-1945

31st Infantry Division

Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard

Typical Organization (1941)

- 61st Infantry Brigade HHC
  - 155th Infantry Regiment
  - 156th Infantry Regiment (until 14 Jul 42)
- 62d Infantry Brigade HHC
  - 124th Infantry Regiment (replaced by 154th on 15 Dec 41)
  - 167th Infantry Regiment
- 56th Field Artillery Brigade HHB
  - 114th Field Artillery Regiment [155-mm]
  - 116th Field Artillery Regiment [75-mm]
  - 117th Field Artillery Regiment [75-mm]
- Headquarters, 31st Division
- Hqs and Hqs Det
- Med Det
- Headquarters Company
- 31st Military Police Company
- 31st Signal Company
- 106th Ordnance Company
- 106th Engineers (Combat)
- 106th Medical Regiment
- 106th Quartermaster Regiment

Typical Organization (1944/1945)

- 124th Infantry Regiment
- 155th Infantry Regiment
- 167th Infantry Regiment
- HHB Division Artillery
  - 114th Field Artillery Battalion [155-mm]
  - 116st Field Artillery Battalion [105-mm]
  - 117th Field Artillery Battalion [105-mm]
  - 149th Field Artillery Battalion [105-mm]
- 31st Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized
- 106th Engineer Combat Battalion
- 106th Medical Battalion

[Nota Bene: These combat chronicles, current as of October 1948, are reproduced from The Army Almanac: A Book of Facts Concerning the Army of the United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1950, pp. 510-592.]

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Fort Barrancas (1839) is a United States military fort located physically within Naval Air Station Pensacola, Pensacola, Florida, which was developed later around it.

The hill-top fort, connected to a sea level water battery,[5] overlooks Pensacola Bay.[6] From 1839–1844, the historic Spanish fort was reconstructed, expanded in brick and now called "Fort Barrancas".

From 1941-1947, Fort Barrancas is used by the U.S. Army as a signal station and small arms range.

Due to changing requirements, the U.S. Army deactivated Fort Barrancas on April 15, 1947 following World War II. In 1960, it was designated National Historic Landmark (NHL) and was transferred to the control and administration of the National Park Service in 1971. After extensive restoration during 1971-1980, Fort Barrancas was opened to the public (

Album of "Photographs, Barrancas Troops Hike to Foley, Alabama, 1913" are U. S. Army troops from Brrancas encampment in Foley in1913. *The Church in the background is believed to be Foley's First Methodist Church.*

Photographs

BARRANCAS TROOPS
HIKE TO FOLEY, ALABAMA.
1913

PHOTOS BY McMAHON.




U.S. TROOPS LEAVING FOLEY, ALA.
FOR THE DAYS HIKE


U.S. SOLDIERS. FOLEY. ALA


BETWEEN.
HIKES.
FOLEY. ALA




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BARRANSAS. TROOPS
FOLEY ALA


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BARRANCAS TROOPS
6 MESS CALL - FOLEY, ALA









Baldwin County History Files

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

Section one
Memoirs

LAST FULL MEASURE
by
Thomas Deas,M.D.

Hugh Summerfield wasn't quite 19 years old. He was a blonde,baby faced lad of about 5ft.9in. from West Virginia. He stood erect in the formation of soldiers in the Company street, 1st Battalion area. he was wearing his glasses at the time and they looked out of place on him. I remember the words, to some extent, for he was being awarded the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. I can still hear the Officer reading the citation:

> General orders Number 00-APO 31-00 February 1945 by the direction of the President, under the provision of the Act of Congress, approved 9 July,1918, a Silver Star is awarded by the Commanding General, 31st Infantry Division to the following named Enlisted Man, PFC Hugh Summerfield (SN) ,Medical Department of the United States Army. For gallantry in action on the Driniumor River, near Aitape, British New Guinea, on (date-1944) …

During this action he was severely wounded and without regard for his own safety had saved several of his comrades before being evacuated to a hospital. Just as soon as he was released from the Evac Hospital he finagled his way back to his beloved 1st Battalion of the 124th Infantry Regiment. At the time, we were on Morotai Island and were in the process of staging for the Philippines invasion.

We arrived at Cotabato, Mindanao on 23 April and debarked under peaceful conditions as the 24th Division had landed here a couple of weeks before and headed due East to Davao on the East coast. We were given the assignment to move by land and by boat to Fort Pikit and Kabacan. We reached there about 27 April,1945. Then we headed North up the Sayre Highway, a wide dirt trail through fields of grass 6-7 ft. high and at times through swamps where the road was just two planks about 18 inches for wheels to ride on. Most of the bridges were blown. We passed through dense wooded areas past grass and bamboo huts made by those who lived there or the Japanese.

One river was about 4 feet deep and 50 yards across. We had to build a makeshift bridge to get our 6-7 jeeps across. Our objective was the Kibawe Air Strip where the road to off east to davao. As we passed it on may 6, we had been fighting up the road for nearly 50 miles. That is where we met a large force of well dug in enemy on each side of the road. We fought tooth and toenail and lost many good men to death and wounds.

1st Battalion was stopped and so was 2nd Battalion on the other side of the road. Many were wounded. The Japs would let us advance so far and then come out of their holes and shoot from behind. Their holes were not over 2 ½ feet wide and were 5-7 feet deep with connecting tunnels. It was a devious situation.

The medics spent most of the day trying to get to the wounded and bring them back, an almost miraculous task. PFC Hugh Summerfield worked tirelessly and seemed to have a charmed life as he brought back man after man till dark. Then he was sure that another one of his comrades was alive and in a certain place. Against all warning by his C.O.,PFC Summerfield crawled back out to get his comrade. He didn't come back that night and the next morning our troops advanced again. They found Summerfield lying over a comrade. Both were dead.

The letter to his mother that I wrote was almost as bad as being wounded. I told of his heroism and dedication to his comrades. I sent the Silver Star with an Oak Leaf Cluster and a Purple Heart with an Oak Leaf Cluster—but that letter also contained the love and admiration of the Company of the 1st battalion to which he was attached.

PFC Hugh Summerfield, a man before he was old enough and a Hero before all of his friends and comrades.

****

Dr.Thomas Deas,M.D. was the Regimental Surgeon in command of the 124th Medical Detachment, 31st Division.

Return to 31st Infantry Division Stories

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Decatur,GA 30033
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CHICAGO STREETFIGHTER

By

Marion Hess

After 50 years, the jungle has reclaimed jurisdiction of the battle site. But for the soldiers who fought there, the area will forever be known as Colgan Woods. In a patch of rain forest in the central area of Mindanao, P.I., Catholic Chaplain (Capt.) Aquinas T. Colgan, beloved by the men of the 124th Infantry Regiment, 31st (Dixie) Division, sacrificed his life in a heroic attempt to save the life of a wounded medic during a six day battle against fanatical Japanese resistance.

Father Colgan's exploits are the story of a man who served God and his men in the most difficult of wartime conditions, yet who brought a sense of humanity to a very savage world.

Standing only five feet, eight inches tall, Father Colgan appeared small in stature in his wire-rim glasses and steel helmet. Yet through his actions and example, he became larger than life to all who met him.

Born in Chicago's tough south side, Father Colgan spent the first five years after his ordination into the Carmelite Order in 1936 teaching Spanish and English at Mt. Carmel High School. Endowed with street-smart wit and humor, he displayed a spiritual magic as he worked with the oppressed, poor and friendless Mexican workers. A licensed pilot, he used his skills to teach pre-flight to young men at a local aeronautical school.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor in December, 1941, Father Colgan immediately applied for permission to enter the service. Two of his three brothers would also serve, one in the Marine Corp and the other in the Army with Merril's Marauders in Burma.

His superior, the Reverend Ambrose Casey, O. Carm., later said that, "Never have I seen any man wish for anything in his life as much as Father Aquinas wished to be commissioned a chaplain in the

United States Army!"

It was his charm and ability to poke fun at life that would endear him to the rugged Southerners of the "Dixie" Division who would become his new flock. But Father Colgan had a serious side he did not often show. He once told a fellow seminarian, "Every man is a thought of God and had his particular destiny to fill." Father Colgan was about to embark on a journey that would lead to his destiny and alter the lives of his men forever.

After completing training at the Harvard University Chaplain School, Father Colgan was assigned to the 31st Division, located at Camp Pickett, Va., for final training and staging in preparation for embarkation overseas.

Chaplain Colgan trained with the troops during mountain maneuvers in West Virginia and during amphibious training in Norfolk, Va. In a letter home, SSgt. Charles T. Morgan wrote, "No matter how long the hikes, or how tired and disgusted the men were, he always had a story that kept them smiling. Whatever the men had to do, he did it too, and made a joke of it."

When the division landed in Dobadura, New Guinea, in March, 1944, Father Colgan marched with the men in jungle training and day and night practice of amphibious landings. In spite of the extreme conditions, he managed to hold regular religious services.

In July, 1944, the 124th Inf. Reg't. was ordered to Aitape, New Guinea, to reinforce the 32nd Division against an anticipated counter-attack by elements of the Japanese 18th Army. In its first combat engagement, the soldiers of the 124th engaged in fierce fighting
in dense jungle for more than a month from July 13th to August 15th. Daily rain and fog hindered supply air drops and the wounded were carried as litter cases as it was impossible to evacuate them. Comforting the men, he would tell them, "Every night's a New Years Eve, Every day's a payday".

Chaplain Colgan was always up on the line chatting with the men, noted Dr. Thomas Deas, regimental surgeon with the 124th Medical Detachment. "He talked all of the time", said Deas.

Writing in the 1st Battalion Unit Journal, Capt. Edward S. Becker, S-3, noted, "Chaplain Colgan, the chaplain, should be commended for the part he played in keeping up the morale and spirits of the men who were in an exhausted state. There was never an opportunity that passed when "Chappie" didn't insist on holding a service. He was here today, at 3rd battalion the next, then Regimental Headquarters, the 149th Field Artillery and next at 2nd battalion. This sounds like his normal duties, but this could

only be said by one who did not know that the distances between units were sometimes five miles apart and in those days we walked. His jokes and cheerfulness smoothed many men's brows."

Father Colgan wrote often to his fellow priests back in Chicago. In his letters he described the challenges faced in conducting services in the jungle with makeshift alters of ration boxes always in fear of snipers.

The 124th Infantry Regiment sustained 380 casualties at Aitape. Protestant Chaplain Roger Melton and Chaplain Colgan buried 87 men killed in action.

Eight days after the conclusion of the Aitape Action, Field Order No. 1, Tradewind Task Force, was received on August 23 outlining plans for the invasion of Morotai, Netherlands East Indies. The 124th Regiment rejoined the 31st Division and on September 11, sailed on the Australian troop ship, S.S.Knimbala, to join a 150-ship convoy.

The three-day transit was uneventful and as was common, the men spent some time below decks playing cards and shooting craps. It's been told that Chaplain Colgan occasionally joined in the games and when lady luck was not at his side, he would retire to a corner, take out his Rosary and pray before returning to the game.

With the objective of establishing airfields and communications bases in support of the eventual liberation of the Philippines, the task force secured Morotai and in November the Air Force and Navy arrived to begin construction.

The division settled into a routine of mountain patrols and securing the surrounding islands. During this time Chaplain Colgan had two thatched chapels built on Morotai, and in addition to administering to his own troops, made many visits to Navy ships which did not have chaplains aboard. In his letters home, Chaplain Colgan wrote of conducting three-hour masses due to the constant air raids interrupting the services.

On the panel beneath the windshield of Father Colgan's jeep were painted the words "Chicago Streetfighter". Many of the men belonged to the mythical Chicago Streetfighters Club, which he presided over. All club members were issued a card inscribed with names of the Chicago mayor, police commissioner and the superintendant of the House of Corrections. The card entitled the holder to a daylight stopover in Chicago and was signed by Aquinas T. Colgan, Supreme Brawler. Even today, many veterans still carry their cards as treasured possessions.

Life on Morotai had, by this time, settled down to semi-garrison living. Enemy ground activity practically ceased. Father Colgan was never one to pass up an occasion to lighten the spirits of the men. In March, when St. Patrick's Day arrived, he felt that a celebration was in order. Although sacramental wine was plentiful, whiskey was not. To remedy the situation, Father Colgan talked a member of the Medical Detachment into providing a canteen full of 190 proof ethyl alcohol, enough to make three quarters of a gallon of 80 proof liquor. St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in style.

Their stay on Morotai came to a close in April 1945 when the 31st Division was ordered into Mindanao, P.I. Landing at Cotabata on the southwest coast, the 124th Regiment was ordered to Kabacan and then to advance north on the Sayre Highway No. 3. Getting to Kabacan involved a 50 mile trip in landing craft up the crocodile infested Mindanao and Pulangi Rivers to Fort Pikit.

With 2nd battalion in the lead, the 124th advanced for four hours when they encountered a reinforced battalion of Japanese troops marching south. Here followed one of the few, if not the only head-on engagements in the entire war in the Pacific.

The 124th completed its first mission when it reached Kibawe after a 45 mile, five day, push up the Sayre Highway, despite determined resistance, banzai attacks, blown bridges and three treacherous mountain gorges. Well beyond normal supply lines they were dependant on air drops and beyond the range of their heavy supporting weapons which had to be winched across the gorges on cables.

On May 6 the 124th resumed its advance. Father William V. O'Connor, Chaplain of the 155th Infantry Regiment visited with Chaplain Colgan. "His march had been very long and hard and he was tired," said O'Connor. "I urged him to drop back and take a rest, but he said he wanted to be where his men needed him."

With no heavy artillery in place, the regiment advanced with the support of a company of 4.2 inch mortars. After only a few hundred yards the regiment encountered the enemy in strength and began the hardest, bloodiest, most costly action during its entire service.

The Japanese troops had entrenched themselves in well prepared and completely camouflaged spider-type pillboxes with connecting tunnels. These lined both sides of Sayre Highway which was little more than a dirt road. The advancing American soldiers could pass within a few feet of the pillboxes and not

see them. The Japanese occupants
would let the troops pass and then rise up and shoot the unsuspecting soldiers from behind. An entire morning's fighting by the 1st battalion gained 300 yards.

On the same day, the 3rd battalion was ordered to bypass the bogged down 1st battalion and secure the Maramag airstrip #1 less than two miles to the north. They were caught in the flank by a banzai attack which inflicted heavy casualties. Cries for medics could be heard and the corpsmen of the 124th Medical Detachment dashed into the woods to evacuate the wounded. They too were shot down.

Chaplain Colgan walked up to the battalion command post, calmly surveyed the situation and said to the command post personnel, "Those are my boys in there. They need me. I should be with them." SSgt. Charles Morgan, who often assisted the priest in his duties, said Colgan disregarded a warning from a senior officer that he should not attempt to go into the woods because of snipers. "He just went down the road and walked right into the woods", Morgan recalled. "He must have known that he had little hope of coming out alive."

Father Colgan encountered SSgt. Edgar Beatty, C Company, First Battalion, on the scene. Beatty also admonished the chaplain not to go into the woods. "He just told me a joke and said that's where he belonged." said Beatty.

Colgan entered the woods amid the fighting. Spotting a wounded man, he began to make his way ducking automatic fire. Suddenly he was hit in the shoulder, but he still continued to crawl through the underbrush until he reached the wounded medic laying in a shell hole. A moment later, a quick burst of machine gun fire killed Colgan instantly and in the minds and hearts of those who were there, the site became known as "Colgan Woods".

The woods were finally taken after six days of mortar fire, dive bombing by Marine SBD dive bombers dropping high explosive and fire bombs and daily infantry assaults. The 149th Field Artillery managed to get within range on May 12 and after an intense barrage,
2nd battalion plus L company finally pushed through the shrapnel shredded woods. An area the size of a city block had cost the 124th Inf. Reg. 60 men killed and 120 wounded.

The casualties could now be retrieved and Father Colgan was found, his arms still embracing the man he had tried to save. He was identified by the marks on his uniform.

Nine months had passed since Chaplains Melton and Colgan had buried the dead on Aitape. Now, Chaplain Melton would bury Father Colgan on Mindanao.

Chaplain O'Connor, who moved up the lines to fill in the gap left by Father Colgan's death, said scores

of men of all denominations came to him to tell him how they "loved the little guy". Many of them rugged, combat-wise Southerners, had tears in their eyes as they spoke of him. SSgt. Joseph Wall, Service Company, says, "The news traveled like wildfire. None of the casualties incurred affected the men of the 124th as did the death of Chaplain Colgan.

Aquinas T. Colgan was one of seven World War II chaplains to be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for valor posthumously. He had previously been awarded the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster. His final grave site, in the Mt. Olivet cemetery on the outskirts of Chicago, is marked with a humble marble slab which tells nothing of his

dedication to his God, his country and to the men with whom he served. Today, there are few physical reminders of his gallantry.

A Catholic War veterans Post in Joliet, IL., was named in his honor. In the basement of a chapel in Chicago, a bronze plaque lists him among the Mt. Carmel alumni who died in World War II. A painting commissioned by veterans of the 124th hangs in the 124th Armory in Orlando, FL. It's title is "Battle of Colgan Woods". However, his most enduring memorial is in the hearts of the men he served with who were touched by his humility, devotion and depth of character.

Father Colgan's only surviving brother, Father Myles Colgan, O.Carm., recently said, "No one is dead if they are remembered." The aging veterans of the 124th Infantry Regiment remember.

# # #

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Return to stories from the 31st Infantry Division

124TH MEDICAL DETACHMENT

124th Infantry Regiment, 31st Div.

By Dr. Thomas Deas, M.D., Regt'l. Surgeon

When I was assigned as Regimental Surgeon of the 124th Infantry regiment in May of 1944 the Regiment was stationed in Dobadura, New Guinea. The medical personnel was attached too the respective Battalions and stayed with them throughout the rest of the time of combat. Training in jungle fighting and beachhead landings were carried out in May and June. The troops were checked, dental care was stressed, Malaria and other tropical diseases were combated with sanitary methods and the taking of Atrabrine by each member of the regiment each day. Some Scrub Typhus, Infectious Hepatitis, Malaria, Diarrhea, Athlete's Foot and Jock itch, Jungle Rot, infected injuries, blisters, hysteria, psychotic behavior, spotty baldness, "Jungle Juice" belly aches, Depressions, Anxieties, Upper respiratory infections and such conditions were and cared for. Conditions which could not be cared by Battalion were funneled through Regimental Headquarters Medical Section. In latter June the Regiment received orders to Aitape.

The Medical Detachment sailed with their respective units. When we reached Aitape things were in shambles. The 32nd Division was exhausted and the Japanese were within a short distance of the small airstrip. Deciding what the 124th was to do took several days of planning. Finally it was decided that our 124th Infantry would sweep back down to the Driniumor River and form defenses there (some 10-15 miles south of Aitape Village) with the 2nd Battalion held in reserve. By July 7th,1944 we had unloaded our Regiment along with the whole Regimental Combat Team (Engineer, Artillery and other units) and had begun to move toward the MLR (Main Line of Resistance) at the Driniumor River. The medics were with their units and distinguished themselves admirably. Regimental Medical Section moved with Regt. Hq. Service Co, Cannon Co., Anti-Tank Co. etc. down the beach and on the second day we were in Anopapi Village where we set up a Medical Evacuation Station. However, we were in several firefights and over the next few days a beachhead assault by a fairly large number of (80-100)Japanese, making us also the equivalent of a Battalion Aid Station.

During the ensuing days we evacuated wounded from the Battalions with any means possible, for there was about a 10-mile trip through the jungle to the farthest unit on the river line. Our most effective means was by use of native litter trains. Supplies and food had been dropped by C-47's to the casualties. The Medics did a fine job. They not only cared for those along the "Line" but also had a Medic or two on each patrol made into enemy areas. The Medics lost several killed and wounded during this period.

It was decided that our 124th Regt'l. Conbat Team was to cross the Driniumor River and attack with the objective of wiping out the Japanese in the area and making a sweep up from the coast to cut the Japanese supply line on the Afua trail. We were joined by our 2nd Battalion which was in reserve and the 2nd Battalion of the 169th Infantry, 43rd.Div. All medical personnel were with their respective units. This action was the most frustrating part of all the campaign at Aitape. After the first day when we evacuated casualties by LSM because we were following the beach, we had to carry our litter cases with us. It was necessary to use Cannon Co. and Anti-tank Co. as litter bearers for the terrain was so rough that often it took eight men to a litter. We moved up ridges at angles of 45+degrees , then down and through knee-deep mud, ever going uphill toward the Owen Stanley Mountains. Even the flat ground was uphill. The jungle was so dense that it was like going down a dark hall. The ground was wet and slick and many times we had to stop and fight giving us more casualties. Those who could walk, walked. Because airdrops were so infrequent and litters dropped from planes broke, as did plasma, we went back

to nature making litters out of ponchos and poles, using plasma only when absolutely necessary. It was frustrating having wounded who needed surgery that could not be performed because of "expediency", inability to use lights at night and the fact that we could not evacuate them. To take our casualties back would have required a full company or more for litter bearers and another company for protection. There were many who died, who would not have died in Korea or Vietnam , which had helicopter evacuation.

Our medical supplies were severely depleted by the end of the campaign. Had it not been that many Medics carried medical supplies instead of food, it would have been worse. Needless to say, when we moved back to the Driniumor River, it was a relief. My medics were exhausted, for each had not only been with the troops all day, but also stayed with the wounded all night to comfort or ease him. We were all hungry, cold, sleepy, filthy, covered with rotting blood and exhausted. Col. Starr, Regt. C.O. told me in a letter in later years that the Medical Personnel were the greatest morale boosters.

When the campaign ended, the 124th Regt. was brought back to the area of Aitape for rest and re-supply. When we received orders for the Morotai invasion, my Medical Detachment had not received replacements for the KIA and WIA. We were down to about 75 % strength. As usual when we shipped out for Morotai each Medical Unit stayed with its battalion and landed with them supporting them medically. Regt. Hqtrs. Medical Section landed with the second wave near the south end of the beach. Fortunately there were few casualties. What wounded we had were evacuated to the ships. The fighting was soon over and we settled down to perimeter guards and patrolling. Our routine settled into almost garrison life except that we were bombed nightly by " Washing Machine Charlie" for about 40-45 days. The bombs were meant for the big airstrip on the island and the bombers that were there. However, shrapnel from the 90mm AA guns was more dangerous to us than the bombs. We stayed in pillboxes until the guns stopped. During this time we had more psychiatric cases(battle fatigue) , considerable Malaria from not taking atrabrine and much Jungle Rot.

During this period, the Table of Organization was changed and we were able to give battlefield commissions to three of our deserving medics. We also acquired two sergeants from the Battalion. Replacements were arriving and we had first choice. We picked up about 20 who were given extensive medical aid training. None of these men disappointed us. They took up the spirit and morale of our group and later in the Colgan Woods battle in the Philippines, made us quite proud. Life on Morotai was becoming quite boring so when word came down to prepare for a move , we were quite happy. Our units boarded ships with their designated sections and we headed for the Philippines.

We all landed around Cotabato, Mindanao. After a few days of confusion, we received orders to Fort Pikit and to proceed up the Sayre Hwy. Our Regiment went by truck convoy and boat up the Mindanao River headed for the Kabacan area. On the night of 29 April,1945, led by 2nd BN. with Regt'l. Hdqtrs. and Medical Section just behind it, we embarked up the Sayre Highway unopposed for about 4 miles. Then we ran in to a Jap battalion coming in the opposite direction and fought a severe firefight for several hours in the dark. With the aid of our 149th Artillery BN. the Japs were pushed back and we took care of our casualties. We were able to treat them and evacuate them by vehicle. As we proceeded up the road, we found all the bridges blown by the enemy and over one gorge the Engineers devised a steel cable trolley to carry our jeeps and trailers and one ¾ ton weapon carrier across. We also had to build a makeshift bridge, using 55-gallon oil drums filled with rock for supports and 2x8 and 2x12 bridge timber for tracks. It worked and later was very helpful in casualty evacuation.

As we reached Kibawe, about May 4,1945 we were getting quite a few wounded so we asked for and got L5 ambulance planes to evacuate. However the two that were available could only carry a couple wounded an hour to the Evac hospital. It was here that we talked a pilot of a C47 to land on our cub strip at Kibawe airstrip to pick up some 23-25 casualties. He did, reluctantly. He nearly crashed in the forest on the other side as he took off. About the same time we got word of about 20 casualties from 2nd BN.

It was getting dark so we had no chance of planes for the night. The Regt. C.O. agreed that the regt'l. Surgeon ,8medics,3 jeeps and the weapon carrier should be used to carry the casualties back with the purpose of convincing the Division Surgeon to send a Portable Surgical Hospital up, with some elements of the Medical BN. so the urgency of having to evacuate wounded would be alleviated.

When we got back to the Regt. the "Battle of Colgan Woods" was in progress and had been for some time. Just as we drove up, one of the Medics was driving a truck (a Jap truck he had fixed) with a severely wounded man, the Asst BN. Surgeon,1st BN. he had been hit below the left eye while trying to get to the Catholic Chaplain Colgan who was KIA.(the woods were named for him). As we lifted him off the truck, the portable surgical hospital drove into the area. They were set up, had blood going and had him on the operating table in 30 minutes. Along with the PSH we had a Clearing Platoon and a collecting unit from the 106th Medical BN. which gave us a large tent, hospital beds and more personnel. From then on we had no problems with immediate care of the wounded. The 124th Medical Detachment received the Presidential Unit Citation for Colgan Woods.

After the seven-day fight for the woods, the Regt. proceeded to fight its way up the Sayre Hwy. to Maramag, then on to Malaybalay. The 155th Infantry took over the lead and we set up a semi-permanent headquarters, sending the Battalions out on patrols. The 3rd BN. had hard fighting in the Silae area. Casualties could not be brought out for treatment so the Portable Surgical Hospital was loaded onto Caribou drawn two wheel carts and transported to Silae. There they saved lives that might have been lost due to time.

The war wound down. Malaria was causing more trouble than the enemy. Enemy resistance was very little by the end of July. The regimental Surgeon was due for transfer to the 24th Division as Division Surgeon and the plans for the invasion of Japan were under way. Soldiers were being discharged under the point system and new men were coming in. Forty-Five days TDY to the US for R&R was available and the regimental Surgeon (Deas) applied for one knowing that transfer and the invasion were imminent.

The war ended when the Atom Bomb was dropped in August,1945 and the regimental Surgeon left the regiment August 25,1945. The 124th Medical Detachment , except for the new replacements, was back in the U.S. and discharged before Christmas,1945.

Footnote:

Dr. Thomas Deas, now 80 years old, meets with "His Boys" on the first weekend of October, in Memphis, Tenn. Less than 20 now attend.

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World War II Diary
of
Robert T. Webber

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April 12, 1945

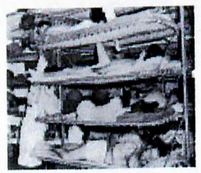
President (Roosevelt*) died. We packed everything that we were going to take with us. Johnny (Branz*) and the other boys shipped out in the morning.

Johnny Branz and "the other boys" were Dad's classmates from St. Elizabeth's Elementary School in East St. Louis, Illinois. They grew up and played together in the same neighborhood. Dad and Johnny were close. "Pvt. John C. Branz, 36925896, Co. I, 19th Infantry, A.P.O. 24, Inter-Island, Mindanao" is the first entry in Dad's address book.

Friday, April 13, 1945

Shipped out of Fort Ord for San Francisco. Got on board ship. It sailed at 7 P.M. P.W.T. Found that the boys were also aboard.





Left: *Soldiers in bunks aboard the S.S. Pennant*, port of embarkation San Francisco, 1 November 1942 (National Archives Photo). Right: Another photo of a *berthing compartment*. Troop ship quarters were cramped. Dad stayed at Fort Ord from 3 through 12 April 1945, before shipping out of San Francisco aboard the *U.S.S. General E. T. Collins*, a General Squier class troop transport which carried 3,300 troops. The web page of a sister ship, the *U.S.S. General R. E. Callan*, shows pictures of this class of ship. John Einmo, a friend and World War II veteran, wrote to me in February 2002, and described his journey aboard a troop ship. He wrote, "I boarded a converted United Fruit Co. ship with exactly the same setup of bunks, just like in your father's diary page photos. We always fought for the top bunks because after 18 days of rolling and bucking heavy seas in the North Pacific, almost everyone was heaving up on the unlucky ones in the lower bunks. One in particular didn't get out of his bunk during the whole trip, and we kept him alive feeding him Fig Newtons. Sanitation was almost nil, and many of us developed strep throat." Right: A General Squier class troop transport in Bombay Harbor, India, during World War II (Photo by *SSG Ray A. Yoder*).



Sunday, April 22, 1945

Crossed equator at 7 A.M. in the morning. Crossed it close to Baker Island but didn't see it. Haven't seen land since we set sail from Calif.

Since the ship crossed the International Date Line one day later, it must have crossed the equator due east of Baker Island. *Baker Island* is a tiny uninhabited island in the mid Pacific at latitude 0º 13´ N, longitude 176º 31´ W. It is 4291 miles from San Francisco, and slightly east of the *Gilbert Islands*. For an overview of the Pacific Theater see *Pacific Naval Battles in Maps*, *Pacific War Timeline*, and *Hyperwar: World War II: Pacific Theater of Operations*.

Sunday, April 23, 1945

Today is Sunday again - we crossed the international date line - two Sundays in a row. (This entry is crossed out.*) untrue rumor.



Left: The *certificate* which confirms that he crossed the international date line on 23 April 1945, aboard the troop ship U.S.S. General E.T. Collins AP147. It is a colorful honorary certificate adorned with green dragons and blonde maidens, bearing the inscription "Domain of the Golden Dragon, Ruler of the 180th Meridian." Dad told me about seeing flying fish during his Pacific Ocean crossing, but he said nothing about mermaids.

Tuesday, April 24, 1945

Crossed the internatl date line last nite so there is no April 24th - it's now Wed (April 25*). We skipped from Monday to Wed - no Tuesday.

Friday, April 27th

Saw land for the first time in 13 days - we now know where we're at. We passed between Guadalcanal and San Cristobol (San Cristobal*) Islands in the *Solomon Group*. We're now in the Coral Sea. Coral Sea is rougher than the mid Pacific - the ship is really pitching probably due to nearness of land. A *Lockheed Vega patrol bomber* picked us up off Guadalcanal. It swooped down so close you could touch it with a broom. Our *blinkers* identified us as a friendly ship.



Left: QM2/c R. H. Swickard operating a signal "blinker" light aboard the



U.S.S. Sandlance during
World War II (National Archives Photo). Right: A Lockheed Vega PV-1 "Ventura" patrol bomber like the one Dad saw. I contacted *Alan C. Carey* in February 2002, and he wrote, "Only the Royal New Zealand Air Force (RNZAF) flew the PV-1 Ventura in the vicinity of Guadalcanal during April 1945. It was probably No. 1 Bomber Reconnaissance Squadron (RNZAF), which was stationed at Guadalcanal from March-May 1945. The purpose of RNZAF PV-1 squadrons was to harass the Japanese on Rabaul."

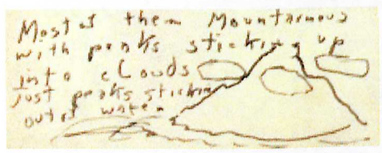
Sunday, April 29th

Passed New Britain Is. and then went into Finchaven (Finschhafen*), New Guinea - didn't even stop - got instructions from shore by blinker and changed course.

Finschhafen is on the east coast of *Papua New Guinea*, due east of Lae on the Nugidu Peninsula. Dad told me that he remembered passing close by New Guinea. He said that none of the troops knew whether this would be their final destination. When he saw the extremely thick jungle growth, he was scared and thought, "It would be hell to live and fight in this." The ship sailed on.

Monday, April 30

Steaming toward the Admiralty Isles which are on the horizon. Since we left Finchaven (Finschhafen*) yesterday have been passing all kinds of unidentified islands. Most of them mountainous with peaks sticking up into clouds. Just peaks stickin out of water.



Right: A picture of Dad's diary page with the sketch that he drew. These were islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, part of Papua New Guinea, in the Bismarck Sea south of *Manus* and the Admiralty Islands.

May 2, 1945

Arrived at an unidentified harbor in the Carolinas (near Palau). 20 or more ships anchored here. ("Carolinas" is crossed out. "Pelielieu Is" and "Palau, Is." are written in blue ink in the margin.*)

This was Peleliu, also known as Beliliou Island, in the *Palau Islands*, west of the Caroline Islands, and about 500 miles due east of Mindanao. Here is a *Map of the West Pacific Islands* and a *Map of Peleliu*. The *U.S. Marines invaded Peleliu* on 15 September 1944. Here is another account of the *Battle for Peleliu*, and a picture of two *U.S. Marines* who fought in that battle (National Archives Photo).

May 3, 1945

Left harbor - convoy of 7 ships and two DE's (Destroyer Escorts*). Sister ship to ours in convoy. Several tankers and some merchantmen. One DE dropped ash cans (depth charges*) at about 6 PM - sub contact.

May 4, 1945

Had another sub contact and changed course. After danger was past resumed old course. Our destination will be announced tonite, but we all know that it's Manila ("Manila" crossed out*) Leyte.

May 5, 1945

Pulled into Leyte.

Here is a *Small Map* and a *Large Map* of the Philippines.

May 6, 1945

Landed on a LST on Red Beach. ("S" in LST is changed to "C"*)

LST = *Landing Ship Tank* and LCT = *Landing Craft Tank*. I remember Dad talking about the LST, but I don't know whether he sailed on one. He went ashore at Leyte on an LCT, which is smaller than an LST. Here are two pictures of LST's on Leyte's Red Beach in 1944: *LST 1*, *LST 2* (National Archives Photos). Red Beach is at Palo, Leyte, just south of Tacloban on Leyte Gulf. This is where *General Douglas MacArthur went ashore* on 20 October 1944, during the initial landings to *liberate the Philippines*. Here is a picture that shows *landing barges* transporting American troops ashore during the Allied invasion of Leyte. The men are looking up to watch the air battle overhead (National Archives Photo). The subsequent naval *Battle of Leyte Gulf* marked the end of the *Imperial Japanese Navy* as an effective fighting force.

(May 25, 1945*)

Stayed at Leyte until Friday, May 18, 1945. We boarded LCI's and sailed for Mindanao. Arrived at Malabang airstrip on May 21st, 1945. Pitched pup tents and slept on ground. Eating nothing but emergency rations - 10 in 1 - Have been here since 21st. It is now May 25th. We should fly out of here to the front in C-47's to Valentia (Valencia*) 31st division - Dixie Division.



Left: An early model *Landing Craft Infantry Large*, *LCI(L)-39*. The LCI (L) could carry an entire company of 200 combat troops. Malabang is located 30 miles north of Cotabato on the west coast of Mindanao.

Valencia is due south of Malaybalay in Bukidnon Province, and was the location of the 31st Infantry Division Headquarters at that time. See this *Map of Mindanao* from *The Southern Philippines Campaign*. It shows the Allied strategy of invading Mindanao at Parang and Cotabato on the west coast, and advancing inland via Highway 1 and the Mindanao River.

(June 3, 1945*)

We left Malabang on landing barges and headed up the Mindanao River. We stopped overnite along the River and pitched tents. The next day we arrived at this place - I don't know it's name if it has one - 75 kilos up river. We've been here since May 28th. Left Malabang Sunday, May 27th and arrived here May 28th. It is now June 3, 1945. I celebrated my 19th birthday on Thursday, May 31st.



Left: A *Landing Craft Medium (LCM)* transporting troops on the Mindanao River during World War II (National Archives Photo). This could be the type of landing barge on which he traveled. The place 75 kilometers up river was Pikit, or Fort Pikit, an old Spanish fort. Pikit is near the Libungan Marsh and the Liguasan Swamp, which are habitat for crocodiles. So, Dad celebrated his 19th birthday in Pikit, Mindanao, 75 kilometers ESE up the Mindanao River from Cotabato, with crocodiles nearby. This is when Mom says he had the picture below taken next to a sandbagged hole. His caption on the back of the picture refers to Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental, two provinces in north central Mindanao:



PFC ROBERT THOMAS WEBBER
36925893 U.S. ARMY
"F" COMPANY
124TH INFANTRY REGIMENT
31ST DIVISION
BUKIDNON PROVINCE
MISAMIS ORIENTAL
MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES, 1945

31 May 1945

(June 8, 1945*)

Left Pikit by truck on June 8th. Arrived Parang June 8th - 45 miles. Boarded *L.S.M. 218* and set sail for northern Mindanao.

Right: A Landing Ship Medium, *LSM-373*. The LSM was configured to carry tanks and trucks, and could also carry 50 combat troops. Parang is a harbor on the west coast of Mindanao between Malabang and



Cotabato. They had traveled all the way to Pikit in the interior of Mindanao, 70 miles south of Valencia, and turned around. They returned to the west coast of Mindanao and boarded LSM's to travel to the north coast. Perhaps the roads were too bad to travel north from Pikit. Knowing how much my father loved flying, I am sure that he was disappointed at not being able to fly in a *C-47* from Malabang to Valencia. Here are pictures of a *LSM at Mindanao* and two pictures of the Parang floating dock facility: *Parang 1*, *Parang 2* (Photos by Paul Tillery).

Sunday, June 10, 1944 (1945*)

I'm now aboard an L.S.M. I just happened to remember that Grandma Sculley died 7 years ago today. Time flies. Janet (Dad's sister*) will be 7 on June 18th.

Grandma Elizabeth (neé Breslyn) Sculley, Dad's maternal grandmother, lived with the family at 2300 Belleview Avenue in East St. Louis, and shared a room with Dad. He was with her when she died. He told me of his vivid memories of her dying of heart failure on the humid stormy night of 10 June 1938. She was sitting in a chair, having great difficulty breathing, and told Dad, "Get your mother!" She died soon after that.

June 10-14

Landed at Buga on North coast. Rode by trucks during day and slept by roadside at night - beautiful country - road very bad but it winds like a snake thru the mountains. Cold at nite. Passed thru Del Monte Plantation. Crawford - Owner.



Left: The Del Monte Pineapple Plantation in Bukidnon Province, Mindanao. "Buga" must be Bugo, on the north coast of Mindanao, 15 kilometers east of Cagayan de Oro, on Macajalar Bay. The Del Monte Pineapple Plantation is 34 kilometers southeast of Cagayan de Oro, near Camp Philips. Mr. Crawford was the plantation manager. *B-17 Bombers* flew from the Del Monte Airfield, and *General Douglas MacArthur escaped* from there on a B-17 before the *Philippines fell* in May 1942. Mom told me that Dad described how he and some of his buddies went into the pineapple fields to sample the fruit. After they had returned to the trucks, some local Filipinos asked, "Did the snakes bother you?" Here are pictures of a *truck convoy* and a typical *snake-like mountain road*, courtesy of Paul Tillery.

June 14, 1945

You might call this the beginning of my combat experience. Yesterday we finally reached the rear echelon of Co. F. We slept in a tent and got

rained out. I've been sleeping on the ground for about a month now. This morning I had my first hot meal in 3 weeks. After breakfast we began a hike that I will never forget. Partly because of the physical torture I endured and partly from seeing Jap corpses all along the way. We are fighting in the mountains about 13 mi. from Malabalay (Malaybalay*). The night of the 14 we dug in (4 of us to a hole) each fellow taking a two hour watch. The fellows were pretty trigger happy. Today I saw two dead Japs and a dead collaborator.

Dr. Tom Deas confirms that this was near Silae, in the mountains due east of Malaybalay. He said, "F Company was part of Second Battalion and was the factor that cleaned out those Japanese in the Silae area."

June 15, 1945

Today we hiked as far as a field hospital over one of the worst mountain trails there are. In the valleys you go into mud up to your waist and the trail over the mountains are wet and slippery; so far we've carried packs and rifles.

June 16, 1945

Today we added a *4.2 (inch*) mortar* shell to our load. (28 lbs) We figured out that each guy was carrying 70 pounds now. My shoulders are raw from the pack straps. Going up the side of a mountain with such a load is just plain torture. You feel like your going to die from exaustion at any moment. 5 miles in these mountains is equivalent to a 20 mile hike with full field pack back in the states. Yesterday and today I saw dead Japs all along the way. Some were just bones, others just corpses by a few days. You can smell one coming up about 50 yards away. We've been drinking water from a fast flowing creek that is polluted by dead Japs. Today we waded knee deep in a swift mountain stream that nearly carried you away. (up stream.) My feet have been wet for 3 days now.

I remember Dad telling me about this combat patrol. As the patrol hiked upstream, he and other new replacements drank from the stream, unaware that they would soon encounter the decomposing bodies of dead Japanese soldiers in the water. He described seeing maggots in the corpses and the skin peeling from their arms and hands. He also described the horrific realization of what was in the water he had been drinking. The patrol NCO smirked knowingly at the shocked look on the replacements' faces.

June 16 (second entry*)

We got to this place yesterday and have been resting all day. Our supplies are dropped by plane. A C-47 flies over every day and drops K rations. Ammo and Med supplies also dropped this way too. It's a damned queer feeling to be cut off from the rest of the world so

completely.

June 17

Left the old Btn. hdqtrs. and head for F Co. which was on patrol in the mountains. Still have the mortar shells. Slept in an open field with a few dead Japs nearby.

June 18

Today we finally joined F Co. I'm now on one side of a river with the Japs on the other side. (just a swift stream). More physical endurance. Climbing the mountains. About noon a patrol brought in a Jap prisoner. They questioned him and then turned him over to the Guerillas. The Filipinos beat the hell out of him and then a couple of Replacements like myself shot him. I couldn't force myself to watch it and still feel like it was murder. However there was no possible way to get him back to a prison camp thru these mountains. After the boys pumped 30 slugs into him there wasn't much left of him. I feel that the guys that shot him did the wrong thing. They should have let the Filipinos finish him off. As I write now I'm in the dugout (hole*) looking across the river. A few holes away on either side are 30 calibre heavies (*.30 cal machine gun**). We're dug in in a perimeter the only defense ever used at nite over here. Anybody that gets out of his hole from dark to dawn is a Jap. You shoot first and ask questions later. (or heave out a grenade)

Dad spoke of one soldier whose weapon was a Thompson submachine gun, who let him test fire the weapon. He described to me how the muzzle would rise up and to one side when firing a long burst. He later witnessed this soldier killing a Japanese POW with the weapon. It sickened him.

June 19

We were told that we were going back to Salay (Silae*) to ambush 50 Japs. However when we got to Salay, we found that the Filipinos had taken care of the ones they found.

June 20, 1945

Today I was outpost guard on top of a high hill overlooking the Salay (Silae*) valley. It's a former Jap observation post. Much to my surprise I found an old Catholic bell (Spanish) dated 1898. It had this inscription on it.

SAN YSIDOR LABRADOR
AÑO 1898

Saint Isidor Labrador in the year 1898. How it was ever brought up into these mountains is beyond me. They say that years ago a missionary traveled thru here.

My mother told me in May 2001 that Dad began smoking while in the Army in the Philippines. Cigarettes were provided along with rations, and Dad told her that he sometimes smoked while on guard duty because "there was nothing else to do." He smoked cigarettes until 1953.

June 21

Today we marched back to the Palangy River. (where F Co. is located.) Again we carried a 4.2 mortar shell back with us - I was really tired out when we got back. ("Palangy" is crossed out and rewritten as "Pulangi." It is marked for pronunciation with the accent on the second syllable.*)

The Pulangi River is the name for northern reaches of the Mindanao River, east of Malaybalay. Silae is located west from the Pulangi River up Silae Creek.

June 22

Just layed around today. G company crossed the Palangy (Pulangi*) on a patrol.

June 23

Today I crossed the River and we took over G Companies old perimeter. Although we sleep in dugouts, everybody is using Nylon sheets and covers. 4 of us got a red nylon 24 foot parachute that is used to drop ammo and medical supplies. Food is dropped without a chute. Each chute costs better than $150 - $200. However there is no way to get them out of the mountains, so the boys tear them up and use them.

June 24

I went on a 6 man security patrol up the river. Found a couple dead Japs killed by maching (machine*) gun fire yesterday. No living Japs seen. This afternoon we came back over the river on a rubber raft.

June 25th

Back to Salay! (Silae*) We're finally going in.

June 26th

Layed around waiting C47 food drop.

June 27th

Went as far as hospital unit and supporting 105's. (*105 mm howitzers**)

June 28th

Got back to Malabalay (Malaybalay*) at noon Thur. Had first hot meal.

Here is picture of a 124th Infantry *mess hall* in Malaybalay (Photo by Paul Tillery). Hot chow is always a favorite of any army in the field.



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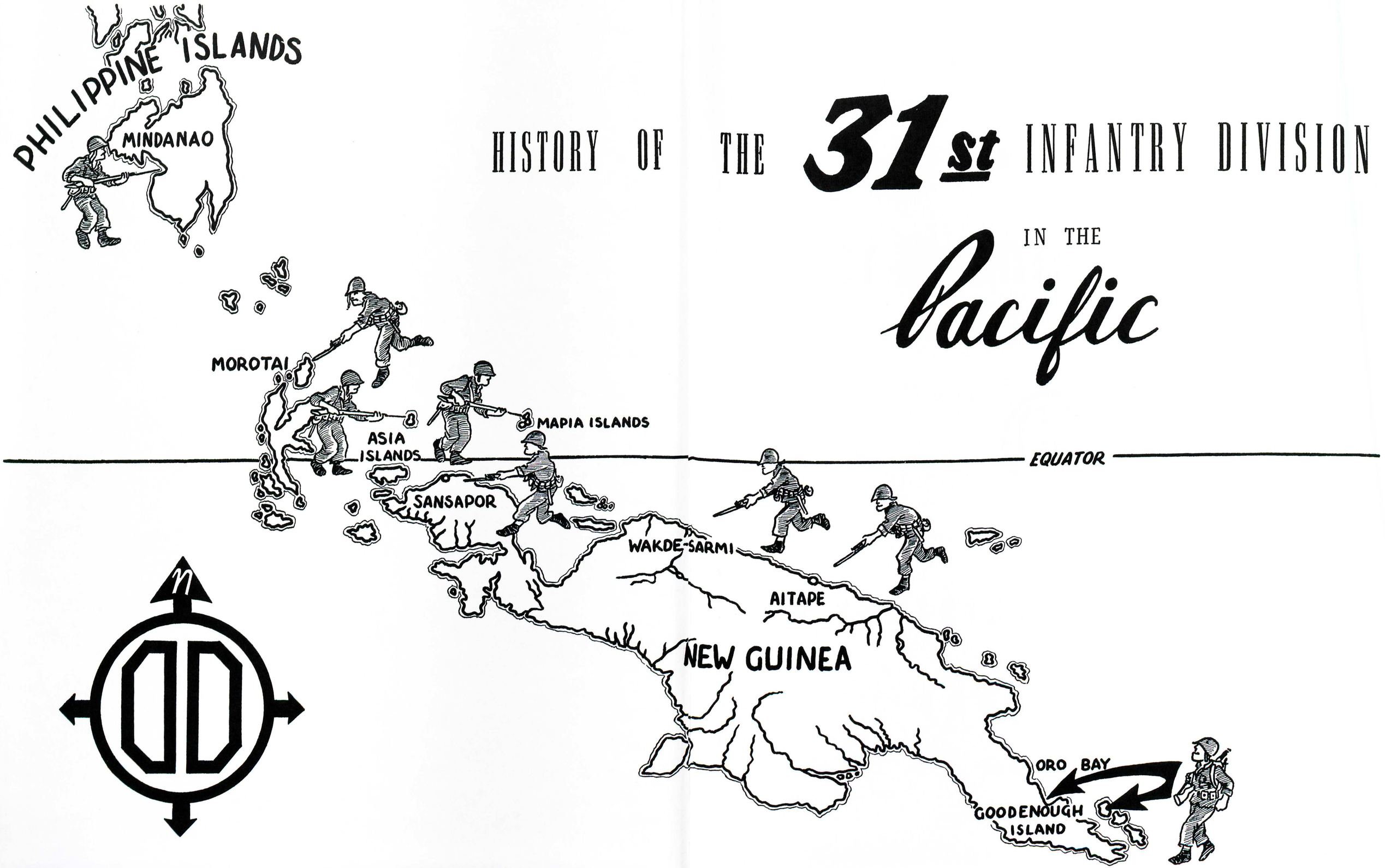
31st Infantry Division World War II (book) History of the 31st Infantry Division in the Pacific 1940-1945 pub1993

31st INFANTRY DIVISION

World War II



HISTORY OF THE 31st INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE *Pacific*

HISTORY

OF THE

31ST INFANTRY DIVISION



IN TRAINING AND COMBAT

1940—1945

The Battery Press, Inc.
Nashville

DEDICATION

To those of our comrades who helped make possible the peace and in so doing made the supreme sacrifice, this record of their and our achievement is respectfully and affectionately dedicated.

Originally published 1946
Reprinted by
The Battery Press, Inc.
P.O. Box 198885
Nashville, Tennessee 37219
Forty-fourth in The Divisional Series
1993
ISBN: 0-89839-190-3
Printed in the United States of America

KILLED IN ACTION OR DIED OF WOUNDS

AITAPE (AUSTRALIAN NEW GUINEA)

ATKINSON, Ray, T/Sgt
BAGA, Pete J., Pfc
BAILEY, James, Pfc
BLANTON, Scott R., 2d Lt
BURCH, Eugene H., Pvt
BUTLER, Oliver D., S/Sgt
CASPERSEN, Edward J., Pfc
CELLES, George L., Jr., Capt
COLBATH, Francis W., Pfc
CRAY, Calvin W., Pfc
CRUMBLEY, Woodrow L., T/Sgt
DATTOLO, Sam D., Pfc
DAVIS, Stephan H., Pfc
DELLAROBBA, John, Pfc
DIAZ, Edward C., Pfc
DIAZ, Raymon C., Pvt
DUKE, Bates G., Sgt
ELTISTE, Herman A., Jr., S/Sgt
FERRERA, Albert, Pfc
FLEMING, Edward P., Pfc
FRANKS, John D., Jr., Pvt.
GAONA, Eugene L., Pfc
GILLEN, James A., Sgt
GILLEY, Lee R., S/Sgt
GODBOLD, Harold, Pfc
GOOLSBY, Howard D., S/Sgt
GRISDELL, Ernest L., Pfc
HAGEN, Carl G., Pvt
HALES, Ottis L., S/Sgt
HEMPHILL, Albert L., Sgt
HENDRICKSON, Edward A., Pfc
HIIPAKKA, Swante W., Pfc
HIMLER, Robert F., Sgt
HUYCK, Marvin L., Pfc
INGRAM, Prentiss C., Sgt
JACKSON, Edward D., T/4
JANICK, Stanley J., Pfc
JOHNSON, Willard T., Pfc
JONES, Wesley B., Pfc
KELLY, Erskin L., Pfc
KEMP, Thomas E., Sgt
KILGORE, Ellis D., T/5
LIPSCOMB, Wade R., Pfc
LITTLE, Ernest N., Pvt
LOWE, Samuel A., Pfc
MATTHEWS, James P., Cpl
MATTSON, Allison B., Pfc
MEDLIN, Austin J., Pfc
MILLS, Homer R., T/5
MINY, Earl O., Jr., Pvt
MOORE, Harold D., S/Sgt
MULGANNON, Robert E., Pfc
MULLINS, Vaultie C., Pfc
McFERRIN, Raymond E., Pfc
McLEMORE, Frank, S/Sgt
McMAHON, Matthew, Jr., T/4
OAKSFORD, Howard M., Pfc
OLSEN, Arne M., Pfc
O'NEAL, Raymon E., Pvt
O'QUAIN, Wilford, Pvt
OUIMETTE, Edward J., S/Sgt
PEACOCK, Robert, Sgt
PEHRSSON, Henry J., Pfc
PHELPS, Maynard W., S/Sgt
PRINCE, Jesse G., Pfc
QUAIL, Peter D., Pvt
RAKESTRAW, L. C., Pfc
RHODES, Eugene E., Pfc
RICHARDSON, Johnnie M., Pvt
RODRIGUEZ, Robert, Pfc
ROSA, Eston, Pfc
RUOTOLO, George J., Pvt
SLAZWEDEL, Vernon A., Pfc
SANDLER, George E., Pvt
SCOTT, John D., Pvt
SEARFY, Harold P., Pfc
SERCA, Frank W., Pfc
SHELDON, Marvin J., Pfc
SNODGRASS, Robert T., Pfc
STAND, Frank, Pvt
SUHRBIER, Leo K., Pfc
TARTAKOFF, Ira I., Pfc
TASMAN, Donald R., S/Sgt
TAYLOR, Tom M., Pfc
TOWNSEND, Leslie D., Pfc
URROSKI, Bennie F., Pfc
VINANSKY, John, Pvt
WALKER, Donald E., Pfc
WELLINGTON, Byron K., Pfc
WEST, Ray H., Cpl
WHITE, William S., Pvt
WHITT, Herald M., S/Sgt
WILLIAMS Frank S., Pfc
WILLIAMSON, Frank S., T/5
WINDGRADSKI, Chester, Pfc
WOODALL, James B., S/Sgt
ZELDIN, Charles, Pvt

WAKDE-SARMI AREA (MAFFIN BAY, DUTCH NEW GUINEA)

AMMON, Roy L., Pfc
ASSANTE, Anthony, Pvt
BERI, John, Pfc
BLACKBURN, Virgil A., Pvt.
BRANNON, John D., Pfc
CARROLL, Theodore R., Pfc
FORD, Ernest, T/4
FUTCH, Earl B., Pvt
HORTON, James, Pfc
HOWARD, James E., Pfc
HOWELL, Austin M., Pfc
KEENER, Harold M., Pfc
LEWIS, Chester E., Pfc
MINTZ, Ernest E., T/4
MOSER, Louis G., Pfc
OSBORNE, Edwin P., Sgt
PAPP, Michael J., Pfc
PEASE, Thomas A., Pfc
REIDY, George E., Pfc
RILEY, Eugene, Pvt
RILEY, Mark, T/Sgt,
ROGERS, John W., Jr., Pfc
SPROLES, Quinton E., Pfc
SWORDS, S. D., Pfc
SZYMANSKI, John R., Pfc
TRACY, Burton M., Pvt
TRAUTWEIN, William M., Pfc

MISSING IN ACTION

TRUHEL, Joseph A., Pfc

To the Men of the 31st Infantry Division:

From the first days of our arrival at the half-finished camp at Camp Blanding, Florida, through the long months of training in Florida, Louisiana, the Carolinas, Mississippi, Texas, and finally Virginia and West Virginia, the 31st Division never faltered, never failed to do any job assigned or successfully to pass any test to which it was subjected. This record is especially outstanding in view of the repeated losses of trained personnel and the natural disappointment of not being sent overseas early in the war. No division in the Army made a greater contribution to the training of our Army than did the 31st. Our men were in every combat division of the Army and in every theatre of the war. More than three divisions of enlisted men were trained by the 31st, and enough officers were graduated from it to man five divisions.

When our time came to go overseas, I went with great confidence. I knew my men. You did not disappoint me. In combat, as in training, you never failed. My proudest boast is that you never lost your aggressiveness, even in the humid jungles of the Pacific, and your every operation was skillfully performed, with a minimum loss of our lives and a maximum loss to the enemy. The division remained a civilian division. It demonstrated in training, in maneuvers, in war that it was equal to or better than any organization of our own or the enemy.

I am proud of having served with you. I am grateful for your loyalty and devotion to duty through all the trials and hardships you have experienced. In my heart there will always be a place for every man of the 31st Division.

JOHN C. PERSONS
Major General U.S.A.



JOHN C. PERSONS

MAJOR GENERAL, U.S.A.
Former Commanding General

Served in U. S. Army Infantry, 1917-19, overseas, as Captain Infantry, then Major Infantry—4th and 7th Infantry Divisions. Appointed Lieutenant Colonel Infantry, Alabama National Guard, 1924; Promoted to Brigadier General, National Guard of United States, 1930, commanding 62nd Infantry Brigade; became Major General, Army of United States, November, 1940 and commanded 31st Infantry Division overseas, in Southwest Pacific (New Guinea campaigns, including operations at Aitape and Maffin Bay, and commanded assault troops in amphibious occupation of Island of Morotai, N. E. I.) 1944. Returned to civilian life at own request, January, 1945. Awarded Distinguished Service Cross, France (World War I); Distinguished Service Medal (World War II); World War I Victory Medal, with 5 battle stars; World War II Southwest Pacific Theatre Medal with 3 battle stars; World War II Pre-Pearl Harbor Service Medal; World War II American Theatre Medal. Awarded Special Medal, State of Alabama, for distinguished service on strike duty; 21-year and 6-year Service Medals, State of Alabama; Awarded Florida Service Cross, State of Florida, for distinguished service commanding Florida troops (part of 31st Infantry Division) in training and in battle. Distinguished Service Medal. United Daughters of the Confederacy, as Distinguished Son of Confederate Veteran.



LOUIS F. GUERRE

Brigadier General, NGUS

Enlisted in Louisiana National Guard 18 Sept. 1907. Served as Private, Sergeant, 1st Sergeant to 10 December 1907. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant 11 December 1907, Captain 15 September 1908, resigned 11 March 1909.

Appointed Captain Infantry 4 Feb. 1913, promoted to Major Infantry 14 June 1916. Inducted into Federal Service as Major Infantry 19 June 1916, served on Mexican Border with 1st La. Infantry to 25 Sept. 1916. Reverted to State status 26 Sept. 1916. Inducted into Federal Service for World War I, 31 Mar. 1917, assigned CO, 2nd Battalion, 156th Infantry, 39th Division, to 29 July 1917. Served in France as CO, Classification Camp, 5th Replacement Depot, at St. Florent, France, relieved and assigned as CO, Classification Camp, 1st Replacement Depot, St. Aignan, France, until relieved and returned to the United States for discharge 9 May 1919.

Appointed Major Infantry, LaNG, 13 Apr. 1922, promoted Colonel Infantry 4 Aug. 1922, assigned CO, 156th Infantry, served until promoted to Brigadier General Line 22 June 1929, assigned as CG, 61st Infantry Brigade. Inducted into Federal Service 25 November 1940 as CG, 61st Infantry Brigade, 31st Division, served until relieved 27 January 1942.

Assigned to VIII Corps Area, CASC, unassigned 31 Jan. 1942 to 11 Feb. 1942. Assigned Provost Marshal, VIII Corps Area, 12 Feb. 1942, served to 30 June 1942. Designated as Director, Internal Security Division, Eighth Service Command, 1 July 1942, served until relieved 23 Aug. 1944. Assigned CG, Army Service Forces Training Center, Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, 24 Aug. 1944, served until ordered on terminal leave 19 Oct. 1945. Reverted to inactive status 20 Feb. 1946.

Awarded Legion of Merit 5 Nov. 1945 "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period August 1944 to October 1945."

To the Members of the 31st Division:

As an "Old Timer" who went through the strenuous early days of training at Camp Blanding and the Army maneuvers of 1941 in Louisiana and the Carolinas, I have watched with pride your progress in gaining your successive objectives, thereby hastening the defeat of our enemy. That the 31st Division accomplished its mission is a matter of history. I salute those heroes who remain in foreign lands, and to those of you who have returned, I say, "God Bless You."

LOUIS F. GUERRE
Brigadier General, NGUS.



JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON

Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Enlisted on 5 Sept. 1917, commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Field Artillery, on 1 June 1918, assigned 333rd Field Artillery. Discharged 17 Feb. 1919.

Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Florida National Guard, 12 April 1921, assigned 124th Infantry, promoted to Captain in 1926, Major 2 Feb. 1929, Lieutenant Colonel 2 June 1933, Colonel 27 Aug. 1940, Brigadier General, commanding 62nd Infantry Brigade, 18 Nov. 1940, Assistant to Division Commander, 31st Infantry Division, 21 Feb. 1942; went on terminal leave 2 Jan. 1946 and was released from Federal Service on 18 April 1946.

To Officers and Men of the 31st Infantry Division:

The Dixie Division made an enviable record in World War II and established itself as one of the finest combat divisions in the history of the United States Army. I am proud to have served with such a fine group of fighting men.

It is my sincere wish that each member of the division will have little difficulty in readjusting himself to civil life and that many years of happiness and prosperity will be the reward of a job well done.

May each of us now fight as diligently for a lasting peace as we did in prosecuting the war.

My sincere good wishes to each of you.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

HISTORY OF THE 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION

There was no better name for a division whose regiments came from Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and Louisiana. From the day in July of 1917 when the 31st Division first was organized at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, it was called the "Dixie" Division.

Wherever the Division's training program took it, civilians and other outfits were calling it "Dixie," and by the time it had arrived in France in 1918 its baggage and equipment bore the insignia which is its shoulder patch today: Two red D's, back-to-back, on a white disc.

After arrival in France, the 31st Division immediately became a replacement unit, sending companies and individual officers and enlisted men into the front lines of the AEF.

Although 31st Division history began with World War I, the Division's three regiments have longer histories, dating as far back as 1798 when today's 155th Infantry Regiment, seventh oldest in the US Army, was organized as the Adams County (Mississippi) Militia. In 1806 the Regiment made the Sabine Campaign, and in 1807 it was mobilized for the Burr Insurrection. It fought in the War of 1812, and the Creek Indian War; in 1846 it took part in the Mexican War, and then, as the First Mississippi Volunteers, it participated in the War Between the States. When the first World War broke out it was stationed on the Mexican Border, was soon reorganized and saw overseas service wih the 39th Division.

On the regimental crest is the unit's motto, "Stand Fast." When other troops were beginning to fall back in the battle of Buena Vista in the Mexican War, Colonel Jeff Davis, later Confederate President, ordered "Stand Fast, Mississippians!"

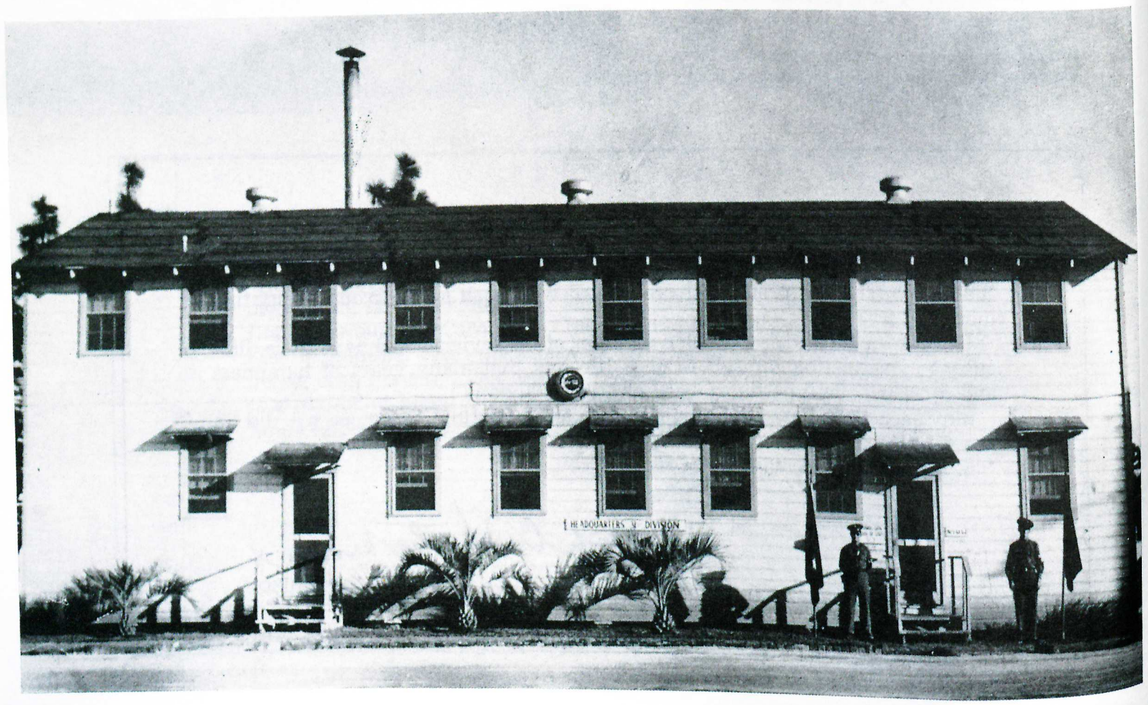
From Alabama comes the 167th Infantry Regiment. Its origin in 1836 was followed by participation as the 4th Alabama Infantry in the Civil War. Stationed on the Mexican Border in 1916 and 1917, the Regiment was called to Montgomery, Alabama; from there it joined the 42nd "Rainbow" Division at Camp Mills, N. J., and first met the 69th N. Y., the 165th Infantry Regiment with which it was to fight so gallantly all through the first World War. They went to France together, and as a regiment in the brigade commanded by General Douglas MacArthur the 167th distinguished itself in the heavy fighting which is recorded by its five World War I battle streamers: Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel, and Lorraine.

The 124th Infantry Regiment was organized from companies which date back to 1887, and on its shield is a sheathed sword representing participation in the Spanish War, a cactus denoting service on the Mexican border, and a fleur-de-lis for service in the first World War; a cross of red is from the flag of the state of Florida.

Like the infantrymen, the artillerymen, too, are from the Deep South; the 114th Field Artillery from Mississippi, the 116th from Florida, the 117th from Alabama, and the 149th from Florida.

Exclusive of those states below the Mason-Dixon line, New York and Pennsylvania had the greatest numbers of men in the Division, but there were men to be found from each of the 48 in the Dixie Division.

31st Division Headquarters building, Camp Blanding



Under the command of Major General John C. Persons, the 31st (Dixie) Division was inducted into Federal service on November 25, 1940, in the 24th year of its existence, having never trained before as a complete unit.

General Persons assembled his staff, set up Division Headquarters temporarily in Birmingham, Alabama, and issued orders to all commanders in four states, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, from which National Guard units of the Division originated, to begin immediate processing of troops and recruiting to bring their organizations up to strength.

Units throughout the four states moved into armories and began physical examinations and replenishing supplies of equipment. Some training began also at home stations.

Camp Blanding was selected for the station of the Division and early in December advance detachments notified Division Headquarters that troop movements to Blanding could begin. By December 22, the entire Division, 18,000 men strong, had arrived at Blanding to find little more than a morass.

Construction schedules had lagged and construction authorities underestimated the time it would take to prepare Blanding for 18,000 men and officers. Men unloaded from troop trains on barren sand, often in a steady rain, to find that their company areas consisted of a plot of acreage with only a few tent frames for housing facilities and a less than half complete mess hall. Few bath houses or latrines were completed. Canvas tents and cots were scarce. In addition to these handicaps, Dixie Division soldiers found that, contrary to what some had expected, the weather was cold and unpleasant. Rain fell almost incessantly.

Building contractors failed to provide proper drainage for the camp and water could be found at almost any desired spot, merely by digging away some of the deep sand which covered the entire area. Parts of the camp had an elevation of 145 feet above sea level. Lake Kingsley, less than half a mile from the center of camp and forming the western boundary of the reservation, is 175 feet above sea level. This phenomenon resulted in complete inundation of part of the camp during heavy rains—which were all too frequent for those contingents of the Division unfortunate enough to be assigned an especially low area.

The Division pitched in, however, in good spirit, to help construction workers make Blanding livable. Soldiers with special skills—electricians, carpenters, plumbers—began work alongside contractors' employes immediately and in a short time company streets appeared where only sand had been.

And so, the first Christmas Dixie Division's new soldiers spent away from home came and was gone, amid the ring of carpenter's hammers and saws, and the hectic confusion of traffic of thousands of civilian workers and army trucks, all trying to reach a destination at the same time on the then few paved roads.

The new year brought with it a new era for soldiers of the Dixie Division. On January 2, a program of intensive training began.

First, the soldier must learn to walk and talk—in basic training—before he could get down to the grim business of becoming a skilled fighter prepared to endure all the terrible rigors of combat.

Roads had to be built to ranges and to all training areas. Far out from camp, passage had to be prepared for convoys of trucks and marching columns of men. All this must be done by the Engineers. And training facilities had to be built, trenches dug for grenade courses; all types of ranges, including moving target ranges for machine gun target practice had to be employed and they were all created by Dixie Division soldiers.

From the very beginning of training, physical conditioning was always uppermost in the minds of all levels



Troops swimming near bivouac area during march from Camp Blanding to Ocala National Forest.

of command, because, from the Commanding General down, this phase of training was recognized as the basis for all accomplishments toward a finished combat soldier.

The first group of replacements, 7,143 recruits with no training, arrived in the latter part of February and basic training for them began immediately. They were selectees from the four states in which the Division originated, and were trained in replacement companies in the various regiments by selected staffs of officers and non-coms. After eight weeks of training, the new soldiers were assigned to units throughout the Division to begin advanced training with their parent organizations.

A "combined" training period of three months began in April, the purpose of which was to exercise all echelons in their missions of operations with the regiment, brigade and division. The end of this period was to mark the climax to the entire training program, at which time the Division



Generals Krueger and McNair

would be prepared to take the field and operate as a fully trained combat unit.

The Division was given a thorough field inspection during the latter part of March, the second since induction, covering all phases of training up to that date.

First practice alert came on the night of May 15 when the Division Commander issued verbal orders for the Division to move out on pre-arranged plans. Five hours after the orders were issued, the entire Division had cleared the gates, foot soldiers marching and motorized columns following. Climax to all previous training, this exercise moved troops to the field where they set up completely for field operations as a complete unit, were inspected and returned to camp.

Schools for "blitzkreig" warfare were set up for key non-coms under the instruction of specially trained staff officers. NCO's from units throughout the Division were given advanced training in map reading, night observation, night patrolling, motor patrolling and intelligence work of all types.

A final hardening-up of troops began late in May, with a series of long marches and in June, a new idea in training was introduced into the Division. Troops marched into the false-front town of "Thompsonville" in the face of machine gun fire, dive bombing, sniper fire and all the imaginable tricks of warfare, to engage in hand to hand street fighting and split-second tactics designed to prepare Dixie soldiers in the arts both of taking or holding a village.

The Division was now participating in Corps maneuvers. All agencies took to the field. Gradually and methodically. Dixie units mastered ability to operate completely cut off from camp and station. Step by step they had progressed and were now ready for a sixty-mile march, a goal they had worked toward for long tedious months of hard schooling.

It was early in July, when the Division Commander ordered the Dixie Division to take the road and march sixty miles to Ocala Forest, in the heart of Florida. The march was made in three days, well within the time limit set. After three days of maneuvers in the dense thickets of the forest, the men rested, were paid for the first time on the field and began the return march to Blanding. The return was made also in three days, during the hottest and most uncomfortable weather of the hot north Florida summer.

Back from Ocala, the Division began preparations to take the field in grand scale war games in Louisiana, to begin in August.

Early in August truck columns began the long march to the bayou country of Louisiana. Itineraries were mapped in such a way as to direct units through their home territory if possible. Civic organizations and groups of well wishers all along the route set up all sorts of accommodations for transient Dixie soldiers. Entertainments were planned for them and every courtesy was extended by doting citizens. Many friends and relatives of soldiers met them for visits along the way.

The Division arrived in Louisiana without mishap. The general staff set up and began operations August 11, in an area near Winfield. Combat teams were deployed along a defensive line with orders to stop two complete infantry divisions and a cavalry regiment.

The Dixie Division not only held this line but advanced five miles in the face of three-to-one odds and this was the beginning of the sensational record of the "fighting Dixie Division" in Louisiana war games which spread throughout the southern press and many sections of the north.

Dixie soldiers quickly adapted themselves to field conditions after a few days of experience with carrying all daily necessities in packs on their backs. Morale was excellent and physical condition of the men was at an all time peak. The Division was thrown into opposition of the entire IV Corps, composed of the 43rd Division, the 4th Division, the 6th Cavalry, Corps Artillery and Brigade and Corps Headquarters. In this fight it made an outstanding record.

Later, the Division joined forces with the IV Corps to become part of the Third Army, opposing the Second Army in advanced stages of the war games. Dixie Division led all other units of the Third Army in its advance on the "enemy" and at the end of the fight, advance units had taken positions on the outskirts of Shreveport, a short distance from headquarters of Second Army Commander General Lear. A *Collier's* correspondent commented that "the 31st would soon have been in Kansas City had the war not been halted."

Louisiana war games behind them, Dixie troops turned again toward Blanding, somewhat weary after two months of grilling operations in the fickle climate of the Bayou State, where mosquitoes and wood-ticks abound and where

rain seems to gush from an almost cloudless sky, to move away as suddenly as it appeared, leaving a sky drenched with scorching sunlight which soon made dust in places where mud puddles had squshed under marching feet only a short time before.

Back at Blanding, units began equipment inspections and replenishment of supplies. Many soldiers also hurriedly made departure on well-earned furloughs. Now also began a demobilization of men in certain age brackets, in compliance with a War Department directive then in effect, to be relieved of active duty and classified as members of the active reserve of enlisted men.

Winter clothing and equipment issued, the Division was told it would play a role in the winter maneuvers in the Carolinas and on October 24, truck columns moved out of Blanding carrying Dixie soldiers to a new "war" and conditions they had never trained under—freezing weather.

By November 1, the Division was in South Carolina, in the vicinity of Great Falls.

General Persons was selected by IV Corps Commander Major General Oscar W. Griswold, to command the Corps during the first period of Carolina maneuvers and Brigadier General Louis F. Guerre was placed in command of the 31st. The Division met an equal force in this exercise, for the first time since it had been on the field.

Later in the maneuvers, operating as a part of the IV Corps, the Dixie Division won commendation from General Griswold by holding half of the defensive position set up by the IV Corps, in the face of an "enemy" force three times as large.

During these war games, Dixie soldiers had their Thanksgiving dinner the following day in homes of hospitable South Carolinians.

Back at Blanding after the Carolina war games, Dixie soldiers focused attention on furloughs and Christmas at home, for up to 50 percent of the command had been promised such a reward for excellent performance during four months of extended war games.

The Division Commander was notified, after field maneuvers in the Carolinas, that the 31st Division had been selected by the War Department to send a regiment of infantry to Fort Benning, Georgia, to act as demonstration troops and assist in instruction at the Infantry School. He was directed, therefore, to effect such a transfer and, on the basis of its achievements during the entire year of training, the 124th Infantry Regiment, Florida troops, was selected. The 124th moved to Fort Benning in the latter part of December, and was no longer a component of the 31st Division.

Then, on December 7, war came to the nation with the sudden shock of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. All furloughs and leaves were canceled. The United States declared war on Japan the following day and two days later, war was declared on Germany and Italy.

Later, however, orders were issued from IV Corps Headquarters allowing 31st Division soldiers to take furloughs, but lowering the percentage to 25 instead of 50 and reducing the length of the furloughs and leaves.



General Marshall talks to 31st Division soldier during Carolina maneuvers.

A sober Dixie Division immediately centered its thoughts and determination on one objective: to remain prepared to meet requirements when and where its country gave the command.

Such a command was not long in coming. The Dixie Division was ordered to send units to the Atlantic Seaboard and defend it. All the way from Wilmington, N. C., to Key West, Fla., Dixie Division troops took positions at strategic points, with headquarters in Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Daytona and Key West, Fla.

Early in 1942 the Division was re-assembled at Blanding and ordered to Camp Bowie, Texas. The 36th Division, then stationed at Bowie, would exchange stations with the Dixie Division.

The long cross-country move to Bowie was made largely by motor vehicle, in bitter cold. The Dixie Division found comfortable quarters ready, however, on arriving at its new station, unlike the predicament it faced on detraining at Blanding more than a year before.

No sooner were troops settled at Bowie than the call for replacements from the Division began, never ceasing until the end of the war. Large contingents of officers and men were supplied again and again, to act as cadres for the formation of new units, or to fill in spots where fully trained personnel were required in units going into action. Commanders saw their closely synchronized organizations totally disrupted in order to fill these requirements from higher headquarters. Men who had trained together through the entire time since induction were dispatched

to all points of the compass to fill new jobs created by the demands of war. The Division sent thousands of men to officer candidate schools and few failed to get their commissions.

All these men had to be replaced, and again the replacements were raw recruits, who must be trained from the beginning. Officer replacements were always second lieutenants, in most cases newly commissioned. At times, the program of furnishing cadres of officers and men was so accelerated that in many instances, companies were left entirely without officers and were commanded by sergeants.

Despite all this, the Division was again tested, this time by the VIII Corps.

The Division Artillery went to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for a severe test during bitter cold weather, and with a great shortage of key personnel, men and officers. Nevertheless, results of the tests placed the 31st Division Artillery in the first five artillery units in the United States Army, in efficiency of fire power.

A battalion of infantry from the 167th Regiment was dispatched from Bowie, also to Fort Sill, for a period of several months, to assist in instruction of troops at the artillery school.

While at Bowie, the Division went through another intensive training period, having drawn several thousand replacements, raw recruits. Here, the unit was a part of the VIII Corps, Third Army, of which the Division was a part while under the VIII Corps, made a full field inspection of the Division.

It was soon after the Division arrived at Bowie that it was triangularized, on February 26, 1942.

During the summer of 1942, the Dixie Division was ordered to again participate in field maneuvers in Louisiana, this time as a unit of the VIII Corps. Before leaving for Louisiana, however, orders from the War Department alerted the 156th Infantry Regiment and relieved it as a component of the 31st Division.

The Division then moved to Louisiana with two regiments of infantry, less one battalion, and operated throughout the entire maneuvers, participating in all problems—which called for a full division—with only five battalions of infantry. In addition to these handicaps, in mid-maneuvers the Division was continuously ordered to furnish cadres of officers and men, 50 percent of the artillery strength being called for at one time.

Understrength though it was, during the war games, the Dixie Division again and again surprised opposing forces, always outnumbered, by appearing at their rear, after long cross country movements.

Observers at these maneuvers were greatly impressed with the aggressiveness of the troops. The Commanding General of the VIII Corps commended the Division on its showing in the face of these obstacles.

Upon conclusion of its second Federal service Louisiana maneuver in September of 1942, the Division moved to Camp Shelby, Miss., with a total strength of 6,000 men. Cadres, which were continuously leaving the 31st even during the maneuver period, had dipped deep; original National Guard enlisted men, along with apt selectees, were leaving the ranks for the various Officer Candidate Schools. The 156th Infantry Regiment, lost from the Division, had not been replaced.

Reassigned to the IV Army Corps, inductees—from North, South and West—were processed into companies and batteries which were in some instances staffed by no more than one officer and a non-com. That these new men, however, inspired perhaps by the nation's early reverses in the Pacific, were eager to be taught and that they were quickly assimilated by a Division which was unparalleled in the Army in its training methods, may be seen in the impressions of one such new soldier. An inductee, a newspaperman in civilian life, but now a member of Company K, 155th Infantry, wrote his former employer, Louis P. Lochner, of the Associated Press:

"No one can tell me that the U. S. Army is not extremely efficient, and as for training, it is difficult to imagine any university course presented in a more interesting, effective and instructive manner than the ABC's of 'basic training'—which include everything from how to handle yourself to how to dispatch your foe. Neophytes like myself can hardly fail to absorb the fundamentals what with movies, lectures (I particularly like the outdoor ones we've been having) and demonstrations supplementing the regular training. As a matter of fact, I feel as if I were back in college—and a mighty progressive and wide-awake one at that. As far as I can ascertain, the 'morale' of my fellow privates leaves nothing to be desired. In the last analysis, of course, the success of the Army rests with its leaders and in this respect my observations at Camp Shelby have been most gratifying."

Along with hundreds of other "eager," if less articulate, members, the Division at this time was given a replacement for the 156th Infantry in the activation of the 154th Infantry, composed of officer and key non-com personnel from other regiments. Before leaving the country for overseas duty the 154th was to regain much of the personnel from the "old" 124th and, through request of the Division Commanding General, was to have its numerical designation changed to "124th Infantry."

Throughout the Fall, Winter, and Spring of 1942-1943 the Division underwent its third period of garrison and field training. Periodically, it was "tested." The tests, despite the influx of new men and the loss of many soldiers who had been with the Division for years, found the 31st again the outstanding divisional unit in the IV Corps in the consideration of inspectors and, in the important physical fitness testing phase, it was adjudged the best unit in the Third Army. The IV Corps Commanding General noted that "despite heavy officer and enlisted personnel losses, several changes of station, and reorganization of the Division, the 31st Infantry Division has ever demonstrated a high spirit of endeavor."

After this period of training a Corps Commander reported to the Commanding General of the Army Ground

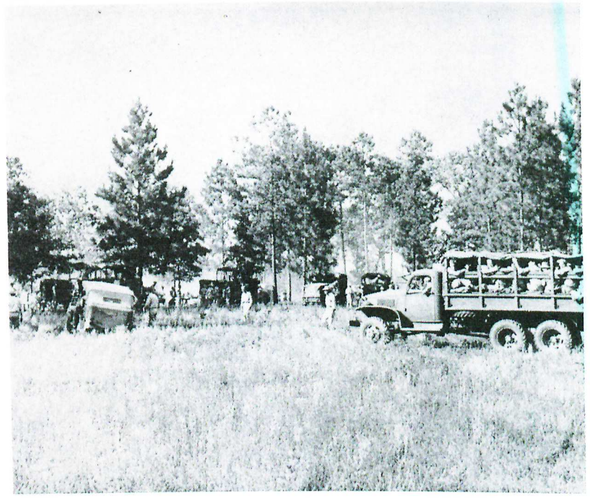
Forces, that "I regard the 31st as the outstanding division now in the IV Corps. It has done better in current training than any other division I have. This of course is due directly to its commander, General Persons, who I regard as the best division commander in the IV Corps. . . . The 31st Division has been more than two years in service and is getting along so well that I believe it should pass on to combat duty as soon as conditions permit."

The Division, however, remained in a troop-training status during 1943 until the end of the year, when it was being readied for overseas service. President Franklin D. Roosevelt visited Camp Shelby and the 31st, along with Lieutenant General Walter Kreuger, commander of the Third Army. Division maneuvers were held in the rolling, wooded Mississippi terrain to give the new soldiers a better understanding of how their company of battery activities fitted into the regimental and divisional scheme.

Advantage was taken by the Division during the extended period of training to send officers and enlisted men to as many service schools in their specialty as operations would permit. For example, before going overseas, a number of infantry officers attended a refresher course at the Infantry School in Fort Benning, Georgia; artillerymen, officers, men and units, were detailed from time to time to the Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Divisional, regimental and battalion staff officers attended the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in greater percentage from the 31st than from any other Third Army division. The division-wide idea, to absorb everything offered by the Army in better preparation for overseas service, was carried down through the ranks in the detachment of privates to Cooks and Bakers Schools, quartermaster troops, drivers, signal corpsmen, and so on, in turn, receiving further training in their Army duty. In pointing toward the 31st Division shiboleth, "It Shall Be Done," the Division was meanwhile utilizing another—"Be Prepared."

A third and final Louisiana maneuver was held during summer of 1943 in the enervating Army-selected "proving grounds" bordering the Sabine River. Once more, divisional engineering units proved their capabilities in speedy, sure erection of bridges across the muddy river and its tributaries; infantry companies, led by remaining "old" officers and enlisted men, performed duties in a manner pleasing to maneuver referees; communications between units and up through to Division Headquarters functioned as smoothly as a civilian dial system; the quartermaster troops kept food and equipment ever rolling forward. Also it might be noted here that during the entire period of maneuver and garrison training, as well as during later battle experiences, the Division never had a serious epidemic—the vigilance of its medical organization.

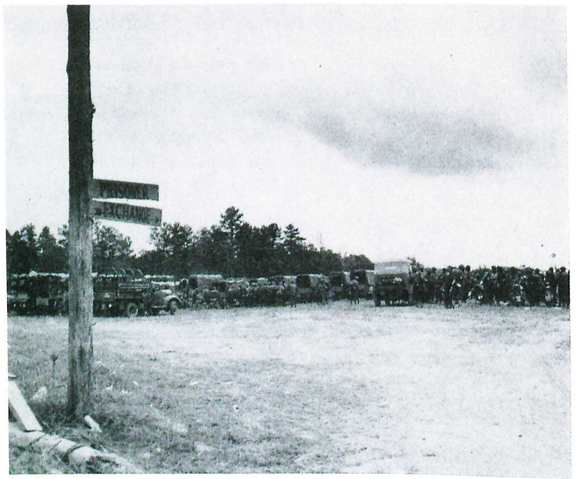
During the current Louisiana maneuver the Division, meanwhile, was receiving inspectional tests with such rapidity and rigidity that in one instance a General Headquarters team had not finished inspection of motor vehicles before a Third Army team arrived to look them over also. In the overall picture, the Division was pronounced "fit" in this final Louisiana test with staff work, in particular, considered "gratifying." Major General Willis D. Crittenberger, commanding the III Armored Corps, wrote that "the officers and men of the 31st Division displayed courage, training, physical fitness, and determination. Their morale was excellent. The Division as a whole completed the assigned missions quietly, cheerfully, and effectively." Another, though unofficial, report from a Colonel at Third Army Headquarters was even more rewarding. "It is very gratifying to hear," wrote the Colonel, "through the grapevine that the 31st Division has made monkeys out of everybody at maneuvers. . . One of the officers of this headquarters, who is on temporary duty at the provisional headquarters in the maneuver area, states that the 31st Division was head and shoulders above everything in the Louisiana maneuvers." Perhaps more gratifying



Division command post maneuvers at Camp Bowie, Texas

than any official commendation at this time, however, since the Division as a unit had not as yet experienced actual battle, was a letter received by a 167th Infantry officer from one of his former enlisted man charges. The letter was addressed from "Somewhere in Africa." An excerpt read: "When I was in the 167th, I was kinda disgusted with what I thought was crazy training, but now that I'm over here where everything counts I realize that everything that was shown and taught me is very necessary, and I am very thankful that I was able to get that training. I can easily say that the men from the DD "gripe" less, are better all-around men, and are better able to take care of themselves than anybody in the outfit including the men who have been in the Army for years. They have been through tough maneuvers (the one in '41 was a







Scenes during the Carolina maneuvers. Top: Artillery in position; Center: P.W. exchange; Bottom: Bridge guard.

honey) and realize the life we're living here is all luxury compared to the men in the very advanced posts."

Then, after three summers of fighting back and forth across the Sabine river, three years of being trained and, in turn, training, the Division was ordered to Camp Pickett, Va., an order which all knew was the vanguard of overseas shipment. Meanwhile, as units underwent mountain-training in the hills of West Virginia, practiced amphibious landings on the beaches of Virginia and Maryland and received once more a smattering of garrison-life at Camp Pickett, the 31st (Dixie) Division could look back on four years of distinguished service—officers and men from its components were performing well in every active War Theatre in the world. Its training contribution was truly immense; soon it was to demonstrate its own absorption of discipline, technical skill, and general "know how" passed on, for such a long time, to others.

In a summary of the Division's activities since induction in November of 1940, General Persons listed for General McNair, chief of Army Ground Forces, the training and accomplishments of the interim: juxtaposed against the required strength for an infantry division in enlisted men of 13,469 was the actual number trained by the Division—35,980. And so it went. 1608 soldiers had left its ranks to become officers via Officer Candidate Schools. Seven of its officers (four no longer with it) were Generals—three were required by an Infantry Division. The Division had been tested, more than once in most cases, by the Third Army, IV Corps, XV Corps, VIII Corps, and XIII Corps—no major unit of the Division had failed to pass any test. Nine and one half months had been spent in the field with many additional months transpiring in division, regimental and battalion problems. On two previous occasions the Division had reached full strength and completed prescribed training for combat, only to have the experience of being stripped of officers and men for other units. However, each obstacle had been accepted as a challenge and overcome—now it was pronounced ready.

General McNair commented that if the "31st Division does not perform outstandingly in battle, I shall be forced to believe that there is no merit in training, or that the training of the Army Ground Forces has been all wrong. . . I remember clearly the last time I saw it in the Louisiana maneuvers, in pouring rain, but with every man stepping along as though it were a summer day. It all is one more example of how a body of troops reflects the character and spirit of its commander. The 31st Division has a great commander, and I doubt not for a moment that no one realizes it better than the soldiers themselves."

With this stirring accolade, addressed to the Division and its commander, from one of the Army's finest Generals, the 31st was ready for combat. As a supply sergeant remarked at the time, "At last we're on the receiving end of things." Trucks which had been strained and mud-caked in Louisiana bogs, and battered and worn by West Virginia mountain-climbing were replaced by new—if "unshiny"—GI vehicles. Rifles, pistols, mortars, artillery pieces, knives, forks, tent staves—all were exchanged for new if the owners considered it necessary. Searching medical examinations eliminated those men considered unfit for combat service. An atmosphere of "going places" permeated every barracks in the Division area—this was it. The 31st was alerted in December of 1943 with first units sailing from Hampton Roads in January. By March the entire Division was on its way.

With the Division Commander spearheading the movement by air, the Division sailed due South; then, to the surprise of many a soldier who thought himself destined for European campaigns, the eleven jampacked transports performed an arc which carried up and through the Panama Canal—the 31st was directed toward Pacific waters. Meanwhile, in the snail-pace required for the weighted vessel to cross the man-hewn canal between Atlantic and Pacific, a last, long look at civilization, albeit tropical, was being had by the men of the DD. Convoys ended with exit from Atlantic waters and the long voyage was begun in earnest when "converted freighters" nudged into the great expanse of water that was the Pacific Ocean. The shortest time aboard ship for any unit was 35 days with some of the "plodders" combating seasickness and inertia for as long as 63 days.

The Division Commander arrived in Australia in a matter of days, weeks ahead of even the advance echelon, although he had not left the United States until half the Division had embarked. He proceeded at once to General Douglas MacArthur's Brisbane headquarters from which he was detailed to the Sixth Army, commanded by Lt. Gen. Kreuger, former commanding general of the Third Army during two of the 31st Division's Louisiana maneuvers. The advance party moved to Oro Bay, New Guinea, followed by the diverted echelons who continued to come in, piecemeal, by battalion and detachment, throughout March until about mid-April when all units had arrived. All were glad to set foot on land again—even if that land was New Guinea.

Assigned initially to the I Corps, the Division was later reassigned to the XI Corps. Almost immediately units filed out of a divisional area which had become a showplace in thirty days after arrival for training in jungles captured months before at the cost of much American and Allied blood. Jungle undergrowth, it was found, was more close-knit than any ever encountered in the States, and the constant, though varying, screams of the wildlife lent even Pacific "mock" warfare a certain distinction. "Tested", upon conclusion of a three-weeks period, the Division was pronounced fit. Grading inspectors, in fact, gave the 31st the highest rating ever attained by a divisional unit of the XI Corps.

In addition to jungle training and day and night practice of amphibious landings, the 31st during its war-theatre indoctrination was given many assignments of an administrative nature. The Division unloaded all supplies designated for Oro's air base. On one occasion it was ordered, 48-hours in advance, to prepare a camp for 6,000 recruits. Later the mass billet was increased to 17,000 but the assignment was accomplished on time by engineers, and quartermaster troops, assisted by willing artillerymen and infantrymen.

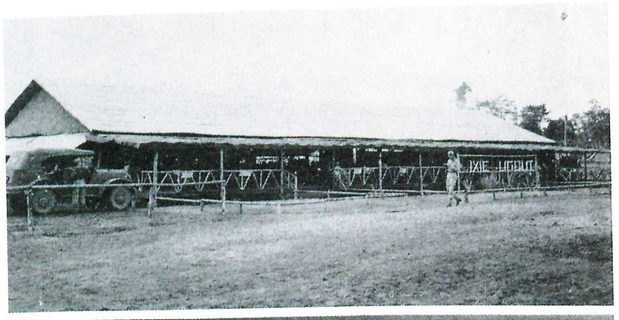
On June 25, 1944, while the Division was busily engaged in night amphibious training operations, an order was received directing one combat team to proceed to Aitape; and the 124th Infantry Combat Team, which included the 124th Infantry, the 149th Field Artillery, a detachment of 106th Engineers, 106th Medical Battalion and Quartermaster troops with other attachments of special troops, was selected for this mission and alerted under the command of Brigadier General Joseph C. Hutchison. The movement to Aitape was by a combination of Liberty ships and LCI's.

The information of the enemy indicated that the 20th, 41st and 51st Japanese Divisions were planning a desperate effort to regain control of the Aitape area, and American troops there needed reinforcements, for which mission the 124th Infantry Combat Team was selected. After loading on board the ships provided, which were as usual tremendously overcrowded, this force landed at Aitape without any major difficulties.

After landing, the combat team had sufficient time to make a reconnaissance of the area, and when the Japanese finally attacked, made a great contribution toward the defeat of the enemy. The fighting here was fierce and the troops of the 31st Division proved their mettle to the satisfaction of everyone. It was here that the GHQ observer reported that "the exploit of the 124th Infantry was possibly unparalleled in the history of military maneuver over this type of terrain." Major General Hall stated the action of the 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry, was the best he had seen during the war, and commendations were received from Major General Gill of the 32nd Division, as well as from the Artillery Commander.

The remainder of the Division was alerted for movement to Hollandia and ships of all types were provided for loading; between June 26 and July 15 the Division was busily engaged in loading its personnel and equipment, all ships being terribly crowded, requiring many men to sleep on deck and all of them to eat in shifts. On July 14 the Commanding General was ordered to report to Sixth Army at Hollandia by air with certain members of the general staff. Arriving at Hollandia, General Krueger directed the Commanding General to divert the Division to the Toem-Sarmi-Wakde Island area and there to relieve the Sixth Infantry Division, assume command of the area with the mission of protecting the airport on Wakde Island, and the port and supply base at Maffin Bay. The Division Commander and staff proceeded by air to Wakde Island, and after reconnoitering the area, assumed command on July 18. Between the period of July 18 and September 11 the Division, less the 124th Infantry Combat Team, remained in this area.

The situation consisted of a perimeter about ten miles long, extending from a few hundred feet to about a mile from the Beach into the jungle. Vast quantities of sup-





Top: Red Cross hut at Oro Bay. Bottom, above: Aerial view of the 31st Division near Borio, New Guinea.



Dixie Division chapel at Oro Bay

plies and numerous special troops were preparing for the next move forward, and the airport at Wakde Island had to be protected. The enemy had dug in on many strong points outside the perimeter, and were well supplied with food and ammunition. The 223rd and 224th Japanese Infantry Regiments of the veteran 36th Japanese Division, together with a number of their naval units and labor units and other special units, were known to be in this area, and for the entire period, both night and day, some part of the perimeter saw action.

The Division's orders were to exterminate as many of the enemy as possible without committing any large units, so it was a daily occurrence for patrols ranging in size from a squad to a battalion to leave the perimeter and locate and defeat small Japanese units. Living conditions in this area were bad. In addition to having the tactical responsibility, the Division also had the administrative work to do for some 10,000 troops who were being assembled in this area for the next move. It was therefore necessary for the Division to build roads, bridges, docks, and to provide for the unloading of a large number of ships, and all under bad weather conditions which made a quagmire of the roads and made it impossible for the men to build any comfortable quarters. The entire perimeter was wired in and booby-trapped. Strong points were built and a fine defensive position erected. Although it was frequently attacked, no Japanese ever penetrated the defensive position in the area.

During the occupancy of this area, the Artillery of the Division, which was assembled at the northernmost extremity of the perimeter, with the assistance of its liaison planes and with the attachment of a regiment of 155 mm rifles and a battalion of 90 mm anti-aircraft guns, located a Japanese headquarters, forcing it to abandon its position due to the accurate fire of these long range weapons. The Artillery also had many opportunities to support the Infantry, and inflicted great damage on the enemy. The enemy, however, had access to a number of caves in which they stored their food and ammunition, and to which they retired when subjected to our Artillery and air bombardment. Consequently, the Division was never able completely to defeat the enemy without bringing on a general engagement, which was forbidden by higher headquarters. By small unit activity, however, more than a thousand Japanese were destroyed.

The weather was hot and humid, and the insects plentiful, and it was with relief that the Division received orders about the middle of August to prepare for staging forward.

Early in September the Division was ordered to seize the Island of Morotai in the Netherlands East Indies. At this time this island was 400 miles from the nearest supporting troops and in the midst of a group of islands, of which the largest was the Halmaheras. On these were strong Japanese installations, it being estimated that on the Halmaheras alone there were 50,000 Japanese. The plan was for the 31st Division, plus one combat team from the 32nd Division, to attack Morotai on the 15th of September, 1944. The assault troops were commanded by Major General Persons and the assault was followed by the landing of a large number of service troops with the mission of building air-strips at Morotai. This operation was designed to provide airfields for fighter planes to cover future operations in the Philippines. Intensive preparations began for the operation. Early in September units of the 33rd Division reported at Maffin Bay to relieve the 31st Division and shipping began to arrive for loading. The plan was for the 124th Infantry Combat Team to load at Aitape, together with the 32nd Division Combat Team, and the balance of the combat troops to be loaded at Maffin Bay. Again the shipping was terribly short and only the barest necessities could be carried with the troops.

On the morning of September 11 all combat troops were loaded, leaving much of their equipment and service troops behind, and proceeded by convoy to Morotai. The convoy consisted of about 150 ships, and included cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, destroyer escorts, mine-sweepers and picket boats, and among the personnel and material carriers were Liberty ships, LSD's, LST's and LCI's. Prior to the sailing of the convoy at Maffin Bay, the Division was joined by a large group of press representatives and GHQ observers. The convoy from Aitape joined the main body at 10:00 A.M., September 11, 1944, and the invading force sailed. It was learned that General MacArthur was on board the cruiser *Nashville* and that Admiral Barbey was with him. The convoy was under the command of Admiral Fechteler. Other than occasional alarms, the trip to Morotai was uneventful, and on the morning of September 15 the convoy opened fire at 7:30 A.M., with some of the naval combat ships firing on Halmahera, and the balance of Morotai. The first casualty was a Japanese barge which was destroyed while attempting to escape. At this time naval fighter planes of the aircraft carriers and army planes from the nearest base at Biak covered the invading forces. The shelling increased in intensity until 8:30 A.M., when our amphibious tanks emerged from the LST's and were quickly followed by Alligators, LCT's, and LCI's.

The movement was beautifully executed, but rough

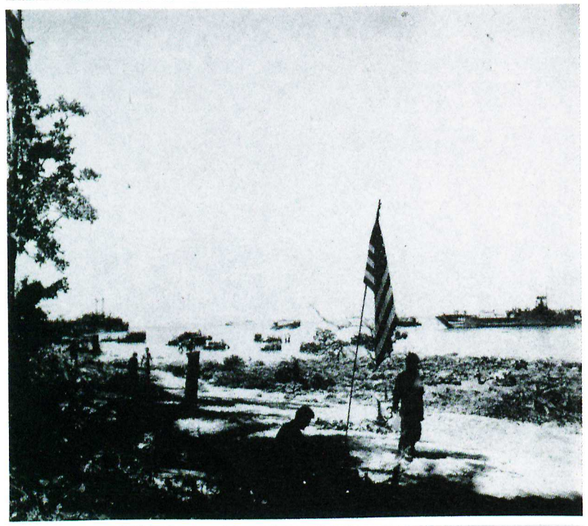






Right, top: Officers of the 31st Division are seen as they work over a map of the Interlude operation in which the division participated. Left to right: Colonel LaRoy S. Graham, Brigadier General Sumter L. Lowry, Major General John C. Persons and Brigadier General Joseph C. Hutchison. Center: An amphibious tank backs up to a LST for loading at Maffin Bay, Dutch New Guinea. These tanks were intended for use in preliminary assault waves. Bottom: Lieutenant General Krueger visits division at Maffin Bay.







going was encountered as the beach was approached. An underwater coral reef extended about 100 yards from the beach and greatly impeded the landing. Men were up to their necks in water as soon as they left the boats. The landing was made at three points, with the 167th Infantry, the 155th Infantry and the 124th Infantry landing at separate beaches. Native villages were set afire by the shelling, and there was little opposition on the part of the Japanese and few casualties. The D-Day objective was reached at 12:30, when the command was halted and ordered to dig in. General MacArthur came ashore at twelve o'clock, and congratulated the command upon the smooth operation.

Motors, with travel impossible, were dumped into the water, and had to be pulled ashore by cables. Bulk cargo was unloaded by a human chain, but by night the bulk of the assault force was on shore and dug in. The Japanese air forces raided the island about 8:00 P.M., the night of September 15, and again about 6:00 A.M., the morning of the 16th, and thereafter it was a nightly affair. Every night the Japanese air force bombed the command two or three times. The Navy kept its aircraft carriers off Morotai for several days and during the daytime its planes protected the island from air raids. At night by use of destroyers and P-T boats the Japanese garrison on Halmahera was prevented from landing on Morotai in strength. A strong defensive position was organized on Morotai both inland and on the beach immediately after seizing the island.

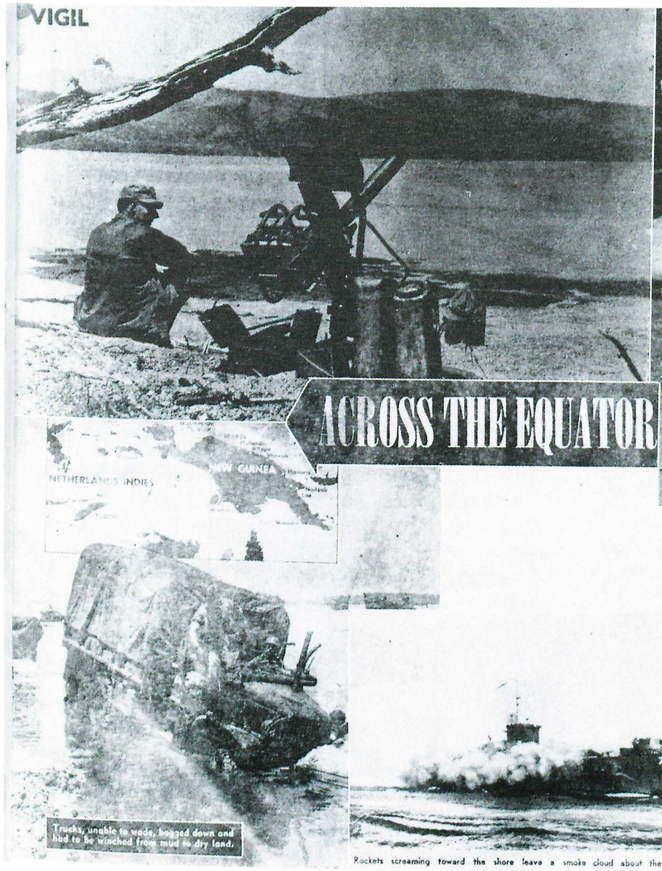
The landing at Morotai took the Japanese by surprise. They were expecting a force to land on Halmahera, where they defended with some 50,000 troops, and Morotai was lightly held. Throughout the 31st Division's occupancy of Morotai the Japanese attempted to reinforce the Morotai garrison from Halmahera, but rarely succeeded. There were frequent raids on our position at Morotai and a total of 1266 Japanese were killed and 72 captured by the 31st Division.

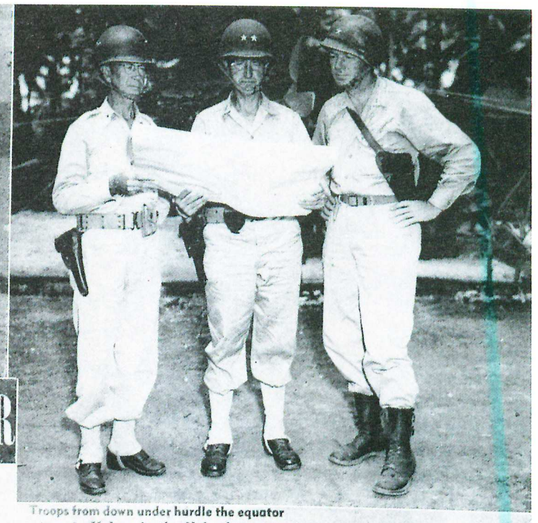
On September 25 General Persons, Division Commander, relinquished command, at his own request, and was succeeded by Major General Clarence A. Martin.

General Martin was an officer of much experience against the Japanese. As a Regimental Commander he had fought in the Buna Campaign, and as Assistant Division Commander of the 32nd Division he had seen combat on many fields.

The Division felt keenly the loss of a Commanding General who was widely known as one of the best in the entire Army. Soon, however, it came to realize that it was once again in the hands of a most capable, fearless, and aggressive General. The Southern Philippines Campaign,

Top, left: LVT's, vehicles and men get stuck on Red beach. Center: Not all of these vehicles were lost. The tide is coming in, but so is the 31st. Old Glory flies on another stepping stone to Tokyo. Bottom: The worst landing beach in history. Red beach at Morotai on D-Day.

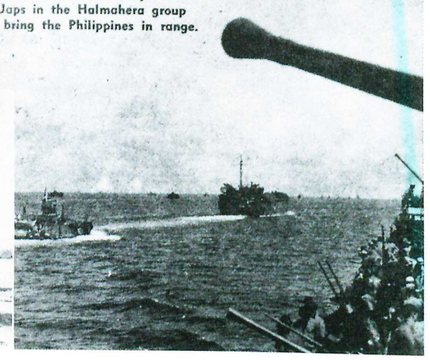




Troops from down under hurdle the equator to cut off Japs in the Halmahera group and now bring the Philippines in range.

Trucks, unable to wade, bogged down and had to be winched from mud to dry land.

Rockets screaming toward the shore leave a smoke cloud about the LCI that fired them.



In the upper right picture are seen Brigadier General Joseph C. Hutchison, Major General Clarence A. Martin and Brigadier General Thomas F. Hickey.

the bitterest fighting and the most prolonged combat of the war for the Division, emphasized to all the splendid character and able leadership of General Martin.

No Division in the Army can boast of finer leadership throughout its entire service than can the 31st.

During the occupation of Morotai the 2nd Battalion, 167th Infantry, was given the mission of seizing and securing strategic Napia Island. After a brief but bitter struggle, 172 fanatical Japs from a company of the 36th Division were killed, and the occupation completed. Five days later F Company, 124th Infantry waded ashore on Asia Islands only to discover that the Japs had already evacuated.

While the 31st Division was still defending Morotai the 167th RCT minus 2nd and 3rd Battalions took over the base at Sansapor on the northern tip of Dutch New Guinea, from the 6th Infantry Division. Only scattered contacts were made with elements of the Jap 35th Army whose headquarters were then at Sorong.

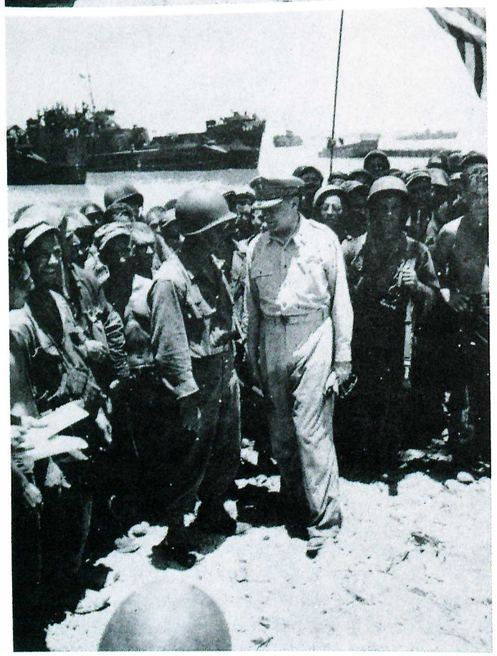
Another battalion of the 167th Infantry was selected to assist the 33rd Division in an operation designed to destroy the last remnants of the Japanese on Morotai Island. This battalion departed from the east coast of the Island and moved through the mountains to come behind the known Japanese defensive positions and hold the enemy in place while the main attack was launched from the west coast. This operation began in December and was completed by January 10th.

As a part of the X Corps the Dixie Division, landing 22 April 1945, played a major role in the liberation of Mindanao, second largest of the Philippine Islands. The 155th Infantry Combat Team, driving north on Sayre Highway, advanced until a junction was made with the 108th Combat Team. Determined delaying actions were employed by the enemy during this drive. After the junction was effected the 155th and 124th Combat Teams pursued the Japs east into the mountains and jungles.

The enemy offered desperate resistance from previously prepared defensive positions along knife-back ridges and astride precipitous mountain trails before being pushed across the Pulangi River with a heavy toll of lives. It was this action which broke Japanese resistance in Bukidnon Province and sent the battered Jap 30th Division in a hasty and disorganized withdrawal to the swampy Agusan Valley. Many died of starvation and disease enroute while

General MacArthur comes ashore early on D-Day on Morotai.





General MacArthur and Major General Persons converse on D-Day.

numerous others were killed by guerrilla action and persistent air attacks.

Meanwhile the 167th RCT drove down the tortuous Kibawe-Talomo trail, fighting through torrential rains in knee deep mud over what has truly been described as some of the world's worst terrain. As a result of this action the Jap 35th Army headquarters with attached units was forced to withdraw deeper into the desolate interior while the Japs in the Davao area were prevented from withdrawing westward.

The remnants of the Jap 30th Division arrived at the Agusan River. Contact continued between these units in the dank jungles around Waloe until the cessation of hostilities.

When the war ended the 31st Division was assigned the mission of accomplishing the surrender of all Japanese forces on Mindanao. This was effected with the 155th Infantry in the Agusan Valley, the 124th Infantry in Bukidnon Province and the 167th Infantry in the Davao and Sarangani Bay areas. With the completion of this mission enemy casualty figures read as follows: killed in action 3319; Jap military prisoners of war: 22,310; Jap civilian prisoners of war 11,918.

Supply problems for the Dixie Division's overseas operations were almost as varied as they were numerous. At different times land, water and air transportation were used depending on the exigencies of the situation. On several occasions new officers and agencies had to be improvised in order to accomplish all C-4 missions.

At Oro Bay initial operations were confined to re-supply and training, with special emphasis on amphibious work. At Aitape resupply was accomplished by light motors and carrier with additional supply made by air as the 124th RCT moved inland into less accessible areas. At Maffin Bay the Division constructed a Liberty dock and facilities for handling ocean-going vessels. Supply problems were increased with the staging of various units from Maffin Bay to forward areas. It was here that the Division first established such non T/O positions as Base Transportation, Regulating Office, Cargo Control Office and various schools for training personnel in the speedy discharge and backload of vessels.

On Morotai a tremendous engineer effort was put forth to carve roads and airfields out of jungle terrain which had previously known only foot paths and animal trails. Here again the 31st Division established and operated the Base Command for every phase of operation: supply, transportation, cargo control, regulating office.

Numerous units were staged on Morotai for the important Leyte operation. During this time Division troops stationed on near-by islands were supplied by LCM's and LCT's. When the 167th RCT moved to Sansapor,



General Marshall decorates Major General John C. Persons, retiring Division commander.

a supply and transportation set-up similar to that of Morotai was established.

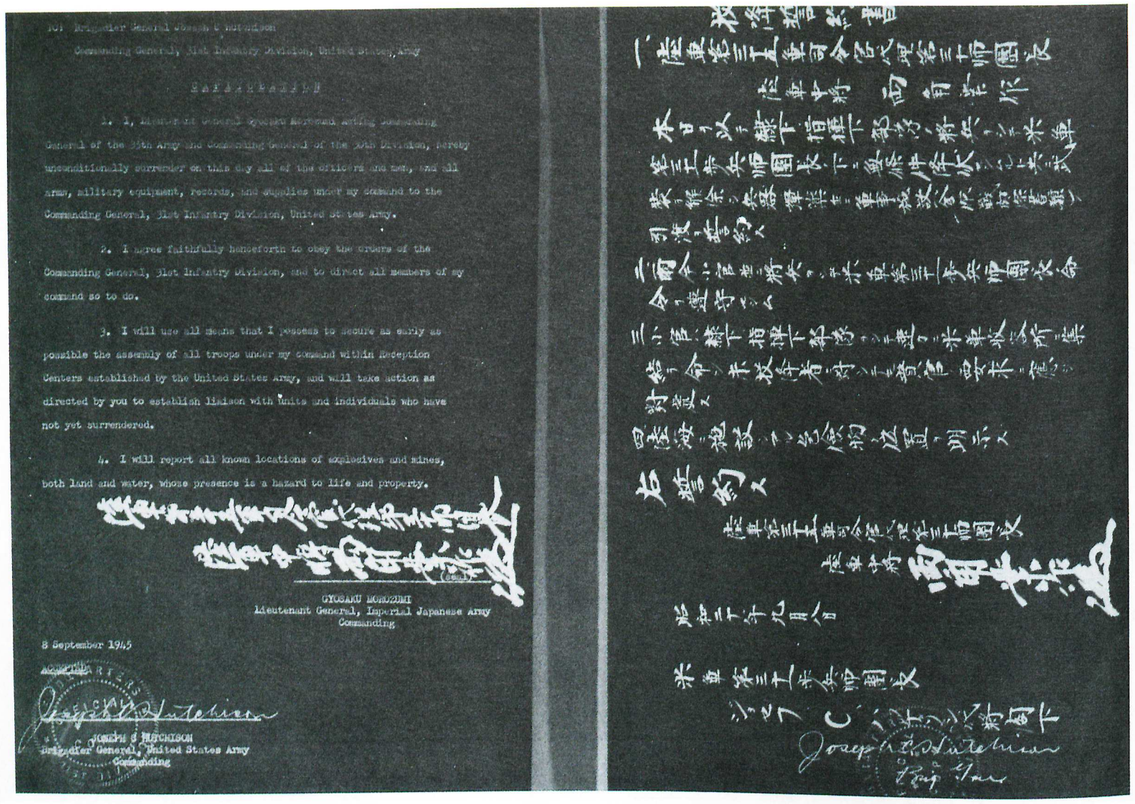
On Mindanao truck transportation was originally held to a minimum because of Jap-blown bridges and heavy rains which frequently made the main supply-road impassable. Subsequent engagements with enemy forces east of Sayre Highway were sustained by aerial dropping of all types of supplies. On the Kibawe-Talomo trail air drops were almost as frequent as the too frequent rainfall. This resupply by air was made possible, in part, by the abundance of airstrips at Maramag, Valencia, Malaybalay and Del Monte.

THE FINAL MISSIONS

On 15 August 1945, after Japan's informal surrender, all Division and attached guerrilla units began assembling and preparing to receive the surrendering Japanese. Company C, 124th Infantry and the 111th Fill Infantry, operating east of Valencia, completed closing in the Valencia-Malaybalay area 19 August, and Company A, 124th Infantry, operating in the Silae-Cabanglasan area, closed Linabo Crossroad 16 August. The 1st and 2nd Battalions, 167th Infantry, on the Kibawe-Talomo Trail, moved out of the Kulaman-Pinamola-Sanipon area and completed closing at Maramag Strip No. 2, 18 August. The assembly of the 155th Infantry in the Agusan Valley was delayed by enemy activity against attached guerrilla forces at Halipitan 15 August, but by 18 August all units had been withdrawn to assembly areas at Sagunto and Butuan.

The plan for receiving Japanese prisoners, as directed by X Corps, was to establish reception centers at strategic points to which the Japanese forces were to be directed. Reception Centers were established by the 124th Infantry at Mailag, Managok, Dalwangan, Sumpong, and Alanib; by 167th Infantry at Kibawe, Maramag, Panadtaran and Valencia; and by the 155th Infantry at Sagunto. Another reception center was established later (29 August) in the Agusan Valley at Talacogon by the 155th Infantry. A concentration center was constructed at Bugo by the engineers and the 11th Infantry was given the responsibility of operating it under the direction of the Provost Marshal, 31st Division.

It was not until the 25th of August that the surrender of Japanese forces began when 110 Japs surrendered to elements of the 124th Infantry at Valencia. On 31 August, in the Agusan Valley, the 155th Infantry made arrangements with representatives of Lieutenant General Morozumi, acting CG Thirty-fifth Army, for the surrender of



To: Brigadier General Joseph P. Hutchison
Commanding General, 31st Infantry Division, United States Army

SURRENDER

1. I, Lieutenant General Gyosaku Morozumi, acting Commanding General of the 35th Army and Commanding General of the 30th Division, hereby unconditionally surrender on this day all of the officers and men, and all arms, military equipment, records, and supplies under my command to the Commanding General, 31st Infantry Division, United States Army.

2. I agree faithfully hereforth to obey the orders of the Commanding General, 31st Infantry Division, and to direct all members of my command so to do.

3. I will use all means that I possess to secure as early as possible the assembly of all troops under my command within Reception Centers established by the United States Army, and will take action as directed by you to establish liaison with units and individuals who have not yet surrendered.

4. I will report all known locations of explosives and mines, both land and water, whose presence is a hazard to life and property.

GYOSAKU MOROZUMI
Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army
Commanding

8 September 1945

JOSEPH P. HUTCHISON
Brigadier General, United States Army
Commanding

一、陸軍中将 師団長

本日以降閣下指揮下部隊ノ将兵ニ対シ米第三十一歩兵師団長ノ発スル一切ノ命令ヲ遵守シ

三、閣下指揮下部隊ノ将兵ニ対シ米第三十一歩兵師団長ノ命令ヲ遵守セシムル為

右誓約ス

陸軍中将

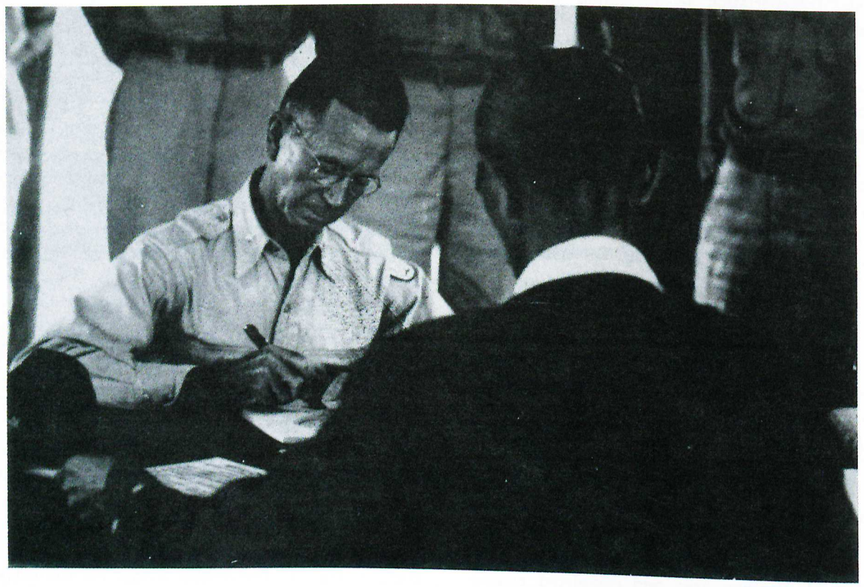
昭和二十年九月八日

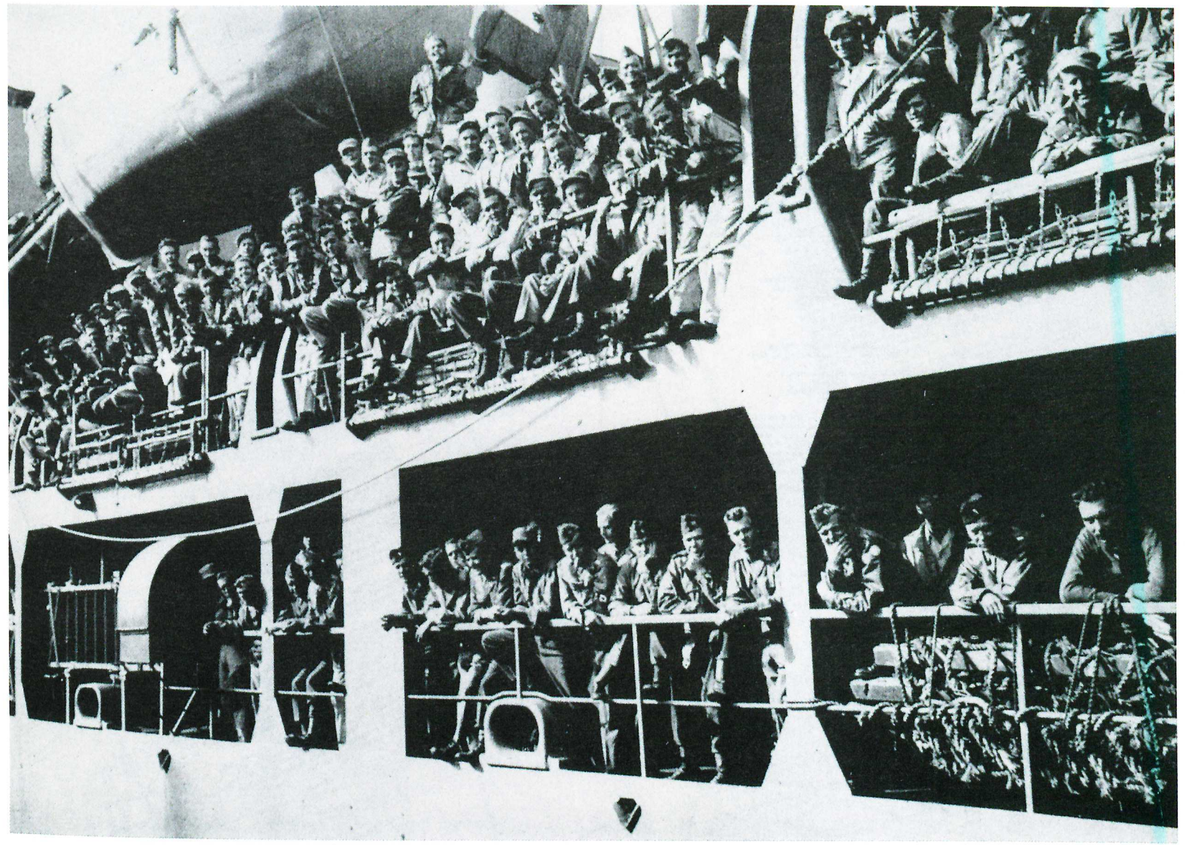
米第三十一歩兵師団長

ジョセフ・P・ハッチソン准将閣下

A photostatic copy of the Japanese surrender document

Brigadier General Hutchison signing acceptance of surrender by Lieutenant General Gyosaku Morozumi of the Japanese forces of the 35th Imperial Army on September 8, 1945, near Malaybalay, Mindanao, P. I.





31st Division men aboard the S. S. General Bundy in San Francisco harbor awaiting to disembark.

all Japanese forces on Mindanao. On 7 September, the first group of enemy in the Agusan Valley surrendered at Sagunto.

After V-J Day the primary mission of the Division was to accept the surrender of all remaining Japanese forces on Mindanao, to process the prisoners of war and to evacuate them to Japan. Concurrently the elements of the Division not required to accomplish these missions were being assembled in the Alae area for rehabilitation and for movement to the United States at a later date. The operation of the base and the supervision of the Philippine Army units, which were taken over from X Corps 10 August 1945, continued until relief by the 93rd Division was effected 20 October 1945.

On the 2 of December, the Division had completed embarking at Agusan and Talomo, Mindanao and by 19 December 1945, had closed at San Francisco, Calif. Effective 21 December, the 31st Infantry Division was inactivated at Camp Stoneman, Calif., and all personnel was enroute to separation centers.

FRIENDLY AND ENEMY CASUALTIES

CAMPAIGN	FRIENDLY									ENEMY				
	KIA	DOW	DOI	SWA	SIA	LWA	LIA	MIA	Total	KIA	Jap PW	Korean PW	Jap Civ	Total
Aitape	87	9	1	16		232	35		380	1800				1800
Maffin Bay	22	5		14	1	127	22	1	192	789	29			818
Mapia-Asia Is	15	2		8		26	2		53	172				172
Morotai	41	19	1	20		189	31		299	1266	66	6		1338
Sansapor	5					1	1		7	FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE				
Mindanao	170	23		27	2	476	79	1	778	3319	22310	6	11918	37553
TOTAL	340	58	2	85	3	1051	170	2	1709	7346	22405	12	11918	41681

HEADQUARTERS 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION
Office of the Commanding General

Camp Pickett, Virginia
31 January 1944

Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair
Commanding General, Army Ground Forces
Washington, D. C.

Dear General McNair:

Since we will soon pass from your command, the following facts relative to the 31st Division may be of interest to you:

PERSONNEL

From induction date 25 November 1940 to 1 February 1944, including present strength

Trained and partially trained in 31st Division		Required strength of one Infantry Division
35980	Enlisted Men	13469
	* * * * * * * * * *	
2190	Officers	
1608	Soldiers sent to Officers Candidate Schools less failures	
3798	Total Officers	737

Known Grades Achieved by Officers of 31st Division to date

7	General Officers	3
27	Colonels	5
152	Lieutenant Colonels	34
293	Majors	48

The Division's contribution of specialists to the Army is illustrated by the experience of our signal company. During the above period this company has trained 881 men (required strength 215 men). Of these 663 have been transferred out of the company. 206 being qualified radio operators (radio operators required--35) and 115 having gone to Officer Candidate School of whom 89 became Signal Corps officers. The Division has also graduated a total of 650 radio operators from its radio school.

TRAINING

Emphasis has been placed on training the command to march, shoot, and live in the field.

(a) All Infantry and Reconnaissance soldiers have marched 35 miles in one day with full field equipment.

All others 25 miles.

(b) Qualification with weapons as marksman or better:

Individual Weapons

97%	M1 Rifle
99%	Carbine
100%	'03 Rifle
100%	Thompson sub-machine gun, Cal. 30
89%	Pistol

Crew Served Weapons

89%	B.A.R.
99%	Light machine gun (dismounted)
100%	Heavy machine gun (mounted)
89%	37 mm (mounted)
100%	

All other weapons have been fired as prescribed by Army Ground Forces.

Field Training

(c) 9½ months have been spent in the field by the Division as a unit including:

- 4 series Division problems
- 3 Louisiana maneuver
- 1 Carolina maneuver
- 1 period amphibious training
- 1 period mountain training

Many additional months have been spent in the field in Brigade, Regiments, and Battalion problems including specialized training such as combat in cities, attack of fortified position, and air-ground training.

TESTS

Units of the Division have been frequently tested. No major unit of the Division has failed to pass any Test. The following are the principal tests given us by higher authority:

2 Basic Tests (Division)	Third Army, IV Corps
1 Physical Test (Division)	XV Corps
2 Infantry Battalion Field Exercise Tests	VIII Corps, IV Corps
1 Infantry Battalion Combat Firing Test	XV Corps
3 Artillery Battalion Firing Tests	VIII Corps, XV Corps, XIII Corps

Infantry, Engineer, and Reconnaissance Platoon firing tests have been conducted by the Division.

We believe the Division is now ready for combat.

On two previous occasions the Division reached full strength and completed prescribed training for combat, only to have the experience of being stripped of officers and men for other units. Despite these disappointments and discouragements the morale of the Division has never faltered. Each obstacle was accepted as a challenge and overcome. We are confident that the present "Third Edition" of the 31st Division, is the best organization we have had and that it will give a good account of itself in combat.

We want to express to you and your staff our appreciation for the intelligent training programs furnished us, for your support during our disappointments, and to you personally for the comprehensive understanding of our problems.

For the Division and myself personally I can think of no better good fortune than to serve under you again.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN C. PERSONS
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS
ARMY GROUND FORCES
Office of the Commanding General
Army War College
Washington, D.C.

3 February 1944

Major General John C. Persons, U.S.A.,
Headquarters 31st Division,
Camp Pickett, Virginia

Dear Persons:

I was delighted, impressed and touched by your letter of Monday. To you and to me it tells an inspiring story of sustained, unifying effort and outstanding achievement. Once again it is the 31st Division that does not complain, and that by its silence, shall be remarkable for its performance. Certainly no unit in training, or that has forged its way in battle, has had to overcome more obstacles than the 31st Division has been all wrong.

However, the 31st Division has not devoted over three years to training itself alone. Your data show how greatly it has contributed to the expansion and development of our whole war army.

I have admired many times the visible spirit of the division. I remember clearly the day I saw you in the Louisiana maneuvers, riding in pouring rain, but with every man in your troops reflecting the great commander and spirit of the whole body of troops. That reflects a great commander, and I think no one realized it better than the soldiers themselves.

As the division leaves for its great adventure, I send them on their way with the fullest confidence that when you find the enemy he will know what fighting men are. Through sacrifice and devotion from the division commander down through all grades.

Sincerely,

/s/ L. J. McNair
L. J. McNAIR,
Lt. Gen., U.S.A.
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS IV ARMY CORPS
Office of the Commanding General
A P O #304, Hagley, La.

September 29, 1941.

SUBJECT: Commendation.

TO : Commanding General, 31st Division.

I wish to express to you and the personnel of your command my genuine satisfaction with the high standards attained during the maneuvers just completed. Your energetic leadership and the responsiveness of your command contributed in full measure to the success of our operations.

The thoroughness and effectiveness of preliminary training were evident. Particularly pleasing was the steady progress noted throughout the maneuvers. The conduct of the men, the energy, efficiency and high standard displayed by all grades were noteworthy.

The officers and men of the 31st Division are commended for excellent performance of duty that called for continuous effort and under circumstances that tested both interest and stamina to the full.

/s/ Jay L. Benedict
JAY L. BENEDICT,
Major General, U.S.A.,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS VIII CORPS
Office of the Commanding General

Brownwood, Texas,
September 27, 1942.

Major General John C. Persons,
Commanding 31st Infantry Division,
Camp Shelby, Mississippi

Dear General Persons:

I am extremely sorry to have the VIII Corps lose the 31st Division. I saw something of the division in Louisiana during the 1941 maneuvers, and have observed it closely for over five months while it was a part of the VIII Corps. In my way of thinking it has recently received in full measure its share of personnel and equipment, its splendid morale is due to your leadership and the hard training you have given it. In my opinion it today one of the best divisions in the army. Under your outstanding leadership it has performed in an inspiring manner during the 1942 Louisiana maneuvers and efficiently than any staff functions. The division is a hard hitting, determined, fighting command. I predict a brilliant future for it when it enters actual combat.

Will you please give my personal regards and best wishes to your commanders and to the members of your staff, for it when it enters actual combat. I predict a brilliant future

I shall watch with interest their future performance with a deep, friendly, and personal interest.

With every good wish for you personally,

Cordially,

/s/ Dan I Sultan
DAN I. SULTAN,
Major General, U.S. Army.
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS IV CORPS
Office of the Commanding General
Camp Beauregard, Louisiana

February 20, 1943

Maj. Gen. John C. Parsons
Commanding General, 31st Infantry Division
Camp Shelby, Mississippi

Dear General Persons:

As you know, the IV Corps Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment will depart soon on a permanent change of station. These orders occasion some deep regrets, and one of the foremost among these is that your splendid division will no longer be assigned to my headquarters.

Despite heavy officer and enlisted personnel losses, several changes of station, and reorganization of the 31st Infantry Division has ever demonstrated a high spirit of endeavor.

The recent excellent showing made by your division in the Ground Force physical test gives ample proof of the fact that your division has emulated the spirit of the IV Corps motto VIGOR DO. In quarters and mine have been clearly associated over a long period of time, longer in fact than any other unit in the IV Corps. During this long time your headquarters has displayed a cooperative attitude. My regret at being forced to sever relationship with your fine division is only equalled by the personal loss I feel by the termination of our close official association. I should be glad in the future at any time to serve with you or as a member of your command.

/s/ O. W. Griswold
O. W. GRISWOLD
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS III ARMORED CORPS
Office of the Commanding General
Camp Polk, Louisiana

24 August 1943

Major General John C. Persons
31st Infantry Division
APO 31, c/o Postmaster
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear General Persons:

The maneuvers which have just been concluded were the source of a great deal of satisfaction to me. I feel that General Hodges' desire that instruction be the prime consideration in these exercises has been achieved.

I wish to express to you, and your officers and men, my deep appreciation for the splendid cooperation and assistance given the III Armored Corps.

The officers and men displayed courage, training, physical fitness, and determination. Their morale was excellent. The division as a whole completed the assigned missions quietly, cheerfully, and effectively.

I should be gratified to have all the officers and men of your command know the feelings of my headquarters toward the 31st Division.

Sincerely,

/s/ Willis D. Crittenberger
WILLIS D. CRITTENBERGER
Major General, U.S. Army
Commanding

FORCE HEADQUARTERS SECTION (ARMY)
Sixth Amphibious Force
N.O.B., Norfolk 11, Va.

12 November 1943

In reply
refer to:

Major General John C. Persons,
Commanding General 31st Infantry Division,
Camp Pickett, Virginia.

Dear General Persons:

I regret very much that it will be impossible for me to attend the final exercises of the 124th Regimental Combat Team scheduled for the 13th and 14th of November. Unexpected orders require that I leave immediately for a short tour of duty in California.

When you first came to Norfolk you mentioned that we could expect much of the 31st Infantry Division, and amplified your statement further by assurance that you would be disappointed if the 31st was not as good or better than any unit which had preceded it in our schools. Please be assured that your faith is well founded and your division has lived up to your expectation.

It has been a genuine pleasure to the Army officers of this Force to work with your organization. It is a grand outfit and you may well justly feel proud of its accomplishments. I know that it will never let you down. We wish you, your officers, and enlisted men all the luck in the world and our spirit will be with you wherever you go.

With kindest personal regards,

/s/ Frank A. Keating
FRANK A KEATING,
Brig. Gen., USA

UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET
Amphibious Training Command

Naval Operating Base,
Norfolk 11, Virginia,
10 November 1943

My dear General Persons,

Your letter of November 15th with its kind expressions is very much appreciated. It has been a real pleasure to work with the 31st Division and we shall follow its career with much personal interest.

From the staff, the training bases and the transports there have been without exception many laudatory reports and comments on the high standard of efficiency attained by the 31st Division.

Probably some of our people or ships will meet your division again, and as for myself, I could wish for no greater good fortune than to be associated with you against the enemy.

Thanking you again and with the heartiest good wishes for yourself and the 31st Division, I am

Sincerely,

/s/ Lee P. Johnson
LEE P. JOHNSON

Major General John C. Persons, U. S. Army,
Commanding General, 31st Infantry Division,
APO-31, Camp Pickett,
Virginia.

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HEADQUARTERS 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION
Office of the Commanding General
APO 31
25 May 1945

SUBJECT: End of First Phase Current Operation.

TO : All Officers and Men, 31st Infantry Division and Attached Units.

1. The junction today at 1410 with the 168INCT just South of Imelutan opening up the Cagre Highway marked the end of the first phase of the current operation. In less than a month the Division advanced over one hundred fifty miles, surmounted innumerable obstacles, and overcame all enemy resistance encountered. This fine performance has elicited the praise of higher commanders and has enhanced the fine record already established by the Division. Each element of the Division has contributed to the success of this operation and I commend each of you for your outstanding achievements.

2. Another phase is now beginning and the difficulties will be even greater than those thus far encountered. There are many days remaining to be killed before our task is completed. The aggressiveness, efficiency, and determination that you have shown inspires confidence that you will accomplish the next task in the same outstanding manner.

3. It is desired that this communication be brought to the attention of all members of the Division and Attached Units at the earliest possible date

CLARENCE A MARTIN
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION: A,B

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

24 May 1945

AG 330.13 (PS)

SUBJECT: Commendation

THRU: Commanding General
1st Infantry Division
APO 31

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 310

The speed and skill with which the 1st Infantry Division advanced across extremely difficult terrain occupied by enemy forces to seize objectives and effect junction with other Eighth Army forces reflects highest credit upon officers and men of that command. The soldierly qualities displayed in this action resulted in splitting enemy forces if Mindanao and assuring their destruction. I take great personal pride in these accomplishments of the 1st Infantry Division.

R. L. EICHELBERGER
Lieutenant General, USA,
Commanding

1st Ind.

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS, APO 310, 30 May 1945.

TO: Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division, APO 31.

It gives me great pleasure to add my personal commendation to that of the Army Commander for the outstanding performance of all echelons of your command.

E. P. GHEE
Maj Gen, USA
Commanding

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
Office of the Commanding General
APO 310

AUTH: CG I Corps
DATE: 1 Jul 45

MEMORANDUM TO: See Distribution.

1. The following paragraphed message from the Army Commander is quoted for the information of the officers and enlisted men of all units assigned or attached to the Corps:

"Despite difficult terrain, and bad weather, the Mindoro campaign progressed at a rapid pace and its objectives were seized by the vigorous prosecution of each phase. The outstanding performance by each unit and man of your command my heartiest congratulations on the successful completion of the mission assigned for you."

2. The Corps Commander wishes to add his admiration and appreciation for your devotion to duty, courage, sacrifice and combat efficiency. Your aggressive spirit, coupled with your initiative and resourcefulness in order to closely and destroy a determined enemy resulted in complete disorganization of the enemy forces, bringing to a close organized enemy resistance in this area.

DISTRIBUTION:
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E. P. GHEE
Maj Gen, USA
Commanding

SECRET

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HEADQUARTERS 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION
Office of the Division Commander

APO 31
13 July 1945

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 65

The following commendation was received by the 31st Infantry Division from the Commanding General, Eighth Army:

COMMENDATION

31ST INFANTRY DIVISION

MAJOR GENERAL CLARENCE A. MARTIN, COMMANDING

It gives me great pleasure to commend the high courage and fighting spirit displayed by the officers and men of the 31st Infantry Division and attached units in the campaign on Mindoro. Your aggressive action in the initial landing, your rapid advance and seizure of the main Japanese airfields on the island, your skillful tactics in splitting the enemy forces, your thorough destruction of the enemy forces and your complete annihilation of the enemy garrison at Mamburao are outstanding examples of the fighting qualities of the 31st Infantry Division.

The speed and skill with which you overcame difficult terrain, bad weather, and the Mindoro campaign progressed at a rapid pace and its objectives were seized by the vigorous prosecution of each phase. The outstanding performance by each unit and man of your command my heartiest congratulations on the successful completion of the mission assigned for you."

2. The Corps Commander wishes to add his admiration and appreciation for your devotion to duty, courage, sacrifice and combat efficiency. Your aggressive spirit, coupled with your initiative and resourcefulness in order to closely and destroy a determined enemy resulted in complete disorganization of the enemy forces, bringing to a close organized enemy resistance in this area.

DISTRIBUTION:
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E. P. GHEE
Maj Gen, USA
Commanding

SECRET

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HEADQUARTERS 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION
Office of the Division Commander

APO 31
25 May 1945

SUBJECT: Commendation.

TO : Commanding Officers, Regiments, Battalions, Companies and Attached Units.

1. The following paraphrased radio from the Commanding General, X Corps, is quoted for your information:

QUOTE MESSAGE ADDRESSED FROM CG 6TH ARMY QUOTE PLEASE INFORM MARTIN, WOODRUFF AND ALL RANKS. IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE TO EXTEND MY HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU AND YOUR ORGANIZATIONS AND ATTACHED UNITS FOR THE FINE WORK YOU HAVE DONE UP TO AND INCLUDING YOUR CONTACT YESTERDAY WITH 108 NOT UNQUOTE. I TAKE PLEASURE IN ADDING MY CONGRATULATIONS AND SINCERE UNQUOTE.

2. It is desired that this communication be brought to the attention of all members of the Division and Attached Units at the earliest possible date.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MARTIN:

RUSS T. WHITE,
Lt. Col., AGD,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION
Office of the Division Commander

APO 31
13 July 1945

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DISTRIBUTION:
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E. P. GHEE
Maj Gen, USA
Commanding

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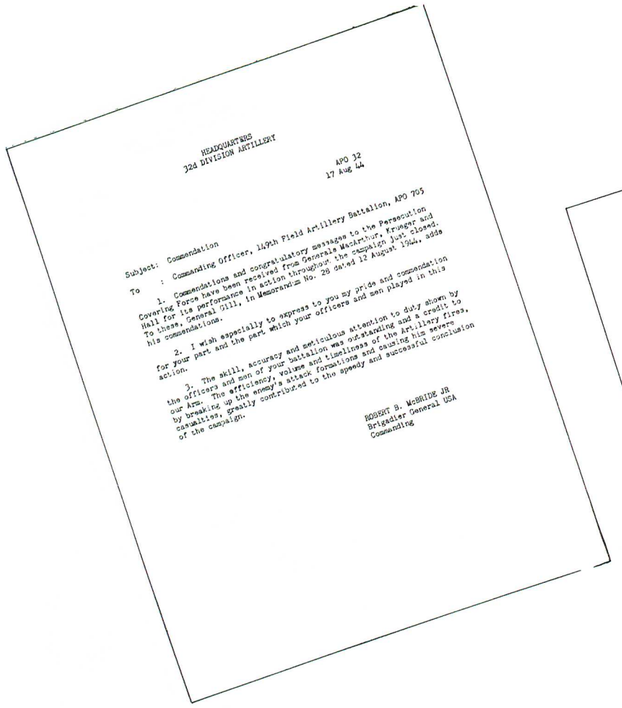


HEADQUARTERS
32d DIVISION ARTILLERY

APO 32
17 Aug 44

Subject: Commendation

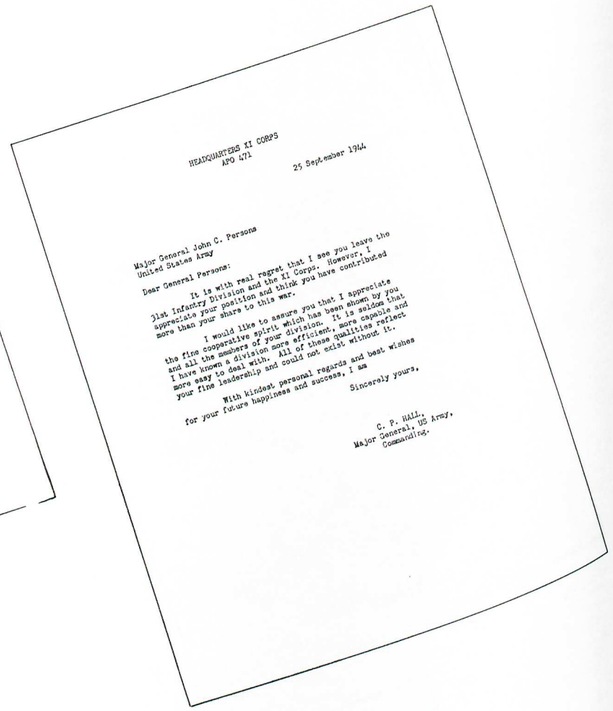
To : Commanding Officer, 149th Field Artillery Battalion, APO 705

1. Commendations and congratulatory messages to the Persecution Covering Force have been received from Generals MacArthur, Krueger and Hall for its performance in action throughout the campaign just closed. To these, General Gill, in Memorandum No. 28 dated 12 August 1944, adds his commendations.

2. I wish especially to express to you my pride and commendation for your part and the part which your officers and men played in this action.

3. The skill, accuracy and meticulous attention to duty shown by the officers and men of your battalion was outstanding and a credit to our Arm. The efficiency, volume and timeliness of the Artillery fires, by breaking up the enemy's attack formations and causing him severe casualties, greatly contributed to the speedy and successful conclusion of the campaign.

ROBERT B. McBRIDE JR
Brigadier General USA
Commanding



HEADQUARTERS XI CORPS
APO 471

25 September 1944

Major General John C. Persons
United States Army

Dear General Persons:

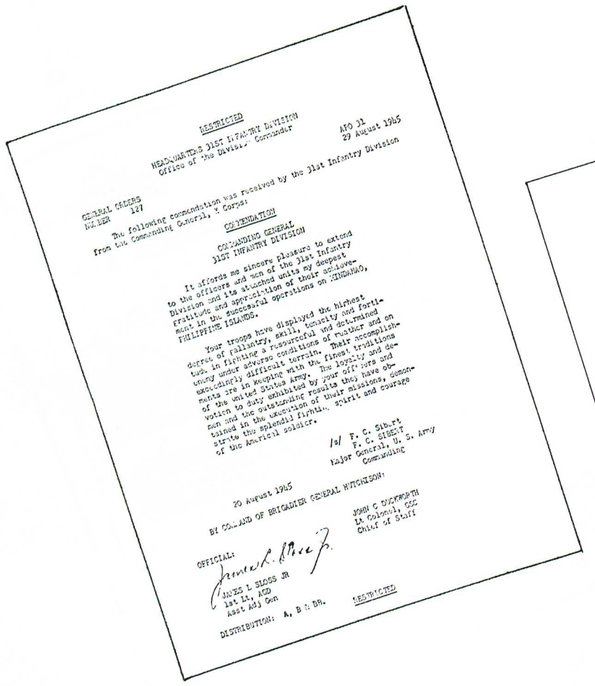
It is with real regret that I see you leave the 31st Infantry Division and the XI Corps. However, I appreciate your position and think you have contributed more than your share to this war.

I would like to assure you that I appreciate the fine cooperative spirit which has been shown by you and all the members of your division. It is seldom that I have known a division more efficient, more capable and more easy to deal with. All of these qualities reflect your fine leadership and could not exist without it.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for your future happiness and success, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. P. HALL,
Major General, US Army,
Commanding.



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HEADQUARTERS 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION
Office of the Division Commander

APO 31
29 August 1945

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 127

The following commendation was received by the 31st Infantry Division from the Commanding General, X Corps:

COMMENDATION

COMMANDING GENERAL
31ST INFANTRY DIVISION

It affords me sincere pleasure to extend to the officers and men of the 31st Infantry Division and its attached units my deepest gratitude and appreciation of their achievement in the successful operations on MINDANAO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Your troops have displayed the highest degree of gallantry, skill, tenacity and fortitude in fighting a resourceful and determined enemy under adverse conditions of weather and on exceedingly difficult terrain. Their accomplishments are in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Army. The loyalty and devotion to duty exhibited by your officers and men and the outstanding results they have obtained in the execution of their missions, demonstrate the splendid fighting spirit and courage of the American soldier.

/s/ F. C. Sibert
F. C. SIBERT
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding

20 August 1945

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL HUTCHISON:

JOHN C DUCKWORTH
Lt Colonel, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

JAMES L SLOSS JR
1st Lt, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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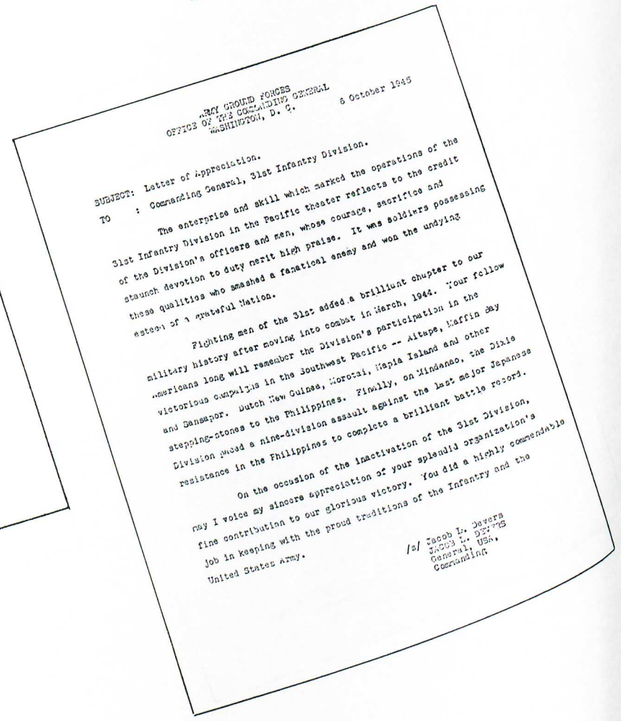


ARMY GROUND FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

6 October 1945

SUBJECT: Letter of Appreciation.

TO : Commanding General, 31st Infantry Division.

The enterprise and skill which marked the operations of the 31st Infantry Division in the Pacific theater reflects to the credit of the Division's officers and men, whose courage, sacrifice and staunch devotion to duty merit high praise. It was soldiers possessing these qualities who smashed a fanatical enemy and won the undying esteem of a grateful Nation.

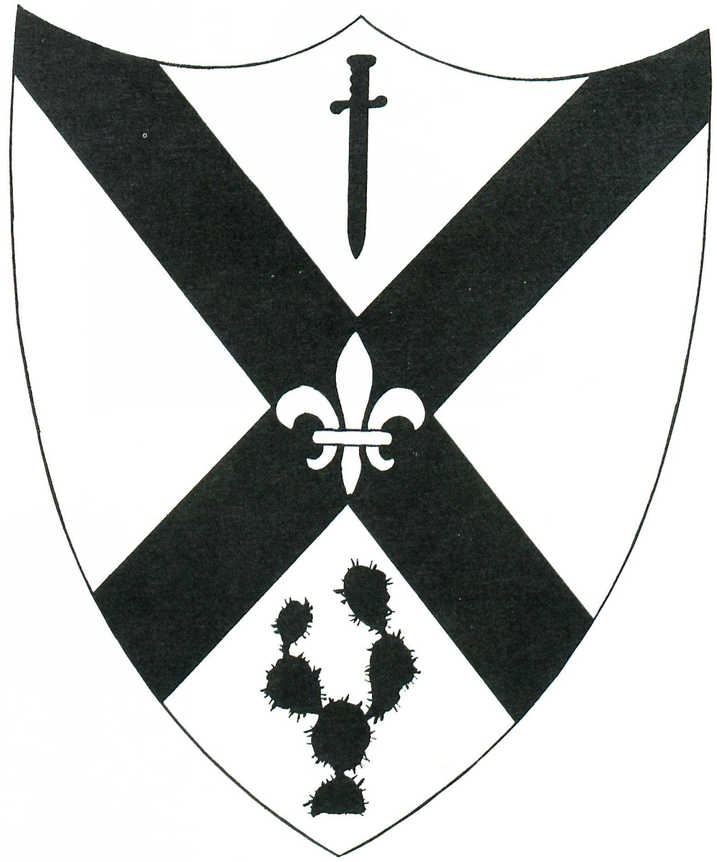
Fighting men of the 31st added a brilliant chapter to our military history after moving into combat in March, 1944. Your fellow Americans long will remember the Division's participation in the victorious campaigns in the Southwest Pacific -- Aitape, Maffin Bay and Sansapor. Dutch New Guinea, Morotai, Mapia Island and other stepping-stones to the Philippines. Finally, on Mindanao, the Dixie Division passed a nine-division assault against the last major Japanese resistance in the Philippines to complete a brilliant battle record.

On the occasion of the inactivation of the 31st Division, may I voice my sincere appreciation of your splendid organization's fine contribution to our glorious victory. You did a highly commendable job in keeping with the proud traditions of the Infantry and the United States Army.

/s/ Jacob L. Devers
JACOB L. DEVERS
General, USA
Commanding

124TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Insignia



BLAZONRY

SHIELD: Argent, on a saltire gules between in chief a Roman sword in sheath paleways point to base and in base a prickly pear cactus, both vert a fleur-de-lis of the first.

CREST: That for regiments of Florida National Guard.

WREATH: Argent and gules.

MOTTO: Efficienta et Eruditio: Efficiency and Accomplishments.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COAT OF ARMS: The huge cross is representative of service of the 124th Infantry during the Civil War; the Spanish Bayonet denotes participation in the Spanish-American War; the Cactus is representative of Mexican Border duty in 1916-17; service in the first World War is indicated by the fleur-de-lis.

STREAMERS AUTHORIZED: World War (without inscription).



GEORGE DENT WILLIAMS
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding



EDWARD M. STARR
Colonel
Former commanding officer



FRED A. SAFAY
Colonel
Former commanding officer

HISTORY OF THE 124TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Through historical data obtained from a wide range of sources, it is evident that the 124th Infantry is entitled to claim its descent from the first garrisons in America established in the 16th century.

In 1819 the military efforts of General Andrew Jackson resulted in the cession of Florida to the United States. During the Seminole Wars, lasting from 1835 through 1843, there were 10,169 regulars dispatched to Florida, and a Florida Militia numbering 29,953 was organized.

In 1846 war broke out between the U. S. and Mexico and elements of the Florida Infantry went into Mexico. In 1853-57 another series of Indian uprisings occurred in the southern part of the state, and Florida troops quelled the militant tribes.

During the War between the States, Florida troops again responded to the call of arms on the side of the Southern Confederacy. Perhaps the best organized was the "Jacksonville Light Infantry", formed in 1857. Owing to its unbroken record to the present time, it is considered by many as the parent organization of the 124th Infantry.

After the Civil War, the State Militia was almost totally suppressed, but by 1887 enough units had been organized to form another First Florida Infantry, later to be known as the 124th. After the short war with Spain, the militia of the state was reorganized and an era of improvement began.

From 1900-16 when the first actual formation of the National Guard was attempted by the Government, Florida raised two regiments, and later these were reduced to one regiment and a separate Battalion. The 124th went to France in World War I, but saw no actual fighting.

The 124th Infantry was reorganized as the First Infantry Florida National Guard in June, 1921, redesignated the 154th Infantry in December, 1921, and again redesignated the 124th Infantry in May, 1924.

On November 25, 1940 the 124th Infantry was again called into Federal service by Executive Order Number 8594 was mobilized at its home station and assembled in Camp Blanding, Florida on December 20, 1940. Here, as a part of the 62nd Brigade of the Dixie Division, it began a year of intensive training, preparing for the emergency which by now everyone recognized was facing this country. During this training phase the regiment acquainted itself with destruction in both the Louisiana Movement of '41, which fitted General Walter G. Krueger's Third Army against General Ben Lear's Second and again in the Carolina Maneuvers of the same year, which placed General Griswold's IV Corps against General Hugh Drum's First Army.

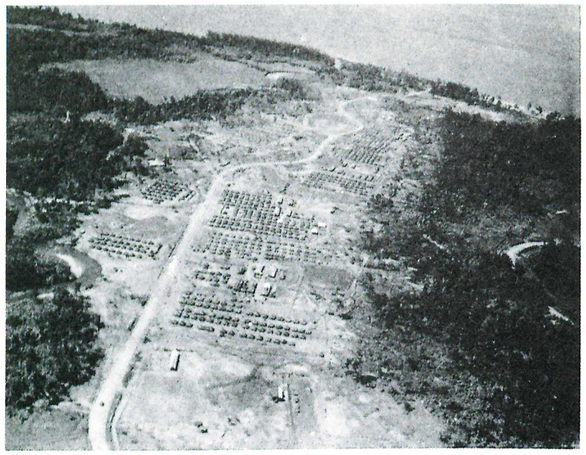
Pearl Harbor and World War II followed by three days the Regiment's return to Blanding. The Dixie Division was triangularized, and the 124th, due to its fine record in the two maneuvers, was relieved from assignment to the Division and was assigned to Army Ground Forces as demonstration and school troops at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Just prior to the 1943 maneuvers in Louisiana, the 156th Infantry (Louisiana) was taken from the Division and shipped to the European Theatre. This left the Division short one full Infantry Regiment. A new regiment was authorized to be formed, designated as the 154th Infantry. On September 23, '42 while the Division was still on maneuvers, the Regiment was activated, but personnel were not transferred to it until arrival in Camp Shelby. The original cadre was composed of officers and men drawn from the other two Regiments of the Division. The Regiment was quickly filled with Replacement, both officers and men, and immediately took its place in the Division team. Colonel Edward M. Starr was the Commanding Officer and under his capable leadership the training record of the Regiment was outstanding. Following the completion of Basic Training the Regiment participated in the '43 Louisiana maneuvers; and two of the problems were terminated 24 hours ahead of time due to its aggressive action and daring tactics.

Near the end of this maneuver period the Division was alerted for overseas shipment and received orders for movement from Cypress, Louisiana to Camp Pickett, Virginia, for final intensive training and staging. During this period the espirit de corps of the Regiment soared, for we knew that in the not too distant future we would climax by consumation in battle that effort we had made through the long, rigorous training grind that we had undergone since activation. There followed in rapid succession mountain training in the rugged terrain near Elkins, West Virginia, intensive combat training at Camp A. P. Hill, and finally basic amphibious training and advanced problems in a joint Army-Navy operation at Camp Bradford, Virginia, and Solomon Island, Maryland.

During this period the original 124th Infantry was deactivated at Camp Jackson, S. C., and the Regiment received some 350 replacements from the old outfit—needless to say, they were a welcome addition to our official family.

On January 1, 1944 the Regiment had already received overseas movement orders, but only those in key positions knew the real answer. Officers and men worked day and night on the thousand and one details encountered prior to movement to a port of embarkation. All records were completed, all equipment issued, replacements received and assigned, medical inspections completed, final vaccination and shots administered, equipment crated and marked, freight shipped, company owned property disposed of and all of the other details too numerous to mention. From January 1-8 there existed that tenseness—that suspense, and feeling of expectancy.



Regimental area, Oro Bay

On January 7, 1944 the Regiment was confined to its area. No reason or explanation for the order was given, nor was any expected. Everyone knew that the time had come. As the morning of January 8 dawned cold and dark, the advance echelon, consisting of Regimental Headquarters & Headquarters Company, Service Company, Anti-Tank Company, Cannon Company, Medical Detachment and the entire 2nd Battalion entrained for Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. The morning of January 15 found advance details ready to board ship. At 0800 January 16, 1944, the main body of troops boarded the S. S. CAPE NEDDICK, at Hampton Roads. At 1300 when the last name was sounded on the Passenger List and clearance had been obtained to sail, the gangplank slowly lifted, and in less than an hour the ship was underway. The troops had no knowledge of the destination, and morale was superior. The remainder of the Regiment departed Camp Pickett on January 20, 1944. Both the Second and Third Echelons sailed on February 10, 1944 from Hampton Roads, Virginia. The Second Echelon, which included the 1st Battalion plus the Anti-Tank Company, sailed aboard the S. S. CAPE DOUGLAS; and the Third Echelon, consisting of the 3rd Battalion with attachments, sailed aboard the S. S. ALCOA POLARIS. The Regiment was under way with full authorized strength of officers and enlisted men. It is not practicable to attempt to publish a roster of all enlisted men of the Regiment, but perhaps it is fitting to make a note of the Commanding Officers—Colonel Edward M. Starr was Commanding Officer of the Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Howard O. Roy was in command of the 1st Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel William P. Bell commanded the 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel George Williams commanded the 3rd Battalion—special unit commanders were as follows: Captain Charles E. McBride, Service Company; Captain James P. Sewell, Headquarters Company; Major Cecil H. Barber, Medical Detachment; Captain John R. Barnes, Cannon Company; and Captain Philip B. Pennington, Anti-Tank Company. The Regimental staff included Lieutenant Colonel Wilbur K. Miller, Executive Officer; Major Wilbur E. Koonee, S-4; Major Sewell G. Skelton, S-3; Major Edward O. Logan, S-2; and Captain J. B. Beard, Adjutant.

Time aboard ship passed swiftly, with no lack of entertainment on any of the ships carrying the Regiment. The advance echelon reached the Panama Canal on January 22, 1944 and anchored offshore awaiting destroyer escort and clearance papers, sailing westward again on January 24. The route lay near the Galepegas Islands to the beautiful island of Bora Bora, where the ship again anchored overnight, leaving early the next morning on the last and longest lap of the trip.

As the Second Echelon sailed toward the Panama Canal the CAPE DOUGLAS developed engine trouble and it was with difficulty that it finally reached Balboa, Canal Zone, on February 17. It was decided that the 1st Battalion and Anti-Tank Company would debark and proceed to Fort Clayton to remain while the ship was being repaired. The 3rd Battalion continued on the way without escort, eliminating all stops.

The advance echelon arrived at Milne Bay, New Guinea on February 20, 1944 and received orders to sail for Goodenough Island, which at this time was to be the destination of the Regiment. The ship anchored later February 21 and debarkation began at 2100, and by 0300 all troops were in assigned bivouac areas. Work was immediately started on the regimental area which was an uncleared tract of jungle. After much heartbreaking labor information was received that a change in orders would send the remainder of the Regiment to Dobodura, New Guinea, where the Division was to be stationed.



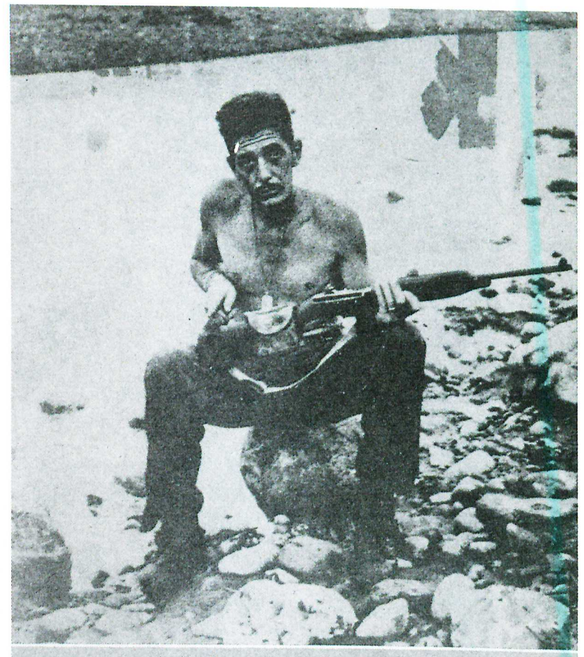
Meanwhile the 3rd Battalion sailed across the International date line at 2200 on March 6, and arrived at Milne Bay on March 15, sailing immediately for Dobodura and arriving there at the early morning of March 17th. The 3rd Battalion, the first unit of the 31st Division to arrive in New Guinea, went directly by motor convoy to the newly assigned camp area, where work was immediately begun.

The 1st Battalion plus Anti-Tank Company sailed from the Canal Zone on February 23 and moved without escort via Milne Bay to Dobodura, arriving on March 26, 1944. The advance echelon, which by this time had become the rear echelon, sailed on April 16 aboard the S. S. WEST CACTUS arriving at Dobodura on April 17. It is interesting to note that April 17 was the first time that the Regiment was intact since January 8 at Camp Pickett, Va.

The period between April 17 and June 23 was spent in additional intensive training in such subjects as sanitation in the field, malaria prevention and control, care and cleaning of weapons, first aid, water discipline, jungle fruits and jungle diseases, refresher courses in all pertinent subjects, as well as road marches and field problems to acclimate the personnel to life in the tropics.

On April 3, 1944, the Regiment was notified through the CG 31st Infantry Division that pursuant to paragraph 4 General Order No. 52 Headquarters, Sixth Army dated March 29, 1944, the 154th Infantry Regiment would be inactivated at 2400, April 4, 1944 and that the Regiment would then be reactivated at 00015 April 1944 as the 124th. Infantry Regiment. It was generally felt that it would be an honor and a privilege to carry the new designation through the days ahead, adding to its already excellent record.

Orders having been received for movement from DOBODURA to AITAPE NEW GUINEA, the 124th Combat Team accordingly made advance preparations for the movement. From the completion of Amphibious Training Exercises on June 23, '44, to June 29, '44, there was an immense amount of work to be accomplished; the order read that the Combat Team would combat load from DOBODURA, necessitating TQM's working day and night loading ships; BLT's were organized and boat assignments tables prepared; the number of ships available to the Combat Team was increased, so plans were adjusted; prior to completion of adjustment of plans to take care of the increase, the original number of ships available was decreased, so frantic preparations were made to meet this latest change. On June 28, '44, the Regiment was informed that only two Liberty ships would be available for the movement, which meant that the entire Combat Team could not be accommodated. The LCI's which were scheduled to load on June 28, '44, would not be able to report as ordered, so there followed a complete reassignment of organizations to ships within the next 24 hours, as much as possi-



THE MORNING AFTER they had mowed down a whole column of Japs, S/Sgt. John Dicken, Pvt. Paul E. Troutman and Pfc. Joe A. Angel take a cautious look around their foxh



Scenes on Aitape

Gathering Jap arms from the river





MORE MORTAR SHELLS are stacked handy by Cpl. Charles Freeman, College Point, L.I.



IN THE DARK a Jap jumped into Pvt. Baird's foxhole to be killed by his own bayonet.



ble in keeping with the mission and tactical integrity. The organizational equipment and supplies for the complete Combat Team had already been loaded aboard the Liberty ships available, but the troop space now available would only accommodate two BLT's (less one rifle company each, plus the Regimental Commander and necessary personnel for command post operation). A study of the situation revealed that the solution lay in assigning one Liberty ship to each of two BLT's; the remaining BLT, plus the special units of the Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel George D. Williams, was to report to AITAPE immediately upon the availability of water transportation. On July 3, '44, the third BLT, consisting of 3rd Battalion, with normal attachments, plus remainder of Headquarters Company, Service Company, Anti-Tank Company, Company C and Company E, sailed aboard LCI's from DOBODURA to AITAPE, NEW GUINEA, arriving there on July 6, '44. In the meantime, the APA BARNES and APA GOODHUE, loaded with the first and second BLT and Regimental Command Group, arrived at AITAPE, NEW GUINEA at 2300 July 2, '44, and disembarked on July 3, '44. The Regimental Combat Team Commander, Colonel Edward M. Starr, had reported to the Commanding General XI Corps, shortly after arrival the previous night, and had been brought up-to-date on the situation as it existed. The Regimental Executive Officer, Major Sewell G. Skelton, had arrived at AITAPE by air two days previously, and was thoroughly conversant with the situation and our probable mission.

At 0830 July 3, '44, the Regimental Commander attended a conference with the Corps Commander and staff, and received the following information:

a. The enemy was expected to attack between July 1, '44, and July 10, '44; the 124th Combat Team was to be attached to the 32nd Division for non-tactical purposes, primarily for clearing defensive positions on which pillboxes had been installed. *b.* All Infantry and Engineer troops were to debark, beginning at 1300 July 3, '44, *c.* A position reconnaissance of the area to be cleared would be made immediately. *d.* A general reconnaissance of the entire perimeter would begin at 1300, to be reconnoitered by the Regimental Commander and staff, and Battalion Commanders. *e.* In addition to personnel designated above to debark, all A & P Platoons and engineer equipment would be unloaded. *f.* The Combat Team (less 3rd Battalion) would debark less all crew-served weapons. This was due to the fact that it was felt that the Combat Team would know at least 24 hours prior to an enemy attack. Then too, the clearing of defensive positions was to be done behind two strongly fortified positions, each with an OPL out front, and two rivers which would have to be crossed by the enemy. The distance to known enemy positions from the clearing area was approximately twelve miles.

Upon adjournment of the general conference, the Corps Commander and the Combat Team Commander continued the discussion of plans for the future. The plan was, in brief, that as soon as there were indications of an attack, the Combat Team was to be immediately relieved from attachment to the 32nd Division and come under direct control of the TASK FORCE (XI Corps) as TASK FORCE RESERVE and would be centrally located for rapid movement in the direction of the attack. The unloading of equipment on the ship would begin and be completed in the minimum time.

On the afternoon of July 3, '44, the General reconnaissance of the right third of the line was completed. The necessary personnel debarked and were located in their respective positions to begin work on the morning of July 4, '44. Lieutenant Colonel W. Eugene Jones, Commanding Officer, 149th Field Artillery Battalion, with necessary personnel, immediately began to survey primary and alternate gun positions. The guns, of course, were not unloaded from the ship at that time.

On July 4, '44, all troops (Infantry and Engineer) started clearing the defensive positions to which assigned; morale was excellent, and an immense amount of work was accomplished in short order. The center third of the perimeter was completely reconnoitered that day, the right third having been completed on July 3, '44.

July 5, '44, saw the completion of reconnaissance of the perimeter—the left third. Troops were still busily occupied with clearing positions.

It was the general plan to debark the 3rd Battalion on July 6, '44, and move it to the assigned area to be cleared, which portion would extend the line of the other battalions, thus retaining the integrity of the Combat Team. Plans were also being drawn by the Combat Team Staff for the support of any one of the three sectors, stressing mainly plans for counter-attack. A reconnaissance was made for our location as TASK FORCE RESERVE in order to submit recommendations to the TASK FORCE COMMANDER. The entire perimeter at AITAPE was approximately 20 miles wide and from one to four miles deep. It was expected that an attack, if carried out by enemy forces, would be on the southwest flank. On July 6, '44, the 3rd Battalion, plus special units of the Regiment, arrived and debarked from LCI's and moved immediately to their sector.

However, on July 7, '44, the entire Combat Team was ordered out of the clearing area to take over and occupy a portion of the MLR with two battalions abreast. The relief was to be completed by Monday, July 10, '44. Plans were made accordingly, progressed rapidly, and the relief would have been completed by 1600 July 10, '44.

At 1400 July 10, '44, two hours prior to complete occupation of the sector to which the Regiment had been assigned, the Regimental Commander returned from the MLR and was ordered to report to the XI Corps (TASK FORCE) Commander immediately. Upon arrival at TASK FORCE HEADQUARTERS, the TASK FORCE COMMANDER directed that the Combat Team would be ready to make a landing on the coast at a point approximately

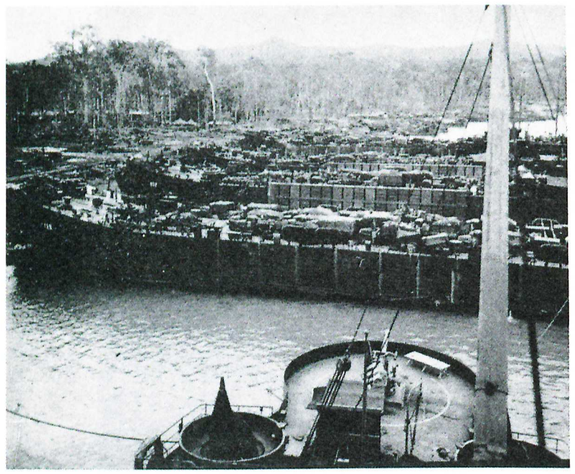


Dog bath after patrol

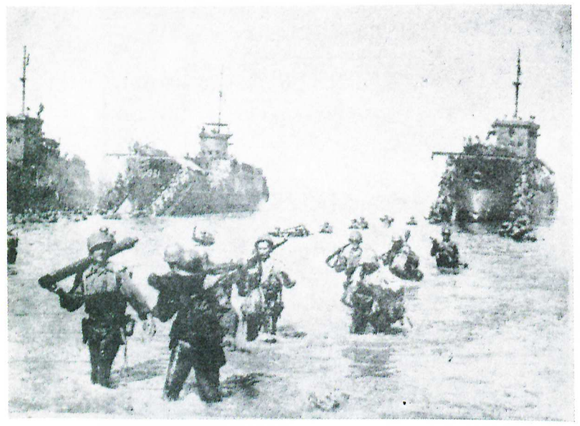
Back across the river



Bottom: Dead sons of the Rising Sun were found stretched in rows along the beach.



General view of LST's and other amphibious craft loading men and equipment at Maffin Bay, Dutch New Guinea.



Morotai landing



25 miles east of AITAPE, establish a beach-head and be prepared to move west on southwest as the situation then dictated. The occupation of the MLR was stopped immediately and the Combat Team was assembled on the AITAPE beach in the loading area by noon Tuesday, July 11, '44. By 1800 July 11, '44, all supplies were in the appropriate dumps on the beach preparatory to loading at 1200 July 12, '44; boat assignment tables, wave diagrams, and other administrative details in connection with an amphibious operation were completed. The Combat Team had been assigned 60 LCM's, and had five days rations and two units of fire. A conference was called with the Navy Tank Destroyer Commander, Air Force Commander, A-A Commander, and the Commander of supporting PT boats. However, due to a breakthrough by enemy forces on the front lines, the landing operation was postponed until approximately July 17 or 18, '44, according to the situation at that time. In the meantime, the Combat Team would be assembled in its present location on the beach, prepared to move on very short notice to the support of any one of the three sectors of the defense position. The Combat Team was notified of this change at 2200 July 11, '44. At 0300 July 12, '44, the Combat Team was placed on two hours' notice. At 0830 July 12, '44, the Combat Team Commander was ordered to report to TASK FORCE HEADQUARTERS without delay, where orders were received that the Combat Team would move without delay to the most advanced position, prepared to launch a counter-attack, in conjunction with other units, either the afternoon of July 12, '44, or early morning July 13, '44. The Combat Team (less 2nd Battalion) moved at 1000 July 12, '44, by truck and marching to jump-off positions, some ten miles distance from the base camp. The 2nd Battalion, with normal attachments, was held in TASK FORCE RESERVE under TASK FORCE control. At 1100 July 12, '44, orders were received in substance, that the Combat Team, instead of being prepared to attack, was to attack immediately upon arrival in designated position. At 1130 July 12, '44, the Combat Team reverted to control of the Commanding General, 32nd Division, with the 2nd Battalion still constituting TASK FORCE RESERVE. Troops were in position and an attack could have been launched at 1640 July 12, '44, but the action of the whole line was coordinated for an attack in the early morning of July 13, '44. The 3rd Battalion, under command of Lieutenant Colonel George D. Williams, was ordered into the most advanced position just in front of the then existing line. In the plans for the attack, the 3rd Battalion was to lead off, followed by the 1st Battalion, 128th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, followed by the 1st Battalion, 124th Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel William P. Bell: all three battalions were to advance on a difference azimuth.

From jump-off positions inland from the beach in the vicinity of ANOPAPI VILLAGE, the attack was launched at 0700 July 13, '44, following an artillery barrage fired by the 149th FA Battalion at 0300 July 13, '44. A historical moment in the history of the 149th FA Battalion occurred





Good Japs after proper treatment by 2nd Battalion

at 0752 July 13, '44, when the Battalion fired its first round of artillery in actual combat in support of Infantry troops. This round was fired by the 2nd Section, Battery B, 149th FA Battalion. The attack launched at 0700 July 13, '44, represents the first offensive action initiated by the 124th Infantry in contact with enemy forces.

At 0800 July 13, '44, the 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry, contacted and knocked out a road block of six Japs, 450 yards southwest of ANAMO TRAIL. This, too, was an historical moment in the history of the Regiment, inasmuch as it was the first actual contact with enemy forces by any unit of the 124th Infantry. At 0925 the 1st Battalion, 128th Infantry, was in contact with enemy forces, pushing them steadily eastward in advancing to the objective. Beginning at 0930, the Regimental CP moved forward and established an advance CP at the junction of the ANAMO TRAIL and the beach. At 1000 the 1st Battalion, 124th Infantry, established first contact with enemy troops, thereby completing enemy contact across the entire front line. Movement of the complete CP forward was temporarily halted due to the Japs shelling the area to be occupied with 75 mm firing from position just west of the DRINIUMOR RIVER, which position obviously afforded the gun crew excellent observation of activities in connection with the movement. The main target apparently was the LCM's which were then beached for unloading supplies and ammunition; no damage was inflicted. SCOTT (1st Battalion, 128th Infantry) soon passed through the gun position, which had been knocked out by a direct artillery hit, apparently killing all members of the crew, judging from the bodies littering the position. Night fell with the three battalions on their objectives; casualties amounted to one KIA, one DOW, eight WIA, and two NBC; in the advance an estimated 38 enemy troops were killed. Code names had been assigned prior to the attack, which were as follows: TONY, 1st Battalion, 124th Infantry; PAPPY, 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry; SCOTT, 1st Battalion, 128th Infantry; TED, Regimental Commander, 124th Infantry.

During the night all perimeters were constantly harrassed by small infiltration parties, but no casualties were suffered by our forces. At 0300 July 14, '44, the 149th FA Battalion and the 129th FA Battalion fired harrassing fire directly to the front of the line. At 0800 Naval gunfire from one light cruiser and one destroyer fired a thorough concentration on suspected enemy positions west of the DRINIUMOR RIVER, preceding the advance of troops on the morning of July 14, '44. The advance continued toward the day's objective and trail blocks were established at all trail junctions suspected of being used for enemy movements. By nightfall, following terrific firefights and stubborn resistance, throughout the day, all troops were in

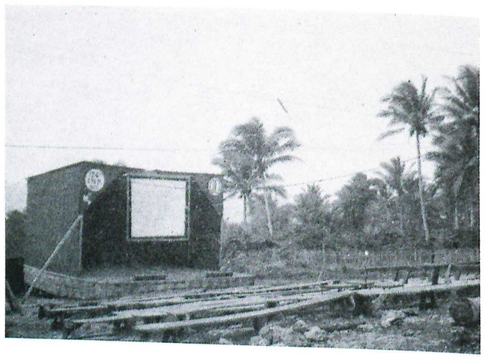
Abandoned Jap escape craft







The opera house on Morotai



position. The message from the Commanding General, 32nd Division, to ALEX Force read as follows: "Your demonstration, resolution, determination and spirit give me greatest confidence in your ability. Congratulate your entire force upon their success of 13 July '44. The enemy still requires complete liquidation."

In consolidating positions now occupied on the DRINIUMOR RIVER, many supplies, equipment, and ammunition were needed. During July 15, '44, barbed wire, equipment and medical supplies were dropped to troops from C-47's. In answer to a request, 200 natives were furnished to form native trains to carry ammunition and rations, under heavy guard, to front line units. These trains were organized and operated daily under guard until the offensive action initiated later in the operation.

In the meantime, strong patrols were being dispatched to the front and rear of the position. The patrols to the front were two-day patrols, with radio communication through the Artillery liaison plane. During the day, troops improving positions were subjected to scattered sniper and machine gun fire at frequent intervals. A consolidation of patrol reports and reports of action encountered during the night of July 14, '44, revealed that 168 known casualties were inflicted on the enemy. The latest G-2 reports had estimated that there were still between 300-500 enemy troops behind the lines, and orders were issued that patrol activity would be intensified, with the mission of completely annihilating enemy forces in that area.

In the early morning of July 16, '44, PAPPY received a fierce attack on the defensive position, and at 1000 Regiment was informed that 40 enemy personnel had been killed, and that the attack was still in progress. The message from PAPPY to TED read as follows: "Killed 40 Japs; am searching them. BALDY Force (Force on PAPPY's right flank) and my CP was attacked at 0816; I am now counter-attacking. Got Jap documents and am sending them back. My attack from rear still working south." Information relative to the enemy plans for the expected attack from the east was especially desired at this time, inasmuch as information relative to their plans for attack would be invaluable in preparing plans for foiling the attack or making a strong counter-attack. Much valuable information dealing with the enemy's plans was obtained from this encounter with the Japs.

This attack was launched while the adjustment of troops was taking place between PAPPY and BALDY, apparently in an effort to split the forces. At 1507 July 16, '44, our forces were moving steadily forward under constant sniper and hidden machine gun fire and extremely heavy stubborn resistance. PAPPY called for continued artillery support and TONY was alerted to be prepared to assist in the protection of PAPPY'S left flank. The commanding Officer, Company K, Captain Aubrey C. Griffin, was wounded in the leg by an enemy machine gun, but would not leave the front. Official reports consolidated at the end of the day reflected that PAPPY was credited with 253 enemy known dead. This action was undoubtedly the



Details pulled bogged jeeps to the shore.



most stubborn, bloodiest resistance encountered to date; the Japs were determined to hold the ground at all costs and had to be driven out by hand-to-hand combat in the entire day's action, but the mission was carried out.

At 0330 July 17, '44, approximately 50 enemy troops attacked the Regimental CP and perimeter. The Japs penetrated the perimeter from the east along the beach and from the sea. They waded out into the ocean some distance up from the east flank of the perimeter and either walked or swam until directly on line with the CP and then advanced to the beach. The mortars had been placed just below a sand dune and the main effort of the attack was directed at these installations, as well as the ammunition dump, communication centers and vehicles on the beach. The Japs came ashore armed with knee mortars, light machine guns, a few rifles and several sabers. Upon setting foot on dry land the Japs attempted to operate their weapons, yelling and cursing the entire time, but it is a definite fact that not a single Jap advanced more than 10 feet on dry land from the water's edge.

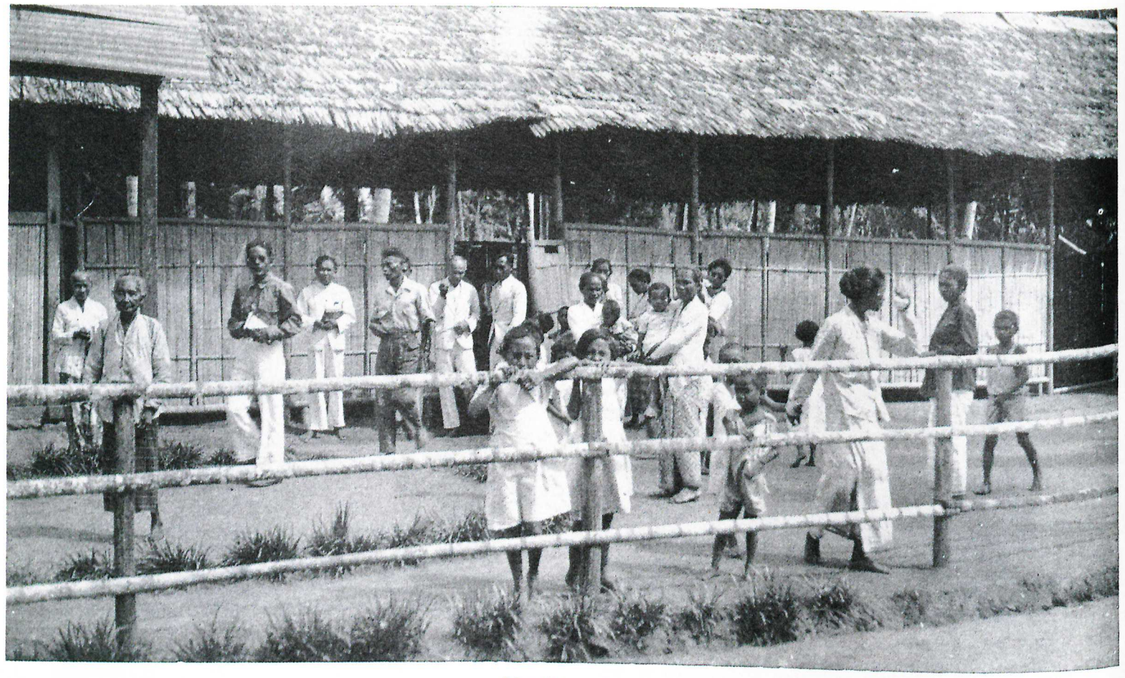
The entire fight lasted for approximately one hour, at the end of which time the remaining Japs were driven out to sea where they drowned before they were able to return to the beach outside the defended area. At daylight, the bodies of 38 Japs littered the beach and throughout the day several more washed ashore. It was an interesting feature to note that most all of the dead had strings, ropes and telephone wires tied around one leg, which indicated that a suicidal effort was made to recover the bodies of all the dead. Many of the bodies were unclothed and the equipment was in extremely bad shape.

On July 18, 1944, Brigadier General Stark was reassigned and Colonel Edward M. Starr assumed command of the force. The force was redesignated the TED FORCE.

For the next two days, troops spent all daylight hours improving defensive positions, clearing fields of fire, and vigorously patrolling to the west, east and south, continuing the war against enemy forces remaining behind the lines, who had by this time become desperate, having been cut off entirely from any supplies. Enemy activity amounted to continual harrassment and infiltration attempts to return to the mass of their force east of the DRINIUMOR RIVER. The area east of the DRINIUMOR RIVER was constantly under artillery fire at night and was subjected to intense air activity and naval bombardment at all times when the area was free from patrol activity.

On July 21, '44, the 2nd Battalion, under command of Major Robert M. Fowler, still constituting the TASK FORCE RESERVE, was ordered to PALAURU, with the mission of extensive patrolling in the area to the south and east of PALAURU. By this time patrols from PAPPY, TONY, and SCOTT had penetrated as far east from the DRINIUMOR RIVER as NIUMEN CREEK, constantly ambushing small parties of Japs, destroying supply dumps, and generally harrassing the enemy. In the meantime, the defense position was further strengthened by the 2nd Battalion, 169th Infantry, under command of Major William F. Lewis, which moved into a sector of the line. Where formerly a line was occupied by three battalions, it was now occupied by four battalions. This battalion was then called LEWIS.

Early on the morning of July 21, '44, the enemy launched a furious attack on the sectors occupied by PAPPY and



Morotai natives

LEWIS. At 1710 July 22, '44, Company L was still in contact with enemy troops and the firefight was heavy and determined. Shortly thereafter, the Japs withdrew, leaving as casualties of both artillery and small arms fire, 153 known dead visible on the trail, which had by this time become fairly well-defined, not counting those bodies lying in the woods, killed by both artillery and small arms fire.

At 0035 TED was notified by PAPPY that the Japs were attempting to cross the DRINIUMOR RIVER directly to the front of the sector under cover of smoke screen. PAPPY issued orders to hold fire until the Japs were approximately half-way across the 200 yard wide flat river bed, and then called for artillery, flares, mortars, and all small arms fire in a beautiful exhibition of coordinated activity. The Japs were caught in the middle of the river bed, and those who were not killed outright were pinned to the ground and could not move, being in direct line of fire from positions on the west bank of the river. At 0300, those remaining Japs attempted to crawl on toward the west bank of the DRINIUMOR RIVER and other well-placed artillery concentrations were placed directly in the middle of the party. It was in this instance that the value of the illuminating mortar shell was fully realized. It was invaluable to the men in the pillboxes, inasmuch as every detail of the river bed was clearly outlined, and it was comparable to "shooting fish in a barrel." When daylight came, the river bed was clogged with crawling, groaning, wounded and dead Japs. At 0800 PAPPY notified TED of the accurate count of Japs killed the day before, when it became possible to count those in the wood. It amounted to 212 counted bodies. The attack on the morning of July 23, '44, cost the Japs a terrific price—there were 349 bodies littering the river bed, so thoroughly contaminating the water that it was not possible to use the water for five days, at which time a torrential rain swelled the river to such proportions as to wash most of the bodies down-stream into the ocean. The astounding feature of this phase was that LEWIS and PAPPY only had 2 WIA while accounting for the 349 Japs; it clearly demonstrated the conditions under which the Japs attempted to cross the river. It was a field day for those soldiers under command of LEWIS and PAPPY.

Thus far in the operation, the main problem was supply. Vehicles were still unable to reach any unit of TED'S FORCE, so natives and C-47's were still being used as the sole methods of supplying ammunition, rations and equipment. Natives (as many as 300) left the Regimental Command Post daily at 0800 loaded with vital supplies and began the trek to the units on the front line. Upon arrival in the sectors occupied by TED'S FORCE, the natives picked up the wounded and dead, returning to the CP late in the afternoon.

From July 24 to July 28, '44, enemy activity was quiet; patrols continued penetrations deep into the area east of the DRINIUMOR RIVER. The 2nd Battalion, 124th Infantry, was still patrolling extensively in the area around PALAURU, with no enemy activity. On July 28, '44, this Battalion was ordered to return to base camp at AITAPE and be prepared to join the remainder of TED'S FORCE on the DRINIUMOR RIVER; the Battalion moved the eight miles by marching through heavy dense undergrowth and swamp on July 29, '44, arriving in AITAPE late in the evening.

During this period of stabilization on the defensive, the staff of TED'S FORCE drew up complete plans for resuming the offensive when ordered. The plan was approved when submitted to the Commanding General, IX Corps, and ordered executed early on the morning of July 31, '44. At the request of TED, the 2nd Battalion was released from TASK FORCE RESERVE and joined the remainder of the 124th Infantry in a position ready for the attack on July 31, '44. TED'S FORCE at this time consisted of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions, 124th Infantry, and 2nd Battalion, 169 Infantry. The orders were to advance to a depth of approximately two and one-half miles east of the DRINIUMOR RIVER on a front of 4000 yards, with the left flank on the ocean and the right flank open.

On the evening of July 30, '44, Lieutenant Colonel Bell, commanding TONY Battalion, developed an extremely high temperature, and was ordered to the hospital by medical authority. On a VOCO Major Ralph D. Burns, Executive Officer, 2nd Battalion, assumed command of the 1st Battalion at 1800 July 30, '44. The 1st Battalion was then redesignated as BUTCH. That day had been spent in final preparation for the attack and final details were completed, which, in general, were to advance three battalions abreast—from left to right; Fowler, 2nd Battalion, 124th Infantry, BUTCH, 1st Battalion, 124th Infantry, and PAPPY, 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry. Each battalion was ordered to advance in two columns. The right flank being open, LEWIS was to follow PAPPY in a single column, thereby giving considerable depth to the exposed flank. Upon reaching the objective, LEWIS, maintaining contact with PAPPY was to refuse the south flank in a manner similar to a fishhook.

FOWLER reached the objective at approximately 1300 with but light opposition; PAPPY and LEWIS arrived at 1400. BUTCH, advancing in the middle sector through swamps, no trails, but comparatively level terrain, was strongly opposed and had many casualties. This Battalion did not reach the objective until the morning of August 1, '44. By not reaching the objective on July 31, '44, wide gaps were created on both flanks of this Battalion, and the establishment of a line over such a wide front in the dense jungle was practically impossible. The only solution was to cover these gaps with strong combat patrols; patrols to the east and southwest made only light contact wih enemy forces.

On August 2, '44, TED reported to the TASK FORCE Commander, who directed that this force be moved to the southwest on AFUA TRAIL in an attempt to cut off the mass of the enemy reported to be moving west around the south flank of our main position on the DRINIUMOR RIVER. Permission was granted to advance due south far enough to permit TED'S FORCE to advance on AFUA TRAIL from the east, or better still, from the southeast. By nightfall August 2, '44, it was possible to concentrate BUTCH and FOWLER just in rear of PAPPY and LEWIS.



Scenes on Morotai

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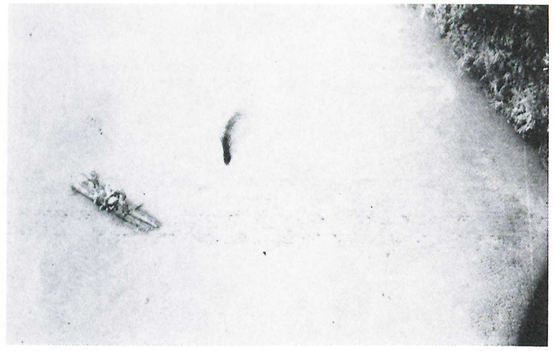




The next morning (August 3, '44), the advance to the south began with PAPPY on the left and LEWIS on the right, each operating independently of the other. Within an hour, both battalions were heavily engaged by stubborn resistance, and prior to noon, it was realized that it would be impossible to destroy the enemy defenses that day. BUTCH was then directed to move his battalion to the southwest on an azimuth of 195° and under no circumstances to become involved in LEWIS' fight. The battalion met no opposition and by nightfall had advanced approximately 1000 yards, which placed the battalion 400 yards west and practically abreast of Lewis. The situation as then existed was from left to right—PAPPY, LEWIS and BUTCH. FOWLER was held in reserve to follow PAPPY, inasmuch as the left flank was now wide open, too. The four battalions dug in for the night, with the Regimental CP with FOWLER. During the night four battalions of artillery fired a constant barrage on the complete front, with the result that the next day's advance met little opposition. Advancing on the right on August 4, '44, BUTCH met no opposition whatever. The order as issued to BUTCH was to advance to the AFUA TRAIL, which had been the main JAP supply line, set up a perimeter astride the trail, and await orders. The terrain was such that it took this battalion two and one-half days to advance two miles, regardless of the fact that there was no enemy opposition; rate of advance was figured to be not more than 100 yards per hour. That night August 4, '44, PAPPY and LEWIS were on the AFUA TRAIL much further to the east, with LEWIS now behind PAPPY and to the left.

On August 5, '44, BUTCH reached the AFUA TRAIL and established the perimeter in accordance with orders, thereby giving the remainder of the force comparative security on the right flank. This trail block proved to be invaluable for it served as an ambush for innumerable Japs who were scurrying to the hills in mad confusion. PAPPY, in the lead and with a comparatively easy day behind, led off with light enemy contacts until noon when the battalion became engaged in a terrific firefight, against an enemy force well-equipped with automatic weapons and excellent defensive positions. By this time, the entire force was in the mountains ,and it was soon realized that it was improbable that the enemy would be forced out of their positions that day; LEWIS was ordered due south on PAPPY'S left flank with specific orders not to become engaged in PAPPY'S fight. LEWIS was able to advance very slowly without opposition on terrain which is indescribable. FOWLER closed up on PAPPY'S rear and at 1500 began establishing a perimeter, with the Regimental CP, for the night. PAPPY withdrew slightly to the rear, and very heavy concentrations of artillery were placed on the front.

It was planned early on August 6, '44, to order PAPPY to remain in the position occupied during the night, and pass FOWLER to the right, to avoid becoming engaged, and outflank the strong enemy position from the west. On the morning, however, although heavy artillery fire had been placed directly in front of PAPPY, the enemy jumped PAPPY at daybreak. There followed one of the bloodiest fights yet encountered; our casualties were heavy. FOWLER passing on PAPPY'S right flank, became engaged in the same fight, and with terrific mortar barrages, artillery fire and the additional firepower the situation cleared up somewhat, the remainder of the enemy force withdrawing leaving 425 counted dead in the "Death Trap" as it was so aptly named at that time. FOWLER'S moving to the right of PAPPY, placed that battalion on the enemy's left flank, which was the primary factor contributing to their withdrawal from PAPPY'S front. PAPPY then followed west and south in rear of FOWLER, while LEWIS continued the advance to the south on the left flank of the force.

The next morning, August 7, '44, FOWLER moved off to the southwest, as the entire force was now south of the AFUA TRAIL. The battalion advanced over terrain which was very accurately described as being a "bitch", killing 52 Japs without a single casualty. LEWIS was by then in position to turn due west. Upon turning west, this battalion met heavy opposition which is believed to be the remainder of the force which had withdrawn from PAPPY'S front the day before; this opposition stubbornly held out all day and the advance was painfully slow and difficult. In the meantime BUTCH, from the road block, was able to assist the advance of FOWLER and establish contact with him. Both battalions then proceeded to move to the southwest moving in parallel columns against decreasing resistance. This movement was carried out extremely well, and by nightfall BUTCH had moved 600 yards further south. By noon August 7, 44, the entire TED FORCE was far enough south of the AFUA TRAIL to place the troops in position for a due-west movement to the DRINIUMOR RIVER. Orders were issued to the four battalions to move due west, the left flank due to hit the DRINIUMOR RIVER 1500 yards south of the AFUA TRAIL. By having two battalions moving west 1500 yards south of the AFUA TRAIL, and two battalions moving abreast on and to the North of the AFUA TRAIL, it was considered that very few, if any, of the enemy would be by-passed in the advance. This movement called for three battalions to move abreast, with the fourth battalion moving in the rear of PAPPY. In the meantime, LEWIS, who was following PAPPY, was having difficulty but was able to handle capably the situation although his advance was very slow due to enemy opposition and terrain. PAPPY, with the Regimental CP, moved to the obscure AFUA TRAIL and headed due west, still followed by LEWIS who was then not far behind. By 1700 all three battalions moving west abreast arrived at their approximate positions on the DRINIUMOR RIVER and joined up with the Baldy Force, commanded by General Cunningham, 112th Cavalry. LEWIS was still advancing slowly west on the trail about 1000 yards in the rear of PAPPY. Opposition was comparatively light by this time, but movement was at a snail's pace, due to the extremely difficult terrain and the additional burden of 16 litter cases. As was necessary several times during the operation, LEWIS had buried the dead.

It took three days to advance to the DRINIUMOR RIVER after turning due west, during which time it was only possible to arrange one plane drop of rations, medical supplies, blankets for the wounded, and small arms ammunition. Rain and heavy fog prevented plane drops for as many as three days at a time, during which time troops did not receive food or supplies. From August 6, to August 10 it was impossible to evacuate the wounded; they were carried as litter cases during the entire time by the reserve battalion. There were approximately 40 little cases to be carried for four days. Troops were completely worn out by the terrain and lack of rations. The weather contributed much to the discomfort of troops and the non-availability of rations and supplies by plane, inasmuch as it rained as much as 18 hours straight, and rained at least once every day of the operation. Smoke signals were arranged for drops (when drops were possible) but Jap troops also used smoke which confused the pilots of the C-47's no end. It was necessary in two instances to fight for every ration dropped.

MOROTAI

On August 23, 44, the Regimental Commander reported to the Commanding General, XI Corps, and was given fragmentary orders regarding the next mission—a shore



Turning in rifles



Lieutenant Colonel Williams, T/Sgt. John T. Green, Jr., Staff Sgt. R. J. Higgins and Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Fowler, packing duffle bags.



Pvt. Neil J. Kartez and Lieutenant Colonel Williams discuss a tailoring problem.



Cpl. Frank Sochats and natives



Some of the boys with captured Jap rifles



A 124th Infantryman with a native child

to shore amphibious operation. At this conference, the Regimental Commander was informed that the 124th Combat Team would be responsible for the complete loading and movement of all units of the TRADEWIND TASK FORCE (31st INFANTRY DIVISION PLUS ATTACHED TROOPS) based at AITAPE. Immediate plans for this mission began.

On August 24, 44, a conference with all commanders concerned was held and plans for the operation were explained. The responsibilities of the staff members was definitely fixed, such as S-4, 124th Infantry, being charged with the responsibility of consolidating supplies of all types; TQM's were designated, with Major Hill, Executive Officer, 149th FA Battalion as Chief TQM, and the responsibility of all personnel for movement was placed on Major Sewell G. Skelton, Executive Officer, 124th Infantry, and Captain J. B. Beard, Adjutant, 124th Infantry. The Regimental S-3, Captain Edward A. Becker, was charged with assisting the TQM in consolidating the vehicle priority list.

Field Order No. 1, TRADEWIND TASK FORCE, was received on August 25, 44. The operation, in brief, involved landing of the TASK FORCE on INTERLUDE ISLAND (MOROTAI ISLAND), with the mission of establishing a beachhead of sufficient size to enable the Air Corps to construct and operate an enormous airfield for land based planes, with the least practicable delay. The order stated that the 31st Infantry Division (less the 124th Combat Team) would land on RED (NORTH) BEACH and the 124th Combat Team was to land on WHITE (SOUTH) BEACH. The Combat Team Commander was to be in command and would be responsible for the landing and operation of all attached units landing on WHITE BEACH until the Commanding General, 31st Infantry Division, came ashore.

During the period August 26 to September 8, 44, all time was devoted to completion of the plans for movement and issuing the necessary orders, confirming previously issued oral orders. The Regimental CP assumed the proportions of a Corps installation and terrain studies, orders, revised plans, latest maps, to include aerial photos, with attached personnel such as civilian War Correspondents, NICA representatives, War Dog Platoons, Naval and Army Observers, representatives of the Canadian Army, and Marine Shore Fire Control parties all reporting for duty and orders. The Headquarters then operated on the basis of 24-hours per day.

Loading of personnel began on schedule September 9, 44, with a heavy sea and surf, which caused no end of difficulty in management of the small landing craft used to load troops aboard the various transports. However, loading was completed by 1800 and the convoy moved out of the bay at AITAPE at 0200 September 10, 44. Regimental representatives, previously designated, remained at AITAPE to assist in loading supplies, equipment, and personnel for subsequent convoys.

On September 12, 44, the D-Day convoy joined with the convoy carrying the 31st Infantry Division (less rear

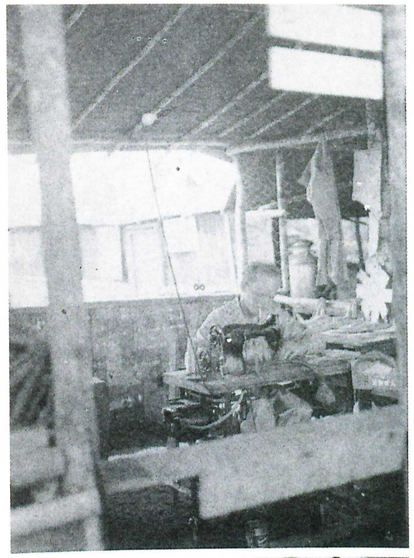
echelon and 124th Combat Team) which had been staged at Maffin Bay, New Guinea. This swelled the convoy to approximately 150 ships of all types including the small aircraft carriers. The four aircraft carriers joined the convoy on D-2 during the hours of darkness and continued to give the convoy strong air cover for the remainder of the passage.

From September 12, 44, to the early morning of September 15, 44, the passage was peaceful and uninterrupted. Life aboard ship was casual, until September 15, 44, when everything was in readiness for the landing. On that morning out of a gray fog, the shores of MOROTAI and HALMAHERA ISLANDS were visible; the ocean was as calm and peaceful as a pond; the smoking volcano on HALMAHERA ISLAND was sharply outlined against the horizon. Ideal weather conditions for the landing existed. Shortly after daybreak, carrier-based planes filled the air, and the naval bombardment began, coupled with a terrific bombing of the shores on which the TRADEWIND TASK FORCE was to land. Destroyers, cruisers, and destroyer-escorts assumed their position in the huge plan of attack, and the landing craft swarmed around the transports, loading troops and circling until time for the landing.

The 1st BLT, under command of Major Ralph D. Burns, landed on WHITE BEACH at H hour (08301) with no resistance and turned south down the peninsula in accordance with the order; immediately following came the 3rd BLT, which passed through the 1st BLT and advanced east on a broad front toward the D-Day objective. The 3rd BLT was followed by the 2nd BLT and was to advance NE abreast of the 3rd BLT. At 1120 the 2nd and 3rd BLTS, still abreast, crossed the first phase line, with the 3rd BLT meeting only six Japs, of whom three were killed. At that time, natives reported that approximately 200 Japs had fled to the hills when the convoy approached. At 1230 the 1st BLT was continuing on its mission of clearing the CAPE GILA PENINSULA of Jap occupation, with no opposition yet reported. The 2nd BLT had killed one Jap near the first phase line and had captured a 20mm gun with a small amount of ammunition. The advance progressed rapidly and by 1500 all battalions had reached the D-Day objective. It was decided that each battalion would dispatch two re-enforced platoons to the D plus one objective to establish a perimeter and remain on the objective for the night. The 2nd Battalion, commanded by Major Robert M. Fowler, sent out strong patrols to the left flank to establish contact with 1st Battalion, 167th Infantry. The Regimental CP was moving with the 3rd Battalion on the right flank. At 1700 contact was made with the right flank of the 167th Infantry and at 1600 the 1st Battalion (Company A) encountered six Japs, five of whom were killed, and the other taken prisoner. No air support was required during D-Day, but artillery fired concentrations to the front of the D plus one objective throughout the night. The 124th Combat Team had killed 12 Japs and captured one prisoner.

At 0800 September 16, 44, the advance continued, following a night with little enemy activity, other than an attack on the reinforced platoons on the D plus one objective which was quickly repulsed with no casualties, but the Japs now short five soldiers. Upon leaving the perimeter, the 3rd Battalion (advancing on the right flank) was harrassed by scattered sniper fire, which soon ceased. The 1st Battalion continued its search for enemy troops

Below: Pvt. Katz in the tailor shop
Bottom: Lieutenant Richard F. Dunlap (holder of the Silver Star award) in the chow line.







Surrendered Japs on the beach at Valencia, Pulangi River

on the peninsula in the vicinity of its objective. At 0920 September 16, 44, the 3rd Battalion had reached the D plus one objective; the 2nd Battalion arrived on the objective at 1000 with no opposition. The Regimental Command Post moved forward at 1055 and joined the 3rd Battalion at 1135. The remainder of the day was employed in consolidating positions and tying down the flanks of the 2nd Battalion with the 167th Infantry, and the 3rd Battalion with the 2nd Battalion, 124th Infantry. Three dead Japs, apparently killed by artillery fire, were found near the D-plus one objective.

On September 16, 44, A Company of the 1st Battalion was ordered east along the beach as Regimental Reserve, and one company north from CAPE GILA PENINSULA to occupy positions on WHITE BEACH. Patrols from other battalions investigated the village of TOTODOKOE, consisting of approximately 30 native huts, partially destroyed by naval gunfire. No natives were in the village and it appeared to have been deserted two or three days prior to the landing. During this 24 hour period the 124th Infantry had killed eight Japs.

The night of September 16, 44, was spent in complete peace and quiet. The 1st Battalion who had been relieved of defense of CAPE GILA PENINSULA moved to join the remainder of the Regiment. A patrol of 25 departed in alligators from the perimeter at 0800 to reconnoiter along the beach across the SABATAI RIVER, killing two Japs at SABATAI-BAROE VILLAGE. These Japs were well-fed and well-equipped. Another patrol of two reinforced platoons investigated villages along the beach up to the SABATAI RIVER with negative reports. At 1300 September 17, 44, the 3rd Battalion moved forward to MOMODJIOE VILLAGE and established a perimeter, the 1st Battalion moving into the perimeter vacated by the 3rd Battalion at GOTALALAMO VILLAGE.

At 0800 September 17, 44, the battalions advanced to the designated objectives at SABATAI-BAROE with no opposition, arriving there at shortly after 1355. A patrol in alligators to the east of SAMBIKI RIVER made no enemy contact, as well as those patrols reconnoitering the area around DJWDOEBOD VILLAGE and the area paralleling the SABATAI RIVER. Patrols dispatched to Hills 340 and 390 reached the objective and reported extremely difficult terrain, poor observation, and no enemy contact.

The situation being in a state of complete stabilization, the 1st Battalion was ordered from its position 2000 yards northeast of TOTODOKOE down to the beach, with Company B in beach defense position 1000 yards west of MOMODJOIE; Company C in beach defense position in the vicinity of TOTODOKOE; the remainder of the 1st Battalion moving into beach defense positions 2000 yards west of TOTODOKOE. The 3rd Battalion, under command of Lieutenant Colonel George D. Williams, meanwhile had moved forward to the SABATAI RIVER, establishing a perimeter along the banks of the river. The Regimental CP moved to the rear of the 3rd Battalion, with Headquarters Company, Service Company, and Anti-Tank Company, for defense of the perimeter.

From September 20 to September 28, 44, there was little enemy activity. Extensive combat and reconnaissance patrolling was carried out with contact with small scattered groups of Japs. The battalions concentrated their efforts toward improving the perimeter in event of attack. Patrols were increased to two and three-day patrols far into the mountains but with little sign of enemy activity. Outposts were established by 2nd Battalion on mountain tops with excellent observation, good fields of fire, and excellent defensive positions. Company E moved to the vicinity of DAEO VILLAGE to establish a base camp from which patrols would be dispatched to contact all outposts in the vicinity. Companies F and G were rotated on the outposts. In the meantime, three reinforced platoons were sent to Division Headquarters for protection of that installation. By this time word had reached all natives in the general vicinity that the Americans were here, and they streamed in from the hills and mountains, carrying what little worldly property they possessed. The natives were in poor condition, with scales and tropical skin diseases of all natures.

A 40-man patrol returning from SANGOWO-ITJI at 1800 September 28, 44, reported approximately 20 Japs 2800 yards northwest of the mouth of the river living in three houses. The patrols reported killing 14 Japs and wounding two, suffering no casualties during the action. Six bags of rice, several cases of canned goods and medical supplies were found and destroyed. Only fighting equipment found was six bayonets.

On October 3, 44, Company E moved to POSI POSI for the defense of the village, and one platoon, Company I moved to DAEO. Native reports indicated that two Japs had landed in the vicinity of the village 2500 yards up the coast from the SANGOWO ITJI RIVER armed with one pistol and one bayonet, and had informed the natives that more Japs were arriving very shortly. In the meantime, the natives were streaming into POSI POSI from BOESO-BOESO due to the fact that reports indicated that four barges landed Japs in the vicinity of the village.

The MOROTAI CAMPAIGN was officially terminated on orders issued by the Commanding General, Theater of Operations, at 2400 October 4, 44. By this time patrols had penetrated deep into the unexplored part of the island and the Air Corps had constructed and was operating a huge airfield of four strips, accommodating fighters, medium bombers, and heavy bombers. The mission of the TRADEWIND TASK FORCE was completed. On October 4, 44, the Regimental plan for "Defense of Southern MOROTAI" was published by Regimental Headquarters and distributed to all units concerned.

On September 30, 44, First Lieutenant Stanley Grossman assumed command of Company K; First Lieutenant Lawrence M. Crnkovich assumed command of Headquarters Company 3rd Battalion, vice Grossman, who assumed command of Company K after Captain Aubrey C. Griffin was transferred from Company K to Headquarters 1st Battalion as Executive Officer. Captain Robert M. DeRouen, Company D, was transferred to Headquarters 3rd Battalion, as Executive Officer; Major Louis H. Bush was transferred from Headquarters, 3rd Battalion to Regimental Headquarters as S-2, vice Major Edward O. Logan, transferred to Headquarters, Sixth Army, for duty with the G-2 Section. At the same time, Captain Rupert Z. Dismukes became Executive Officer, 2nd Battalion, having been transferred from 1st Battalion. Upon the transfer of Captain DeRouen, 1st Lieutenant Robert S. Lee assumed command of Company D. On October 13, 44, Captain James H. Massingill was assigned and placed in command of Headquarters Company 3rd Battalion.

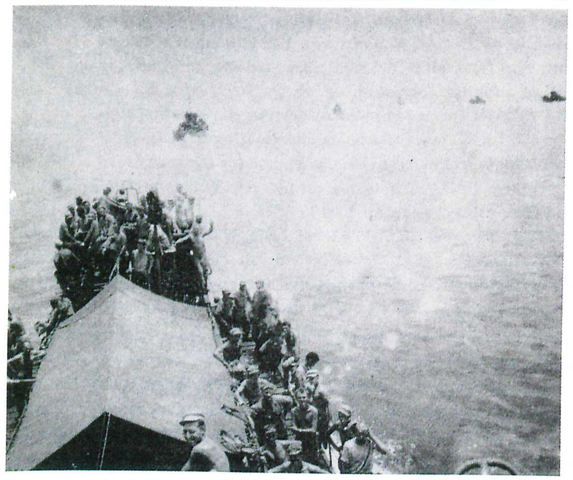
At 1000 Sunday, October 29, 44, the Regimental Commander formally dedicated the 124th Infantry Memorial Chapel—a chapel erected soon after arrival at MOROTAI ISLAND. A copy of the program for the Dedication Ceremony was mailed to the nearest-of-kin of officers and enlisted men who were killed in action.

On November 17, 44, a Task Force, composed of Company F 124th Infantry, under command of Captain Jess L. Goodman, with attached platoon of heavy machine guns from Company H, 124th Infantry, platoon of Company C, 98th Chemical Mortar Battalion, Platoon Company A, 106th Engineer Battalion, Detachment, 31st Division Reconnaissance Troops, detachment 31st Signal Company, Shore Fire Control Party, 149th FA, and the 2nd Partagle Surgical Hospital, loaded on LSM's at 1500, bound for the ASIA ISLANDS, a group of small islands southeast of MOROTAI ISLAND, with the mission of clearing the islands of any Japanese troops, securing the islands for the purpose of establishing Naval, Coast Guard, and Air Force installations. The convoy consisting of 8 LSM, 2 LCI (G) and 2 LIC (R), departed MOROTAI ISLAND, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, at 0545 November 18, 44. The voyage was uneventful and H-hour was set at 0630 November 19, 44.

Upon arrival on D-Day at H-hour, the troops were loaded on LVT's and DUKW's according to the loading plan; these vehicles were then launched, forming in respective waves and headed toward WHITE BEACH on the southwestern tip of IGI ISLAND, the central island of the ASIA ISLAND GROUP. Troops landings were preceeded by an intense naval barrage, including rockets. The first wave landed at 0629 with the last wave of troops landing at 0710; Captain Goodman, commanding the TASK FORCE, assumed command officially at 0742, after navy







Final briefing before sailing and loaded boats.

authorities had landed the last fighting soldier. The landing was accomplished without enemy opposition.

By 0636, the beachhead was established, supplies and equipment, including bull-dozers and other Engineer equipment, were unloaded by 1000. A water point had been established immediately by the platoon, Company A, 106th Engineer Battalion, and was in operation.

In reconnoitering IGI ISLAND, a partially-destroyed Jap fighter plane was discovered. It was observed that the central part of this island had been recently cleared. However, no native inhabitants were found on the island, with the exception of two natives who had but just arrived from PAPUA, NEW GUINEA. It was not possible for the NICA representative to talk with them.

The next objective was the securing of MIARIN ISLAND, southernmost island of the group. Following a preparatory barrage of air bombardment, one platoon (reinforced) aboard 2 LVT's and 1 LVT (A), proceeded to MIARIN ISLAND at 1300 November 19, 44. A navy gunboat had reported what appeared to be enemy pillboxes or bomb shelters on the southern tip of the island; these later proved to be bomb shelters constructed by the natives. The landing was made without opposition. Among the 26 natives on the island (including women and children), there was a spokesman who understood the Malayan dialect, but had no enemy information. This platoon spent the night of November 19-20, 44, on the island with no activity. The island was officially secured at 1600 November 19, 44.

At 0800 November 20, 44, Company F (less Company Headquarters) plus platoon 4.2 mortars, departed IGI ISLAND for FANI ISLAND, the northernmost of the ASIA ISLAND GROUP. The landing was carried out through the use of LVT's on the northern tip of the island where no opposition was encountered. Approximately 150 natives were encountered here; two of the natives had been killed by the naval preparation and two had been wounded. Rations were issued to the hungry natives and emergency treatment given the wounded personnel. The FANI ISLAND was secured at 1200 November 20, 44.

By 1430 November 20, 44, the Landing Equipment (Coast Guard and Air Corps radio equipment) was unloaded, all three islands cleared of suspected enemy troops and ready for occupation by the Naval installations. The mission was complete.

This TASK FORCE arrived at MOROTAI ISLAND at 1245 November 22, 44. Troops debarked and returned to the unit area by truck. The two native casualties were evacuated to the 155th Station Hospital APO 926, temporarily awaiting action by NICA authorities.

Life on MOROTAI ISLAND had by this time settled down to semi-garrison living, with the exception of maintenance of the perimeter and constant patrolling in all directions from the base camp. Enemy ground activity had practically ceased altogether. However, enemy air activity was noticeable in small scale attacks during the month of November and December 44. Detachments of 124th Infantry personnel were still retained at DAEO VILLAGE, POSI POSI and BOBOEBOSOE in the event of attack on natives by Jap forces.

MINDANAO CAMPAIGN

Life on MOROTAI had settled down to routine patrol and perimeter duty and the Regiment was beginning to fret from inactivity, even the visitation of "washing Machine Charlie" had ceased several months before. Late in March the infallible grape-vine begun functioning, a move was planned, and our period of inactivity was due for a speedy termination. It was, therefore no surprise when on April 3, 45, Field Order No. 13, Headquarters 31st Infantry Division ordered the Division into Mindanao. This initial order provided for the movement to the previously secured PARANG AREA prepared for offensive operation.

The Regiment arrived in its designated area on April 22, 44, but personnel was not debarked. The Regimental and Battalion Commanders and Staff went ashore and reported to the Division CP, where instructions were received to transfer all personnel to LCI's to proceed up the MINDANAO RIVER to COTABATO. This was done in midstream and although tide and river conditions were unfavorable the convoy moved at 1100. Shortly after reaching the mouth of the MINDANAO RIVER, the LCI's became grounded on sand-bars and it was not until 1500 that the journey up the river could be continued. The Regiment closed into COTABATO and went into bivouac, setting up road blocks in all directions to secure the area.

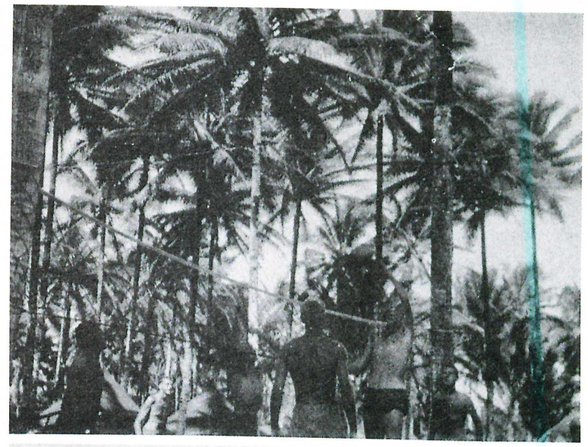
Whatever Japs were in the area faded before the vigorous patroling which was immediately instituted, and although civilian reports stated that various concentrations were in the surrounding hills, no contacts were made during the period of April 22-25.

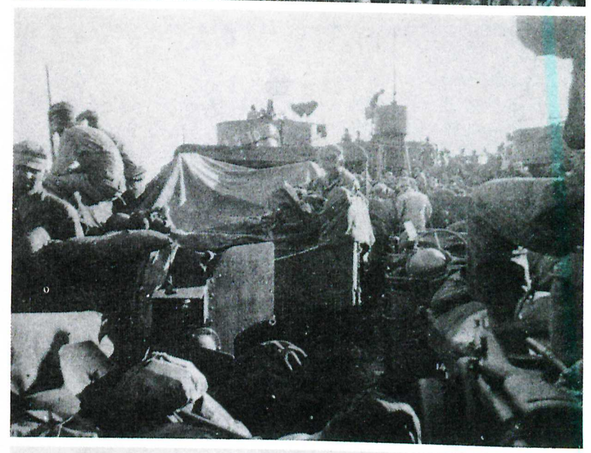
Meanwhile the vehicles of the Regiment were unloaded at PARANG and closed into the COTABATO area by overland movement. The outfit was again intact and gathered for a spring in whatever direction the Gods of Chance or whims of higher headquarters indicated.

The 24th Division which had made the initial landing was driving rapidly across the island toward DAVAO and had already passed the important junction of Highways One and Three, and was continuing along Highway One.

The 124th RCT was ordered to KABACAN to secure the KABACAN AREA and advance north on the SAYRE, Highway No. 3 to seize and secure the junction of the SAYRE HIGHWAY and the KIBAWE-TALOMA Road. The movement to KABACAN involved a fifty mile trip up the crocodile infested MINDANAO and PULANGI RIVERS to Fort PIKIT and a ten mile march to the RT. Transportation was not sufficient to move the entire Regiment at one time, so again the shuttle system was put into play; and the 124th moved in the order 2nd Battalion, 3rd Battalion, 1st Battalion. Each battalion was constituted as a combat team and with the leading battalion was Battery B, 149 FA. Time was an essential element and the 2nd Battalion CT moved off at 1800, crossing the PULANGI

Below, top: Moving from Morotai to the Philippines on LST. Center: Volleyball on the island. Bottom: Captured Jap weapons.











Some of the Japs that were killed on May 15, 1945

and heading north. For four hours through dusk into darkness the column proceeded, unopposed up the one lane road. At 2200, six miles north of the river, the leading element of the battalion encountered a strong Jap force moving to the south. Here followed one of the few, if not the only meeting engagements in the entire war in the Pacific. A field order taken from the Jap Commander's body after the fight disclosed this to be a reinforced battalion with the mission of seizing KABACAN and destroying the AMERICAN installation there. Both forces deployed, and all elements were immediately engaged, Battery B, 149 FA without delay went into position adjacent to the road and without benefit of survey, reconnaissance, map or other aid, adjusted by sound and delivered accurate, timely and effective fire within 20 minutes of the original contact. This action is typical of the fine support given to us by "our" artillery Battalion at all times and under all circumstances.

The 2nd Battalion being unable to advance consolidated on high ground and established a perimeter where the Japs repeatedly attacked during the hours of darkness and was repeatedly repulsed by the withering coordinated fire of all arms and the resolute determination of the Infantry. At daylight approximately 0530 the attack was resumed and the broken remnants of the Jap force hastily withdrew to the north. The 2nd Battalion followed in close pursuit secured the Barrio of AROMON. In a day and night of fighting against equal or superior forces this battalion had advanced approximately ten miles.

The following morning, April 29, 45, the 3rd Battalion took the lead, met and defeated a Jap force sent down the road to stop the American advance. The entire day was a series of bitter fights at road blocks, and bridge approaches, but so aggressive was the advance that nightfall found the leading elements had advanced 12 miles and had crossed three deep gorges.

The night passed uneventfully and early the following morning April 30, the attack was resumed with the initial objective to secure the crossing of the MULITA RIVER. Up to this time the Combat Team had functioned as a unit with our artillery, over-coming every obstacle to remain in supporting distance and on many—many occasions proving themselves to be the doughfoot's best friend by providing him the curtain of fire he needed for protection, or pounding in front of him to pulverize a dug-in position. But the many burned bridges and the three deep gorges proved too much for even our artillery's resourcefulness, and about mid-morning the Infantry moved beyond artillery support.

The advance continued with only scattered opposition and by 1150 the point was in sight of the MULITA RIVER. Here the advance was halted to await an air strike by Marine Dive Bombers on suspected Jap positions across the River. At 1300 after the strike, the leading elements crossed and by 1350 had secured the high ground to the Northeast for a distance of one mile. This high ground covering the river crossing was the day's objective, but after a conference, Colonel Starr ordered the advance continued to the Barrio of MISINSIMAN. At 1500 the advance was resumed and after knocking out four small road blocks, the leading battalion reached the objective at 1700. At this time, as the leading battalion was going into perimeter for the night, a fanatical Jap attack occurred. The following message was sent from CO 3rd Battalion to Regimental Commanding Officer "Reached objective without opposition. Am now fighting for bivouac area." After about an

hour of hot fighting, during which 58 Japs were killed, the perimeter was set up and the battalion dug-in. The advent of darkness prevented the following of the repulsed Japs, who withdrew rapidly to the Northeast.

Another night passed without appreciable activity and with the morning the 1st Battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wilbur E. Koonce, passed through and took over the job of pushing through to the Barrio of KIBAWE and the Regimental objective 17 miles away. Opposition was light and the 1st Battalion paced the Regiment through its longest day's advance, closing in at KIBAWE and blocking the KIBAWE-TALOMA trail by 2200.

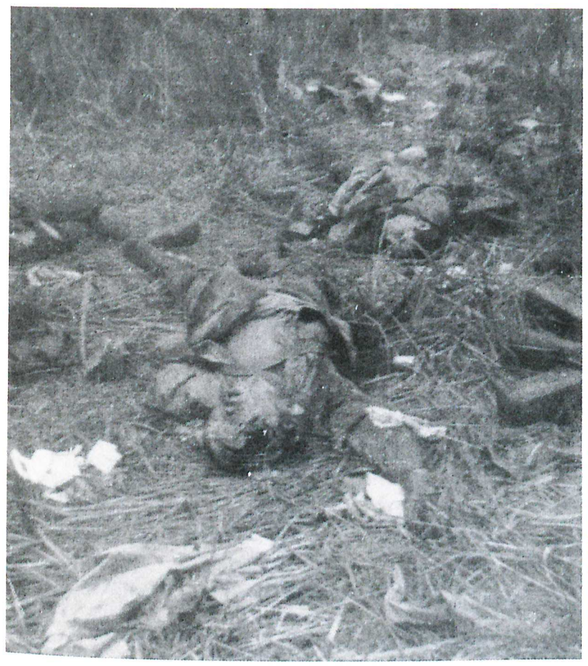
Thus the 124th CT had completed its first mission in the Philippines, and had completed a 45 mile drive from KABACAN in five days against determined resistance, and had met and killed more of the enemy than did the 24th Division in its 13 day advance across MINDANAO from PARANG to DIGOS. There we were—beyond the range of supporting weapons—beyond normal supply channels, supplied only by air drop, but on our objective, days ahead of schedule.

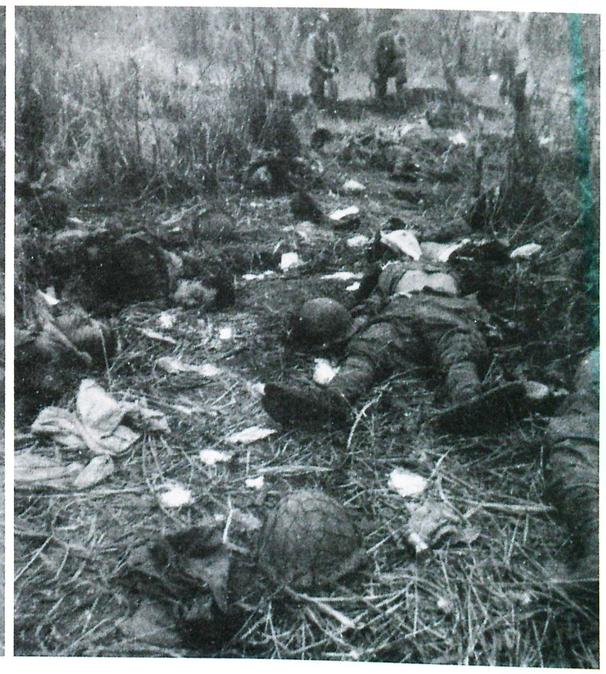
The period of May 2 to May 5, 1945, was spent in patrolling the KIBAWE area to the north and west with elements of 155th Infantry, relieving the 2nd Battalion on the TALOMA TRAIL, by May 5 and 7 Company A patrolling to the north along the SAYRE Highway had secured an additional five miles advance and secured the BARRIO and PALMA, to reach PINALAY USA LAKE, nine miles north of KIBAWE. On May 6, the Regiment resumed its advance, supported by a company of 4.2 Chemical Mortars, but minus its artillery support. A few hundred yards beyond the point secured the previous day by Company A, came the beginning of probably the hardest, bloodiest and most costly action in which the Regiment was involved during its entire service. Here the Regiment hit what we afterwards knew as "Colgan Woods"—"Berlin Woods" and "Machine Gun Woods." Names indelibly etched in our minds by the hardships endured there, names written into the history of the Regiment in the blood of some of its finest soldiers.

The Japs were completely and effectively dug-in in positions astride the road in Colgan Woods in a line extending to the northeast of Lake Pinalay USA. These positions had been prepared well in advance and completely camouflagued. The Pill Boxes were spider type with connecting tunnels so that they could be passed within a few feet and not seen. Frequently the Japs let our personnel pass and then raised out of the ground to shoot from the rear. An entire morning's fighting by the 1st Battalion netted a gain of only 300 yards. With all due respects to the 4.2 Chemical Mortars and the very efficient officers and men who operated them, at this time we really felt the need of our artillery.

On May 6, at 1100, Colonel Starr ordered the 3rd Battalion to by-pass the fight of the 1st Battalion and to secure MARAMAG STRIP No. 1 some one and one-half miles to the north. Early that night the 3rd Battalion was around the fight and astride the road 300 yards north of "Colgan Woods." The Battalion resumed its advance the

More dead Japs







Pvt. Groves with captured weapons, seven enemy machine guns, one American light machine gun and one American heavy machine gun.

next morning and after a BANZAI attack by an estimated two companies which caught the battalion in the flank, causing heavy casualties on both sides, secured MARAMAG STRIP by 1200. Here they remained until May 13, patrolling and reconnoitering to the North and both sides of the highway while the fight of the 1st and 2nd Battalions waged furiously only 1800 yards to the south.

Since artillery was not available and the supporting mortars were not sufficiently effective against the Jap positions, Colonel Starr called for and received the support of a squadron of Marine SBD dive bombers. For the ensuing six days they bombed the enemy positions each morning with demolition and fire bombs. Each day the hard fighting men of the 1st and 2nd Battalions furiously and relentlessly attacked the positions, but only the find that like the heads of Medusa the removal of one, only produced two, and each day but a few short yards were gained at terrific cost. After eight days of exhausting fighting Company L re-enforced the 2nd Battalion and spearheading the attack against this already decimated and terrifically pounded enemy, broke through at 1130 on the 12th and the Regiment was again intact. Thus, the Regiment's hardest fight was finished. The main contributing factor which finally assisted in the break-through, was that our 149th FA moved into supporting positions and pounded the woods with a terrific concentration just prior to the final attack. The cost to us was 69 KIA and 177 wounded.

On the afternoon of May 13, the 155th Infantry passed through and for the first time in any action we were behind friendly troops.

The First Battalion closed into the 3rd Battalion perimeter and the 2nd Battalion formed a separate perimeter between MARAMAG #1 and the northern limits of "Colgan Woods"—and the night of May 14, 15 settled down with every expectancy of a quiet night. The remainder of the re-enforced battalion of Japs who had been driven from "Colgan Woods" had other ideas and about 0400 launched a fanatical banzai attack on the perimeter of the 2nd Battalion. A bitter, hot and furious fight ensued, which resulted in the complete annihilation of this force with our casualties being very light. General Eichelberger, Commanding General Eighth Army visited the scene of this action, saw the Japs piled in wind rows and the pile of captured weapons and personally commended the organization and all of its personnel for the entire action. General Order #146 Headquarters 31st Infantry Division September 12, 45, gives recognization for deserved honor and distinction to the 2nd Battalion for this action.

After this action and until May 22, the entire effort, outside of finishing off a few Jap stragglers, consisted in following the advance of the 155th Infantry by bounds. At this time the junction with the 108th Combat Team, which had landed in the north was eminent and the Regiment was ordered to turn east and drive the enemy out of Silae Trail. The 3rd Battalion was placed in the lead and by nightfall had secured the mountainous ridge to the east. The following days advance gained about four additional miles when one of those never failing changes in orders occurred. The original orders were revoked and the 3rd Battalion back tracked and the Regiment assembled in MALAYBALAY prepared to move back down the SAYRE Highway and down the KIBAWE-TALOMO Trail. Reconnaissance was immediately instituted but before movement could be accomplished, orders were again changed to nearly resemble the original. The 124th Infantry was ordered to make a two pronged attack on Silae which was the escape point for all Japs caught between the converging forces on the Sayre Highway. It was decided that the 3rd Battalion should move out the Silae Trail from MALAYBALAY while the 1st Battalion would drive through MANAGOK through MAGLAMIN to IMBATUH and thence to SILAE. In the meanwhile the 2nd Battalion was to remain in MALAYBALAY to patrol the west and to act as reserve.

On May 25, both columns moved out through almost impassible terrain, mud in the Ravines so deep a carabao couldn't negotiate it. Hills so steep that as one GI said, "a goat needs skid chains to stay up there"—over all the Japs, defending every ridge, in caves, in trees, in prepared positions with the mission to delay as long as possible and die. Every Jap had to be blasted or burned out of his position.

Captured Jap trophies



Yet yard by yard—mile by mile and always at a large cost in killed and wounded, the two pronged drive moved relentlessly toward SILAE and the PULANGI river. Attrition had so reduced the 3rd Battalion that its combat effectiveness was seriously impaired. After pushing from May 24 to June 6, the 3rd Battalion relinquished the lead to the 2nd Battalion which continued the drive. Two more days of hard fighting and the 2nd Battalion broke through the last Jap position and was on the ridge overlooking SILAE, less than one mile away. No more serious resistance was encountered and the 2nd Battalion moved into and through SILAE to the PULANGI. This completely destroyed all enemy resistance, west of the river and a junction with the 1st and 2nd Battalions left only minor mopping up to be accomplished. In the meanwhile the 3rd Battalion had been relieved by a battalion of the 108th CT and had returned to MALAYBALAY.

By June 20, the Regiment had again assembled in MALAYBALAY and was engaged in extensive patrolling throughout all of central Mindanao. Each battalion had at least one and often two companies scouring the hills after isolated groups of Japs who, although they had no hope of combat effectiveness, continued to be a threat and to carry on depredations against the civilian population. The "liquidation" of these Japs was a military necessity but, as any combat soldier knows, the work was hard, messy, dangerous and disagreeable. The Mindanao Campaign officially closed on June 20.

The 3rd Battalion was detached from the Regiment at the close of the campaign and moved to the Del Monte Area, as the Infantry training battalion of the X Corps combined arms school. This selection was made on account of the excellent combat and efficiency record of the organization. They remained on this assignment until the end of the war.

The responsibility for carrying out the Regimental mission of clearing and protecting central Mindanao settled on the 1st and 2nd Battalions, which continued vigorous patrolling until the end of the war.

On August 3, Colonel E. M. Starr, departed for the States on TD and Lieutenant Colonel George D. Williams assumed command of the Regiment.

The Regiment continued routine patrolling from its base in MALAYBALAY until the end of the war. When the first intimations of the Jap surrender were received, four of six companies available were in the rugged hills after the Jap and it was with genuine joy that the Regiment halted all patrols in place until final negotiations could be completed. And then it was over. That which we had started out so long ago to do; that which cost us the lives of our comrades in arms; that which to accomplish had injured and maimed our friends; that for which our whole lives had been changed was an accomplished fact. The war was over and won. Peace had come at long last.

In the Mindanao Campaign the regiment suffered losses of 110 killed in action and 379 wounded.

Orders were received from Commanding General 31st Division for the 124th Infantry to continue responsibility for all of Central MINDANAO and to set up prisoner collection stations at such places as were deemed necessary to receive and process all Japs in the area. Accordingly PW enclosures were set up at VALENCIA, MAILAG, MALAYBALAY and LINABO CROSS ROADS. In all some 7,000 Japs were received and processed. Many interesting, amusing and unusual things occurred during this period, not the least of which was sending patrols of Jap prisoners under their own officers into the hills for the purpose of inducing other Japs to come in. It was with mixed feelings that we gave arms and ammunition to our erstwhile enemies and watched them fade into the hills.

By September 16, the 6th Filipino Division was deemed by higher authority to be sufficiently trained to begin to assume responsibility for the interior of the island. It was felt that some American Troops were necessary to add stability to this force, so the 1st Battalion was selected to remain in MALAYBALAY while the remainder of the Regiment assembled in the Del Monte area as our final base camp. By the 30th the entire Regiment was there.

Rumors, official, semi-official and pure latrine flew thick and fast. The Regiment was to sail October 10—no, the 31st—November 10-15. No, we were going into Japan—into Korea—into Borneo—into anywhere human imagination could place troops, but through it all supply and personnel worked tirelessly. All of our low point men were screened out and sent to the 96th Division. Low point officers went either to the 24th Division or the 96th Division. High point officers and men from the 96th and other units on the island, were transferred to us until our strength was 365 officers and 4319 enlisted men.

Transportation was definitely assigned and we finally knew we were to return to the States on the USS GENERAL AULTMAN, a Navy transport, manned by the Coast Guard. Conflicts in information about the carrying capacity of the ship, necessitated a transfer within the Regiment to place all men who were to be discharged on the West Coast into Company A.

The Regiment less Company A finally sailed on November 27 on the GENERAL AULTMAN to be followed in two days by A Company. After sailing through quiet seas for a little over two weeks the Regiment passed under the Golden Gate at 0801 on the 14th day of December 1945, we were home at last.

Within 24 hours the first elements were deprocessed at Camp Stoneman, California and by the 21st all personnel had been sent to separation centers and the Regiment was officially inactivated.

Thus the Combat Record of the 124th Infantry in World War II was finished. We had been a long way together, had accomplished every assigned mission, some of which seemed at times impossible, we had sweated, bled and died on many fields, we had returned home. To the unsullied colors and magnificent history of the Regiment, we had added additional honors, to those who follow us in the 124th of the future, we pass on the charge to keep our colors high and our record clean, many men have died to make them so.

COMMENDATIONS

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS 31st INFANTRY DIVISION

Office of the Division Commander

GENERAL ORDERS APO 31
NUMBER 146 12 September 1945

BATTLE HONORS.—Pursuant to authority contained in Section IV, Circular Number 333, War Department, 1943, the Commanding General, 31st Infantry Division, desires to give recognition to the following unit for deserved honor and distinction:

SECOND BATTALION, 124TH INFANTRY. The 2nd Battalion, 124th Infantry, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy, on Mindanao, Philippine Islands, during the period 22 April 1945 to 27 June 1945. The battalion landed at Cotabato, Philippine Islands on 22 April 1945 and secured the area. Contact was established and forces committed in direction of Sarangani Bay and Nuro. The next day the battalion was withdrawn from this action and directed to spearhead an infantry division advancing into the interior. This operation was aimed at securing the Sayre Highway thereby cutting the main supply route and line of communications between the two enemy strongholds at Davao in the south and Cagayan in the north. The battalion embarked from Cotabato on the evening of 26 April 1945 in LCM's for Fort Pikit. The shortage of craft prevented the movement of organic vehicles and all weapons had to be hand carried. The battalion made a forced march of 16 miles immediately upon landing, the advance elements crossing the Pulangi River at its junction with the Sayre Highway during the night. A bridgehead was established and contact with the enemy was made at once. The entire battalion closed into the bridgehead at 1500 the same day, moving under adverse weather conditions and over difficult terrain. After only three hours rest, reports were received of an enemy force advancing south to the critical junction of the Sayre Highway and Highway Number 1 near Kabacan endangering the entire operation. At 1800 the battalion moved north to contact and destroy the enemy. At 2300, after advancing 10 miles, the battalion met strong and determined opposition in a night fire fight. The engagement lasted through the night, the entire battalion being committed to halt the advance of a strong, fanatical force determined to destroy the critical bridgehead across the Pulangi River. The enemy was stopped and driven to the north by 0530, completely disorganized. The battalion had been without sleep for three nights, and had made forced marches by land and overwater movement by boat over a distance of 71 miles. Nevertheless, they reorganized, and at 0800 initiated a relentless pursuit of the enemy for an additional five miles. A captured field order identified the opposing force as a reinforced battalion supported by 75 mm guns. The enemy was completely disorganized from the fight and the aggressive pursuit of the battalion, and were destroyed in detail. The battalion was relieved on 29 April 1945 after seven days of continuous fighting and marching without rest and moved in support of the lead battalion. Three days later they were committed to the east on the Kibawe-Talomo Trail, the route of the enemy withdrawal, and for 3 days fought a suicidal force endeavoring to get across the Pulangi River. The advance of the rest of the combat team was held up by a strong force in well organized positions on ideal defensive terrain in the Pinalay Lake area. The battalion was then committed to this engagement, and for the next 4 days attacked the position from the flanks and the rear. On the fourth day, supported for the first time by artillery fire, the battalion overran the position and was credited with 106 of the 187 enemy found killed. The next night the enemy launched a counterattack against the battalion perimeter which lasted throughout the night. The attack was repulsed and 73 of the enemy were killed in the engagement. On 15 May 1945 they were committed to the capture of Silae, an enemy stronghold protecting a crossing of the Pulangi River. They broke the enemy line and pushed forward to secure the town on the same day. The deep, swift-flowing river was crossed at two points, by use of field expedients, and the remainder of the enemy force was either destroyed or driven into the mountains east of the river. The battalion was relieved and assembled in Malaybalay on 27 June 1945. The aggressive action of the battalion, continually driving the enemy before them, never allowing him to reorganize or consolidate, played a major role in the liberation of Mindanao in advance of the highest expectations. During the period, a total of 67 days, the battalion was in direct contact with the enemy 50 days. Of the remaining time, only 4 days were available for rest and recuperation. The battalion accounted for 430 enemy killed, 117 found dead and 5 prisoners of war. The conspicuous gallantry and outstanding performance of duty from 22 April 1945 to 27 June 1945 by all members of the 2nd Battalion, 124th Infantry, reflected great credit upon themselves and the battalion and upheld the highest traditions of the Service.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL HUTCHISON:

OFFICIAL:

JOHN C. DUCKWORTH
Colonel, GSC
Chief of Staff

CHARLES B. PORTER
Major, AGD
Actg Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION: A, C & F.

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HEADQUARTERS 31st INFANTRY DIVISION

Office of the Division Commander

GENERAL ORDERS APO 31
NUMBER 156 20 September 1945

BATTLE HONORS.—Pursuant to authority contained in Section IV, Circular Number 333, War Department, 1943, the Commanding General, 31st Infantry Division, desires to give recognition to the following unit for deserved honor and distinction:

3RD BATTALION, 124TH INFANTRY. The 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action near Aitape, British New Guinea, during the period 12 July 1944 to 7 August 1944. On 12 July 1944, the 3rd Battalion, after a forced march of 12 miles, routed an enemy held position east of the X-Ray River to secure a line of departure, to launch a counter-attack to restore the line of the Driniumor River, which had been penetrated by a determined fanatical enemy force the previous day. The 3rd Battalion, with an exposed right flank, led the attack and by strong aggressive action reached its objective late in the afternoon of 13 July 1944. This battalion was subjected to intense automatic and small arms fire from three exposed flanks throughout the night, as other elements of the combat team had been delayed by a strong enemy force and could not close in on the objective. On 14 July 1944, the 3rd Battalion in an advance to close the left flank of the unit on their right, met sudden intensified enemy resistance from all directions. The 3rd Battalion fighting with sheer determination under the most adverse circumstances finally overpowered the enemy killing 168 enemy and severed and strongly secured the enemy's main supply route. This feat was accomplished so swiftly that an enemy supply train continued to advance down the trail directly into the strongest sector of the 3rd Battalion's perimeter, resulting in 131 enemy dead littering the trail and river bed. Shortly before daybreak on 16 July the 3rd Battalion was attacked by a well organized enemy force from the rear followed by a similar attack supported by mortar fire on the right flank by an enemy force occupying positions previously prepared by friendly troops. The opposition in that direction was quickly neutralized and one company of the battalion counterattacked to the right and drove the enemy from their position where 416 enemy were killed. Early on the morning of 21 July 1944, the enemy launched a vicious coordinated attack on the front and rear defense of the 3rd Battalion. There followed the most fanatical fighting up to this time, as the enemy attacked the well defended positions of the battalion time and time again, only to be repulsed by a superior force. On 31 July 1944, the entire regiment, reinforced by an infantry battalion, launched a counterattack, to the east toward Niumen Creek, to relieve the pressure on the extreme southern flank and to secure a position from which the enemy could be enveloped and cut off. The 3rd Battalion on the extreme right flank of three battalions abreast with the reinforcing battalion following reached its objective early in the afternoon of 1 August 1944. Turning south the 3rd Battalion encountered well prepared positions and the advance was halted due to the bitter opposition. Following the engagement 99 enemy dead were counted. The advance to the south was continued through dense jungle, rough and swampy terrain, with the 3rd Battalion reaching the Afua Trail far in advance of the battalion on its right. On 5 August 1944, while attacking south on Niumen Creek, the 3rd Battalion contacted strong dug-in positions, but by aggressive action digging the enemy from caves and spider fox-holes in solid rock, continued to advance until 1500. Heavy mortar fire was received during the night and the enemy launched a vigorous counterattack which was quickly repulsed by the 3rd Battalion. Immediately afterwards the 3rd Battalion launched an attack fixing the enemy in position, while another battalion flanked to the enemy's left; then a vicious coordinated attack was launched, destroying and routing an estimated reinforced battalion, accounting for 425 enemy dead. As a result of the strenuous action on 5 and 6 August the whole enemy force was practically annihilated and the disorganized remnants of the force trapped. The 3rd Battalion was in constant contact with the desperate enemy force during the period of 13 July to 7 August 1944. The aggressive action of the 3rd Battalion, relentlessly driving the enemy through mud, swamps, dense jungle growth and over rough mountainous terrain during heavy prevailing rains, never allowing the enemy to consolidate and reorganize, played a major role in the liberation of Aitape and established another "stepping stone" for allied armies to advance to the other strategic islands to the north. During this period the 3rd Battalion accounted for approximately 1300 enemy dead. The conspicuous gallantry and outstanding performance of duty from 13 July to 7 August 1944 by all Personnel of the 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry Regiment, reflects great credit upon themselves and the battalion and upholds the highest traditions of the Service.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL HUTCHISON:

OFFICIAL:

MARK W. LANCE
Lt Col, Ord Dept
Actg Chief of Staff

JAMES L. SLOSS, JR.
1st Lt, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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HEADQUARTERS 31st INFANTRY DIVISION

Office of the Division Commander

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 87

APO 31
16 July 1945

BATTLE HONORS.—Pursuant to authority contained in Section IV, Circular Number 333, War Department, 1943, the Commanding General, 31st Infantry Division, desires to give recognition to the following unit for deserved honor and distinction:

MEDICAL DETACHMENT, 124TH INFANTRY REGIMENT. The Medical Detachment, 124th Infantry Regiment, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action on Mindanao, Philippine Islands, during the period 6 May 1945 to 12 May 1945. On 6 May 1945, the 1st Battalion, 124th Infantry Regiment, advanced north along the Sayre Highway from Kibawe with the mission of seizing the Maramag Air Strip and opening the highway to this point. Two miles south of their objective the leading elements of the Battalion entered an exceptionally dense tropical rain forest. Here they encountered heavy, accurate, controlled fire from an estimated battalion of the enemy occupying a long prepared, well camouflaged, defensive position organized in depth. The 1st Battalion launched a determined attack, assaulting the position several times but were unable to dislodge the enemy from his fortifications. Casualties were heavy. After the successive assaults, a large number of the wounded remained in advance of our lines. All personnel of the Battalion Medical Section, as well as personnel of the Regimental Medical Section voluntarily went forward to augment the strength of the company aid men. For three hours, under heavy enemy fire, the medical personnel found, treated, and evacuated fifty casualties, many of which were 20 and 30 yards in front of our lines. In the performance of this duty three medical technicians were killed, the Assistant Battalion Surgeon and one aid man severely wounded, and three aid men slightly wounded. On 7 May 1945, the 2nd Battalion, 124th Infantry Regiment, reinforced the 1st Battalion with the mission of taking the fortified positions and of clearing the woods of the enemy. The 2nd Battalion advanced 200 yards through the underbrush when it encountered the same fierce resistance that had faced the 1st Battalion the day before. The position was assaulted but the advance was stopped. Again numerous casualties remained where they had fallen in front of the enemy positions. In order to care for and remove all the wounded in as short a period as possible, the entire 2nd Battalion Medical Section came forward to assist the company aid men. Throughout the day men of the 2nd Battalion Medical Section made numerous trips 20 and 30 yards in front of our lines in the face of heavy enemy small arms and grenade fire to find, treat, and evacuate approximately 40 severely wounded men. In the performance of this duty the Section Leader was killed, two aid men were seriously wounded and three of the medical personnel, though not wounded, had bullet holes in their clothing. On 7 May 1945, the 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry Regiment, with the mission of seizing an objective in rear of the enemy fortified position, thereby cutting his communication to the rear, advanced around the flank of the 2nd Battalion in an encircling movement. In executing this mission the 3rd Battalion crossed a flat open grassland between two areas of heavy woods. As the rear of the battalion, where the Battalion Medical Section was marching, crossed this open grassland, the enemy launched a furious banzai attack. In the fight that ensued a number of casualties were incurred by our troops. Though the terrain was open and in full view of the enemy, the personnel of the 3rd Battalion Medical Section treated the wounded in spite of heavy machine gun, rifle, and mortar fire. For several hours the Medical Section, along with several riflemen, were cut off from the Battalion. Nevertheless the medical personnel continued to search for, treat, and collect the casualties. When contact was reestablished the wounded were evacuated. The Medical Section then returned to make another reconnaissance of the open area for other wounded, though they were still endangered by enemy fire. In so doing the personnel of the Medical Section were the last to leave this scene of conflict. This act not only saved the lives of several of the fifteen severely wounded men and ten to fifteen slightly wounded but was also responsible for keeping several of the wounded from falling into the hands of a fanatical enemy. The Battalion Surgeon, although severely wounded in this action, would not permit treatment of his wounds until the other casualties had been cared for and removed to safety. Two medical non-commissioned officers were killed, one by enemy bayonet wounds while he was attempting to reach a wounded man. The resistance of the enemy in and about the woods was so well camouflaged, dug in, organized and stubborn that the fighting of all three Battalions continued for a period of six days before our troops completely annihilated the enemy. During this period of time the entire Medical Detachment continued to go forward to treat and remove casualties from areas in front of our lines or from areas commanded by enemy sniper fire. The conspicuous gallantry and outstanding performance of duty from 6 May 1945 to 12 May 1945 by all personnel of the Medical Detachment, 124th Infantry Regiment, was an inspiration to the troops advancing along the Sayre Highway, reflected great credit upon themselves and the Medical Department, and upheld the highest traditions of the Service.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MARTIN:
OFFICIAL:

JOHN C. DUCKWORTH
Lt Colonel, GSC
Chief of Sta:

RUSS T. WHITE
Lt Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General
DISTRIBUTION: A, C, F

★

155TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Insignia



BLAZONRY

The coat of arms, from history compiled by Mr. M. J. Mulvihill, Sr., of Vicksburg, Miss., is blazoned as follows:

SHIELD: Azure, in bend a giant cactus and a fleur-de-lis paleways or; on a chief argent a saltire gray surmounted by a cross gules charged with an arrow fessways of the third.

CREST: On a wreath of the colors (or an azure) a slip of magnolia full flower with leaves proper behind a trident sable.

MOTTO: Stand Fast.

The following battle honors have been awarded: Indian Wars, Creeks; War of 1812, Florida, 1814; Mexican War, Monterey, Buena Vista; World War, Streamer without inscription.



GEORGE E. HOGABOOM
Colonel
commanding officer until
July 4, 1941



THOMAS B. BIRDSONG, JR.
Colonel
commanding officer from July 1941
to October 1942



HARRY E. SMITH
Lieutenant Colonel
commanding officer
October 1942 to December 1942



VIRGIL S. ADKINS
Lieutenant Colonel
acting commanding officer
1 September 1945 to 10 December 1945
commanding officer
11 December 1945 to 20 December 1945

COMMANDERS, 155TH INFANTRY

WALTER J. HANNA
Colonel
Regimental commander December 1942 to December 1945

To the Members of the 155th Infantry Combat Team:

You have been neglected by those for whom you fought, suffered, and died. You did not seek, neither did you receive the headlines and the newsreels which were concentrated on the more spectacular arms. The old dependable foot soldier slowly but surely sealed the victories. You have been overshadowed by the glamour of planes and tanks but you were always the decisive factor in battle. Japanese might was envisioned solely in terms of dive bombers and sea power, laymen forgot that Japan's power was in her foot soldiers. Thrilling to the achievements of our airmen and navy, even our own families at home forgot it was the Infantry who wrested bloody victory from the Pacific jungles, yard by yard.

We were dedicated to a fight to the finish. Yet despite the fascination with the air and naval phase of the Pacific war, we in the 155th Combat Team know full well that the finish came on land, not on the sea or in the air; and that the decisive struggles were fought by the Infantry Combat Team and its supporting arms and services. We know that Jap defenses were taken and held only by the foot soldier and that the infantry is the only arm that can win a decision.

The contribution of the other arms was measured by the aid they gave us and in no sense do I wish to deprive our naval and air support of the appreciation and applause they so richly earned.

You were far more than merely robust and durable. You were keen and alert, ingenious, resourceful and self-reliant. Never was the individual soldier so much on his own as you were in the Pacific War. You had intelligence, initiative and cunning to defeat such a crafty foe. You faced them toe to toe; hand to hand, and above all, you had the kind of guts which is different from all other brands of courage.

You showed me these attributes both in the lightning advance through Mindanao and the advance up the Agusan River. You demonstrated them in the amphibious landing on Morotai Island and in the steaming jungles of New Guinea, Morotai and Mindanao; in weeks of relentless rain; in impossible marches; in days and nights without food or water or sleep. You topped off those ordeals by completely defeating the best the enemy could offer; on every occasion you met him.

They followed our operations on war maps, but we know that those front lines were simply where the foot soldier was. Week upon week, month upon month without respite. True, we were magnificently supported by air, but that support was above us. In front of us there was nothing but the enemy!

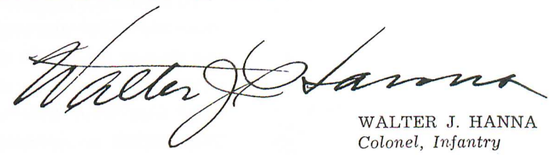
On Morotai and Mindanao, our control of the sea and air was complete and overwhelming, yet the going on land was tough. Over impossible terrain where advances came only when foot soldiers climbed those crags and burned or threw the enemy out of his protective caves, bodily. Our progress along the road to victory was paced off by the man with the rifle; by your brains, your fortitude, and your fighting heart.

Words cannot describe the magnificent support given by the 116th FA, a part of our Team, and by our attached Signal, Engineers, Medical, Quartermaster, Ordnance, MP's and Chaplains.

To the Infantrymen of our team, I give the post of honor. You were in the vanguard. Be proud and satisfied in having done, endured and given the most.

I am and shall be eternally grateful to each of you for the personal loyalty and devotion to duty you have exhibited while under my command. The training and leading of the 155th Infantry in all battles in which it participated during the second World War, is the greatest honor I ever expect to come to me.

Members of the 155th Combat Team, I salute you!



WALTER J. HANNA
Colonel, Infantry

HISTORY OF THE 155TH INFANTRY

Having fought with distinction in seven wars, including the Sabine Campaign, and the Mexican Border in 1916, it is not claiming for it more than its due to say that the 155th Infantry Regiment (First Mississippi) is one of the most famous in the military annals of American history.

Organized in 1798 as the Adams County Militia, the regiment was designated the First Mississippi Militia in 1802 and is the seventh oldest Infantry Regiment in the Army of the United States. It has had a part in every war in which the United States has been involved since the War For Independence.

"Stand Fast" are the words emblazoned on the Regimental Shield. At Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, Mexicans outnumbered the Americans five to one. American troops were fleeing or falling back in defeat. General Taylor in that dark moment ordered up Colonel Jefferson Davis, (later to become President of the Confederate States) with his First Mississippi. Moving quickly into the assault, Colonel Davis gave but one order: "Stand Fast, Mississippians." History was made that day; the Mexicans were completely routed.

The First Mississippi Regiment was named the 155th Infantry, a part of the Federalized National Guard on September 27, 1917.

The 155th Infantry Regiment, as a part of the 61st Brigade, 31st Infantry Division, was inducted into Federal Service on November 25, 1940 by Executive Order, Number 8594, November 16, 1940. The Regiment was composed of units of the Mississippi National Guard. All units were in Camp Blanding, Florida by December 21, 1940, where conditioning and basic training was begun immediately.

During February, 1941, the Regiment was brought to war strength by the induction of Selective Service men. With much of their equipment and arms improvised, officers and men began what was to be over five years down a long hard road of seemingly endless training and field maneuvers, and finally to join the role of distinguished regiments in some of the bitterest and most sanguinary fighting in the Pacific war.

During 1941 the Regiment went through intensive training from basic subjects to large field maneuvers in Louisiana and the Carolinas. On November 30, 1941, at the termination of these problems the 155th had again become of age. It was tough, well trained, willing, and but for the lack of arms and equipment, ready.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war on Japan and Germany, the 155th Combat Team was placed on coast defense from Jacksonville to Key West, Florida. With first World War 75 mm artillery pieces for coast defense and .30 caliber machine guns for anti-aircraft fire, the coast of Florida would be defended against an invasion.

The Regiment so well trained, so willing and so ready for combat was not to see action for over two years.

During the next thirty months, with other units of the 31st Division, the Regiment was to furnish its share of more officers and men to new and other Divisions than any four Divisions combined. Many of these officers and men were to become shining lights in other units of the Army.

In late February, 1942, the 155th moved by rail and motor to Camp Bowie, Texas, where, after being depleted by the loss of over half of its personnel to new units, was to begin all over again. Rushed into GHQ proficiency tests, the entire 31st Division came through with superior ratings. During maneuvers in Louisiana and Texas, it was necessary for battalions to fight as Regiments since the Division had now been reduced to five battalions. As in the 1941 maneuvers, the 155th against superior forces in every problem, came through with an enviable record which was to hold true throughout all future maneuvers and operations against the enemy.

After these problems, the Regiment moved to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and by December was reduced to a skeleton, having furnished over 2,000 officers and men to new Divisions.

To most people it would have been time to give up, but not to the remaining officers and men. A new era was begun.

The aristocratic conception was not to be allowed. Every officer and soldier had to give up being a "canary." From now on they would take the hard life of the combat foot soldier. All officers were required to work with the men; share with them their conditions and responsibilities. They learned to appreciate the problems of the private soldier and accompany them in every phase of the training. Field officers, Chaplains and Medical Officers had to take it along with the men; marches with full field equipment at the rate of five miles per hour and hikes of 35 miles per day were required. Those who could not take it fell by the wayside and were replaced.

Knowing full well that only the Infantry wins the final decision, and benefiting by the costly lessons and mistakes of the "Guinea Pig" outfits who fought the Jap before them, emphasis was placed on the training of leaders, the perfection of teams and the training of every single member of the Regiment in speed, flexibility, balance, and adaptability.

The Regimental Commander called on and required every member to do things in training and later in battle, far beyond that ordinarily expected. They never failed him or their country.

After successfully passing every Division, Corp, Army and GHQ test, the Regiment again participated with distinction in maneuvers in Louisiana and Texas. During those problems more prisoners were captured by the 155th than by any other regiment in a Field Maneuver.

By August 23, 1943, all units had closed at Camp Pickett, Virginia. Every man and every officer regardless of rank or position was required to take every phase of rock climbing, mountain and winter training in the mountains of West Virginia. The same thing was true for amphibious training at Camp Bradford, Virginia and in Chesapeake Bay.

All tests and examinations were successfully completed and preparations for movement overseas was begun.

From Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia, the 155th began, on February 8, 1944, to move by rail to Newport News where ships were boarded for New Guinea.

By March 21, 1944, the first ship arrived at Oro Bay, New Guinea and the 155th went into bivouac at Dobodura.

ORO BAY

Troops were conditioned for jungle fighting and trained for a new type of warfare. Tirelessly they committed themselves to studying every detail and preparing for any eventuality when they were to be thrown into their first landing operation. Long hours were spent in the field. Commanders and Staffs accumulated solutions to every predicament of which they could conceive.

Japanese tactics and characteristics were studied. The men learned about Jap weapons, communications, supporting arms, night attacks and his ability to infiltrate. Much time was spent on their deception, ruses and shock action. It was taught and later proven in battle, that the Japanese soldier was a tenacious, stubborn, skilled, individual soldier, who feared failure more than death. When confronted by the unexpected, he became confused and unable to act intelligently. He was not the aggressive hand-to-hand fighter he liked to believe himself to be. When his own tactics were used against him, he was unable to cope with them. He was tricky and untrustworthy.





Training in river crossings. Maneuvers 1942

Scouting and patrolling on maneuvers





Scouting and patrolling

Prisoners and equipment captured by the 155th on maneuvers





Neither trusted nor feared, but recognized for what he was, "a first class soldier in a second class army." Not the equal of any member of the 155th Infantry mentally, morally, or physically.

The Combat Team was welded together to form an efficient and effective combat machine for jungle fighting.

All pre battle inspections and tests were passed. Each of the twenty units was rated excellent or better by the Inspector General. XI Corps and Sixth Army inspection teams reported the training of the 155th and the condition of ordnance equipment as superior.

The 155th was ready to fight. A real championship team had been perfected, and the men knew they were equal or superior to any soldiers in the world. This feeling was to be proven on every occasion the enemy was met. They had complete trust in, and respect for, their leaders. Discipline was excellent and morale was high. Officers and men from all forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, Alaska and several foreign countries, now belonged to this famous old Mississippi Regiment.

WAKDE—SARMI—MAFFIN BAY—NEW GUINEA

On July 12th, the Regiment began loading on LCI's Liberty ships and a low class Dutch tub, called the SS-BOTH, for movement to Dutch New Guinea. By July 20th, the 1st Infantry was relieved and the 155th was in combat for the first time in World War II. The Third Battalion was employed in a separate perimeter defense around the Toem Bay area with the remainder of the Regiment, together with the 167th Infantry holding a perimeter south of Sarmi. The mission was to protect Wakde Island, a strategic air base, from enemy attack and maintain constant patrol activity against the enemy, who greatly outnumbered the American Forces in that area.

The units manned and rebuilt the perimeter; combat patrols were sent out daily and numerous Japs were killed while attempting to by-pass the American forces on their way from Hollandia to Sarmi. Hundreds of Japs were found dead as a result of starvation and disease.

Reconnaissances in force were sent north and west against the Japanese 36th Division, where much valuable information was gained. A large number of Japs were killed and battle experience gained. Enemy patrols made nightly visits against the perimeter, but were never successful in penetrating the defenses. They were destroyed by alert Infantrymen who were manning the bunkers and pill-boxes, or by accurate and effective artillery fire directed by forward observers, who were always on the job.

During the period of July 20, 1944 to September 9, 1944, a total of 120 combat and reconnaissance patrols were made and 721 dead Japs were accounted for.

Maffin Bay had been an excellent proving ground for units of the 155th. Bigger things were in store for this battle-tried Regiment. Everyone was glad to leave New Guinea; 'a Surburb of Hell', with its impossible terrain, steaming dark jungles, every tropical disease known to man, home of billions of insects and twenty foot Pythons.

It was a pleasure for the Regiment to sail away on September 10th aboard LCI's and LST's, even though no one knew or cared what loomed ahead in the East Indies. Anything would be better than the life at Maffin Bay.

From combat experiences men of the 155th were convinced that our tactical doctrine, as set down and prescribed in past training, was sound for this Theater. But the method of application necessarily varied for jungle fighting and there were some things which were not found in the books. They knew that discipline was the first of all requisites and they had it in all phases; water, malaria, personal appearance, military courtesy, wearing of the uniform, personal and collective sanitation, carrying out orders in general, assumption and proper discharge of responsibility throughout the chain of command; and above all they had an aggressive offensive spirit. The senior officers were proud of the fact that the men had been prepared mentally and psychologically for the jungle and for the Japs. They did not have to learn it the hard way —in battle, which resulted in practically no "War Neurosis".

In this operation the 116 FA Battalion, which was a part of the 155th Combat Team, learned valuable lessons which were to help in making it the prize Artillery Battalion in the Army. The technique needed for the jungle was not in books. Visibility in the jungle was a matter of feet—hence, for all practicable purposes there was *no* observation whatever. The 116th was prepared for this and learned fast to adjust jungle supporting fires by sound only. The adjuster stayed in the front lines and walked it in by sound until it seemed too uncomfortably close. The Regimental Commander could never say too much about the necessity for supporting artillery fire in the jungle. The Jap just could not take it when the Artillery poured it on and the Infantry assaulted aggressively at the same time.

The accepted use of Infantry Scouts in the jungle did not work, so Combat Patrols were used. You had to cut through the dense jungle; and lateral communication, in most cases, was impossible. A man only ten yards from another man was like being alone on a desert island, so far as physical contact was concerned.

It was found that Japs move around at night like owls. They would usually talk and jabber like magpies, and made no attempt at concealment. The 155th was mentally prepared and properly trained for night operations. They stopped early enough in daylight to organize for the night. Usually a perimeter defense was set up like in the old Indian days, slit trenches or fox holes on the outer perimeter. Inside were grouped the heavy weapons and the Command Group. Not one time during the war did a Jap 'Banzai' attack penetrate the lines of the 155th. Jap night attacks were never feared; it was the best way to kill plenty of Japs in a short time. No night patrolling was allowed. Everybody just holed up and waited for the Jap to commit suicide.

In the New Guinea campaign, the 155th accounted for dead Japs at the rate of 80 to each one American killed in action.



More captured prisoners and equipment





155th receives boxing trophy, Camp Champs at Shelby, 1943

Camp basketball champions. Officers of the 31st Division, five from the 155th and two from the 124th. Top row, left to right: Major Winstead, Lieutenant Williams, Lieutenant Cahill, Lieutenant Ralston. Front row: Lieutenant Regan, Lieutenant Becher, Lieutenant Hobar and Lieutenant Camblee.

Bottom picture. 155th enlisted men's basketball team, Division champs and Camp champions. Back row: Cpl. Bosler, Coach, S/Sgt. Stokes, S/Sgt. McLeod, Colonel Hanna, C. O., Cpl. Spitzer, Sgt. Webb, S/Sgt. Eager. Front row: Cpl. Monroe, First Sgt. Carr, Pvt. Farmer, Sgt. Anderson and Sgt. Weathers.





MOROTAI

The Regiment along with the 124th and 167th Infantry Regiments was to make the main effort in the seizing and occupying of Morotai Island, Netherlands East Indies. The senior officers had been briefed prior to sailing date, and had studied every detail and were prepared for any eventuality.

On the morning of September 15, 1944, the assault force supported by naval gun fire, rocket ships, and air, made a deceptive move toward well fortified beaches, but moved to the southeast where the landing was made on terrible beaches, which, however, were very lightly held by the enemy. Casualties were negligible for the initial landing. The Regiment pushed in rapidly cleaning out pockets of resistance, gaining the Task Force Objective early the following day. Immediately the troops began to build what was to be a strong defensive line from beach to beach, to protect and permit uninterrupted construction of air fields, light naval and base facilities.

For months to come, Morotai was the playground for Jap night bombings. It was the hot spot in the Pacific, receiving Jap bombing raids for 89 of the first 90 nights of occupation and many more thereafter.

The enemy retired to the jungles and mountains from where he was to make many a suicide charge against outposts and the strong defensive line. For seven months the 155th manned part of the perimeter defense with all nights spent on guard in pillboxes and bunkers. Units lived on outpost duty for weeks at a time and patrols poked constantly into mountainous jungles in quest of Japs who had been driven to the interior by the invading forces.

During the Morotai campaign, a total of 351 patrols were conducted by units of the Regiment. American losses were very light in comparison to the hundreds of Japs killed. The Jap Prisoners of War, as usual, were negligible. The 26th War Dog Platoon was attached. Scout dogs were more than alert—not one time did they allow the Japs to surprise a patrol.

Throughout the campaign the Artillery Battalion was perfect in its support of the Regiment. Forward observer teams accompanied all patrols. In every instance when called on, this Battalion brought extremely accurate and deadly artillery fire upon the enemy.

Japanese reinforcements continually shuttled through the blockade established by United States Naval Patrol Boats from Halmahera Island where 50,000 Japs had been by-passed by the Morotai invasion. They met the same fate as the original enemy force; either committing suicide with their "Banzai" charges against strong defenses or being hunted down and killed by patrols. By the time the Regiment left for the Philippines, all Japs on Morotai who had not been killed were withered beyond effectiveness by being denied access to food or medical attention.

Again the ratio of dead Japs as compared to 155th losses was great; 21 to one with most of the American losses being from bombings.

On April 7, 1945, Engineers, Medical and the Second Portable Hospital was added to the Combat Team. Intensive study of the Philippines was begun. The order simply stated that the 155th Infantry Combat Team would land at Parang, Mindanao Island and be prepared for further offensive action. Senior and Staff Officers prepared diligently for any eventuality.

MINDANAO

Briefed and oriented as far as possible the 155th Combat Team minus one battalion, landed at Parang on April 23, 1945, and immediately went into protective assembly without incident. One battalion combat team went ashore at Malabang for the purpose of protecting the airfield.

On April 27, the Regimental Combat Team moved to Kabacan where elements of the 24th Division were relieved. After a few scattered enemy were destroyed the Regiment moved by forced march to Kibawe, covering 61 miles in 49 hours where it was ordered to prepare to push south, down the Kibawe-Taloma Trail. Sneak patrols and Philippine Guerrillas were sent into the Jap positions where it was found the enemy was well dug in and holed up in bunkers and caves. The Regimental Commander ordered constant patrolling and decided to wait for artillery support before making a concerted drive toward Taloma. Several small scale "Banzai" night attacks were completely stopped and a large number of Japs killed both during the raids and by daylight patrols.

Plans were changed and the Regiment, with the 116th FA, on May 13th, moved north on the Sayre Highway with orders to capture all airfields and towns, clear the highway of all enemy and join elements of the 40th Infantry Division moving south which had previously landed at Macajalar Bay.

The advance north was relentless, despite demolished bridges and communication routes left by the enemy in the wake of their rapid retreat. In quick, successive thrusts, the Regiment captured three airfields, liberated numerous villages and towns, including Malaybalay, capital of Bukidnon Province; and by junction with the 40th Division, moving from the north, opened the vital Sayre Highway and completed the liberation of Central Mindanao. The 155th then turned on the retreating enemy, completely routed them, forcing remnants of their troops back into the roadless mountains.

During this drive aerial support was used with marked success. The Regimental Commander was adamant in his demand for complete artillery coverage at all times. Artillery pieces were man-handled; moved across streams and rivers by ferrys and cables. With super human effort, seemingly impossible odds were overcome and the 155th was furnished accurate and deadly artillery fire at all times. The L-4 and L-5 artillery liaison planes were indispensible, locating enemy troops' positions, artillery and tanks; assisting dive bombers in locating targets, and evacuating the wounded.

Scouts and forward patrols with unusual ability and utter disregard for their own safety located every enemy ambush, position and troop concentration well ahead of the main body with the result that casualties were extremely light at all times. A Jap Battalion was completely

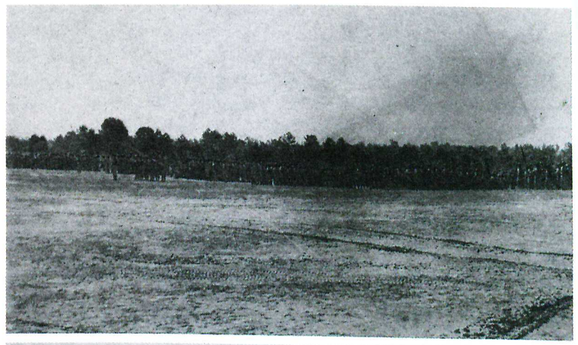


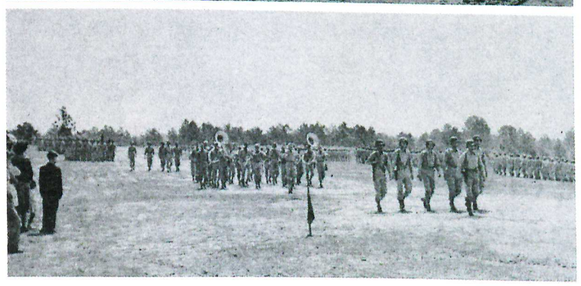


The 155th training on maneuvers

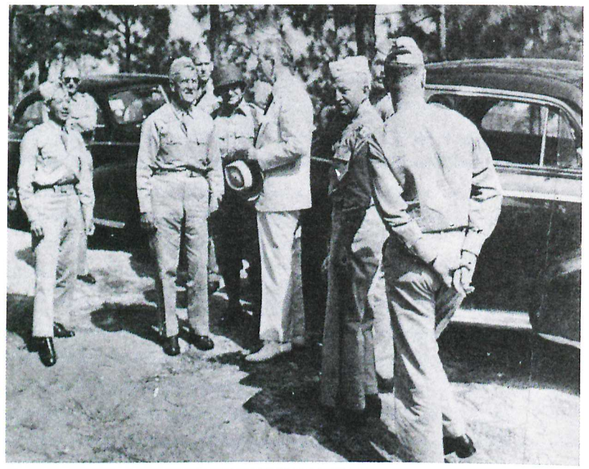
surprised and by quick action on the part of leading elements was annihilated with the loss of only one American. Cautious maneuvering and artillery support at all times saved an untold number of lives. The supply problem was huge. Rations, ammunition and medical supplies were dropped by C-47's, C-46's and liaison planes. Supply trains had the determination and ability to accomplish the

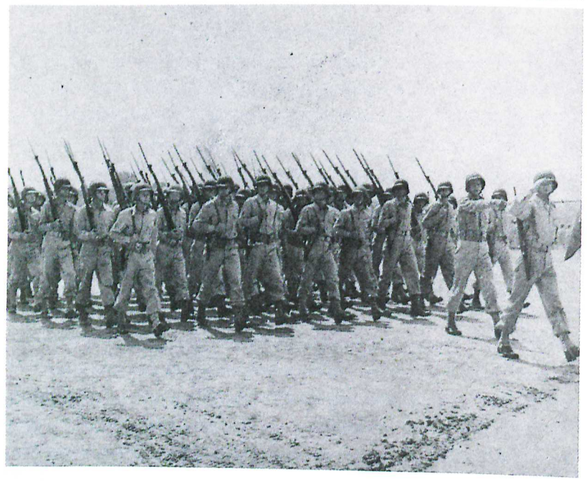
Homecoming review and celebration prior to sailing overseas











Homecoming review

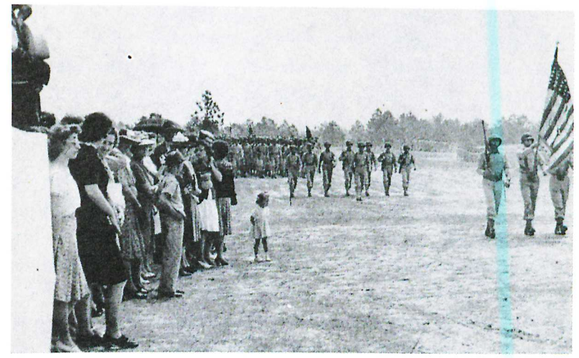
impossible. Millions of dollars worth of enemy supplies and ammunition were captured. The Japanese 15th Area Army Field Ordnance Depot was captured. The Jap 100th Infantry Division, the 352nd Independent Infantry Brigade and numerous construction and airfield battalions were shattered.

THE AGUSAN VALLEY CAMPAIGN

From captured documents and information gained from Jap prisoners of war, it was learned that Lieutenant General Morozumi, Jap Commander of Mindanao, and Commanding General of the 35th Japanese Army, had ordered all Japanese to assemble in the Agusan Valley, where they would live off the land and await reinforcements from Japan. This valley was mentioned in one of Martin Johnson's books as being the home of 40,000 tree dwelling headhunters; thousands of man-eating crocodiles, tropical diseases; insects and not a place for a white man to even attempt to live. It was the 155th that received orders to move to the Agusan Valley and destroy all Japanese forces there. Due to the impossible terrain, no artillery could accompany the troops but the 155th would carry its artillery support or else. Forces selected for this strangest of all operations, was one reinforced Battalion Combat Team with the 110th Guerrilla Division attached. Reconnaissances were made by sneak patrols, guerrillas and by officers in Artillery Liaison Planes. On June 24th, 1945, the Task Force loaded on LCM's and LCVP's and began what was to be the longest inland water operation in the entire war. After skirting the north coast of Mindanao, the convoy turned into the Agusan River at Butuan and was preceded by rocket and gun boats converted from landing craft. Moving eighty miles up the river, the force was to arrive at Sagunto, establish and secure a base before any contact was made with the enemy.

With superhuman effort, artillery pieces were removed from the boats and placed in positions on the river bank, the only ground high and firm enough to be used. Thousands of rounds of artillery and mortar ammution, equipment and supplies were unloaded. A small airstrip was cleared out of the jungle by men using only the machete. Landing mats were laid and the Task Force had accomplished the impossible. Artillery which could not be moved to the Agusan Valley was now in position to support the foot soldier. White men who could not live in this hell-hole were now ready to begin the destruction of overwhelming enemy forces. Ample supplies, ammunition and a landing strip was within the strong perimeter defense. All this was accomplished without the knowledge of the enemy. From prisoners captured by Guerrilla forces and captured documents it was learned that Japs from Surigao Province 1,550 strong were moving to Waloe. This Force was composed of the Jap 41st Infantry, Naval, Military Police and other miscellaneous personnel. They had with them the puppet mayor of Surigao and his family, and were well equipped with supplies, guns, ammunition and 70 mm battalion guns. This force had collected approximately 500 carabao which they were using as draft animals and for food. Japs on the way from Bukidnon Province estimated at 6500, under the command of Lieutenant General Morozumi, had several weeks travel over some of the most rugged terrain in the Philippines to reach the Agusan. They were short on supplies; rations were low and they were not expected to be in very good physical shape when they arrived in the Valley. This Force consisted of remnants of the 30th Division, AIR Field Construction Units and miscellaneous troops.

All trails leading into Waloe were blocked; outposts were established and with guerrillas as guides, constant patrolling was maintained; ambushes were set up. Each outpost had its own artillery forward observer team; a total of 11 being put into operation where normally only one would be with a battalion. Artillery liaison planes were in the air at all times, weather permitting. Groups of Japs would be located and literally blown off the face of the earth by well directed artillery fire before they knew what hit them. They were dived bombed, ambushed, waylaid, killed with mortars, machine guns, rifles, grenades and bayonets, by the best trained jungle fighters in the world. Troops lived for weeks in green stinking swamps with crocodiles and snakes as companions. All supplies were dropped to them from the air. The tree dwelling head hunters turned out to be friendly Manobos, ready and willing to help destroy the enemy. Food and gardens accessible to the Japs were destroyed. Carabao being used by the Japs were killed or scattered by Artillery and dive bombers. For weeks groups of Japs continued to come into the Valley only to be destroyed by deadly artillery and Infantry fire. Japs would commit suicide nightly in their futile "Banzai" charges on well defended perimeter defenses. Liaison planes stayed on the prowl for targets for dive bombers and artillery. An estimated 3000 to 4000 Japs were caught in the Umyan River Canyon, by an alert liaison pilot. The Canyon was 20 miles long with 100 foot sides straight down. Every available dive bomber was called for and for three days the Japs were unmercifully bombed. 78 improvised rafts loaded with Japs were caught in the Agusan River. They were completely destroyed by Artillery using the new, and then secret, VT fuse. The villages of Biningtowan, Waloe, Longasion and Halipitan were over-run and captured. For weeks the Agusan River and its tributaries ran red with "Banzai, Jap Blood for the Emperor." Due to expert planning, perfect coordination, excellent leadership and the willingness on the part of everyone to do a good job, the most amazing casualty record in history was attained. Only four members of the 155th Infantry were killed in action, and only three wounded in this strangest of all operations in the Pacific War. The Mississippi swamp fighter came into his own in this campaign. He was not by himself, however, because men from all forty-eight states made up this astonishing force. The Infantry actually counted 929 dead Japs, but from information gained from Jap prisoners of war and Guerrillas it was estimated that from dive bomber attacks, artillery and infantry fire a total of approximately 3,200 were killed.

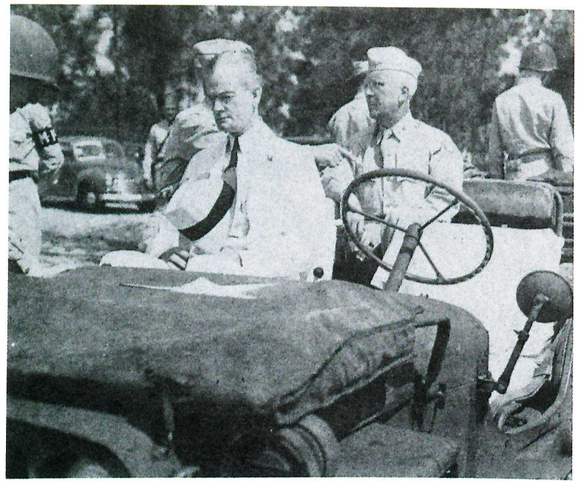


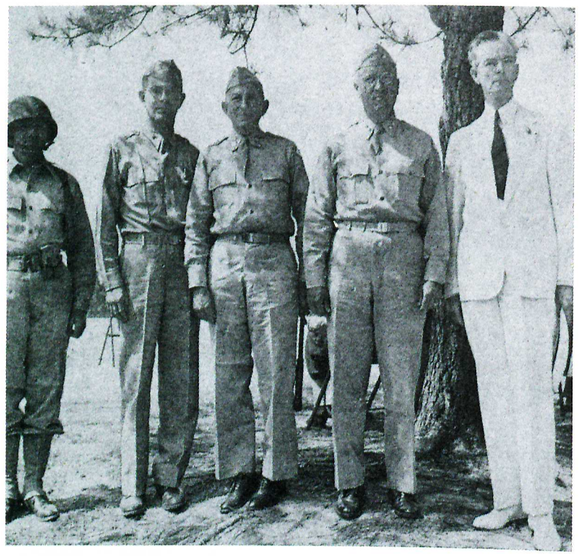


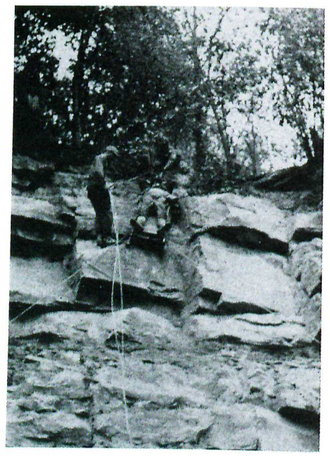




Right: The 155th in all its splendor







Evacuation of wounded in the mountains. West Virginia maneuvers, 1943.

Before the surrender, the task force captured 19 Japanese, the puppet Mayor of Surigao Province and several other collaborators; liberated numerous natives, priests and American Guerrillas.

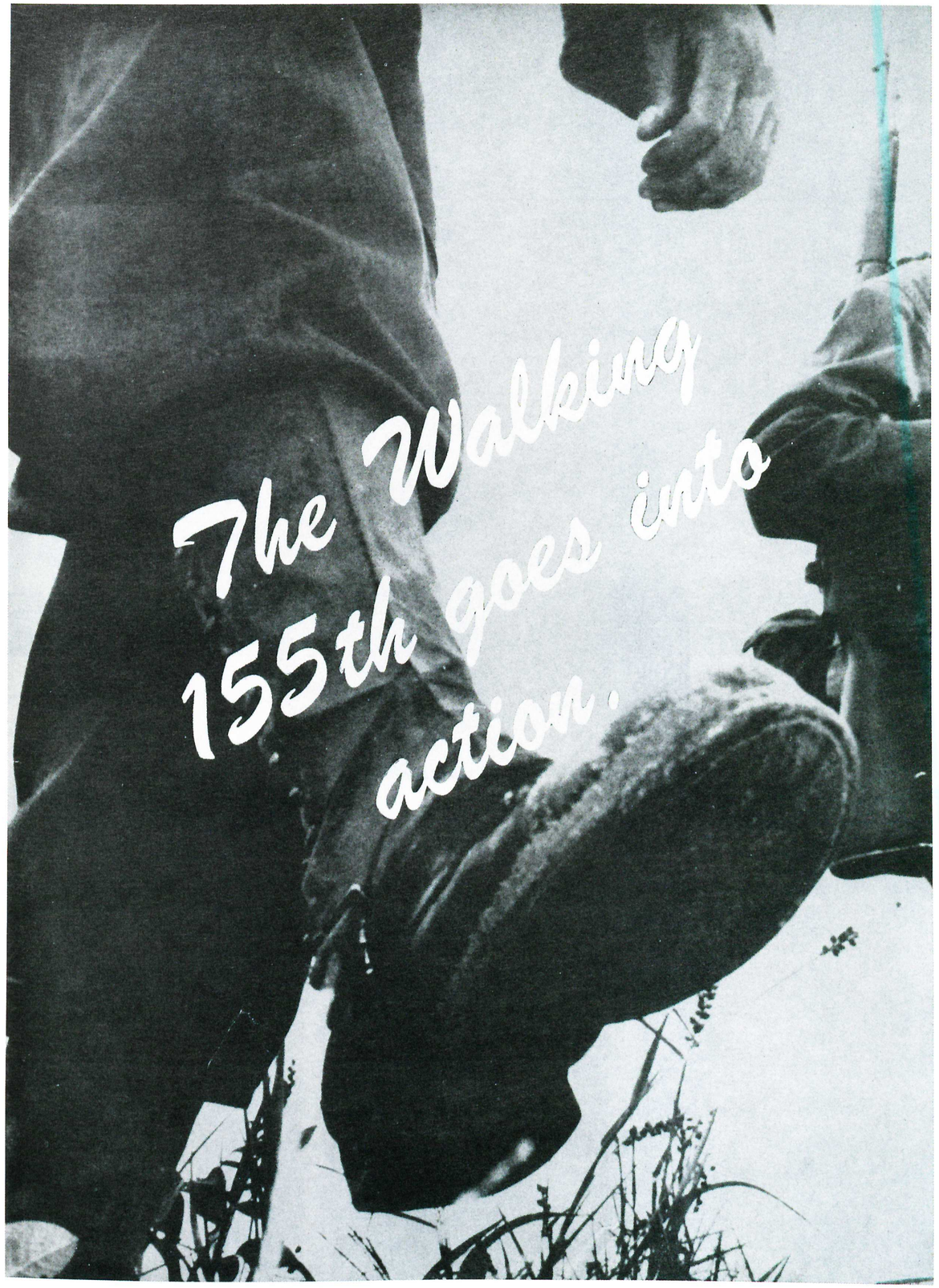
After V-J day patrols and outposts were pulled into the Sagunto area. A stockade was erected and on September 7, 1945, Lieutenant General Gyosaku Morozumi, Jap commander of Mindanao formally surrendered to the 155th Infantry. By the last of September all Jap Prisoners of War had been removed to Bugo and the Agusan Campaign was completed. The impossible had been accomplished. During the Agusan Campaign the remainder of the 155th not engaged there were seeking out and destroying pockets of Japs in the mountains north of Central Mindanao. A great number of Japs were killed and several hundred starving natives were liberated with negligible American casualties.

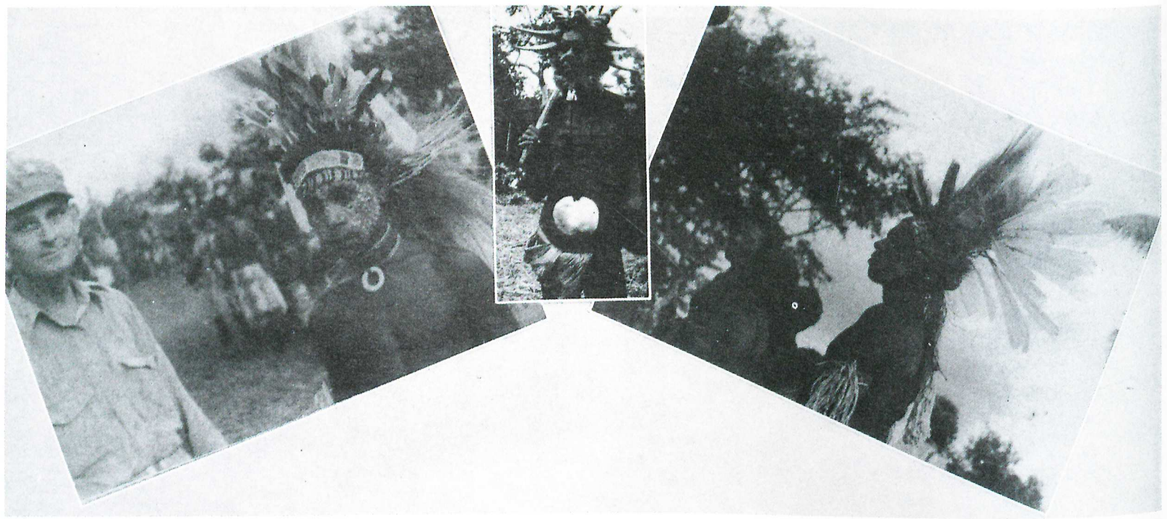
In October the 155th assembled in the Del Monte area and began preparing for return to the United States. On November 26, 1945, the Regiment loaded on the SS Marine Serpent and headed for the United States. Arriving at San Francisco the troops moved on harbor boats to Camp Stoneman, California, where the Regiment was inactivated as of December 21, 1945.

No attempt has been made to single out officers and men of outstanding acomplishments. The 155th was truly a Championship Team. As a whole officers and men gave their utmost. They were asked for more than they had—they gave it. The Regiment was commended for its every performance in battle. In all the "Banzai" attacks on the Regiment not one foot of ground was captured by the Japs. In every single skirmish and battle the enemy was completely defeated and in most cases annihilated. All assigned missions were successfully completed. Training, stamina, esprit, leadership, and great determination in overcoming almost insurmountable obstacles gave the 155th a record in casualties not equaled by any other Regiment in this or any other war. A record of 80 Japanese killed to each member of the Regiment lost in battle in New Guinea, Morotai and the Philippines demonstrates the planning, coordination and team work displayed throughout the arduous operations participated in by the 155th.

In handing back the colors of the fighting "Stand Fast" Regiment to the Grand old State of Mississippi all members are proud to have added to its glorious record and traditions. Proud of the fact that during World War II it was strictly a citizen soldier outfit, not one regular officer being on its rolls during over five years of Federal duty. Proud of the fact that no tactical mistakes were made where men would have been needlessly sacrificed.

Throughout the war new men have not been unmindful of the fact that the 155th was basically Mississippian. They will never forget that the majority of its senior officers and non-coms received their early military education in the Mississippi National Guard and that through their knowledge and devotion to duty the 155th developed into one of the outstanding Infantry Regiments in the U. S. Army, leaving a record that Military will do well to study.

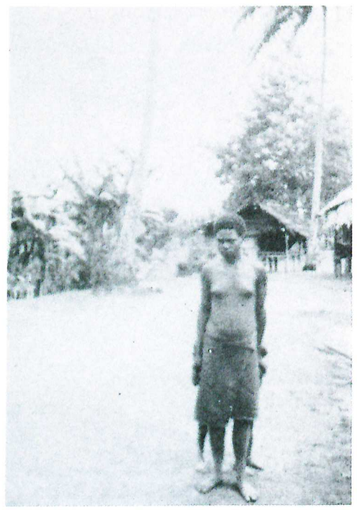


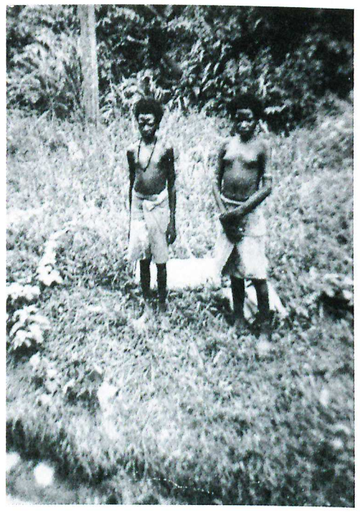


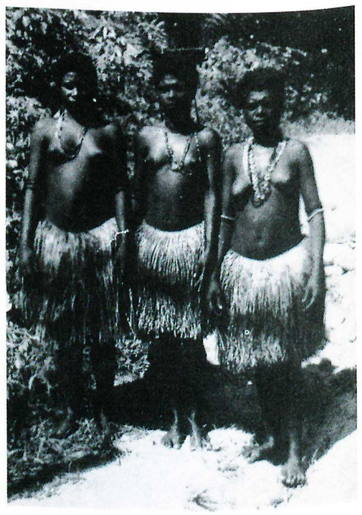


Looks like you are out of luck, big boy. The chief is really guarding his harem.

Brother, I'll swear those New Guinea "niggers" never did turn white

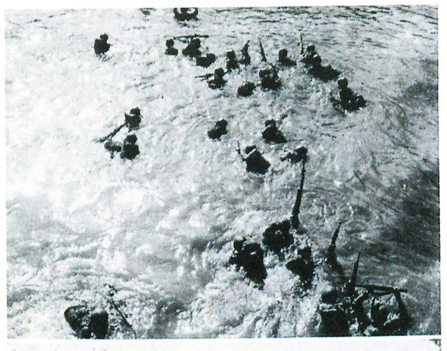








MOROTAI LANDING











Morotai landing



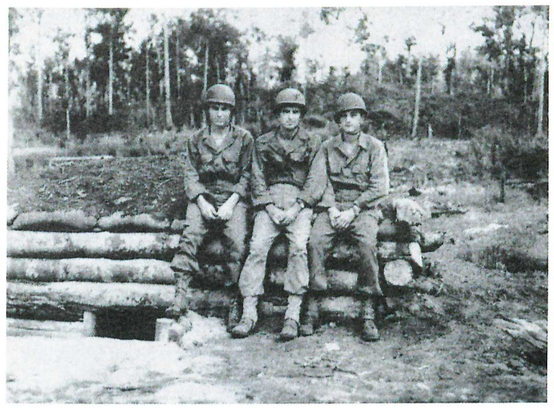
The C.O. with Australian Lieutenant

Pre-landing bombardment



This is the result of the bombardment







At night they went underground

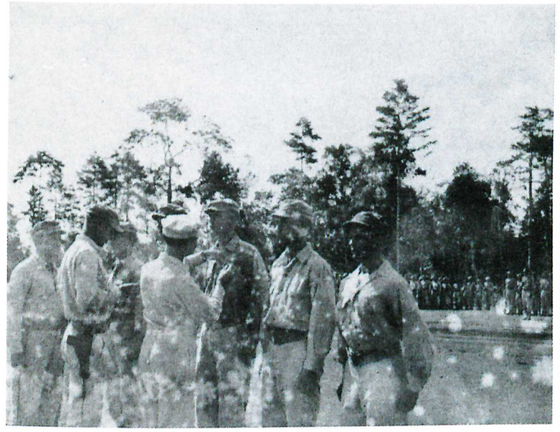


This sneak reconnaissance patrol had to fight its way back. Morotai.



An American Red Cross worker finds her brother on Morotai

Silver Stars for gallantry in action on Morotai



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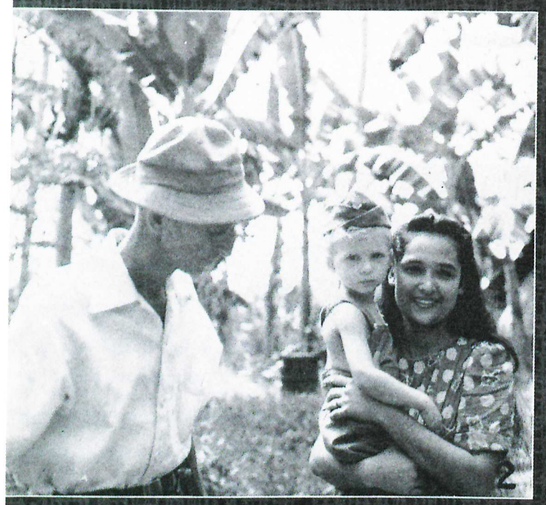
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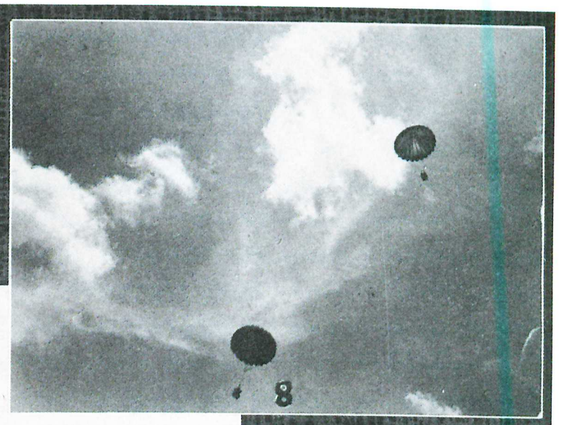
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9

1. Native Cargodores pressed into service in the Agusan Campaign.
2. What is left of an American family rescued in the Agusan
3. Embarking at end of Wals trail
4. Mortar squad in perimeter at Sagunto
5. Crossing foot bridge on Wals trail
6. Stuck in the mud
7. 8. 9. Ration drop at Sagunto
10. Steak dinner in the jungle, or was it!
11. Food comes in by boat


10


11





The Medical Detachment in combat. Agusan Valley, Mindanao



The Medical Detachment at work

War dog attached to the 155th. A real soldier, unparalleled as a scout



Examining Jap documents







Coming out of the jungle, the war's over

★ THE WAR'S OVER ★



Rolling out the barrel, the war's end

Lieutenant General Morozumi, captured in the upper Agusan is brought to Sagunto.



General Morozumi was the commanding general of the Jap 35th Army on Morotai









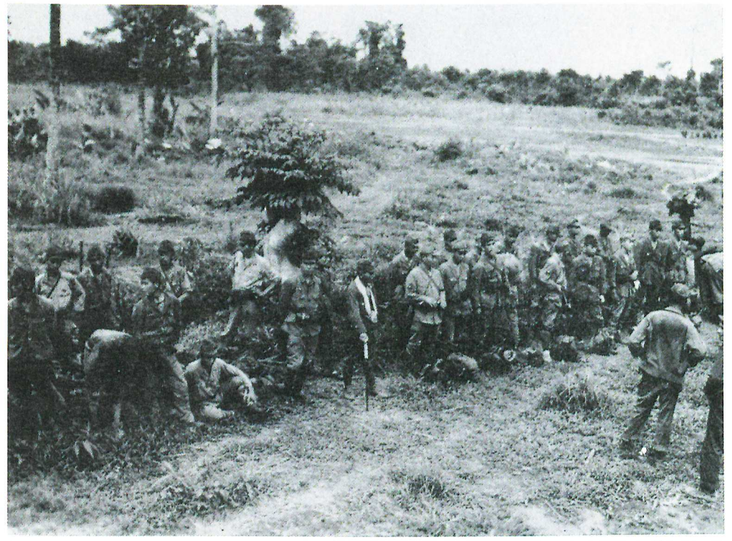




Upper left: General Morozumi signs. His Jap Army will fight no more. Left: 155th medics treat surrendered Japs.

Above: Supermen coming in to surrender.

Left: The 35th Jap Army, once proud and mighty, surrenders to the 155th.







More surrender scenes

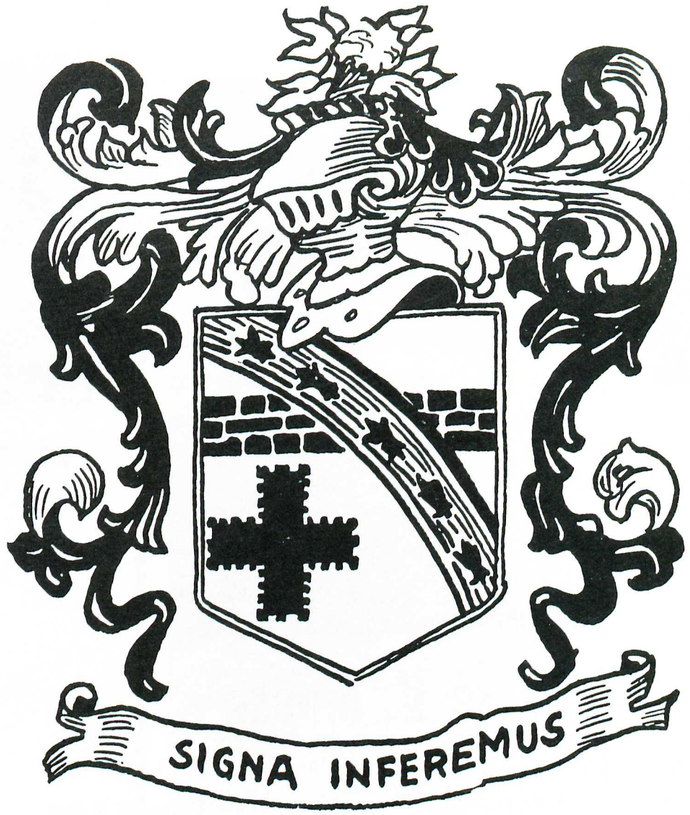








From San Francisco they scatter to all parts of the United States.



167TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Insignia

SHIELD: Argent a fess masoned proper over all on a band archy in the colors of the rainbow, five fleur-de-lis of the field above in a dexter base a Greek cross with edges embattled gules.

CREST: That for the Regiments of the Alabama National Guard. On a wreath of the colors a slip of cotton plant with full bursting boll proper.

MOTTO: "Signa Inferemus" (We Shall Drive Forward).

DESCRIPTION

The shield is white, the old infantry color. The Red Cross commemorates the carrying of the intrenched La Croix Rouge Farm, below Fere-de-Tardenois in the Soissons Offensive July 26-27, 1918. On the rainbow, which symbolizes its membership in the 42nd Rainbow Division, are five (5) fleur-de-lis representing the five major engagements participated in by the Regiment in World War I. The stone wall, bearing seventeen stones, is commemorative of the seventeen major campaigns in which the 4th Alabama Infantry, C.S.A., took part. The motto, "Signa Inferemus", is freely translated to read "We Shall Drive Forward!"

STREAMERS AUTHORIZED

War Between the States: Hagle River, Virginia; Spottsylvania, Virginia; Sharpsburg, Maryland; Suffolk, Virginia; Charles City, Virginia; Chicamauga, Georgia; Petersburg, Virginia; Knoxville Heights, Tennessee; Dandridge, Tennessee; Wilderness, Virginia; Manassas, Virginia; South Mountain, Maryland; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Cold Harbor, Virginia; Fort Harrison, Virginia; Knoxville, Tennessee.

World War I: Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel, Lorraine, Champagne.

World War II: (Campaigns participated in) New Guinea, Southern Philippines.



LOUIS G. MOSER

Private First Class Louis G. Moser, son of Mrs. Bell Loeb Paradise, RFD No. 1, Scottsboro, Alabama, was the first member of the Regiment to give his life in combat. While serving with Company K in the vicinity of Maffin Air Strip near Hill 265 in the Wakde-Sarmi Area, Dutch New Guinea on July 22, 1944, Private First Class Moser was struck down by the enemy. This section of the history is intended as a tribute to Private First Class Moser and to the 120 other men of the Regiment who gave the last full measure of devotion toward the destruction of the enemy.

Private First Class Robert L. Crane of Company B was the last member of the Regiment, the one hundred twenty-first man, lost to enemy action during World War II.

COMMANDING OFFICERS—167TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



Colonel
WALTER M. THOMPSON
Commanding Officer 25 November 1940 to 12 December 1941



Lieutenant Colonel
LEON L. MATHEWS
Commanding Officer 28 January -15 May 1945; 4 August- 21 December 1945



Colonel
JOHN D. MENDENHALL

Colonel Mendenhall assumed command of the Regiment at Camp Pickett, Virginia on 7 December 1943 and commanded it through both training and combat phases. He was in command at the time of movement of the Regiment from the United States to the Southwest Pacific. Colonel Mendenhall was killed in action while making an aerial reconnaissance over enemy territory at Sansapor, New Guinea on 27 January 1945.



Colonel
JAMES A. WEBB
Commanding Officer 13 December 1941-3 December 1943

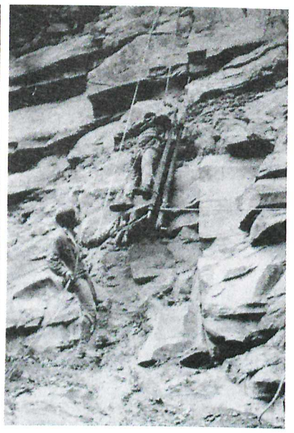
Other officers were in command of the Regiment for brief periods during the absence of the regularly assigned commanding officers but are not listed here.



Colonel
LEROY S. GRAHAM
Commanding Officer 16 May 1945- 3 August 1945

HISTORY OF THE 167TH INFANTRY REGIMENT





SIGNA INFEREMUS

While this section is primarily a history of the participation of the Regiment in World War II, it is thought that the background of the 167th Infantry will be of interest to its former members, therefore this narrative is prefaced with a brief resume of the activities of the regiment prior to its entry into service for the second World War.

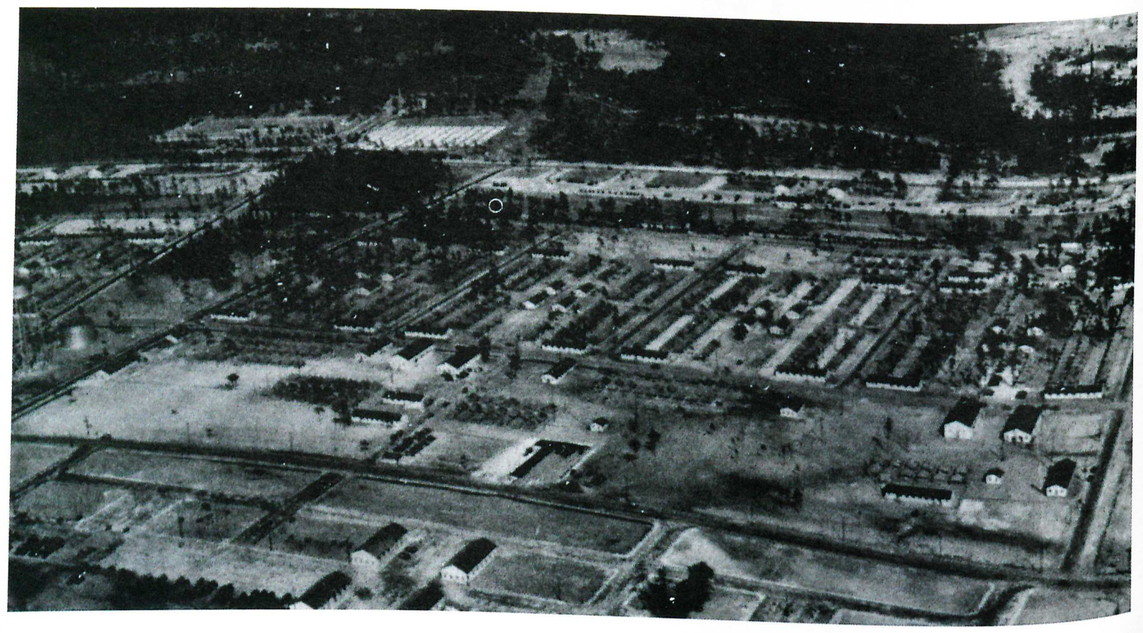
Bayonet and grenade practice at Camp Blanding





★ ★

167th area at Camp Blanding



From among old militia companies, some of which had been organized as early as 1836, the Fourth Alabama Infantry was organized and was mustered into the service of the Confederate States of America at Lynchburg, Virginia, on May 7, 1861. From there it moved to Harper's Ferry, and shortly thereafter participated in the first battle of Manassas.

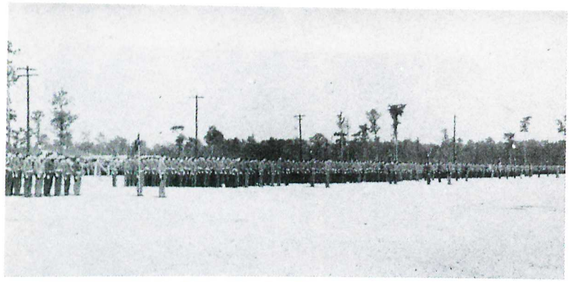
In the spring of 1862, the Fourth Alabama took part in the Battle of Seven Pines, sustaining heavy losses. As one of the Regiments in Jackson's Corps, it fought at the first battle of Cold Harbor, Malvern Hills, the second battle of Manassas, and at Antietam. The Regiment then became a part of General Law's Brigade, composed entirely of Alabama troops, and took active part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Suffolk, which opened the way for Lee's invasion of the North. Passing on into Pennsylvania, it suffered severely in the repulse at Gettysburg.

In the fall of 1863, the Fourth Alabama moved south with Longstreet's Corps and engaged in the battle of Chicamauga. Rejoining the Army of Northern Virginia in 1864, it again became involved in the hardest kind of fighting, as the names Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and second Cold Harbor testify. After these battles came a long trench warfare period behind the defenses of Petersburg. Then came Appomattox and the surrender, bringing the Alabama regiment's brilliant Civil War record to a close.

While this regiment is credited with only 17 campaigns, and only 17 stones are shown on the regimental crest in commemoration of its participation in the War Between the States, it will be noted from the following list that a good many skirmishes were engaged in which were counted as part of the main effort rather than as a campaign for which the regiment claims "battle honors":

Ethams' Landing, Bean's Station, Gaines Farm, Malvern Hill, Hagle River, Va.; Spotsylvania, Va. (five times); Sharpsburg, Md.; Crutchfield's Farm, Va.; Hanover, Va.; Charles City, Va.; Chicamauga, Ga. (twice); Wills' Island, Va.; Hog Mountain, Williamsburg Road, Va.; Petersburg, Va.; Deep Bottom, Va.; Fort Gibson, Va.; London, Ky.; Knoxville Heights, Tenn.; Seven Pines, Dandridge Pike, Tenn.; Dandridge, Tenn.; Wilderness, Va. (three times); Manassas, Va. (three times); South Mountain, Md.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Huger, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Falling Water, Houlet House, Thornton River, Va.; Ruggles' Mill, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Racoon Valley, Tenn.; Campbell Station, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Manassas Gap, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Darby Town, Va.; Knoxville, Tenn.

From top to bottom: Scenes while in training at Camp Blanding, Regimental parade, first aid training, squad firing problems and anti-aircraft defense at Camp Blanding early in the war.









At the close of the War Between the States, the regiment was mustered out of the Confederate States Army and again became State Militia, in independent companies, the organization of which was completed by 1872. The Fourth Alabama units served as militia until 1911, when the Fourth Infantry, National Guard was organized from its units.

This National Guard unit saw no service until June 1916, when it was ordered into Federal Service during the Mexican Border disturbances and sent to Nogales, Arizona. On the border, it drilled, hiked, patrolled and performed guard duty. Returning from Nogales on March 22, 1917, it was retained in service for detail in the protection of bridges and other important railroad installations until it was returned to Montgomery, Alabama on August 14, 1917.

On the eve of the War Between the States, the Fourth Alabama was created by Special Order No. 167, AGO, Alabama. It is, therefore, a coincidence that on the eve of the World War, the regiment was redesignated the 167th Infantry.

As a part of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, the regiment was sent to Camp Mills, New York, on August 28, 1917,



Sgt. Kobota, the Jap translator, who worked with Regiment throughout war.

where it was made ready for service with the American Expeditionary Forces. Arriving at Liverpool, England, November 19, 1917, it was sent to France where it arrived on November 28.

The World War I service of the 167th Infantry was with the 84th Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Douglas MacArthur. Its war record assures its place among the great fighting regiments of the American Army. The participation of the regiment in World War 1 follows:

Lorraine Sector (defensive) February 21 to March 21, 1918.

Baccarat Sector, Sub-sector Vacqueville (defensive) March 31 to June 18, 1918.

Champagne-Marne (defensive) July 15-18, 1918.

Somme-Suippes Sector (defensive) July 3-18, 1918.

Aisne-Barne (offensive) July 26 to August 2, 1918.

LaCroix Rouge Farm (Offensive) July 26-27, 1918.

Ourcq River, Sergy, Hill 212 (offensive) July 27 to August 2, 1918.

St. Mihiel (offensive) September 12-16, 1918.

Essey Sector (defensive) September 16-27, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne (offensive) October 5 to November 9, 1918.

Kreimhilde Settung, Hill 288, Cete de Chatillon (offensive) October 11-21, 1918.

Heights of the Meuse and Advance to Sedan (offensive) November 2-9, 1918.

In addition to the battle streamers awarded to the regiment in World War I the French Croix de Guerre with palm was awarded to Company F for distinguished gallantry in action.

Following the Armistice, the 167th Infantry entered the American Army of Occupation and arrived in Germany on November 16, 1918, five days after the end of the war, and remained in that country until ordered to return home. Arriving in New York City, April 25, 1919, the regiment then proceeded home for mustering out at Montgomery on May 19, 1919.

Two months later, in July 1919, the regiment was again organized as the Fourth Infantry, National Guard, and served as such until December, 1921, at which time it was redesignated the 167th Infantry, Alabama National Guard. Regimental Headquarters received its Federal Recognition on April 10, 1922.

CAMP BLANDING, FLORIDA

On November 25, 1940, 104 years after its first units were organized, the Regiment again entered the Federal service as a part of the Army of the United States. The companies of the Regiment assembled in their respective armories over the State and began a schedule of basic training. Early in December the Regiment began moving to Camp Blanding, Florida and by the 20th of the month had completed its concentration and was ready to begin intensive training.

The early part of the period was devoted to disciplinary drills, parades, interior guard duty, rifle markmanship, and long marches. The theory that a man who could

Top to bottom: Anti-aircraft target firing Carolina maneuvers, 1941. Christmas, 1942. Members of the Regiment at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, receive gifts of cigarettes from the "Birmingham (Ala.) Post."



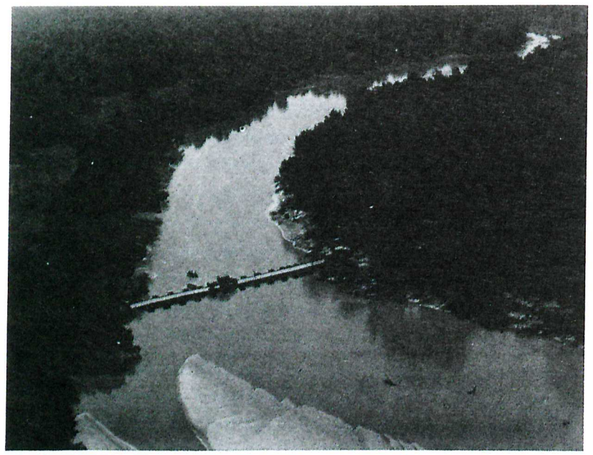




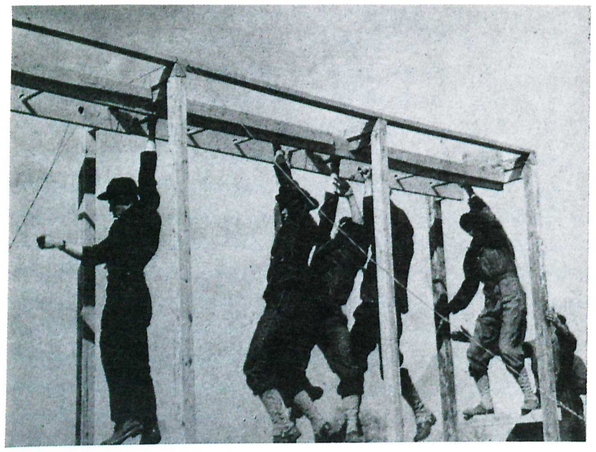


The Division post office

Below, top: Crossing Sabine River, Louisiana maneuvers, 1942. Center: Obstacle course, Camp Bowie, Texas. Bottom: Physical Training, Camp Bowie, Texas.







march, shoot and obey was a good soldier was being tested.

Schools were organized covering every phase of training. Particularly, the nomenclature and functioning of weapons received much attention. The introduction of new weapons made such a course highly desirable. These schools trained and made specialists of both officers and enlisted men, who, in turn, trained the units of the Regiment.

The first Selective Service Men joined the Regiment in March, 1941 by which time the original personnel of the units had become well qualified in all phases of basic training and were ready to begin the task of teaching recruits. It is interesting to note that the first selectees were all from Alabama and that they were assigned to units whose home stations were nearest the homes of the men involved.

There was sufficient time for careful training and it was possible to do a thorough job and to avoid the "hurry up" methods sometimes necessary in the war years. The men who completed this period of basic training were exceptionally well prepared to enter the later unit training and maneuver phases.

All new men were assigned administratively to the various units of the Regiment but for the purpose of instruction were organized into a separate training regiment. This provisional organization was staffed with selected officers and non-commissioned officers who had been given special and intensified training for the task at hand.

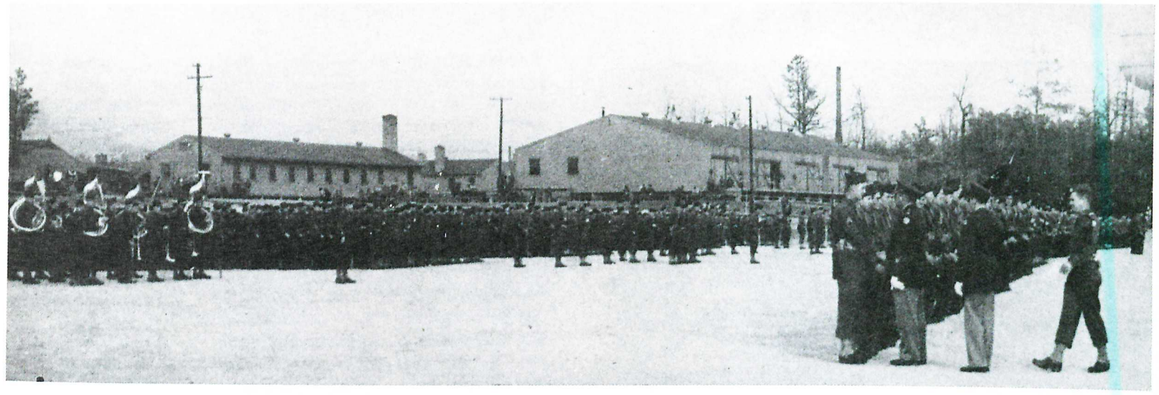
Upon completion of this phase of training the Regiment experienced the first of its many losses through transfer and re-assignment of personnel. 20 enlisted men, ten of whom had just completed basic training as selectees, were detailed to Infantry Officer's Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia. At the same time the newly trained recruits were returned to duty with their parent units.

Unit training consisted of small tactical problems, long marches, both day and night, and periods of bivouac in the field. First training under "blackout" conditions came at this time.

LOUISIANA MANEUVERS 1941

This phase of training will never be forgotten by those who were then members of the Regiment. Movement by motor from Camp Blanding, Florida to the maneuver area was completed early in July and the following three months were devoted to tactical problems and maneuvers which began with battalion against battalion, progressed through regimental and corps stages, and ended with the Third Army driving against the encircled Second Army.

Troop movements at this time were slow and difficult and presented many logistical problems. The square division still existed with its four regiments of Infantry, four regiments of Artillery, and with regiments of Engineer, Quartermaster, and Medical troops. Transportation was limited and roads were poor and inadequate. Infantry troops were constantly faced with long marches over dusty



Regimental review, Camp Pickett, Va.

roads which were crowded with the vehicles of supporting arms and services.

Concealment from aerial observation, local security, particularly at night, blackout requirements, and the necessity for long, swift marches proved a severe test. The worth of careful and thorough basic training was established. The record of the Regiment for this phase was excellent, it had reached a peak of perfection in training and was definitely ready for combat as it returned to its home station, Camp Blanding, Florida, early in October.

CAROLINA MANEUVERS 1941

November 1 found the Regiment bivouaced in the vicinity of Great Falls, South Carolina ready to participate in maneuvers of the IV Corps against the First Army.

The change from the swamps, the heat and the dust of Louisiana to the mud, the rain and the cold of South Carolina presented a severe test of the ability of the men to adjust themselves to the changing conditions in the field. Once again sound training was rewarded and the Regiment upheld the splendid reputation which it had earned during the previous summer. The maneuver had ended and the Regiment was moving back to Florida in the last days of November.

This maneuver period was marked by two decisions which greatly affected the future of the Regiment. The first, of course, was that which continued all National Guard organizations in the Federal service for an indefinite period. The second was the policy which made eligible for discharge all enlisted men over twenty-eight years of age and which removed from combat units many officers over age in grade. This latter was another link in a chain of events which were to result in only ten percent of the Regiment's original personnel being members of the organization on the date of inactivation.

CAMP BLANDING, FLORIDA

December 3 found the Regiment reassembled at Camp Blanding. When the war began other regiments of the Division were given the task of protecting bridges and other installations along the Atlantic Coast from Wilmington, North Carolina to Key West, Florida. The 124th Infantry was withdrawn from the Division and the 167th Infantry was assigned to the defense and protection of Camp Blanding, MacDill Field at Tampa, the Jacksonville Air Base, bridges in Jacksonville, and the telephone exchanges in Jacksonville and Starke, Florida.

This period brought the realization that training alone was not sufficient, that there must also be arms and equipment. The principal threat at Camp Blanding was from air attack. No anti-aircraft troops or equipment were available, the sole weapon being the .30 caliber machine gun. Lack of essential parts and even cleaning equipment rendered many of these guns unservicable. Fortunately it was never necessary to use such weapons.

CAMP BOWIE, TEXAS

Shortly after the first of 1942 the 31st Division was ordered to prepare to change station and by February 14th the Regiment was in Camp Bowie, Texas, having moved by rail and motor. New recruits were received, the majority being from Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa. The training cycle was again begun.

This was a difficult period. Training areas were, in most cases, twenty-five to thirty miles from camp areas. Weapons and equipment were limited and those in use today could not be depended upon for tomorrow. On more than one occasion weapons were turned in for immediate shipment. These went to our allies who were then engaged with the enemy. Two training schedules had to be prepared and followed, one a basic schedule for recruits, the other more advanced for the more experienced men of the Regiment.

Security measures again took units from the Regiment, Companies were stationed at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, and in New Mexico where railroad bridges and tunnels as well as airfields required protection.

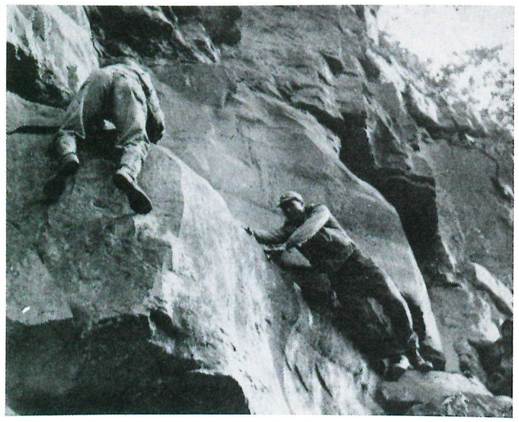
FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

On July 20, the Third Battalion left the Regiment and reported to the Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma for duty as school troops. This duty consisted mainly of demonstrations of Infantry with Artillery support in both the attack and the defense. These demonstrations were staged at regular intervals for the benefit of artillery officer and officer candidate classes. This duty terminated in March, 1943 and on the 7th of the month the Battalion rejoined the Regiment.





Top: Louisiana maneuvers, 1943
Bottom: On the road, Camp Shelby, Miss.



Mountain training in West Virginia

LOUISIANA MANEUVERS 1942

The Regiment, on July 26, again moved to Louisiana for maneuvers and this time under considerable handicap. At about the same time that the Third Battalion was leaving the Regiment the 156th Infantry was withdrawn from the Division for duty elsewhere. Thus the Division with five, rather than the normal nine infantry battalions was faced with the problem of maintaining its good reputation. Higher headquarters directing the maneuvers pitted Division against Division without regard to strength inequalities. Even under such conditions the Regiment was able to improve its excellent record.

At the close of the maneuver the Regiment was required to send most of its personnel as replacements to units going overseas and retained only a skeleton organization. At the same time it was ordered to a new station at Camp Shelby, Mississippi and headquarters opened there September 20, 1942.

CAMP SHELBY, MISSISSIPPI

On September 23, the 154th Infantry was organized to replace the 156th Infantry and the Regiment sent one-third of its remaining officer and enlisted personnel to the new organization

Thus the Regiment, with one battalion remaining at Fort Sill, was forced to reorganize and begin almost anew, this time to train the people who were finally to go with it into combat.

Never was the shortage of arms and equipment a more serious problem than at this time. Two skeleton battalions the First and Second, were engaged in advanced training and new recruits as they arrived were placed in a provisional battalion for basic training. The number of M-1 rifles within the regiment was sufficient for only one battalion, Lee-Enfield rifles were available to arm another battalion. Bayonets could not be used on Lee-Enfield weapons and all troops undergoing bayonet training must be armed with the M-1 for that purpose. In other classes of weapons and equipment the situation was the same. Because of this situation it was necessary to exchange weapons and equipment between companies and battalions each night to meet the training requirements of the following day.

Despite shortages in trained personnel and in equipment the training program was soon operating smoothly and the development of the regiment as a combat unit continued satisfactorily.

Battalion combat tests, both offensive and defensive, were conducted by higher headquarters during the month of April and these were followed by Infantry-Artillery firing tests. All battalions made excellent records. The Third Battalion had returned to the Regiment and the new recruits, now finished with basic training, had been absorbed into the companies.

In May the Division began the "D" series maneuvers in south Mississippi and the 167th Infantry's performance was up to the usual standard. The men had been well fitted into a smooth working organization.



LOUISIANA MANEUVERS 1943

July 26 saw the Regiment again on its way to Louisiana maneuvers in which only Third Army units participated.

This time it was too easy. Old maneuver opponents were gone. The 37th and 43rd Divisions were in the Southwest Pacific, the 36th and 45th Divisions were in Europe. Of all the troops in the maneuver area the 31st Division was the only experienced large unit. Within the Regiment the key officers and non-commissioned officers were too well trained, too "maneuver wise" for the green opposition afforded by the new units. As was the case with all the 31st Division, the 167th Infantry was able to move at will, to take all objectives with ease, to outsmart and outmarch the opposing regiments constantly. This time, beyond question, the Regiment was ready for combat.

CAMP PICKETT, VIRGINIA

The Regiment began moving on August 28 from Cypress, Louisiana to Camp Pickett, Virginia and final preparation for movement overseas.

Training of new and difficult types was now to be accomplished. First into the Mountain Training Area near Elkins, West Virginia, then to Norfolk, Virginia and Chesapeake Bay for amphibious training with the Navy and finally to Camp A. P. Hill near Bowling Green, Virginia for training in assaulting fortified positions.

The remaining time spent at Camp Pickett was employed in refresher courses of firing with all weapons and in issuing clothing and equipment.

CAMP PATRICK HENRY, VIRGINIA

Elements of the Regiment moved from Camp Pickett to Camp Patrick Henry on February 23 and with the last unit, the Second Battalion, closing into Patrick Henry on March 5.

The Regiment less the 2nd and 3rd Battalions went aboard the transport "Kota-Inten" and the 3rd Battalion boarded the "Aconcaugua" on March 1 and both ships sailed the following day. The 2nd Battalion boarded the SS "Cape Canso" March 12 and sailed on March 13.

All ships traveled in convoy until reaching the Panama Canal but from the Pacific side they sailed singly and unescorted. The announced destination was Goodenough Island off the east coast of New Guinea and we later learned that a part of the Division landed there but an epidemic of "scrub typhus" made the island untenable.

The "Kota-Inten" crossed the 100th west meridian at 1700 hours March 14th and the Regiment had then entered the Pacific theater.

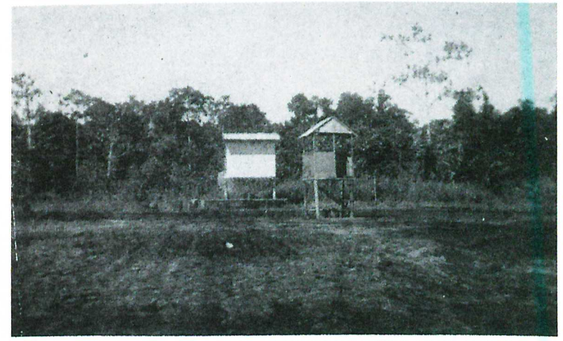
ORO BAY, NEW GUINEA

Each ship transporting elements of the Regiment first entered Milne Bay, New Guinea and was dispatched from that point to the new destination, Oro Bay, New Guinea. Ships arrived at Oro Bay and disembarked troops as follows:

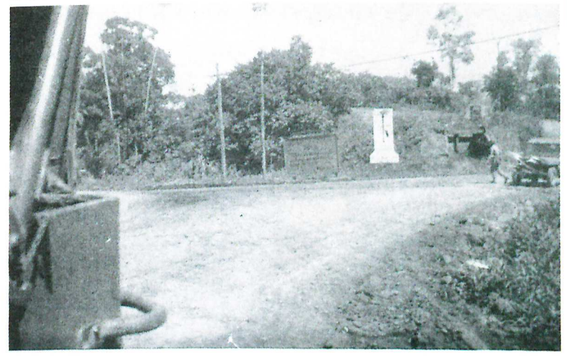
"Kota-Inten"	April 7
"Aconcaugua"	April 10
"Cape Canso"	April 23

At Oro Bay the time was spent in jungle training and









Scenes at Oro Bay, a battalion chapel, regimental theatre, natives and a crossroads.





Above, top: The beach at Maffin Bay
Bottom: Rubber boat crossing river near Sawar airdrome, Wakde-Sarmi area.

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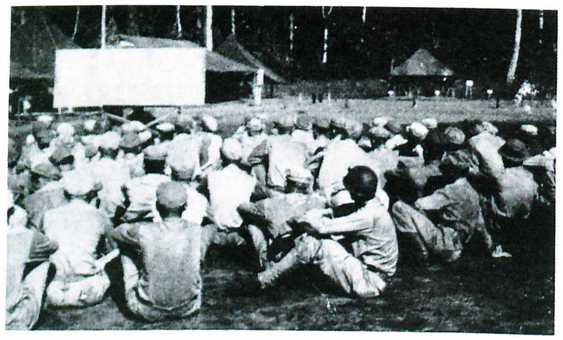
Instruction at Oro Bay prior to departure for Wakde-Sarmi Area





Lieutenant General Krueger at Maffin Bay

in a study of Japanese weapons. The war had moved on and there was no enemy activity. There was opportunity to visit the battlefields of Buna, Gona and the Santa Anna Trail.

MAFFIN BAY (WAKDE-SARMI AREA), NEW GUINEA

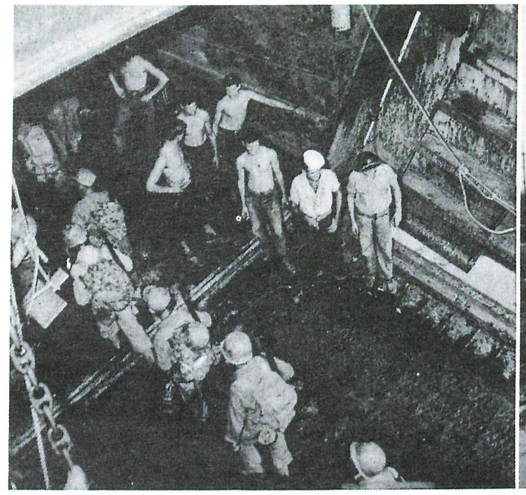
By July 10 the Regiment was again at sea and on July 17 went ashore at Maffin Bay, Dutch New Guinea where fighting was yet in progress. Assault landings had been made by other units and a shallow but wide beachhead had been made. Bounded on both flanks by broad, deep rivers the beachhead was about seven miles wide and was protected by a perimeter defense which at no point reached more than one-half mile inland. This perimeter was manned by elements of the 6th Infantry Division. The 167th Infantry relieved the 1st Infantry on the right flank of the perimeter on July 20 and thus entered its first combat with the Japs.

The right or West flank rested on the Woske River and two miles further to the west was the large but now inoperable Sawar Airdrome. The drome area, including Mount Hakko, a prominent terrain feature, was held by a large force of the Japanese 36th Division. These troops were in good physical condition, well equipped and willing to fight.

The Japanese did not take the initiative but contented themselves with the use of harrassing patrols around our perimeter at night and with the dropping of occasional rounds of mortar and artillery shells into the position.

Security and intelligence requirements made constant patrolling necessary and our forces operated far inland along the Woske River and daily sent patrols varying in size from one squad to one reinforced company into the Sawar Drome area. Such patrols always met resistance, light at first but increasing daily in strength and determination. Our early patrols to the airdrome area burned thousands of gallons of stored gasoline as well as other supplies including ammunition and food.

The presence of patrols each day, together with continuous artillery fire, apparently caused the Japanese to fear a general attack. This threat was met by rearrangement and concentration of troops near the airdrome and by the organization of defensive positions and mine fields which the enemy continued to improve daily. Artillery fire and aerial activity harrassed the enemy efforts and intensified patrolling continued to deceive him as to our actual plans. The Regiment had the one mission of protecting the beachhead area and serious attack on the strong Japanese position was never contemplated.





Loading for Morotai at Maffin Bay, New Guinea

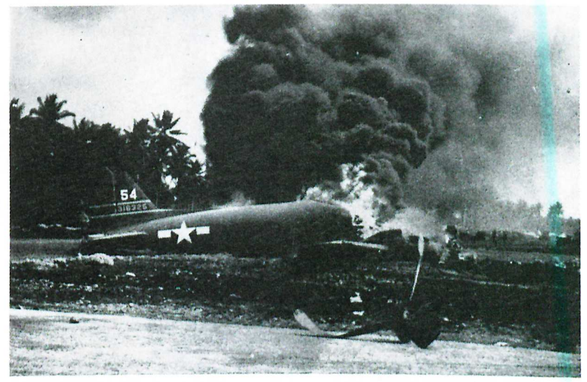
This period was of great value to the Regiment. Our losses were small, while the enemy suffered heavily, our men lost any undue fear of the Jap soldier and gained a confidence which was to serve them well in later days. Japanese methods were observed and analyzed and, by early September when elements of the 33rd Division relieved us, our men had come to regard the Japanese soldier as a brave but stupid opponent and fully realized that they could both outfight and outsmart him.

MOROTAI

The "Interlude" operation was the invasion of Morotai Island in the Moluccas just north of the Japanese stronghold of Halmahera. Sailing from Maffin Bay on September 10 the Regiment went ashore at 0800 hours, September 15 on Red Beach on the Gila Peninsula of the island. The "D" Day objective was Pitoe Airstrip one-half mile inland. There was no resistance and by 1000 hours the strip was secure.

The entire operation was something of a gamble. Our task force was the only American force in the Southwest Pacific located north of the Equator. The nearest available assistance was in New Guinea while only 12 miles away was Halmahera which was garrisoned by 50,000 well-armed and well-equipped Japanese troops. A counter landing by the enemy could have produced a major engagement and might have brought about one of the costliest battles of the war.

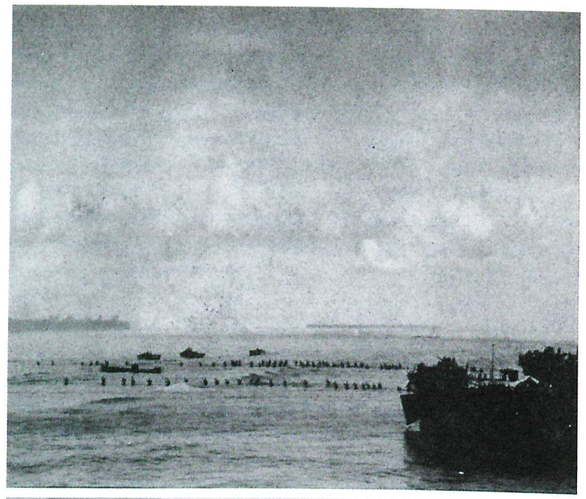
Once again Japanese stupidity combined with American sea and air power to assure the success of our mission. The Japanese made numerous efforts to reinforce the island by sending over barges and troops during hours of



A C-47 burning on Pitoe airstrip, Morotai

Air raid shelters







Going ashore on Mapia Islands

darkness. Never was a landing in force attempted but small units were dispatched and lost. Following the same plan and pattern night after night and coming in to land at the same points the enemy suffered heavily at the hands of our Navy PT Squadrons. Those barges which did land were certain to be destroyed by the Air Force the following day and those troops landing safely soon suffered destruction by our infantry.

Having attained the "D" Day objective the Regiment began moving on into the hills with the objective of establishing a perimeter which would cut the Gila Peninsula off from the remainder of the island and would permit the 13th Air Force to operate from the peninsula without interference from enemy ground forces. This perimeter was to be established and held by all three regiments of the Division with the 167th Infantry holding the center sector.

Light resistance developed during the afternoon of "D" plus one and continued until the perimeter was finally established about one week later. This resistance was scattered, unorganized and completely lacking in coordination. Casualties were few while enemy forces attempting to delay were almost completely destroyed.

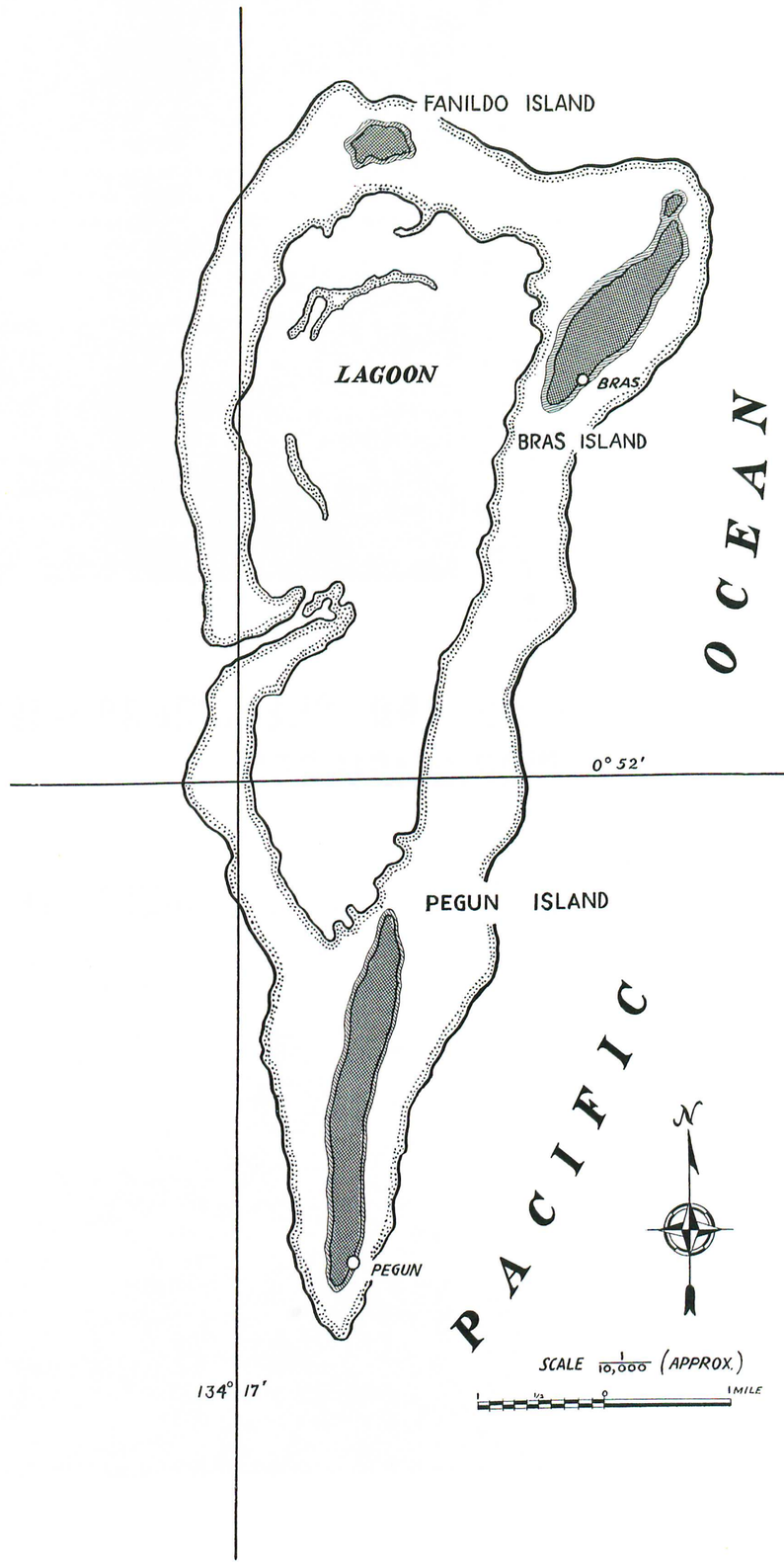
The occupation of Morotai brought the Regiment under Japanese aerial bombardment for the first time. At daylight on September 16 the first bomber appeared and such raids were regular and frequent until Christmas. Fortunately for the infantry the attacks were delivered against shipping and Air Force installations. The Regiment actually suffered very little from this phase of Japanese activity, however, the harrassing effect on ground troops was great and it was hoped that the arrival of fighter planes would relieve the situation. Such was not the case for, despite the presence of American fighters, the nightly raids continued without interruption. An Australian Fighter Squadron went into action on Christmas night and the Regiment saw, for the first time, Jap bombers falling in flames. From that time on air raids were the exception rather than the rule.

A period of great activity had begun for the Regiment. Daily patrols into the hills to disorganize and destroy the remaining Japanese were necessary, the establishment of outposts at strategic points on the island and on adjacent Raoe Island was ordered, two separate battalion combat team operations were handled and, the Regiment less two battalion combat teams in November moved back to New Guinea to operate and defend the base at Sansapor.

The principal outpost on Morotai Island was established at Wajaboela which was the peacetime seat of government. It was located in a fertile garden area which extended along the coast for several miles in both directions and had been occupied as an outpost and headquarters by the Japanese. Small units and groups of stragglers were located in the vicinity and continued to seek food supplies in the native gardens. It was a scene of almost constant activity as our patrols operated from there daily and the Japanese twice made strong attacks on the position. Many units of the Regiment occupied the outpost at different times and all followed the same pattern of operation. Five American soldiers lost their lives in these patrol actions while more than 200 Japanese were killed and counted by our men. The scattered remnants of the Japanese forces were driven back into the mountains.

MAPIA ISLANDS

The Japanese still held the Mapia Islands, a tiny group located about 400 miles south of Morotai and 125 miles east of Biak. From here they maintained a watch on American air and sea travel toward Morotai and the Philippines and were constantly in touch with Japan by radio. It was decided that this installation should be destroyed and that our Army Air Force would establish a

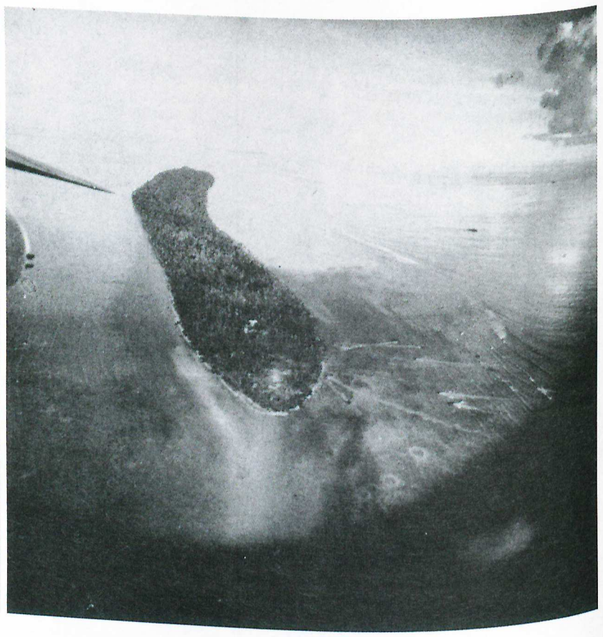






LANDING OPERATIONS AND PREBOMBARDMENT OF MAPIA ISLANDS





radar station on Pegun Island which was the larger island of the group.

The Second Battalion was selected for this task. About 120 replacements were transferred from the 3rd Battalion to bring the 2nd to full strength. The task force was completed by attachment of the necessary reconnaissance, quartermaster, signal, ordnance, and medical troops and Battery A 149th Field Artillery, all from the 31st Division, and by the addition of a portable surgical hospital.

This force sailed from Morotai on the morning of November 13 and landed on Pegun Island at 0630 on November 15. The landing was unopposed and occupation of the island was complete by noon. On the morning of the following day a landing was made on Bras Island. The beach was defended and resistance was stubborn and prolonged. By noon of the 17th the enemy had been encircled and could not withdraw from his prepared positions. Progress was slow as it was necessary to destroy the Japanese position by position. At this stage the detachment of the 31st Reconnaissance Troop working with the Battalion became actively engaged in the fight. By displaying exceptional courage and skillfully employing tank landing craft which they manned they made it possible to eliminate the last of the resistance. Occupation of the remainder of the island and the landing on Fanildo Island were accomplished on the 18th. The task force embarked and sailed for Morotai late on the 19th.

MOROTAI ISLAND

Most of the remaining Japanese soldiers on Morotai Island had been assembled under one command and concentrated in a strong position on high ground near the headwaters of the Pilowo River. This river emptied into the ocean on the west coast of the island and along its course lay the only approach to the front or flanks of the Japanese position.

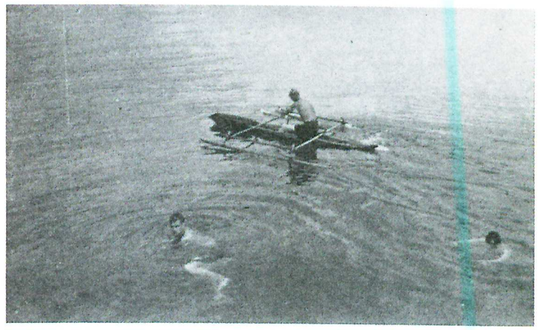
Higher headquarters decided that total destruction of this force was essential to the security of our air field installations and the 33rd Division was brought to Morotai and assigned this mission.

It was feared that the Japanese would again withdraw if approached by a large force and would avoid destruction by scattering small groups through the mountains. To prevent this a force was to be sent behind the enemy with the mission of holding him in position while the attack was being made. This force would start from the east or southeast of the island and move through the mountains until in the rear of the enemy. The Third Battalion 167th Infantry was given this mission.

Movement began before Christmas with one company traveling from the south coast up the Sabatai River to establish an outpost, begin patrolling and cover the advance of the main body. Flowing directly south from the highest point on the island was the Kapita River, a cold, swift running mountain stream whose winding course was

Two bottom pictures are the 167th headquarters and an outpost camp on Morotai.

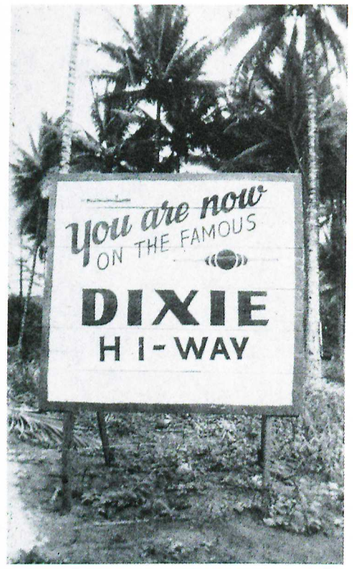
The two top pictures are scenes at Morotai





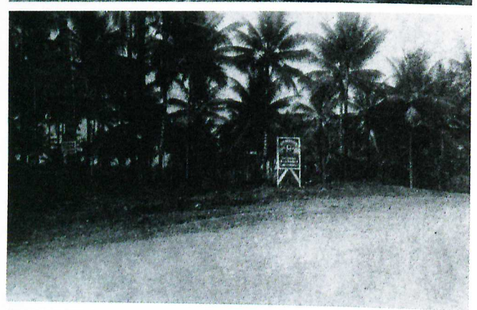






Road sign on Morotai







through deep gorges. Five miles from the coast it was joined by the Marilako River flowing from the west over a rocky, winding course the banks of which were vertical, rocky walls sometimes two hundred feet high. The junction of these two streams formed the Sabatai and at this point the outpost was esablished.

Another company left the coast on Christmas Day and moved up the Sabatai River on what was to be the most difficult march of the war for any unit of the Regiment. For eleven days they moved up the Sabatai and Kapita Rivers to the head waters of the latter, into the mountains to the highest point on the island, then west and south to rejoin the battalion at the headwaters of the Marilako River. This reconnaissance was made to give assurance that the Battalion when in position would not find itself trapped by a force in its rear.

On December 26 the Battalion less its two previously dispatched companies moved to the outpost position and the following day one company began moving up the Marilako River and clearing it of small groups of the enemy. By nightfall of January 4 the Battalion was reassembled on high ground at the source of the Marilako River and below, to the west, the fight had begun. The leading company upon reaching this commanding position had captured the Japanese net control radio station for the island together with its codes and message files. This station which was in contact with Halmahera was so located that its personnel could observe all activities on the airstrips and in the harbor. Soldiers operating this station were killed at their posts.

The Japanese below held stubbornly to their defensive position and those few who attempted to escape were killed or captured. In compliance with orders received during the night of January 4 the Battalion began closing in on the rear of the enemy positions and on the afternoon of the 7th made a junction with troops of the 33rd Division. Effective Japanese strength on the island had been destroyed. On January 10 the Battalion reached its base camp on the coast.

Artillery support during this operation was excellent and the value of liaison planes for fire direction was firmly established. Normal combat team artillery was engaged on other missions and support was rendered initially by a provisional battalion of one battery from the 114th Field Artillery Battalion, one battery from the 117th Field Artillery and the Cannon Company of the 155th Infantry. As troops passed beyond the range of these units they were withdrawn from action and the radar controlled 90 m m anti-aircraft guns located near the air strips furnished protective fires for the Battalion.

SANSAPOR, DUTCH NEW GUINEA

In November, 1944 the Regimental Combat Team less two battalion combat teams moved to Sansapor, Dutch New Guinea to operate and defend installations there. Landings had been made by the 6th Infantry Division and there had been no opposition. Large Japanese forces were stationed at both Manokwari and Sarong and our new base lay astride the land communication route between these points. Although the principal duty of the Regiment was that of operating base port facilities the threat from adjacent areas could not be ignored. For this reason strong outposts were established on both flanks of the area.

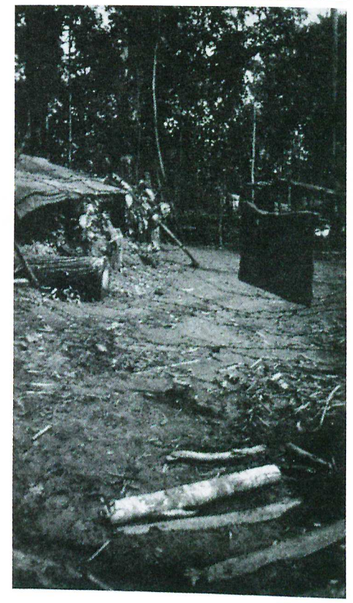
A radar installation was maintained at Cape Sansapor ten miles away in the direction of Sarong. One company of infantry guarded this installation. The Japanese dispatched a machine gun company from Sarong which moved down the coast and made a night attack on our radar station. This attack continued for five hours and some Japanese were able to penetrate the position. These and many others were killed and the attack was repulsed without the loss of an American life.

Later the radar installation was withdrawn and the remnants of the Japanese force moved into the abandoned camp area. Here they were discovered by a patrol from the Regiment and were destroyed in a surprise attack by one of our companies.

The Regiment was relieved by elements of the 93rd Infantry Division and sailed April 17 for the Philippines.

Signs posted on pillboxes on the perimeter at Morotai.





MINDANAO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The initial landing on central Mindanao was made at Parang on the west coast April 17 1945 by the 24th Infantry Division and was not opposed. The landing force moved rapidly inland and to the flanks. The town of Cotabato south of Parang was occupied and an advance along the principal roads of the area began. The National Highway ran south and east from Parang to Kabacan about 65 miles inland. At Kabacan the highway turned north and extended the length of the island to the north coast. From Kabacan another road crossed the island and terminated at Davao. The 24th Division moved to the road junction and left security detachments at key points along the route.

Elements of the 167th Infantry sailed from Sansapor and Morotai and landed at Parang April 22. The Second Battalion Combat team remained on Morotai awaiting transportation. Relief of the 24th Division units was the first task assigned the Regiment.

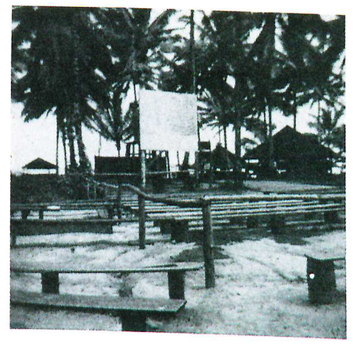
Responsibility for security of bridges along the highway was assumed as rapidly as possible and by April 25 elements of the Regiment occupied Cotabato, Dilap, Fort Pikit and Lomopog. The Second Battalion arrived and was ashore by the night of May 3 and began moving inland.

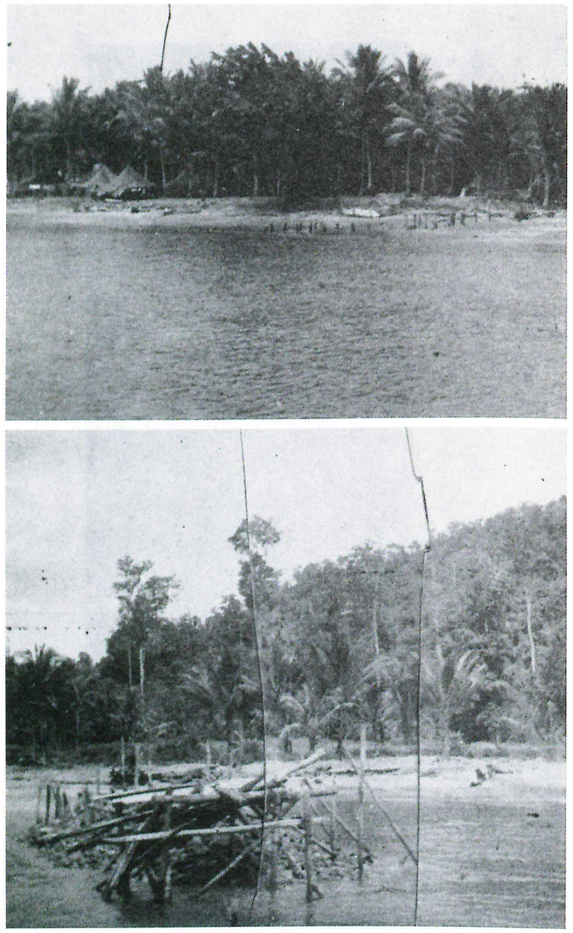
Other units of the 31st Division led the advance north from Kabacan and the 24th Division moved on toward Davao. The Regiment continued protection of the line of communication and on May 6 began moving the Second Battalion into Omonay.

The 41st Infantry Division assumed responsibility for the line of communication to include Kabacan and all elements of the Regiment moved north of this point. The regimental command post opened at Kibawe May 12.

From the vicinity of Kibawe a trail ran generally east through the mountains and terminated at Taloma, ten miles from Davao. This trail the Japanese named the Palma-Davao Trail but American orders referred to it as the

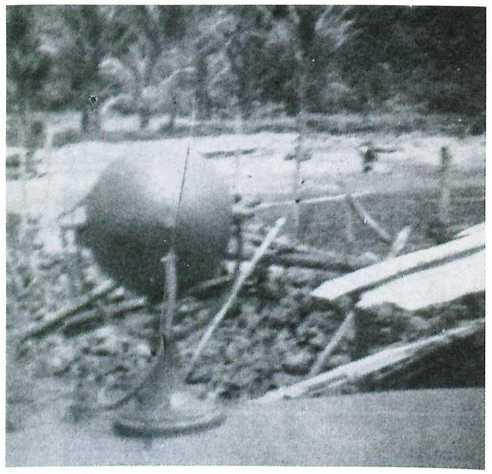
Regimental theatre on Morotai.





Sansapor, New Guinea

Sansapor outpost



Kibawe-Taloma Trail. Within the Regiment it was known as the Taloma Trail.

It was known that the Japanese has used the trail and had made strong efforts to improve it to carry light vehicles. The trail was considered important as it offered a communication link between forces opposing us in Central Mindanao and those engaged with other American units near Davao. Too, if in our hands it might afford an avenue of attack to the rear of the force defending Davao.

The Third Battalion reached Kibawe May 10 and turned from the highway into the Taloma Trail with the initial mission of seizing the trail crossing of the Pulangi River nine miles away. This move launched the Regiment on its most difficult and costly mission of the war. Operations continued on the trail until the end of the war and some unit of the Regiment was actively engaged with the enemy in this area each day until August 11 when the first rumors of Japanese surrender were heard. Units then in contact with the enemy suspended offensive activity to await developments and on August 15 our troops withdrew from the trail and returned to base camp at Maramag Airstrip.

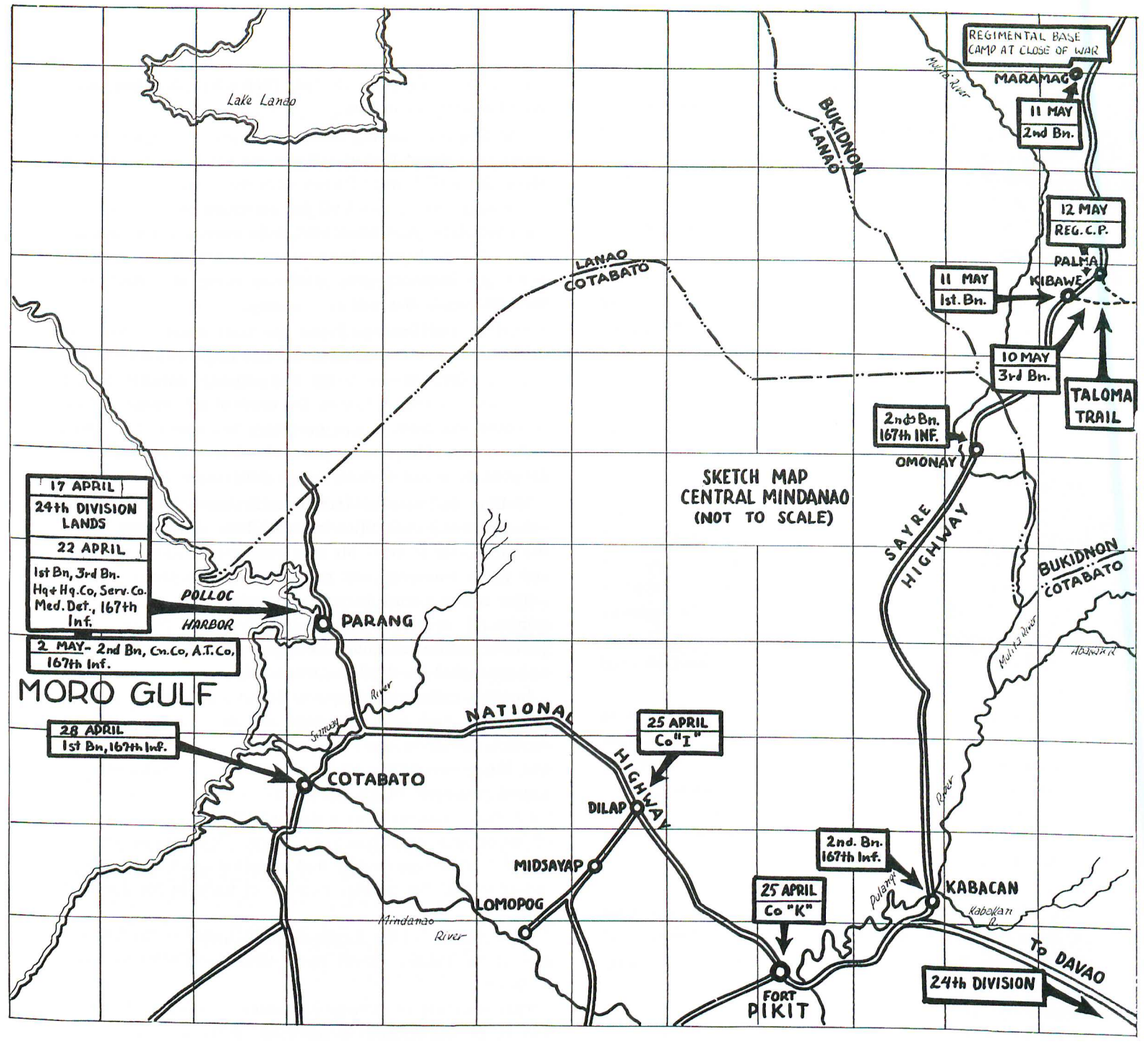
For a distance of three miles the trail ran through open country with much grass land and small patches of woods and was not difficult to travel. Opposition was light and scattered and our troops moved rapidly. The trail then became narrow and travelled a winding course along narrow rocky ledges. Dense vegetation obstructed vision and afforded cover for delaying forces. The enemy began extensive use of demolitions for cratering of roads and demolition of bridges. Progress was less rapid.

Four miles from the highway the trail now ran parellel to the Pulangi River and followed close to the river bank the remaining five miles to the crossing at Sanipon which was the initial objective. The trail became very narrow and travelled across a series of ridges and small streams. On the left the ground dropped sharply away to the river and on the right rose almost vertically. There was no space for maneuver and the only method of attack was to approach the enemy frontally with small forces.

Attacks were launched each day but results were unsatisfactory. Our losses were high and distances gained were small. Despite heavy support from Marine dive bombers, artillery and chemical mortars it was certain that this method would result only in failure.

A reinforced company was assigned the mission of outflanking the enemy by moving into the mountains on our right and proceeding to Sanipon. This company was to seize the river crossing, establish itself across the enemy line of communication, and harrass the enemy rear. This move was extremely difficult due to terrain features and supply problems but it was successful. Complete surprise was obtained and our troops were established in defensive positions before the Japanese commanding officer was aware of the move.

At this point it may be interesting to view events through the eyes of the enemy. Lieutenant Colonel Hirayama, 58 years old and a professional soldier of more than 30 years



active service commanded all Japanese Army forces then engaged in defense of the trail to our front. After the surrender he talked freely and at great length regarding his situation.

Most of all, according to his account, he feared a movement around his left flank. This fear he discussed with his staff and they persuaded him to take the attitude that American troops were not capable of such a movement over the very difficult terrain and to regard his left and rear as secure. Although never fully convinced he acted on their advice. Fear of such a movement never left him, he stated, and he was not surprised when informed that our troops were dug in at his rear and that his river crossing site was lost.

He made no effort to place blame on his advisers but rightfully condemned himself for having been persuaded to act contrary to his judgment. Although bitter fighting was yet to come before he would abandon defense on this side of the river he knew that his last chance of success was gone and that he must now devote all effort to damaging the attackers as much as possible before his force was totally destroyed.

Failure to protect his left flank he regards as the most serious omission of his long military career. Then, according to his statement, he made his most serious error of commission. Using his strongest and best company he launched a frontal attack on our force at his rear and lost 100 of the 120 men employed. That company was rendered completely ineffective and its survivors were sent to the rear.

Our forces again attempted to open the trail by frontal attack but were not successful. There was reason to believe that the Japanese did not man their defensive positions at night but that they moved to the rear to sleep and eat

and returned to position at daylight. To act on this belief was a gamble but it was considered to be worth the risk. After dark on May 28 one rifle company moved down the trail in column of twos, found the enemy positions abandoned and was able to join forces with our troops holding the river crossing. Not one shot was fired at this company during its night march through the enemy positions although numerous Japanese soldiers were encountered and killed.

On the following day Japanese resistance collapsed and a frontal attack cleared the trail. Although under attack from both front and rear the enemy presented a stubborn defense and fighting was heavy.

All fighting had occured on the west side of the Pulangi River and information indicated that the Japanese would concentrate along the east bank at Sanipon and make a strong effort to prevent our crossing. The east bank was subjected to frequent shelling by artillery, and dive bombers were used daily against terrain features which showed evidence of defensive preparations. On May 27 a company of the Regiment reinforced with a guerrilla company crossed the Pulangi at a point four miles from the highway and moved across country along the east bank to Sanipon without opposition. The river crossing was thus secured before the enemy could concentrate for defense.

At no time during this action was the Regiment able to employ its full strength against the defending forces. One battalion was engaged in protecting bridges, installations, and air strips along the main highway, and the long communication line from Kibawe to Sanipon required constant patrolling. Daily patrols were necessary in areas adjacent to all our units if enemy harrassing action was to be avoided.

Initially motor vehicles had been used along the trail but rains had now made this impossible. Even the lightest vehicles could not be used. All supplies were delivered by native carrier or air drops. Native carrying parties required troops for protection, air drop areas and supplies accumulated there had to be protected. Although all units of the Regiment were involved in the fighting there was no time when a force of greater strength than a battalion was available for offensive action.

The Sanipon crossing having been secured higher headquarters ordered that the Regiment continue its advance along the trail toward Davao with the mission of denying the enemy use of the trail for communications purposes. Two battalion were assembled at Sanipon and the remaining battalion, having been relieved of security missions along the highway, was stationed along the trail from the highway to Sanipon.

East of the Pulangi River the trail entered the most difficult terrain encountered by the Regiment during the war. A high, narrow ridge ran roughly parallel to the river and the trail followed the crest of this ridge. Before reaching the crest it was necessary to ascend the almost vertical sides. Resistance was continuous and became more determined as our advance slowly progressed.

Making full use of terrain advantages the defenders inflicted heavy casualities and withdrew slowly only when the full power of available dive bombers, artillery, mortars, and flame throwers was employed against them.

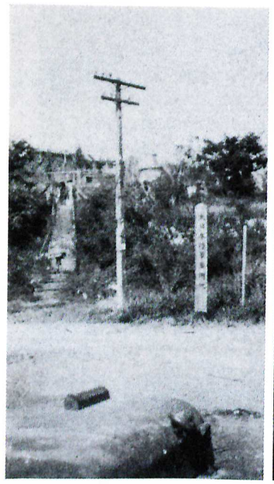
The narrow trail permitted employment of only two companies as a maxium at any time and reserve units protected communications lines, served as carrying parties and evacuated the dead and wounded.

Leading units were changed almost daily by the process of passing fresh troops through and around the troops in contact. Battalion commanders directed combat activities and the commanding officer of the leading battalion assumed command of all companies as they entered action. This officer relinquished command only when the majority of his organic units had been passed through and control would then be assumed by that battalion commander whose battalion had the greater number of units in the forward area.

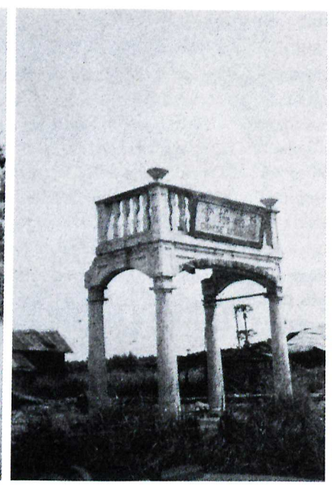
All battalions of the Regiment participated in the fighting east of the Pulangi River but seldom functioned as complete units.

This constant relief was necessary if combat efficiency was to be maintained in the face of obstacles presented by the enemy, the terrain, and the climate.

Japanese road marker, Cotabato, Mindanao, P. I.



Chinese school, Cotabato



Municipal building in use as a hospital, Cotabato.



Result of pre-landing bombardment, Cotabato



From May 28 until July 4 the Regiment was employed on the Taloma Trail and engaged the enemy in combat each day. Advance, although slow, had been steady and by July 4 it was believed that further action against the enemy could be limited to daily patrols. As a result of this decision the Regiment began moving to Maramag Air strip #2 on the main highway leaving the 2nd Battalion in contact with the enemy. Early in August the 1st Battalion again moved onto the trail and relieved the 2nd which rejoined the Regiment. As the war ended the 1st Battalion had advanced to the Kulaman River and had discovered a strong and well organized defensive position which took full advantage of the almost vertical and very high banks of the river.

This position could not be assaulted frontally and the force in contact was not sufficient to capture so favorable a defensive position. The 3rd Battalion was preparing to move into action and it seemed that the entire Regiment would soon move back into the Trail and resume the offensive.

Artillery played a large part in operations along the Trail. Thousands of rounds were fired and were highly effective in paving the way for the Infantry. Howitzers of the 117th Field Artillery Battalion were moved along the Trail to a point about three miles from the highway and one battery continued to a position in the vicinity of Sanipon. An attached battery of 155-mm rifles fired from positions near the highway. Road conditions limited the use of vehicles and rendered ammunition re-supply most difficult. Overcoming all obstacles the artillery rendered constant and effective support.

Supply of all items was accomplished by air. Any success attained by the Regiment was made possible by the pilots of C-47's and artillery liaison planes. The big transports made almost daily trips over the area and by parachute and free drops delivered clothing, food and ammunition. Smaller items such as urgently needed medical supplies were delivered by liaison pilots. High ridges and deep ravines created dangerous air currents over the area and made low level flying extremely hazardous. Japanese soldiers could effectively deliver small arms fire against aircraft engaged on these missions. Despite these difficulties the pilots performed in a superior manner. The Infantry can never fully express its gratitude and admiration for these men.

This narrative has avoided reference to particular units and individuals wherever possible but one exception must be made. No story of the 167th Infantry with its problems, its suffering, and its success on the Taloma Trail would be complete without reference to the superior medical support received from all echelons of the Medical Department.



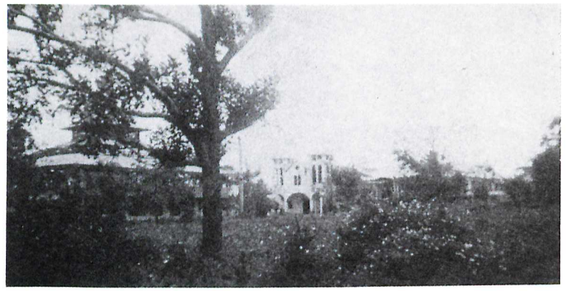


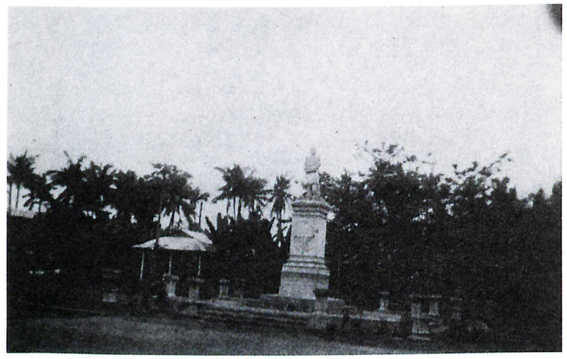




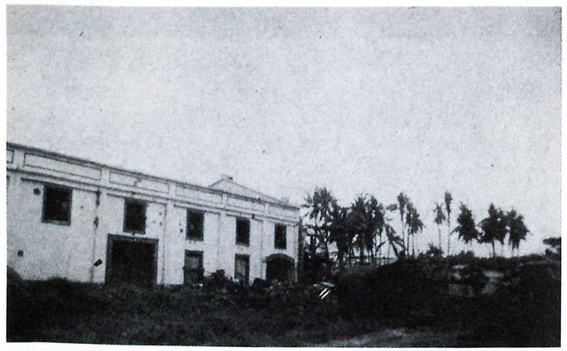


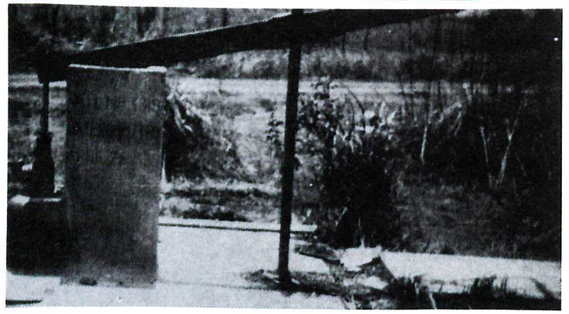
Right, from top to bottom: Davao, Mindanao from the air. Unfinished regimental headquarters building, Maramag airstrip, Mindanao. Natives on the beach near Davao. The two bottem pictures are scenes in a native village, near Davao.











The situation often would not permit Battalion Aid Stations to operate as such. Medical officers and aid men moved with the forward elements, were constantly under fire, and suffered wounds and death as did the infantrymen but without the satisfaction of returning enemy fire. Collecting company men, normally expected to move wounded from Regimental Aid Stations to rear medical installations, moved directly into the action and served as litter bearers. To the Medical Detachment of the 167th Infantry and to Company C 106th Medical Battalion the infantrymen are deeply indebted.

The 13th Portable Surgical Hospital followed closely the action along the trail and, working under the most trying conditions, performed surgical miracles that even now seem unbelieveable. Its accomplishments in saving life and relieving suffering can never be fully related.

With the close of hostilities elements of the Regiment now located along the Taloma Trail, at Kibawe, and at Maramag began moving to Bugo on the North Coast. From there they moved by land, water and air to Davao in southern Mindanao. This movement began late in August and by September 10th the Regiment had closed into bivouac at Taloma ten milees from Davao.

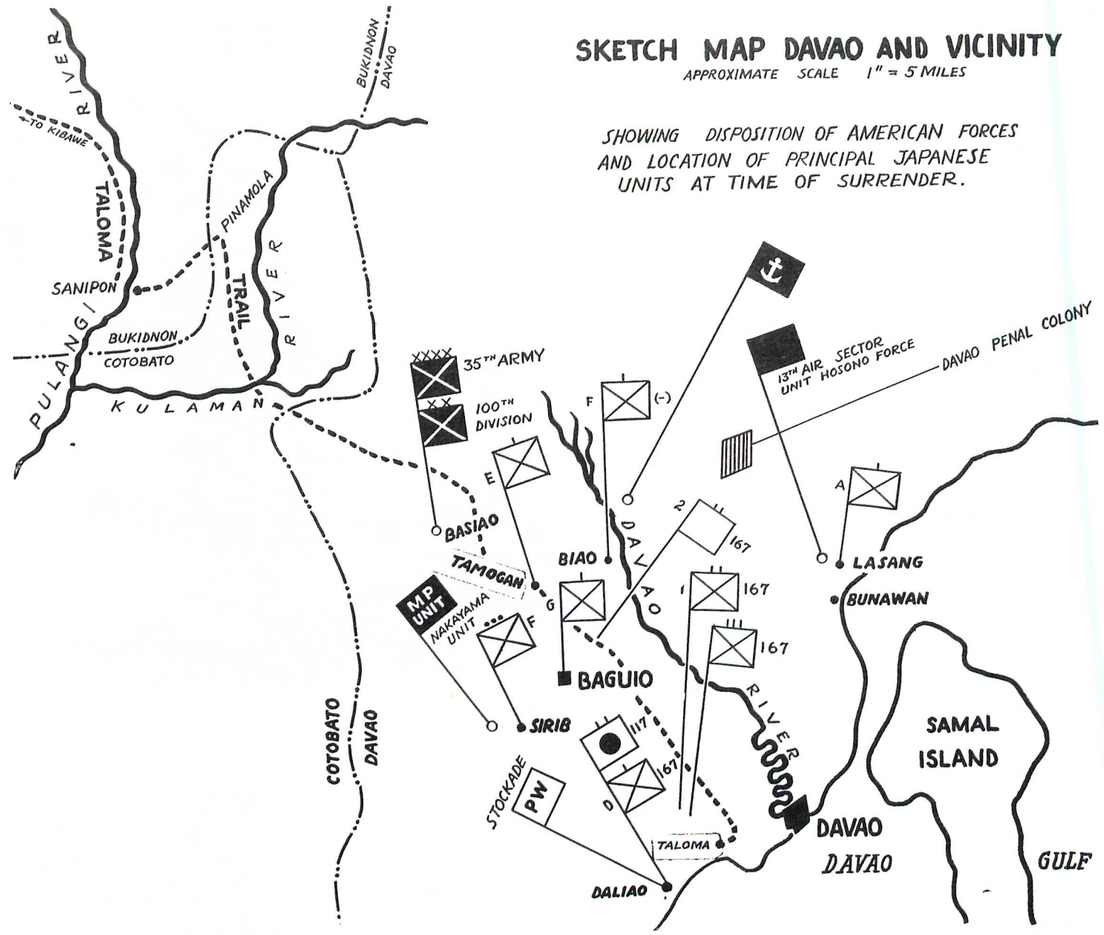
The 24th Infantry Division was stationed at Davao but scheduled for early movement to Japan. It had been engaged in operation of port facilities and in making preliminary arrangements for the surrender of all Japanese in the Mindanao and Cotabato Provinces.

On September 15 the Regiment relieved the 24th Division of these duties and once again scattered its troops over a wide area. One company was stationed in Cotabato 125 miles away and another moved to the Sarangani Bay area more than 100 miles to the south. Remaining units were scattered over a 50 mile wide area in Davao Province to receive and disarm surrendering Japanese. The 117th Field Artillery Battalion assisted by the 96th Engineer Regiment began construction of a prisoner of war camp at Daliao four miles from the Regimental Headquarters at Taloma. The Artillery battalion was assigned the task of operating the Prisoner of War camp.

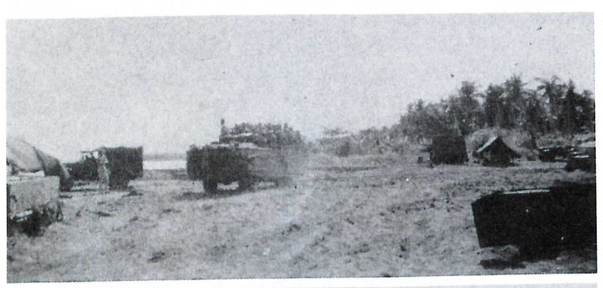
Early in September the Japanese staffs reported to our headquarters for orders and the first formal surrenders occured even before the Regiment had closed into the area.

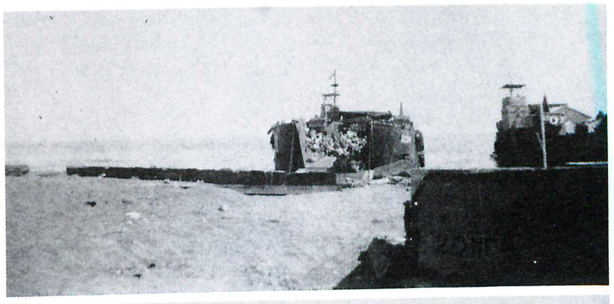
At 1400, on September 7 a Japanese Major General, Chief of Staff of the 35th Army came into our outpost at Tomogan, 23 miles northwest of Taloma and surrendered himself and a large number of staff officers. He signed documents surrendering all troops of his command and issued the necessary orders to subordinate commanders. A staff officer of the 100th Japanese Division took the same action for his unit. Two days later the highest ranking

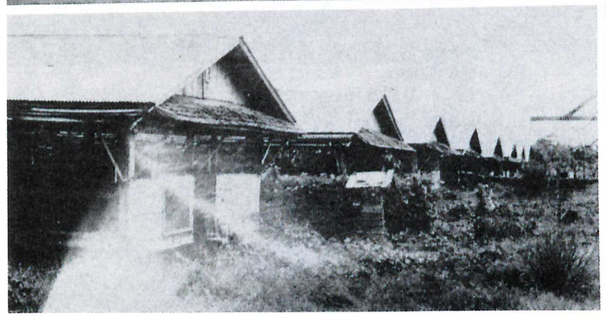
Left: Davao city, Philippines



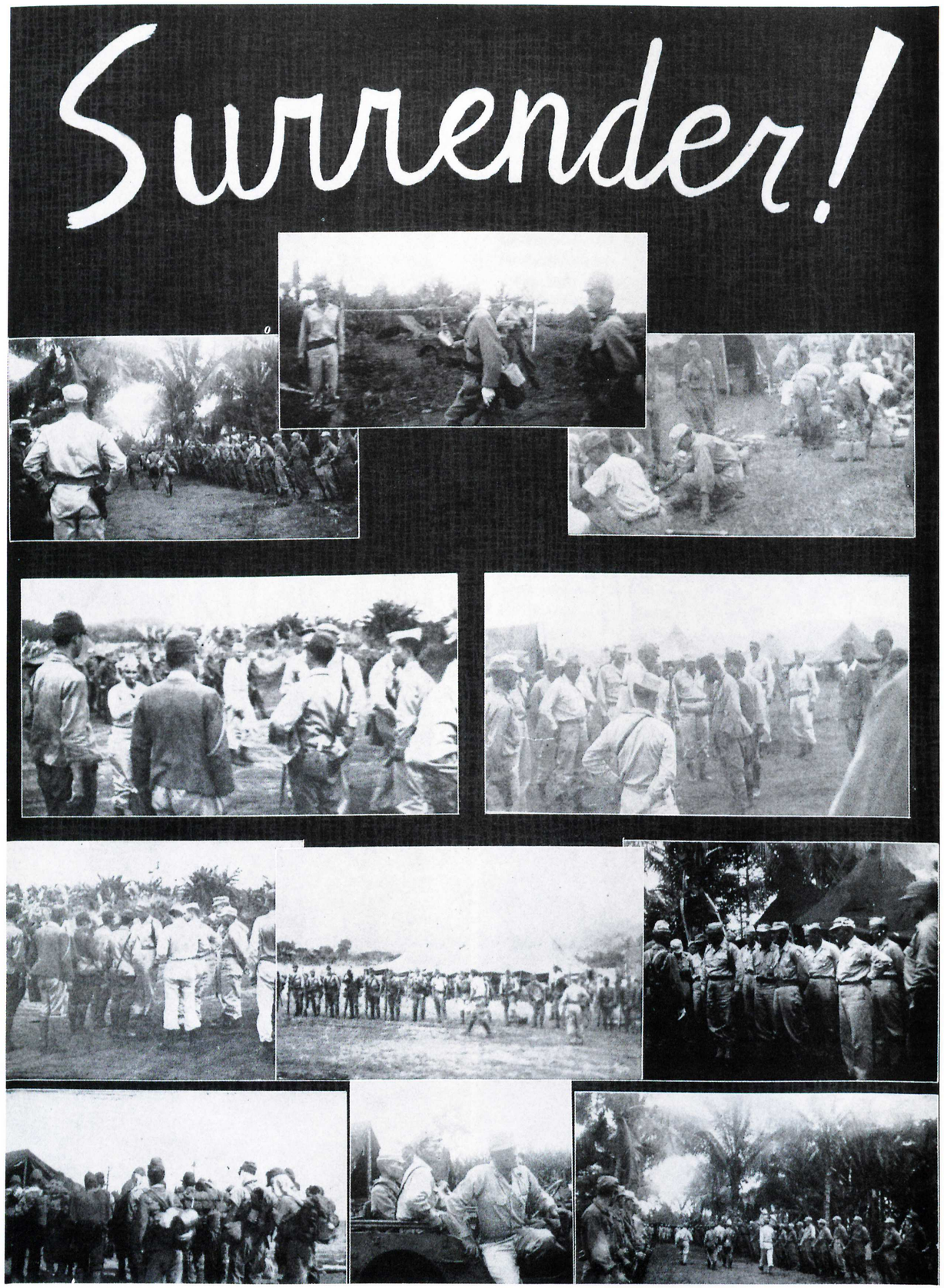
Japanese prisoners of war being loaded on ships for Japan and a view of the Davao penal colony.











Japanese officer, a Lieutenant General, appeared at the same outpost and surrendered.

At Biao on September 15 the Japanese Rear Admiral commanding all naval troops surrendered himself and his entire command.

Japanese forces were widely scattered and out of communication with their headquarters. Surrendering officers were required to write orders to all troops of their commands and direct them to surrender. These orders told them when and where to meet our patrols. Liaison planes then delivered these instructions to points designated by the Japanese.

Prior to the war the Philippine government maintained a large prison, the Davao Penal Colony, about 15 miles northwest of Davao City. Here the Japanese kept as prisoners some of the American military and naval personnel captured when the Philippines fell.

Soon after arrival of the Regiment at Taloma a patrol was sent into the Colony to search for any evidence or clues regarding these American prisoners. A well marked cemetary in which were located the graves of nineteen persons, all military or naval, was the only thing of importance revealed by the search. The patrol removed the bodies and they were re-buried in the United States Armed Forces Cemetery at Taloma.

By October 10, when the Regiment was relieved to prepare for movement home, the number of civilian and military prisoners in custody was 31,600. This was far in excess of original estimates.

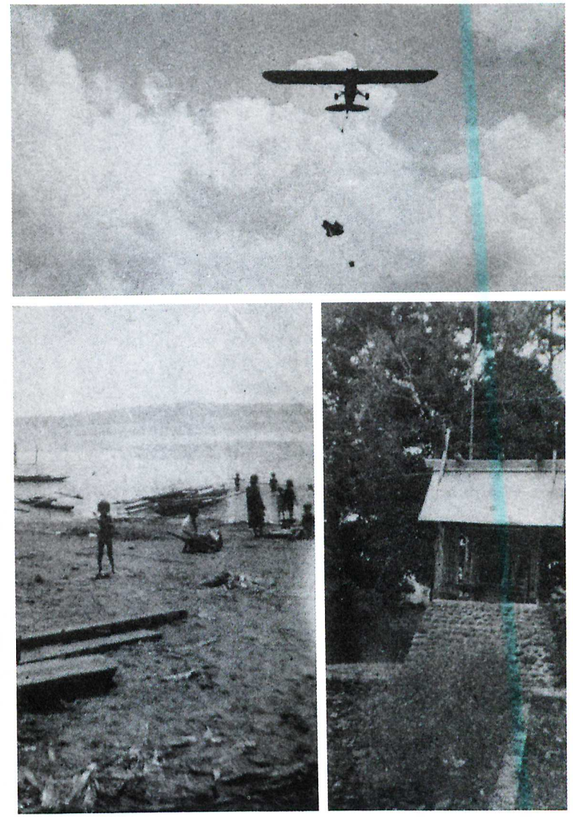
One Lieutenant General, five Major Generals, and one Rear Admiral together with their commands had been received and placed under restriction without loss of life.

The period of waiting for transportation home was longer than had been expected. The first echelon sailed from Taloma November 21 and landed in San Francisco December 7. On November 28 the last ship departed Taloma and on December 19 the last echelon of the Regiment reached California. All troops were transported to Camp Stoneman, California where the Regiment was inactivated December 21 1945.

It is interesting to note that of the 2030 officers and enlisted men inducted with the Regiment only 210 of them remained to sail with it from the Philippines.

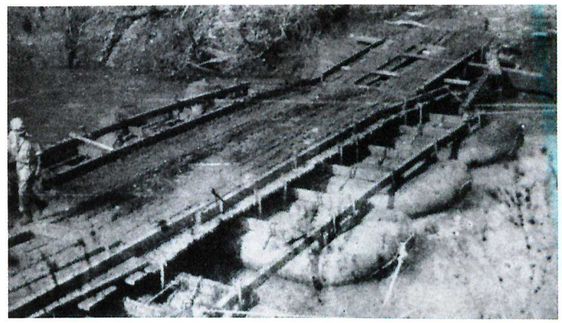
	Killed in action Died of wounds or of injuries received in action	*Wounded or injured in action*	*Missing in action*
Maffin Bay, New Guinea	15	105	1
Morotai, Netherlands East Indies	18	76	
Mapia Islands	17	26	
Sansapor, New Guinea	5	2	
Philippines	66	203	
Totals:	121	412	1

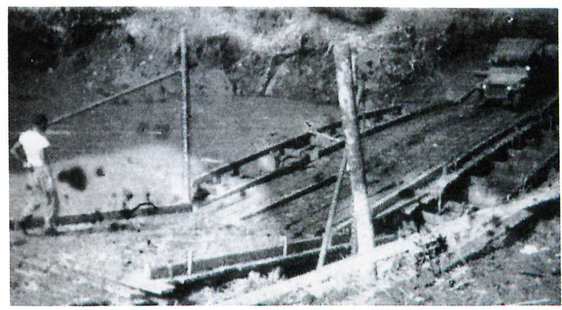
Opposite page: Japanese Rear Admiral Dai arrives at BIAO, September 15 to surrender. Japanese Major General Tomachika surrenders September 7 at Tomogan.

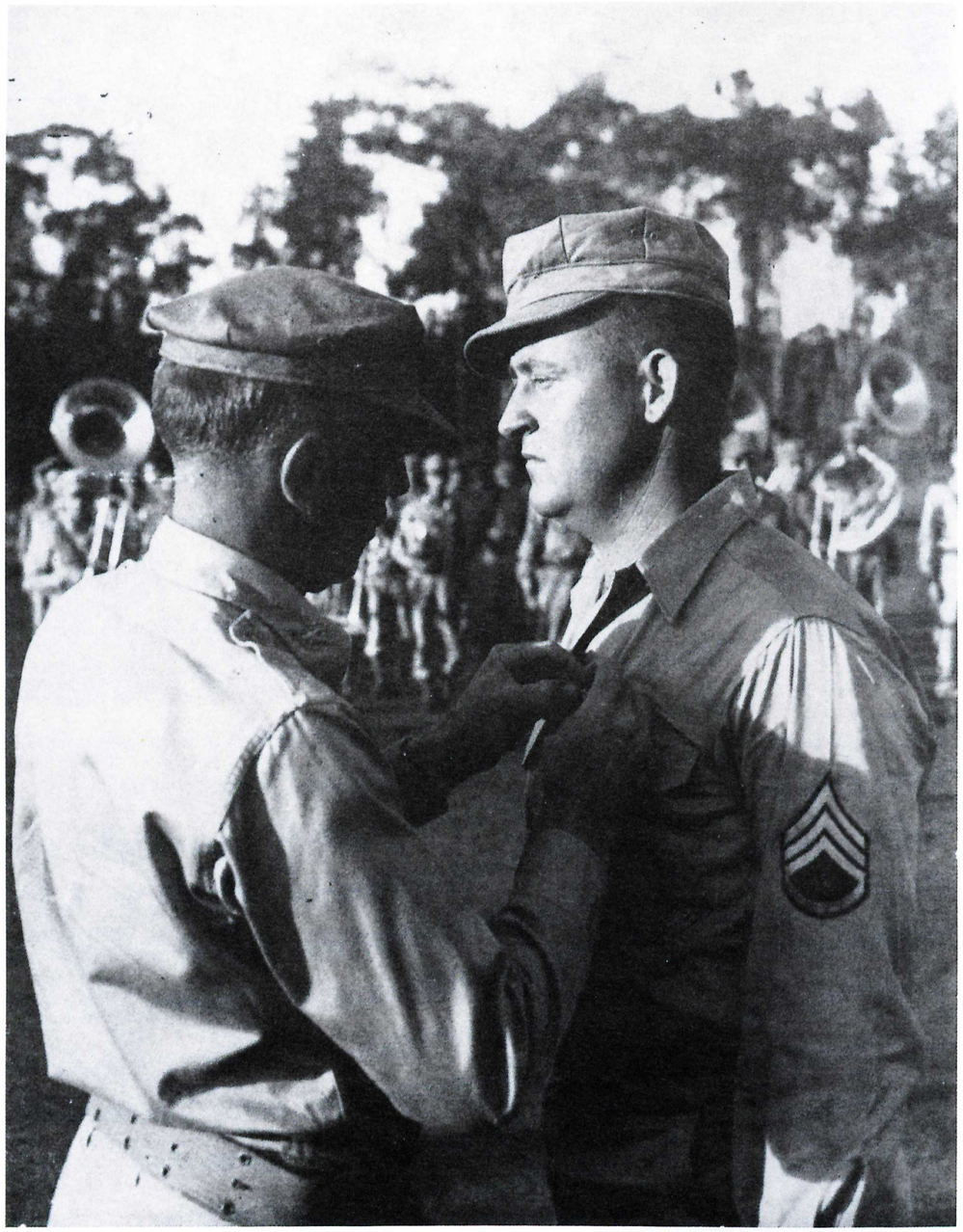


Right, top: A cub plane drops plasma to troops in the hills, the Philippines. Bottom, left: Jap shrine near Davao. Right: Natives on the beach.

Temporary bridges in the Philippines





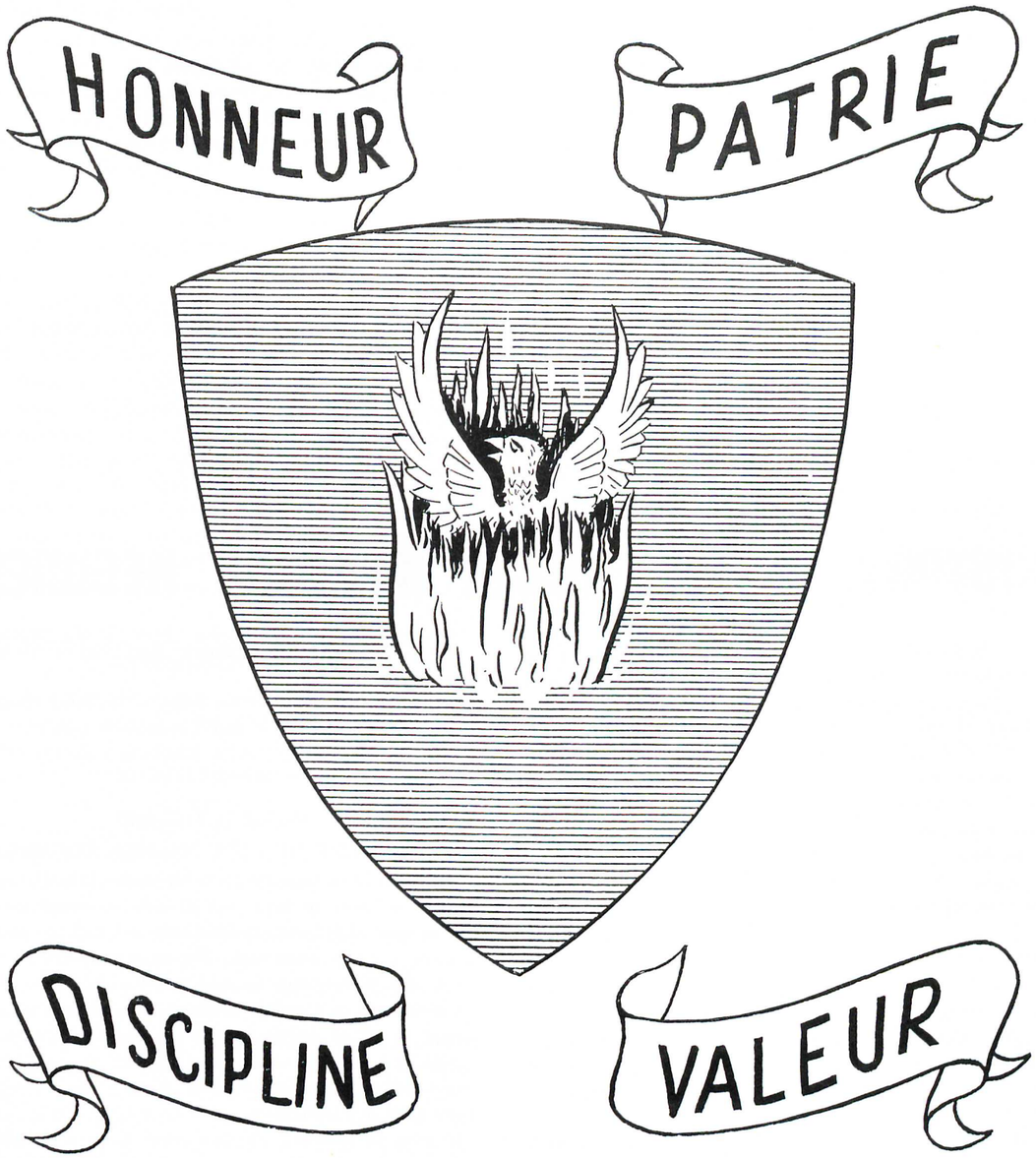


FIRST SOLDIER DECORATED

Staff Sergeant Dennis M. Crowden of Company "A", 167th Infantry, is shown receiving a Soldier's Medal from Colonel John R. Mendenhall at Oro Bay, New Guinea, on May 8, 1944. To Staff Sergeant Crowden goes the distinction of having been the first man of the Regiment to have been decorated in World War II. The medal was awarded to Staff Sergeant Crowden for having risked his life to save that of a soldier who was exposed to a misfired grenade at Camp Pickett, Virginia.

156TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Insignia



BLAZONRY

SHIELD: Infantry (light) blue, with the Phoenix (golden) arising from the flames (red) of a blazing fire in the center.

MOTTO: Honneur Patrie Discipline Valeur.

HISTORY OF THE 156TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

The Regiment which today is known as the 156th Infantry has been in continuous existance since 1769, when it was organized in New Orleans as The Regiment of City Militia by General Alejandro O'Reilly, Governor of the Spanish Province of Louisana.

Through its long history six major wars have been fought, and the organization has served under four national flags in addition to the flag of Louisana. It saw the transfers from Spain to France and from France to the United States in 1803, and witnessed the turbulent events which followed in the wake of the Civil War.

The Regiment has been reorganized and expanded and contracted from time to time. It has answered to different names at various stages in its life. It has undergone many other changes in its long development. Nevertheless, the original identity of the organization has been preserved to this day. The stream of the Regiment's continuity has flowed steadily on through a hundred and seventy-one years.

The history of the 156th Infantry is divided into eight periods in this way:

Period I—1769-1803 (Spanish)—Regiment of City Militia.

Period II—1803 (20 days) (French)—Regiment of City Militia (and) Corps of American Volunteers

Period III—1803-1821 (U.S.)—Regiment of City Militia and) Battalion of Orleans Volunteers.

Period IV—1821-1878—Infantry Regiment of the Louisana Legion.

Period V—1878-1898—First Brigade (Infantry Elements)

Period VI—1898-1913—2nd Louisana Infantry

Period VII—1913-1917—1st. Louisana Infantry

Period VIII—Since 1917—156 Infantry

Period I—1769-1803
REGIMENT OF CITY MILITIA FOUNDED

In 1769, when General Don Alejandro O'Reilly arrived in New Orleans to take over his job as second governor of the Spanish Province of Louisana, he found the colony in a sorry and dangerous mess. The governor's chair was vacant. His predecessor, Governor Ulloa, had sailed away in obedience to a public demand. The place was on the verge of armed revolt against the Spanish Government which had been so midly in control of the colony since the transfer from France some three years before. The provincial administration, such as it was, had come to a full stop. In place of law and order there was confusion and disorder. Spain's prestige hung by a slender thread in New Orleans when O'Reilly set his foot for the first time on the soil of that town.

General O'Reilly was Spain's foremost soldier of that day. He brought with him several thousand of the finest Spanish troops, the most impressive array of soldiery

that had ever been seen in Louisiana, and with them he took possesion of that colony in the name of the King of Spain. He moved swiftly against the ringleaders of the revolt, and had them punished promptly and severely. He restored law and order in a very short time. He quickly overhauled the administrative machinery of the colony and set it to moving smoothly. He made friends with the most substantial citizens of New Orleans and enlisted their aid in the local government.

In less than a month after his arrival in New Orleans, General O'Reilly was organizing his Regiment of City Militia. He proposed to send nearly all his regular troops out of the colony as soon as they had served their initial purpose. In their place he proposed to keep a well-organized, well-disciplined, and well-trained body of local citizen-soldiers for the permanent defense of the colony. For officers he would obtain local men, the best the community had to offer. These plans General O'Reilly carried out.

Thus, by the end of 1769 there was only one Spanish regular army regiment left in Louisiana, and in New Orleans a new militia regiment had been organized and was in operation. It was The Regiment of City Militia.

The Regiment of City Militia was a reliable military organization. The soldiers, all local men, were uniformed, equipped, and paid by the King of Spain. The Officers likewise were paid by the King and received their commissions from him. Discipline was good. Training and administration were supervised by the regular military authorities of the province, and officers and noncommissioned officers of the regular army were permanently on duty as instructors with the Regiment of City Militia.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION—SERVICE UNDER GALVEZ—PENSACOLA

The American Revolution had been going on about three years when Spain declared war on Great Britain and thus became an ally of the young United States in their struggle for independence. This was in 1779. General Bernardo de Galvez was Governor of Louisiana and commander of the military forces of the Province. He was 33 years old, had already achieved a reputation as a military leader, and was proving himself a worthy successor to General O'Reilly. Before Spain declared herself against Great Britain, General Galvez had openly assisted the cause of the American colonists. He was greatly interested in the Regiment of City Militia, which was directly under his supervision in New Orleans.

As soon as he received word of the declaration of war by his government, General Galvez began his series of campaigns which were to break the British holds in West Florida and along the Gulf Coast. The Regiment of City Militia was with him in all these campaigns, first against the British establishments at Manchac and Baton Rouge, then against their stronghold at Mobile, and finally, in 1781, against the well-defended British base at Pensacola. The engagement at Baton Rouge is said to have been the only American Revolutionary battle which was fought on the soil of Louisiana. In his reports of these operations, General Galvez spoke highly of the combat service performed by the Regiment.

It was in the Siege of Pensacola that General Galvez broke a paralyzing jam of indecision and hesitation among his associates by boarding his brig and running it safely through the fire of the British forts and into the harbor, thus demonstrating that it could be done and setting the example for the other leaders of the expedition, who followed him at once and thereby hastened the capture of Pensacola. In recognition of this famous exploit the King of Spain awarded him, amoung other things, a special crest and the motto, "I Alone". The memory of the bold and brilliant leadership displayed by this young officer is one of the most inspiring features in the Regiment's history.

Period II
20 DAYS UNDER FRENCH CONTROL

When Spain transferred Louisiana to France on November 30, 1803, the Regiment of City Militia was present at the ceremony in the Place d'Armes. Also present were the Companies of American Volunteers, which had been formed shortly before the transfer and were made up largely of United States citizens.

The Regiment of City Militia had deteriorated greatly in the last years of the Spanish regime, and some of its best men joined the Companies of American Volunteers even before Spain officially gave up the colony.

The high standards and stout purposes of these American Companies appealed to the substantial citizens who made up the representative leadership of the Regiment of City Militia. The lively and adventurous military spirit of the new group reminded them of the Regiment in the old days under O'Reilly and Galvez. The movement toward this group gained in speed and volume during the twenty days of French control and brought about a voluntary merger of the Regiment of City Militia into the Companies of American Volunteers. The merger was not completed, however, until after the transfer to the United States.

Period III—1803-1821

On December 20, 1803, the Companies of American Volunteers and the remaining personnel of the Regiment of City Militia were on duty in the Place d'Armes as the flag of France was hauled down and the Stars and Stripes rose to take its place. Thus these two organizations, now almost grown into one, witnessed the consummation of the Louisiana Purchase.

The merger of the Regiment of City Militia into the American Volunteers was completed about a month later. The resulting organization was enrolled as territorial militia under the name Battalion of Orleans Volunteers.

WAR OF 1812—BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

The Battalion of Orleans Volunteers was a very vigorous and colorful organization. In the beginning (1803) it had been made up largely of American Citizens from other states, but the local influence brought in by the old Regiment of City Militia was very strong, and by the time the Battle of New Orleans was fought (1814-1815) the Battal-

ion was predominately a New Orleans unit, with the old French and Spanish names in the majority. In one historian's account of the battle, the organization is described as a "battalion of Louisiana Creoles resplendent in gay uniforms".

The organization distinguished itself in the Battle of New Orleans and was commended not only by Governor Claiborne but by General Andrew Jackson. It was retained on active duty for some time after the other militia organizations had been released and demobilized.

Period IV—1821-1878
BATTALION OF ORLEANS VOLUNTEERS BECOMES INFANTRY REGIMENT OF LOUISIANA LEGION

Five years after the Battle of New Orleans the Battalion of Orleans Volunteers petitioned the Legislature for authority to form and join a large force to be known as the Louisiana Legion. The Legislature gave its permission, and the Legion was formed. It was to contain artillery and cavalry as well as infantry. The Battalion of Orleans Volunteers was incorporated in the Legion in 1821 and was redesignated as The Infantry Regiment of the Louisiana Legion. The organization spent the next 51 years of its life under this name.

The Louisiana Legion was a unique force, and so was its Infantry Regiment. The Legion had special characteristics which enabled it to stand alone and independent of the state's militia system whenever the need arose for it to do so, and these characteristics were shared by the Infantry Regiment.

MEXICAN WAR—THE PHOENIX COMPANY

When the Mexican War broke out the Louisiana Legion offered to serve as a brigade, intact, but for technical reasons it could not be accepted. The Infantry Regiment, however, was determined to be represented in the war, and it immediately reorganized two of its companies and sent them, with many officers and soldiers as individuals, to stand for the Regiment in a brigade which was being formed by one of its old officers, General Persifor F. Smith. Represented by these units and individuals the Regiment was enabled to take part in the war, first with General Smith's Brigade of Louisiana Volunteers and later with Captain Blanchard's Independent Company of Louisiana Volunteers, better known as The Phoenix Company.

Under the War Department's instructions the soldiers of the Louisiana Brigade had been enlisted for only three months, with the result that their term of service expired while the Brigade was in camp near Matamoros, Mexico, and shortly before the start of the expedition against Monterey. The Army Commander, General Zachary Taylor, offered to retain any unit which would voluntarily enlist for 12 months, but in this Brigade, as in those from other states, there was no unit which would enlist unanimously for 12 months. There was one exception—Captain Blanchard's Company. By the greatest of effort and ingenuity he and his associates raised a company out of the very ashes, so to speak, of the Brigade. They—officers and soldiers—offered their company to General Taylor, and he accepted it as the Independent Company of Louisiana Volunteers. But the officers and soldiers of the unit had a better name for it. They called it The Phoenix Company, after the indestructible Phoenix of ancient mythology, and by this name it has been known ever since. The balance of their Brigade sailed for home.

The Phoenix Company fought in the battles of Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo. In the Battle of Monterey it distinguished itself in the capture of Bishop's Place. It stood alone as the sole representative of Louisiana Infantry on the battlefields of Mexico. How the Phoenix Company was formed, and how it marched and fought, are among the most stimulating traditions of the Regiment.

CIVIL WAR—THE 1st LOUISIANA INFANTRY (VOLUNTEERS)

At the outbreak of the Civil War the situation of the Infantry Regiment of the Louisiana Legion, with respect to its prospect of serving as a unit under its own colors, was much the same as it had been at the start of the Mexican War. It quickly furnished two companies to the first volunteer regiment formed in Louisiana for the Confederate Army. This regiment—the 1st Louisiana Infantry (Volunteers)—was organized and commanded by Colonel Albert G. Blanchard, no other than the Captain Blanchard who had led the Phoenix Company in the Mexican War some 15 years before.

The two companies carrying the colors of the Legion's Infantry Regiment in Colonel Blanchard's organization were the Montgomery Guards and the Emmett Guards, both of them all Irish from captain to last private. As the war went on, the two company commanders in turn were entrusted with the command of the Regiment in combat, and one of them, the gallant Colonel Michael Nolan, was killed leading the Regiment in the Battle of Gettysburg.

The Regiment served in the Confederate Army throughout the four years of the Civil War. Out of a total enrollment of 960 the Regiment lost 163 killed and 74 from disease, and 19 of the officers were killed and 1 died from disease.

The Regiment saw most of its field service in the Army of Northern Virginia and participated in its principal campaigns, including Jackson's Valley Campaign in 1862, the 2nd Battle of Bull Run, the Antietam Campaign, the Fredericksburg Campaign, the Chancellorsville Campaign, the Gettysburg Campaign, the Operations in Virginia in the Autumn after Gettysburg, the Wilderness Campaign, the Spottsylvania Battles, the Shenandoah Valley Campaigns and Related Operations of the Summer and Autumn of 1864, and the Siege of Petersburg.

The record which was turned in by the Regimental Commander at the end of the Civil War lists 28 separate engagements as having been fought by the Regiment, and most of these are included in the campaigns just mentioned.

It was in the 2nd Battle of Bull Run that the Regiment engaged in the famous "rock fight". Given the mission of defending part of Stonewall Jackson's position along an unfinished railway cut, the Regiment stood firm against repeated assaults. When their ammunition gave out late in the afternoon of August 29 the troops stayed in place with rocks as their only weapons, and with these held off the enemy to the end of the day's fighting.

RECONSTRUCTION YEARS

From the close of the Civil War to 1870 there was no militia enrolled on the state's books. The Adjutant General of Louisiana in 1870, having been asked by the War Department for a strength return of the state's militia at the end of 1869, gave this official report:

> "In reply I have to state that the effective militia force of this State for the year mentioned consisted of one Adjutant General, he was well organized, thoroughly drilled, and moderately well equipped. The Legislature, evidently regarding him as amply able to preserve the peace and order of the State, refused to make any appropriations to increase the militia".

All this time, however, the Infantry Regiment of the Louisiana Legion had maintained its organization without having any official militia status whatever. This it was able to do because of the semi-independent position which it had enjoyed since 1821.

In 1870 the state legislature enacted a new militia law. The Infantry Regiment of the Legion, after receiving certain assurances from the Adjutant General of Louisiana, overhauled its organization so as to have it conform in detail with the requirements of the new law. Its personnel then tendered the Regiment, as a going concern, to the state for militia service. In July 1870 the state authorities accepted the organization and entered it on the state's militia rolls as the 1st Regiment of Infantry.

At this time the Regiment was probably at the highest point of military effectiveness in its history. It was packed too full strength with seasoned veterans of the Union and Confederate Armies. In the reorganization of the Regiment its leaders had made no distinction between the two sides in the late war. They had sought the best available men from both armies. On the roster of the reorganized Infantry Regiment of the Louisiana Legion in July 1870 every name carried a record of actual experience in the Civil War. The personnel represented a cross section of the most substantial citizenry in New Orleans. Certainly the equal of this Regiment in July 1870 had never been seen in Louisiana before then; and very probably there has been no organization to match it, in point of composite experience and general quality, since that time.

The Regiment's stay with the state militia turned out to be a short visit, however. In one of the earliest of the series of tremendous upheavels which rocked the state in Reconstruction years, the Adjutant General discharged the Regiment, intact, from the state service. That was in 1872. The Regiment had retained its status as the Infantry Regiment of the Louisiana Legion and after its discharge from the militia rolls it simply carried on under the old name independently of the state authorities.

For political reasons it soon became necessary for the Regiment to drop its name and the form of its organization. It did so, dividing into several vigorous groups which operated separately, but in unison under the same control, in the stirring events which led to the final stabilization of the state government in 1877.

The organization did not return to the state's militia rolls until 1878. In that year, after the new, representative legislature had re-written the state's militia laws and swept the so-called carpet-bag militia off the rolls at one stroke, the administration under Governor Nicholls, with General P. G. T. Beauregard as Adjutant General, welcomed the Legion's Infantry group back into the fold.

Period V—1878-1898
THE FIRST BRIGADE

The Legion's Infantry group comprised the bulk of the militia infantry in New Orleans under the stabilized state government which brought the Reconstruction years to a close in 1878. In the reorganized militia this group formed the infantry component of the New Orleans First Brigade (initially and temporarily the First Division), and so continued until 1898.

The 20 years which elapsed between the end of Reconstruction and the beginning of the Spanish-American War were comparatively uneventful ones for this organization.

The outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 found the organization operating in a group of 3 battalions in New Orleans. These were re-formed into a new regiment conforming to the federal government's tables of organization, and the Regiment entered the federal service in May 1898 as the 2nd Louisiana Infantry.

Period VI—1898-1913
2nd Louisiana Infantry
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

As the 2nd Louisiana Infantry the Regiment served through the Spanish-American War, and was held on active duty for several months afterward. It was not sent to Cuba until after the war and therefore was not in combat. However, the Regiment did spend about 3 months with the army of occupation in that country. After it had returned to the United States and had been mustered out of the federal service the Regiment was reorganized and returned to the rolls of the state militia.

MERGER INTO 1st LOUISIANA INFANTRY

In 1913 the Regiment was merged into and combined with the 1st Louisiana Infantry under the latter's name, and under command of Colonel Frank P. Stubbs, who was to remain as regimental commander through the Mexican Border service and World War I.

Up to 1913 the Regiment had been essentially a New Orleans organization and the 1st Louisiana Infantry had been identified primarily with the country parishes of the state. The merger of 1913 brought these two groups together in one state-wide Regiment. From that day to this our Regiment has been the only National Guard infantry regiment in the State of Louisiana.

Period VII-1913-1917
1st Louisiana Infantry
MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

As the 1st Louisiana Infantry the Regiment served in the Mexican Border Campaign in 1916. It was stationed at San Benito, in Cameron County, Texas.

BEGINNING OF WORLD WAR SERVICE

On April 1, 1917, about 6 months after the Regiment had returned home from the Mexican Border, it was mobilized for service in World War I. It's first station was Camp Nicholls, in New Orleans, and there it remained in training for about 5 months. In September 1917 the Regiment was sent to Camp Beauregard, near Alexandria, and continued its training there.

SERVICE IN WORLD WAR I

The 39th Division, to which the Regiment belonged to World War I, remained at Camp Beauregard for nearly a year. Finally, in August 1918, it sailed for France. After an eventful voyage, during which an enemy submarine made an unsuccessful torpedo attack on the ship which was carrying this Regiment, the convoy made port at Brest on September 3, 1918. The war had only a little more than 2 months yet to run.

The Division was employed as a replacement division soon after its arrival in France, with the result that it had no opportunity for combat service in the short while remaining before the armistice on November 11. Hence the 156th Infantry was not in combat in World War I.

Nevertheless, the Regiment produced from its original roster of officers and soldiers a remarkably large number of officers over and above its own requirements, and many of these, as well as hundreds of soldiers whom the Regiment had trained, went into battle with other organizations and gave good accounts of themselves.

After the armistice, the Regiment was returned to the United States in small groups which were mustered out of the service at various times extending into the spring of 1919.

REORGANIZATION AFTER WORLD WAR I

The reorganization of the Regiment by units as part of the Louisiana National Guard was begun soon after the demobilization of the last of the returning groups. The first unit to be organized was the company in Natchitoches, and it was accepted in June 1921. On August 4, 1922, the reorganization was complete and Colonel Louis F. Guerre, who was a veteran member of the Regiment and had served as a Major in it during the late war, became the first commander of the post-war Regiment.

Upon arrival at Camp Blanding the Regiment engaged in a detailed and thorough program of basic training with particular attention being given to the development of qualified officers and enlisted instructors. Special schools were devoted to this program. Nomenclature and functioning of weapons stood high on the list of subjects as new types of arms were being introduced into the Infantry.

Disciplinary drills, marches, parades, and interior guard duty served to condition the troops and give them the desired smart and soldierly appearance. The arrival of the first Selected Service replacements early in 1941 found the Regiment well prepared to receive and train these men.

The training of new recruits became the principal mission of the Regiment and this mission was carefully and thoroughly accomplished. At the close of the basic training period these new men were prepared to enter the unit training and maneuver phases.

Unit training consisted of small unit problems, long marches and night operations under blackout conditions.

In June the Regiment moved with the Division into the Louisiana Maneuver Area and began a three month period of long marches and field exercises. Beginning with battalion against battalion, maneuvers progressed through regimental, corps and divisions stages and ended with the Third Army opposing the Second Army.

Early in October the Regiment was again in Camp Blanding preparing to move to South Carolina where, during the month of November it participated with the IV Corps in maneuvers against the First Army.

In both Louisiana and South Carolina the Regiment performed in a superior manner and when it once again assembled at Camp Blanding December 1, it was a well trained, thoroughly conditioned organization ready to perform any task which might be assigned.

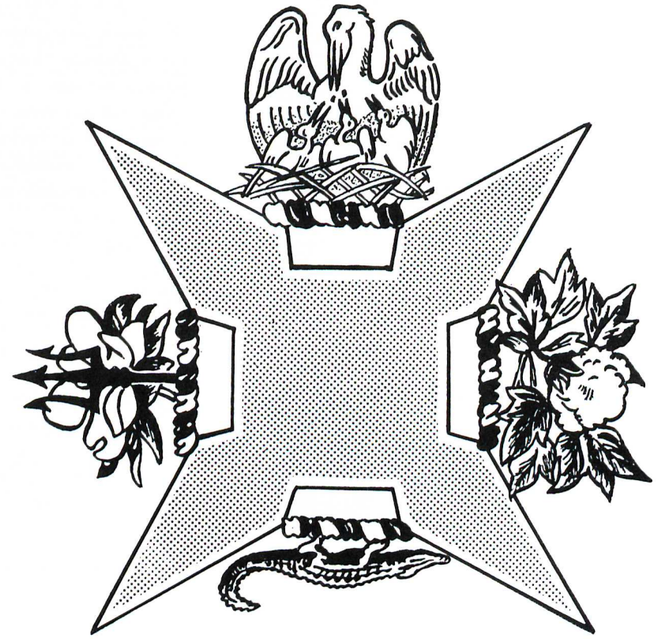
With the outbreak of the war the Regiment was charged with the defense of important installations along the Atlantic Coast and its units were spread from Wilmington, North Carolina to Key West, Florida. Relief from this duty came in time for the Regiment to move to Camp Bowie, Texas with the Division in February.

At Camp Bowie the training cycle was again begun. New recruits were received soon after arrival of the Division and a basic training program was set in operation. For the more experienced men advanced training with small unit tactical problems was run concurrently with the basic schedule. In May the recruits were absorbed into the companies and the Regiment participated in platoon firing tests, battalion firing tests with artillery support and finally into Division and Corps field exercises. In July, while in the field engaged in maneuvers, the Regiment was alerted for duty elsewhere and soon left the 31st Infantry Division.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY OF 1940

On November 25, 1940, in the progressive mobilization of the National Guard as a result of developments in World War II, the Regiment was brought into federal service by induction under an executive order of the President of the United States pursuant to a special act of Congress. Units were mobilized at their home stations in Louisiana, where they remained for nearly a month. The Regiment arrived at Camp Blanding, Florida, its assigned station, a few days before Christmas, and was here in training at the end of the year 1940 under command of Colonel James H. Kuttner. He had served in the Regiment as a captain in World War I and, remaining in the organization, had risen through the higher grades to become its commander.

31ST INFANTRY DIVISION ARTILLERY



DESCRIPTION

BADGE: Approved July 14, 1937. Between the extremities of a scarlet four bastioned fort the crests of the Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana National Guard Proper.



SUMTER L. LOWRY, JR.

BRIGADIER GENERAL

Commanding General, 56th Field Artillery Brigade from October 4, 1934, until its reorganization on February 26, 1942. Commanding General 31st Infantry Division Artillery from February 26, 1942, until January 1, 1945.

Graduated Virginia Military Institute 1914; awarded Cincinnatus Medal for Military efficiency during cadetship 1914.

Organized and appointed captain, 2nd Florida Infantry, Florida National Guard 1914.

Served on Mexican Border as Captain Company H, 124th Infantry, Florida National Guard 1916-1917. Served as Captain, Infantry, 31st Infantry, Division, U. S. Army 1917; member of AEF 1918-1919.

Organized and appointed Colonel 116th Field Artillery, Florida National Guard 1921; appointed Brigadier General 56th Field Artillery Brigade, 31st Infantry Division, U. S. National Guard 1934.

Served as Military Commander during great Florida Hurricanes, Lake Okeechokee 1926-1928.

Commanded 56th Field Artillery Brigade, 31st Infantry Division Third Army Maneuvers, Mississippi, 1938; Commanded 56th Field Artillery Brigade, 31st Infantry Division, Third Army Maneuvers, Louisiana, 1940.

Mustered into Federal Service as Brigadier General 56th Field Artillery Brigade, 31st Infantry Division at Camp Blanding, Florida, November 25, 1940; served as Brigadier General in Command of Division Artillery, 31st Infantry Division at Camp Blanding, Camp Bowie, Camp Shelby, Camp Pickett, West Virginia Mountain Training, and Camp Bradford Amphibious Training, through all maneuvers held in Louisiana, South and North Carolina.

Sailed overseas with the Division, January 1944; Commanded Artillery of Division through New Guinea Campaign, 1944; Commanded Artillery of Division at Morotai Landing Dutch East India, 1944.

Served duty with Headquarters Army Ground Forces, Washington, D. C., January 1945; Assistant Commanding General IRTC, Camp Livingston, La., March 1945; Returned to Inactive duty October 1, 1945.

Attended the following schools: General Officers Refresher Course, 1941, Fort Benning, Ga.; Normoyle Motor Course, 1942, San Antonio, Tex.; Tank Destroyer School, 1942, Camp Hood, Tex.; Amphibious Command and Staff Course, 1943, Camp Bradford, Va.

Holds the following awards and campaign badges: Mexican Border Medal, 1916; Victory Medal (World War I) with Bronze Star, 1918; American Defense Ribbon, 1941; American Theatre Ribbon, 1944; Asiatic Pacific Theatre Ribbon with Bronze Star, 1944; Bronze Service Arrowhead, 1944; Victory Medal (World War II), 1945; Bronze Star Medal, 1944; Distinguished Service Medal, 1945.

To: The Officers and Men of the 31st Infantry Division Artillery:

The greatest honor that has come to me during my lifetime has been the privilege of commanding the Artillery of the 31st Infantry Division. The record of this Artillery Unit during the entire war was the equal of any in the Army of the United States. The high technical ability of its officers and men, together with the splendid morale and esprit, made it possible to perform any task given it from the training camp to the battle field.

The chief objective of every man in the Division Artillery was to be able to deliver effective fire in support of the Infantry units of the Division. To be there with the goods when the going was tough for the Infantry. To make the Infantry know that their artillery was with them and behind them always. To be truly a part of the Infantry Artillery team. This you did!

I am personally proud of the fact that I was a member of the 31st Infantry Division for 25 years, serving with it through two World Wars. I am sure that there was no better Division in any theatre during the war. I am proud of the leadership and performance of its officers and men, from top to bottom.

I wish to extend my best wishes to every man and officer, and I hope as the years go by that I may continue to have your friendship and good will as you shall have mine.

Sumter L Lowry

SUMTER L. LOWRY, JR.
Brigadier General, USA
Former Commanding General
31st Division Artillery

THOMAS F. HICKEY

BRIGADIER GENERAL

Commanding General 31st Infantry Division Artillery from January 13, 1945, to September 25, 1945.

Brigadier General Thomas F. Hickey, who commanded the 31st Division Artillery from January 13, 1945, to September 25, 1945, was born in Massachusetts on April 1, 1898. He enlisted as a private in the Regular Army on July 25, 1916. In November 1917, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Cavalry Reserve Corps and was immediately ordered to France. He served as a platoon commander in the 341st and 7th Machine Gun Battalions while overseas and participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He remained on duty in Germany as a member of the Army of Occupation until February 1922.

General Hickey was commissioned as a second lieutenant of Infantry in the Regular Army on July 1, 1922, and transferred to Field Artillery on June of 1922. He went overseas again in 1944 as Commanding General, X Corps Artillery, and was Chief of Staff, X Corps, during the Leyte campaign, joining the 31st Division Artillery in January 1945.

General Hickey was awarded the French Order of Palms and the Purple Heart in World War I, the Bronze Star while with the X Corps and the Silver Star and Air Medal while with the 31st Division.



To My Comrades of the 31st Division:

Aitape, Moratai, and Mindanao will always be reminders of a job well done; of friends that we have made; of comrades who could not return with us; and, of difficulties and hardships that we surmounted.

As we lay aside our military equipment and return to civilian pursuits, each of us has the responsibility to assure that the objectives we fought for become a reality and that those who follow us will not have to do the job over again.

Thos F Hickey



ALEXANDER G. PAXTON
Colonel

Commanding 114th Field Artillery from May 20, 1933 until reorganization. Assigned as Chief of Staff 31st Infantry Division February 26, 1942. Later promoted to Brigadier General and Commanding General 33rd Infantry Division.



HOMER W. HESTERLY
Colonel

Commanding 116th Field Artillery from October 23, 1934 until reorganization February 26, 1942. Executive Officer 31st Infantry Division Artillery from February 26, 1942 until December 1944.



PERCY S. McCLUNG
Colonel

Commanding 117th Field Artillery from January 17, 1927 until December 31, 1941.

HISTORY OF THE 31ST DIVISION ARTILLERY

Although the history of the 31st Infantry Division Artillery as such, begins with the triangulation of the Division on February 26, 1942 at Camp Bowie Texas, a large and important part of its activities took place as the 56th Field Artillery Brigade from which it was derived.

The Brigade was first established as a unit in September 1917 when the 116th, 117th and 118th Field Artillery regiments were mobilized as part of the 31st (Dixie) Division at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. By the latter part of September 1918 it was in France as a part of the 31st Division, however, since the Division was broken up to be used as replacements soon after its arrival, the brigade did not act as a unit but its personnel was assigned to various organizations of the AEF. Following the Armistice, the brigade was returned to the United States and demobilized. During 1924-25 the 56th Field Artillery Brigade was reorganized as a part of the Federally recognized National Guard, with the 116th Field Artillery Regiment in Florida, and the 117th Field Artillery Regiment in Alabama. The third regiment the 114th Field Artillery was organized in Mississippi as a part of the brigade during 1933.

On November 25, 1940 the component units of the brigade under the command of Brigadier General Sumter L. Lowry Jr. were inducted into Federal Service at their home stations and by December 19, 1940 had arrived at Camp Blanding Florida named in honor of Major General Albert H. Blanding, former commander of the 31st Division for a year of intensive training. On August 21, 1941 the period of Training and Service was extended for eighteen months and with the attack on Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war against Japan December 8, 1941, and against Germany and Italy on December 11, 1941, the period of service was extended for the duration of the war and six months.

Training at Camp Blanding Florida with its many limitations, its Dixon-Mason line, SNAFU, Simulated weapons sibley stoves, three day passes and short leaves notwithstanding proved very beneficial to the Artillery. It was soon welded into an efficient fighting force capable of working with and furnishing support to the infantry of the division.

July through September 1941 found the brigade participating with the division in the Third Army versus Second Army maneuvers in Louisiana. Many valuable lessons were learned and troops became accustomed to living in the field. One interesting phase of these maneuvers was the Artillery's engagement with the Second Army's Armored Division in the "Battle of Good Hope Church." Returning to Camp Blanding in October it left again in November to participate in maneuvers against the First Army in North Carolina and returned to Camp in December.

A rather dramatic sequence took place on December 8, 1941. The 56th Field Artillery Brigade left for Tampa, Florida in accordance with previous plans for a ceremony to dedicate the Tampa armory, which was to be named Fort Homer Hesterly, in honor of Colonel Homer W. Hesterly commander of the 116th Field Artillery Regiment. The Jap attack on Pearl Harbor alerted one and all to the fact that they knew not what the next few days would hold for the division, which was by now a well trained outfit. The Brigade arrived in Tampa in the morning and the scheduled parade was held early in the afternoon. It was quite a sombre crowd that watched the long column wind its way through the Tampa streets, in a misting rain just as the EXTRA papers hit the streets telling of the U. S. Declaration of war on Japan. It is believed that this was the first wartime parade of World War II to be held in the U. S. That night four batteries of 116th Field Artillery Regiment were alerted as parts of Battalion Combat Teams for coastal defense.

In February 1942 the division made its first of many permanent changes of station and the entire brigade again moved overland by truck to Camp Bowie, located near Brownwood, Texas. In 1933, the brigade had changed from horse drawn artillery to truck-drawn artillery. It was one of the first units of the army to make this change and much thought and effort had been devoted by all units to development of the new tactics and technique which evolved from motorization. Many long road marches were performed by all regiments both prior to and after induction and a high state of perfection had been reached in the training of drivers, careful planning of each movement and the continuous supervison of convoys while on the march. During the years 1933-1941 this brigade marched 3,152,130 vehicle miles in convoy without a single serious accident.

Almost immediately upon arrival at Camp Bowie, and pursuant to instructions contained in General Order No. 11, Headquarters VIII Army Corps, dated February 25, 1942, the division was reorganized as a triangular infantry division, with the following changes in the Artillery:

Old Designation	*New Designation*
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 56th F. A. Brig.	Hq. & Hq. Btry. 31st Inf. Div. Arty.
Headquarters 116th F. A.	Disbanded
Headquarters Btry. 116th F. A.	Headquarters & Serv. Co. 175th Engrs.
Band, 116th F. A.	Band, 31st Inf. Div. Arty.
1st Bn. 116th F. A.	116th F. A. Bn. (less AA&AT Plat.)
2nd Bn. 116th F. A.	149th F. A. Bn. (less AA&AT Plat.)
Med. Det. 116th F. A.	Med. Det. 116th F. A. Bn. Disbanded
Headquarters 117th F. A.	Pioneer Co. 631st Tank Dest. Bn.
Headquarters Btry. 117th F. A.	Band, Ft. Bragg N. C. Rec. Center
Band 117th F. A.	117th F. A. Bn. (less AA&AT Plat.)
1st Bn. 117th F. A.	2nd Bn. 137th F. A. (155mm How. Trk.-D)
2nd Bn. 117th F. A.	Med. Det. 117th F. A. Bn.
Med. Det. 117th F. A.	Hq. & Hq. Btry. & Band 137th F. A. (155mm How. Trk.-D)
Hq. & Hq. Btry. & Band 114th F. A.	114th F. A. Bn. (less AA&T Plat.)
1st Bn. 114th F. A.	1st Bn. 137th F. A. (155mm How. Trk-D)
2nd Bn. 114th F. A.	Med. Det. 114th F. A. Bn.
Med. Det. 114th F. A.	

This reorganization reduced the amount of artillery in the Division from three regiments of two battalions each, to four separate battalions. The reduction in artillery was in line with the reduction in the number of infantry regiments but the functions and tactical employment of the Artillery was not appreciably affected. Brigadier General Sumter L. Lowry, Jr., remained in command of the Division Artillery. Officers and enlisted personnel generally were retained in their units, and either remained with the division or were transferred out with the redes-



One of the first pictures of the 116th Field Artillery at Camp Blanding. The effects of a downpour that greeted troops on arrival.

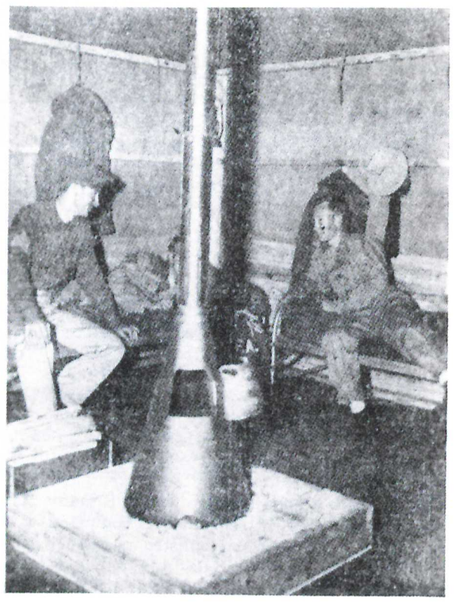
ignated units. This was the first large loss of original members of the old National Guard other than many enlisted men who had qualified for officer candidate school-paratroopers-and training as pilots in the Air Corps. Many fine men and excellent soldiers were lost to the Artillery.

In March 1942 Division Artillery Headquarters and the four artillery battalions were assigned to the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma to act as school troops and prepare for its first Army Ground Force Artillery firing test. This period of training was probably the most beneficial in the matter of putting a technical polish on a basically fine organization in which the artillery ever participated. All of the battalions completed the eight weeks period with an excellent record, prepared for any type of firing which they might be called upon to do. A commendation from division commander to the division artillery commander is quoted in part:

"During the recent AGF tests held at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the 31st Division Artillery received a rating of 85.35%. This percentage is the highest award received by the artillery of any divisions of the VIII Corps."

"I am fully aware of the tremendous amount of work you and your command did to accomplish this record. I am also aware of the difficulties encountered by reason of bad weather, shortage of officers and non-commissioned officers and lack of previous opportunity to fire your weapons. It is apparent that these obstacles were only a challenge to your command and I am all the more proud of your achievement because of them."

Interior of a typical tent housing five men and a tent stove.



The 31st Infantry Division Artillery probably participated in more tests than any similar unit in the United States Army and a complete record of scores obtained is listed here:

Test No.	*114th*	*116th*	*117th*	*149th*	*AV.*	*Location and Year*
I	71.8	81.4	81.1	85.0	79.8	
II	82.3	82.3	82.6	93.8	85.2	Ft. Sill
III	81.4	92.9	96.7	93.3	91.1	April-May
AV.	78.5	85.4	86.8	90.7	85.3	1942
I	87.8	74.1	90.4	77.6	82.5	Camp
II	71.8	81.1	91.6	83.5	82.0	Shelby
III	96.5	92.9	96.3	90.1	93.9	April-May
AV.	83.9	78.1	91.3	80.6	83.5	1943

Test No.	*114th*	*116th*	*117th*	*149th*	*AV.*	*Location and Year*
I	70.1	81.3	60.9	74.8	71.8	Camp
II	68.8	74.8	67.2	84.8	74.0	Butner
III	89.4	95.3	91.1	95.7	92.9	December
AV.	74.6	83.2	70.0	82.5	77.6	1943
I	78.7	79.1	78.7	75.0	77.7	
II	88.8	73.4	75.8	71.7	77.4	Oro Bay
III	92.3	85.2	89.6		89.1	June
AV.	84.6	79.2	80.7	73.9	80.5	1944

Upon completion of the tour of duty at Fort Sill, the Division Artillery returned to Camp Bowie in April 1942 where it learned to sing "Deep in the Heart of Texas," danced to "Put your little Foot," and training continued. Here the Battalions conducted the first artillery firing over the heads of the infantry who began to learn the sound of shells overhead and bursting nearby. The artillerymen also were reassured in their ability to place the rounds where the infantry wanted them.

In July 1942 the Division Artillery again participated in the Louisiana Army Maneuvers. Upon completion of which another large group of the original members of the National Guard were cadred out of the battalions as fillers for units going overseas. The loss of these experienced men together with the continual loss of men qualifying for Officers Candidate school required the starting over again from scratch and the training of practically entirely new organizations throughout the whole of the Division Artillery. Replacements were selectees and volunteers from every part of the United States. A nucleus of the old National Guard members both enlisted man and officers remained, however, and a 13 weeks basic training period was begun in September 1942 after arrival at Camp Shelby located near Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

The benefit of the excellent technical qualifications, many hours of study and the state of training and experience attained by the National Guard is attested by the following compilation:

Selected and trained as National Guard Officers prior to Nov. 25, 1940.

Brought into service 221 officers on November 25, 1940 as follows:	*Rank attained by these same 221 officers June 25, 1945:*
1 Brigadier General	*2 Brigadier Generals*
2 Colonels	*9 Colonels*
9 Lt. Colonels	*43 Lt. Colonels*
14 Majors	*72 Majors*
55 Captains	*93 Captains*
51 First Lieutenants	*First Lieut. (None)*
88 Second Lieutenants	*Second Lieut. (None)*

A record of the number of enlisted men who qualified for and attained commissioned rank through Officers Candidate schools is not available, but the number is large and many of them attained high rank.

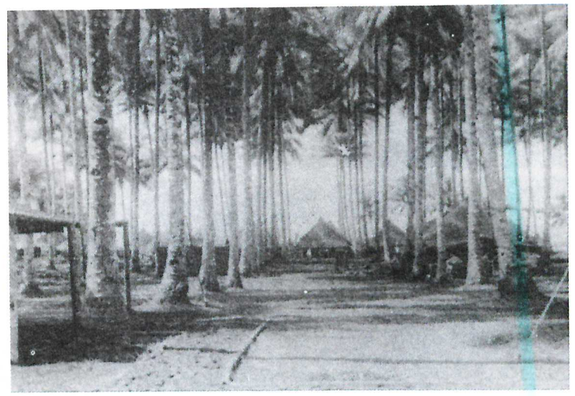
After completion of the Basic Training Program came another period of training for a second AGF Firing Test of the Division Artillery and its Battalions. These tests were again passed with a record equal to any artillery in the army. Combined infantry-artillery firing tests followed; then Division maneuvers in southern Mississippi. July 1943 found the Artillery in Louisiana participating once more in Army maneuvers there. Near the end of these maneuvers it became apparent that the division was "hot" for shipment overseas and after a short period of uncertainty as to which direction it would go it was hurriedly shipped from Cypress, Louisiana, and closed in Camp Picket at Blackstone, Virginia in September 1943.

Now began a period of the most intensive and beneficial training the Artillery had yet encountered—Mountain training near Elkins, West Virginia—Preparattion for a third AGF Artillery Firing Test at Camp A. P. Hill near Bowling Green, Virginia—Completion of the tests at Camp Butner, North Carolina—Amphibious Training at Camp Bradford near Norfolk, Virginia, culminating in actual amphibious landings form Chesapeake Bay in the Solomons Island Area. The artillery of the Division was now ready for any assignment and by the end of February 1944 all elements had staged at Camp Patrick near Norfolk, Virginia, had shipped out of Hampton Roads, and were on their way through the Panama Canal to Oro Bay, New Guinea (Buna-Gona Area) in the Southwest Pacific.

Although the country was strange, the heat was intense in the daytime, malaria and scrub typhus prevalent, and the "fuzzy-wuzzy" natives interesting; the men immediately settled down to the construction and improvement of their camp near DOBODURA. An acclimating training program was instituted and many baseball diamonds were constructed although there was little time available for baseball. It was here the artillery received the tractor equipment and bulldozers which were to prove so valuable and reliable in future operations. More amphibious training was conducted and emphasis was placed on learning how to live and fight in the jungle. Preparations were soon underway for another series of AGF artillery firing tests, which were completed in the same excellent manner as before. Morale was excellent and everyone was anxious to prepare in everyway possible for the combat in which they knew they would soon participate.

On June 28, 1944 the first of the Artillery Battalions left to praticipate in combat, when the 149th Field Artillery Battalion as part of the 124th Regimental Combat Team was ordered to the AITAPE area. The remainder of the artillery began their combat experience when the Division moved to the WAKDE-SARMI area in August. Upon completion of this operation and that at AITAPE, the division consolidated for the MOROTAI, and later the MINDANAO operations. Activities of the Artillery in these operations are best described in the narratives of the several battalions.







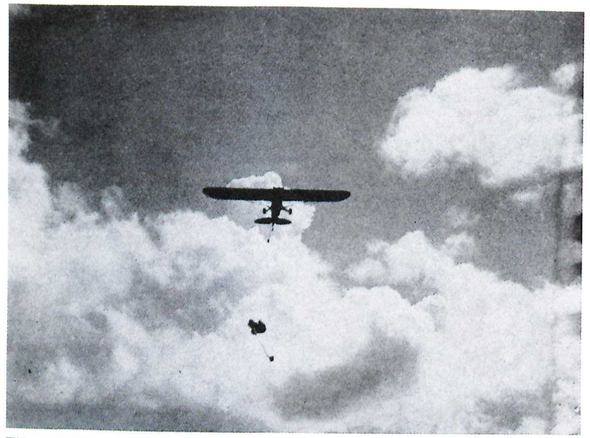


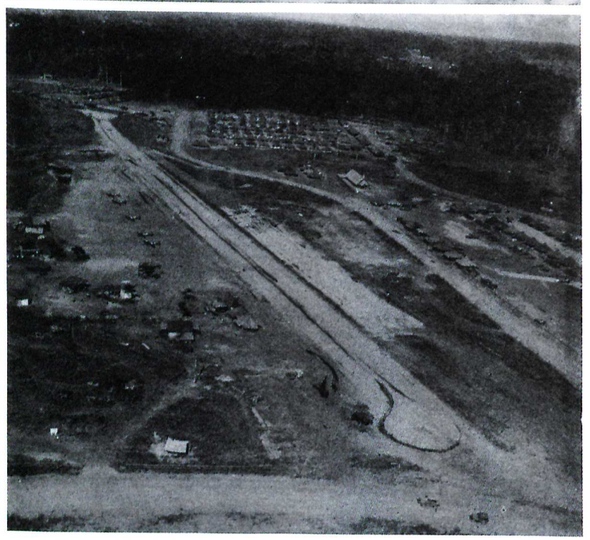
Top: Harbor at Oro Bay

Center: Headquarters area on Morotai.

Above: Natives at ceremonial. Note headdresses, birds of paradise.

Right: Native belles





Top: Artillery liaison plane L-4 dropping supplies to Infantry
Above: Liaison plane air strip, Oro Bay

Left: Artillery liaison planes on landing strip at Oro Bay.
Right: Artillery cub plane hauls casualties to the rear at Kibawe





In January 1945 Brigadier General Sumter L. Lowry, Jr., and Colonel Horner W. Hesterly, Executive Officer, completed a long and meritorious period of service with the artillery and returned to the United States. Brigadier General Thomas F. Hickey joined the division and assumed command of the Division Artillery on January 13, 1945. He directed the operations of the artillery for the remaining period of time on MOROTAI and throughout the MINDANAO campaign. At the completion of hostilities, he was assigned to Washington and returned to the United States on September 25, 1945.

The words of the Division Artillery Air Section in the MINDANAO campaign as in all other campaigns was particularly outstanding. A summary of the operations is set forth:

MINDANAO OPERATION

April 22, 1945 - June 30, 1945

Fire missions	120 Flights	449 missions
Guiding Bomb Strikes	60 Flights	
Supply Drops to Infantry	487 Flights	40 Tris Tons
Patrol and reconnaissance	140 Flights	
Carrier	102 Flights	
Photo	4 Flights	
Evacuating Casualties	73 Flights	73 Casualties.

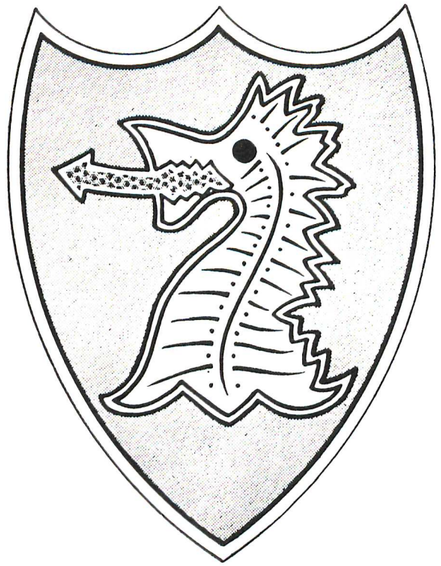
Headquarters and headquarters Battery departed from AGUSAN (Bugo), MINDANAO aboard the transport USS GENERAL OMAR BUNDY on December 2, arrived in San Francisco on December 19, and was inactivated at Camp Stoneman, California on December 21, 1945.

All battalions of the Division Artillery performed their missions in a superior manner both in training the many replacements who passed through their ranks and in actual combat. They were always ready to support the infantry with fire power whenever needed and assisted them in maintaining communications, reinforcing their supply lines both by tractor and air drops from cub planes and in evacuating their wounded. Liaison officers and forward observer parties accompanied the infantry at all times, shared their many hardships and were always on the spot when artillery fire was needed in supporting the infantry advance or breaking up the enemy's attack. When functioning as part of Regimental or Battalion Combat Teams the Artillery was truly a part of the team and no finer compliment can be paid to each battalion than the statement of the respective Infantry Regimental commanders that his supporting artillery battalion was the best in the division; or the division commanders statement that the Division is proud of its artillery.

Historical records concern themselves primarily with the record of the movement and operations of units and their commanders, and little is found concerning the day by day activities of the individual soldier who makes these operations possible. It was he who endured the many hardships of living in the jungle in the heat and in the rain, continually moved day after day, manned the guns day and night, sometimes with enemy shells landing nearby, dug the fox holes, built the pill boxes and chopped down fields of fire for his weapons, drove the tractors over impassable roads hub deep in mud or chocked with dust, kept the equipment in repair, and if the things he needed were not available, improvised somehow and made things go. His unfailing loyalty, courage, ingenuity and aggressiveness were an inspiration to all and to him is due the credit for the fine performance of the Artillery in living up to the motto "It can be done."

114TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION

Coat of Arms



BLAZONRY

SHIELD: Gules, a dragon's head erased or, languet azure.

CREST: That for regiments of the Mississippi National Guard.

WREATH: Or and gules.

MOTTO: Ad Summa Virtue (Courage to the last).

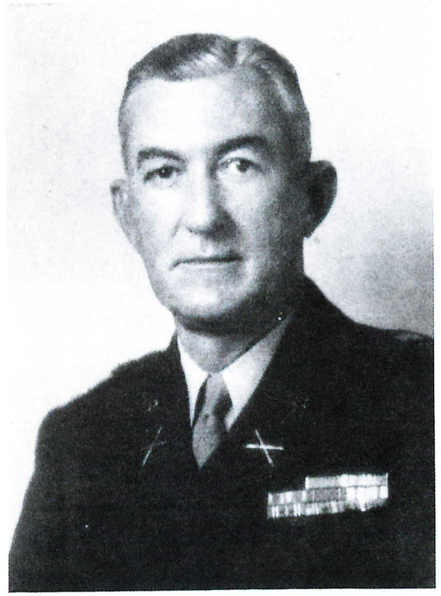
DESCRIPTION

The shield is red for artillery. The Dragon overcame its adversaries by its fiery breath, therefore the firing power of the field artillery is emphasized by the dragon's head.

Distinctive insignia: Approved September 25, 1936.



JAMES A. LAKE
Colonel
Commanding Battalion from February 26, 1942 to November 30, 1944. Executive Officer 31st Division Artillery from December 1, 1944 to December 20, 1945. Promoted to Colonel March 1945.



JOSEPH J. HILL
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanded Battalion from December 21, 1944 to September 25, 1945. Commanded 31st Division Artillery from September 26, 1945 until inactivation on December 21, 1945.

JOHN W. BASKIN
Major
Commanded Battalion from September 1945 until inactivation on December 21, 1945

HISTORY OF 114TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION





TRAINING SCENES AT CAMP BLANDING



The 114th Field Artillery was organized and Federally recognized originally as First Battalion, 178th Field Artillery, May 22, 1926, under command of Major A. G. Paxton. This organization had units at Greenville, Columbus, and Water Valley (later transferred to Grenada) Mississippi.

The organization was redesignated First Battalion 114th Field Artillery November 15, 1932 and expanded to a Regiment, 114th Field Artillery, May 20, 1933. The newly designated organization was assigned as the medium artillery regiment of the 56th Field Artillery, 31st Division.

Pursuant to Presidential order No. 8594 signed November 16, 1940, the regiment was inducted into Federal Service under command of Colonel Alexander G. Paxton November 25, 1940, and remained in training at the following home stations in Mississippi until December 19. Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Greenville; First Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Grenada; Battery A, Greenville; Battery B, Lexington; Second Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Starkville; Battery C, Tupelo; Battery D, Columbus; Third Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Decatur; Battery E, Hattiesburg; Battery F, Biloxi; Medical Detachment, Columbus; Service Battery, Meridian; and Band, Oxford. Upon leaving their respective home stations the regiment moved to Camp Blanding Florida for what was thought at the time would be a year of training.

Upon induction and for a short while after its arrival at Camp Blanding the regiment was composed of three Battalions. These were commanded by the following Officers; First Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel James A. Lake, Greenville; Second Battalion, Major Samuel H. Long, Tupelo; and Third Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Henry N. Eason of Jackson. However, on February 10, 1941 the regiment was reorganized forming two battalions consisting of three batteries each. The old Second Battalion was split up, part of it going to the First Battalion to comprise the new one and the remainder going to the old Third Battalion to form the new Second Battalion.

On February 26, 1942 soon after moving to Camp Bowie, Texas, the 31st Division was reorganized as a triangular infantry division and the Regiment was broken up into two separate battalions. The First Battalion under command of Lieutenant Colonel James A. Lake was redesignated 114th Field Artillery Battalion and remained as an organic part of the 31st Infantry Division Artillery. It inherited the shield, crest, motto and colors of the regiment. The Second Battalion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry N. Eason was redesignated First Battalion 137th FA (155 mm How. Trk-D) Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and Band was redesignated Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and Band 137th FA. Both moved to a new station. Colonel Alexander G. Paxton became Chief of Staff of the 31st Infantry Division, later became Artillery Commander of the 33rd Infantry Division and was promoted to Brigadier General.

Training as covered in the section devoted to the 31st Division Artillery continued throughout 1942 and 1943, embracing all types of maneuvers many different stations and motorized movement over all of the Southern states.

MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS

The following narrative covers the activities of the battalion from the time it left the states until it left New Guinea.

"In the cold and early hours of January 29, 1944, the personnel of the battalion were awakened by the bugle sound at Camp Pickett, Virginia to make horse shoe rolls don gear, and entrain for the port of embarkation. For five months prior to this day we had lived in and out of Camp Pickett with other units of the Division and long hours had been spent in preparing for the overseas movement. On this morning, as we lugged the heavy burden on our backs, and under our arms, each man realized that he had made all preparation as prescribed by the War Department and he was now POM qualified. We were happy in our hearts as we now realized the culmination of three long years of strenuous training and were off to take an active part in the war.

"After an uneventful train ride we arrived at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia in the afternoon. Ten days were spent making final preparations before embarking for parts unknown. On the morning of February 9, 1944, we again boarded a troop train and this time unloaded alongside the pier at Hampton Roads, Virginia, to embark on the SS CAPE HENLOPEN laying at the wharf.

"On the morning of February 10, 1944, the blast of the HENLOPEN'S whistle warned us that we were about to take the last look at the shores of America for very many days. We were moving down the stream.

"The men were anxious to know our destination and were much relieved when issued the pamphlet "Facts of New Guinea." We were going to fight the sons of the Rising Sun, the Japs.

"After seeing the wonders of the Panama Canal and after an uneventful but fairly pleasent voyage, we arrived at Oro Bay, British New Guinea, on March 17, 1944.

"Troops debarked and moved into a training area in the vicinity of DOBODURA. Here we built our camp, underwent jungle and basic training, and a final AGF artillery firing test. It was in this manner we became acclimated to the many ills of the jungle.

"We departed our training area, and Oro Bay, on August 8, 1944, again for an unknown destination, aboard the SS MAUI, a former luxury liner of the Matson Steam Ship lines. On the afternoon of August 15, after an uneventful trip, except for a three day delay at FINSCHAVEN due to engine trouble and a brief stop at HOLLANDIA, we arrived at MAFFIN BAY, DUTCH NEW GUINEA to find ourselves in a combat area. At last we were to get a crack at the "Nips."

"After debarking and occupying a position at the mouth of the WOSKE RIVER, some 10,000 yards east of SARMI, the battalion fired its first rounds against the enemy on the afternoon of August 17, 1944, in general support of the Division in the defense of a perimeter protecting MAFFIN BAY and the friendly air drome on WAKDE ISLAND just off shore. The battalion continued the mission in this area until relieved to stage for the next operation on September 8, 1944. We suffered one man killed and one officer slightly wounded during the operation."

MOROTAI ISLAND

On September 3, 1944 the Battalion began its plans and prepartions for participation in operations against MOROTAI ISLAND in the MOLLUCUS, as part of the "TRADE WIND" Assault Force, which consisted of the 31st Infantry Division, plus attached units. The Tradewind Assault Force being the Assault Echelon of the XI Corps. The mission of the XI Corps as to effect simultaneous landings south of DOROEBA, MOROTAI ISLAND on Red and White Beaches, September 15, 1944, seize and occupy beach heads and rapidly exploit the success of the landings by seizing and occupying a defensive perimeter to permit uninterrupted construction of air, light naval and base facilities therein.

Howitzers, automotive equipment, ammunition and impedimenta were loaded aboard the SS WILLIAM A. COULTER a Liberty Ship on September 7-8, 1944, troops loaded on September 11, and on September 12, the convoy moved out of MAFFIN BAY.

Upon arrival off MOROTAI at 0630, September 16, 1944 the convoy was attacked by two Japanese aircraft, which dropped one 500 pound bomb 200 yards off the port bow of the ship without damage. The planes were driven off by antiaircraft fire from ships of the convoy. One man sustained puncture of both ear drums from blast of antiaircraft guns of the COULTER the following day.

Due to landing difficulties troops remained aboard ship until September 17, when landing craft became available. Debarkation was completed at 1030 hours and personnel of the unit made a foot march across GILA PENINSULAR, and went into bivouac about 200 yards from the beach.

An attack by a lone Japanese aircraft was made at 0630 hours September 18, 1944, without damage. Unloading of Howitzers, motor equipment and impedimenta was completed September 19.

Due to the very feeble resistance met upon landing and the resultant early accomplishment of the mission of the assault forces, the battalion was not employed in delivering fire in support of the operations.

On September 20, the battalion occupied a position, organized a perimeter just east of GOTALALAMO VILLAGE, about 300 yards from the beach, and settled down to construction and continual improvement of its camp. Routine camp activities and training occupied the time until preparations were begun for the next operation. The nights were enlivened by almost continual "Red Alerts" and Japanese bombing attacks until January 1945. There were no casualties among the battalion personnel other than a few injuries sustained in diving into raid shelters. In December 1944 Lieutenant Colonel James A. Lake was assigned as Executive Officer of the 31st Infantry Division

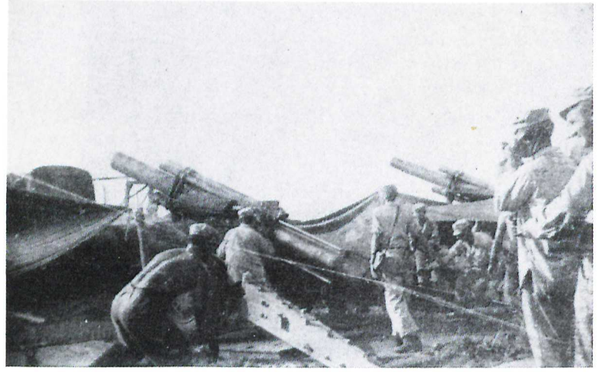
Artillery and Lieutenant Colonel Joseph J. Hill took command of the battalion.

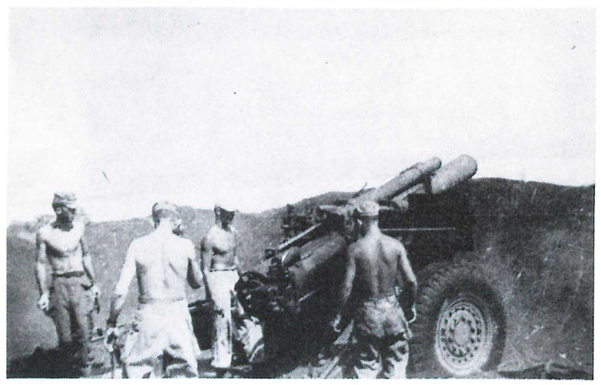
MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES ISLANDS

On March 12, 1945 the battalion was officially notified that it would soon take part in the PHILIPPINES Campaign. Training schedules were immediately stepped up to cover the many phases of the coming operation including conditioning marches, overnight RSOP's, firing test conducted by Division Artillery and schools for officers and non-coms. It was learned that the 31st Infantry Division would move in two echelons under X Corps control to the previously secured PARANG area prepared for offensive operations. The X Corps was assigned the mission of seizing by amphibious assault the MALABANG-PARANG-COTABATO area on MINDANAO, establishing an advance base of operations, and by subsequent overland and shore to shore operations destroying hostile forces on MINDANAO east of the ZAMBOANGA Peninsula. The 114th FA Battalion was ordered to move in two echelons under Division Artillery control. Battalion (Less Two Firing Batteries and Service Battery) in the R & 5 convoy and the remainder in the R & 17 convoy. R day was April 17, 1945.

The Battalion Commander and Staff, Headquarters Battery, C Battery together with all equipment and impedimenta, loaded aboard the Liberty Ship HEBER M. CREEL

Gun crew in action at Maffin Bay





and left MOROTAI in convoy with other ships of the Division on April 19.

Upon arrival in POLLOCK Harbor, at PARANG, MINDANAO on April 22, troops and equipment were debarked soon as practicable and the battalion went into bivouac in the vicinity of PARANG. On April 25 the bivouac was moved to the vicinity of RJ-Highway 1 and 5; on the 28th to vicinity of FT. PIKIT; and on the following day to KABACAN. On April 30 the Battalion moved eleven miles north of KABACAN where it occupied its first firing position. Orders from Division Artillery gave the 114th FA Battalion the mission of reinforcing the fires of the 149th FA Battalion but the infantry was moving ahead so fast that registrations were all that were completed.

On May 2, Battery C, 983rd FA Battalion (155mm, "Long Toms") was attached to the 114th FA Battalion from X Corps. The infantry was well out of range by this time so personnel of the Artillery were kept busy maintaining roads and helping the engineers rebuild bridges and construct by-passes on SAYRE Highway to the North.

By May 3, the 124th Infantry which had been leading the Division in its advance North along the SAYRE Highway from KABACAN, secured the first objective, the junction of the TALOMA trail running southeast to DAVAO and the SAYRE Highway in the vicinity of KIBAWE. At this time the infantry was about forty miles ahead of the Artillery and the remainder of the Division. The rear echelon of the Battalion consisting of A, B and Service Batteries which had left MOROTAI on April 28 aboard two LST's, landed at PARANG on May 3, proceeded overland and closed into the battalion area at KAKAR on May 6.

Work was kept up steadily day and night on bridges and by passes north of KAKAR and on the night of May 11, part of the Division Artillery including the 114th FA Battalion began moving north to join the infantry. The march was long and arduous due to the almost impassable condition of the road. In addition to the work the engineers had accomplished it was still necessary for the Artillery to rebuild roads, by-passes and bridges as they went along. All equipment had to be "winched" through many bad stretches, rivers forded and on May 13 after two days and nights continuously on the road the Battalion occupied firing positions in the vicinity of KITAOTAO.

On May 14-15, in general support reinforing the fires of the 149th FA Battalion, the battalion fired harrassing and interdiction missions along trails to the east of MARAMAG Air Strip No. 1, using V. T. fuzes for the first time. The 155th Regiment now passed through the 124th Infantry and secured MARAMAG RIVER crossing without enemy contact. A Banzai attack by 120 Japs on the 2nd Battalion 124th Infantry perimeter at COLGAN WOODS North of LAKE PINALAY, delayed the forward movement of the battalion on the 15th but by 1700 it had occupied new positions approximately 10,000 yards South of MUSAN Volcano. On May 16 the 155th Infantry advanced rapidly and secured VALENCIA by 1800. Now in general support and reinforcing the fires to the 116th FA Battalion the

114th supported the advance closely, destroying an enemy 77mm gun and neutralizing a 20mm AA emplacement. During the night of May 16-17 the Battalion fired on Jap vehicles escaping by ferry across the PULANGI River east of VALENCIA.

By noon of the 17th new positions were occupied in the vicinity of MUSUAN Volcano. On May 18 the 155th Infantry advanced unopposed to a point 2000 yards North of MAILAG and the Battalion moved to new positions in the vicinity of VALENCIA, where it fired throughout the morning on suspected Jap locations requested by 116th FA Battalion observers.

By May 19 the 155th Infantry, having forded the MANUPALI River, across which the bridge had been destroyed, was rapidly nearing the limit of the supporting artillery range. This wide, swift river with its steep banks and muddy bottom stopped the forward movement of all heavy equipment. On the night of the 18th, orders had been received from the Commanding General 31st Infantry Division Artillery to displace forward early in the morning to positions just south of the MANUPALI River and to make every possible effort to find an up stream crossing and move cross country in order to keep in supporting distance of the rapidly advancing infantry. Aided by one of the Battalion Liaison planes a possible fording site was located several miles upstream on the morning of the 19th, and the battalion moved to positions just south of the river. "C" Battery by very strenuous effort succeeded in getting a tractor, bulldozer and small battalion reconnaissance party across the deep boulder strewn river by 1100 hours. Further reconnaissance in territory not previously covered by the infantry proved that a cross country route to BUGCOAN and thence east on another road back to SAYRE Highway was feasible. "C" Battery was ordered forward, with the remainder of the battalion to follow as soon as possible. After winching itself across the MANUPALI, fording another river and constructing by-passes around several destroyed bridges on the east-west road from BUGCOAN, C Battery got one howitzer into position at the crossroads on SAYRE Highway east of LINABO by 1700 and the remainder of the battery by midnight. The next day's objective for the infantry was now within Artillery range.

During the night of May 19-20 hampered by heavy rains, the remainder of the battalion negotiated this very difficult and almost impassable route and closed into position at 0700 hours of the 20th. Soon thereafter the 155th Infantry began receiving intermittent enemy artillery fire. A battalion air observer spotted two Jap field pieces and adjusted the Battalion on them neutralizing their fire. 53 rounds of VT fuzed ammunition were fired with the air observer reporting excellent height of burst and effect.

At 1500 hours the battalion less C Battery closed station to displace forward to a position near the 116th FA Bat talion which by now had crossed the MANUPALI River and was in position close behind the 155th Infantry. Intense and accurate enemy counter battery fire began falling on the 116th. Adjusted by air observer and in conjunction with the 116th FA Battalion Battery C which had remained in position fired 120 rounds on Jap Artillery pieces near SUMPONG and their fire was neutralized. The forward displacement of the battalion was halted, and it returned to its original positions. At 1945 hours the battalion received 10 rounds of enemy artillery fire from the mountains to the east. The battalion continued neutralization fire on the Jap artillery previously located, but the 155th Infantry continued to receive intermittent enmy fire throughout the night. Particularly during May 19-21 did the battalion Artillery Liaison Plane Pilots render outstanding service adjusting fire on enemy artillery pieces, tanks, vehicles and personnel, retreating into the mountains.



Moving up Sayre highway on Mindanao

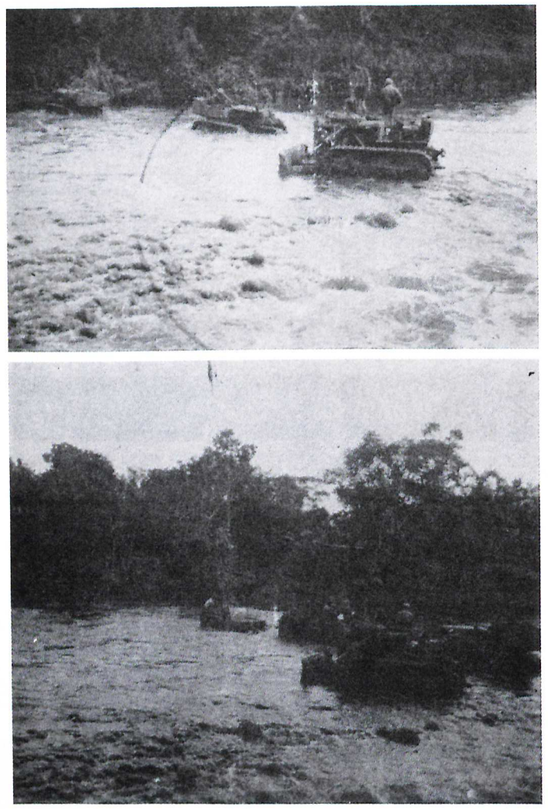


Gun positions near Malaybalay, Mindanao

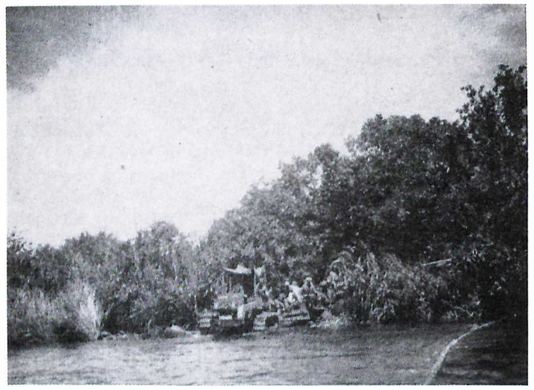
On May 21 the 155th Infantry secured the MALAYBALAY Air Strip and liberated the town of MALAYBALAY, Capitol of BUKIDON Province. On the morning of May 22 the Battalion moved into position on the west end of the Air Strip and from this position could furnish support well beyond IMPALUTO. The bridge across the SWAGA River at MALAYBALAY and all bridges on the Highway to the north had been destroyed. Orders were received to find another cross country route for positions in the vicinity of IMPALUTO. Ground and air reconnaissance showed that a route was practicable and the Battalion was prepared to move forward on the following day. However, on May

23, 1945 the 155th Infantry joined with the 108th Regimental Combat Team of the 40th Infantry Division which had pushed rapidly down the SAYRE Highway from the north. The highway was now cleared from KABACAN to AGUSAN on the North Coast, the enemy had been disbursed into the mountains east of the highway and the first phase of the operation was completed.

On May 24 the battalion began a movement back down the Highway to KIBAWE to assist in the push down the TALOMA trail but was halted at VALENCIA and ordered back to MALAYBALAY. Here positions were occupied in the PLAZA KALAGAN facing the destroyed Capitol Building of BUKIDNON Province, prepared to support the division in operations to the east.



Crossing the Manupali River, Mindanao



On May 26 the 124th Infantry was ordered to continue its advance east from MALAYBALAY and MANAGOK toward SILAE and the 114th FA Battalion was placed in general support reinforcing the fires of the 149th FA Battalion. During May 25-27 the battalion fired on various check points in front of the 3rd Battalion 124th Infantry which was now beginning to develop the enemy situation along the MALAYBALAY-SILAE trail. From May 27 through June 5 this infantry battalion slugged its way through well prepared, fanatically defended Jap positions atop numerous successive mountain ridges commanding the rugged trail. The 114th fired 744 rounds in close support, neutralizing defensive positions, destroying two Jap pieces and firing on targets of opportunity. Here again as in all of the Pacific campaigns the Artillery Liaison Pilot with his L-4 plane proved invaluable to both the Artillery and the Infantry in maintaining radio communication, observing targets, and dropping critically needed supplies to the infantry. On June 5 the 2nd Battalion, 124th Infantry passed through the 3rd Battalion to continue the advance. On June 8 Battery C moved to vicinity of MANAGOK to reinforce the fires of the 116th FA Battalion, which was supporting the 155th Infantry advance east along the PULANGI River toward the NAUMAN (TIGUA) River junction.

By June 10 the 2nd Battalion 124th Infantry had crushed remaining Jap resistance along the SILAE trail and had taken SILAE. The battalion less C Battery then moved to new positions east of LINABO to bring the SILAE-CABANGLASAN-MAGLAMIN trail within range. From then until June 22 desultory firing on small, disorganized Jap resistance along this trail characterized the battalion's operations.

On June 22 the battalion less C Battery moved into bivouac in the vicinity of MALAYBALAY with the rest of the Division Artillery and began the construction of a camp. Battery C joined the battalion here on June 30 and construction and improvement of the camp together with a limited training and organized athletic program was continuing there on V-J Day.

The battalion suffered no casualities during the MINDANAO campaign, 2074 rounds were fired.

On September 25 the battalion joined the remainder of the Division at DELMONTICO Pineapple plantation near BUGO, on the north coast, to await anxiously the return to the United States and home.

Lieutenant Colonel Hill was assigned to Headquarters 31st Inf. Div. Artillery and Major John W. Baskin assumed command of the battalion.

Original announcements stated the Division would return as a unit on October 31 1945 for inactivation, but it was not until December 1 that the long awaited Transport GENERAL OMAR BUNDY arived at AGUSAN (BUGO) and troops were quickly loaded aboard.

Early on the morning of December 2 MINDANAO quickly faded from view and after an uneventful voyage the GENERAL BUNDY sailed under the Golden Gate Bridge on the morning of December 19, a happy sight for all on board. The big rush was on at this time. San Francisco was overflowing with returned veterans and troops remained aboard the BUNDY their "Hotel Ship" until December 22 when they were transferred to Camp Stoneman Calif., to await transportation to separation centers in all parts of the United States. The paper work was performed at Camp Stoneman by an advance detail and the battalion was inactivated there as of midnight December 21, 1945.

116TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION

Coat of Arms

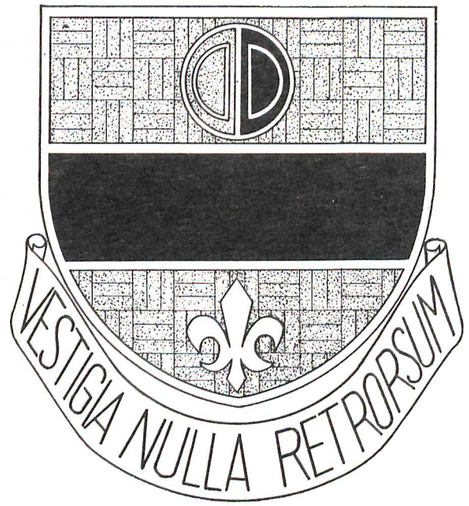
BLAZONRY

COAT OF ARMS: approved April 14, 1925; ammended April 20, 1925.

Shield: Gules, a fess Azure fimbriated Argent in Chief a disc partiper pale of the first (gules) and of the second (azure) fimbriated of the third (argent) and charged with two conventionalized D's back to back of the like (argent) (a simulation of the shoulder sleeve insignia of the 31st Division) and in base a fleur-de-lis also of the last (argent).

Crest: That for regiments of Florida National guard. Wreath: Argent and gules.

Motto: Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum (There is no going back).



DESCRIPTION

The shield is red for artillery, the blue Fess indicate the Federal Service in 1898. The charge in the chief of the shield is a modified form of the shoulder sleeve insignia of the 31st Division, the two-colored parting indicating service in 31st Division on two sides of the world. The fleur-de-lis indicates the service in France. Streamers authorized. World War without inscription.

JOEL C. GARRARD
Major
Commanded Battalion from August 10, 1945 to inactivation December 20, 1945.



GEORGE N. SPAIN
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanded 1st Battalion 116th Field Artillery at Induction.

FRANK C. PAUL
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanded Battalion from February 26, 1942 until August 9, 1945.

HISTORY OF 116TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION

The 116th Field Artillery was originally organized at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, during World War I as part of the 31st Division. It arrived in France in October, 1918, saw no combat service, and was mustered from Federal Service on January 16, 1919.

Florida was granted authority by the War Department to provide a battalion of field artillery as part of the National Guard after World War I and on December 5, 1921 three firing batteries, "A", "B" and "C" formed the basis of the 1st Battalion 116th Field Artillery. Completion of the 1st Battalion was effected with the establishment of Headquarters Battery and Combat Train on February 15, 1922. All of the 1st Battalion was located in Tampa with Major Sumter L. Lowry, Jr., in command.

Expansion to a full regiment was begun by the founding of the Second Battalion. Firing Batteries "D", "E" and "F" were located at Lakeland, Plant City and Arcadia, with Headquarters Battery and Combat Train in Bartow. On August 23, 1923 the 2nd Battalion was Federally recognized as a unit. The regiment received official recognition on January 20, 1924. Service Battery with band section was placed at Winter Haven and later at Arcadia. Battery "F" was transferred to Winter Haven. The Medical Detachment was organized in Tampa October 6, 1922. Regimental Headquarters Battery was placed in Ft. Myers but in 1937 was moved to St. Petersburg. On the date of Federal recognition, Major Lowry was promoted to Colonel and regimental commander.

Effective July 16, 1933 the regiment was converted from horse-drawn artillery to truck-drawn artillery. The horses were disposed of and trucks were issued in their place.

On October 4, 1934 Colonel Sumter L. Lowry, Jr., was promoted to Brigadier General and Commanding General, 56th Field Artillery Brigade, of which the 116th Field Artillery was a part. Lieut. Colonel Homer W. Hesterly was advanced to Colonel in command of the regiment on October 23, 1934.

The year 1937 brought to the regiment superior rating, national recognition ,and the highest efficiency standing of any National Guard Regiment in the United States. During 1938, Major General George Van Horn Moseley, then commander of the Fourth Corps Area, twice publicly stated that the 116th Field Artillery was "the finest regiment in the world."

INDUCTION

On November 25, 1940 the regiment was inducted into Federal Service and remained in training at each unit's home station until the latter part of December 1940. It then moved to Camp Blanding, Florida, to begin intensive training as a part of the Army of the United States. The unit retained its home station at Camp Blanding throughout 1941 and participated as a regiment in the Army maneuvers both in Louisiana and in North Carolina. In February 1942 it moved with the Division to Camp Bowie, near Brownwood, Texas.

With the reorganization of the 31st Division as a triangular division on February 26, 1942 the regiment was broken up into two separate battalions. The 1st Battalion was redesignated as the 116th Field Artillery Battalion under command of Lieutenant Colonel Frank C. Paul and remained as an organic part of the 31st Infantry Division Artillery. Headquarters 116th Field Artillery was disbanded and Colonel Homer W. Hesterly was assigned as Executive Officer of the Division Artillery. Headquarters Battery was redesignated Hq. and Serv. Co., 175th Engineers (Gen Serv) and moved to a new station. The band was redesignated Band, 31st Infantry Division Artillery. The 2nd Battalion was redesignated as the 149th Field Artillery Battalion and remained as an organic part of the division artillery. The 116th Field Artillery Battalion inherited the Shield, Crest, Motto and Colors of the regiment.

Training as covered under the Section devoted to 31st Infantry Division Artillery was continued throughout 1942 and 1943, and February 1944 found the battalion at Camp Pickett, Virginia, fully qualified for overseas movement.

OVERSEAS MOVEMENT

On February 23, the 116th Field Artillery Battalion moved to Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. Staging was completed and on March 1, 1944 the battalion embarked aboard the Army Transport ACONCAGUA from Hampton Roads Port of Embarkation. The ship passed through the Panama Canal on March 8, docked at Balboa for repairs, and departed on March 13. It was necessary to return to Balboa for further repairs and the voyage was resumed March 14. On April 10, 1944 the battalion arrived at ORO BAY, BRITISH NEW GUINEA. Camp was established with the remainder of the division in the vicinity of DOBODURA, where acclimation and jungle training occupied the time until preparations were begun for movement into a combat area.

MAFFIN BAY

The battalion departed from ORO BAY on August 8, 1944 aboard the Transport SS MAUI, and after stopping in FINSCHAFEN several days for repairs, arrived at MAFFIN BAY, DUTCH NEW GUINEA on August 15. Positions were occupied within the Division perimeter established for the protection of MAFFIN BAY and the large Air Force installations on WAKDE ISLAND just off shore.

At 1000 hours on August 17 the battalion fired its first concentration in actual combat. Master Sergeant Bradley T. Shaw, Sergeant Major, gave the command to fire the first round. The first combat mission—direct support of a combat patrol from the 1st Battalion 155th Infantry—was assigned to the battalion on August 22. This patrol was to cross WOSKE River, proceed northwest up the coast of MAFFIN BAY, cross SAWAR Creek and destroy all enemy supplies and installations between SAWAR Creek and METIMEDAN Creek. Liaison Sections 1 and 3 and A and C Battery forward observer parties accompanied the patrol.

On August 28 the same mission was assigned to the 3rd Battalion 155th Infantry. Liaison Section 3, forward observer parties from the three firing batteries and communication sections from Headquarters Battery accompanied the patrol. The enemy, because of the similar nature of the mission and actions, were better prepared. Anti-personnel mines and booby traps were numerous. All open areas on the route, particularly in and around SAWAR Airdrome had machine guns sighted on them. Enemy mortar concentrations fell on the trail and snipers had occupied strategic positions in trees and on the ground. A 20 minute artillery preparation was fired on SAWAR Creek to proceed the attack. After considerable fighting in which many casualties were inflicted on the enemy the patrol returned. Among the many Japs killed two snipers were killed by members of the artillery parties during the return.

On the evening of August 28 one round of enemy artillery fire landed within 75 yards of the CP but no casualties resulted.

On September 1 the artillery of the 33rd Infantry Division took over the fires of the battalion and preparations were started for the next operation.

MOROTAI ISLAND

On September 9 the battalion was loaded on LCM's and taken aboard the Landing Ship Dock—USS CARTER HALL—for the amphibious assault on MOROTAI Island. The first objective of the assault force was to sieze the southwest tip of MOROTAI Island including the PITOE Airdrome (started by Japs but later abandoned) and to establish protection around an area sufficient to build supply and air installations. The 116th Field Artillery Battalion was in direct support of the 155th Infantry for the assault.

The morning of D-Day September 15 found the CARTER HALL in HALAMEHERA SEA standing approximately 10,000 yards off shore while a naval bombardment was delivered on the landing beaches. At H-+ 30 the first wave of the battalion in six LCM's containing Battery A, Communications and Fire Direction Sections of Headquarters Battery, 1st Platoon Company A, 98th Chemical Battalion attached and the Battalion Commander and part of his staff, landed on the south (right) edge of Red Beach. It was only two hours before extreme low tide and the landing beach was found to be obstructed by a coral and mud reef approximately 300 feet wide. Much difficulty was encountered in getting personnel and equipment ashore. Vehicles were soon stalled in the mud. With the assistance of an LVT which had come in with the first waves of the infantry, the four howitzers were extracted, towed to position and were read to fire by 0945. The second wave containing B Battery experienced the same

Trucks passing on Franklin Street leaving on its long anticipated trip to Camp Blanding.



Inside one of the trucks enroute to Blanding



SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1941

A newspaper clipping from a Tampa, Fla., newspaper.

116TH ARTILLERY STOPS TANKS IN LOUISIANA 'WAR'

Holds Highly-Rated Force in Tracks

WITH THE 116TH ON LOUISIANA MANEUVERS, Sept. 20.—(Special.)—The 116th field artillery had a Roman holiday Thursday and Friday when they pinned the highly publicized second army's mechanized division to the ground 40 miles northwest of Alexandria, La., Colonel Homer W. Hesterly, Tampa, commander of the 116th, announced today. .

Early Thursday morning 116th reconnaissance parties discovered that tanks and armored cars had circled the position of friendly infantry and were forming to strike the 116th on its right flank.

They Couldn't Break Through

Immediately, 75-millimeter guns were moved to block the advance of the armored division. The 116th gun emplacements not only surprised the enemy tanks and armored cars, but denied them an opportunity of deploying and maneuvering for a breakthrough. They were compelled to make frontal attacks for which the 116th was already set to meet.

Throughout Thursday and until conclusion of the problem Friday afternoon, the Florida artillerymen had the mechanized enemy covered, and partially immobilized, while friendly infantry prevented the second army infantry from spreading through the forest.

The preliminary score for the 116th is: 55 light tanks "destroyed," 10 armored cars "captured or destroyed," and 31 of the 116th s 75-millimeter guns "destroyed." It will be several weeks before a complete digest of the engagement is available.

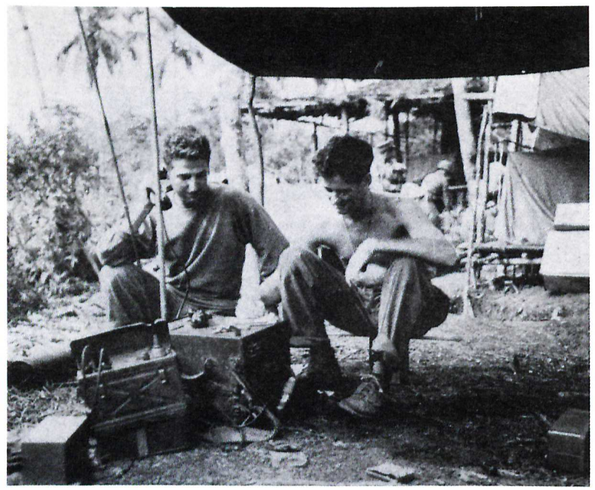
Red Beach, Morotai.











difficulty in landing but by the time the third wave arrived a channel of solid ground had been found and two of the sections came ashore with ease.

No enemy opposition was encountered during the landing. Practically the entire day was spent in extricating the bogged down equipment. By nightfall all equipment except three tractors were ashore; a landing strip for the liaison planes had been constructed and planes had flown from it to fire direct support missions and make long range reconnaissance of areas under enemy control; and the battalion was in position on PITOE Airdrome prepared to accept missions from the infantry and also able to fire seaward in case of counterinvasion.

On D+1, September 16 the first enemy opposition from the air appeared. A single plane dropped one bomb in the bay. These nuisance raids continued daily for some time.

The infantry experienced practically no opposition and rapidly advanced to secure all objectives. On September 18 the battalion moved to new positions in a banana grove several miles inland from the beach where it remained during its entire stay on MOROTAI. On September 29, C Battery moved into advanced position to support the 3rd Battalion of the 155th Infantry in a reconnaissance in force up the PILOWO RIVER to destroy an estimated enemy force of 150 Japs and 150 armed Chinese coolies in their service. The liaison plane assisted greatly in this operation and 830 rounds were expended in supporting the infantry. 2472 rounds were expended by the Battalion up to October 4.

From this time on the infantry continued to man the defensive perimeter which had been established to protect the large air force installations which had been constructed by our forces and the battalion remained in direct support of the perimeter and of patrol actions by the infantry. Forward observer parties and Liaison planes acompanied all patrols and gave artillery support when needed. Jap bombing raids continued to be almost a nightly occurrence up until January 1, 1945 and bombs dropped near the battalion area on several occasions. On the night of November 24 one bomb dropped in C Battery area. Four men were wounded by bomb fragments; one peep was set on fire, other vehicles and trailers were damaged, kitchen units were damaged and six tents were blown down. Although a large fire was started by burning gasoline, it was quickly extinguished with dynamite and bulldozers.

In May 1945 it was learned that the Division would participate in the MINDANAO Campaign and all activities were directed toward preparation for this operation.

MINDANAO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The 31st Infantry Division reinforced was to move in two echelons to the previously secured PARANG area prepared for offensive action. The first echelon to arrive in the objective area on R+5. R-Day was April 17, 1945. The 116th Field Artillery was attached to the 155th Infantry.

Enemy forces were estimated at 35,000-40,000 of which approximately 30,000 had been identified. Of those identified 19,000 were with combat or base defense units and 11,000 with service units. The major combat units identified were the 100th Division and parts of the 30th Division. Existing elements of the 30th Division were believed to be in the KABACAN—OMINAY—DIGOS area.

On April 17, 1945 equipment and vehicles of Headquarters, A, B and Service Batteries were loaded aboard LST 630. Battery C loaded aboard LST 569 with the 1st Battalion 155th Infantry. Personnel was loaded on the 18th and the convoy departed on the 19th.

Left, reading from top to bottom: General MacArthur observes operations of battalion in Morotai landing. T/3 aircraft mechanic and artillery liaison plane. Artillery tractor coming ashore on Red Beach. T/5 John Romano and T/5 John Flannery, signal operators.

The weather was good and the convoy arrived in POLLOCK HARBOR, PARANG, MINDANAO on April 22 without incident. Unloading was completed by 2359 and the battalion occupied an assembly area a short distance from the beach.

The 155th Infantry was assigned the mission of protecting the installations at PARANG and the battalion remained in this area for six days. Leaving this area it moved to KABACAN on April 29 and then to vicinity of KAKAR on May 2. On May 3 it reverted to Division Artillery control.

In the meantime the 155th Infantry had proceeded north up the SAYRE Highway following the 124th Infantry to the vicinity of KIBAWE near the junction of the SAYRE Highway and the TALOMA trail and were prepared to take over the mission of continuing the advance north. The enemy had destroyed all bridges. Two deep gorges and one large river together with innumerable small stream crossings prevented movement of any vehicular traffic and the artillery was forced to remain at KAKAR until the Engineers could bridge the main obstacles and repair the smaller structures.

At 0630 on May 11 the battalion began moving to rejoin the infantry, approximately 40 miles to the north. The road was barely passable and progress was slow. Trucks and trailers continually bogged down in the mud and required pulling or winching. Time after time it became necessary to uncouple the artillery tractors and assist vehicles of other units of the division through the bad stretches. The night of the 11th was spent barely moving by short bounds. The road was continually repaired, vehicles were towed or winched with the tractors and the battalion finally occupied positions in the vicinity of KITAOTAO on April 12. Battery A was attached to the 3rd Battalion 167th Infantry to support its mission of blocking the TALOMA trail and occupied positions near the Infantry CP. The remainder of the battalion took up its mission of reinforcing the fires of the 149th FA Battalion.

On the morning of May 13 the 155th Infantry relieved the 124th Infantry in spearheading the advance north. The battalion less A battery was placed in direct support and moved forward to the vicinity of MARAMAG Airstrip Number 1. While closing into the new position a small group of Jap infantry attacked with rifle fire and hand grenades. The attack was broken up and two of the enemy killed. Battalion casualties were one officer wounded by rifle fire and two enlisted men wounded by grenade fragments.

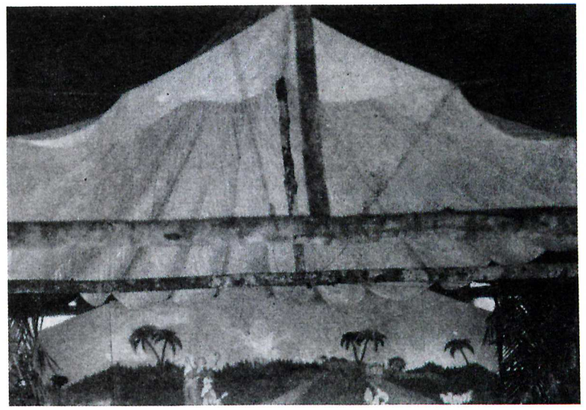
The infantry continued to advance without opposition and the battalion (-) moved to new positions vicinity MARAMAG airstrip Number 2 on the afternoon of May 14 and to the vicinity of PANADTARAN on the 15th. A Battery was relieved of its mission on the TALOMA trail and rejoined the battalion.

All bridges along the route of advance were reported destroyed by air observers. However, on May 17 the road was opened and the battalion displaced to vicinity of VALENCIA. Roads again became impassable due to destroyed bridges and intermittent heavy rains and forward









Right, reading from top to bottom: The landing on Red Beach, Morotai. A stalled "buffalo" on Sabatai River. Artillery "buffalo" carrying supplies on the Sabatai River. 116th chapel on Morotai. The Xmas mural.









movement was prevented until the morning of the 19th. The new area was in the vicinity of MAILAG just south of the MANUPALI River. The bridge across this wide river had been destroyed and forward movement was again interrupted until a bridge was completed on the afternoon of the 15th. The battalion less Battery B moved into positions between MALAYBALAY and LINABO crossroads. At approximately 1510 while the occupation of position was still in progress, heavy enemy artillery fire was received in the area and continued until 1640. During this time and with the aid of air observation, counter battery fire was delivered by A battery with unobserved results. The enemy ceased firing however and alternate positions were occupied. Six casualties and several battle fatigue cases were evacuated to the rear as a result of the enemy fire.

On May 21 the battalion moved across country to positions just south of MALAYBALAY Airstrip. While there the juncture between elements of the 40th Division and the 31st Division was effected.

On May 27 the battalion less C battery moved to MANAGOK to support the 1st Battalion 124th Infantry operating to the east. Battery C oved to MAILAG to support the 155th Infantry operating east of the PULANGI River. On the evening of May 29 the battalion area at Managok received a heavy barrage of enemy artillery and mortar fire from the mountains directly in front to the east. On the evening of June 1 it was repeated. Considerable damage was inflicted during the two shellings. Many had narrow escapes and three officers and 10 men were wounded. Miraculously none were killed.

The following day, June 2, the battalion joined C Battery near MAILAG. Crossing the PULANGI River was accomplished by towing necessary wheeled vehicles across with tractors.

By June 19 all of the battalion had returned to the vicinity of MALAYBALAY and were busily engaged in the construction of a camp. On June 20 Battery A left for BUGO to join the 1st Battalion 155th Infantry on an operation up the AGUSAN RIVER valley. Arriving at BUGO after a very difficult trip over muddy roads it embarked on LCM's on June 24 and arrived at BUTUAN the following morning. On June 26 the LCM's proceeded up the AGUSAN River, spent the night at TALACOGON and unloaded at SAGUNTO on June 28. The battery continued to support the infantry in extensive patrol activities in this area until September and then rejoined the battalion. During the MINDANAO campaign a total of 3521 rounds were expended. Four Officers and 21 enlisted men were wounded.

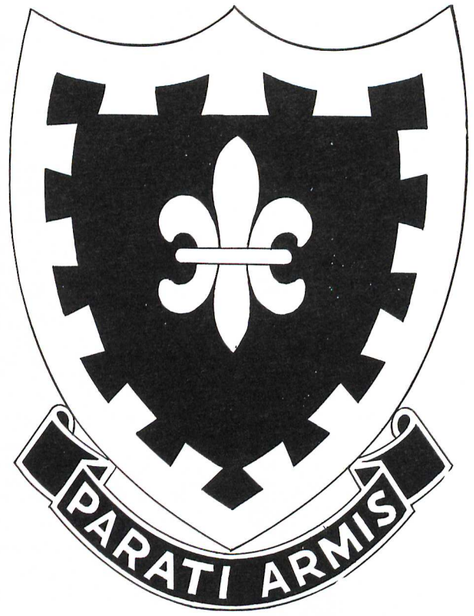
Late in July the battalion moved to the vicinity of DEL MONTE airstrip to act as school troops for "X Corps Combined Arms School" being organized there and remained at this location for the duration of its stay on MINDANAO. Major Joel C. Garrard took command of the battalion on August 11 when Lieutenant Colonel Paul returned to the States on points.

On November 30 the battalion left MINDANAO aboard the transport BARNETT arriving in San Francisco on December 18. Troops remained aboard ship until December 19 when they moved to Camp Stoneman, California to await transportation to their respective separation centers. The Battalion was inactivated as of December 20, 1945.

From top to bottom: 116th Camp area (lower right) at Dobodura. Artillery cat driver at Sagunto. "Howitzer," mascot, served entire period overseas and returned for inactivation with troops in December. PFC Philip L. Silver, Sgt. John D. Rickerson, 2nd Lt. Norwood F. Boop opening 10 in one rations on Sagunto.

117TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Insignia



BLAZONRY

SHIELD: Gules, a diminished border dove-tailed, or, a fleur-de-lis of the last.

CREST: That for the National Guard of Alabama.

MOTTO: "Parati Armis" (All Ready at the Guns).

DESCRIPTION

The shield is red for Artillery with yellow border showing that the regiment was originally Cavalry and was dove-tailed into Artillery. The fleur-de-lis is for service in France.

STREAMERS AUTHORIZED: World War (without inscription).



WILLIAM L. MAGEE, JR.
Major
Commanded Battalion from August 1945 to inactivation on December 8, 1945.

GEORGE N. SAGIN
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanded Battalion from February 26, 1942 until August 1945

HISTORY OF 117TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION

The 117th Field Artillery is an outgrowth of the First Alabama Cavalry which was organized in 1916 at the time the Alabama National Guard was mobilized for duty on the Mexican Border. With the declaration of War in 1917, the Cavalry Regiment was converted into the 117th Field Artillery. It landed in France in November 1918 under the command of Colonel Bibb Graves as a unit of the 31st Division. On its return to the United States the Regiment was mustered out of Federal service in January 1919.

In the reorganization of the National Guard 1921-22 a regiment of Field Artillery less one battalion was allotted to Alabama. The Regiment was designated the 141st Field Artillery with Colonel Allison Owen of Louisiana in command. Headquarters 141st Field Artillery was federally recognized on March 26, 1925. In 1926 another battalion and a squadron of Cavalry were transferred to the Field Artillery completing the regiment.

On January 17, 1927 Headquarters, 141st Field Artillery was redesignated Headquarters, 117th Field Artillery. On Agust 1, 1933 the regiment was converted from horse-drawn artillery to motorized artillery.

On November 25, 1940 the Regiment was inducted into Federal Service under command of Colonel Percy S. McClung at the following home stations in Alabama. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Enterprise; Service Battery, Dothan; Medical Department Detachment, Dothan; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and Combat Train 1st Battalion, Andalusia; Battery A, Greenville; Battery B, Andalusia; Battery C, Evergreen; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and Combat Train Second Battalion, Florala; Battery D, Elba; Battery E, Geneva; Battery F, Troy. Soon thereafter the Regiment joined the Division at Camp Blanding, Florida to begin what was then thought would be a year of intensive training but which was not ended for some until more than 5 years had elapsed.

When the Division was reorganized as a triangular infantry division on February 26, 1942 at Camp Bowie, Texas the Regiment was broken up into two separate battalions. The 1st Battalion was redesignated as the 117th Feld Artillery Battalion and remained as an organic part of the 31st Infantry Division Artillery. It inherited the Shield, Crest Motto and colors of the Regiment. Colonel Percy S. McClung had retired from the Army and Lieutenant Colonel George N. Sagin, former commander of the 2nd Battalion, took command of the newly designated 117th Field Artillery Battalion. The 2nd Battalion was redesignated as the 2nd Battalion 137th FA (155mm How. Trls-D) and moved to a new station. Headquarters Battery 117th FA was consolidated with the then present Pioneer Company of the 631st Tank Destroyer Battalion and remained at Camp Bowie.

Training as mentioned in the section devoted to 31st Infantry Division Artillery continued throughout 1942 and 1943, embracing all types of maneuvers, many different stations and motorized movement over all of the southern states.

Top to bottom: Moving into position on a training problem. 117th message center during maneuvers. Kitchen crew of Headquarters battery. Front row, Pvt. Frederick St. Louis, Pvt. Lee Donnerstag, Pvt. Thomas Rankin and Pfc. Frank D. James. Standing, Pfc. Edward E. Sumner, Cpl. James Ramsey and Cpl. Walter Rhodes.







MOVEMENT OVERSEAS

Just before day light February 23, 1944 the battalion left its barracks at Camp Picket, Va., and boarded the train for Camp Patrick Henry near Newport News, Va., the staging area for the Hampton Roads Port of Embarkation. On February 29 staging was completed and on Wednesday March 1 after a short trip by train and ferry the battalion embarked on the Dutch Motor Shipp "KOTA INTEN" a 10,500 ton ship that had been converted from a freighter to carry 2,500 troops. Her Master was Captain Van Denderen, a typical Dutchman with many years of experience at sea. About dusk the ship pulled into the Roads and anchored. The battalion was now officially "Overseas." On Thursday, March 2 the "KOTA INTEN" sailed in convoy with the CAPE COD and the ACONCAGUA, both carrying other elements of the 31st Infantry Division. On board with the Battalion were Brigadier General Joseph C. Hutchinson and several other members of the 31st Division staff, the 31st Signal Company, Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Company 1st Battalion, Anti-Tank Company and Service Company, 167th Infantry making a total of 117 officers and 2,300 men.

Aside from 36 to 48 hours of moderately rough weather when only about 1,500 landlubbers got seasick, the only incident was an alert due to an unidentified submarine. The escort ships investigated immediately and it proved to be friendly. The route from HAMPTON ROADS was about 250 miles out into the Gulf Stream, then south and east of the BAHAMA ISLANDS to the WINDWARD PASSAGE between CUBA and HAITI and then straight across the CARIBBEAN SEA to the CANAL ZONE. The Harbor at CRISTOBAL was entered late in the morning of March 8 and after anchoring for a few hours awaiting orders, the passage of the Canal was completed late that night and the ship was anchored at BALBOA early the next morning. There was little sleep that night as everyone was interested in seeing the wonders of the Canal, in addition everyone was thrilled with the beauty of the full tropical moon that shone during the passage through the famous CULEBRA CUT. Thirty six hours were spent at BALBOA HARBOR taking on fuel and water and some extra equipment.

On March 10 BALBOA was left behind, sailing south through the GULF OF PANAMA and thence generally west, passing to the north of GALAPAGOS islands. On March 12 the destination was announced as GOODENOUGH ISLAND off the south eastern coast of PAPUA in Australian NEW GUINEA. Pamphlets describing New Guinea were issued and all aboard were at once deep in study of natives, jungles, weather and geography generally. Every where the sounds of "Pidgin English" could be heard. The "Cape Cod" had left Panama a day ahead and the "Aconcagua" remained behind for minor repairs, so the "KOTA INTEN" was alone on the broad Pacific without convoy. Occasionally a friendly plane passed over with everyone thankful for its watchful eye.

At 2335, March 15 the equator was crossed and on the 16th, traditional ceremonies of King Neptune's Court were observed in a riotous and hilarious manner. Lieutenant Colonel Mark W. Lance was Rex and was ably assisted by other members in initiating a green bunch of Pollywogs into the mysteries of the Shellbacks. The course was now south of the MARQUESAS, north of TUTUILA, SAMOA and the FIJIS, then south west around the NEW HEBRIDES, and northwest between it and NEW CALEDONIA and across the CORAL SEA to MILNE BAY, New Guinea, where anchor was dropped early April 5. After lying over 24 hours in MILNE BAY the morning of Good Friday, April 7, 1944 found the ship anchored

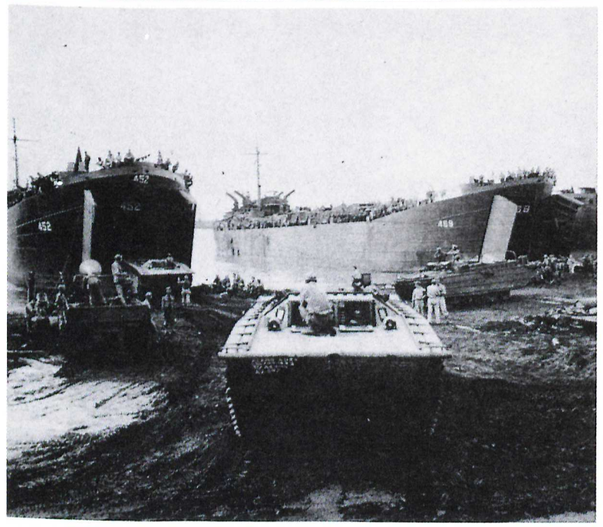


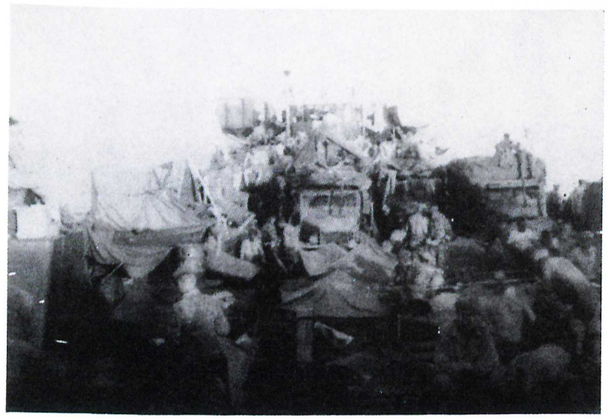




Scenes during maneuvers, top to bottom: 105mm Howitzer in position. Artillery telephone switchboard. Fire direction center.







Top: Battalion area at Dobodura
Center: Artillery LVT's loading on LST's Maffin Bay

Combat load on LST

at its destination in ORO BAY 20 miles south of BUNA, in Australian NEW GUINEA.

Troops were debarked at once in DUKWS and moved inland about 8 miles to the vicinity of DOBODURA where construction of a camp was started immediately. Jungle training with emphasis on Jap tactics, small arms firing, service practice, further amphibious training and another series of AGF Artillery firing tests occupied the time until August 1, 1944 when preparations were begun for movement into the WAKDE-SARMI combat area in Netherlands East Indies NEW GUINEA.

MAFFIN BAY

An advance party of the battalion left ORO BAY aboard the liberty ship SS LYMAN BEECHER and arrived in MAFFIN BAY, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, on Monday August 7, 1944, with the mission of selecting a camp site within the perimeter established by Division forces holding that area, and to make preparations for the arrival of the remainder of the Battalion. Soon after arrival six rounds of Jap mortar shell fell within the camp site and on August 12 one round of Jap 75mm shells landed in the vicinity of Service Battery kitchen. No casualties resulted.

On Monday, August 7, the remainder of the Battalion embarked aboard the Transport SS MAUI, and arrived in MAFFIN BAY at about 1900, August 15. Troops were embarged in DUKWS and bivouaced in the battalion area. The next day orders were received to occupy positions on east bank of the WOSKE RIVER to support an attack on MT. HAKKO. The battalion moved out of bivouac at 1330K, August 16 and by 1260 was in position and had completed registration on 2 Division Artillery check points. These were the first rounds ever fired by this battalion in enemy territory. During this time and from then on until dark, the howitzers were dug in and fox holes and pill boxes were constructed establishing a perimeter around the battalion position area.

The night was uneventful except for the sounds of our infantry and the enemy exchanging small arms fire and the sounds of our mortars firing. Fire discipline in the battalion was excellent, no ammunition was expended.

At H hour, 1000 the next morning the battalion opened fire on 30 concentrations which had been furnished by Division Artillery. A total of 760 rounds were expended. At 1250 the battalion moved back to the bivouac area east of the TOR river, occupied firing positions and registered by an observer on several check points in front of the 3rd Battalion 167th Infantry perimeter, taking over the fires of the 51st Field Artillery Battalion of the 6th Infantry Division on August 17.

During the period 20-30 August two of the batteries remained on the alert at all times, one battery in a forward position to fire on enemy installations during daylight hours, the other in battalion position area in support of the 167th Infantry perimeter. Batteries were rotated and all took part in firing numerous missions. At night, fires were not adjusted but fired with data determined from registration during the afternoon.

On August 25, Charlie Battery occupied a forward position to support a five day patrol action by the 2nd Battalion 167th Infantry, moving in a southerly direction along the east bank of the WOSKE River. Baker Battery Forward Observer party accompanied the patrol and each afternoon the battery was registered by sound on points around the perimeter which the patrol established for the night. High angle fire was used and several concentrations were fired on villages and small Jap patrols. The patrol returned on August 29 full of praise for the artillery.

On September 1, 1944, the 33rd Infantry Division relieved the 31st Division, the 122nd FA took over the fires of the battalion, and plans and preparations were begun for the Amphibious Assault on MOROTAI Island in the MOLLUCAS. Plans called for an advance detachment of 225 to land on D-Day September 15, with the firing echelon arriving on D-plus 4.

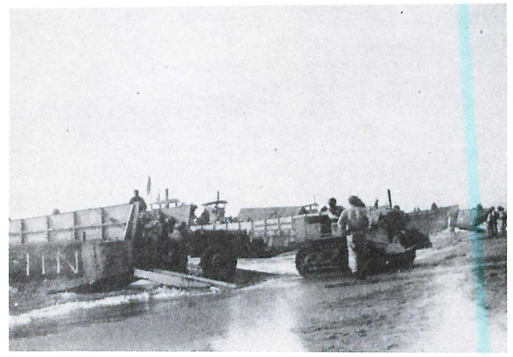
MOROTAI ISLAND

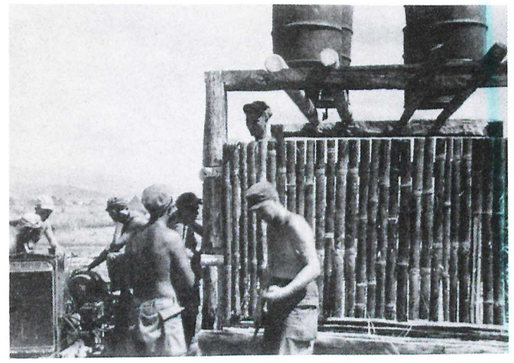
On September 10, 1944, Battalion Headquarters and the advance echelon loaded aboard HMS MANOORA. On the 11th the firing echelon loaded on sixteen LCM's prepared to move to WOENDI Island about 25 miles southeast of BIAK, there to be loaded in LSD3 the USS CARTER HALL. The voyage of both echelons were uneventful.

The assault on MOROTAI September 15, 1944, was unopposed and the advance detachment landed without incident other than some difficulty in getting their motor equipment ashore over the wide coral reef at Red Beach. Many were stalled in deep holes in the reef and covered by the incoming tide. Men and equipment were landed by 1600 and by night fall a bivouac had been prepared and all stalled motor equipment was ashore. The firing echelon made a fairly dry landing from their LCM's on white beach September 19. By dark the battalion had occupied firing positions for its mission of direct support of the 167th Infantry which had its 1st and 3rd Battalions in the perimeter surrounding the Division area where construction of Air Fields was proceeding rapidly.

The estimated 1,000-2,000 Japs on the island went into hiding when our troops arrived and artillery support was not required. However, the battalion registered with 16 concentrations in front of the perimeter in order to furnish defensive fire support if required. Improvement of position and construction of camp occupied most of the time initially and the battalion settled down into usual camp routine which was to continue with few exceptions for the remainder of the long period spent on the island.

On September 30 the 155th Infantry sent a large patrol northeast along the PILOWE River and the 117th FA was ordered to reinforce the fires of the 116th FA. The battalion fired 11 concentrations. On October 1-2 four concentrations were fired on Jap patrols in front of the perimeter of the 3rd Battalion 167th Infantry. The Japs gave no more trouble at that time. On the night of October 2 the wire lines were tapped and someone crawled up to the barbed wire of Battery A perimeter, but small arms fire drove him away. During the night of October 3, a Jap patrol attacked the perimeter of the 3rd Battalion 167th Infantry and two concentrations requested by them were fired. On the afternoon of the 4th, the battalion observer discovered some Jap pillboxes and huts which appeared to be a likely place for organizing night patrols —two concentrations were fired on these positions after dark.







Reading from top to bottom: Loading for practice landing at Oro Bay. Center: 117th construction crews repeating the same old thing. Bottom: 117th supporting action of 167th along Taloma trail.

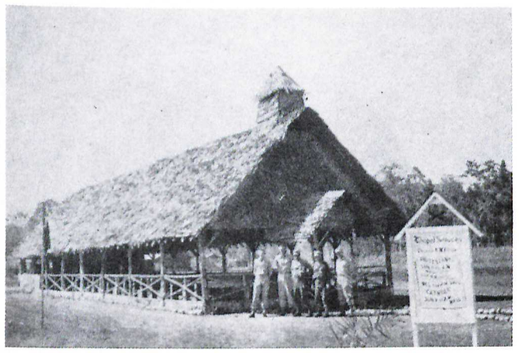
The Japs principal mode of attacking the large installations on MOROTAI was by air raids and from September 15 to October 4 there were 41 Red alerts averaging from one to four each night. Ten actual bombing raids occurred, but with two exceptions, all bombs landed some distance away from the battalion area. On September 16 one bomb dropped about 500 yards away without damage, but on September 25 a Betty bomber dropped a 500# demo-





Easter services at Oro Bay
Command post and fire direction center along Taloma Trail

The chapel at Oro Bay
A Jap Betty has just completed a garbage hole for us, Morotai.





lition bomb squarely in the middle of Battery C area. Fortunately someone saw the bomb falling and gave warning to take cover; although at least 100 men were within 50 yards of the burst, only two men were wounded by falling debris.

Night-bombing raids continued up until the first of the year 1945 with much interruption of sleep but no damage to the battalion. Air force installations were the main target and some damage was inflicted at times, but the anti-aircraft together with night fighter patrols kept, prevented any serious damage. Time hung rather heavily with normal camp activities until March 1945 when preparations were begun for the attack on MINDANAO Philippine Islands.

MINDANAO P. I.

On April 13, 1945 Battery A which had moved to SANSAPOR, Dutch New Guinea in November 1944 as a part of the 1st BCT 167th Infantry boarded LST No. 911 at SANSAPOR. On April 18 forward elements of the Battalion from Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, C Battery and Service Battery, totaling 18 officers and 188 enlisted men boarded LST No. 583. Both elements moved with the Division convoy to POLLOCK HARBOR and landed at PARANG MINDANAO on April 22-23. The 24th Division had secured MALABANG, PARANG, and COTABATO on April 17, 1945 and had proceeded eastward along highway No. 1 encountering only scattered and light resistance. The remainder of the Battalion arrived in POLLOCK HARBOR on May 3 and by 1730 May 4 the battalion was concentrated at KABACAN.

The Division had continued to move northward up the SAYRE HIGHWAY with the 124th Infantry leading. Only scattered resistance was encountered and advance by foot elements was rapid. The poor condition of the road and numerous destroyed bridges restricted movement 15 miles north of KABACAN to foot troops and jeep traffic only.

On May 6 the battalion (less C and Service Battery) moved 12½ miles north on SAYRE Highway to a new bivouac area in the vicinity of the other three Battalions of the Division Artillery. C Battery as part of the 3rd BCT 167th Infantry remained at KABACAN to protect installations there, but rejoined the battalion on May 8.

The 124th Infantry followed by the 155th Infantry continued to advance northward, meeting increased resistance and by May 7 had reached a point 44 miles north of KABACAN and six miles north of KIBAWE. Conditions of the road and destroyed bridges prevented movement of the artillery beyond a point 15 miles north of KABACAN. By May 14 the Engineers had improved the condition of the road and bridges sufficiently to permit the artillery to go forward and the battalion moved north on SAYRE highway 43 miles to the vicinity of DAMULOG.

C Battery as attached to 3rd Battalion 167th Infantry occupied a position 4000 yards southeast of KIBAWE and from May 15 to 18 fired 548 rounds. Targets included enemy mortars and infantry in dug-in positions. Observation was by air and ground observers and excellent results were obtained in assisting the infantry in its mission of securing positions to block the KIBAWE-TALOMA TRAIL on the PULANGI River. This trail ran southeast from KIBAWE on the SAYRE Highway to TALOMA on DAVAO Gulf about 10 miles from the City of DAVAO.

On May 18 C Battery moved forward along the KIBAWE-TALOMA trail to new position approximately 6/10 miles southeast of KIBAWE; the Battalion (-) continued north on the SAYRE highway and occupied positions in the vicinity of MARAMAG Air strip No. 1 to assist the 2nd Battalion 167th Infantry in forming a perim-

eter and protecting the Division supply installations and the Air Strip. Battalion registered on likely avenues of approach, perimeter fires, and delivered fire on enemy bivouac areas. Observation was by air in all cases, except concentrations fired for perimeter defense for nearby units. During the period May 18-22 106 rounds were fired from this position.

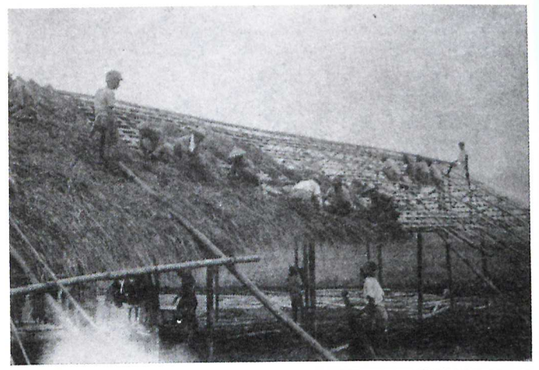
On May 22 Headquarters and B Battery moved to position area occupied by C Battery on the KIBAWE TALOMA TRAIL to assist the 3rd Battalion 167th Infantry as it advanced south along the PULANGI River. Liaison Officer parties and forward observer parties accompanied the infantry at all times and furnished radio contact with the Battalion. Due to the nature of the terrain the enemy was able to establish numerous trail blocks and ambuscades and the infantry were constantly exposed to mortar, machine gun and sniper fire.

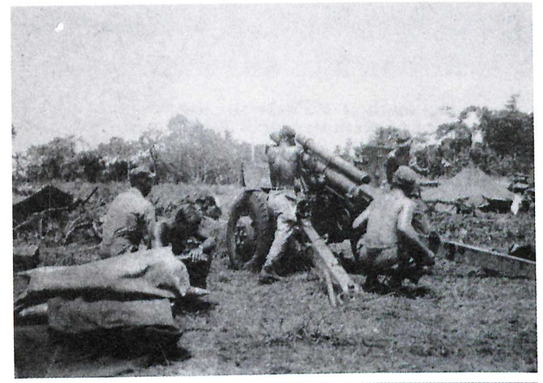
Numerous missions were fired on enemy strong points, mortars and supply installations, but progress was slow as the only route of advance was along the narrow ledge above the river. High hills on either side of the river exposed our troops to enfilade fire. In addition to our own fires, targets were marked by smoke with the liaison planes to enable friendly planes to bomb and strafe enemy installations. On May 24 A Battery moved from MARAMAG Strip No. 1 and closed into the position area with the battalion. On May 25 C Battery 983rd FA (155mm Guns) was attached to the battalion and occupied a position approximately 4000 yards southeast of KIBAWE on the TRAIL. On May 26 Cannon Company 167th Infantry was also attached and moved into position with the battalion.

On the afternoon of May 26, a few Japs were spotted about 400 yards southwest of the battalion position. A patrol from the battalion caught the Japs by surprise near some native huts and one Jap was killed. Five Japs were seen, however the undergrowth was so thick that they were able to escape. The patrol captured two and one half cases of TNT with fuzes, 36 hand grenades, one half case of wood pecker ammunition and it was quite apparent that the enemy was attempting to destroy the howitzers.

The battalion plus attachments continued to fire in support of the slow advance along the trail. A Battery forward observer party furnished communications for I Company which after a five day enveloping movement reached and secured the PULANGI River crossing at SANIPON on May 26. The crossing secured, the 3rd Battalion plus elements of the 1st Battalion renewed the attack down the trail to eliminate the enemy caught between the two forces. On May 27-28 1528 rounds were fired in furthering the advance of both forces. Observation was by combined air-ground methods. Bitter, close fighting ensued, the majority of the enemy prefering to make a stand rather than retreat. On this advance a member of the Liaison party with the 3rd Battalion was wounded by sniper fire, while operating a radio calling for artillery fire. Sniper fire was received from the flanks during the entire advance down the trail. By neutralizing enemy mortars and strong points, the battalion enabled the infantry to advance and the few remaining Japs not liquidated withdrew to the surrounding mountain terrain.

During the period May 29 to June 7 the infantry consolidated their positions on both sides of the crossing, conducted extensive patrolling and mopped up isolated resistance in the area. The battalion fired perimeter fires, harrassing and long range fires on supply installations and bivouacs, the later fires being conducted by liaison planes. The heavy rains coupled with the almost total lack of roads, made supplying of the forward elements extremely difficult. The liaison planes were invaluable in





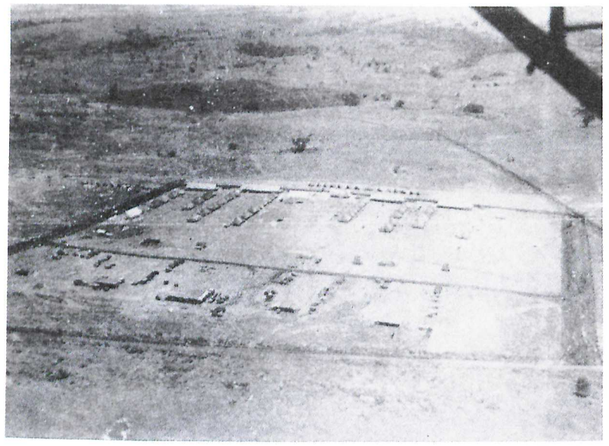


Top: Headquarters battery's messhall on the way up, Sagin. Center: Battery "A" 117th supporting the 167th along Taloma Trail. Bottom: Need we say what this is?

observing fires, maintaining communications, dropping emergency supplies and in guiding the C-47 transports to the area to drop rations and bulk supplies to the infantry.

On June 8, B Battery moved out to occupy a position approximately 500 yards north of the SANIPON crossing and on June 10 closed into the new position having moved six and one half miles in 53 hours.

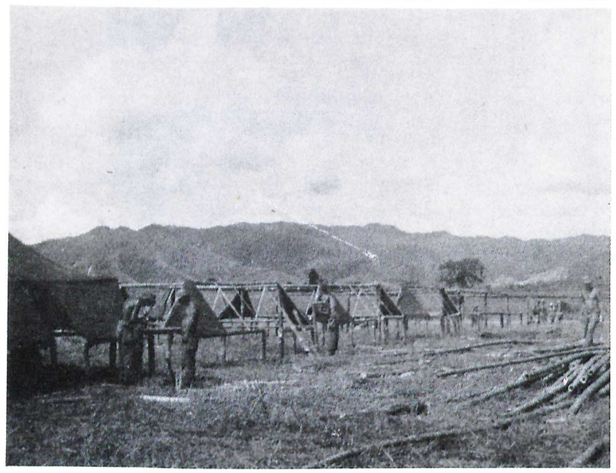
The supported infantry continued its advance eastward along the KIBAWE-TALOMA trail to secure a dropping ground three miles east of the crossing. The surrounding jungle in the vicinity of the drop area made movement very difficult and it was not until the after-



117th area four miles south of Malaybalay. Area nearing completion first week in August 1945.

Below: Firing point near Oro Bay. Officers of the 117th observing. Bottom: Preparing camp in Malaybalay area just in time to move to Davao.





noon of June 13 that the objective was secured. A perimeter was established and extensive patrolling conducted. Artillery fires were delivered on call to repel enemy action, neutralize strong points and harass the enemy. The battery commander of A Battery who had gone forward to relieve his forward observer was wounded during an attack on the drop area on the morning of June 15.

By this time the trail to B Battery position had become impassable to all but foot traffic and all rations and supplies had to be dropped by C-47 plane or carried in by pack.

The RCT continued to push down the trail with the objective of securing the trail junction in the vicinity of PINAMOLA, and the Battalion continued to fire in support of the advance and assisted in marking targets for air strikes. On June 20 the infantry being unable to dislodge the stubborn enemy along the trail, sent I Company on a wide envelopment on the left flank to come in behind the enemy's rear. B Battery forward observer party which accompanied I Company suffered three casualties as a result of a fire fight when they were caught in the cross fire of enemy automatic weapons while putting up their radio to request artillery support.

The capture of a Japanese Officer's diary by the infantry revealed the effectiveness of the artillery fire; that harrassing fires were keeping the enemy from cooking or moving at night; also its demoralizing effect upon them. The diary also revealed that the artillery observation planes restricted all movements of the enemy in rear areas during daylight. On June 25, C Battery forward observer party accompanied Company D 118th Filipino Infantry Regiment which was attached to the RCT, on a wide envelopment to the west and directed artillery fire on PINAMOLA. Company D occupied positions overlooking the trail and cut the southern escape route of the enemy. On June 29 the 2nd Battalion made contact with D Company and numerous enemy casualties as a result of artillery fire were found along the route of advance to PINAMOLA.

After securing PINAMOLA elements of the RCT moved 4000 yards south and secured COGON grass area. B Battery supported the advance while the remainder of the battalion continued to harrass the enemy around PINAMOLA and support all patrol action to the north.

Soon thereafter B Battery as relieved of its mission and was ordered to rejoin the battalion. It took them five days to make the trip, a distance of only seven miles and through the untiring effort of all of its personnel they were able to return with practically all of their equipment.

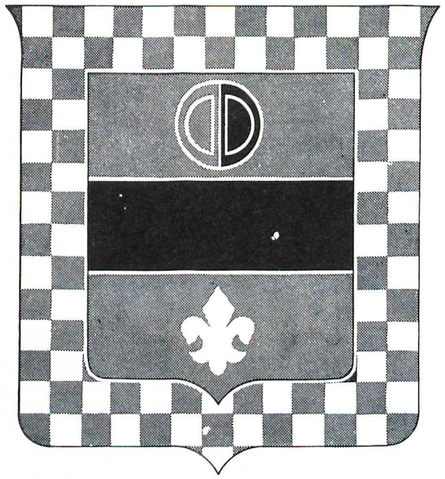
The Japs were now thoroughly scattered in the mountains and no artillery support was required. On July 9 the battalion less Battery A was relieved of its mission and the Battalion (-) began moving to a camp site with the remainder of the Division Artillery in the vicinity of MALAYBALAY. A total of 411 concentrations and 5016 rounds were expended in the campaign.

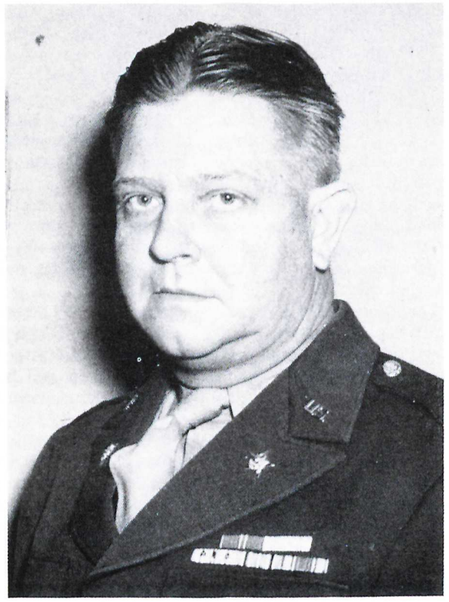
During the latter part of August 1945 the 167th RCT was ordered to DAVAO to relieve the 24th Infantry Division. The battalion moved with it and on V-J Day was busily engaged in receiving and guarding the more than 30,000 Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese civilians who surrendered there.

After many anxious days of waiting the battalion loaded aboard the Transport CHARLES CARROL on November 20 and an uneventful trip across the Pacific brought the battalion to San Francisco on December 7, 1945. Inactivation of the battalion was completed on December 8 at CAMP STONEMAN, CALIFORNIA, and personnel were routed to their respective separation centers throughout the UNITED STATES.

149TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Coat of Arms





W. EUGENE JONES
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanded Battalion from February 26, 1942 to November 30, 1944. S-3, Division Artillery, until February 1945.

GEORGE E. BAYA
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanded 2nd Battalion 116th Field Artillery from induction to February 25, 1942.



MILTON E. HULL
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanded Battalion from December 21, 1944 until inactivation of Battalion December 21, 1945.

JOSEPH J. HILL
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanded Battalion from December 1, 1944 to December 20, 1944.

HISTORY OF 149TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION

The 149th Field Artillery Battalion stems from two sources and has reason to be proud of both. It was organized and Federally recognized originally as the 2nd Battalion of the 116th Field Artillery on August 23, 1923. When inducted into Federal service on November 25, 1940 under command of Lieutenant Colonel George E. Baya it had Batteries at the following home stations in Florida. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Bartow; Battery D, Lakeland; Battery E, Plant City; and Battery F at Winter Haven. Batteries remained in training at their home stations until December 19th when the 31st Division took up its station at Camp Blanding, Florida.

The battalion participated as part of the 116th Field Artillery regiment until the Division was reorganized as a triangular division at Camp Bowie, Texas.

On February 26, 1942 the battalion was honored with the name of the 149th Field Artillery which had served with honor and distinction in France in World War I. Redesignated as the 149th Field Artillery Battalion under command of Lieutenant Colonel W. Eugene Jones it remained as an organic part of the Division.

Training continued as outlined in the section devoted to 31st Infantry Division Artillery throughout 1942 and 1943.

MOVEMENT OVERSEAS

At 0630, January 29, 1944 the battalion departed from Camp Pickett, Virginia and arrived in Camp Patrick Henry in the afternoon. On February 9 after 10 days of final preparation for overseas movement it moved by train to the Hampton Roads Port of Embarkation. On the morning of departure the ground was heavily covered with snow, slush and mud, and a cold rain was falling intermittently. At Norfolk the troops debarked from the train and transferred to the Ferry MOHAWK for the crossing of Norfolk Bay. As each man boarded the S S CAPE HENLOPEN, he removed and turned in his overcoat.

The HENLOPEN sailed on the morning of February 10, 1944 in convoy with other ships of the Division and arrived at CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone February 16. Troops debarked for exercise on the pier. Arrangements were made to have ice cream delivered to the pier, which proved to be the last for many months to come.

The passage through the Canal by daylight on the 17th was thoroughly enjoyed by all aboard. At 1600 on February 18 the Canal was left behind and the long trip across the Pacific was begun. No land was sighted during the entire trip and March 15 the HENLOPEN reached MILNE BAY where she anchored to await orders. Anchor was weighed at 1600 on March 16 and next dropped at ORO BAY, BRITISH, NEW GUINEA at 0740, March 17, 1944.

Unloading of troops and cargo was begun immediately and camp was established in the vicinity of DOBODURA. Acclimation to the tropics was started. Many hours of instruction in living in the jungle, malaria control, jungle diseases and relations with the natives were given. Trips were made to the Battlefield and Cemetery at BUNA and at GONA, and construction and improvement of the camp was continued.

AITAPE

On June 23, 1945 the battalion was alerted for movement to a combat area as a part of the 124th Regimental Combat Team. About half of the battalion with all of the equipment loaded aboard the Liberty Ships S S GOODHUE and S S BARNES on June 29. The ships were greatly overcrowded carrying approximately 1200 troops in addition to deck loaded vehicles. Sleeping, feeding and sanitary facilities were quite a problem, but the men endured the hardships cheerfully and the ships dropped anchor at AITAPE, DUTCH NEW GUINEA on the night of July 4, 1945. The remainder of the Battalion loaded on LCI's at CAPE SUDEST, ORO BAY on July 3 and arrived at AITAPE on July 6.

Elements of the Japanese 18th Army composed of the 20th, 41st and 51st Divisions had been threatening the AITAPE area for some time. The bulk of the US 32nd Infantry Division reinforced by the 112 Cavalry were holding at the DRINIUMOR RIVER about 12 miles east of the main installations, while service troops were maning the inner perimeter. From captured documents and statements of prisoners it was anticipated the Japs would attack with a large force between July 1-10, but at the time of arrival of the combat team this attack had not developed.

Originally it was planned the 124th Infantry with the 149th FA attached would make an amphibious landing using LCT's and LCM's for transport, at NYAPARAKE on the coast to seize and expand a beachhead east of the DRINIUMOR RIVER and make contact with a force from the 32nd Division which was to push across the river to the east. This landing was to take place on July 13 and was to be supported with naval and air forces. However on the night of July 10 the Japs attacked with considerable force at the DRINIUMOR RIVER and succeeded in penetrating the center of the line. This break through caused a complete change of plans. On the morning of the 12th the 124th Infantry was ordered to forward assembly area just short of ANAMO to attack on the 13th and restore the river line.

The 149th FA attached to the 32nd Infantry Division Artillery and in direct support of the 124th Infantry began its movement at noon of the 12th and by 1600 all except A Battery had arrived in position on a narrow sand split about 100 yards wide just west of the mouth of AKANAI CREEK. Light vehicles were able to cross the bridge over the NIGIA river and proceed east on the beach to the position area but the howitzers and tractors had to be ferried by LCT.

Large bodies of Japs were known to be just south of the position area with no infantry in between. With only three hours of daylight remaining, feverish haste was made in digging in the howitzers, constructing pill boxes and fox holes and preparing the battalion's first perimeter in contact with the enemy.

The first round of artillery fired in actual combat by the battalion and also by any artillery unit of the 31st Division was fired at 0752 on July 13, 1944, by the Second Section of B Battery. The lanyard was pulled by Sergeant David Ballard, the oldest enlisted man, from point of service in B Battery.

Prior to the jump-off of the 124th Infantry the battalion fired a 20 minute preparation of approximately 500 rounds. Approximately 1300 rounds were expended during the day. Continuous support in front of the infantry was highly instrumental in their rapid advance and the DRINIUMOR RIVER line was restored late in the afternoon of the 13th. Forward observer parties and Liaison officer parties accompanied the infantry at all time and adjusted fire in conjunction with air observers. In the afternoon of the 13th a battalion wire laying party was fired on by enemy mortars between the infantry lines and the battalion position. One wireman was wounded by shrapnel. Protective barrages were fired, close to the infantry, for their protection in case of night attack and this became standard procedure for the next four weeks.

On Friday, July 14 the battalion received a citation for the Operation of July 13, 1944. It was from the Commanding General of the PERSECUTION COVERING FORCE and is quoted here:

"Congratulate your entire force upon their success of July 13. The enemy still requires complete liquidation. Your demonstrated resolute spirit and determination give me greatest confidence in your ability." The Commanding General of the Force Artillery also added the following:

"By your accuracy, skill and courage you have proved your mettle, and I am proud to have the privilege of conveying to your officers and men the Force Commander's message".

For the next period extending from July 15-30, days and nights were very similar. The infantry continued to improve their lines along the DRINIUMOR until large bunkers were finally constructed. The 149th displaced about 500 yards west along the beach when high tides threatened to wash away the sand spit and the position area and perimeter was continually improved. The threat of Jap infiltration into the artillery position was always present and infiltration into the infantry positions was the rule rather than the exception. The period was characterized by continuous and aggressive patrolling by all elements. Frequent calls came in for artillery support both day and night. On one occasion the Japs attacked the river line in a column of fours, but were halted with considerable loss by timely artillery fire. Many remunerative targets were fired by all forward observers and Liaison Officers. C Battery Forward Observer, on one occasion located a group of Japs dug-in to the rear of his infantry and adjusted and fired a heavy concentration on them, which resulted in the neutralization and subsequent capture of a Jap 70mm gun. Artillery observers of the battalion were particularly active in patrolling with the infantry.

Captured documents indicated that elements of the Japanese 237th and 239th Infantry Regiments were in the area east of the DRINIUMOR RIVER in the vicinity of NIUMEN CREEK. On July 31 the 124th Infantry reinforced with the 2nd Battalion 169th Infantry and with the 149th FA in direct support began an operation which upon completion was described by General McArthur as "a feat unparalleled in the history of jungle warfare." The route of advance was east to NIUMEN CREEK, south along the creek to its headwaters and thence southwest and west back to the DRINIUMOR in the vicinity of AFUA: mission to envelop the enemy, cut off his supply lines and close him in a pincer between this force and those holding at the river. Forward observer and liaison officer parties from the battalion were attached to all infantry battalions. Such a movement meant being cut off from all supplies other than by air drop, no communication other than relay through artillery nets, no evacuation for days, plus the usual hardships of sleepless nights, cold wet clothing and the ceaseless resistance of the jungle; all of this not to mention the constant resistance of the Jap, who apparently was in his natural habitat in the jungle.

On August 1 the 149th moved to new positions on the 100 yard wide beach in the vicinity of CHAKILA about 1000 yards west of the mouth of the DRINIUMOR. Every available man was required in clearing away the thick jungle on the south for fields of fire for machine guns and small arms and to lower the mask for firing to the south.

Very little artillery support was required for the infantry's advance to NIUMEN Creek, but on August 2 the battalion fired heavy concentrations on enemy positions as a "softening-up" for the attack south the next day.





Gun crew in action at Aitape

The night of August 2-3 proved to be the most eventful in the history of the battalion's mission at AITAPE. Just after midnight a small force of Japs infiltrated into the battalion position area from the jungle on the south under cover of intermittent rain and the noise of firing by the battalion. They divided into about four groups of two or three each and headed for each of the batteries. One group managed to crawl into A Battery area and set off two demolition charges in the battery ammunition dump. A number of men were sleeping in the vicinity, two enlisted men were killed instantly and several others wounded. One officer was wounded when they tossed a hand grenade on their way out of the area. Very fortunately the demolitions did not detonate the ammunition although some of it was blown many yards. At about 0300 another attempt was made to enter the area and one Jap was killed within a few yards of a B Battery howitzer which he was endeavoring to reach to set off another demolition charge. Another Jap was thought to be wounded as blood and several demolition charges were found nearby the next morning. At 0500 another Jap was seen escaping from the area. A small patrol was sent out south the next morning. This patrol saw two Japs, killed one of them and the other escaped. Two packs were found which contained rice, personal equipment and demolition charges. In the afternoon an infantry patrol killed another Jap and located other equipment.

The infantry continued to push south against stiff and fanatical resistance at times, while the battalion furnished accurate and effective artillery support whenever needed. Defensive fires and harrassing missions were fired during the night. The battalion's two "Cub" observation

planes flew daily from dawn to after dusk; conducting fire missions; locating and guiding the infantry; dropping urgently needed blood plasma, radio batteries, shoes and other small supplies; maintaining radio contact; and guiding C-47 cargo planes to dropping grounds with rations and other critically needed supplies. By August 8 all of the infantry battalions were moving west toward AFUA to complete the closure and a heavy toll had been taken of the Japs as they were pinched between the two forces. Many Jap prisoners expressed awe at the amount and accuracy of the artillery fire they constantly received, and one Jap officer was said to have asked to see the automatic artillery.

On August 10 all of the 124th Infantry had returned to the west side of the DRINIUMOR and artillery tractors were sent to AFUA to bring out their heavy equipment. The 152nd FA of the 43rd Infantry Division relieved the 149th and the battalion moved to a bivouac at TADJI PLANTATION for rest and preparation for the next operation.

Casualties of the battalion for the AITAPE campaign were two enlisted men killed in action and 12 enlisted men and three officers wounded. Three of the enlisted men died of their wounds. Close to 10,000 rounds of artillery were fired during the campaign. Many commendations were received but the highest praise and the one the battalion appreciated most, were statements of the doughboys who said "the artillery had given them every possible measure of support and as far as they were concerned the 149th FA was the finest artillery in the U. S. Army."

Below: Native women and children, Morotai
Bottom: The 149th camp area, Morotai





MOROTAI ISLAND

On September 3, 1944, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and B Battery, loaded on LST No. 470; A Battery on LST No. 459; C Battery on LST No. 474 for a dry run of the coming assault on MOROTAI ISLAND. The trial landing was held next day and troops returned to bivouac. On September 9 troops reloaded and the convoy sailed for MOROTAI.

On D-Day, September 15, the battalion landed on White Beach in direct support of the 124th Infantry, whose mission was to seize initial beach head and then advance to seize D-Day objectives. At 1045 the Battalion Commander with the battalion reconnaissance party debarked from LST No. 470 in an L.V.T. The landing of the remainder of the battalion was delayed when it was found due to coral reefs at the selected point LST's could not get close enough to shore. A second attempt further south on the peninsular was successful and the battalion started debarking at 1130. By 1500 the Battalion was in position on the west side of the peninsular and a defensive perimeter was under construction. Opposition was negligible and the infantry reached its objective at 1500. A protective barrage was fired in front of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions as soon as they began digging in for the night.

No artillery support was required by the infantry and after one intervening change of position the battalion occupied its final position September 19 in a cocoanut grove on the beach in the vicinity of GOTALALAMO VILLAGE. On September 30 the remainder of Service Battery which had been the rear echelon at AITAPE, rejoined the battalion.

Construction and improvement of the camp, maintenance of equipment, furnishing labor details for the operation of the base and fatigue duties, occupied most of the long stay on the Island. The infantry occupied a defensive perimeter protecting the large air force installations and the battalion remained in direct support of the 124th Infantry. Some protective barrages were fired but no supporting fires were required.

MAPIA ISLANDS OPERATION

On November 10, 1944 the 149th FA furnished one firing Battery with attached elements to form the artillery portion of the 2nd Battalion 167th Infantry Combat Team. The mission of the Combat Team was to capture or destroy all enemy forces occupying the MAPI ISLAND GROUP, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, lying half way between BIAK and MORATAI. D-Day was November 15, 1944.

Battery A, together with Liaison Party No. 1 from Headquarters Battery and an ammunition Section from Service Battery received the assignment. The major portion of the personnel and equipment was loaded aboard LSM 148 and LSM 158 on November 12. Each howitzer and all gun section equipment was loaded on a DUKW and these in turn were loaded on the LSM's.

The convoy sailed from MOROTAI on November 13 and arrived without incident off PEGUN ISLAND before dawn on the 15th. H-hour was set at 0630. Following naval gunfire by Destroyers and a rocket barrage by LCI Gunboats, the Combat Team landed without opposition at PEGUN Village near the southern tip of the island. The artillery howitzers were brought ashore on the DUKWS, unloaded and placed in position near the village by 0820.

As the infantry met no resistance on PEGUN ISLAND (the 13 Japs found there had committed suicide prior to contact) the Battery displaced the DUKW to its extreme northern tip. Concentrations were fired on the nearby BRAS Island during the night and infantry elements landed on the southern tip of the island on the morning of the 16th following an artillery preparation from 0745 to 0835. Only slight resistance was encountered.

On the morning of the 17th, a series of concentrations were fired in front of the infantry advancing by bounds up the east side of BRAS Island, and the forward observer later called for fire on the northern tip of the island prior to the final assault there. Intermittent fires were also placed on FANILDO Island throughout the day. Approximately 2400 rounds had been fired up to this point.

At 0645, November 18, fire was requested on approximately 100 Japs dug in on the west coast of BRAS Island. The battery fired on this target until 0740. Fire was lifted and the infantry took this last enemy position without further resistance; all of the Japs were killed or committed suicide.

At 1245 on the 18th a preparation was delivered on FANILDO Island prior to landing of infantry elements. The small island was searched but no enemy was found. As this was the last remaining island of the MAPIA GROUP the battery loaded on LSM 148 and LSM 314 on the 20th and arrived again at MOROTAI on November 22, 1944. There were no serious casualties among the artillery personnel. 2985 rounds were fired by the Battery in the operation.

On November 30 Lieutenant Colonel W. Eugene Jones was assigned S-3 of the Division Artillery Staff and Major Joseph J. Hill took command of the battalion. On December 20 Major Hill was transferred to the 114th FA and Major Milton E. Hull took command. He was later promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and remained in command until inactivation of the Battalion.

Late in February 1945 an extended period of refresher training was undertaken with special emphasis on physical conditioning and a review of open warfare methods in preparation for operations in the Philippines.

MINDANAO

The Division Field Order for the MINDANAO (V-5) Operation attached the 149th FA to the 124th Regimental Combat Team. Loading of equipment and vehicles began April 17-18 1945; Battery B and Liaison Section No. 2 on LST 649; and the remainder of the battalion on LST 589.

The convoy left MOROTAI ISLAND on April 19. After an uneventful trip the battalion unloaded and closed in to an assembly area near the beach at PARANG, MINDANAO, on April 22. The following day it moved to the north bank of the MINDANAO RIVER, vicinity of COTABATO.

The 24th Infantry Division had previously secured the PARANG-COTABATO area and was now proceeding east on Highway 1 toward KABACAN and DAVAO. The 124th Regimental Combat Team was ordered to proceed by road and river to KABACAN and thence north on the SAYRE Highway (No. 3) to KIBAWE.

The battalion's wheeled vehicles moved by road (Highways 5 and 1), while the tractors and howitzers moved up the MINDANAO and PULANGI Rivers aboard LCM's. Leading elements reached the ferry crossing on the PULANGI north of KABACAN on April 27.

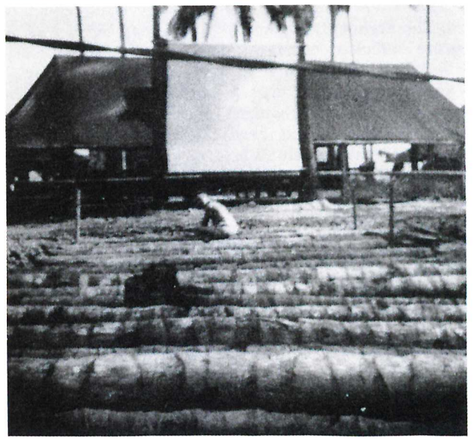
The 2nd Battalion 124th Infantry followed by B Battery 149th began a night march up the highway to secure two large bridges spanning deep ravines about 25,000 yards to the north. At approximately 0200 on the 28th small arms tracer fire was observed several thousand yards to the north and the Battery occupied firing positions. The infantry had encountered an estimated battalion of Japs dug in astride the highway and needed artillery support. Radio contact was established with the Artillery Liaison Officer accompanying the infantry and protective concentrations were adjusted in the dark by sound in front and on both sides of the force. Several enemy attacks were launched but all were stopped by artillery and infantry fire. The Japs withdrew just before dawn. After an artillery preparation at day break the infantry passed through the enemy position without further resistance.

The 3rd Battalion 124th Infantry passed through the 2nd Battalion on the 28th and B Battery later joined by C Battery fired intermittently during the day supporting its advance. Although the infantry advanced rapidly they were unable to secure the two bridges before they were destroyed. On April 29 the battalion moved forward to positions approximately 12 miles north of KABACAN and continued support of the 3rd Battalion through the 30th. Principal targets, observed and adjusted by Liaison plane pilot observers were Jap emplacements and small groups in the vicinity of the many small bridges along the highway.

Forward elements of the infantry were now out of artillery range and crossing the gorge previously spanned by one of the destroyed bridges required a major engineering operation. Forward displacement was impossible. Company A, 106th Engineers had succeeded in constructing a cable

Below: Overlooking the camp area, Morotai
Bottom: The 149th picture show







Camp area on Morotai

crossing over the chasm but it would handle only ¼-ton vehicles and was used to cross light infantry vehicles. Liaison and forward observer party vehicles were put across with infantry vehicles.

On May 1 the 149th FA battalion succeeded in constructing a cable crossing capable of handling 105mm Howitzers and ¾-ton vehicles, and by 1800 had put four Howitzers, one ¾-ton truck, 11 ¼-ton trucks and nine ¼-ton trailers across. During the night the 4.2 Chemical Mortar Company was put across. At 0600 in the morning the cable broke, dropping one ¾-ton truck into the gorge. It was soon reconstructed and until May 3 was the only means of getting many critically needed supplies and vehicles forward to the rapidly advancing infantry, in addition to evacuating casualties to the rear. A total of 172 vehicles were put across by the battalion.

Other destroyed bridges including a large one across the MULITA River prevented the artillery from going forward. The Engineers worked night and day but it was May 9 before sufficient construction had been completed and the battalion was allowed to move. Despite the efforts of the engineers the road was in terrible condition. The battalion's heavy loads required almost continuous use of winches. By-passes had been cleared around the many burned and blown up small bridges but additional pioneering had to be done practically all the way. Finally at midnight May 11 the Battalion occupied positions in the vicinity of KITAOTAO.

At 0730, May 12 (the 8th day of the battle of COLGAN WOODS) the battalion resumed direct support of the 124th Infantry. A total of 721 rounds were placed on Jap positions in the woods, dive bombers dropped an additional 50 tons of bombs and the infantry launched a final attack, taking the woods without further opposition.

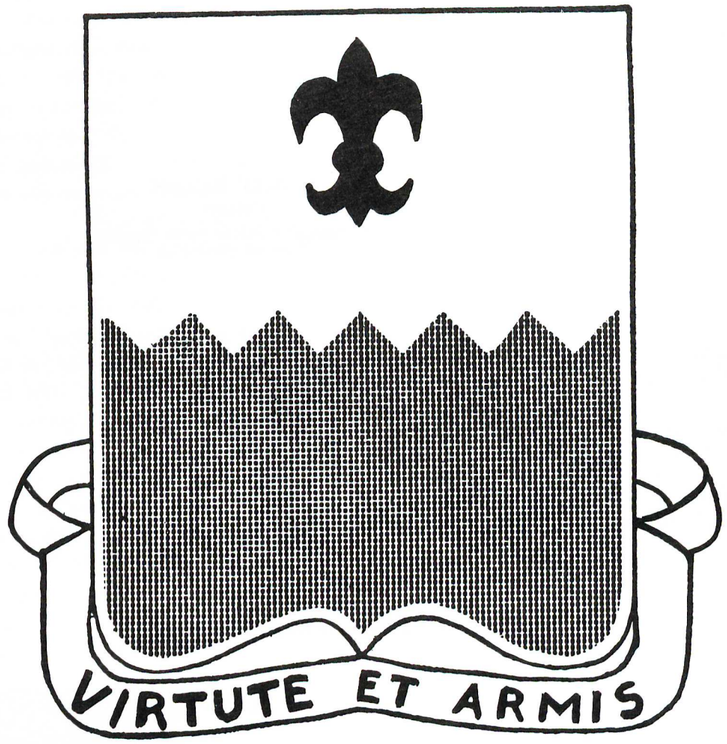
The 155th Infantry now passed through the 124th to continue the advance north and the 149th FA went into general support. Only light and scattered resistance was encountered. By May 22 MALAYBALAY had been secured and the battalion, less Battery A, occupied positions near the town. Battery A was in position at the LINABO crossroads supporting the 1st Battalion 124th Infantry in its advance on the town of MAGLAMIN, and later moved to MANIGOK.

On May 23 the battalion was placed in direct support of the 3rd Battalion 124th Infantry for its advance east from MALAYBALAY to SILAE. May 27 displacement to the east was necessary in order to bring SILAE within artillery range. A trail skirted the foothills of the mountains and lead through a pass into SILAE valley but even tractors had great difficulty in traversing the route. Heavy rains hampered the advance but after several days of almost superhuman effort the howitzers of B Battery were advanced far enough to keep within supporting range of the infantry. Ammunition had to be carried by hand and food was dropped by planes. By utilizing the bed of a mountain stream which traversed the valley B Battery was advanced far enough forward on June 1 to bring SILAE within range. The battery continued to fire in support of the infantry until it reached SILAE and was withdrawn on June 21. Five days of ceaseless work were required to get the equipment back out but only one ammunition trailer was abandoned. By May 22 all elements had been relieved of their tactical mission and the battalion began the construction of a Camp area with the remainder of the Division Artillery several miles south of MALABAY. On September 25 a new camp was established in the vicinity of DEL MONTE airstrip in the old Del Monte Pineapple plantation area where the return to the United States was anxiously awaited. During the MINDANAO Campaign 4398 rounds were expended. There were no casualties.

The battalion left MINDANAO on the Transport U. S. S. GENERAL OMAR BUNDY, arriving at the Golden Gate on December 19. San Francisco was overflowing with returning troops and personnel remained aboard ship until December 23 after which they were transported to Camp Stoneman, California, to await transportation to their respective separation centers. The battalion was inactivated as of midnight December 21.

106TH ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION

Coat of Arms



BLAZONRY

(Approved April 12, 1927; amended July 25, 1931.)

SHIELD: Per fess indented argent and gules, in chief a fleur-de-lis azure.

CRESTS: Those for regiment of Mississippi and Florida National Guard.

MOTTO: Virtute et Armis (By Valor and Arms).

DESCRIPTION

The shield is white and red, the CE colors, and the partition line is indented (a saw-tooth line) to indicate the regiment is a combat unit, the fleur-de-lis represents service in France.

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA: Approved April 12, 1927. Shield and motto of coat-of-arms.

STREAMERS AUTHORIZED: World War—Meuse-Argonne.

COMMANDING OFFICERS — 106TH ENGINEERS



HARRY HULEN
Colonel
Commanding officer 106th Engineer Combat Battalion

BENJAMIN F. FOWLKES
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding officer 106th Engineer Battalion (not shown)

MARSHALL E. BUSH
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding officer 106th Engineer Combat Battalion



HISTORY OF THE 106TH ENGINEERS

The 106th Engineers was first organized in 1917 and saw service during World War I. Reorganized as the 114th Engineers it was redesignated the 106th Engineers on January 29, 1924. The Regiment composed of National Guard Troops mainly from Mississippi with the 1st Battalion from Florida was inducted into Federal Service on November 25, 1940 as part of the 31st Infantry Division.

The Regiment was redesignated the 106th Engineer Battalion (C) on February 26, 1942, and on August 8, 1943, was redesignated the 106th Engineer Combat Battalion.

Through 1941 the Regiment progressed from basic training, every type of engineer work and combat infantry training to a thoroughly efficient, well rounded outfit. Officers and men not only performed their normal functions but prepared themselves for the biggest of all wars. A large majority of them were to go to new units throughout the Army to organize and help train the expanding army.

From 1941 through 1943 it was to be endless training. Maneuvers, bridge building, water supply, building and tearing down, putting together and blowing up. Work day and night not only assisting the operations of the Division by means of its normal engineering work but fighting many times as Infantry troops. The men always showed a willingness to achieve the greatest attainable efficiency and ability. Morale was always high even in the face of task which at times seemed impossible.

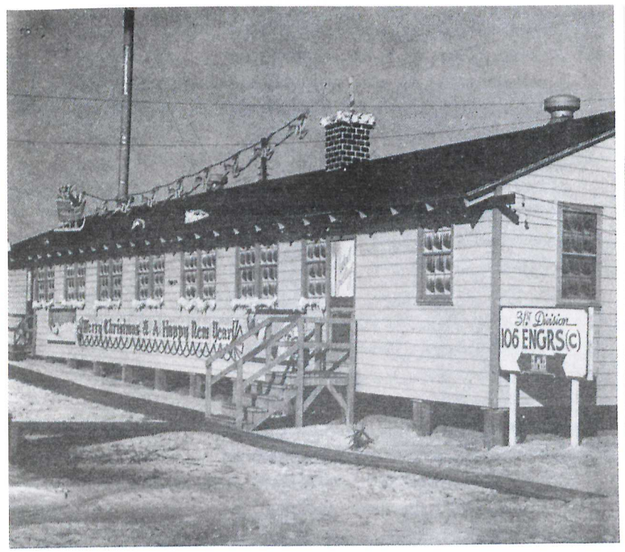
The objective of the 106th Engineers has always been to do the job thoroughly and efficiently regardless of any obstacles. They have more than lived up to this objective which is borne out by many commendations received from the Adjutants General of Mississippi and Florida, the Chief of Engineers, Chief of the Map Reproduction Plant, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Army, Corps and Division Commanders.

February 1944 found the 106th Engineers Battalion ready to sail after three years of continuous training and maneuvering. Enough Officers and men had been trained and passed on to new outfits to form several battalions.

Leaving the United States February 10, 1944 the battalion arrived at Dobodura, British New Guinea, March 17, 1944. It was to be a period of acclimatization. That was only in name. Immediately they were called on to build camps, roads, bridges, furnish water, build and tear down day and night.

On July 3, 1944, company A became a part of the 124th Infantry Combat Team for operations against the enemy at Aitape, New Guinea. The Battalion less Company A, arrived at Maffin Bay, Dutch New Guinea on July 13, 1944 where the 31st Division was to protect airfields and destroy the enemy in and around Sarmi-Wakde Island. In addition to normal functions the job given the 106th of maintaining beach and base roads, operating a combat base of over 40,000 troops and construction of barges, a Liberty dock was prepared at Maffin Bay; Wakde Airdrome was main-

106th Engineers, Xmas 1941, Camp Blanding



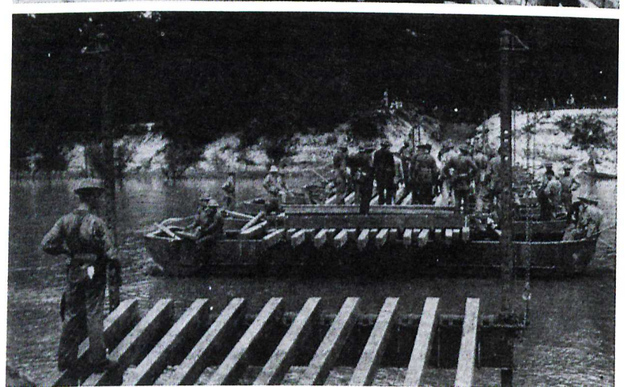
Ferry service, Louisiana maneuvers





The 106th Engineers building pontoon bridges during the Louisiana-Texas maneuvers.





tained; unloading of ships and movement of cargo to dumps was supervised. On September 15, 1944 the battalion landed with the Division in the invasion of Morotai Island, Netherlands East Indies. One platoon of Company C went with elements of the 167th Infantry to Sansapor, Dutch New Guinea on November 12, 1944. One platoon company A accompanied 2nd Battalion 167th Infantry in the invasion of Mapia Islands, November 12, 1944. Another platoon of Company A was with the 124th Infantry on November 17, 1944 when Asia Island was invaded.

D-Day on Morotai Island found the Battalion pioneering trails, establishing water points under direct fire of enemy troops, establishing dumps and unloading equipment.

After D-Day supply trails were cut to the Infantry, water points set up, enemy supply dumps destroyed and plans for the permanent road net were worked out. In addition to normal functions the construction of two way coral surfaced roads was begun. An inner perimeter north of the 106th bivouac area was constructed. Implacements for Division Headquarters were prepared, areas for troops were cleared and AAA positions were constructed. Night operations wer hampered by constant enemy aerial bombings. Over 30,000 square feet of covered storage space was constructed. Two-way 20 ton, pile bridges were built, over 15 miles of supply trails and over six miles of perimeter service roads were constructed.

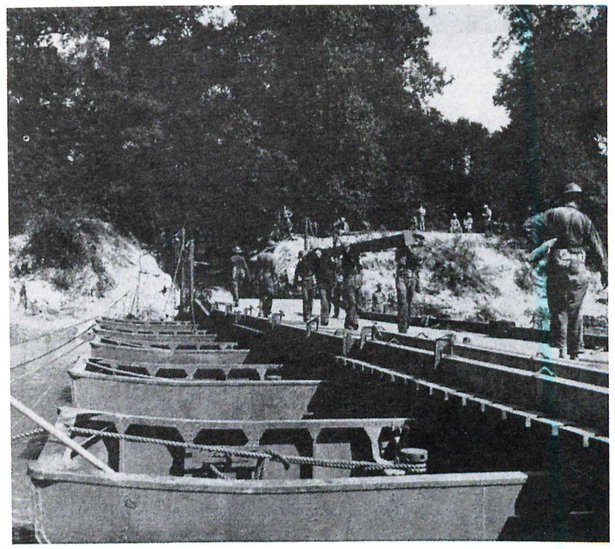
The job of maintaining airstrips, docks and all Engineer functions of the entire Island were later taken over by the 106th. The engineer situation on Morotai was well under control and in April 1945 everyone was looking toward the Philippines and the next operation.

The Battalion landed on Mindanao Island, Philippines, April 23, 1945. This job can best be covered by the citation awarded by Headquarters 31st Division August 20, 1945.

"BATTLE HONORS.—Pursuant to authority contained in Section IV, Circular Number 333, War Department, 1943, the Commanding General, 31st Infantry Division, desires to give recognition to the following unit for deserved honor and distinction:

106TH ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION. The 106th Engineer Combat Battalion is cited for outstanding performance in action against the enemy on Mindanao, Philippine Islands, during the period April 22, 1945 to June 30, 1945. As the infantry division, of which it was an organic unit, and its attached units began their rapid advance north from Kabacan through Central Mindanao to Impalutao in order to quickly split the Japanese forces, the 106th Engineer Combat Battalion, although it was still on the assigned job of opening and maintaining the supply road for an entire Corps from Parang to Cotabato, was given the mission of performing the engineer work necessary for adequate support of the troops. Through mountainous jungle terrain traversed by innumerable gorges and rivers and against constant enemy action, the unit cleared the way for the advance of the division. Despite enemy artillery, mortar, machine gun and rifle fire, the 106th Engineer Combat Battalion with courageous determination and utter disregard for personal safety, sacrificing security for speed, worked right up in the front lines, often with lights at night and within small arms range of the Japanese, building bridges and by-passes. Working at times ahead of the infantry and often on the flanks with little or no security, the engineers kept up constant reconnaissance and opened routes of supply which enabled the infantry to keep the enemy so confused that only once was he able to put up stubborn resistance. Nearly every bridge abutment was mined with heavy demolition bombs which the engineers removed without accident. All of the heavy equipment was moved forward and kept in running order by the use of great initiative and at times simply through sheer determination. North of Kabacan an LCM ferry was established across the Pulangi River a 425 foot infantry support bridge was built and maintained. From this point to the Mulita River a total of 73 bridges were repaired or bypassed as the infantry moved forward, replacement and more permanent repair being accomplished by other elements of the battalion working night and day in the presence of the enemy. A Bailey bridge was placed across one deep gorge under such difficult circumstances that it had been declared impossible. A 110 foot Bailey bridge was placed across the Mulita River. From this point to Malaybalay the job was heartbreaking as the company in the lead was having to expend every effort to keep up with the infantry using emergency methods and improvisations to maintain close support while small detachments were spread over the whole stretch of road making more substantial repairs, keeping the road open for the movement of the entire division. Much harassment by the enemy was encountered and security had to be sacrificed. At the most advance point the turn-around distance for

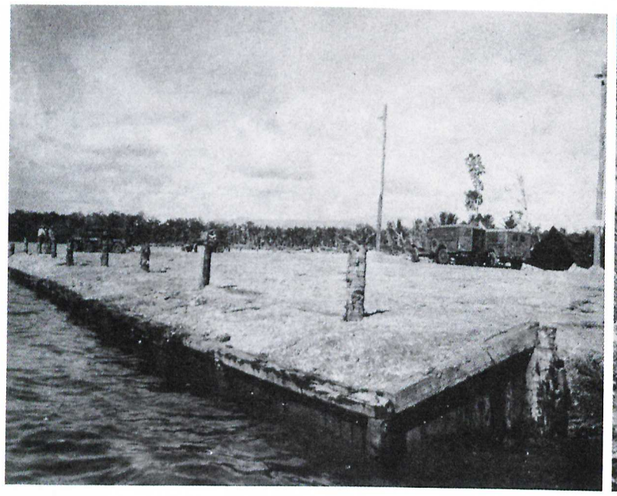




engineers supplies stretched out to 314 miles over a road which in places disintegrated faster than it could be repaired. Truck drivers as well as road crews worked with little or no security with complete disregard for their own safety. When the junction was made with other troops advancing from the north the battalion then had to concentrate on the main supply road to the north coast while keeping open the entire Sayre Highway long enough to move the division into the Kibawe to Malaybalay sector. The extraordinary heroism of the officers and men of the 106th Engineer Combat Battalion and their foresight and technical skill under difficult and hazardous conditions were a material contribution to the successful advance of the division and exemplify the highest standards of the United States Armed Forces."

In November the battalion sailed for the United States and was inactivated December 21, 1945. The job had been completed—the objective to do the job thoroughly and efficiently regardless of any obstacles had been attained.

VIRTUTE ET ARMIS





LCM and LCT jetties, Morotai

Beginning side hill cut on Route 5, (Dixie Highway). From crest to bottom, difference in elevation 100'. Coral was extremely hard. D-6 dozer with modified cable operated blade useless for this work. Note large boulders of coral. Construction by 106th Engr. Combat Bn.

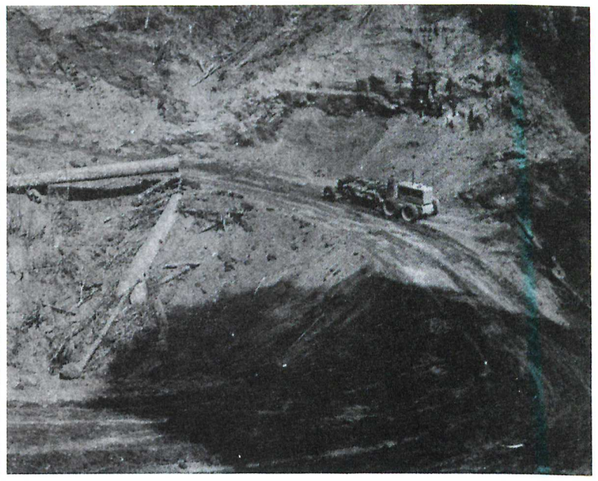
BELOW: Near bottom of side hill cut on Route 5. Hill was nearly vertical which explains enormous fill. D-6 with hydraulic operated blade worked well in moving loosened coral. Construction by 106th Engr. Combat Bn.

Bottom: One way 10 Ton bridge over Totodoka River on continuation of East perimeter road (Route 6). Photo taken from pillbox on perimeter in background. Steep hills will be side cut and road coral surfaced. Built by 106th Engr. Combat Bn.

Below: Finished side hill cut on Route 5. Surface coral was carefully selected for anti-skid qualities and this road is not slippery when wet. Beach road to left was used during construction but is now a service road through 106th Engr. Combat Bn. Area. Both roads constructed by 105th Engr. Combat Bn.

Bottom: D-12 motor patrol and 10 Ton roller used together. Roller followed immediate behind construction in order to seal surface in case of rain. Note good ditch on completed section. Coral loaded by 2 Yd. shovel borrowed from 1059th PC&R Group Construction by 106th Engr. Combat Bn.





Above left: Same road as photo. This is what happens when it rains. Photo taken after 15 days of dry weather. Bamboo cane was pushed down 15' in front of log. Note pile of "jungle" behind men. This typical spot caused work to be done in 200 sections. Subgrade was completed when rain began. This section had to be relocated. Construction by 106th Engr. Combat Bn.

Right above and bottom left: Motor patrol grading this fill of 25,000 cubic yards that was completed for passing combat vehicles in 36 hours; using 1 D-8 dozer and 1 D-6 dozer. Because of limited working area on near shore, only the D-8 dozer could operate. After the fill was half completed, the D-6 was able to cross to the far shore and aid in completing the fill.

Right: The two center spans of this pile bridge were blown by the retreating Japs, but the spans had not completely collapsed. Prior to the construction of the Bailey Bridge, peep traffic crossed the bridge. On close examination, bents 1, 2, 3, and 5 were found to be in good condition. Thus,it was decided to build the Bailey to reach from the third bent to the far bank with an intermediate support on the fifth bent. The bridge was begun the afternoon of May 14. The men continued to work, under light, through the night and were in constant danger of Jap stragglers lurking in the nearby mountains. Cribbing topped by a bearing and rocking roller was placed atop the fifth bent. By six o'clock the following morning, the bridge was completed and launched across the gap. By eight o'clock, the bridge had been jacked down, ramps had been built, and traffic began to roll across it.



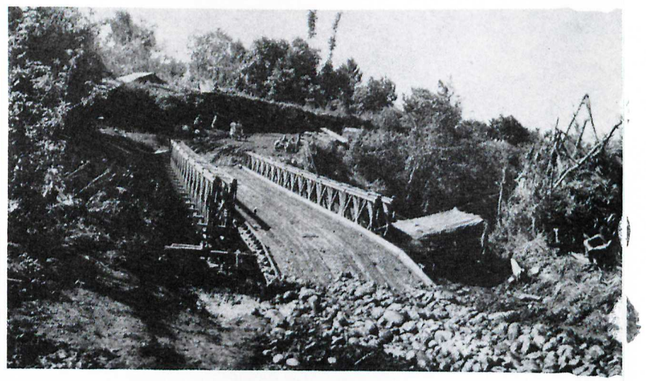








This picture shows the sharp turn on the bridge, which required the unusual launching of the bridge.

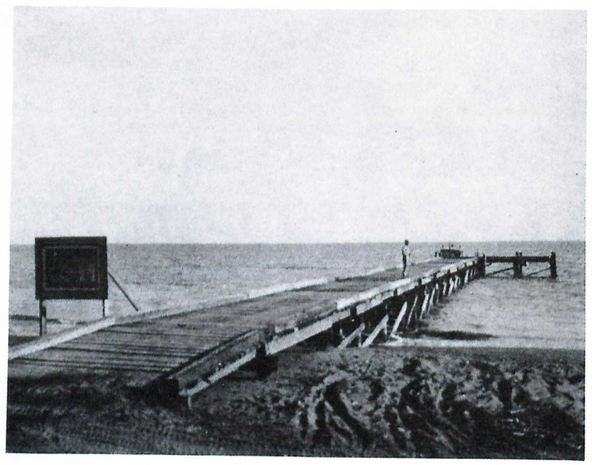


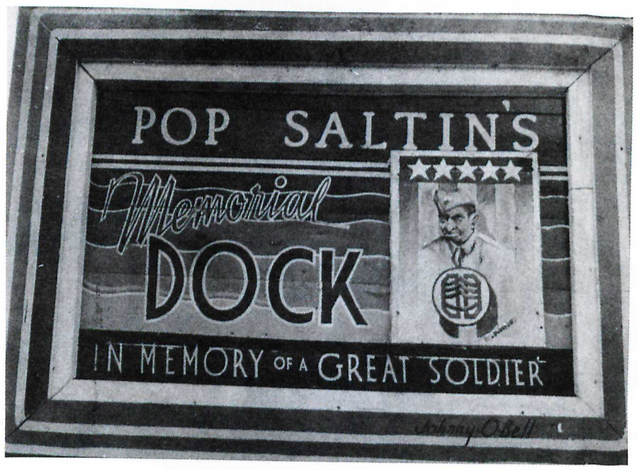
This picture of the completed 80 ft. Bailey (DS) gives an idea of the vast and hazardous rock that made it so difficult to cross a dozer for the far shore work.



A 110 ft. Bailey (TS) in its launching stage. Bridge was originally a Double Single because of the scarcity of panels and accessories. When these were obtained, the third panel was added to strengthen the bridge.

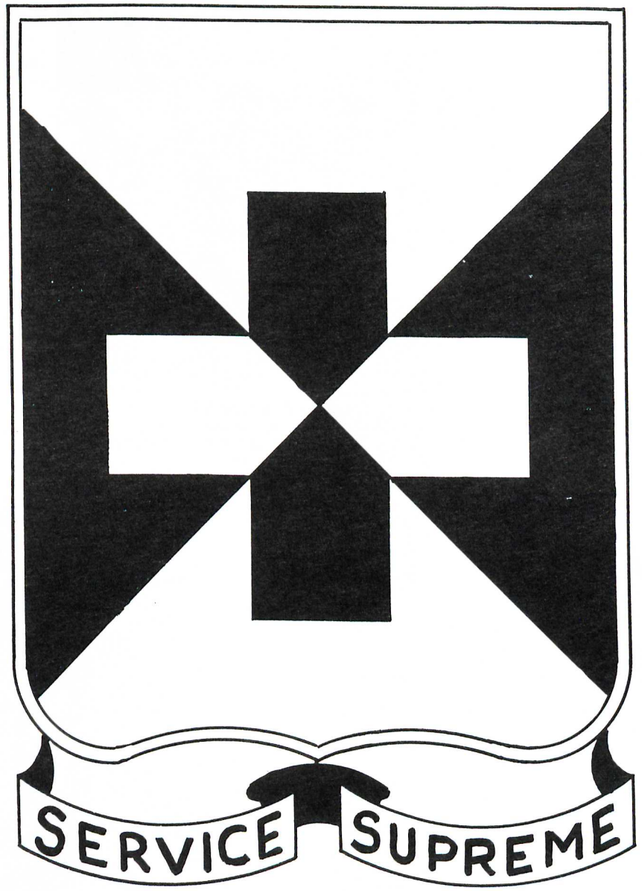
Small ship dock used for supply and evacuation of outposts. Picket boat approaching operated by 106th Med. Bn. and 106th Engr. Combat Bn. Soldier was member of 106th Engr. Combat Bn.





106TH MEDICAL BATTALION

Coat of Arms



BLAZONRY

The following coat of arms for the 106th Medical Regiment, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida National Guard, authorized under the provisions of paragraph 5, AR 260-10, November 20, 1931, is approved:

SHIELD: Per saltire argent and sanguine a cross couped counterchanged.

DESCRIPTION

MOTTO: Service Supreme.

The shield has been divided per saltire in white and maroon, the colors of the Medical Department, placing thereon a cross couped, similarly divided and counterchanged, representing the fact that it is a Medical organization.

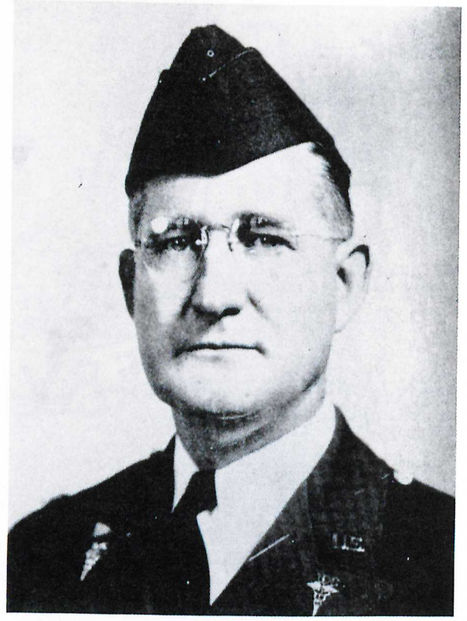
106TH MEDICAL COMMANDERS



JOSEPH W. FORD
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding Officer 106th Medical Battalion



ANEES MOGOBGAB
Colonel
Commanding Officer 106th Medical Regiment



CORREN P. YOUMANS
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding Officer 106th Medical Battalion

HISTORY OF THE 106TH MEDICAL BATTALION

The 106th Medical Regiment, through Company G (Clearing Company) can be traced back to the old Louisiana National Guard Field Hospital Number 1, which was organized before the World War, and served during the Mexican Expedition on the Texas Border. Medical Troops are found in the organization of the earliest State Militia. These Medical Troops subsequently became the Louisiana National Guard Field Hospital Number 1, which at the beginning of the first World War became the 114th Sanitary Train of the 39th Division.

Under war-strength table of organization, the 106th Medical Regiment is composed of Medical Troops from Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and consists of Headquarters, one collecting battalion of three companies, one ambulance battalion of three ambulance companies, one clearing battalion of three clearing companies, and one headquarters and service company.

The first encampment of the 106th Medical Regiment was in 1937 at Camp J. C. R. Foster, Jacksonville, Florida, when Headquarters, Companies D, E, G, Veterinary Company, and Headquarters and Service Company, and only activated units, were in attendance.

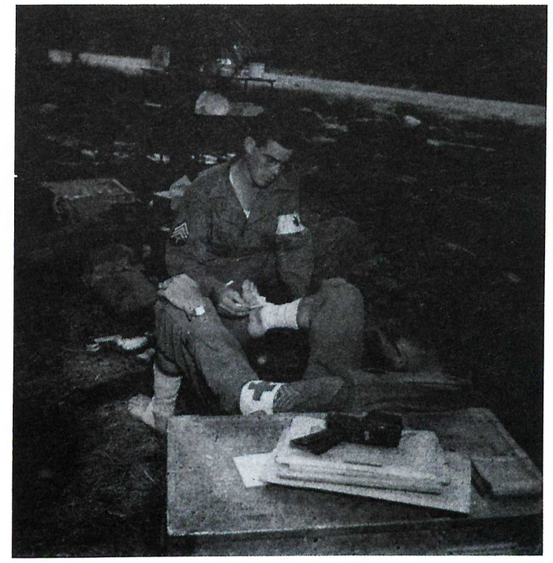
Company G, or the Clearing Company, represents the oldest unit of the Regiment. It was first organized in March, 1921, at the 140th Hospital Company. On January 1, 1923, this company was redesignated as the 116th Hospital Company. Colonel Mogabgab, then a Captain, was placed in command of the unit on April 1, 1926. During the high water and flood disaster in Louisiana in 1927 this company furnished medical aid to the military personnel and refugees throughout the State of Louisiana, and on January 1, 1937, this company was redesignated Company G, 106th Medical Regiment.

The Headquarters and Service Company of the Regiment can trace its origin back to January 4, 1922, when it was first Federally recognized as 114th Veterinary Company. The company functioned as a separate company until January 16, 1924, when it was redesignated the 106th Veterinary Company of the 106th Medical Regiment. It was redesignated on February 1, 1926, the 123rd Veterinary Troop, 123rd Medical Squadron, and in 1929 was redesignated the 106th Veterinary Company of the 106th Medical Regiment. The company remained as such until November 20, 1920, when it was redesignated Headquarters and Service Company.

The next unit organized was the 118th Ambulance Company at St. Petersburg, Florida, on April 15, 1936, and on January 1, 1937, this unit was designated Company F of the Regiment. On January 13, 1937, this unit was redesignated the Headquarters Battalion of the 116th Field Artillery and the Headquarters of the 116th Field Artillery at that time located at Fort Myers, Florida, was redesignated Company F. Later in 1937 Company F, now located in Fort Myers, Florida, was redesignated Company E.

On May 14, 1936, Company D was Federally recognized at New Orleans, Louisiana, the 116th Ambulance Company. It was on January 1, 1937, that this 116th Ambulance Company was designated Company D.

The 106th Medics treat some maneuver casualties







Company street of the 106th near Borio, Oro Bay, New Guinea

Below: Battalion area, Oro Bay
Bottom: A casualty being evacuated across a gorge, Mindanao





It was not until the early part of 1940 that any other unit was organized, when on February 29, 1940, Company A of the Regiment was given its Federal recognition. On the same date the Division Surgeon's Office was also Federally recognized.

The State of Mississippi began its contribution to the Regiment with the organization of Company B at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, which was later redesignated the present Company H on March 23, 1940. At Laurel, Mississippi, on April 8, 1940, Company B was organized and given Federal recognition.

With the organization and Federal recognition of Company B the 106th Medical Regiment was complete as far as peacetime tables of organization were concerned, and as a regiment it participated in the Army Maneuvers during the month of August, 1940, in the State of Louisiana.

With the mobilization of the National Guard for one year's training, this Regiment was inducted into Federal service on November 25, 1940, and was not brought up to wartime strength until March 1, 1941, when Headquarters Detachments of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions, Companies C, F and I were activated, completing the Regiment, as far as units are concerned, up to war strength.

At the time of entry into active service Colonel Anees Mogabgab was commanding officer.

The Regiment functioned smoothly, effectively and efficiently through the Louisiana maneuvers period of 1941 and the Carolina maneuvers of the same year. In addition to the normal actual casualties suffered by the Division, the play of maneuver often almost overtaxed the organization with simulated casualties.

Upon the return to home station at Camp Blanding, Florida, the 31st Division was triangulized and under the new table of organization the Regiment was reduced to a Battalion and redesignated 106th Medical Battalion. At this time Lieutenant Colonel Corren P. Youmans, who had been executive officer of the Regiment, assumed command of the Battalion, to be replaced in a short time by Lieutenant Colonel Felton Sanger.

Under Lieutenant Colonel Sanger's leadership the Battalion functioned smoothly and moved with the Division from Camp Blanding to Camp Bowie, Texas, constantly maintaining its normal function as well as undergoing a vigorous training program in preparation for the days ahead.

The Battalion left Camp Bowie for the maneuver period in Louisiana in '42 and after doing its job in a customarily efficient manner, moved to Camp Shelby, Mississippi. During the latter stages of the maneuver period the Battalion, along with the remainder of the Division was called upon to furnish Cadres for other organizations until, upon arrival in Shelby, there was but a skeleton of an organization, upon which to rebuild for combat an efficient and essential cog in the Division machine.

Replacements were received and a very severe training program instituted. During this period Lieutenant Colonel Joe W. Ford assumed command. Training was polished off in the Louisiana maneuvers of '43 and the Battalion was again ready for combat.

The Division was alerted for overseas shipment and moved to Camp Pickett, Va., for final training and staging. Amphibious training at Camp Bradford and mountain training near Elkins, West Virginia, and then the final staging at Camp Patrick Henry. The Battalion was ready, confident and eager to prove in combat the lessons learned during the long training grind.

On February 9, 1944, the Battalion sailed from Hampton Roads and after a pleasant voyage arrived at ORO BAY, New Guinea. Here the installations were set up and although there were no actual battle casualties the organization was functioning in a combat zone. Acclimatization, training and actual functioning was the work for the next period which was from March to July 1944.

In July 1944 Company A saw its first action with the 124th CT at AITAPE when that combat team was detached from the Division to halt a break through by the Jap XVIII Army. In the counter-attack which followed over some of the most difficult terrain of the war, this Company gave close support to the Infantry although on several occasions a four or five day litter haul was necessary.

The remainder of the Battalion went with the rest of the Division to the WAKDE-SARMI area where they supported the other units of the Division as well as functioning as a hospital.

On September 15, 1944, the Battalion participated in the landing on MOROTAI ISLAND and for 12 days was the only hospital operating in support of that operation.

Perhaps the overseas work of the Battalion can best be described by quoting General Order No. 26, Headquarters

Right, from top to bottom: Evacuating patient, Aguson Valley camp. Influenza shots before going home.











Clearing station, Agusan Valley Camp, Mindanao

31st Infantry Division, dated February 2, 1945, which awarded the Meritorious Service Plaque:

"106th Medical Battalion. For outstanding devotion to duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks at Oro Bay and AITAPE, British New Guinea, in the WAKDE-SARMI area, Dutch New Guinea, and on MOROTAI Islands, Netherlands East Indies, from 21 March 1944 to 31 January 1945. This battalion, an organic unit of a combat Infantry Division, was charged, during the days of acclimatization of the Division in the base camp, with second echelon evacuation and hospitalization of less serious cases and those not requiring long time treatment and convalescence, actually operating a complete hospital in order that all personnel might gain the maximum of experience. During the tactical operations of the Division superior support was given under trying circumstances to the various units. From 15 September 1944 to 4 October 1944, the battalion evacuated, received and treated all casualties of the MOROTAI operation. During the period from 15 September 1944 to 31 January 1945, 3173 patients were admitted to the clearing station. In the performance of its assigned duties under especially difficult conditions this unit maintained an exceptionally high standard of efficiency and discipline and displayed an unusual devotion to duty."

In April 1945 the Battalion participated in the MINDANAO campaign for the liberation of the Philippine Islands and it was here that the most difficult part of its work was done. Road conditions made normal supply and evacuation impossible. Field Hospitals and station Hospitals bogged down miles to the rear; the Division was suffering its greatest casualties, but through it all the Battalion continued to give efficient support. The job was almost impossible, but by officers and men working 24 hours a day, sometimes for days on a stretch, the usual performance of the unit continued. An idea of the magnitude of the job can be gained from the fact that the normal hospital census of the unit ran from 500-700 daily.

With the end of the war the Battalion assembled in the Del Monte area, to await shipment home, and while the war was over for the combat troops the work of the medics had to continue. During this period Colonel Ford was designated Division Surgeon and Major Edward Y. Postman assumed command on September 19.

The Battalion returned to the States, arriving at San Francisco, Calif., in mid-December and was inactivated at Camp Stoneman, California.

Perhaps the best index to the work of the medics is reflected in the regard with which they were held by the combat units they supported. Although the vast majority of the citations originated within units to which they were from time to time attached, a higher percentage of medics received awards for heroism or gallantry in action than any other branch of the service within the Division.

This concludes the combat history of the 106th Medical Battalion. Their mission was to serve their motto "Service Supreme," and this they supplied in an outstanding manner.

In the Agusan Valley



DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
31ST DIVISION BAND
31ST MILITARY POLICE PLATOON

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

Headquarters Company 31st Infantry Division was originally known as the Mobile Rifles. At the time of induction into Federal Service this unit held the distinction of being the second oldest military organization in the United States. Its service record included the Creek War, the Mexican War, the War Between the States, the Mexican Border Service and World War I. During the long training grind of the Division, this company trained at least three cadres for other organizations, as well as perfecting themselves in their combat duties.

The history of the unit in World War II is the history of the Division, as this unit functioned constantly to make possible the effective working of the Division. Without the publicity and glory of the line, it worked tirelessly through long hours under all kind of conditions to keep the brain of the Division functioning. The unit as a whole completed its tour of duty with the Division and was inactivated at Camp Stoneman, California, December 21, 1945.

M.P. PLATOON

Another unglorified part of the Division whose work was performed in an outstanding manner, was the 31st MP Platoon. This organization came into being at Linden, Alabama, on April 24, 1936, and upon triangulation of the Division in 1942 it was reduced to a platoon. The unit suffered the fate of the remainder of the Division in that the constant call for cadres so reduced the original personnel that, by the time for overseas shipment, but a few of the original members were still with it. The new men who came to the unit from time to time maintained the high standard set by the "charter members" and the smooth working of the organization continued uninterrupted.

Throughout the long training grind of the Division when personnel were making the difficult transition from civilian to soldier, when the units were learning the ABC's of motor movement, and the Division was being moved from camp to camp, the MP's worked tirelessly, performing their many unpleasant duties with fairness, impartiality and tact.

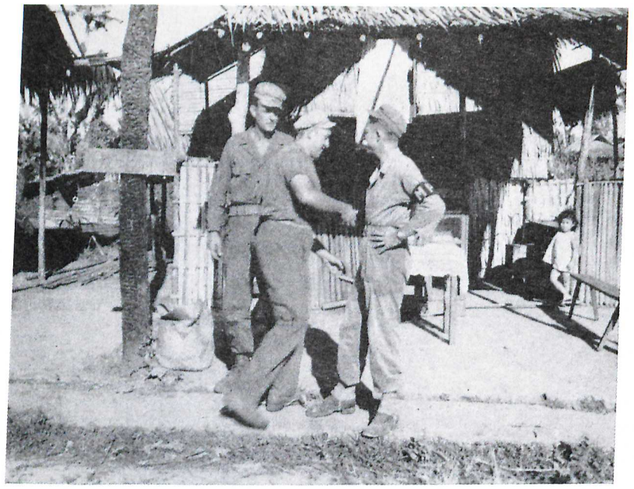
When the Division went overseas the MP's were always immediately behind the leading combat units, taking over the job of guarding and maintaining the route of supply and communication, keeping the flow of traffic uninterrupted, and receiving and processing all prisoners. The end of the war brought the difficult task of reception of the surrendering Japanese Army in Mindanao.

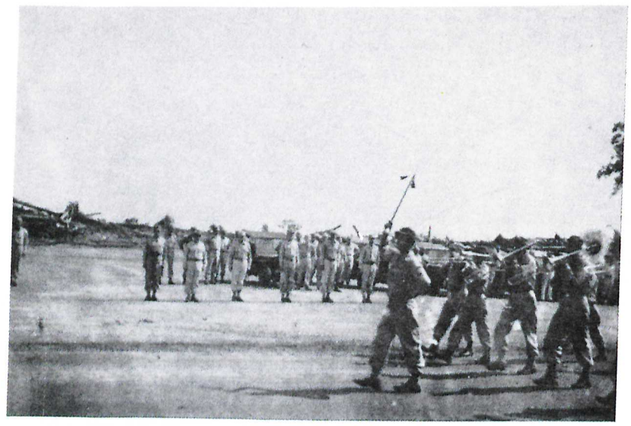
The character and caliber of the work of the Military Police is shown in Section II, General Order 164, Headquarters 31st Infantry Division, dated September 25, 1945, which read as follows:

"Military Police Platoon, 31st Infantry Division. For outstanding devotion to duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks on Morotai Island, Netherlands East Indies, and on Mindanao, Philippine Islands, from 15 September 1944 to 31 August 1945. This platoon, an organic unit of a combat infantry division, was charged with traffic control, handling of prisoners of war, and collaborationists, guarding of installations, criminal investigations, plus the normal amount of police work. Despite the seemingly insurmountable obstacles of rain, mud, impassable roads, blown out bridges and harassing enemy activity, a fluid

An M.P. directs traffic







Top: M.P. on duty at Butuan, Mindanao
Above: 31st Division band

state of traffic movement was effected by the proper posting and manning of traffic control stations. The immense task of policing the base areas assigned this platoon was capable and efficiently dispensed with by the astuteness and high degree of courage and devotion displayed by each member of the organization. On Mindanao, Philippine Islands, this unit was responsible for the gigantic task of operating not only a base stockade but also the operation of a prisoner of war compound by the sudden cessation of hostilities. The foothold with which the leaders in stolen government property had gained in the base area to which this unit was assigned, did not deter this unit from swiftly and efficiently obliterating the black marketeers. In the performance of its assigned duties under especially difficult conditions, this unit maintained an exceptionally high standard of efficiency and discipline and displayed an unusual devotion to duty."

The history of the 31st MP Platoon in World War II terminated at Camp Stoneman, California, on December 21, 1945, where the unit was inactivated.

BAND

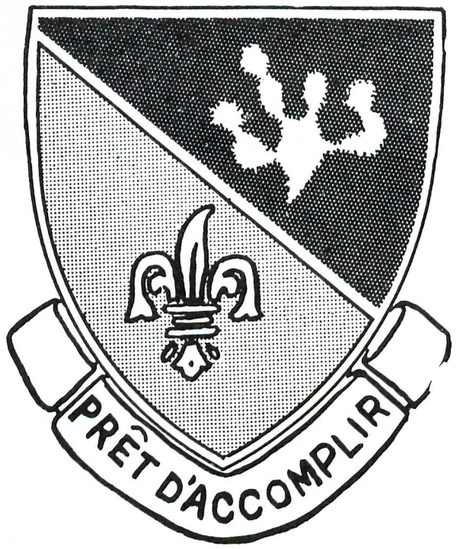
Perhaps the greatest morale feature of the Division was not the USO shows with their occasional glimpse of feminine pulchritude nor the occasional donation from the Red Cross, but the constant efforts of the 31st Division Band, who under any and all conditions of weather, combat, terrain, or other difficulties, were always ready, and very often did, play for the other elements of the Division whenever the opportunity presented itself. In addition to their work as musicians the BAND was often called upon to man the perimeter in Jap infested territory and to act as combat troops, although their training had not properly equipped them for this job. The work of the Band and the regard of the Division for the Band can well be told by the following extract of the General Order No. 63, Headquarters 31st Division, dated June 3, 1945, which awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque to the Band:

"31st Infantry Division Band. For outstanding devotion to duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks at Oro Bay, British New Guinea; in the Wakde-Sarmi area, Dutch New Guinea; on Morotai Island, Netherlands East Indies; and on Mindanao, Philippine Islands; from 1 April 1944 to 9 May 1945. This band an organic unit of a combat infantry division was required, during the days of acclimatization of the division in a base camp, to furnish an average of 50 men per day for details to clear, construct, maintain, and beautify the division headquarters area, provide sanitation facilities, and to carry out the malaria control program. In addition to this work the Band rehearsed for and played 30 concerts, 16 performances of a minstrel show, and many dances. During the tactical operations of the division the band, besides furnishing details, assisted in providing the local security of the Division CP. During the Morotai operation the complete military band gave 225 concerts, on one occasion played seven times in one day. The dance band gave two shows each of which included 25 performances, besides playing for the USO shows which came to the island, and small combinations played a total of 220 performances for troops on the perimeter, in the hospitals, and in the various Red Cross recreation rooms. In the performance of its assigned duties under especially difficult conditions this unit maintained an exceptionally high standard of efficiency and discipline and displayed an unusual devotion to duty."

This unit ended its World War II history on December 21, 1945, at Camp Stoneman, California, where it was inactivated.

31ST QUARTERMASTER COMPANY

Coat of Arms



HISTORY

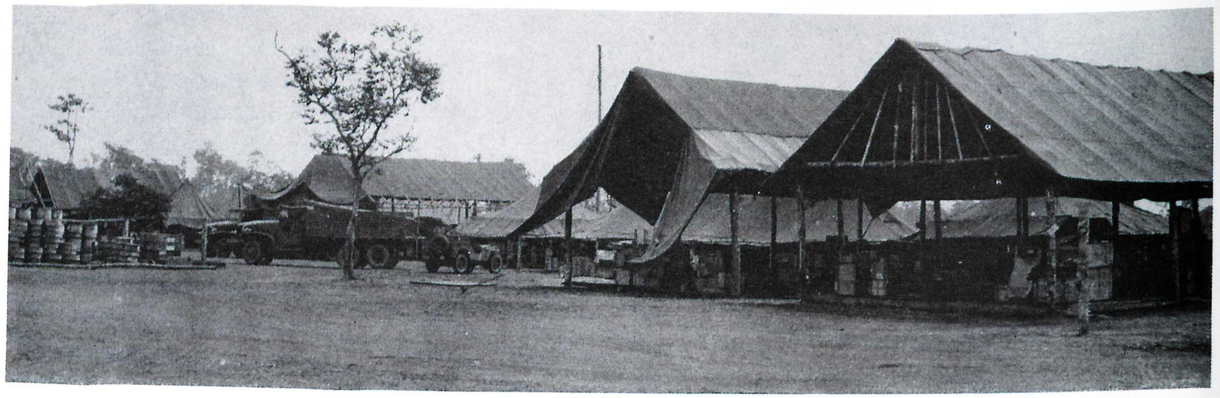
The 31st Quartermaster Company is the direct lineal descendant of the 106th Quartermaster Regiment and as such is rightful heir to its history. Through the succession of changes brought about during the war the size of the Division Quartermaster diminished, but, if possible, its work increased.

The 106th Quartermaster Regiment was organized in January, 1924, as the 31st Division Quartermaster Train in the National Guard of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, and was redesignated as the 106th Quartermaster Regiment on May 1, 1939. The Regiment is entitled to a streamer in the colors of the Victory Ribbon, without inscription, to commemorate the services of Companies A and D (one-third of the lettered companies of the Regiment) during the World War. The regiment, as a unit, has served the Dixie Division in the Third Army Maneuvers held in the DeSoto National Forest in Mississippi in August, 1938, and again in the Third Army Maneuvers in the Sabine Concentration Area in Central Louisiana in August, 1940.

The regiment, as a unit, was inducted into Federal service at the various home stations of the units on November 25, 1940, pursuant to Presidential call, and was bivouaced in its regimental area at Camp Blanding, Florida, on December 13, 1940. The regiment was commanded by Colonel J. H. Spengler, St. Augustine, Florida, who was also Division Quartermaster of the 31st Division.

During the initial year of training the regiment worked tirelessly, not only in performing its normal function, but also in preparing officers and men for the trying days ahead. The Quartermaster continued as a regiment during the '41 maneuvers in Louisiana and Carolina, but when the Division was converted from square to triangle the size was reduced to Battalion to be further reduced by subsequent changes to the 31st Quartermaster Company.

As the Division moved through its many changes and apparently endless series of maneuvers, its very existence depended upon the efficient and effective work of the Quartermaster. From Blanding to Camp Bowie, Texas—from Bowie to maneuvers in Louisiana—from there to Shelby, and back to maneuvers—to Pickett—to West Vir-



Quartermaster shed, Oro Bay, New Guinea

ginia and finally to Patrick Henry and overseas. The work of the Quartermaster was so well done that few realized the long hours and heartbreaking toil necessary to attain this perfection of operation.

Overseas, the work of the Quartermaster can best be covered by the citation which awarded the Meritorious Service Plaque to it:

"31st Quartermaster Company. For outstanding devotion to duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks in the Wakde-Sarmi Area, Dutch New Guinea, and on Morotai Island, Netherlands East Indies, from 20 August 1944 to 31 January 1945. This company, an organic unit of a combat infantry division, was charged with the establishment, operation, and maintenance of dumps for all classes of supply not only for the divisional units but also for all units in the base areas. Its mission included supplying initial and maintenance stocks to all task force units as they staged and departed and resupplying all units during the operation. Since there was no equipment or personnel available to establish and construct dumps upon arrival at the new location, concurrently with its primary mission of supervision and performance of supply function, the company had to perform the duties of depot and base service units which, with its small number of personnel, required 24 hour operation with long hours of work for each individual. In the performance of its assigned duties under especially difficult conditions this unit maintained an exceptionally high standard of efficiency and discipline and displayed an unusual devotion to duty."

Below: Quartermaster trucks
Bottom: Quartermaster shed, Morotai





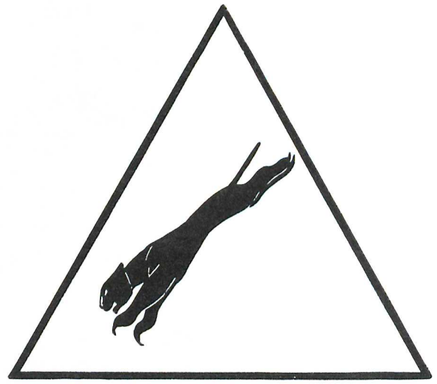
The above might as well be said of the Mindanao operation, for here again under almost impossible conditions the Division was fed and supplied by the Company. The end of the war did not mean the end of work and among the last troops to leave for home was the Quartermaster Company.

However, everything must end and on December 21, 1945, the Company was inactivated at Camp Stoneman, California.

The entire history of the Company is proven fact that the heritage of the old 106th Quartermaster rests with its motto "Pret d'accomplir" (Ready to accomplish) has been fully and adequately lived up to, and that under the most difficult conditions possible the answer of the officers and men of the company is the Division motto, "It shall be done," and the salute of the entire Division to this company is a hearty "Well done."

31ST RECONNAISSANCE TROOP (CAVALRY)

Coat of Arms



HISTORY

When the 31st Infantry Division entered Federal Service in November, 1940, it was operating as a "square" division under the tables of organization of that date. Such a division included four infantry regiments, three artillery battalions and other large units. Even with its great strength the division had no organic reconnaissance organization. Such information of terrain and of the enemy as could not be secured by local patrols must be obtained through the Corps Cavalry Regiment.

The new streamlined division of three infantry regiments with supporting artillery battalions was being tested by the Regular Army. Each such division had as an organic unit one troop of mechanized cavalry. Thus the commanding general was provided with a reconnaissance agency which operated directly under division control.

Early in 1941 the Division began an effort to develop some agency of reconnaissance which would function in the same manner as did the authorized Cavalry troops of the newer type organizations. A provisional Reconnaissance Unit was formed by taking men and vehicles from the four infantry regiments and from the Engineers. Four officers and 100 men were thus employed on special duty and the work of training began.

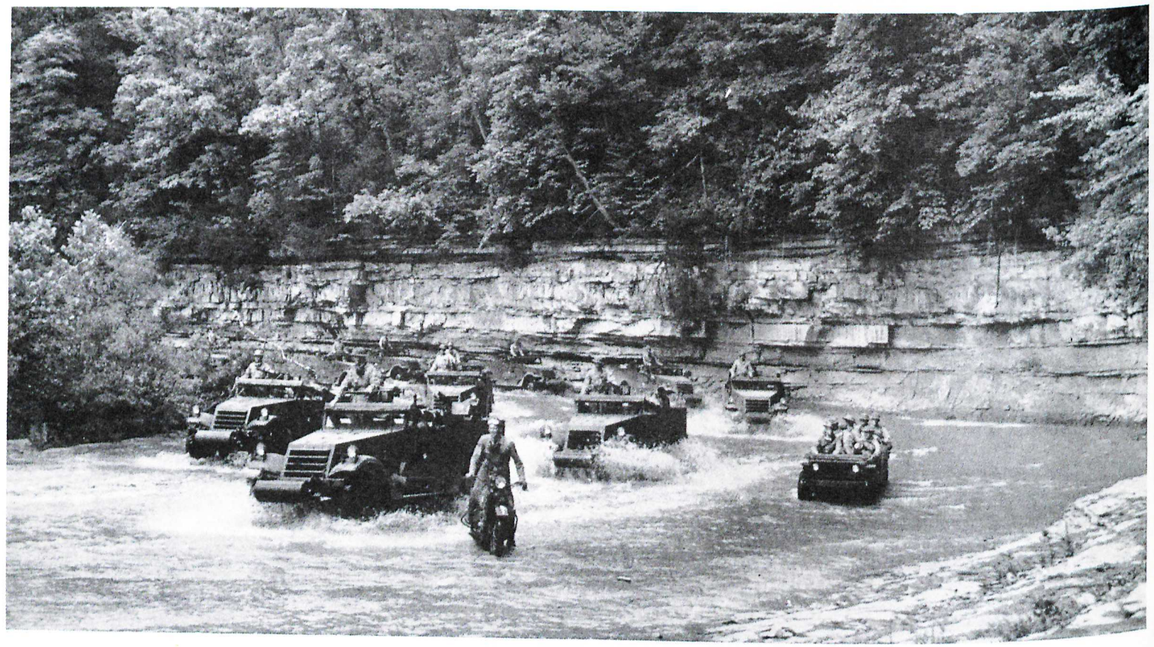
Map reading, mapping and sketching, messages and demolitions were covered thoroughly and many hours were spent in basic scouting and patrolling.

During small unit maneuvers in Florida and throughout the Louisiana and South Carolina Maneuvers in 1941 this unit functioned in the field and performed its duties in an excellent manner. This period served to develop many superior non-commissioned officers who were to be of great value to the Division throughout the war.

On February 26, 1942, at Camp Bowie, Texas, the Division was reorganized as a triangular division with three infantry regiments, and a cavalry troop was authorized.

Headquarters Company, 61st Infantry Brigade was redesignated as the 31st Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop and most of the men who had served on special duty during the previous year were transferred and permanently assigned to the new organization.

The new organization was provided with more suitable vehicles, weapons and means of communication and was



31st reconnaissance troops on maneuvers

able to operate in a more efficient manner than in the past. Throughout the remaining time that the Division trained in the United States the 31st Reconnaissance Troop served the Division well and by the time of its departure for the Pacific had reached a stage of superiority in organization and training.

Overseas the Troop seldom worked as a unit but attached elements to the Regimental Combat Teams for all operations in which the Division participated. Men of the troop engaged in many long range reconnaissance patrols, often far in rear of the enemy lines. The information thus obtained enabled the Division to plan intelligently its various operations.

For amphibious operations the Troop was provided with tank landing craft which were habitually employed as the first wave on landings. The cavalrymen manned and operated these landing craft and cleared the way across the beaches for the infantry.

In the Philippines long range reconnaissance into the hills was continued by this unit and at the close of the war contact with various scattered detachments of the Japanese Army was made and surrender accomplished by the cavalry patrols.

As the "eyes of the Division Commander" the Troop performed in a manner which left nothing to be desired.

Returning to the United States in December 1945 the unit was inactivated at Camp Stoneman, California.

Reconnaissance silver stars



HISTORY OF 31ST SIGNAL COMPANY

The 31st Signal Company was originally organized on October 25, 1845, and became known as the Mobile Cadets, its long and interesting history carries it through the war with Mexico, and during the War Between the States it furnished the Southern Confederacy with five colonels, six lieutenant colonels, eight majors, 32 captains, and 29 lieutenants. As part of the 2nd Alabama Regiment it saw service in the Spanish-American War and again answered the Country's call by serving on the Mexican Border during the Villa uprising in 1916. In World War I this organization was mustered into Federal Service on October 5, 1917, as part of the 106th Field Signal Battalion. After World War I the company was reorganized in April 1924 as the 31st Signal Company, Alabama National Guard, and was mustered into Federal Service on November 25, 1940, and began its tour of active duty with the 31st Division.

As all service units, by virue of their particular function in combat are the unsung heroes of any war, working long hours under difficult and almost impossible conditions to maintain the forward elements and at times being subjected to the same fire and other hardships as these elements, is the case of the 31st Signal Company. The smooth functioning of the 31st Division in combat was due in a large measure to the tireless efforts of these Signalmen in





31st Signal Company laying wire on Morotai

Radio operator at Sagunto, Agusan Valley, Mindanao



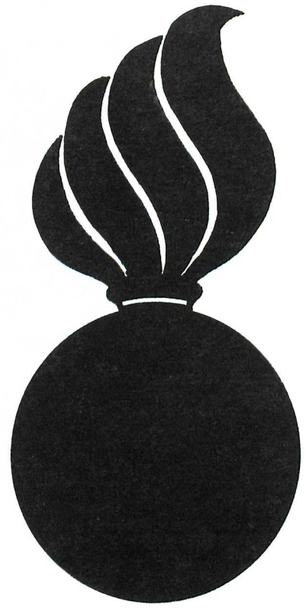
maintaining the uninterrupted flow of communication. Perhaps the best way to place into history the overseas record of this company is to quote verbatim General Order No. 26, Headquarters 31st Infantry Division, dated February 2, 1945, which awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque to the organization:

"**31st Signal Company.** For outstanding devotion to duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks on Morotai Island Netherlands East Indies, from 15 September 1944 to 31 January 1945. This company, an organic unit of a combat infantry division, was charged with installation, operation, protection and maintenance of all communications with the divisional units and with higher headquarters. Personnel assisted in the base area communications operation and later took over the entire responsibility, an assignment which had been handled by a battalion. In carrying out this mission twenty-four hour message center service has been furnished to an average of 98 units with four deliveries daily, approximately ten thousand code groups have been handled per day by the cryptographic section, one hundred fifty items have been registered daily by the safehand section, 9500 telephone calls daily have gone through the various switch boards, approximately 14,000 groups were handled daily over the radio nets, and one thousand miles of existing field wire circuits have been maintained. In the performance of its assigned duties under especially difficult conditions this unit maintained an exceptionally high standard of efficiency and discipline and an unusual devotion to duty."

In the Mindanao operation the Signal Company continued its outstanding service and the end of the war found the Signalmen maintaining communications throughout all Central Mindanao. The widely scattered operations of the Division caused the company to be split at times into small detachments for maintaining communication at such places as the Agusan Valley with the 155th Infantry, the narrow Silae trail with the 124th Infantry and as far south as Davao with the 167th Infantry. After all prisoners had been processed the Division was ordered to assemble. The Signal Company moved into the Del Monte Area with the rest of the Division, returned to the States, and was inactivated at Camp Stoneman, California, on December 21, 1945. Thus, the combat record of World War II of the Mobile Cadets is finished. It has in every way lived up to its glorious heritage and can pass its guidon into hands of those to follow with the knowledge that their task was accomplished without blemish on their record.

731ST ORDNANCE COMPANY

Insignia



HISTORY

The 731st Ordnance Company was first organized on December 22, 1926, as the 106th Ordnance Maintenance Company of the 31st Division Alabama National Guard. The original station of the company was Mobile, Alabama, so the organization adopted as its name the "Bienville Blues," A name borne in past years by a crack Mobile firing unit. It was mustered into Federal Service by executive order on November 25, 1940, and assembled with the rest of the Division, at Camp Blanding in December of that year. Through the long training grind at Camp Blanding and through difficult maneuver period in Louisiana and Carolina during the year of 1941, the company served with the 31st and worked diligently not only in carrying out their normal maintenance duties, but also in training and preparing officers and men as cadres for other units then being organized in our rapidly expanding Army. Upon the triangulation of the 31st Division the company was redesignated as the 731st Ordnance Company and served for a year as a part of Ordnance Battalion at Camp Blanding, however, a short time later it again became an organic part of the Division. The year following it moved to Camp Bowie, Texas, then to the '42 maneuvers in Louisiana to be recadred and returned to Camp Shelby to be reorganized and again maneuver tested in Louisiana, and finally to Camp Pickett, Virginia, where the organization was alerted, equipped and staged for overseas shipment. The organization left the United States in the early days of 1944 and moved with the Division to Oro Bay, New Guinea.

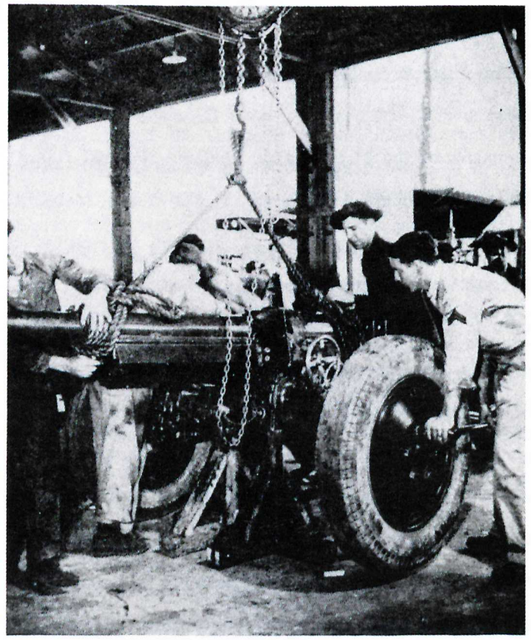
The history of the organization overseas is naturally that of the Division at Aitape, Wakde-Sarmi, Morotai, Mapia, Sansapor and Mindanao. Their record of service overseas can be gotten from General Order No. 26, Headquarters 31st Division, dated February 2, 1945, which awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque to the unit:

"731st Ordnance Light Maintenance Company. For outstanding devotion to duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks on Morotai Island, Netherlands East Indies, from 15 September 1944 to 31 January 1945. This Company, an organic unit of a combat infantry division, was charged with the direct repair, maintenance, and supply of ordnance materiel for all divisional units. In carrying out this mission a total of 3906 automotive work orders were completed and 4978 items of small arms, instruments, and cannons were inspected, repaired and replaced. In addition to its primary mission of responsibility for the divisional units the company furnished personnel for the staff of the base ammunition depot which controlled the receipt, storage and issue of ammunition to all units including anti-aircraft and air force units. Excellent maintenance of ordnance in the hands of troops was facilitated by regular visits of service and inspection teams. In the performance of its assigned duties under especially difficult conditions this unit maintained an exceptionally high standard of efficiency and discipline and an unusual devotion to duty."

Following the Japanese surrender and prisoner processing the company returned to the United States and was inactivated at Camp Stoneman, California, on December 20, 1945. During the period overseas the work of ordnance was increased rather than decreased by the placing of all motor vehicles in ordnance rather than in quartermaster. In spite of this increase in work and responsibility, with no increase in personnel, the work of this service unit is such that every member of it can return to civilian life with the knowledge of a job well done.



S/Sgt. LeCroy sets exhaust extension into position while Pfc. Hamp Atkinson tightens underside of connections. At right, T/Sgt. Merle Gray checks position of air oil breather.



AWARDS RECEIVED BY MEMBERS OF THE DIVISION IN WORLD WAR II

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Presidential Order, January 2, 1918. Confirmed by Congress, July 9, 1918. President was authorized to present, but not in name of Congress, this decoration to any person serving in the Army after April 6, 1917, who shall distinguish "himself or herself by extraordinary heroism against an armed enemy."



CLARENCE A. MARTIN, Maj. Gen., USA
Columbia, S. C.
GEORGE D. WILLIAMS, Lt. Col., Inf.,
Birmingham, Ala.

THOMAS A. COLGAN, (P) Capt., (Chaplain) CHC Chicago, Ill.
RALPH J. BJORKLAND, (P) 1st Lt., Inf.,
Bramard, Minn.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

By Presidential Order January 2, 1918, confirmed by Congress July 9, 1918, the President was authorized to present, but not in the name of Congress, this medal to any person serving in the Army after April 6, 1917, who distinguishes himself or herself by "exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility."

JOHN C. PERSONS, Maj. Gen., USA
Birmingham, Ala.

SUMTER L. LOWRY, JR., Brig. Gen., USA
Tampa, Fla.

LEGION OF MERIT

Legion of Merit created by Congress July 20, 1942. Degrees of Chief Commander, Officer, and Legionnaire: for award to personnel of armed forces of friendly foreign nations, and personnel of armed forces of United States and of the Philippines.



CLARENCE A. MARTIN, Maj. Gen., USA
Columbia, S. C.
LEROY S. GRAHAM, Col., Inf Alpine,
Tex.
WALTER J. HANNA, Col., Inf Birmingham, Ala.
EDWARD M. STARR, Col., Inf Washington, D. C.

ROBERT M. FOWLER, Lt. Col., Inf Birmingham, Ala.
JOSEPH J. HILL, Lt. Col., Bartow, Fla.
MARK W. LANCE, Lt. Col., GSC Tallahasse, Fla.
LEON L. MATHEWS, Lt. Col., Inf., Birmingham, Ala.
VIRGIL S. ATKINS, Lt. Col., Inf., Clarksdale, Miss.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (British)

CLARENCE A. MARTIN, Maj. Gen., USA
Columbia, S. C.

Rank shown is that held on date of original award.

SILVER STAR MEDAL



In 1932 the Army Silver Citation Star was placed on a bronze pendant and a ribbon of its own was designed, instead of being placed on a campaign medal ribbon. Silver Star Medal, by Act of Congress December 15, 1942, is awarded for "each citation of any person for gallantry in action while serving in any capacity with the Army . . . not warranting the award of a medal of honor or distinguished service cross."

Silver Star Medal was made Navy decoration August 7, 1942, by Act of Congress.

**CLARENCE A. MARTIN, Maj. Gen., USA Columbia, S. C.
THOMAS F. HICKEY, Brig. Gen., USA Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH C. HUTCHINSON, Brig. Gen., USA Sanford, Fla.
LEROY S. GRAHAM, Col., Inf Alpine, Tex
WALTER J. HANNA, Col., Inf Birmingham, Ala.
EDWARD M. STARR, Col., Inf Washington, D. C.
WILBUR E. KOONCE, Lt. Col., Inf Jackson, Miss.
MANUEL A. BERGENS, Maj., MC New Springfield, N. Y.
*STEPHEN S. BROWN, Maj., FA Clarksville, Pa.
THOMAS M. DEAS, Maj., MC New Orleans, La.
RICHARD D. WELCH, Maj., Inf Laurel, Miss.
OTHO T. WINSTEAD, Maj., Inf Lynchburg, Va.
NORMAN S. BEEBE, Capt., MC Colfax, Ill.
(P) GEORGE L. CELLES, Jr., Capt., Inf Washington, Miss.
FREDERICH M. FOWKES, Capt., FA Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM H. FREELAND, Capt., FA Norman, Okla.
ALLEN G. GIFFORD, Capt., MC Schaghticoke, N. Y.
AUBREY C. GRIFFIN Capt., Inf Jackson, Miss.
STANLEY GROSSMAN, Capt., Inf Forest Hill, L. I., N. Y.
HAROLD L. HANSEN, Capt., Inf Pittsburg, Kans.
CHARLES A. KNOBLAUCH, Capt., Inf Bay City, Mich.
HOWELL S. KOPP, Capt., FA Pensacola, Fla.
J. W. KUYKENDALL Capt., Inf Duncan, Okla.
WILLIAM A. LOCY, Capt., Inf Longview, Tex.
JAMES H. MASSINGILL, Jr., Capt., Inf Tuscaloosa, Ala.
WILLIAM V. O'CONNOR, Capt., (Chaplain) CHC Seymor, Conn.
MARION D. ODELL, Capt., Inf Atlantic Beach, Fla.
AIDAN R. POTTER, Capt., (Chaplain) CHC St. Louis, Mo.
JAMES E. ROBSON, Capt., Inf South Bend, Wash.
EDWIN L. SAUCY, Capt., Inf Napa, Calif.
JESSE L. WALKER, Capt., MC Cuthbert, Ga.
WILLIAM G. BLACK, 1st Lt., Inf Greenville, Ill.
GAUDEN W. BOHME, 1st Lt., Inf Indianapolis, Ind.
PAUL O. BURGESS, 1st Lt., Inf Essington, Pa.
WILSON GORDON, 1st Lt., Inf Florala, Ala.
JAMES B. HOLLOWAY, Jr., 1st Lt., FA Houston, Tex.
(P)HARRY JACOBS, 1st Lt., Inf Branford, Conn.
FRANCIS JETER, 1st Lt., FA Dallas, Tex.
(P)JOHN G. KASTANAS, 1st Lt., Inf
EDWARD N. KRAUSE 1st Lt., FA Berlin, Wis.
JERROLD R. MILLS, 1st Lt., FA Waterville, Kans.
JOHN O. NEIKIRK, 1st Lt., FA New York, N. Y.
VINCENT C. OLSON, 1st Lt., Inf Boyceville, Wis.
RAYMOND C. OWENS, 1st Lt., FA Louisville, Ky.
ALBERT F. PARKER, 1st Lt., FA Hattiesburg, Miss.
ROBERT T. PIGG. Jr., 1st Lt., FA Greenwood, Miss.
JOSEPH T. SHERIN, 1st Lt., Inf Bellerose, N. Y.
HARLIN L. WAGNER 1st Lt., Inf West Desota, Mo.
ALFRED A. WIENER, 1st Lt., FA Los Angeles, Calif.
FRANK J. ZIRBLIS, 1st Lt., FA Trenton, Tex.
WILLIAM E. ASHLEY, 2nd Lt., Inf Gadsden, Ala.
LINDSEY M. BISHOP 2nd Lt., FA Atlanta, Ga.
(P)SCOTT R. BLANTON, 2nd Lt., Inf Alburquerque, N. Mex.
RICHARD F. DUNLAP, 2nd Lt., Roanoke, Va.
GEORGE R. MACNAMARA, Jr., 2nd Lt., Inf Orlando, Fla.
CARL N. STROHSCHEIN, 2nd Lt., MAC Gibsland, La.
WALLACE P. TAYLOR, 2nd Lt., Inf Aberdeen, Miss.
LESTER B. WHITAKER, 2nd Lt., Redwood, Miss.
JESSE C. BROWN, 1st Sgt., Inf Odessa, Mo.
BLAISE D. MALAGARIE, 1st Sgt., Cav., Broussard, La.
(P) WOODROW L. CRUMBLEY, Tech. Sgt., Inf, Laurel, Miss.
WILLIAM O. GRAY, Tech. Sgt., Inf, Collinsville, Ala.
PAUL C. HOOD, Tech. Sgt., Inf, Collinsville, Ala.
(P) WILLIAM S. LEDBETTER, Tech. Sgt, Inf, Benton, Miss.
ELTON P. LIZANA, Tech. Sgt., Inf, Gulfport, Miss.
JACK METCALF, Tech. Sgt., Inf, San Antonio, Tex.
(P) CLIFFORD C. VANARTSDALEN, Tech Sgt., Inf, Mt. Olive, Miss.
GEORGE J. WOLUSKY, Tech. Sgt., Inf, South Boston, Mass.
FRED A. BAKER, S. Sgt., Inf, Brookhaven, Miss.
ANTHONY W. BORGOMATO, S. Sgt., Inf, Boston, Mass.
(P)HUGH L. COLLINS, S. Sgt., Inf, Opelika, Ala.
ROBERT P. CROWDER, Jr., S. Sgt., Inf, Savannah, Ga.
TOM DOBBS, S. Sgt., Inf, Grant, Ala.
CLIFTON DODSON, S. Sgt., MD, Plain Dealing, La.
JAMES H. EDWARDS, S. Sgt., MD, Hollandale, Miss.
(P)ROBERT L. EVANS, S. Sgt., MD, Sanford, Fla.
CLIFFORD A. GONYEA, S. Sgt., Cav, Springfield, Mass.
(P)HOWARD D. GOOLESBY, S. Sgt., Inf, Larkenville, Ala.
LUCIAN E. HELTON, S. Sgt., Inf, Iuka, Miss.
HAROLD H. HINTERLITER, S. Sgt., Inf, Long Island, N. Y.
CURTIS W. JOHNSON, S. Sgt., Inf, Section, Ala.
WILLIAM P. KING, S. Sgt., Inf, Guntersville, Ala.
TURNER D. LEGGETT, S. Sgt., Reinzie, Miss.
(P)JACK E. MARTIN, S. Sgt., Inf, Liberty, Ala.
THEODORE D. MARTIN, S. Sgt., Inf, Wallkill, N. Y.
(P)FRANK McLEMORE, S. Sgt., Inf, Suligent, Ala.
WILLIAM L. PATRICK, S. Sgt., Inf, Orlando, Fla.
COY W. SCOTT, S. Sgt., Inf, Ponce De Leon, Fla.
THOMAS H. SEALE, S. Sgt., Inf, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
ROY J. SLIKER, S. Sgt., Inf, Branchville, N. J.
ODIS H. TAYLOR, S. Sgt., Inf, Oxford, Miss.
WALTER C. WADE, S. Sgt., Inf, Oxford, Ala.
WALTER L. WALLACE, S. Sgt., Inf, Crossville, Ala.
(P)JAMES B. WOODALL, S. Sgt., Inf, Summit, Miss.
ARTHUR J. BARRY, T/3, MD, Gardener, N. Y.
(P)RAY T. ATKINSON, Sgt., Inf, Canton, Ohio
COLUMBUS H. BOWERS, Sgt., Inf, Hartwell, Ga.
CLARENCE CONOLLEY, Sgt., Inf, Oxford, Ala.
ROBERT H. LAVIGNE, Sgt., Inf, Claremont, N. H.

(P) Indicates Posthumous award.

*Indicates Bronze Oak leaf cluster to original award.

CLARENCE W. CURB, Sgt., Cav, Greensboro, Ala.
(P)ELBERT L. HEMPHILL, Sgt., Inf, Jackson, Miss.
(P)ROBERT E. HIMLER, Sgt., Inf, Derry, Pa.
STANLEY S. LABENSKEY, Sgt., Cav, Lathrob, Pa.
WELBURNE E. LUNDEEN, Sgt., Inf, Huron, S. D.
STEARL SPARKS, Sgt., Inf, Malta, Ohio
HERBERT A. THURSTON, Sgt., MD, Sanford, Fla.
ALBERT H. MAYS, T/4, MD, Hempstead, N. Y.
(P)MATHEW McMAHON, Jr., T/4, MD, Albany, N. Y.
DELANO G. NEAL, T/4, FA, Hamlet. N. C.
(P)LEONARD L. HAWKINS, Cpl., MD, Cleveland, Miss.
WARNER H. HYDER, Cpl., Inf, McNinnville, Ore.
EDWARD J. PARKER, Cpl., Inf, Jervis, N. Y.
HENRY E. SPIERING, Cpl., FA, Danville, Ill.
*ALLISON R. YATES, Cpl., MD, Caryville, Fla.
SAMUEL R. BRANSTOM, T/5, FA, Bay, Ohio
HOMER A. HENSON, T/5, MD, Brasstown, N. C.
(P)ALFRED B. HILL, Jr., T/5, MD, Watervalley, Miss.
JEWEL C. KELLEY, T/5, Cav, Baton Rouge, Ala.
(P)ELLIS D. KILGOIE, T/5, MD, Colusa, Calif.
JOSEPH A. LEWIS, T/5, MD, Whitmore, S. C.
ROBERT W. LICSAUER, T/5, Cav, Philadelphia, Pa.
(P)HOMER E. MILLS, T/5, MD, Kannapolis, N. C.
JOHN H. SEITZ, T/5, MD, Lynbrook, N. Y.
JAMES E. SMITH, T/5, Cav, Bessemer, Ala.
FREDERICK Y. ADAIR, Pfc., Inf, New Albany, Miss.
(P)PETE J. BACA, Pfc., Inf, Decoto, Calif.
PHILIP A. BELL, Pfc., Inf, Magee, Miss.
TONY F. BERRA, Pfc., Inf, Butler, Pa.
FREAS W. BRITTINGHAM, Pfc., MD, Independence, Mo.
(P)CHARLES G. BRYANT, Pfc., Inf, St. Paul, Minn.
(P)JOE CATES, Pfc., Inf, Lodi, Tex.
CLIFFORD A. CLEMENTE, Pfc., Inf, New Haven, Conn.
JOSE M. De La GRUS, Pfc., Inf, Cuerdo, Tex.
(P)JOHN B. DENNISON, MD, Staunton, Va.
WILLIAM T. DONALDSON, Pfc., Inf, Bellman, N. J.
GEORGE W. DUNKIN, Pfc., Inf, Windyville, Mo.
(P)GERALD B. EARHART, Pfc., Inf, Detroit, Mich.
(P)ALFRED G. EINSPAHR, Inf, Ainsworth, Nebr.
ERNEST L. FRAZIER. Pfc., MD, Pattonsburg, Mo.
CARL W. JUCHS, Pfc., MP, Dayton, Ky.
HAROLD W. GLORE, Pfc., Inf, Hurricane, Utah
HERSHEL S. GUNTER, Pfc., Inf, Bremen, Ala.
STEPHEN HALEY, Pfc., FA, Yonkers, N. Y.
JAMES G. HAWKINS, Pfc., Inf, Persia, Tenn.
JAMES A. HOGGLE, Pfc., Inf, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
ROBERT N. JUMP, Pfc., Inf, Binghamton, N. Y.
CHARLES H. KEEFAUVER, Pfc., Inf, Fiatt, Ill.
CHARLES H. KENNON, Pfc., Inf, Waco, Tex.
HARRY A. LANDENBERG, Jr., Pfc., Inf, Lancaster, Pa.
ROBERT L. LITTLE, Jr., Pfc., Inf, Rising Fawn, Ga.
JOHN W. LUKE, Pfc., FA, Franklin, La.
OTIS MORRIS, Pfc., Inf, Tylertown, Miss.
MIKE A. NAGY, Pfc., Inf, Springfield, Pa.
WILLIAM M. PRATHER, Pfc., MD, Dumas, Miss.
ALBERT F. PROVENZANO, Pfc., Inf, New York, N. Y.
(P)EUGENE E. RHODES, Pfc., Inf, Barron, Wis.
RAYMOND L. ROACH, Pfc., MD, Noxapeter, Miss.
(P)ESTON ROSA, Pfc., MD, Cottonport, La.
(P)ROBERT SCHMID, Pfc., MD, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN G. STUPAR, Pfc., Inf, Etna, Pa.
*(P)HUGH B. SUMMERFIELD, Pfc., MD, Erwin, W. Va.
(P)JOHN S. TAYLOR, Pfc., MD, Brookville, Pa.
(P)TOM M. TAYLOR, Pfc., Inf, Oklahoma City, Okla.
(P)DANIEL T. THOMAS, Pfc., Inf, Lebanon, Va.
WILLIAM N. THOMAS, Pfc., Inf, Cumberland, Md.
YEE TOY, Pfc., Inf, Bronx, N. Y.
LELAND J. TUCKER, Pfc., Inf, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
(P)DONALD E. WALKER, Pfc., Inf, Springfield, Ohio
(P)LEO C. WALLACE, Pfc., Inf, Autaugaville, Ala.
EUNA J. WEBSTER, Pfc., Inf, Stigler, Okla.
ROLAND G. WRIGHT, Pfc., Inf, Roanoke, Va.
(P)O. B. YATES, Pfc., Inf, Southport, Fla.
JOHN J. YORKE, Pfc., Inf, Washington, Pa.
ERNEST E. COWHERD, Pvt., Inf, Purdy, Mo.
OREM W. FOREHAND, Pvt., Inf, Three Rivers, Tex.
(P) DERRICK W. GOODWIN, Pvt., Inf, San Pedro, Calif.
(P)DREXEL E. HOWARD, Pvt., Inf, Markal, Ky.
NIEL J. KARTEZ, Pvt., Inf, Bronx, N. Y.
WARREN O. PARHAM, Pvt., Inf, Aberdeen, Miss.
(P)JAMES O. ROBERTSON, Inf, Aberdeen, Miss.

SOLDIER'S MEDAL

By Act of Congress, July 2, 1926, this decoration is awarded to any person with the Army, National Guard, or Organized Reserves who distinguishes himself or herself by "heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy."



DONALD P. MORRIS, Major, MC, Hattiesburg, Miss.
JULIUS L. GRUENEBAUM, Capt., MC, Oakland, Calif.
CHARLES T. READ, Capt., MC, Lookout Mt. Tenn.
BERTRAM E. SPROFKIN, Capt., MC, Paterson, N. J.
EDWIN C. STENEHJEIN, 1st Lt., Inf, Port Orchard, Wash.
FRED S. WILSON, 1st Lt., Inf, Los Angeles, Calif.
HUGH L. BRYANT, 1st Sgt., Inf, Vicksburg, Miss.
JAMES W. KELLEY, 1st Sgt., FA, Lake Wales, Fla.
JAMES A. LANG, 1st Sgt., Inf, Jackson, Miss.
WILLIAM C. BURNETT, T. Sgt., Inf, Eastman, Ga.
GEORGE H. CHORLEY, T. Sgt., Inf, Sledge, Miss.
WALTER F. SCHNELLER, T. Sgt., QMC, New Orleans, La.
LEAR L. YARBOROUGH, T. Sgt., Inf, Merigold, Miss.
EMIL F. ADAM, S. Sgt., Inf, Omaha, Neb.
CLARRON B. Ashley, S. Sgt., Inf, Mathews, Mo.
LOYD F. BAKER, S. Sgt., Inf, University City, Mo.
ROCCO J. BONELLI, S. Sgt., Inf, Lodi, N. J.
DENNIS M. CROWDEN, S. Sgt., Inf, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
ELMER J. DAY, S. Sgt., Inf, Greenville, Fla.
NORMAN D. PORTER, S. Sgt., FA, Durant, Miss.
WALLACE J. REYNOLDS, S. Sgt., FA, Newton, Ala.
EULIS S. SMITH, S. Sgt., Inf, Aberdeen, Miss.
JACK G. SURMALL, S. Sgt., Inf, Ellisville, Miss.
WALLACE E. BROWN. Sgt., FA, Castelberry, Ala.
LOUIS A. DAHLEN, Sgt., Inf, Abardeen, Miss.
WILLIAM L. DAVIS, Sgt., Inf, Houston, Miss.
CLINTON G. FULLER, Sgt., Cav, Old Hickory, Tenn.

JACK KLAVER, Sgt., Cav, Brooklyn, N. Y.
USHO A. KALLIO, T/4, Cav, Angora, Minn.
VIRGIL K. McCORMICK, Cpl., Inf, Louisa, Ky.
ROBERT A. MERCER, Cpl., Inf, Lenia, Ohio
R. L. MITCHELL, Cpl., Inf, Calhoun City, Miss.
ARNOLD T. PENNEY, Cpl., Cav, Detroit, Mich.
THOMAS S. SEARCY, Cpl., FA, Greenville, Ala.
ENZO G. BALDINO, T/5, FA, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MELVIN BINDER, T/5, FA, Keen, N. H.
DONALD A. BOXLEITER, T/5, FA, Dubuque, Iowa
TRUMAN W. ROUSE, T/5, Inf, Dennis, Miss.
ROBERT C. TODD, T/5, Inf, Federalsburg, Md.
THOMAS WAGNER, T/5, Cav, Bronx, N. Y.
DAVID L. BARGER, Pfc., Inf, Philadelphia, Pa.
FRANK BENEDETTI, Pfc., FA, Lincoln Parks, Mich.
BURT R. BRASHIER, Pfc., Inf, Mansfield, La.
PHILIP P. CALLAS, Pfc., Inf, New York City, N. Y.
ROLAND M. CHESTER, Pfc., MD, Quincy, Fla.
EARL E. CORRELL, Pfc., Inf, Birmingham, Ala.
LEONARDO DEROSA, Pfc., Inf, Tampa, Fla.
SAMUEL P. DiPIETRANTONIO, Pfc., Inf, Ardmore, Pa.
CHARLES F. DISMUKES, Pfc., Inf, Okolona, Miss.
WALTER DUNKER, Pfc., CE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
THOMAS F. FETCHKO, Pfc., Inf, Jersey City, N. J.
GEORGE W. FREY, Pfc., MD, Fallon, Nev.
GEORGE W. GIDEON, Pfc., MP, Pattsboro, Tex.
GEORGE H. HAMM, Pfc., FA, Hudson, N. Y.
DUANE J. JAMES, Pfc., Inf, Ewing, Neb.
WILLIAM E. JOHNSTON, Pfc., Inf, Clearfield, Pa.
JAMES H. JORDAN, Pfc., FA, Detroit, Mich.
FRANCIS T. KLEPACK, Pfc., Inf, Johnstown, Pa.
CLIFFORD R. MATTEWSON, Pfc., Cav, Glendale, L. I., N. Y.
GRANT L. McCOOL, Pfc., Inf, Mobile, Ala.
MARTIN MYER, Pfc., Inf, Philadelphia, Pa.
LADIS MOVOTNY, Pfc., Inf, Lancaster, Tex.
WILLIAM C. PALMER, Pfc., QMC, Wellsville, Ohio
MOAH W. PAYNE, Pfc., Inf, London, W. Va.
CHARLIE L. PERRYMAN, Pfc., MP, Florence, Ala.
MARTIN M. RABHAN, Pfc., Inf, Savannah, Ga.
ARTHUR J. RICHARDSON, Pfc., Inf, Senatobia, Miss.
EDWARD O. ROBERTS, Pfc., Inf, Leeper, Miss.
PAUL K. SEIBERT, Pfc., FA, Pittsburg, Pa.
ARCHIE L. SHIELDNIGHT, Pfc., Inf, Coweta, Okla.
FRANCIS R. SIMPSON, Pfc., FA, Jacksonville, Fla.
DENVER G. SIMS, Pfc., Inf, Laurel, Miss.
GEORGE WARD, Pfc., Inf, Carson, Miss.
ALAN L. WEBB, Pfc., Inf, Tranier, Pa.
CLIFFORD WHITEHEAD, Pfc., CE, Columbia, Tenn.
JAMES M. BURNEY, Pvt., Inf, Tampa, Fla.
HAROLD W. DRAPER, Pvt., Inf, Sheridan, Ark.
LESTER M. LEAR, Pvt., Inf, Easton, Pa.
HARRY LUKOVITCH, Pvt., FA, London, Eng.
PAUL R. NOE, Pvt., Inf, Clarksdale, Miss.

AIR MEDAL

Executive Order, May 11, 1942. Recipients, members of the armed forces must have distinguished themselves, after September 8, 1939, by meritorious achievement in flight. Air Medal is awarded where the service does not warrant a Distinguished Flying Cross.



CLARENCE A. MARTIN, Maj. Gen., USA, Columbia, S. C.
THOMAS F. HICKEY, Brig. Gen., USA, Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON, Brig. Gen., USA, Sanford, Fla.
WALTER J. HANNA, Col., Inf, Birmingham, Ala.
HAL HARDENBURGH, Col., GSC. Eutaw, Ala.
JAMES A. LAKE, Col., FA, Greenville, Miss.
EDWARD M. STARR, Col., Inf, Washington, D. C.
VIRGIL S. ADKINS, Lt. Col., Inf, Clarksdale, Miss.
LESLIE L. EVANS, Lt. Col., Inf, Canton, Miss.
JOSEPH J. HILL, Lt. Col., FA, Bartow, Fla.
MILTON E. HULL, Lt. Col., FA, Plant City, Fla.
JOHN T. KIZER, Lt. Col., QMC, Senatobia, Miss.
MARK W. LANCE, Lt. Col., GSC, Tallahasse, Fla.
CHARLES P. LYKES, Lt. Col., GSC, Houston, Tex.
LEON L. MATHEWS, Lt. Col., Inf, Birmingham, Ala.
HARRY M. MURRAY,, Lt. Col., OD, Alexandria, La.
FRANK C. PAUL, Lt. Col., FA, Tampa, Fla.
EDWARD P. PEACOCK, Lt. Col., GSC, Clarksdale, Miss.
GEORGE N. SAGIN, Lt. Col., FA, Tampa, Fla.
CECIL E. WALTER, Lt. Col., CE, New York, N. Y.
***STEPHEN S. BROWN, Maj., FA, Clarksville, Tex.
ELMER J. JACKSON, Maj., Inf, Lincoln, Nebr.
JAMES H. VAUGH, Jr., Maj., Inf, Blackstone, Va.
J. R. WOODRUFF, Jr., Maj., CE, Boise, Idaho
*MARKS W. JENKINS, Capt., FA, Jackson, Miss.
**DONALD F. RESTOOL, Capt., FA, Lansing, Mich.
FORREST C. BARRIGER, 1st Lt., FA, Boll, Calif.
HOWARD W. BOOKOUT, 1st Lt., Inf, Alexandria, Ind.
ROBERT F. COLE, 1st Lt., Inf, New Hebron, Miss.
ALBERT H. DODD, 1st Lt., Inf, Lincoln, Nebr.
PRESTON C. FORS, 1st Lt., FA, Lansing, Mich.
LOUIS HECHT, 1st Lt., Inf, Boston, Mass.
***JAMES B. HOLLOWAY, Jr., 1st Lt., FA, Houston, Tex.
**FRANCIS JETER, 1st Lt., FA, Dallas, Tex.
JOHN J. KEMP, 1st Lt., FA, Memphis, Tenn.
PAUL A. KREITNER, 1st Lt., Inf, Denbo, Pa.
****JERROLD R. MILLS, 2nd Lt., FA, Waterville, Kans.
**ALBERT F. PARKER, 2nd Lt., FA, Hattiesburg, Miss.
LLOYD E. STREET, 2nd Lt., Inf, Ripley, Miss.
SHELDON K. TOWER, 2nd Lt., CWS, Marengo, Ind.
JACK E. GRAVES, M/Sgt., Inf, Gadsden, Ala.
***LINDSEY M. BISHOP, S/Sgt., FA, Atlanta, Ga.
*ALLEN H. CONSER, S/Sgt., FA, Portland, Ore.
PETER L. MUSANO, S/Sgt., Inf, West Orange, N. J.
CHARLIE R. THORNTON, S/Sgt., Inf, Bridgeport, Ala.
HAROLD W. CLEMONS, T/3, FA, Chenoa, Ill.
AUBREY W. HARRELL, T/4, Inf, Gadsden, Ala.
ZIGMUND F. DOMBROWSKI, T/5, Inf, Sugar Notch, Pa.

BRONZE STAR

The Bronze Star is awarded for heroic achievement or meritorious action



JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON, Brig. Gen., USA, Sanford, Fla.
SUMTER L. LOWRY, JR., Brig. Gen., USA, Tampa, Fla.
JOHN C. DUCKWORTH, Col., GSC, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
*LEROY S. GRAHAM, Col., GSC, Alpine, Tex.
HOMER W. HESTERLEY, Col., FA, Tampa, Fla.
VIRGIL S. ADKINS, Lt. Col., Inf, Clarksdale, Miss.
MARSHALL E. BUSH, Lt. Col., CE, Greenville, Miss.
OSCAR L. DUPREE, Lt. Col., GSC, Attalla, Ala.
*LESLIE L. EVANS, Lt. Col., Inf, Canton, Miss.
*JOSEPH W. FORD, Lt. Col., MC, Gadsden, Ala.
JOHN L. GOODWYN, Lt. Col., GSC, Montgomery, Ala.
HAL HARDENBERG, Lt. Col., Inf, Eutaw, Ala.
FRANK HARDY, Lt. Col., Inf, Selma, Ala.
SIDNEY B. HOOPER, Lt. Col., Inf, Albertsville, Ala.
MILTON E. HULL, Lt. Col., FA, Plant City, Fla.
JOHN F. JENKINS, Jr., Lt. Col., MC, Birmingham, Ala.
LOUIS M. JIGGITTS, Lt. Col., GSC, Jackson, Miss.
W. EUGENE JONES, Lt. Col., FA, Bartow, Fla.
*JAMES A. LAKE, Lt. Col., FA, Greenville, Miss.
MARK W. LANCE, Lt. Col., QMC, Tallahassee, Fla.
MARTIN F. MARKWARD, Lt. Col., GSC. Fort Worth, Tex.
LEON L. MATHEWS, Lt. Col., Inf, Birmingham, Ala.
FREDERICK W. MELSHEIMER, Lt. Col., Inf, Vicksburg, Miss.
WILBUR K. MILLER, Lt. Col., Inf, Orlando, Fla.
*FRANK C. PAUL, Lt. Col., FA, Tampa, Fla.
JOSEPH L. PETERSON, Lt. Col., IGD, Gadsden, Ala.
HAROLD E. RAND, Lt. Col., Inf, Sumrall, Miss.
HAVARD T. RAWLINSON, Lt. Col., AGD, Dothan, Ala.
MAHONE REESE, Jr., Lt. Col., GSC, Live Oak, Fla.
HOWARD O. ROY, Lt. Col., GSC, LaFayette, La.
*GEORGE N. SAGIN, Lt. Col., FA, Tampa, Fla.
LOREN D. SKAGGS, Lt. Col., FD, Savannah, Ga.
JOHN P. SWEENEY, Lt. Col., SIGC, Mobile, Ala.
JOHN E. VAN ESSO, Lt. Col., IGD, Northbrook, Ill.
CECIL E. WALTER, Lt. Col., CE, New York, N. Y.
JAMES E. BARBER, Maj., Inf, Anniston, Ala.
JOHN R. BARNES, Maj., Inf, Memphis, Tenn.
JOHN W. BASKIN, Maj., FA, Greenville, Miss.
*ROY HART BENTON, Maj., SIGC, Mobile, Ala.
*JAMES N. BROWN, Maj., Inf, Birmingham, Ala.
*RALPH D. BURNS, Maj., Inf, Jackson, Miss.
DAVID J. CASTLEMAN, Maj., Inf, Greensboro, Ala.
JAMES H. CHALMERS, JR., Maj., MC, Goshen, N. Y.
OWEN J. CHEEVERS, Maj., MC
DONALD V. COONEY, Maj., MC, Flushing, N. Y.
JAMES R. DUREN, JR., Maj., Inf, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
JAMES T. FERGUSON, JR., Maj., MC, Lawrence, Kans.
ROBERT M. FOWLER, Maj., Inf, Birmingham, Ala.
BENJAMIN A. HUDSON, Maj. CMP, Montgomery, Ala.
JOEL C. GARRARD, Maj., FA, Bartow, Fla.
MELFORD I. GARRETT, Maj., Inf, Gadsden, Ala.
EDWARD M. GOODWIN, Maj., MC, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PETER M. GRAHN, Maj., FA, Tampa, Fla.
JAMES A. GRIFFIN, Maj., Ord, Lakeland, Fla.
JOSEPH J. HILL, Maj., FA, Bartow, Fla.
ELMER J. JACKSON, Maj., Inf, Hattiesburg, Miss.
*JOHN TOM KIZER, Maj., QMC, Senatobia, Miss.
WILBUR E. KOONCE, Maj., Inf, Jackson, Miss.
JULIO R. LACEDONIA, Maj., Inf, Key West, Fla.
MARION J. Le DOUX, Maj., MC, New Orleans, La.
RICHARD LEFFERS, JR., Maj., FA, Lakeland, Fla.
EDWARD O. LOGAN, Maj., Inf, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
HENRY I. LOUTTIT, Maj., CHC, Palm Beach, Fla.
*CHARLES P. LYKES, Maj., GSC, Houston, Tex.
WILLIAM L. MAIGE, Maj., FA, Montecello, Fla.
RAYMOND O. MANASCO, Maj., Inf, Birmingham, Ala.
JOHN E. MANDVILLE, Maj., Inf, Mobile, Ala.
VICTOR L. McDEARMAN, Maj., Inf, Aberdeen, Miss.
GERALD A. MELSHEIMER, Maj., Inf, Vicksburg, Miss.
MARCUS N. OWEN, Maj., FA, Tampa, Fla.
*EDWARD P. PEACOCK, JR., Maj., GSC, Clarksdale, Miss.
EMORY B. PEEBLES, JR., Maj., CMP, Hattiesburg, Miss.
REX D. ROACH, Maj., FA, Geneva, Ala.
WILLIAM D. ROBY, Maj., Inf, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
WRIGHT H. ROSS, Maj., Inf., Anniston, Ala.
CHARLES P. SANDIDGE, Maj., Inf, Canton, Miss.
JOHN G. SCHAFFER, Maj., FA, Vicksburg, Miss.
SEWELL G. SKELTON, Maj., Inf, Claremore, Okla.
PAUL E. SMITH, Maj., MC, Palestine, Ill.
DAVID T. TABER, Maj., Inf, Gadsden, Ala.
JAMES H. VAUGHN, Jr., Maj., Inf, Blackstone, Va.
WILLIAM W. WATKIN, JR., Maj., CE, Houston, Tex.
RUSS T. WHITE, Maj., AGD, Dothan, Ala.
J. R. WOODRUFF, Maj., CE, Boise, Idaho
*ABBOTT B. WALTON, Maj., Inf, Sayre, Ala.
JOHN M. ADAMS, Capt., Inf, Abilene, Tex.
PHILIP E. ADAMS, Capt., FA, Alexander City, Ala.
WILLIAM P. ANDREWS, Capt., Inf, Syracuse, N. Y.
ALEX M. ARCHIBALD, Capt., FA, St. Petersburg, Fla.
JOHN V. ASEVEDO, JR., Capt., Inf, Gustine, Calif.
WINSTON C. BAIRD, Capt., MC, Flint, Mich.
ROBERT M. BALLARD, Capt., Inf, Neches, Tex.
NATHAN BANDER, Capt., MC, Ellenville, N. Y.
CLAIR B. BARNETT, Capt., MC, Cuba City, Wis.
J. B. BEARD, Capt., Inf, Oklahoma City, Okla.
*EDWARD A. BECKER, Capt., Inf, Frostproof, Fla.
JAMES R. BOWERS, Capt., Inf, Fort Smith, Ark.
GEORGE B. BRODIE, Capt., CWS, Chicago, Ill.
MURRAY E. BROWN, Capt., DC, Buna, Tex.
MARTIN CARABALLO, JR. Capt., FA, Tampa, Fla.
CHARLES M. CAREY, Capt., Inf, Nashville, Tenn.
WALLACE E. CARLSON, Capt., FA, Vicksburg, Miss.
NICHOLAS J. CHIARA, Capt., MC, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOSEPH A. CHIOTA, Capt., MC, Bridgeport, Conn.
AUGUSTINE A. CIOTOLA, Capt., MC, Hazelton, Pa.
FRANK E. COGHLAN, Capt., Inf, Houston, Tex.
KENNETH L. COOK, Capt., Inf, Riverton, Wyo.
JOHN H. CRICHTON, Capt., Inf, Minden, La.
JACK R. CRITTENDEN, Capt., Inf, Sacramento, Calif.
CHARLES M. CROUCH, Capt., CHC, Pasadena, Calif.
ITALO W. DANIELS, Capt., MC, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
JOHN N. De FOORE, Capt., Inf, Sidon, Miss.
ALBERT T. Di GIANDOMENICO, Capt., MC, Meriden, Conn.
RUPERT Z. DISKMUKES, Capt., Inf, Gadsden, Ala.
CHARLES W. DOUGLASS, Capt., MC, Wenatchee, Wash.

CORNELIUS J. DRISCOLL, Capt., MC, Revere, Mass.
HENRY T. ELLENDER, Capt., DC, Thibodaux, La.
*WALTER F. ELLIOTT, Capt., Inf, Pasadena, Calif.
ROBERT C. FAIRCHILD, Capt., Inf, Kansas City, Mo.
CLARENCE E. FLICKS, Capt., Inf, Lincoln, Nebr.
BOBBIE B. FORD, Capt., Inf, Jackson, Miss.
DOYLE E. FOSTER, Capt., Inf, Little Rock, Ark.
MARTIN M. FRIEDMAN, Capt., Inf, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
JESSE L. GOODMAN, Capt., Inf, Clemson, S. C.
DAVID K. GUSTAFSON, Capt., Inf, Thief River Falls, Minn.
LAWRENCE W. HALL, Capt., Inf, IVA, S. C.
HENRY L. HAVENS, Capt., FA, Lexington, Miss.
THOMAS W. HEREFORD, Capt., FA, Gurley, Ala.
ROBERT R. HICKS, Capt., FA, Tampa, Fla.
ELTON R. HOGAN, Capt., Inf, Cary, N. C.
JAMES M. HUMPHRIES, JR., Capt., CE, Memphis, Tenn.
*FABIAN U. HUSLEY, Capt., QMC, Biloxi, Miss.
CHARLES R. IKERMAN, Capt., CE, Decatur, Ala.
LONNIE M. JACKSON, JR., Capt., Inf, Gary, Ind.
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ORLANDO I. STILES, Pfc., Inf, Terre Haute, Ind.
RALPH H. STUCKEY, Pfc., Inf, Everett, Pa.
EDWARD G. SULLIVAN, Pfc., Inf, Atlanta, Ga.
EUGENE O. SULLIVAN, Pfc., Inf, Nettleton, Miss.
CHARLES A. SUMMERS, Pfc., MD, New Market, Md.
BERTON E. SUTTON, Pfc., FA, Bellaire, Mich.
JOHN SWATKOWSKI, Pfc., Inf, Olyphant, Pa.
LEON T. SWEETER, Pfc., FA, Albion, Mich.
GEORGIA A. TUCKER, Pfc., Inf, Steel, Mo.
NORMAN B. TAUBERG, Pfc., Inf, Pittsburg, Pa.
SAMUEL J. TINDEN, Pfc., MD, Locust Valley, N. Y.
EUGENE C. TINSLEY, Pfc., Inf., Olyphant, Pa.
JOSEPH G. TOMLINSON, Pfc., Inf, Philadelphia, Pa.
LEROY C. TUOMELA, Pfc., Inf, Ishpening, Mich.
NED T. VANLANDINGHAM, Pfc., MD, Palmetto, Fla.
FRED C. VARGAS, Pfc., Inf, Lamar, Calif.
NICHOLAS C. VASILE, Pfc., Inf, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ROBERT E. VOSS, Pfc., MD, St. Louis, Mo.
STEVE WAGNER, Pfc., Inf, Cleveland, Ohio
WILBUR L. WALKER, Pfc., FA, Princeton, Wisc.
BOYD L. WALLING, Pfc., Inf, Los Angeles, Calif.
DELMAR L. WEBB, Pfc., MD, Webbville, Ky.
WILLIAM B. WEDGEWOOD, Pfc., MD, Welch, W. Va.
STANLEY WEGRZYNOWSKI, Pfc., Inf, Camden, N. J.
HUBERT J. WEST, Pfc., Inf, Albert, Canada
HERMAN L. WHIDDEN, Pfc., MD, Lake City, Fla.
FRANK R. WICE, Pfc., Inf, Chicago, Ill.
(P) J. D. WIGGER, Pfc., Inf, Greensboro, Ala.
CLIFFORD V. WILLIAMS, Pfc., MD, Tampa, Fla.
ORLAN V. WILSON, Pfc., Inf, Florence, Ala.
RAYMOND D. WILSON, Pfc., CE, Sturgis, Miss.
WILLIAM I. WILSON, Pfc., Inf, Touhumne, Calif.
FRANK E. Witherspoon, Pfc., Jackson, Tenn.
HAROLD YOUNG, Pfc., Inf, Holland, Ohio
IVY YOUNG, Pfc., Inf, Pontotoc, Miss.
EDGAR BADGETT, Pvt., Inf, Atalla, Ala.
CHARLES T. BAILEY, Pvt., Inf, Birmingham, Ala.
EDWIN I. Baird, Pvt., Inf, Bellmead, Tex.
CARSON F. CHILDERS, Pvt., Inf, Vicksburg, Miss.
JOHN P. COLLINS, Pvt., MD, Liberal, Kans.
WALTER E. HANSON, Pvt., Inf, Los Angeles, Calif.
JAMES A. HOGGLE, Pvt., Inf, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
THOMAS W. JACKSON, Pvt., MD, Longhurst, N. C.
(P)HENRY D. LOWERY, Pvt., Inf, Okmulges, Okla.
IRVING R. MENDELSON Pvt., MD, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CHARLES L. NIXON, Pvt., FA, Tampa, Fla.
LUDWIG M. SEELIG, Pvt., Inf, Baltimore, Md.
CHARLES M. SHAVER, Pvt., Inf, Sandyvil'e, W. Va.
TOM TURNER, Pvt., Inf, Whitney, Tex.
DIETRICH E. VON BOTHMER, Pvt., Inf, Eisepach, Germany.
MILTON M. WEINER, Pvt., Inf, Brooklyn, N. Y.
*WILLIAM H. WILCOX, Pvt., Inf, Hot Springs, S. D.



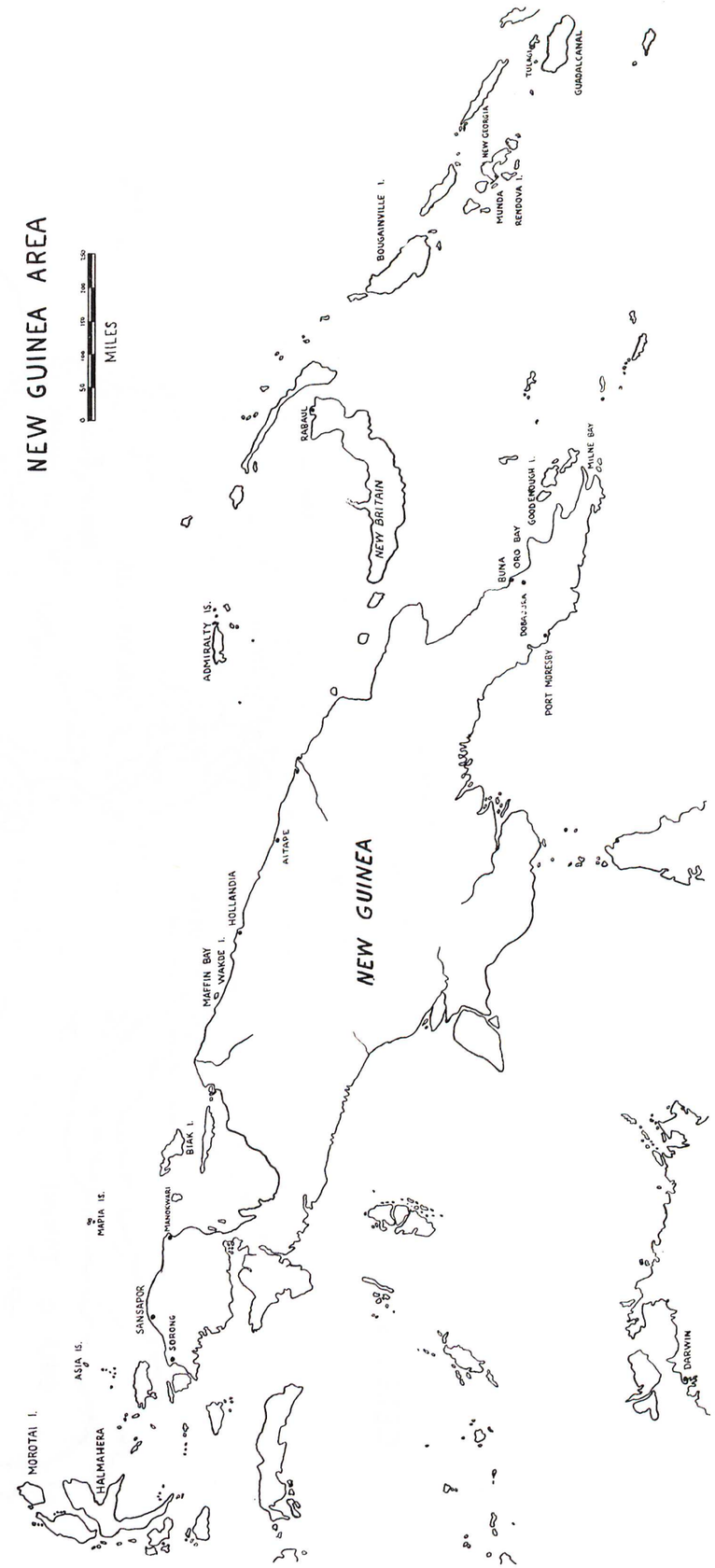
BATTLE HONORS

Medical Detachment 124th Infantry
106th Engineer Combat Battalion
3rd Battalion 124th Infantry
2nd Battalion 124th Infantry

MERITORIOUS SERVICE UNIT PLAQUE

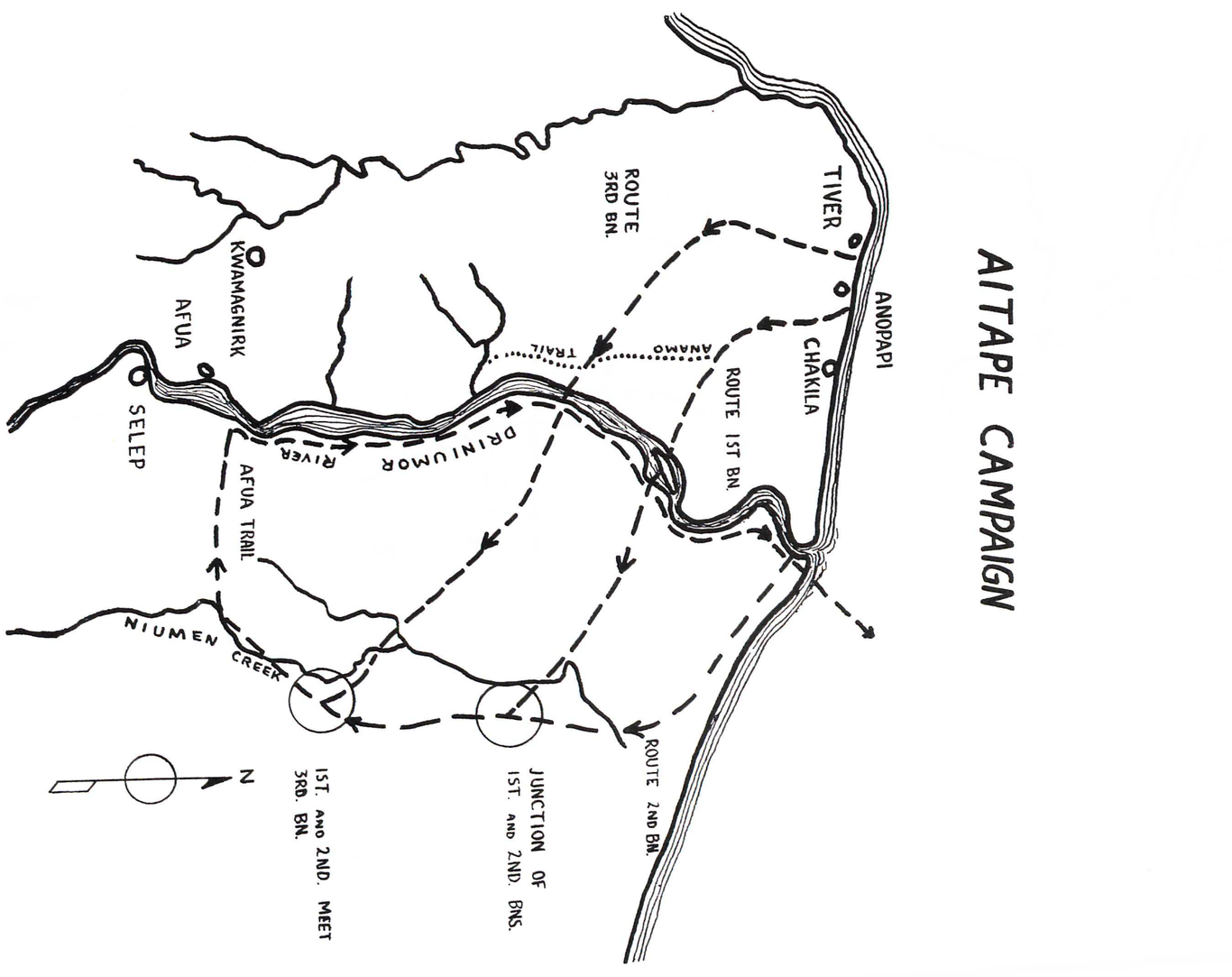


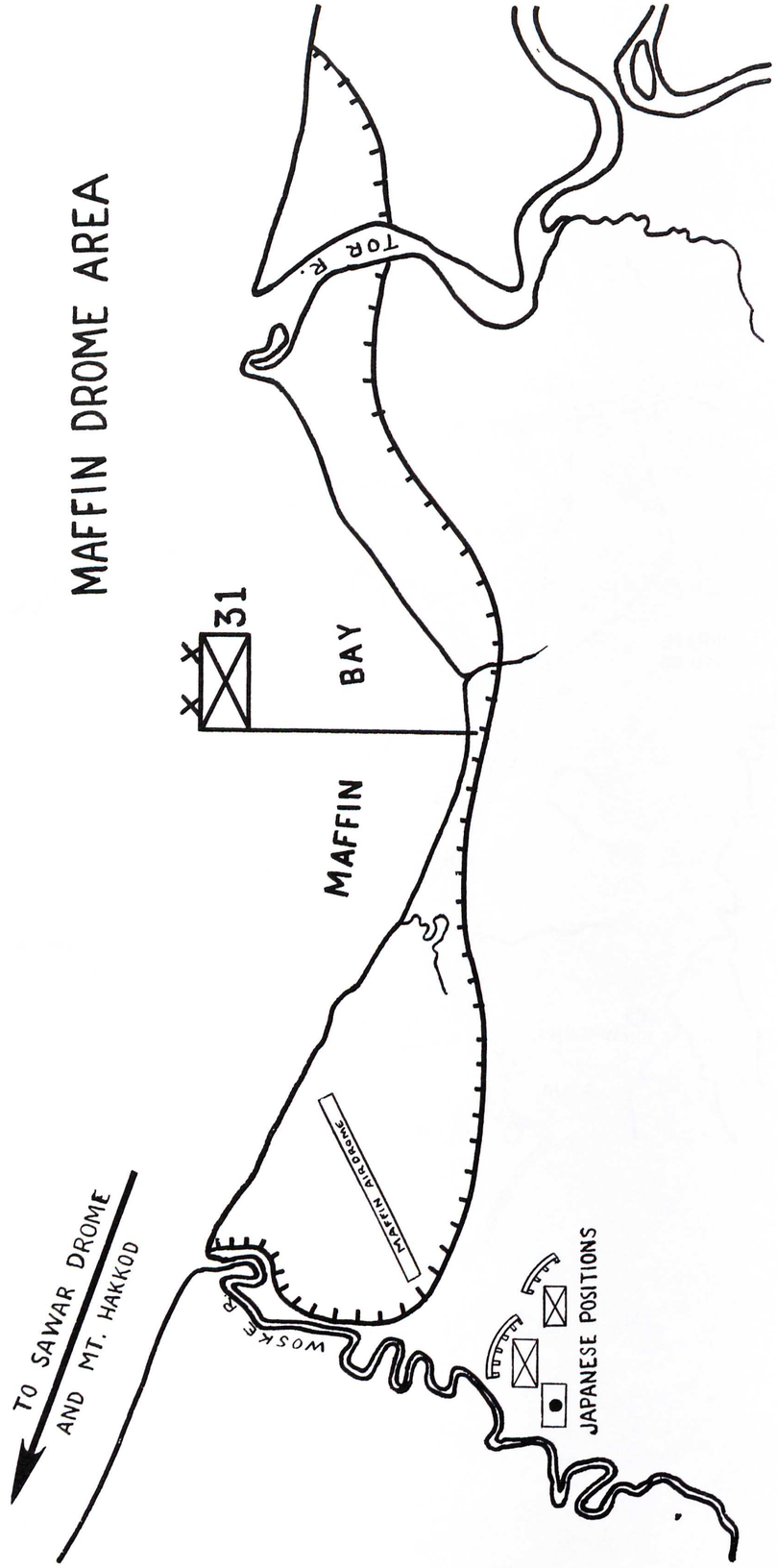
31st Signal Company
31st Quartermaster Company
106th Medical Battalion
731st Ordnance Company
31st Infantry Division Band
Medical Detachment 124th Infantry
Service Company 124th Infantry
Service Company 155th Infantry
Service Company 167th Infantry
Medical Detachment 167th Infantry
M. P. Platoon 31st Infantry Division
Headquarters & Headquarters and Service Company
106th Engineer Combat Battalion
Medical Detachment 155th Infantry

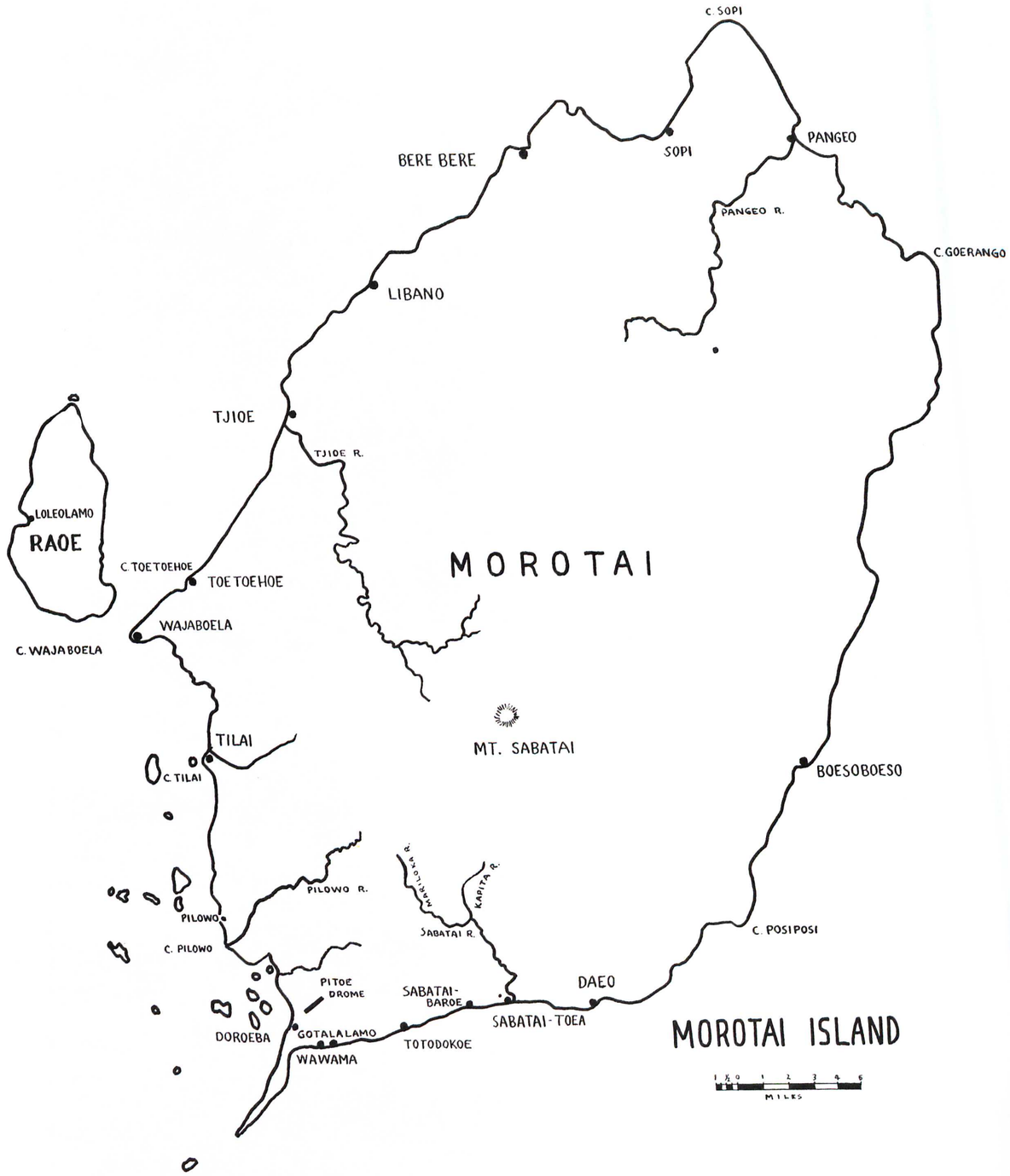




AITAPE CAMPAIGN




MAFFIN DROME AREA
TOR R.
31
BAY
MAFFIN
MAFFIN AIR DROME
WOSKE R.
TO SAWAR DROME
AND MT. HAKKOD
JAPANESE POSITIONS


C. SOPI
BERE BERE
SOPI
PANGEO
PANGEO R.
C. GOERANGO
LIBANO
TJIOE
TJIOE R.
LOLEOLAMO
RAOE
C. TOETOEHOE
TOETOEHOE
WAJABOELA
C. WAJABOELA
MOROTAI
MT. SABATAI
TILAI
C. TILAI
BOESOBOESO
PILOWO R.
MARLOLA R.
KAPITA R.
PILOWO
SABATAI R.
C. PILOWO
C. POSIPOSI
PITOE
DROME
SABATAI-
BAROE
DAEO
SABATAI-TOEA
DOROEBA
GOTALALAMO
TOTODOKOE
WAWAMA
MOROTAI ISLAND
MILES

SHEET
rection

SPECIAL MAP

For use by War and Navy Department Agencies only
Not for sale or distribution

SOUTHWEST MOROTAI
MOROTAI ISLAND

WAR DEPARTMENT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS U.S. ARMY

PRELIMINARY SHEET
Subject to correction

PROVISIONAL MAP

Destination unknown
To G. Dowora
To G. Toboekoe
128°20'
2°10'
2°00'
05'
10'
15'
25'

P. MOROTAI
P. LOLEBA - BESAR (WEWEMO - LAMO)
P. LOLEBA - KETJIL (WEWEMO - ITJIL)
P. PELO
Galogalo
P. GALOGALO - BESAR
P. GALOGALO - KETJIL
P. DODOLA - BESAR
P. DODOLA - KETJIL
P. KOLORAI (TAGALAJA)
Kolorai
P. SOEMSOEM (SOEMOE SOEMOE)
P. ROEBEROEBE
P. ROEKIROEKITI
P. KAPALKAPAL (DJODJOROEMOE)
P. DJODJOROEM (KAPA KAPA)
P. LOENGOEOENGOEN
P. KOKOJA
P. MITITA
P. GOMMANDANDI (GOMMANDANDI)
P. BOBONGONMAHAHARONG (BOBOGONGO)
Aroe
Dowongi Kokotoe
Pilowo
Ademagawa
Wayama (Wajama)
Djoewanga - roebaroebaa (probably abandoned)
Dehegila
Tg Dehegila (Gila)
Tg Kaka
Tg Pilowo
Tg Limaro
Tg Aros
Tg Leontogoeroea
Tg Lilialalamo
Tg Liliamatjetjeke
Tg Totodokoe (Djadebela)
Tg. Sabatai
Tg. Djoeboeboe
Tg. Kobamadoto (Tadange)
Sabatai Ngofa
Sabatai Ngofa
Djoeboeboe
Dadap
Totodokoe (Djadebela)
Ruins on piling with board walks
Huts on piling with board walks
Bldg. on piling at end of 385 ft. jetty
Huts on piling at end of 300 foot jetty
Bldgs. on piling at end of 300 ft. jetty
Trail probably follows road
Hinterland densely forested and unexplored. Trails are reported routing inland to Damar forests. Interior streams are subject to frequent flash floods.
Coast exposed with heavy surf in northwest season
Coast exposed with heavy surf in southeast season
Coast exposed with heavy surf and swell in southeast season
Koloja and Mitita Islands exposed with heavy surf in both seasons
Strong tidal currents
Islands low and flat elevation approx 15 feet
Pier and Dodola-ketjil can be reached from boat at low tide.
Sabatai River tidal. Not navigable except for canoes
Bridle Path from indistinct tracks. Undercut features appearing on photographs together with possible and even likely changes in recent years.
Scale 1/63360 or 1 inch equals 1 mile (Approx)
1/2 0 1 2 3 Miles
1 1/2 0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers
1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Yards
ROTHILLS OF MAJA
GEBERGTE
ZEE VAN HALM
PL





Major General Clarence A. Martin, commanding general of 31st Division, greets M/Sgt. Clark McClain as he debarks at Camp Stoneman, SFPE, Pittsburg, California.

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

1948

Ret. LTC Benton, Leroy H. Jr.

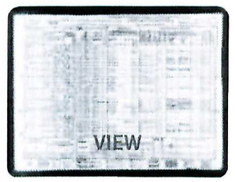
Letter and Items donated from Leroy H. Benton

Items donated from Ret. LTC Benton, Leroy H. Jr.

- 31st Signal Company flag
- Photo album containing 8 unit photos & 8 photos of Maj. Gen. John C. Persons
- Tube containing 2 unit photos & rosters of 31st Sig. Camp Pickett Va.
- Tube containing multiple duplicate unit photos undated
- Undated nine page roster
- 13 Camp Shelby 1943 signal photos
- 17 photos of 31st Div. 1942 Maneuvers
- 18 personal photos from Manilla American Cemetery March 1995
- File titled "Signal Follies" containing 9 photos credited to Signal Corps
- 41 Miscellaneous undated assorted photos
- One foxhole Morotai Island negative
- 1945 Philippine Campaign map
- 3 photocopies of New Guinea Campaign Map
- "New World War Map" fifth ed. with dated events
- 1941 Camp Blanding Annual Yearbook
- History of the 31st Infantry Div. in Training & Combat WWII 1940-1945
- FM 21-50 Basic Field Manual: Military Courtesy & Discipline
- FM 24-5 Basic Field Manual: Signal Communication
- TM 11-542 Technical Manual: Signal Supply 1943
- Basic Signal Communication Signal Corps school booklet 1941
- 1940 General Classification Test Booklet
- Copy of Comphibpac Ops plan A11-45 "The Story of the Invasion of Japan"
- June 1942 Tentative SOP Camp Bowie, TX 31st Sig.
- File containing 1942 Maneuvers including 1947 SOP Memorandum & 2 Wall Street Journal 1995 News Articles
- Mobile Press Article on deployment 1940
- Article containing list of 300+ members deploying undated
- Sept 1942 issue of "Information Letter No. 9"
- Pamphlet & Brochure: Manilla American Cemetery & Memorial
- Jan 1943 Officers Mess Log 106th Eng. Camp Shelby, Miss.
- Feb 1943 Officers Mess Log
- 1943 Leave of Absence request of Signal Officer Capt. John Sweeny
- 1942 Thanksgiving Dinner plan w/ roster & menu
- 11 copies 1943 Thanksgiving Dinner plan w/ roster & menu
- Final statement of First National Bank for 1940 Annual Ball
- Balance statement from Three Sisters Inc. Mobile, Al 1940
- Mobile Manor: House of Hospitality Menu, Graphics, & Invitation
- Letter of viewed surrender of Jap. Maj. Higuchi by LTC Benton 1948
- File containing 31st Signal Company History internet research

Leroy H Benton Junior

in the 1940 United States Federal Census



View blank form

Name:	Leroy H Benton Junior
Age:	20
Estimated birth year:	abt 1920
Gender:	Male
Race:	White
Birthplace:	Alabama
Marital Status:	Single
Relation to Head of House:	Son
Home in 1940:	Mobile, Mobile, Alabama
Map of Home in 1940:	View Map
Street:	Dexter Avenue
House Number:	502
Inferred Residence in 1935:	Mobile, Mobile, Alabama
Residence in 1935:	Same House
Sheet Number:	2A
Occupation:	Supply Sergeant
Attended School or College:	No
Highest Grade Completed:	College, 2nd year
Hours Worked Week Prior to Census:	44
Class of Worker:	Wage or salary worker in Government work
Weeks Worked in 1939:	26
Income:	

360

Income Other Sources:	No
Neighbors:	View others on page

Household Members:

Name	Age
Leroy H Benton	45
Alice E Benton	40
Leroy H Benton	20
Leonard W Eckert	35

Source Citation

Year: *1940*; Census Place: *Mobile, Mobile, Alabama*; Roll: *T627_65*; Page: *2A*; Enumeration District: *49-121A*

State Alabama | Incorporated place Mobile city | Ward of city Part of 11 | Unincorporated place

County Mobile | Township or other division of county | Block No. 964-965 | Institution

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

POPULATION SCHEDULE

S. D. No. 1 | E. D. No. 47-121 A | Sheet No. 2 A

Enumerated by me on April 4, 1940. | Enumerator: Sadie B. Thomas

Line No.	Location: Street, avenue, road, etc.	Location: House number (in cities and towns)	Household Data: Number of household in order of visitation	Household Data: Home owned (O) or rented (R)	Household Data: Value of home, if owned, or monthly rental, if rented	Household Data: Does this household have a radio set?	Name: Name of each person whose usual place of residence on April 1, 1940, was in this household.	Relation	Personal Description: Sex	Personal Description: Color or race	Personal Description: Age at last birthday	Personal Description: Single, married, widowed, or divorced	Education: Attended school or college since March 1, 1940 (Yes or No)	Education: Highest grade of school completed	Education: Grade	Place of birth	Citizenship of the foreign born	Residence, April 1, 1935: City, town, or village (Enter "R" for rural districts)	Residence, April 1, 1935: County	Residence, April 1, 1935: State or Territory or foreign country	Residence, April 1, 1935: On a farm?	Residence, April 1, 1935: Owns or rents?	Persons 14 Years Old and Over—Employment Status: Was this person at work for pay or profit during the week of March 24-30?	Persons 14 Years Old and Over—Employment Status: If not at work, was he assigned to work on public emergency work?	Persons 14 Years Old and Over—Employment Status: If assigned to work on public emergency work, was he at work during the week of March 24-30?	Persons 14 Years Old and Over—Employment Status: For whom did this person work?	Persons 14 Years Old and Over—Employment Status: Number of hours this person worked during week of March 24-30	Persons 14 Years Old and Over—Employment Status: Number of weeks this person worked in 1939	Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker: Occupation	Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker: Industry	Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker: Class of worker	Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker: Code	Income in 1939: Wage or salary income in 1939	Income in 1939: All other income	Income in 1939: $1,000 or more?	Line No.
1	Cont'd						Joyce A.	Daughter	F	W	7	S	Yes	0		Alabama		Same place			NO																	1
2	Dexter Ave.						John E.	Son	M	W	2	S	No	0		Alabama		—																					2
3							Iranicka, Margaret C.	Daughter-in-law	F	W	33	M	Wa	H-1		Alabama		Same place			NO																					3
4							Lavinghouse, Beverly	Niece	F	W	8	S	Yes	H-2		Alabama		Same place			NO																					4
5		507	22	O	1700	No	Bottoe, Mary A.	Head	F	W	65	Wd	No	7		Louisiana		Same House				No	No	No	No	H														5
6							—, Viola F.	Daughter	F	W	34	S	No	H-3		Alabama		Same House				Yes	—	—	—	—	1	50		Cashier	Retail Dry Goods store	PW			47	564	No		6
7							—, Albert M.	Son	M	W	20	S	No	H-3		Alabama		Same House				Yes	—	—	—	—	1	42		Glazing foreman	Sash and Door factory	PW	316	07	52	1456	No		7
8		1459	23	R	23	No	Dykes, Russell E.	Head	M	W	25	M	No	H-3		Alabama		Same place			NO	Yes	—	—	—	—	1	60		Mechanic	Stevedoring	PW	790	51	52	1680	No		8
9							—, Helen J.	Wife	F	W	34	M	No	7	7	Alabama		Same place			NO	No	No	No	No	H														9
10							—, Patricia	Daughter	F	W	1	S	No	0		Alabama		—																					10
11		24	R	20	No	Winter, Laurie H.	Head	M	W	28	M	No	C-2		Alabama		Same place			NO	Yes	—	—	—	—		44		Clerk and stenographer	Transportation office, Sterling	PW	266	30	52	1500	No		11
12							—, Thelma L.	Wife	F	W	23	M	No	H-4		Mississippi		Same place			NO	No	No	No	No	H														12
13							—, Sandra L.	Daughter	F	W	1	S	No	0		Alabama		—																					13
14	Virginia Court	1457	25	R	30	No	Nettles, Mack W.	Head	M	W	53	M	No	7		Alabama		Same place			NO	No	No	Yes	—	—			4	Checker	Sawmill	PW			52	780	No		14
15							—, Selma W.	Wife	F	W	46	M	No	7		Louisiana		Same place			NO	No	No	No	No	H														15
16							Bolton, Thelma L.	Daughter	F	W	26	M	No	C-2		Alabama		Same place			NO	No	No	No	No	Ot.														16
17							Talley, Josephine S.	Mother-in-law	F	W	67	Wd	No	5		Louisiana		Same place			NO	No	No	No	No	U														17
18							Here ends Block 964 and begins Block 965																																	18
19		500	26	R	30	No	Serda, William C.	Head	M	W	34	M	No	4		Alabama		Same place			NO	Yes	—	—	—	—	1	58		Manager	Retail Grocery store	PW	150	41	52	1900	No		19
20							—, Marguerite A.	Wife	F	W	29	M	No	H-4		Alabama		Same place			NO	No	No	No	No	H														20
21							—, Wm. C., Jr.	Son	M	W	4	S	No	0		Alabama		—																					21
22							—, Joyce J.	Daughter	F	W	2	S	No	0		Alabama		—																					22
23							—, Joan P.	Daughter	F	W	2	S	No	0		Alabama		—																					23
24	Clarence Byrne	502	27	O	3500	No	Benton, Leroy H.	Head	M	W	45	M	No	H-4		Missouri		Same House				Yes	—	—	—	—	1	44		Assistant purchasing agent	Shipbuilding and dry docks	PW	136	41	52	1900	No		24
25							—, Alice E.	Wife	F	W	40	M	No	H-4		British W. Indies	No	Same House				Yes	—	—	—	—	1	21		Vocalist	Church and radio	PW	V96	14	26	300	No		25
26							—, Leroy H., Jr.	Son	M	W	20	S	No	C-2		Alabama		Same House				Yes	—	—	—	—	1	44		Supply sergeant	Signal Company National Guard	GW	266	16	26	360	No		26
27							Eckert, Lyndert H.	Lodger	M	W	35	S	No	C-1		Illinois		Ocala	Florida	No	7744	Yes	—	—	—	—	1	44		Subdrinkmaster transportation	U. S. Engineers	GW	112	97	52	1800	No		27
28		504	28	R	28	No	Brown, Lionel J.	Head	M	W	28	M	No	H-3		Alabama		Same place			NO	Yes	—	—	—	—	1	60		Bookkeeper	Retail Clothing store	PW	216	65	52	2600	No		28
29							—, Rozella L.	Wife	F	W	30	M	No	H-2		Illinois		Same place			NO	No	No	No	No	H														29
30							—, Joseph O.	Son	M	W	5	S	No	0		Alabama		Same place			NO																		30
31							—, Bonnie R.	Daughter	F	W	3	S	No	0		Alabama		—																					31
32							—, Mary Nell	Daughter	F	W	1	S	No	0		Alabama		—																					32
33							Grove, William O.	Father-in-law	M	W	67	M	No	8		Indiana			Oklahoma	No	1601	No	No	No	No	U														33
34							—, Irene	Mother-in-law	F	W	58	M	No	8		Indiana			Oklahoma	No	1601	No	No	No	No	H														34
35	Dexter Ave.	510	29	R	18	No	Dockens, Silas B.	Head	M	W	63	M	No	6		Florida		Same House				Yes	—	—	—	—	1	44		Salesman	Wholesale grain dealer	PW	279	66	52	600	No		35
36							—, Excie O.	Wife	F	W	36	M	No	6		Mississippi		Same House				No	No	No	No	H														36
37							—, Ethel	Daughter	F	W	25	S	No	6		Florida		Same House				Yes	—	—	—	—	1	40		Bag catcher	Paper mill	PW	496	11	46	575	No		37
38							McCarron, William	Son-in-law	M	W	32	Wd	No	7		Alabama		Same House				Yes	—	—	—	—	1	44		Pipe fitter	Paper mill	PW	349	11	38	1482	No		38
39							—, Joan	Granddaughter	F	W	5	S	No	0		Alabama		Same House																					39
40							Dockens, William E.	Brother	M	W	65	Wd	No	5		Florida		Same House				No	No	No	No	U														40

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

For Persons Enumerated on Lines 14 and 29

FOR PERSONS OF ALL AGES

FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER

FOR ALL WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY—DO NOT WRITE IN THESE COLUMNS

Line No.	Name	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother	Mother tongue (or native language)	Veterans	Social Security	Usual occupation	Usual industry	Class of worker	Code	How many times married (women only)	Age at first marriage	Number of children born (women only)	Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker	Where born	Line No.
	35	36	37	38	39	40 41	45	46	47	48	48	49	50			
14	Nettles, Mack W.	Alabama	Alabama	English	No	Yes Yes 1	Salesman	Retail Dry Goods store	PW	279	31			5 1	5	14
29	Brown, Rozella L.	Indiana	Indiana	English	No	No 0	Housewife	Own Home	NP		7	No	21	3	14	29

SYMBOLS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Col. 6. VALUE OF HOME, IF OWNED: Where owner's household occupies only a part of a structure, estimate value of portion occupied by owner's household. Thus the value of the home occupied by the owner of a two-family house would be approximately one-half the total value of the structure.

Col. 10. COLOR OR RACE: White W; Negro Ne; Indian In; Chinese Ch; Japanese Jp; Filipino Fil; Hindu Hin; Korean Kor; Other races, spell out in full.

Col. 11. AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY: Enter age of children born on or after April 1, 1939, as follows. Born in: April 1939 11/12; March 1939 10/12; February 1939 9/12; January 1939 8/12; December 1938 7/12; November 1938 6/12; October 1938 5/12; September 1938 4/12; August 1938 3/12; September 1938 2/12; March 1938 1/12. (Do not include children born on or after April 1, 1940.)

Col. 14. HIGHEST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED: None 0; Elementary school, 1st to 8th grade 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8; High school, 1st to 4th year H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4; College, 1st to 4th year C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4; College, 5th or subsequent year C-5

Col. 16. CITIZENSHIP OF THE FOREIGN BORN: Naturalized Na; Having first papers Pa; Alien Al; American citizen born abroad Am Cit

Col. 17. WAS THIS PERSON AT WORK (OR HAVE A JOB) LAST WEEK? Enter "Yes" if person had either a regular job or business from which he was temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, or similar reason. Enter "No" if person had no job or business last week. Include as unpaid family workers persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a relative of the household. Count as unemployed persons who did no work during the week but were looking for work or were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days. Persons who were laid off for indefinite periods or expected to return to their former jobs are also to be reported as unemployed.

Col. 18. DID THIS PERSON HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS BESIDES WHAT HE REPORTED ABOVE? Enter "Yes" if person had another job or business during the week of March 24-30 for any of the following reasons: Temporary illness, industrial dispute, vacation, bad weather conditions. Enter "No" if person had no other job or business.

Cols. 19 and 47. CLASS OF WORKER: Wage or salary worker in private work PW; Wage or salary worker in Government work GW; Employer E; Working on own account OA; Unpaid family worker NP

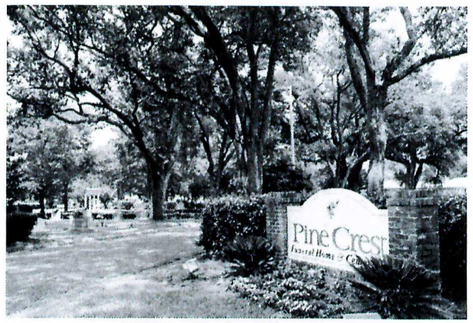
Col. 41. WAR OR MILITARY SERVICE: World War W; Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, or Boxer Rebellion S; Indian Wars I; Regular Army or Navy, Civil War, or World War R; Employer E; Working on own account OA; Unpaid family worker NP

Leroy Harte Benton, Jr

Birth: Aug. 29, 1919
Death: Apr. 12, 2016

Born August 29, 1919 Deceased April 12, 2016 He was preceded in death by his wife of 69 years, Margaret Welch Benton and his parents, L.H. Benton, Sr. and Alice Edwards Benton.

He was a graduate of Murphy High School and while attending Auburn University was called to active duty in the U.S. Army, 31st Dixie Division during World War II serving in the Pacific rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He enjoyed a long career with Overseas Hardwood in the lumber business. He was a member of St. Ignatius church.
Published in the Mobile Register and Baldwin County on Apr. 13, 2016



Cemetery Photo
Added by: Brother Xavier Werneth

Family links:
Parents:
Leroy Hart Benton (1892 - 1986)
Alice Carmen *Edwards* Benton (1897 - 1982)

Spouse:
Margaret *Welch* Benton (1920 - 2011)

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Section 3A

Created by: Carolyn
Record added: Apr 12, 2016
Find A Grave Memorial# 160951574

Leroy Harte Benton Jr.(1919 - 2016)
Born August 29, 1919 Deceased April 12, 2016 He was preceded in death by his wife of 69 years, Margaret Welch Benton and his parents, L.H. Benton, Sr. and Alice Edwards Benton. He is survived by his daughter, Burke Benton Witherington (Ed) and his son Roy Benton, III (Missy). He is also survived by one brother, Terry Benton (Carolyn), Sister-N-Law Ruth Welch Ezell and first cousins Mildred Inge Wakefield (George) and Coleman Inge (Quan). He is survived by five grandchildren: John E. Witherington, Jr. (Cobby), Margaret Witherington Gleason (Tommy), Roy H. Benton, IV, Thomas F. Benton (Genia), Aurelia Benton McMahan (Daniel) and nine great grandchildren: Virginia C. Witherington, Ellis E. Witherington, J. Edward Witherington, III, Margaret Olivia Gleason, Thomas Stephen Gleason, III, Eugenia G. Benton, T. Rivers Benton, Benton P. McMahan and Aurelia Marie McMahan. He is also survived by numerous loving nieces and nephews and great nieces and nephews. He was a graduate of Murphy High School and while attending Auburn University was called to active duty in the U.S. Army, 31st Dixie Division during World War II serving in the Pacific rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He enjoyed a long career with Overseas Hardwood in the lumber business. He was a member of St. Ignatius church. He has been cared for with loving kindness by Isabela McMillian, Jesse Koger, Australia Mitchell and Arlandria Dubose. The family will receive friends in the Marian Center, St. Ignatius Church at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, April 14, 2016, followed by Mass of Christian Burial at 10:00. Graveside service to follow at Pine Crest Cemetery, 1939 Dauphin Island Parkway, Mobile, AL 36605.

Funeral Home
Pine Crest Funeral Home and Cemetery
1939 DAUPHIN ISLAND PKWY Mobile, AL 36605
(251) 478-5227
Published in the Mobile Register and Baldwin County on Apr. 13, 2016

CAPTAIN BENTON: May 31st.

SIR:

SINCE WE HAVE arrived in New Guinea we have had an untold number of inspections. The majority of these inspection were conducted by the Officers of this organization. Each time our equipment, tents, & clothing had to be spotless or else!! Isn't there an'addage that goes like this. "An officer should not ask his men ~~not~~ to do anything he would not do himself"? As one Soldier to the other — dont you believe that yourself? The men of this company CAN not help passing the officers quarters! They also cannot help noticing the condition of the

tents and its appearance. If these tents were inspected daily, would they pass the inspection that ours must pass? The same applies to the Arms.

I don't mind saying this, Captain, SIR, since I've been in this organization I've always admired you from the standpoint of a Soldier and also my Commanding Officer. Naturally, I have been a little peeved at you, at times but that is only human and the little things were forgotten shortly. I can truthfully say this and it is also noticed by your men. You!! your quarters and appearance is the best of this organization, but sir! if the others were as you the other men and myself

would not have a 'Kick' coming and the men would be more "on the ball" and it would not be because they were compelled by the ARs to do so.

You have requested, if we have any suggestions that we write them down and turn them in to you. I am very proud to be a member of 'our' (yours and mine) organization. After all — aren't we both fighting for the same cause. You have loved ones the same as I and you are as anxious to return to them as I. Don't you believe Sir, we should go in fighting together as one, rather than two separate groups (1) the Officers and (2) the Enlisted Men. As one, we could clean house out those Yellow

Bastards and get the "Hell" back home to all the nicer things of life that is awaiting us.

I offer this solely as a suggestion ~~not~~ as a complaint!

I am not afraid to reveal my name because I believe if this letter were read to the company, the majority of the EM would say it is the general opinion. also I believe if I dont reveal my name I can continue my meager efforts to "help make this company famous" ~~well~~ by just ~~being~~ "one of your boys".

In closing I want to add "I am proud to wear the uniform of the U.S. Army and the Cross Flags and Torch of the Thirty-first Signal Company and I shall do my utmost to uphold its tradition & standards"

Thank you for your time in reading this.

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

31st Signal Company

1942 --

Capt. Benton

3 Repair sec.
3 company standing
3 " sitting
3 construction
3 supply
3 mess
3 office
3 radio
3 M.C.
3 T&T

Mrs Briston
1051 South Ann St

Brigadier General John C. Persons, commanding officer of the Alabama State Militia

"Forth to the Mighty Conflict, Alabama and World War II by Allen Cronenberg, page 7:
"On the eve of the war, Brigadier General John C Persons, president of the First National Bank of Birmingham, succeeded Albert H. Blanding of florida as the commanding officer of the Dixie Division. Persons Later achieved the distinction of being one of only two National Gurd commanders to lead their divisions into combat during World War II.Although Person's troops fought with distinction inthe Pacific campaign, The Dixie Division was equally well known as a trainig divvision to which numerous units were assigned for additional training before being shipped overseas. The Thirty-First Division took considerable pride in its claim that it trained more recruits during World War II than any other division in the Army."

Publication: The Anniston Star
Location: Anniston, Alabama
Date: Wednesday, **September 2, 1936**
Page: Page 16

Standing in the review box linked by members of his official staff, Governor Bibb Graves, -who once was a militiaman himself, reviewed the Alabama National Guard at Fort McClellan Sunday afternoon. From the sidelines, a crowd of about 3,000 persons looked on the colorful procession.

One of the brilliant features of the annual review was the guard mount of the Governor's Guard, Company C of Selma. In full dress uniforms of deep blue the company went through a snappy inspection before passing before the Governor and receiving his salute of approval. Captain George Quarles' was in charge.

"That guard mount," reminisced the Governor afterward, "reminds me when I was adjutant general of Alabama and encamped at Oxford Lake." He showed great pleasure over the review.

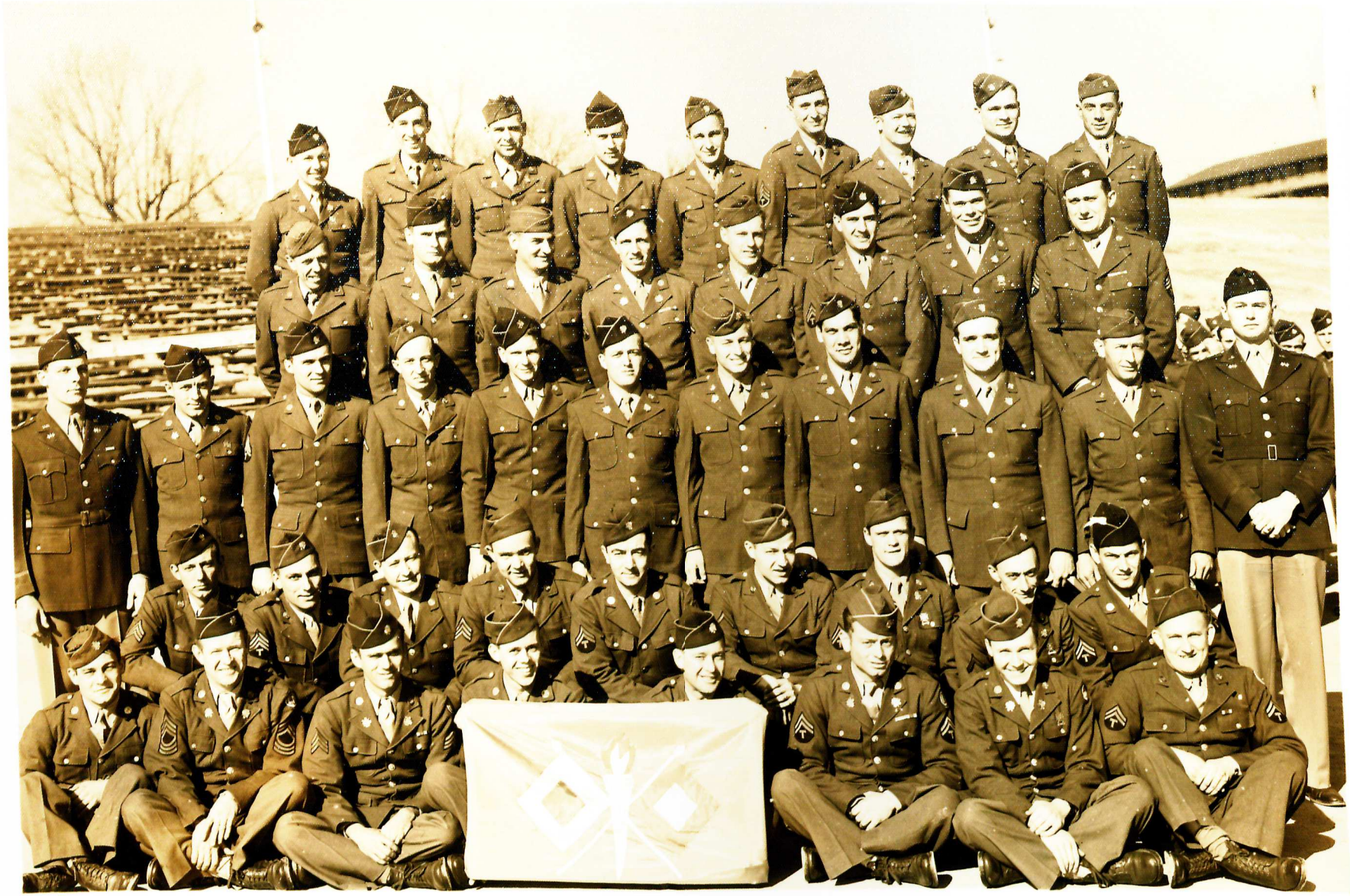
Staff on the platform with Governor Graves were **Brigadier General John C. Persons, commanding officer of the state militia**; Col. Pete B. J a r m a n , aide to the Governor in camp; and Colonel William E. Mickle. Also on the platform were Mrs. Graves, who accompanied the Governor to Anniston, and wives of several members of the staff and officers. On flanking tiers sat the staff, including Brigadier General John C. Coleman, chief of staff; Colonel Charles S. Leyden, Anniston; Colonel T. D. Nettles, Jr., Montgomery; Colonel Fred A. Feld, Birmingham; Colonel R. B. Kyle, Gadsden; Colonel Richard T. Rives, Montgomery; Colonel Lincoln C. Brown, Birmingham; Colonel William S. Pritchard, Birmingham; Colonel William O. Baldwin, etc.....






BUCK
WEAVER
KRAUSE

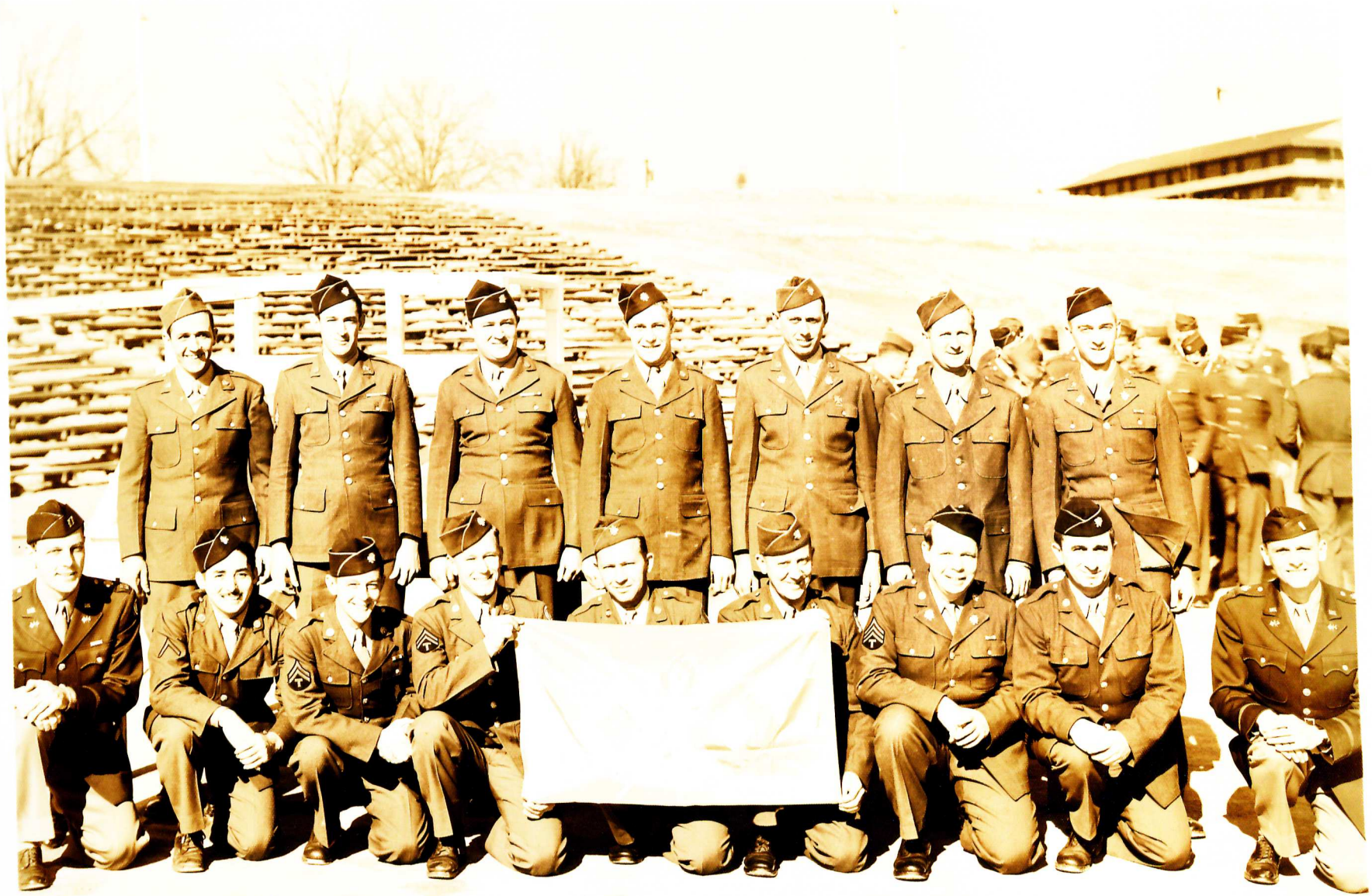







KOZAR





THIRTY-FIRST SIGNAL COMPANY
Camp Pickett, Virginia

RESTRICTED

BOTTOM ROW(l. to r.)
1. Mr. Ray
2. Lt. Conrad
3. Lt. Schroeder
4. Lt. Glatz
5. Lt. Kozar
6. General Persons
7. Capt. Benton
8. Lt. Mattingly
9. Lt. Pingel
10 Lt. Jenson
11.Mr. Rhodes
12

BACK ROW
(Holding Flag)
1. Roteler
2. Holmes

SECOND ROW
1. Wells
2. Dillard
3. Krysztopowicz
4. Banks
5. Culliney
6. Lott
7. Ouellette
8. DiCosimo
9. Kilpatrick
10 Paulsen
11.Morris,E.B.
12.Sellers
13 Baker
14 Kelly
15 Lancaster
16 Baas, CE
17 Ditchfield
18 Perkins
19 McLeod
20 Sedita
21 Kinsey

THIRD ROW
1. German
2. Parry
3. McDonald
4. Pennington
5. Beltz
6. Weber
7. Tarcinale
8. Dunn,H.G.
9. Harwell
10 McMullen
11 Mize
12 Lombardo
13 James
14 Finnegan
15 Guess
16 Jackson
17 Robinson
18 Rutherford
19 Sheff
20 Dague
21 Flechner

FOUPTH ROW
1. Wonsetler
2. Green
3. Cooper
4. Stagner
5. Broussard
6. Van Damme
7. Swensen
8. Smith,J.
9. Kurkowski
10 Captino
11 Pfeifer,H.C.
12 Pascucci
13 Goodman
14 Whiteford
15 Krohe
16 Doswell
17 Darasko
18 Teissere
19 Kronen
20 Baas,J.E.
21 Talbott

FIFTH ROW
1. Granauro
2. Partridge
3. DeCoursey
4. Mireles
5. Cook,W.H.
6. Milke
7. Staller
8. Hamilton
9. Trotter
10 Harlan
11 Krawczyk
12 Shelley
13 Roche
14 Shumock
15 Posey
16 Richert
17 Westervelt
18 Trumble
19 Dropauer
20 Woods,G.G.
21 Etter
22 Weaver,B.P.

SIXTH ROW
1. Wexler
2. Rauh
3. Griffin
4. Jones
5. Bush
6. Metcalfe
7. Arras
8. Acheson
9. Anderson
10 Pfeiffer,D.W.
11 Bianco
12 Charlton
13 Ruszkowski
14 Fijalkowski
15 Kelsey
16 Carpenter
17 Young,P.
18 Dempsey
19 Dusch
20 Thompson
21 Zacchi

SEVENTH ROW
1. Grace
2. Miller,G.A.
3. RobinsonR.E.
4. Eldridge
5. Burns
6. Krause
7. Kalinoski
8. Kearney
9. Meier
10 Cook,H.E.
11 Golwicks
12 Richards
13 Norton
14 Wright
15 Warren
16 Wilson
17 Allen
18 Woods,T.M.
19 Rubio
20 Kerby
21 Morris,R.L.

EIGTH ROW
1. Vance
2. Black
3. McMonagle
4. Greear
5. Dyckman
6. Zimmerman
7. Ottinger
8. Tillery
9. Schreiber
10 Prior
11 Crayton
12 Bays
13 Harkins
14 Edwards
15 Mitchell
16 Ingram
17 Hill
18 Treder
19 Harwood
20 Marinelli
21 Scharf

NINTH ROW
1. Schaefer
2. Duce
3. Gray,M.
4. Moss
5. Smutzer
6. Gillison
7. Smith,C.B.
8. Janeczko
9. Maino
10 Moffett
11 Smith,W.F.
12.Long
13 Wingate
14 Wenk
15 Young,H.C.
16 Werner
17 Nolan
18 Tiller
19 Spiletic
20 Specht
21 Parmele
22

TENTH ROW
1. Abbott
2. Brace
3. Elliott
4. Stratton
5. Zipnitski
6. Kaczmarek
7. Hans
Bandy(8)
9. Stone
10 Wagner
11 Gorsuch
12 Pergman
13 Shotts
14 Johnson
15 Davis
16 Showalter
17 Weaver,W.B.
18 Erickson
19 Larson
20 Vann

ELEVENTH ROW
1. White
2. Carroll
3. Dunn,E.
4. Malinowski
5. Lombard
6. McProud
7. Patterson
8. Hofmann
9. Cody
10 Gray,G.E.

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
Acker, Dallas C.			8 - 4 - 0	Cook & Waiter	56	-----
Allen, John R.			7 - 4 - 0	Salesman	37	16
Allenback, Edward S.			8 - 2 - 0	Gro. Clerk	31	10
Anderson, Homer C.			7 - 0 - 0	Saw Mill Worker	17	9 IV 84
Ankerson, William L.			8 - 4 - 0	Gro. Clerk	26	0
Arras, George W.			7 - 3- 0	Laborer	38	18
Baas, James E.			7 - 4 - 1BS	Stenog.	26	13
Bangs, Norman L.			8 - 0 - 0	Contr. Helper	15	6
Banks, James A.			7 - 2 - 0	Machinest	----	----
Barnes, Richard H.			8 - 3 - 0	Scale Serv. Man	----	---- II 122
Beasley, Luther A.			6 - 0 - 0	Electrician	15	19 V 64
Beatty, Louis G.	Signal School				43	34
Bennett, Charles C.			7 - 2- 0	Farmer	9	7 V 64
Binner, August E. III			8 - 3 - 0	Truck Driver	16	15 III 93
Black, Marvin T.			6 - 4 - 0	Mo. Pic. Opr.	27	26 III 93
Bostwick, Lauren H.			7 - 4 - 0	Laborer	39	21
Bowers, Wilmer			6 - 2 - 0	Laborer	16	8 IV 75
Brandau, Carl W.	Signal School				60	26
Brasseal, Lowell C.			6 - 6 - 0	Coal Miner	43	19 III 106
Broadway, Eugene H.	Signal School				49	32
Brown, James C.			8 - 4 - 1½Tr.S	Telephone work	----	---- II 110
Buchwald, Paul F.			8 - 4 - 0	Sign Painter	----	---- II 115

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
Campbell, James E.			7 - 3 - 0	Clerk	22	15
Carden, Gollie M.			6 - 4 - 0	Mo. Pic. Opr.	----	---- IV 85
Carnes, William W.			7 - 5 - 0	Clerk-Salesman	65	29
Carpenter, Roger L.			8 - 2 - 0	Time Keeper	21	13 IV 77
Carrio, Joseph F.			6 - 4 - 0	Sheet Metal Worker	30	6
Chesky, Joseph E.	Signal School				62	33
Claiborne, William C.	Signal School				55	40
Clark, Grover C.			7 - 4 - 0	Farmer	41	----
Cody, English H.			7 - 5 - 0	None	29	17
Combel, Osborne P.	Signal School				39	18
Cooper, Quentin J.			8 - 4 - 0	Butcher	31	14 II 110
Costarides, Nick P.	Signal School				53	30
Crooks, Sanford H.	Signal School				35	18
Davis, James A.			8 - 2 - 0	Shoe Shop	31	13 III 106
Drinkard, Harry V.			6 - 6 - 0	Laborer	51	16
Dunlap, Buford B.			8 - 4 - 0	Unemployed	40	23 III 106
Dunn, Howard G.	Signal School				48	24
Fail, James L.			7 - 0 - 0	Machinest Helper	17	8
Fetcher, Prim W.			7 - 4 - 0	Power Lineman	----	---- II 113
Fincher, Elton R.			8 - 4 - 0	Linesman Foreman	33	16 III 107
Gaston, Leslie S.			7 - 4 - 0	Shipping Clerk	35	18
George, Albert W.			8 - 3½-0	Linesman helper	----	---- II 112

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
George, Thomas N.			7 - 4 - 0	Student	----	----
Gilbert, Lewis E.			8 - 4 - 0	Produce business	41	29
Granade, George E.			8 - 4 - 0	Adding Mach. Mech.	----	---- II 118
Griffin, Edward T.			6 - 6 - 0	Cafe. Opr.	57	16 III 122
Hamilton, Henry C.			7 - 4 - 0	Machine Opr.	28	10
Hand, Joseph B.			8 - 2 - 0	Elec. Helper	44	21
Harbin, James O.			7 - 4 - 4	Chief Clerk	----	---- II 111
Hardy, Silas G.			7 - 4 - 0	Gen. Business Mgf.	57	19
Harkins, Thomas E.			8 - 2 - 0	None	39	13
Harwell, Oliver V.			8 - 3Mo.-0	Tile Maker8	26	8
Hasty, Maxwell T.			7 - 4 - 1½	Dept. of Agr.	41	20
Hawkins, Collins H.			8 - 1 - 0	Serv. Station Opr.	25	13 IV 88
Hay, Charles M.			6 -6 -0	Farmer	42	14 III 98
Hemphill, Clyde H.	Signal School				59	36
Herman, Edmund J.	Signal School				47	30
Hill, Robert J.			6 - 0 - 0	Roll Finisher	10	9
Holliday, Henry E.			6 - 9 - 0	Laborer	21	13 III 83
Hough, Hugh E.			8 - 4 - 0	None	----	---- II 115
Howard, Nelson H.			6 - 4 - 0	Mechanic	30	18 III 101
Hunter, Woodrow W.			3 - 0 - 0	Truck Driver	7	6 V 65
Ingram, Lewis B.			8 - 2 - 0	Waiter in Cafe	26	18 III 97
Jones, Bryant W.			6 - 6 - 0	Farmer	53	29 II 124

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
JONES, EDDIE B.			6 - 1 - 0	Farmer	16	15 V 59
Karter, Oswald D.	Signal School		8 - 4 - 0	Salesman	38	6
Kelly, Rudolph R.			8 - 4 - 0	Power Lineman	----	---- III 101
Kerby, Lee D.			7 - 0 - 0	Butcher	16	17 IV 82
Killian, Everett R.			8 - 4 - 0	App. Electrician	23	18 III 95
Kinsey, William P.			7 - 4 - 0	Clerk	33	7
Knight, Burl L.			7 - 4 - 0	Salesman	----	----
Koppersmith, Arthur J.			7 - 4 - 0	Clerk	40	18
Kroell, Frank J.			6 - 4 - 0	Bank Clerk	----	----
Lancaster, Fred C.			7 - 4 - 0	Painter	41	14
Lavretta, John L.			7 - 4 - 4	Clerk	46	15
Leavins, Frank J.	Signal School				32	15
Lee, Grady			6 - 1 - 0	Farmer	17	10 IV 76
Leonard, Charles B.			6 - 0 - 0	Farmer	21	15 IV 88
Lewis, Luther P.			7 - 0 - 0	Farmer	24	11 IV 81
Linam, Arthur U.			7 - 4 - 0	Stamper	45	19
Linam, Edward A;			7 - 5 - 0	Student	59	11
Lockett, Herbert S.			7 - 4 - 0	Bookkeeper	56	4
Lockler, Gerald G.			7 - 0 - 0	Salesman	18	8
Lombard, John E.			7 - 1 - 0	Carpenter	47	17
Long, George L.			6 - 5 - 0	Laborer	32	14 III 105
Lott, Claude F.			7 - 0 - 0	Truck Driver	25	0

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
Low, William H.			8 - 4 - 0	Crane Opr.	31	14
McInnis, Percy L.			7 - 2 - 0	Motor Mechanic	22	8
McKinney, Maurice E.		9	8 - 4 -TR.S.	Radio Engineer	----	---- I 132
McKinstry, Joseph W.	Signal School				60	32
McLean, Clyde E.			7 - 4 - 0	Salesman	42	13
McLean, Eugene C.			7 - 4 - 0	Clerk	36	5
McLeod, Harold L.			7 - 2 - 0	Salesman	43	17
McLeod, James W.			8 - 4 - 0	Truck Driver	56	24
McNamee, Clifton G.			7 - 0 - 0	Truck Driver	30	22
Marks, LeVert F.			7 - 2 - 0	Radio. Serviceman	29	27
Martin, Jackson T.			4-0 - 0	Farming	7	14 V 66
Merritt, Ralph J.			7 - 2 - 0	Brick Layer	14	12 IV 75
Metzger, William J.	Signal School				----	----
Michael, George V.			7 - 4 - 0	Student	29	23
Montiel, Ruben R.			8 - 4 - 0	Gen. Clerk	----	---- II 116
Moody, Ralph E.			7 - 4 - 5	Lawyer	50	11
Moore, Alfred S.			7 - 4 - 0	Meter Reader	61	10
Moore, Archie C.			8 - 4 - 0	Printer	55	25
Moore, Ernie O.			6 - 6 - 1	C.C.C. Clerk	32	18 III 92
Moore, James E.			8 - 4 - 4	Personnel Clerk	63	21 I 139
Moore, Robert L.			6 - 6 - 0	Farmer	23	12 IV 80
Moree, Grover C.			6 - 2 - 0	Cowhand	19	12 V 62

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
Moorehead, Ernest L.			7 - 4 - 2	Engineer	----	----
Morgan, William B.			8 - 3 - 0	Student	45	18
Morris, David E.			8 - 1 - 0	Mechanic	21	19 IV 80
Morris, Malcolm E.	Signal School				65	35
Morton, Frederick G.			7 - 4 - 0	Student	48	20
Moss, Robert W.			8 - 4 - 0	Shipping Clerk	32	----
O'Rear, Robert F.			6 - 6 - 0	Engineer	13	10 IV 84
Palmer, Offie E.			6 - 9 - 0	Farming	33	13 III 103
Parker, Amos A.			6 - 0 - 0	Messenger	24	15
Parmer, Bruce			6 - 0 - 0	Truck Driver	6	4 V 61
Parrett, Joe T.			6 - 2 - 0	Electrician	17	15 III 98
Pass, Noel J.			8 - 2 - 0	Mo. Pic. Opr.	40	14 III 93
Pearson, William H.			7 - 4 - 0	Gro. Clerk	54	17
Pendleton, Willie G.	Signal School				62	20
Pennington, Wallace C.			7 - 4 - 0	Pipe Fitter	61	34
Perkins, Bert F.			7 - 0 - 0	Painter	7	----
Pooley, Edgar			7 - 4 - 0	Clerk	54	17
Posey, Edward J.			7 - 1 - 0	None	38	7
Powell, Harlan H.			8 - 4 - 0	Gro. Clerk	46	14
Reese, Francis J.			7 - 3½ - 0	Clerk	36	7
Risk, William P.			8 - 4 — IX	Radio Elec.	—	— I 132
Rodgers, Howell R.			5 - 0 - 0	Farming	12	14 IV 66
Rogers, William H.			7 - 4 - 0	Clerk	----	----

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
Rosser, Francis C.			7 - 4 - 4	Student	----	----
Rush, Oscar S.			7 - 4 - 0	Draftsman	65	20
St. John, Sam B.	Signal School				35	35
Saltz, Jack F.			6 - 4 - 0	Mechanic	17	16 III 106
Sanderson, James H.			6 - 3 - 0	Truck Driver	----	---- III 98
Selman, George A.			8 - 2 - 0	Auto Mechanic	33	20 II 110
Sheffield, Thomas L.			7 - 4 - 0	Repairman	33	32
Shelton, Fred A.			7 - 0 - 0	Mechanic	36	14 III 106
Shotts, Neely P.			6 - 3 - 0	Farmer	16	14 IV 83
Shumock, Earl F.			8 - 1 - 0	Truck Driver	29	13
Simmons, Carl O.			8 - 2 - 0	Farming	23	13 III 90
Sims, Miles W.			7 - 0 - 0	Truck Driver	8	7 IV 73
Sims, Oliver	Signal School				45	22
Skipper, Harold D.			7 - 4 - 0	Ins. Salesman	31	10
Sinnett, Joseph V.			7 - 4 - 0	Foreman	42	8
Slaughter, Bedford F.	Signal School				39	22
Smith, Earl C.			8 - 4 - 0	Plant Opr.	32	29 III 100
Smith, Newell D.			8 - 1 - 0	Farmer	27	11 III 100
Smith, William F.			6 - 0 - 0	Laborer	19	7 IV 69
Snow, Troy L.			7 - 4 - 1	Student	44	19
Spafford, Jay W.			8 - 4 - 0	Clerk	61	12 I 136
Spake, William T.			8 - 4 - 1	Machine Crew	57	25

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
Staples, Alden F.			7 - 4 - 0	None	----	----
Stagner, Leslie J.			7 - 4 - 0	Forest Patrolman	43	14
Steiner, Elbert M.			8 - 4 - 0	Bank Clerk	57	22
Stewart, Harold F.			7 - 4 - 0	Machinest	38	10
Strimenos, Theophanes			8 - 2½ - 0	Restruant	41	13
Strong, Guice G.	Signal School				47	20
Swann, George W.			8 - 3 - 0	Farming	26	15 IV 84
Sweeney, Martin O.			7 - 4 - 2½	Labatory Worker	----	----
Tait, Robert A.			7 - 3 - 0	Motor Mechanic	41	18
Taylor, James T.			8 - 4 - 0	Lumber Grader	32	11
Tharp, John M.			6 - 0 - 0	Truck Driver	----	---- V 65
Therrell, John W.	Signal School				51	23
Tidmore, Robert R.			8 - 4 - 0	Truck Driver	16	21 IV 73
Tillery, Lomax			8 - 4 - 0	Truck Driver	31	16 II 119
Todd, Dewitt			6 - 0 - 0	Truck Driver	15	13 V 39
Tomberlin, Cook E.			7 - 3 - 0	Truck Driver	34	14
Touchstone, James A.			7 - 1 - 0	Carpenter	35	23
Trotter, Thaxter T.	Signal School				31	17
Vann, Carlton.			5 - 0 - 0	Farming	13	8 IV 71
Warren, Howard L.			6 - 3 - 0	Miner	17	8 III 91
Warren, James C.			6 - 5 - 0	Coal Miner	23	16 III 95
Watson, Homer C.			8 - 1 - 0	Truck Driver	22	13 IV 88

Page 9

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
Weaver, Buck P;			6 - 0 - 0	Const. Foreman	19	12
✓ Weissinger, Horace W.	Signal School				59	23
Whatley, Lorenzo			8 - 2 - 0	Draftsman	31	12 III 103
White, Plessie			6 - 0 - 0	Farmer	----	---- V 61
Whitehead, Samuel W.			8 - 4 - 0	Farming	42	22 II 124
✓ Whitworth, Thomas	Signal School				47	19
✓ Wilson, John A.			6 - 0 - 0	Pile Driver	26	8
Winslow, Lloyd D.			6 - 6 - 0	Gro. Clerk	39	17
Wood, Harry H.			7 - ½ - 0	Ass't. Elec.	----	----
Woods, Thomas M.			6 - 6 - 0	Lineman	54	22 II 128
Woods, Penwell L.			6 - 6 - 0	W.P.A. Clerk	27	22 III 108
Wright, Samuel R.			5 - 0 - 0	Farming	12	13 IV 70

12
22
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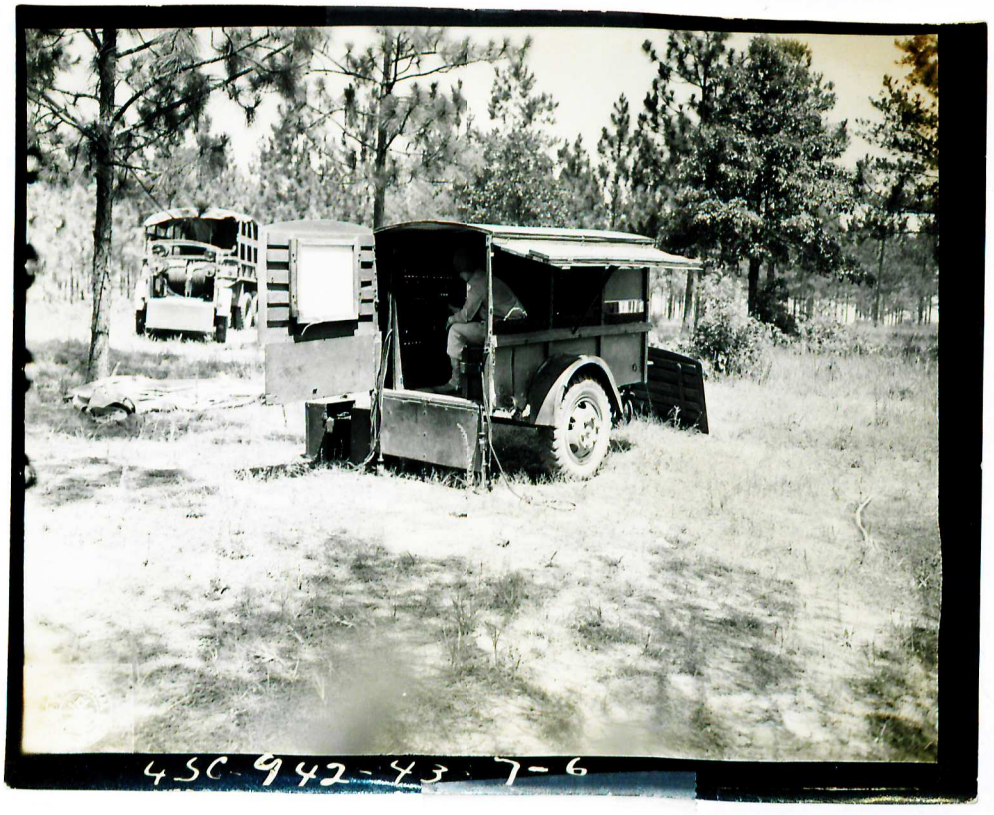
2/ 191

WAR DEPARTMENT

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

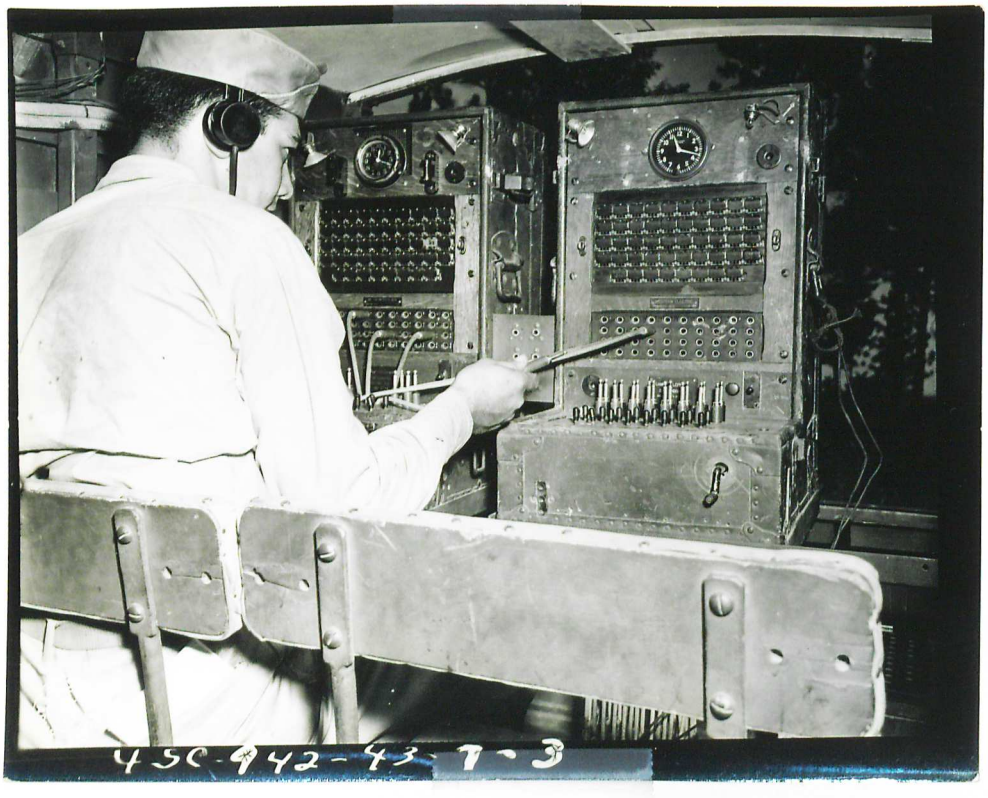
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Camp Shelby
1943



Camp Shelby
1943





CAMP SHELBY
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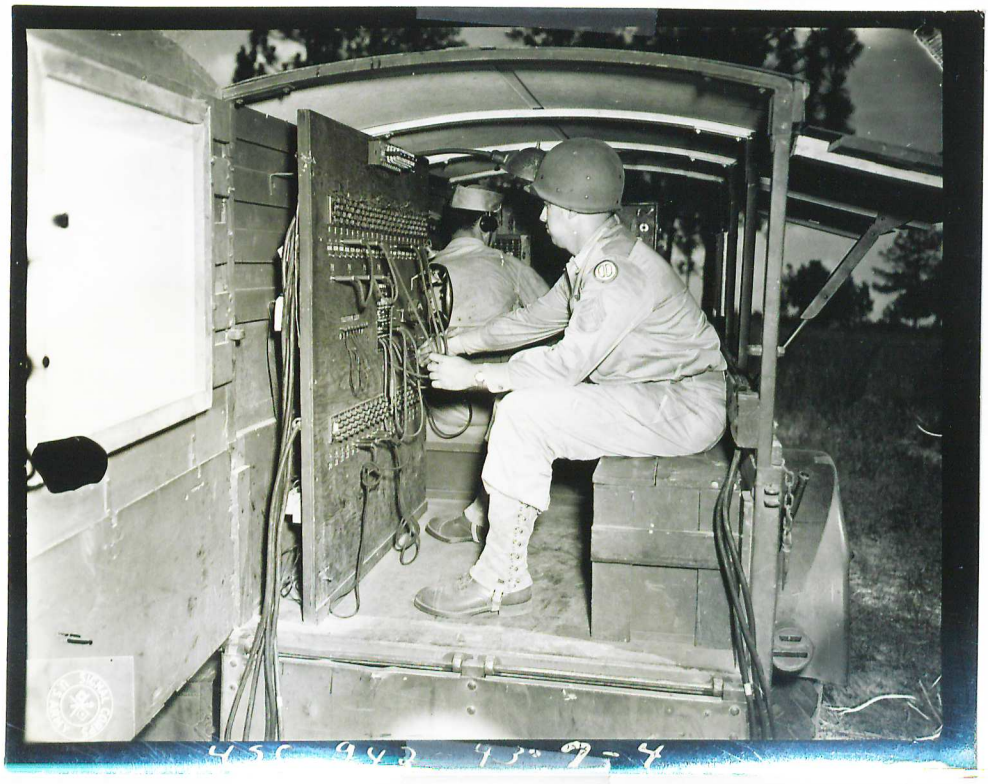
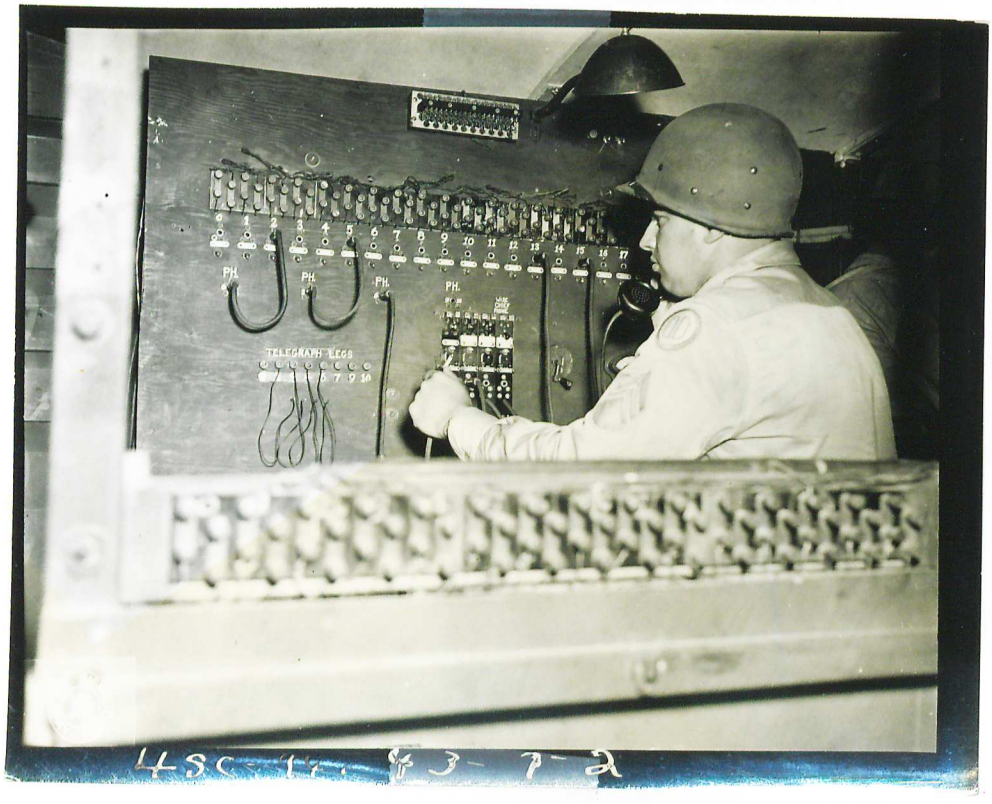
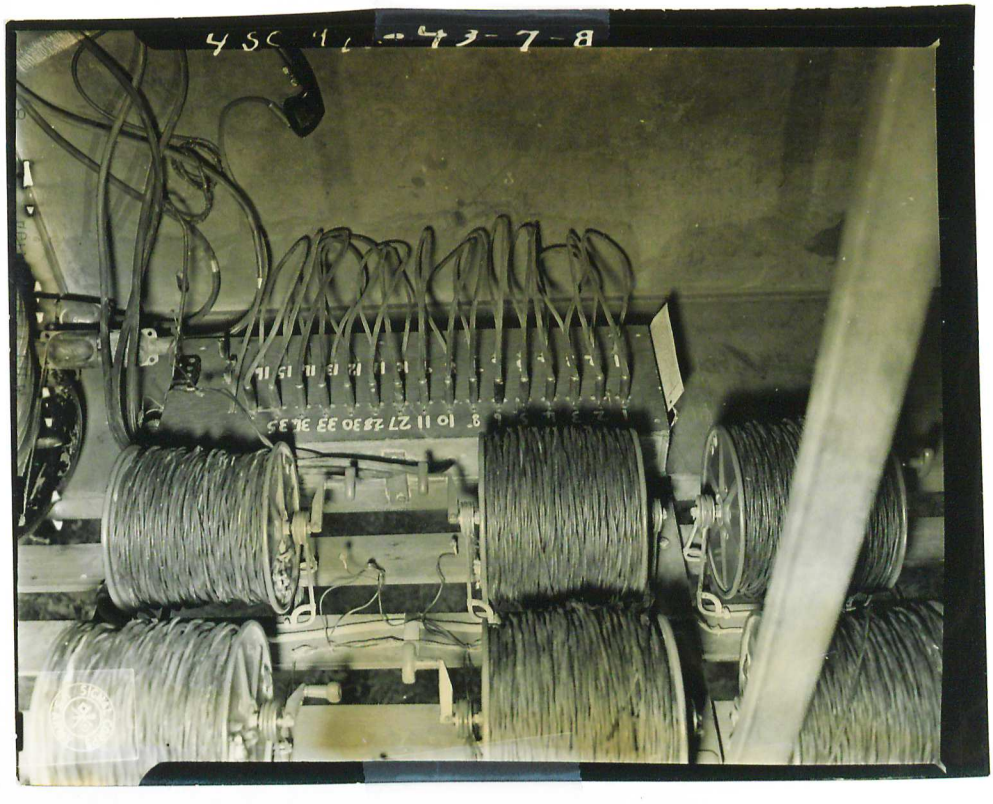





315-45









Lt J3, Jr
Lt J3 III
American
Cemetery
Manila
March
1995

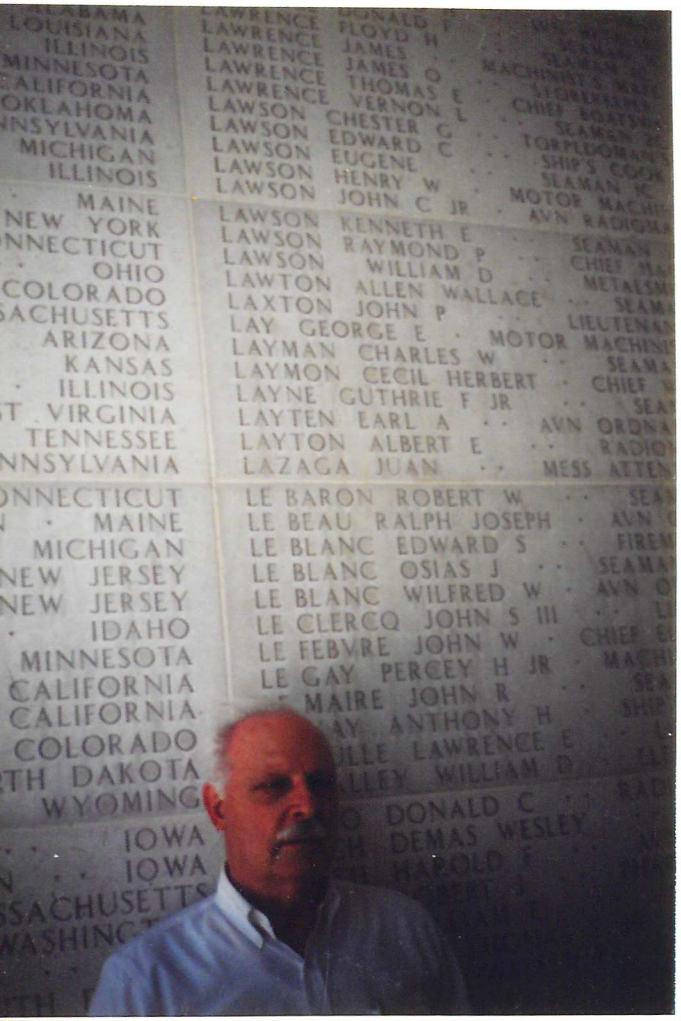








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COLORADO
ACHUSETTS
ARIZONA
KANSAS
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T VIRGINIA
TENNESSEE
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MAINE
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NEW JERSEY
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IDAHO
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CALIFORNIA
COLORADO
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WYOMING
IOWA
IOWA
SSACHUSETTS
WASHING
LAWRENCE FLOYD H
LAWRENCE JAMES
LAWRENCE JAMES O
LAWRENCE THOMAS E
LAWRENCE VERNON L
LAWSON CHESTER G
LAWSON EDWARD C
LAWSON EUGENE
LAWSON HENRY W
LAWSON JOHN C JR
LAWSON KENNETH E
LAWSON RAYMOND P
LAWSON WILLIAM D
LAWTON ALLEN WALLACE
LAXTON JOHN P
LAY GEORGE E
LAYMAN CHARLES W
LAYMON CECIL HERBERT
LAYNE GUTHRIE F JR
LAYTEN EARL A
LAYTON ALBERT E
LAZAGA JUAN
LE BARON ROBERT W
LE BEAU RALPH JOSEPH
LE BLANC EDWARD S
LE BLANC OSIAS J
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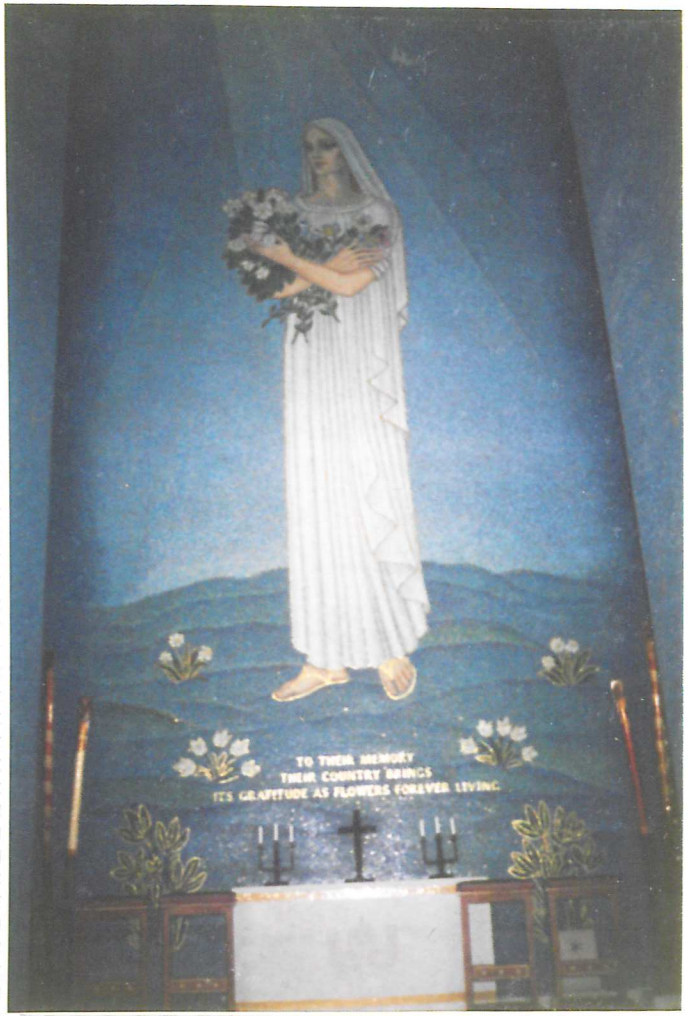
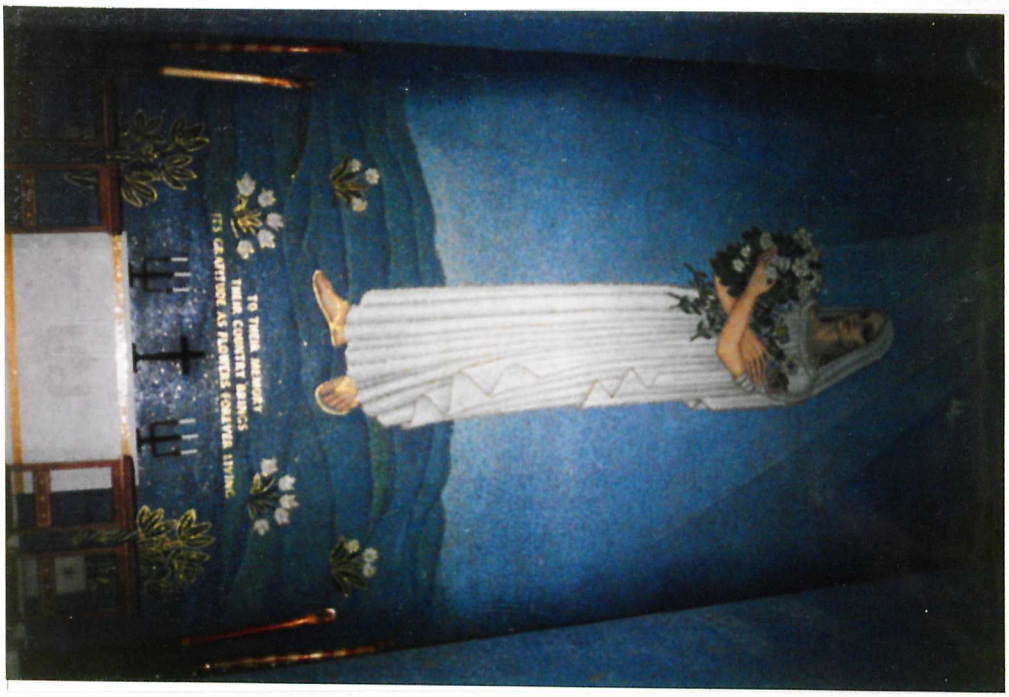
LE FEBVRE JOHN W
LE GAY PERCEY H JR
MAIRE JOHN R
DONALD C
DEMAS WESLEY




TO THEIR MEMORY
THEIR COUNTRY BRINGS
ITS GRATITUDE AS FLOWERS FOREVER LIVING.





LAWRENCE JAMES H · · METALSMITH 3C
LAWRENCE JAMES O · · SEAMAN 1C
LAWRENCE THOMAS E · · MACHINIST'S MATE 2C
LAWSON VERNON L · · STOREKEEPER 1C
LAWSON CHESTER G · · CHIEF BOATSWAIN'S MATE
LAWSON EDWARD C · · SEAMAN 2C
LAWSON EUGENE · · TORPEDOMAN'S MATE 2C
LAWSON HENRY W · · SHIP'S COOK 1C
LAWSON JOHN C JR · SEAMAN 1C
LAWSON KENNETH E · · MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE 1C
LAWSON RAYMOND P · · AVN RADIOMAN 1C
LAWSON WILLIAM D · · SEAMAN 1C
LAWTON ALLEN WALLACE · · CHIEF MACHINIST
LAXTON JOHN P · · METALSMITH 3C
LAY GEORGE E · · SEAMAN 1C
LAYMAN CHARLES W · · LIEUTENANT
LAYMON CECIL HERBERT · MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE
LAYNE GUTHRIE F JR · · SEAMAN 1C
LAYTEN EARL A · · CHIEF WATER TENDER
LAYTON ALBERT E · · AVN ORDNANCEMAN
LAZAGA JUAN · · RADIOMAN 3C
LE BARON ROBERT W · · MESS ATTENDANT
LE BEAU RALPH JOSEPH · · SEAMAN
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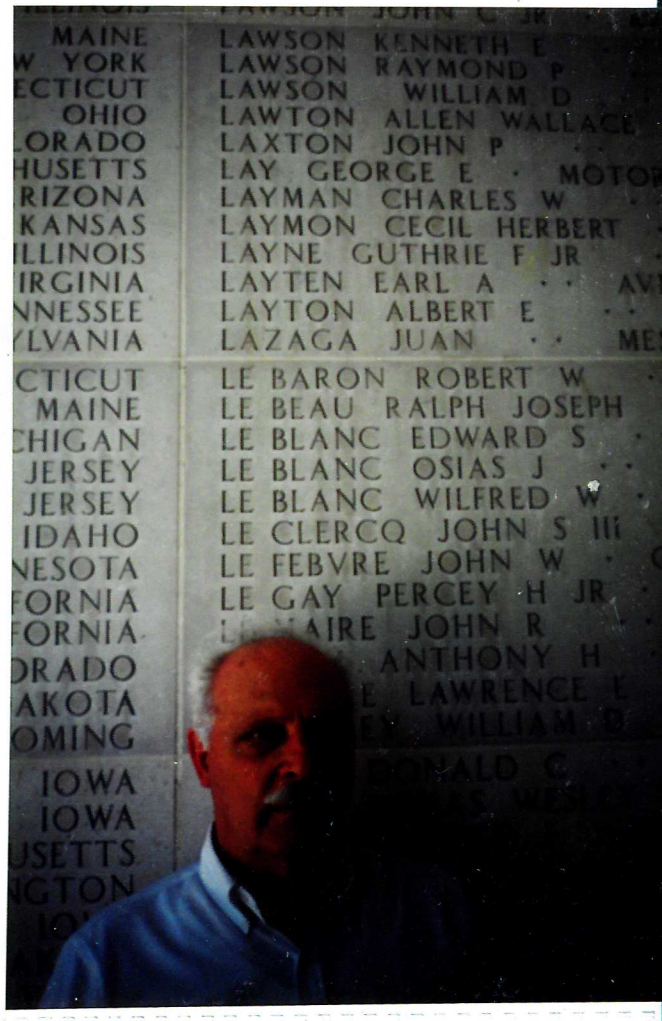
[illegible] · · FIRE
[illegible] · · SEAMAN



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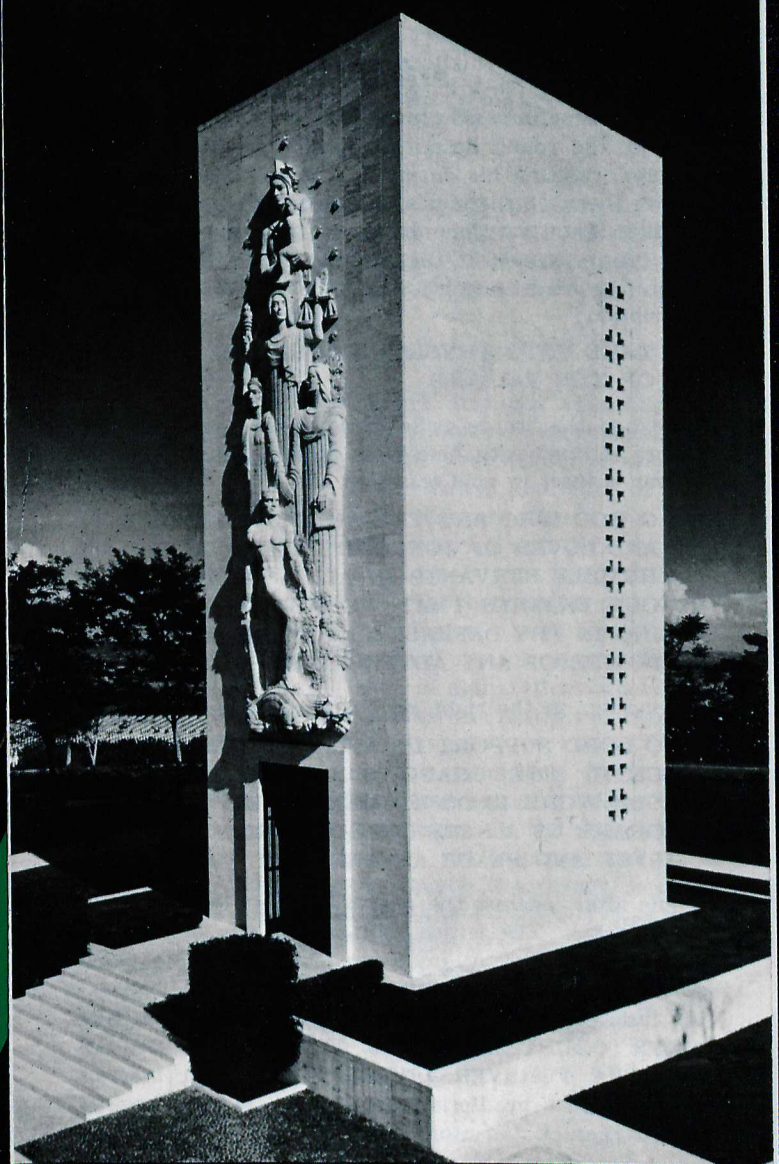
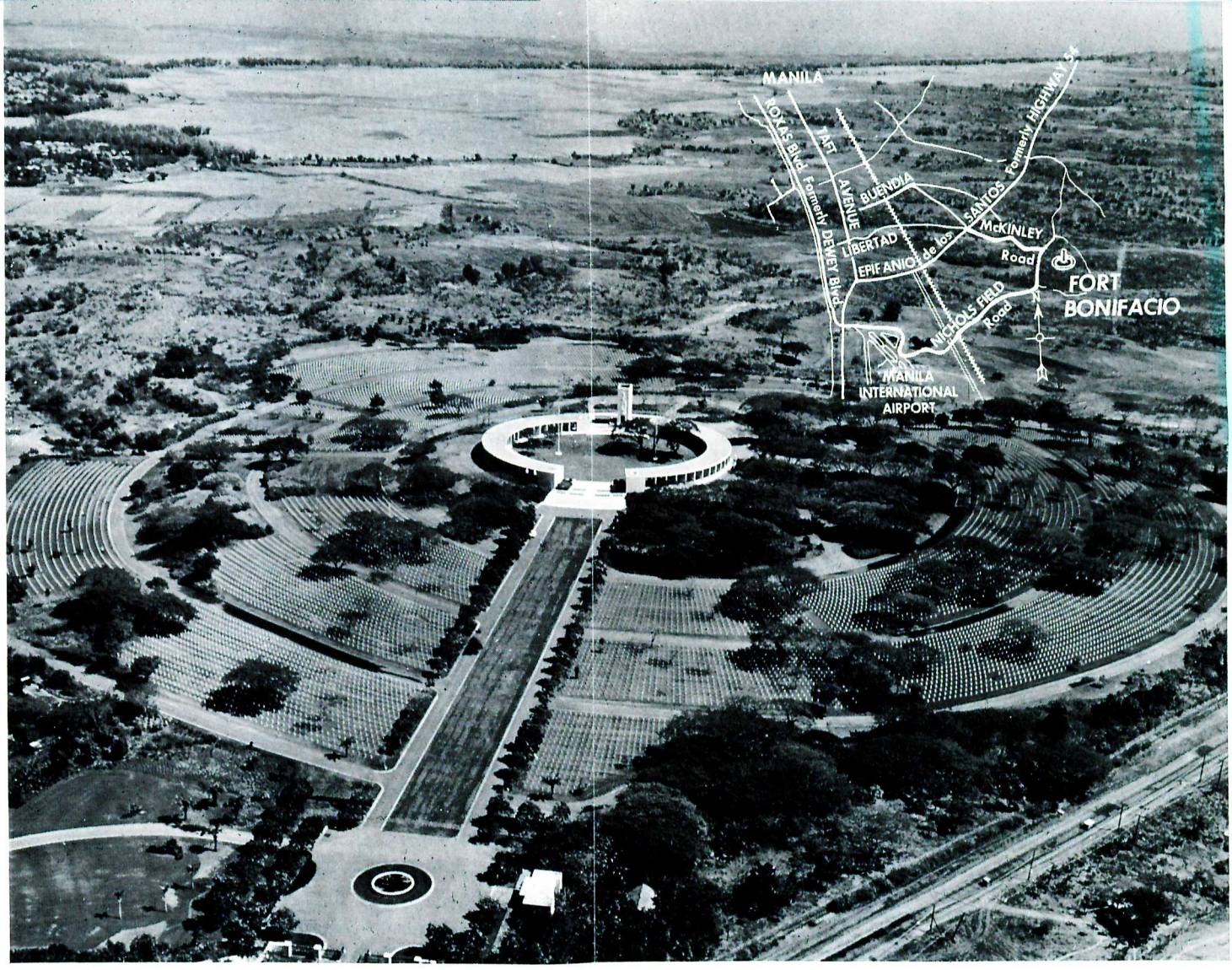
OMING
IOWA
IOWA
USETTS
NGTON
LAWSON KENNETH E
LAWSON RAYMOND P
LAWSON WILLIAM D
LAWTON ALLEN WALLACE
LAXTON JOHN P
LAY GEORGE E
LAYMAN CHARLES W
LAYMON CECIL HERBERT
LAYNE GUTHRIE F JR
LAYTEN EARL A
LAYTON ALBERT E
LAZAGA JUAN
LE BARON ROBERT W
LE BEAU RALPH JOSEPH
LE BLANC EDWARD S
LE BLANC OSIAS J
LE BLANC WILFRED W
LE CLERCQ JOHN S III
LE FEBVRE JOHN W
LE GAY PERCEY H JR
AIRE JOHN R
ANTHONY H
LAWRENCE E

MANILA AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL





MANILA AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL

Manila Cemetery is situated about six miles southeast of the center of the city of Manila, Republic of the Philippines, within the limits of the Army reservation of Fort Andres Bonifacio (formerly Fort William McKinley). It can be reached most easily from the city by taxicab or other automobile via Epifanio de los Santos Avenue (Highway 54) and McKinley Road. The Nichols Field Road connects the Manila International Airport with the cemetery.

THE CEMETERY SITE covers 152 acres of gently rising ground which culminates at the memorial. It is the largest in area of the cemeteries built and administered by the American Battle Monuments Commission, and the largest in point of the number of graves and of those Missing who are recorded upon the walls of the Memorial.

Major objections having been found to all of the sites of temporary cemeteries which had been established during World War II, the Government of the Philippines on 1 April 1948 granted permission to the United States to establish a memorial cemetery on part of the reservation of Fort William McKinley. A tremendous amount of grading, draining and landscaping was required in order to convert the rough terrain to the beautiful and regular forms of the present cemetery.

In this cemetery are buried 17,206 of our military Dead representing 40 percent of the burials which were originally made in temporary cemeteries on New Guinea, the Philippines and other islands of the Southwest Pacific Area, and also in the Palau Islands of the Central Pacific Area. Most of these lost their lives in the epic defense of the Philippines and the East Indies in 1941 and 1942 or in the long but victorious return of the American forces through the vast island chain.

ARCHITECT for the cemetery was Gardner A. Dailey of San Francisco, who also designed most of the landscape development.

THE ENTRANCE TO THE CEMETERY is at the far (south) side of the large grassed circle just beyond the military sentinel's post which is at the junction of the Fort Bonifacio and Nichols Field Roads. Immediately beyond the gate is the plaza with its circular fountain; at the right is the Visitors Building.

Stretching from the plaza to the memorial is the central mall. Circular roads leading eastward and westward through the graves area join the straight roads along the edges of the mall.

A purification system provides potable water within the cemetery.

THE HEADSTONES are arranged in concentric circular rows around the high point on which the memorial stands, the burial area being divided into eleven plots of varying sizes. Four roads leave the mall from its west side and lead through the graves area, with occasional diversions and crossroads, to rejoin the mall at its east side.

These Dead, who gave their lives in our Country's service, came from every State in the Union, also from the District of Columbia, Panama, Guam, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Australia, Canada, China, England, Mexico, Costa Rica, Honduras, Finland, Jamaica, Burma and Peru. 3,744 of the headstones mark the graves of "Unknowns"; 6 bronze plaques mark the graves of 28 known dead who could not be separately identified. Here, also, in 20 cases two brothers lie side by side.

Most of the white marble headstones came from Italy, but more than 100 were quarried and fabricated on the island of Romblon in the Philippines.

THE MEMORIAL is faced with travertine limestone quarried near Tivoli, a few miles east of Rome, Italy. It consists of the tower containing the small devotional chapel, and the two extensive hemicycles in front which embrace the Memorial Court. The principal entrance to the memorial area is by the monumental staircase at the south end of the mall. At the top of these steps the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines has been carved into the paving; this is the seal which was authorized for use during World War II and until the Republic had been established. To the right and left stretch the hemicycles; on the end facade of each is the dedicatory inscription:

IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * 1941-1945.

Each hemicycle contains 24 pairs of fin walls upon the four faces of which are inscribed the names and particulars of 36,279 of our Missing:

United States Army and Army Air Forces[1] ...	16,913
United States Navy	17,582
United States Marine Corps	1,726
United States Coast Guard	58

It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.

These gave their lives in the service of their Country in the regions from Australia northward to Japan, eastward to the Palau Islands and westward to China, Burma and India, but their remains have not been identified, or they were lost or buried at sea. Their names include men from every State in the Union, also from the District of Columbia, Panama, Guam, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Australia, Canada, New Zealand. At each end of each hemicycle is a museum or map room. The



memorial area offers many magnificent prospects—over Manila toward Mount Arayat to the north, and over the Laguna de Bay toward Mount Makiling to the southeast and Tagaytay Ridge to the south.

THE WEST HEMICYCLE is entered from the Memorial Court. At the extreme north end is a map room.

On the wall of each map room facing the lists of the Missing are these inscriptions:

HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES * 1941-1945.

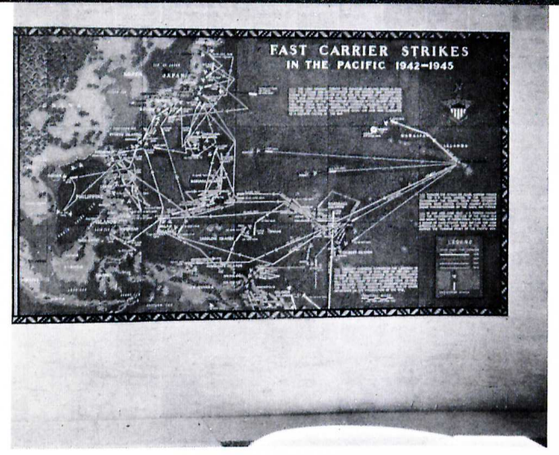
The lists of the Missing are arranged according to the four Armed Services, and alphabetically beginning at the far (south) end. In the west hemicycle are the Missing of the United States Navy, and part of the Missing of the United States Marines. The names are engraved in Trani, a marble quarried near Bari on the east coast of Italy.

In the travertine floor of the hemicycles and map rooms are carved the Great Seal of the United States (obverse and reverse), the Seal of each of the States of the Union (48 as of 1945) in alphabetical order, the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Along the frieze of the west hemicycle, facing the Memorial Court, are engraved the names of World War II battles of particular significance in the Navy's and Marine Corps' proud record; MAKASSAR STRAIT; JAVA SEA; CORAL SEA; SAVO; EASTERN SOLOMONS; CAPE ESPERANCE; SANTA CRUZ; TASSAFARONGA; KULA GULF; VELLA GULF; EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY; LEYTE GULF; GUADALCANAL; PELELIU. The facade of the hemicycle nearest to the chapel bears these inscriptions:

SOME THERE BE WHICH HAVE NO SEPULCHRE * THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE.

GRANT UNTO THEM O LORD ETERNAL REST WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.



THE CHAPEL stands between the south ends of the hemicycles. In front of the steps leading to the door is the obverse of the Great Seal of the United States, carved in the travertine paving. The facade of the tower, which rises 60 feet above its podium, is decorated with sculpture in high relief designed by Boris Lovet-Lorski of New York City. The sculpture consists of a series of superimposed groups, representing, from bottom to top, the young American warrior symbolized by St. George, fighting his enemy, the dragon, in the jungle. Above them are the ideals for which he fought—Liberty, Justice, Country. Columbia, with the child symbolizing the future, stands at the zenith.

On the rear (south) facade of the tower is this inscription:

TAKE UNTO THYSELF O LORD THE SOULS OF THE VALIANT.

Beyond the bronze grille doors of the chapel the entrance is lined with blue glass mosaic; on the left the prayer is inset in gold tesserae:

O GOD WHO ART THE AUTHOR OF PEACE AND LOVER OF CONCORD DEFEND US THY HUMBLE SERVANTS IN ALL ASSAULTS OF OUR ENEMIES THAT WE SURELY TRUSTING IN THY DEFENSE MAY NOT FEAR THE POWER OF ANY ADVERSARIES.

Opposite, on the right side, is this prayer:

O LORD SUPPORT US ALL THE DAY LONG UNTIL THE SHADOWS LENGTHEN AND OUR WORK IS DONE THEN IN THY MERCY GRANT US A SAFE LODGING AND A HOLY REST AND PEACE AT THE LAST.

The altar, against the rear wall, is of Perlato di Sicilia marble. The entire wall behind the altar is decorated with mosaic; on a predominantly blue background a tall, graceful female figure scatters flowers—an inscription proclaiming: TO THEIR MEMORY THEIR COUNTRY BRINGS ITS GRATITUDE AS FLOWERS FOREVER LIVING. The chapel mosaics were designed by Boris Lovet-Lorski. The chapel is lighted through tall stone unglazed grilleworks.

ON THE FACADE OF THE EAST HEMICYCLE, nearest to the chapel, are these inscriptions:

COMRADES IN ARMS WHOSE EARTHLY RESTING PLACE
IS KNOWN ONLY TO GOD
LET US HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THE CAUSE
FOR WHICH THEY DIED SHALL LIVE.

Beyond the map room are the lists of the Missing of the United States Army and Army Air Forces, the United States Coast Guard, and part of the Missing of the United States Marine Corps. Along the frieze facing the Memorial Court are these names of battles which are particularly significant in the achievements of the United States Army and Army Air Forces and the United States Marines: BATAAN; CORREGIDOR; PAPUA; BISMARCK SEA; HUON GULF; ADMIRALTIES; AITAPE; HOLLANDIA; WAKDE; BIAK; NOEMFOOR; BURMA; ANGAUR; LEYTE; MANILA; NEW BRITAIN; BOUGAINVILLE; NEW GEORGIA.

In the Memorial Court are the two flagstaffs.

THE 25 MAPS were designed by Margaret Bruton of Carmel, California, from data supplied by the American Battle Monuments Commission, and fabricated by the P. Grassi American Terrazzo Company of South San Francisco. They are of tinted concretes with brilliantly colored fine aggregates. Military data are expressed by mosaic or ceramic inserts; the borders and compasses recall the art patterns of the Pacific Islands. The descriptive texts which amplify the maps and which were cast with them are of plastic.

The titles of the maps are:

DEFENSE OF LUZON—8 DECEMBER 1941-6 MAY 1942
DEFENSE OF SOUTHEAST ASIA—DECEMBER 1941-MAY 1942
BATTLE FOR LEYTE GULF—23-26 OCTOBER 1944
RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINES—OCTOBER 1944
LUZON CAMPAIGN—15 DECEMBER 1944-15 AUGUST 1945
REOCCUPATION OF MANILA
LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES—20 OCTOBER 1944-15 AUGUST 1945
BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA—4-8 MAY 1942
CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER—1942-1945
GENERAL STRATEGY IN THE PACIFIC—1942-1945
AMERICAN AIR FERRY ROUTES—SUPPLY TO THE U.S.S.R.—1941-1945
UNITED STATES SUBMARINE OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC
THE MARIANAS—15 JUNE-10 AUGUST 1944
BATTLE OF MIDWAY—3-7 JUNE 1942
BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA—15-20 JUNE 1944
GUADALCANAL—7 AUGUST 1942-9 FEBRUARY 1943
FAST CARRIER STRIKES IN THE PACIFIC—1942-1945
AIR ASSAULT ON JAPAN—1942-1945
OKINAWA—26 MARCH-22 JUNE 1945
IWO JIMA—16 FEBRUARY-16 MARCH 1945
THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY—1941-1945
SUPPLY ROUTES ACROSS THE PACIFIC

OCEAN—1941-1945
NEW GUINEA—21 JULY 1942-11 MAY 1945
NORTHERN SOLOMONS—6 MARCH 1943-27 MARCH 1944
INVASION OF THE PALAU ISLANDS

IN PLANNING THE LAYOUT of the cemetery the landscape architect visualized a park-like background for the Memorial and graves plots which would assure a rotation of bloom to embellish perpetually this resting place of the honored Dead. In so doing he achieved in effect the creation of a large botanical garden with stately stretches of broad lawns and magnificent vistas, using genera and species which are representatives of the great wealth of flowering trees, shrubs, palms and foliage plants of the Philippines, the East Indies, and the warmer climates of Southern Asia, Africa and tropical America.

The grass covering most of the cemetery is *Zoysia Matrella*. All of it has been propagated from two square yards of sod shipped in 1951 from the United States Department of Agriculture Experimental Station at Beltsville, Maryland.

Construction of the cemetery and memorial was completed in 1960.

VISITING HOURS: This Cemetery is open to all visitors seven days a week from 6:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and no special passes are required. A reception room, located in the Visitors Building, is provided for the convenience of the visitors. The Commission regrets that it is unable to furnish transportation to and from the Cemetery.

PHOTOGRAPHS ARE PERMITTED; however, if they are to be used for commercial purposes, permission must be secured from the Commission. Upon the request of the bonafide next-of-kin the Commission's Washington office will furnish a colored aerial lithographed picture of the Cemetery together with a photograph of the appropriate headstone or inscription engraved on the Wall of the Missing.

AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE:

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION
Rm. 5127 Pulaski Building
20 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20314

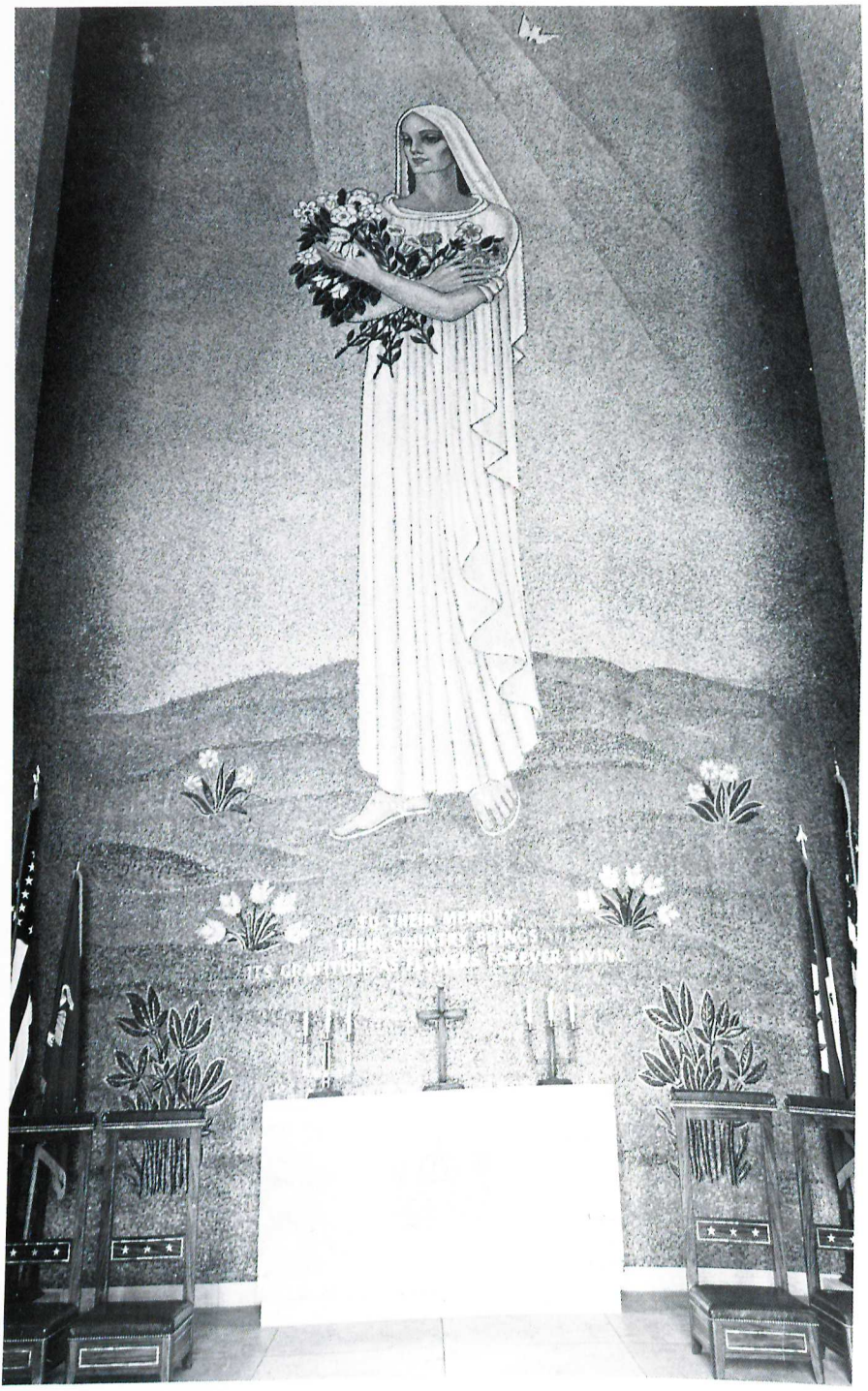
This information sheet has been printed in an effort to furnish our visitors general information. If more specific information is desired, possibly concerning the burial plot of a particular grave, please contact our office located in the Visitors Building, which is near the main entrance gate. Our office telephone number is 88-02-12.

86-1110 (4)

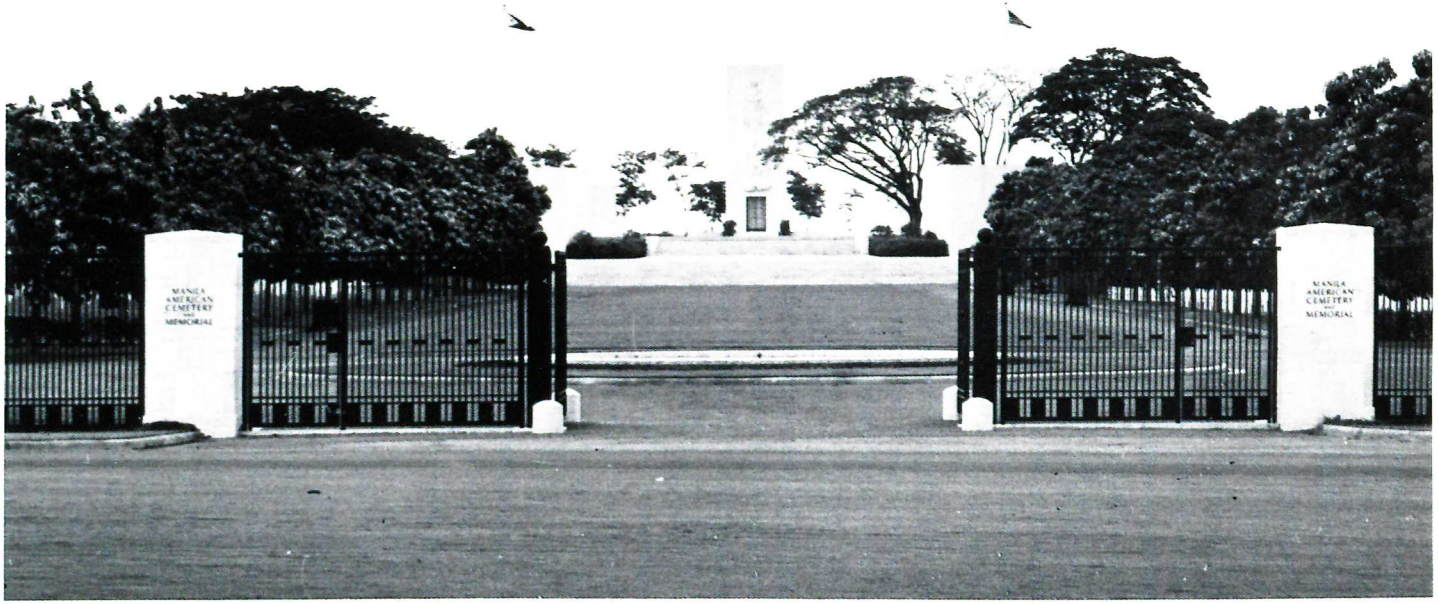
Manila American Cemetery and Memorial



The American Battle Monuments Commission

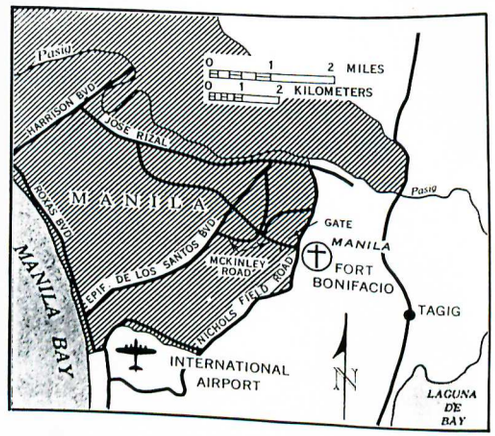


Altar in the Chapel



Entrance to Cemetery

Manila American Cemetery and Memorial



LOCATION

Manila American Cemetery is situated about six miles southeast of the center of the city of Manila, Republic of the Philippines, within the limits of the former U.S. Army reservation of Fort William McKinley, now Fort Bonifacio. It can be reached most easily from the city by taxicab or other automobile via Epifanio de los Santos Avenue (Highway 54) and McKinley Road. The Nichols Field Road connects the Manila International Airport with the cemetery. The cemetery is open daily to the public from 6:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

HISTORY

Several months before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a strategic policy was adopted with respect to the United States priority of effort, should it be forced into war against the Axis powers (Germany and Italy) and simultaneously find itself at war with Japan. The policy was that the stronger European enemy would be defeated first.

With the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941 and the bombing attacks on 8 December on Wake Island, Guam, Hong Kong, Singapore and the Philippine Islands, the United States found itself thrust into a global war. (History records the other attacks as occurring on 8 December because of the international date line; actually they all occurred during the same daylight period.) The day after the Pearl Harbor attack, the United States declared war against Japan. Within the short span of two days, Japanese troops had landed on the Malay Peninsula and Tarawa and Makin in the Gilbert Islands, forced Guam to surrender, and made their principal landing on the island of Luzon in the Philippines. On 11 December, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States.

Despite the fact that Japan had dealt a grievous blow to the strength of the United States Navy in the Pacific and was advancing on all fronts in the southwest Pacific, the basic decision of "Europe First" was reaffirmed promptly by President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill.

At the same meeting, in concert with their military advisors, formation of the Combined Chiefs of Staff was approved to coordinate the operations of all Allied Forces; however, actual control of operations in the Pacific remained with the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. For all practical purposes, the war against Japan was relegated to second place, except for the early months of the war when it was essential to reinforce our Pacific forces which now were so much smaller than those of the Japanese. There was little hope of saving the Philippines, but it was decided that the line of communications to Australia must be kept open as it was considered essential to the defense of that continent. At first, it seemed there was nothing that could stop the Japanese advance. Hong Kong fell on Christmas Day. Shortly thereafter, U.S. and Philippine troops evacuated Manila and withdrew to the Bataan Peninsula. In January, the Japanese landed in the Netherlands East Indies, and simultaneously crossed over into Burma. Singapore capitulated in mid-February. The only bright spot at this time was the magnificent resistance by the American and Filipino forces on Bataan. But even that bright spot became a fading light as there was no way for us to bring help to those gallant defenders, whereas the enemy was pouring reinforcements into Bataan. On 9 April 1942, Bataan surrendered; it was followed by Corregidor on 6 May. The superb defense of Bataan and Corregidor, however, threw the enemy off its timetable for the conquest of the Philippines as many Japanese reinforcements that had been scheduled for deployment to other areas had to be diverted to Bataan. This delayed the Japanese advance in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

At the end of March 1942, the Joint Chiefs of Staff divided the Pacific into two commands — the Pacific Ocean Area and the Southwest Pacific Area. The latter command included New Guinea and the Solomon Islands which were the major objectives of the Japanese in their advance toward Australia. Anxious to make up for lost time, the Japanese occupied Tulagi, just north of Guadalcanal, and dispatched a strong force to invade Port Moresby on the south coast of New Guinea, as that territory was considered essential to the defense of northern Australia. This led to the battle of the Coral Sea on 4–8 May where U.S. and Allied naval forces won a major and strategic victory. The Port Moresby invasion force was forced to turn back and two large enemy aircraft carriers were put out of action for an extended period of time.

With their advance checked in the Coral Sea, the Japanese shifted their main offensive toward the Hawaiian Islands and the Aleutians. The decisive battle of Midway on 3–7 June 1942 restored to balance Allied and enemy sea power in the Pacific. Far to the north, the enemy bombed Dutch Harbor. Then, without opposition, occupied the islands of Attu and Kiska. It proved to be the last great enemy offensive against American territory.

Following their defeat at Midway, the Japanese launched a determined effort to capture Port Moresby in the southwest Pacific by attacking overland across the Owen Stanley Range. On 21 July the enemy seized Buna and Gona on the northeast coast, then crossed the Owen Stanley Range to within 30 miles of Port Moresby where they were stopped by Australian troops and driven back.

In order to bring more forces to bear against the enemy in the Solomons, the boundary of the Southwest Pacific Area was shifted westward to put the southern Solomons in the Pacific Ocean Area (whose

command had more forces readily available); the northern Solomons continued to be a part of the Southwest Pacific Area.

U.S. forces undertook their first offensive in the Pacific on 7 August 1942, when U.S. Marines landed on Guadalcanal. Subsequently, a succession of hard-fought naval battles and grim struggles by U.S. Marine, Army and Navy forces on land and in the air led to the turning point of the war in the Pacific. The bitter struggle for Guadalcanal and other islands in the southern Solomons lasted six months until February 1943 and was extremely costly to both sides. Simultaneously, in New Guinea, after defeating another Japanese force at Milne Bay, Australian and American troops eliminated the Buna-Gona beachhead on 22 January 1943.

From this point onward, the character of the war in the Pacific began to change. The enemy's next attack on Wau in the Markham Valley was repulsed by Australian troops who were transported to the battle area by American aircraft. A Japanese attempt to reinforce garrisons on New Guinea ended in disaster at the battle of the Bismarck Sea, 2–4 March 1943, when the U.S. Fifth Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force together with U.S. Navy small craft sank eight transports and four destroyers.

At two conferences, one in May 1943 and the other in August, the Combined Chiefs of Staff agreed to accelerate the pace of the war against Japan and selected the specific routes of advance. The Joint Chiefs of Staff directed the commander of the Pacific Ocean Area to begin a series of amphibious operations across the Central Pacific. In the Southwest Pacific Area, initially there were two axes of operations. Under the strategic direction of the Southwest Pacific Commander, advances along both axes had already begun.

Late in June 1943, the U.S. Third Fleet's Amphibious Force landed Army troops and Marines on Rendova Island and then on New Georgia in the northern Solomons. The Army completed the capture of New Georgia in August. Bypassing the strongly held island of Kolombangara, Valla Lavella was attacked and captured by U.S. Army and New Zealand troops. The Treasury Islands were then occupied by New Zealand troops. Preceded by diversionary landings on Choiseul, a large force of U.S. Marines landed at Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville, on 1 November 1943. This attack, reinforced by Army troops, permitted the establishment of a naval base and airfields from which the U.S. Thirteenth Air Force, together with the aircraft of the U.S. Third Fleet, could neutralize the strong Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain Island.

On the other axis of advance, the U.S. Sixth Army seized the islands of Kiriwina and Woodlark in June as bases from which air support could be provided for future operations. Then three attacks were launched by U.S. Army and Australian troops in rapid succession on the northeastern coast of New Guinea; an overland advance and an amphibious assault against Salamaua that was completed on 11 September; a combined parachute drop and an airborne assault which resulted in the occupation of Lae on 16 September; and an advance on Finschaffen which was occupied completely by 2 October.

The next objective was the western end of the island of New Britain. On 15 December, three Army landings were made in the Arawe area followed on 26 December by a larger

landing of U.S. Marines which captured the important air base at Cape Gloucester. Then on 2 January 1944, U.S. Sixth Army troops landed at Saidor on the northern New Guinea coast to cut the enemy escape route along the coastal road. Throughout these operations and those that followed, continuing air attacks against the enemy's supply lines and airfields by Army and Naval forces contributed materially to the success of ground operations.

Although fighting still continued on Bougainville and on western New Britain, a decision was made to bypass the enemy bases at Rabaul and at Kavieng, New Ireland, as they were being systematically neutralized by intensive bombardment. It was the plan of the Southwest Pacific Area Commander to land troops where the Japanese were weakest and confine the stronger Japanese forces to pockets from which, because of incredibly difficult terrain and Allied air and sea superiority, they could not break out. The next nine months of 1944 were devoted to a continuation of this strategy on an increasing scale.

The operation against the Admiralty Islands, strategically important because of their airfields and harbors, was scheduled initially for April 1944. But on 29 February, as a result of a reconnaissance by the Southwest Pacific Area Commander, U.S. Sixth Army troops landed on Los Negros from ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. During March and April, the larger island of Manus was occupied.

The next advance was along the New Guinea coast. It came so swiftly and was so far forward that the enemy was completely taken by surprise. The strongly-held Japanese base at Wewak was bypassed in favor of the Hollandia-Humboldt Bay area which would provide us with excellent airfields and a good staging base.

As the 350-mile distance was beyond the effective range of many of our land-based aircraft, the fast carrier task force of the U.S. Fifth Fleet was used to provide additional fire support on the target areas and bomb other targets to the westward. On 22 April, three landings were made by the U.S. Sixth Army, two in the Hollandia area and one to the east at Aitape.

These landings were so successful that in May two more landings were made farther to the west at Arare and on Wakde Island. At the end of May, another leap of over 300 miles was made to seize airfields on the island of Biak where fierce enemy resistance was encountered. Because of this holdup, the U.S. Sixth Army seized Noemfoor in early July and the advance continued to Sansapor on 30 July, and to the island of Morotai on 15 September 1944.

On the same day, 15 September 1944, Pacific Ocean Area forces, having completed their long series of advances across the Central Pacific via the Gilbert and Marshall Islands to seize Saipan, Tinian and Guam, invaded the Palau Islands. Simultaneously, as the result of successful fast carrier strikes on the Philippine Islands, the commander of the Third Fleet recommended that several intermediate operations be cancelled and that U.S. forces land in the Philippines as soon as possible.

The Pacific Ocean Area Commander concurred and offered to place additional forces at the disposal of the Southwest Pacific Area Commander, whose Headquarters promptly replied that he would be prepared to land on Leyte on 20 October instead of on 20 December as previously planned. Immediate approval by the Joint Chiefs of Staff

advanced the long-awaited return to the Philippines by two months.

On 20 October 1944, the date agreed on so quickly over a month before, the U.S. Sixth Army, under cover of naval gunfire and air bombardment by the U.S. Seventh Fleet, with aircraft of the U.S. Third Fleet furnishing long-range support, landed on the eastern shores of Leyte.

In a desperate effort to destroy the landing forces and prevent the United States from returning to the Philippines, the Japanese decided to risk a major sea battle. The resultant Battle of Leyte Gulf, fought on 23–26 October, was one of the most decisive naval battles in history and almost eliminated Japan as a major sea power.

The U.S. Sixth Army continued its advance, as the Japanese rushed reinforcements to Leyte, mostly in the Ormoc Bay area on the western side of the island, where they were repeatedly attacked by the U.S. Fifth Air Force. In turn the U.S. Sixth Army was reinforced. Despite torrential rains and difficult terrain, the advance continued and spread to the neighboring island of Samar to the north. In December, Army units supported by Army, Navy and Marine Corps aircraft, landed at Ormoc Bay to cut the last major Japanese line of communications to the island of Leyte. By the end of the month, command of operations on Leyte was turned over to the U.S. Eighth Army. Severe fighting on Leyte continued in isolated areas for several more months.

Meanwhile, in December, landings also were made on southern Mindoro to provide support for the major landings scheduled on Luzon. On 9 January 1945, the U.S. Seventh Fleet landed units of the U.S. Sixth Army on the south shore of Lingayen Gulf. Supported by the U.S. Fifth Air Force, and by Marine Corps and Navy aircraft, the U.S. Sixth Army drove inland. By the end of the month, Clark Field was recaptured, a large number of enemy troops were driven into the mountains, an additional landing was made to cut off the Bataan Peninsula, and a third landing, that included a parachute drop, was made south of Manila.

As the advance on Manila continued from the north and the south, the Bataan Peninsula was rapidly secured. On 16 February, airborne and amphibious units assaulted Corregidor; resistance ended there on 27 February. On 3 March, the city of Manila was finally cleared of all Japanese troops. With the exception of Fort Drum, which held out until April, U.S. forces accomplished in less than two months what took the Japanese six months to accomplish.

While the U.S. Sixth Army continued its campaign against the remainder of the Japanese on Luzon, the U.S. Eighth Army and the U.S. Seventh Fleet were already embarked on a series of more than fifty amphibious assaults to free the other islands. On 19 February, forces of the Pacific Ocean Area landed U.S. Marines on the island of Iwo Jima to begin a fierce 26-day struggle to capture that island fortress. The assault on Okinawa commenced on 26 March and lasted almost until the end of June 1945.

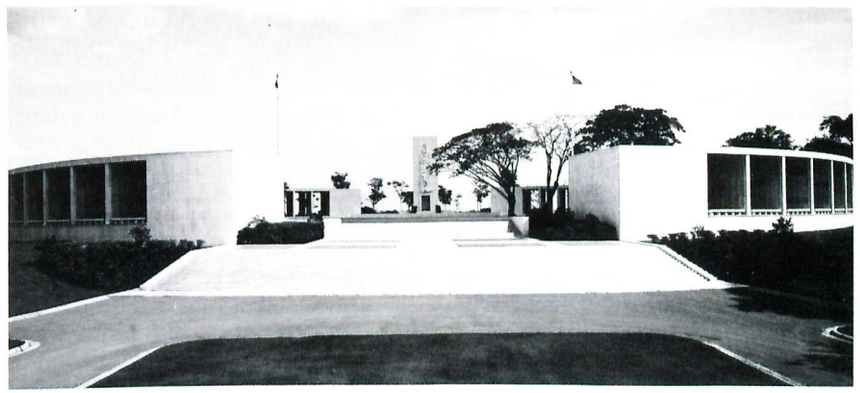
During this same period, after securing Palawan Island, the U.S. Eighth Army made its first landing on Mindanao, and then occupied Panay, Cebu, Negros and several islands in the Sulu Archipelago, providing bases for the U.S. Fifth and Thirteenth Air Forces from which to attack targets throughout the Philippines and the South China Sea. Following additional landings on Mindanao, U.S. Eighth Army troops continued their steady advance against stubborn resistance. By the end of June the enemy was compressed into isolated pockets on Mindanao and Luzon where fighting continued until the end of the war. During these last months, Australian troops also seized important strategic installations on the island of Borneo. By this time, a complete reorganization of U.S. Forces had been made in preparation for the projected invasion of Japan. The two Area Commands were replaced by Army, Navy and Air Force commands, the latter was increased greatly in size by the transfer of the U.S. Eighth Air Force from Europe and creation of the U.S. Twentieth Air Force. During the last two months of the war, the aerial and naval bombardment of the Japanese home islands intensified. Hostilities ceased on 15 August 1945. The Japanese formally surrendered on 2 September 1945.

THE SITE

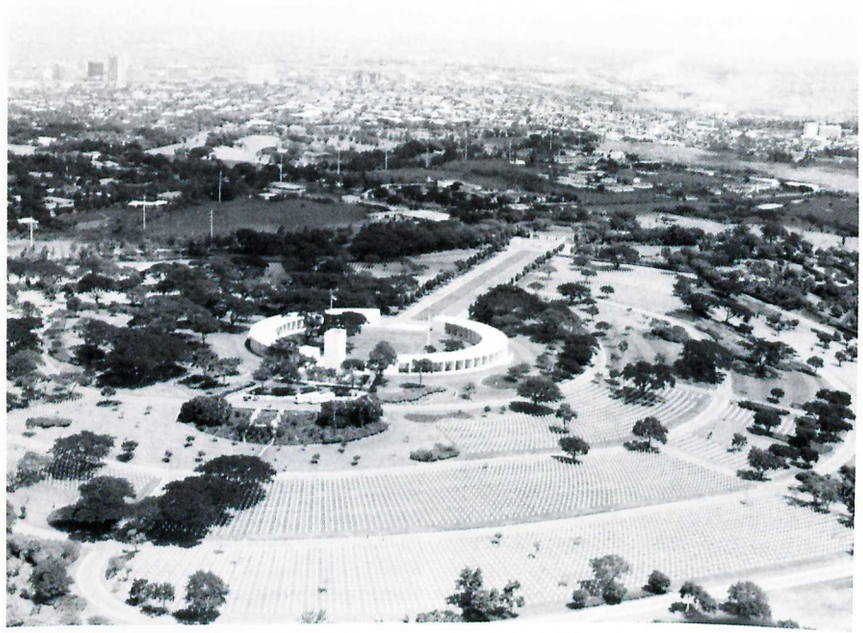
The cemetery site covers 152 acres of gently rising ground which culminates at the memorial. It is the largest in area of the cemeteries built and administered by the American Battle Monuments Commission, and the largest in point of the number of graves and of those Missing who are recorded upon the walls of the memorial.

Major objections having been found to all of the sites of temporary cemeteries which had been established during World War II, the Government of the Philippines on 1 April 1948 granted permission to the United States to establish a memorial cemetery on part of the former U.S. reservation of Fort William McKinley. A tremendous amount of grading, draining and landscaping was required in order to convert the rough terrain to the beautiful and regular forms of the present cemetery. Visitors may note that some areas among the burial plots are merely grassed, without headstones; generally this is because in these areas the underlying rock is so close to the surface as to make them unsuitable for burials.

In this cemetery are buried 17,206 of our military Dead representing 40 percent of the burials which were originally made in temporary cemeteries in New Guinea, the Philippines and other islands of the Southwest Pacific Area, and also in the Palau Islands of the Central Pacific Area. Most of these lost their lives in the epic defense of the



The Memorial Chapel With Hemicycles



Aerial View of the Cemetery

Philippines and the East Indies in 1941 and 1942 or in the long but victorious return of the American forces through the vast island chain. The cemetery and memorial was completed in 1960. The cemetery was dedicated on 8 December 1960.

ARCHITECT

Architect for the cemetery was Gardener A. Dailey of San Francisco, who also designed most of the landscape development.

GENERAL LAYOUT

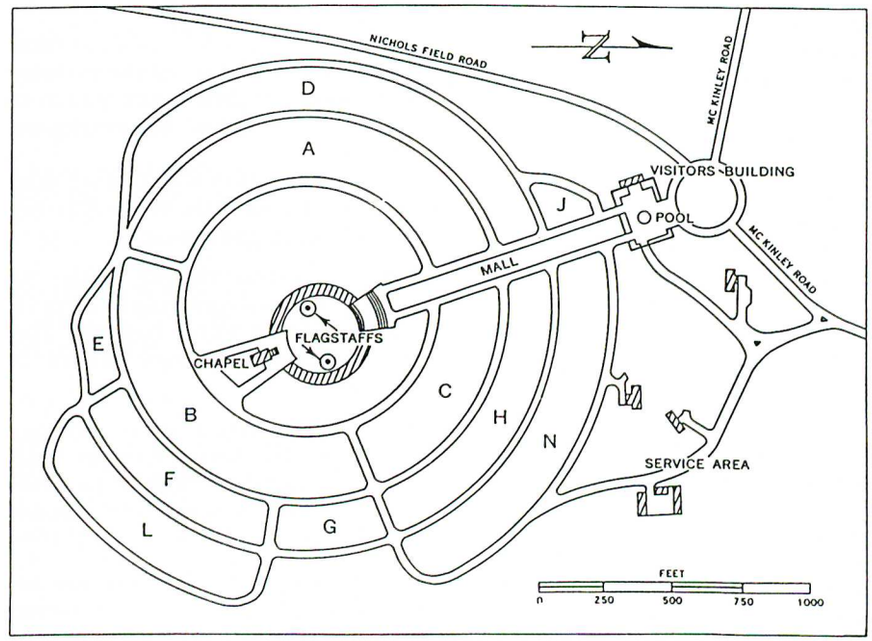
The entrance to the cemetery is at the far (south) side of the large grassed circle just beyond the military sentinel's post which is at the junction of the McKinley and Nichols Field Roads. Immediately beyond the gate is the plaza with its circular fountain; at the right is the Visitors' Building.

Stretching from the plaza to the memorial is the central mall which is lined with mahogany trees (Swietenia Macrophylla); circular roads leading eastward and westward through the graves area join the straight roads along the edges of the mall.

To the east of, and lower than, the graves area are the service area, deep wells and reservoirs. A purification system provides potable water within the cemetery.

THE GRAVES AREA

The graves area is divided into eleven curved lettered plots of varying sizes forming concentric bands around the high ground on which the memorial stands. The 17,100 headstones within the plots form segments of concentric circles and mark the graves of 16,636 U.S. military and 570 Philippine Nationals



Location of Cemetery Features

who were serving with U.S. Forces in the Southwest Pacific. Of these headstones, 13,434 mark the graves of single identified remains; six mark the graves of 28 identified remains which could not be separated individually; 3,644 mark the graves of single unidentified remains (Unknowns); and 16 mark the graves of 100 unidentified remains which could not be separated individually. The heroic Dead interred in the cemetery represent all of the then 48 States of the Union, as well as the District of Columbia, Panama, Guam, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Australia, Canada, China, England, Mexico, Costa Rica, Honduras, Finland, Jamaica, Burma and Peru. In 20 instances, two brothers lie side by side.

Most of the white marble headstones were quarried in Lasa or Carrara, Italy; however, more than 100 were quarried and fabricated on the Island of Romblon in the Philippines.

THE MEMORIAL

The memorial is faced with Travertine limestone quarried near Tivoli, a few miles east of Rome, Italy. It consists of the tower containing the small devotional chapel, and the two extensive hemicycles to its front which embrace the Memorial Court. The principal entrance to the memorial area is by the monumental staircase at the south end of the mall. At the top of these steps the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines has been carved into the paving; this is the seal which was authorized for use during World War II and until the Republic had been established. To the right and left stretch the hemicycles; on the end facade of each is the dedicatory inscription:

IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ☆ 1941-1945.

Each hemicycle contains 24 pairs of fin walls upon the four faces of which are inscribed the names and particulars of 36,281 of our Missing:

United States Army and Army Air Forces[1]	16,913
United States Navy	17,582
United States Marine Corps	1,727
United States Coast Guard	58

These gave their lives in the service of their Country in the regions from Australia northward to Japan, eastward to the Palau Islands and westward to China, Burma and India but their remains have not been identified, or they were lost or buried at sea. Their names include men from every State in the Union, also from the District of Columbia, Panama, Guam, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. At each end of each hemicycle is a map room. The memorial area offers many magnificent prospects — over Manila toward Mount Arayat to the north, and over the Laguna de Bay toward Mount Makiling to the southeast and Tagaytay Ridge to the south.

Without confirmed information to the contrary, a War Department Administrative Review Board established the official date of death of those commemorated on the Tablets of the Missing as one year and a day from the date on which the individual was placed in Missing in action status.

[1] It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.

THE WEST HEMICYCLE

The west hemicycle is entered from the Memorial Court. At the extreme north end is a map room which is described in detail beginning on page 33.

On the partition wall of each map room facing the lists of the Missing are these inscriptions:

HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES ☆ 1941-1945.

INCLUDED ON THESE ROLLS ARE THE NAMES OF PHILIPPINE SCOUTS WHO SHARED WITH THEIR AMERICAN COMRADES IN THE DEFENSE AND LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES ☆ 1941-1945.

The lists of the Missing are arranged according to the four Armed Services, and alphabetically beginning at the far (south) end. In the west hemicycle are the Missing of the United States Navy, and part of the Missing of the United States Marine Corps. The names are engraved in Trani, a marble quarried near Bari on the east coast of Italy.

In the Travertine floor of each section of the hemicycles and the map rooms are carved the Great Seal of the United States, obverse or reverse, the Seal of one of the States of the Union, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico; the 48 states (as of 1945) are in alphabetical order.

Along the frieze of this hemicycle, facing the Memorial Court, are engraved the names of World War II battles of particular significance in the Navy's and Marine Corps' proud record: MAKASSAR STRAIT; JAVA SEA; CORAL SEA; SAVO; EASTERN SOLOMONS; CAPE ESPERANCE; SANTA CRUZ; TASSAFARONGA; KULA GULF; VELLA GULF; EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY; LEYTE GULF; GUADALCANAL; PELELIU. The facade of the hemicycle nearest to the chapel bears these inscriptions:

SOME THERE BE WHICH HAVE NO SEPULCHRE ☆ THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE.

GRANT UNTO THEM O LORD ETERNAL REST WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.

Much of the paving at the Memorial is of Travertine; there are also many panels of bluish pebbles (from Luna, La Union, in the Philippines) set in mortar.

THE CHAPEL

The chapel stands between the south ends of the hemicycles. In front of the steps leading to the door is the obverse of the Great Seal of the United States, carved in the Travertine paving. The facade of the tower which rises 60 feet above its podium is decorated with sculpture in high relief designed by Boris Lovet-Lorski of New York City and executed by Filippo Cecchetti of Tivoli, Italy, who furnished all of the stone for the Memorial. The sculpture consists of a series of superimposed groups, representing, from bottom to top, the young American warrior symbolized by St. George, fighting his enemy, the dragon, in the jungle. Above them are the ideals for which he fought — Liberty, Justice, Country. Columbia, with the child symbolizing the future, stands at the zenith.

On the rear (south) facade of the tower is this inscription:

TAKE UNTO THYSELF O LORD THE SOULS OF THE VALIANT.

Beyond the bronze grille doors of the chapel the entrance is lined with blue glass mosaic; on the left this prayer, abridged from that in the Episcopal Book of Common Prayer, is inset in gold tesserae:

O GOD WHO ART THE AUTHOR OF PEACE AND LOVER OF CONCORD DEFEND US THY HUMBLE SERVANTS IN ALL ASSAULTS OF OUR ENEMIES THAT WE SURELY TRUSTING IN THY DEFENSE MAY NOT FEAR THE POWER OF ANY ADVERSARIES.

Opposite, on the right side, is this prayer abridged from that ascribed to Cardinal Newman:

O LORD SUPPORT US ALL THE DAY LONG UNTIL THE SHADOWS LENGTHEN AND OUR WORK IS DONE THEN IN THY MERCY GRANT US A SAFE LODGING AND A HOLY REST AND PEACE AT THE LAST.

The altar, against the rear wall, is of Perlato di Sicilia marble from the west coast of that island. The entire wall behind the altar is decorated with mosaic; on a predominantly blue background a tall, graceful female figure scatters flowers — an inscription proclaiming: TO THEIR MEMORY THEIR COUNTRY BRINGS ITS GRATITUDE AS FLOWERS FOREVER LIVING. The chapel mosaics were designed by Boris Lovet-Lorski of New York City and fabricated and installed by Fabrizio Cassio of Rome, Italy. The chapel is lighted through tall stone unglazed grilleworks. The priedieu and benches are of Philippine Narra wood, the altar ornaments of bronze.

Located at the Chapel is a carillon which on 3 February 1985 was presented and dedicated by the American Veterans of World War II, Korea and Vietnam (AMVETS) as a memorial to the Americans and Filipinos who fought and died together for the cause of freedom. Between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. daily the carillon tolls the hour and half hour. This is followed by two patriotic songs. At 5:00 p.m., the carillon plays the national anthems of the Republic of the Philippines and the United States, followed by a

rifle volley and then taps "AS THESE BELLS RING . . . HONORED DEAD REST . . . FREEDOM LIVES".

THE EAST HEMICYCLE

On the facade of the hemicycle nearest to the chapel are these inscriptions:

COMRADES IN ARMS WHOSE EARTHLY RESTING PLACE IS KNOWN ONLY TO GOD.
LET US HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THE CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY DIED SHALL LIVE.

Beyond the map room are the lists of the Missing of the United States Army and Army Air Forces, the United States Coast Guard, and part of the Missing of the United States Marine Corps. Along the frieze facing the Memorial Court are these names of battles which are particularly significant in the achievements of the the United States Army and Army Air Forces and the United States Marines: BATAAN; CORREGIDOR; PAPULA; BISMARCK SEA; HUON GULF; ADMIRALTIES; AITAPE; HOLLANDIA; WAKDE; BIAK; NOEMFOOR; BURMA; ANGAUR; LEYTE; MANILA; NEW BRITAIN; BOUGAINVILLE; NEW GEORGIA.

THE MAPS

The maps were designed by Margaret Bruton of Carmel, California, from data supplied by the American Battle Monuments Commission, and fabricated by the P. Grassi American Terrazzo Company of South San Francisco. They are of tinted concretes with brilliantly colored fine aggregates. Military data are expressed by mosaic or ceramic inserts; the borders and compasses recall the art patterns of the Pacific Islands. The descriptive texts which amplify the maps and which were cast with them are of plastic.

SOUTHWEST ROOM

This room has seven maps; the descriptive texts thereon are printed after the title of each:

1. Defense of Luzon — 8 December 1941-6 May 1942

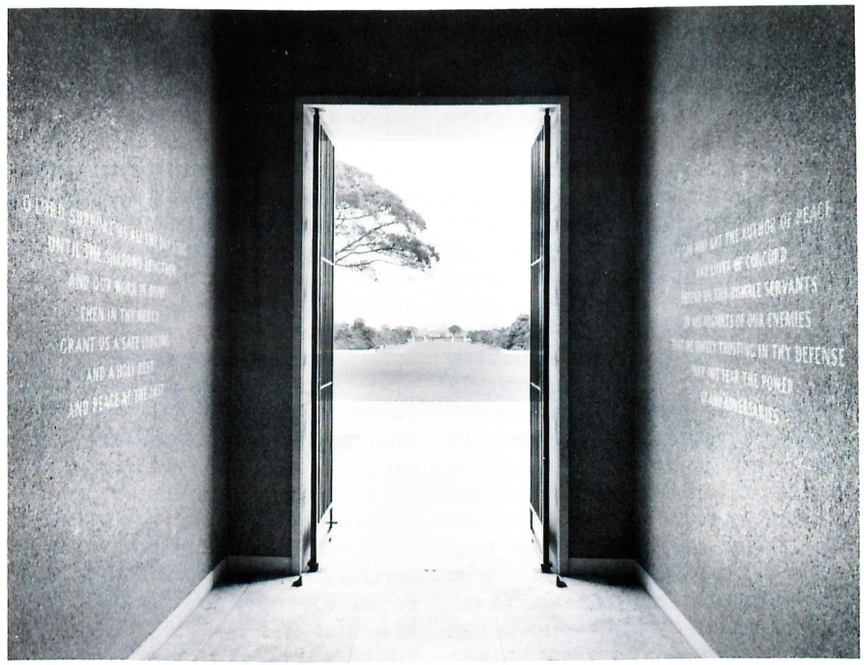
ON 7 DECEMBER 1941 (HAWAII TIME) THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED A SURPRISE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, THEN SEVERAL HOURS LATER BOMBED FROM THE AIR U.S. MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES. TWO DAYS LATER THE ENEMY LANDED ON LUZON ANTICIPATING AN EASY CONQUEST, BUT STUBBORN RESISTANCE BY U.S. AND PHILIPPINE FORCES SLOWED THE ADVANCE. MANNING SUCCESSIVE DEFENSIVE POSITIONS OUR TROOPS DELAYED THE ONCOMING ENEMY, THEN EVACUATED MANILA AND WITHDREW TO THE BATAAN PENINSULA. ON 2 JANUARY 1942 THE JAPANESE OCCUPIED THE CAPITAL.

UNITED STATES FORCES INCLUDING PHILIPPINE SCOUTS AS WELL AS THE PHILIPPINE ARMY STEMMED THE JAPANESE OFFENSIVE DURING JANUARY 1942 AND DEFEATED AN ATTEMPTED AMPHIBIOUS ENVELOPMENT ON THE SOUTHWESTERN SHORE OF THE PENINSULA. THE ENEMY THEN POURED REINFORCEMENTS INTO BATAAN, WITHHOLDING THEM FROM OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

UNTIL APRIL THE JAPANESE CONTINUED TO BUILD UP THEIR STRENGTH WHILE THE BELEAGUERED AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS ON BATAAN WASTED AWAY FOR WANT OF ADEQUATE FOOD AND MEDICINE. CIVILIAN NEEDS AGGRAVATED THESE SHORTAGES.

ON 3 APRIL, FOLLOWING A DEVASTATING AIR BOMBARDMENT AND A THREE-DAY ARTILLERY BARRAGE, THE ENEMY LAUNCHED AN ASSAULT UTILIZING EVERY ELEMENT OF HIS OVERWHELMING FORCES. RELENTLESS PRESSURE CONTINUED DAY BY DAY, AND COUNTERATTACKS FAILED TO HALT THE JAPANESE ONSLAUGHT. NO LONGER ABLE TO INFLICT DAMAGE UPON THE ENEMY, THE BATAAN FORCES SURRENDERED ON 9 APRIL.

ON CORREGIDOR AND AT OTHER FORTS IN MANILA BAY A COMPOSITE FORCE OF U.S. MARINES, ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL, TOGETHER WITH THE COAST ARTILLERY GARRISONS, CONTINUED TO RESIST. SUBMARINES DELIVERED AMMUNITION AND FOOD AND MAINTAINED TENUOUS COMMUNICATIONS. BUT, PROGRESSIVELY, THE BATTERIES AND BEACH DEFENSES OF CORREGIDOR WERE DEMOLISHED BY CONTINUOUS BOMBING AND SHELLING. ON 5 MAY THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED THEIR FINAL ASSAULT. THE FOLLOWING DAY U.S. AND PHILIPPINE FORCES SURRENDERED THE ISLAND FORTRESS.



View From Inside Chapel Entrance

OF ALMOST 30,000 AMERICAN MILITARY PRISONERS OF WAR, SOME 11,000 DIED BEFORE THE WAR ENDED. MANY THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN CIVILIANS OF ALL AGES WERE ALSO HELD IN HARSH CAPTIVITY AS WERE UNTOLD NUMBERS OF FILIPINO CITIZENS.

FOR OVER THREE YEARS THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS SUFFERED UNDER ENEMY OCCUPATION WHILE THE UNITED STATES FORCES FOUGHT THEIR WAY BACK. DURING THESE LONG YEARS THE COURAGEOUS GUERRILLAS FOUGHT UNCEASINGLY TO KEEP ALIVE THE FLAME OF HOPE IN THE OPPRESSED BUT LOYAL CIVILIAN POPULATION.

2. Defense of Southeast Asia— December 1941-May 1942

IN DECEMBER 1941, THE NAVAL, GROUND AND AIR FORCES OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE ATTACKED AMERICAN, BRITISH, DUTCH AND AUSTRALIAN

UNITS AND INSTALLATIONS IN THE PACIFIC. IN JANUARY 1942 THE U.S. ASIATIC FLEET AND THE U.S. FAR EAST AIR FORCE UNITED WITH THE LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES OF THESE ALLIES TO FORM THE ABDA COMMAND IN JAVA.

PITTING THEIR LIMITED DEFENSIVE MEANS AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS, THE ALLIES RESISTED THE SUCCESSIVE JAPANESE ASSAULTS. BUT AS RESOURCES DIMINISHED THIS DEFENSE WAS CONDUCTED WITH INCREASING DIFFICULTY. UNDER PROGRESSIVELY MOUNTING ODDS THE ALLIES SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES OF GALLANT DEFENDERS AND VALUABLE NAVAL AND AIR CRAFT.

AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL IN CHINA, BURMA AND INDIA HELPED ORGANIZE AND CONSOLIDATE LOCAL RESISTANCE TO THE JAPANESE ONSLAUGHT. BY 1 MAY 1942 THE ALLIED FORCES IN BURMA HAD WITHDRAWN TO THE MANDALAY-LASHIO LINE. LATER THEY WITHDREW TO CHINA AND INDIA WHERE CHINESE TROOPS WERE TRAINED AND REARMED UNDER U.S. GUIDANCE.

BY MAY 1942, THE ENEMY HAD GAINED CONTROL OF THE VAST EXPANSE FROM BURMA IN THE WEST TO THE SOLOMON SEA IN THE EAST AND WAS THREATENING AUSTRALIA. IN THE MEANTIME THE AUSTRALIANS HAD REINFORCED PORT MORESBY AND MADE A DETERMINED EFFORT TO HOLD THE NEW GUINEA BARRIER. IN THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA ON 4-8 MAY U.S. NAVAL FORCES DEFEATED THE JAPANESE AND TURNED BACK THEIR PORT MORESBY INVASION FORCE. THIS MARKED THE HIGH TIDE OF THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

3. Battle for Leyte Gulf—23-26 October 1944

ON 20 OCTOBER 1944, THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET COMMENCED LANDING THE SIXTH ARMY ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF LEYTE. THEREUPON THE JAPANESE DECIDED TO RISK A MAJOR SEA BATTLE IN A DETERMINED EFFORT TO DESTROY THE AMERICAN FORCES.

THREE JAPANESE FLEETS WERE CONCENTRATED. THE LARGEST, THE CENTER FORCE, MOVED TOWARD LEYTE FROM ITS BASE NEAR SINGAPORE. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE SOUTHERN FORCE PROCEEDED SOUTH OF PALAWAN, THROUGH THE SULU SEA, TO JOIN THE SECOND SECTION IN ATTACKING THE AMERICAN FORCES AT LEYTE GULF. THE NORTHERN FORCE, WHICH INCLUDED THE ENEMY'S MAIN CARRIER STRENGTH, ADVANCED TOWARD THE PHILIPPINES FROM JAPANESE HOME WATERS.

ON 23 OCTOBER AMERICAN SUBMARINES ATTACKED THE ENEMY'S CENTER FORCE IN PALAWAN PASSAGE, SINKING TWO CRUISERS AND CRIPPLING A THIRD. ON 24 OCTOBER THE U.S. THIRD FLEET, ITS STRENGTH PREPONDERANT IN FAST CARRIERS, ATTACKED THIS CENTER FORCE IN THE SIBUYAN SEA; AIRCRAFT INFLICTED SUCH HEAVY LOSSES AS TO CAUSE THIS FORCE TO TURN BACK. JAPANESE AIRCRAFT BASED ON LUZON THEN COUNTERATTACKED, DESTROYING A U.S. CARRIER.

DURING THE NIGHT OF 24-25 OCTOBER, THE ENEMY'S SOUTHERN FORCE STEAMED INTO SURIGAO STRAIT DIRECTLY TOWARD THE WAITING U.S. SEVENTH FLEET. THE JAPANESE WERE DECISIVELY DEFEATED BY TORPEDO ATTACKS FROM PT BOATS AND DESTROYERS AND GUNFIRE FROM THE HEAVIER SHIPS WHICH SANK TWO BATTLESHIPS, A CRUISER AND THREE DESTROYERS.

MEANWHILE THE THIRD FLEET MOVED NORTHWARD TO INTERCEPT THE ENEMY'S NORTHERN FORCE WHICH WAS APPROACHING THE TIP OF LUZON. IN THE ENSUING BATTLE OFF CAPE ENGANO ON 25-26 OCTOBER U.S. CARRIER BASED AIRCRAFT, GUNFIRE, AND SUBMARINES SANK FOUR JAPANESE CARRIERS, TWO CRUISERS AND THREE DESTROYERS.

EARLY ON THE MORNING OF 25 OCTOBER, THE JAPANESE CENTER FORCE, HAVING AGAIN REVERSED COURSE, PUSHED THROUGH SAN BERNARDINO STRAIT, TURNED SOUTH AND ATTACKED THE ESCORT CARRIERS OF THE SEVENTH FLEET OPERATING OFF SAMAR TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN FORCES IN LEYTE GULF. ALTHOUGH OUTNUMBERED AND OUTGUNNED, THE ESCORT CARRIERS AND THEIR SCREEN OF DESTROYERS FOUGHT COURAGEOUSLY AND SANK THREE JAPANESE CRUISERS; TWO AMERICAN ESCORT CARRIERS AND THREE DESTROYERS WERE LOST. THEREUPON THE SURVIVORS OF ALL THREE ENEMY FLEETS WITHDREW.

ELIMINATING THE JAPANESE EMPIRE AS A SEA POWER, LEYTE GULF BECAME ONE OF THE DECISIVE NAVAL BATTLES OF HISTORY.

4. Return to the Philippines—October 1944

ON 20 OCTOBER 1944, UNDER COVER OF NAVAL GUNFIRE AND AIR BOMBARDMENT OF THE SEVENTH FLEET, THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY LANDED ON THE EASTERN SHORES OF LEYTE; AIRCRAFT OF THE THIRD FLEET FURNISHED LONG-RANGE SUPPORT. THE 7TH DIVISION OF THE XXIV CORPS ON THE LEFT TOOK THE DULAG AIRFIELD THEN DROVE WEST AND SOUTH, WHILE THE 96TH DIVISION CAPTURED SAN JOSE AND MOVED AGAINST THE ENEMY TO THE NORTHWEST. THE 24TH DIVISION OF THE X CORPS ON THE RIGHT, OVERCOMING STRONG RESISTANCE ON THE BEACHES, FOUGHT ITS WAY INLAND. THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION ON THE RIGHT FLANK SEIZED TACLOBAN AND ITS AIRFIELD, THEN ADVANCING NORTH IN COORDINATED AMPHIBIOUS AND LAND OPERATIONS SECURED SAN JUANICO STRAIT, THE WEST COAST OF SAMAR AND THE SHORE OF CARIGARA BAY ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF LEYTE.

THE JAPANESE RUSHED REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE NEIGHBORING ISLANDS AND FROM THE ASIATIC MAINLAND. MOST OF THESE LANDED AT ORMOC BAY WHERE THEY WERE REPEATEDLY ATTACKED BY THE U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE. NEVERTHELESS, THE ENEMY WAS ABLE TO CONCENTRATE POWERFUL FORCES IN THE ORMOC VALLEY AND, BY 7 NOVEMBER, HAD ORGANIZED STRONG POSITIONS IN THE MOUNTAINS TO THE EAST. THE SIXTH ARMY IN TURN WAS REINFORCED BY THREE ADDITIONAL DIVISIONS BUT DESPERATE RESISTANCE, THE RUGGED TERRAIN AND TORRENTIAL RAINS SLOWED THE ADVANCE.

IN DECEMBER THE 77TH DIVISION OF XXIV CORPS LANDED ALONG THE EAST COAST OF ORMOC BAY IN THE REAR OF THE JAPANESE. SUPPORTED BY ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT, IT ADVANCED NORTHWARD TO SEIZE ORMOC AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING, THUS CUTTING THE LAST MAJOR LINE OF ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS.

IN THE CARIGARA BAY AREA TO THE NORTH, THE X CORPS FOUGHT THROUGH THE MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN NEAR LIMON AND DROVE SOUTHWARD TO UNITE WITH THE XXIV CORPS ADVANCING UP THE VALLEY. ON 21 DECEMBER THEY BROKE THROUGH THE OPPOSING LINES AND MET NEAR KANANGA, THUS ISOLATING THE JAPANESE TO THE EAST; FOUR DAYS LATER THE ISLAND WAS DECLARED SECURE. MANY OF THE ISOLATED JAPANESE HAD ESCAPED TO THE NORTH AND WEST TO JOIN OTHER ENEMY UNITS; SEVERE FIGHTING CONTINUED AGAINST THE EIGHTH ARMY, NOW IN CONTROL, UNTIL MAY 1945.

5. Luzon Campaign—15 December 1944-15 August 1945

BY THE END OF 1944 PROGRESSIVELY LARGER PROPORTIONS OF AMERICA'S GREATLY AUGMENTED MILITARY RESOURCES HAD BEEN CONCENTRATED IN THE PACIFIC THEATERS OF WAR. WHILE THE LEYTE CAMPAIGN WAS STILL IN PROGRESS, POWERFUL U.S. FORCES STRUCK AT THE NEXT TARGET, LUZON. AIRCRAFT OF THE NAVY AND ARMY AIR FORCES CONDUCTED DEVASTATING ATTACKS AGAINST ENEMY AIRFIELDS, SUPPLY CENTERS AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS THERE AND IN SURROUNDING AREAS. THE INTENSITY AND ACCURACY



Memorial Hemicycles from the Rear

OF THESE BOMBARDMENTS AND THE TREMENDOUS POTENTIAL FIRE POWER OF THE THIRD AND SEVENTH FLEETS INDUCED THE JAPANESE ON LUZON TO WITHDRAW THEIR MAIN FORCES FROM THE BEACHES AND CONCENTRATE THEM IN DEFENSIVE POSITIONS IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS OF THE INTERIOR.

IN DECEMBER, THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY CONVOYED BY THE SEVENTH FLEET SEIZED MINDORO, ESTABLISHING BASES AND AIRFIELDS TO PROVIDE CLOSE SUPPORT FOR THE IMPENDING LUZON OPERATION. MEANWHILE THE JAPANESE MASSED OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION MEN TO DEFEND LUZON AND UNLEASHED DAMAGING SUICIDAL AIR ATTACKS AGAINST ALLIED NAVAL FORCES.

ON 9 JANUARY 1945, THE SEVENTH FLEET LANDED TWO DIVISIONS FROM EACH OF THE I AND XIV CORPS ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF LINGAYEN GULF. SUPPORTED BY THE FIFTH AIR FORCE AND BY MARINE CORPS AND NAVAL AIRCRAFT, THE SIXTH ARMY PUSHED INLAND. INITIALLY RESISTANCE WAS ENCOUNTERED ALONG THE LEFT FLANK, WHERE THE MASS OF THE JAPANESE STRENGTH HAD BEEN CONCENTRATED IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR BAGUIO. ON THE RIGHT THE AMERICAN FORCES CAPTURED CLARK FIELD, DROVE THE ENEMY INTO THE ZAMBALES MOUNTAINS, THEN ADVANCED TOWARD MANILA, WHERE HEAVY FIGHTING ENSUED.

ON THE WEST COAST OF LUZON THE XI CORPS LANDED ON 29 JANUARY AND MOVED EASTWARD TO CUT OFF THE BATAAN PENINSULA; SOUTH OF MANILA OTHER UNITS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY LANDED ON 31 JANUARY AND SWUNG NORTHWARD. ALL PASSED TO THE CONTROL OF THE SIXTH ARMY. AFTER FIERCE AND PROLONGED FIGHTING, MANILA, BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR WERE CLEARED OF THE ENEMY, AND MANILA BAY WAS OPENED.

EAST OF MANILA THE FIGHTING WENT ON FOR MANY WEEKS. CONSTANT PRESSURE FORCED THE ENEMY DEEPER INTO THE MOUNTAINS WHERE HE WAS HELD ISOLATED UNTIL THE END OF HOSTILITIES. OTHER AMERICAN UNITS CLEARED THE AREA SOUTH OF LAGUNA DE BAY AND LIBERATED THE BICOL PENINSULA, ASSISTED BY AMPHIBIOUS FORCES LANDED AT LEGASPI.

IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN LUZON U.S. TROOPS AND PHILIPPINE GUERRILLA FORCES CONTINUED THEIR PRESSURE NORTHWARD FROM THE CENTRAL PLAIN THROUGH DIFFICULT TERRAIN DEFENDED BY A DETERMINED ENEMY; CONSTANT ATTACKS BY AIR AND GROUND FORCES FINALLY BROKE JAPANESE RESISTANCE AT BALETE PASS IN MAY. ON 1 JULY THE EIGHTH ARMY ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR DESTROYING THE REMAINING ENEMY FORCES ON LUZON, RELIEVING THE SIXTH ARMY FOR THE PROJECTED INVASION OF JAPAN.

6. Reoccupation of Manila

BY 31 JANUARY 1945, THREE WEEKS AFTER THE INITIAL LANDINGS ON LUZON, THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY WAS READY TO LAUNCH ITS OFFENSIVE TO LIBERATE MANILA AND THE BATAAN PENINSULA. THE 1ST CAVALRY AND 37TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS ADVANCED ON THE CITY FROM THE NORTH, WHILE THE 40TH DIVISION FOUGHT WESTWARD INTO THE ZAMBALES MOUNTAINS TO SECURE THE RIGHT FLANK AND MEET THE 38TH DIVISION PUSHING EASTWARD TO CUT OFF BATAAN. SIMULTANEOUSLY THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION ADVANCED ON MANILA FROM THE SOUTH.

WITHIN THE CITY THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION, IN A NIGHT ATTACK, CAPTURED SANTO TOMAS UNIVERSITY AND LIBERATED 3,700 AMERICAN AND ALLIED PRISONERS INTERNED THERE. ON 4 FEBRUARY THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION FREED OVER A THOUSAND MORE FROM BILIBID PRISON. THESE TWO DIVISIONS THEN CROSSED THE PASIG RIVER AGAINST STIFFENING RESISTANCE WHILE THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION OVERCAME SIMILAR RESISTANCE IN ITS ATTACK UPON NICHOLS FIELD. THE 1ST

CAVALRY AND 37TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS FORCED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE CITY, EVENTUALLY REACHING THE STRONGHOLD AT INTRAMUROS WHERE THE FIGHTING WAS ESPECIALLY BITTER. ON 3 MARCH MANILA WAS FINALLY CLEARED OF JAPANESE TROOPS WHO, IN DEFENDING THE CITY, HAD CAUSED INCALCULABLE DEVASTATION.

MEANWHILE THE 38TH INFANTRY DIVISION, TOGETHER WITH ELEMENTS OF THE 6TH AND 24TH DIVISIONS, SUPPORTED BY AERIAL BOMBARDMENT AND NAVAL GUNFIRE, CLEARED THE BATAAN PENINSULA. ON 16 FEBRUARY AIRBORNE AND AMPHIBIOUS UNITS LAUNCHED ASSAULTS AGAINST CORREGIDOR; JAPANESE RESISTED DESPERATELY FROM CAVES, TUNNELS AND CONCRETE MORTAR PITS UNTIL 27 FEBRUARY. FORT DRUM HELD OUT UNTIL APRIL.

ON 28 FEBRUARY 1945, BEFORE THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN COMPLETELY ELIMINATED FROM MANILA AND ITS OUTLYING FORTS, THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES WAS CEREMONIALLY REINSTALLED AT MALACANAN PALACE.

7. Liberation of the Philippines — 20 October 1944–15 August 1945

DURING THE LONG ENEMY OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES, THE UNITED STATES PERSISTENTLY FOUGHT HER WAY BACK. BY THE FALL OF 1944 SUCCESS WAS IN SIGHT.

THE FIRST STEP IN LIBERATING THE ISLANDS WAS THE INVASION OF LEYTE IN OCTOBER 1944. THE DECISIVE DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE FLEET AT THE BATTLE FOR LEYTE GULF RENDERED IT POWERLESS TO PREVENT FUTURE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS. TWO MONTHS OF HARD FIGHTING FREED MOST OF LEYTE WHICH THEN BECAME THE CENTRAL BASE OF OPERATIONS FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE ARCHIPELAGO. THE NEXT STEP ESTABLISHED OUR FORCES ON MINDORO IN DECEMBER.

IN JANUARY 1945, UNDER COVER OF NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT, THE SIXTH ARMY LANDED ON LUZON AND ADVANCED DOWN THE CENTRAL PLAINS FROM LINGAYEN GULF TO MANILA. OTHER UNITS LANDED ON THE WEST COAST OF THE ISLAND AND SEIZED BATAAN PENINSULA AND CORREGIDOR. MANILA BAY WAS OPENED IN EARLY MARCH. AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING THE SIXTH ARMY DROVE THE ENEMY INTO THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH AND EAST LUZON.

THE EIGHTH ARMY AND UNITS OF THE SEVENTH FLEET HAD ALREADY EMBARKED ON A SERIES OF MORE THAN FIFTY AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS TO FREE THE OTHER ISLANDS. DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH U.S. FORCES SECURED AIRFIELDS ON PALAWAN AND ZAMBOANGA, THEN EXTENDED THEIR CONTROL OVER THE SULU ARCHIPELAGO, ENABLING THE FIFTH AND THIRTEENTH AIR FORCES TO PROJECT THEIR STRENGTH FAR OVER THE WATERS OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA. U.S. SEA AND AIR POWER BLOCKED ENEMY TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS AND THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, THUS ISOLATING THE JAPANESE REMAINING ON EACH OF THE ISLANDS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY THE EIGHTH ARMY OVERPOWERED THE ENEMY IN THE VISAYAN SEA AREA, THEREBY OPENING A SHORTER SUPPLY ROUTE FROM LEYTE TO LUZON. ON 17 APRIL SOME OF ITS UNITS LANDED ON THE COAST OF MINDANAO AND ADVANCED TOWARD DAVAO GULF; OTHERS FOLLOWED AND FOUGHT THEIR WAY NORTHWARD TOWARD MALAYBALAY TO MEET ADDITIONAL AMPHIBIOUS FORCES WHICH LANDED IN MAY. RESISTANCE WAS STUBBORN BUT THE TROOPS PUSHED STEADILY FORWARD INTO THE MOUNTAINS, PRECEDED BY MARINE CORPS AND ARMY AIR FORCES AIRCRAFT WHICH DEMORALIZED THE RETREATING ENEMY.

BY THE END OF JUNE, ON BOTH MINDANAO AND LUZON AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND FILIPINO GUERRILLAS HAD

COMPRESSED THE ENEMY INTO ISOLATED MOUNTAINOUS AREAS. THERE HE WAS SUBJECTED TO INTENSIVE AERIAL BOMBARDMENT AND TO CONSTANT PRESSURE UNTIL 15 AUGUST 1945 WHEN HOSTILITIES CEASED. ON 1 JULY THE EIGHTH ARMY ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAND OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES; THE SIXTH ARMY REGROUPED FORCES IN PREPARATION FOR AN INVASION OF JAPAN.

SOUTHEAST ROOM

This room has seven maps:

1. Battle of the Coral Sea—4–8 May 1942

THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA WAS THE FIRST NAVAL BATTLE IN WHICH ALL LOSSES WERE INFLICTED BY CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT, AND NO SHIP ON EITHER SIDE SIGHTED A SURFACE ENEMY.

BY MID-APRIL 1942 THE JAPANESE HAD ESTABLISHED BASES IN THE NEW GUINEA–SOLOMON ISLAND AREA, THUS MENACING AUSTRALIA ITSELF. ON 3 MAY THEY OCCUPIED TULAGI, A SMALL ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS. PART OF A U.S. NAVAL TASK FORCE CONSISTING OF THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER YORKTOWN, FOUR CRUISERS AND SIX DESTROYERS MOVED NORTH TO CHECK THE INVASION. AIRCRAFT FROM THE USS YORKTOWN ATTACKED TULAGI ON 4 MAY SINKING AN ENEMY DESTROYER, SEVERAL MINESWEEPERS, SMALLER CRAFT AND SEAPLANES.

FOLLOWING THE TULAGI STRIKE, YORKTOWN AND HER ESCORTS TURNED SOUTH TO RENDEZVOUS WITH USS LEXINGTON EARLY ON THE MORNING OF 5 MAY. THE ALLIED TASK FORCE MOVED NORTHWEST TO INTERCEPT THE JAPANESE PORT MORESBY INVASION GROUP AND A POWERFUL CARRIER STRIKING FORCE. THEIR STRONG AMPHIBIOUS FORCE, INCLUDING 11 TROOP-LADEN TRANSPORTS PROTECTED BY A DESTROYER SCREEN, HAD LEFT RABAUL AND WAS HEADING FOR A DASH THROUGH JOMARD PASS.

ON 7 MAY LEXINGTON AND YORKTOWN AIRCRAFT SANK THE ENEMY CARRIER SHOHO WHICH WAS CLOSELY SUPPORTING THE PORT MORESBY AMPHIBIOUS ATTACK FORCE. THE JAPANESE WITHDREW THIS INVASION FORCE THUS MAKING THEIR FIRST SIGNIFICANT RETREAT IN WORLD WAR II. THE SAME MORNING JAPANESE CARRIER AIRCRAFT SANK USS SIMS AND THE TANKER NEOSHO, WHICH HAD BEEN MISTAKEN FOR A CARRIER AND CRUISER.

ON 8 MAY OCCURRED THE CLIMACTIC CARRIER BATTLE. NAVAL CARRIER AIRCRAFT LOCATED TWO LARGE JAPANESE CARRIERS PROTECTED BY FOUR HEAVY CRUISERS AND SEVERAL DESTROYERS. THE AIRPLANES HEAVILY DAMAGED THE LARGE JAPANESE CARRIER SHOKAKU. THE ENEMY IN TURN DAMAGED YORKTOWN AND LEXINGTON, THE LATTER SO SERIOUSLY THAT SHE HAD TO BE ABANDONED AND SUNK.

THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA WAS A STRATEGIC VICTORY OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE FOR THE U.S. NAVY. WHEN THE PORT MORESBY INVASION WAS THWARTED, THE HERETOFORE UNINTERRUPTED JAPANESE PUSH INTO THE SOUTH PACIFIC WAS HALTED FOR THE FIRST TIME. OCCURRING IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SURRENDER OF CORREGIDOR, ITS MORAL VALUE TO ALL ALLIED NATIONS WAS IMMEASURABLE. FURTHERMORE, DAMAGE TO SHOKAKU AND A LARGE LOSS OF AIRCRAFT BY ZUIKAKU PREVENTED THESE POWERFUL JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS FROM TAKING PART IN THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY WHERE THEIR PRESENCE MIGHT HAVE MADE A CRITICAL DIFFERENCE IN THE OUTCOME.

2. China-Burma-India Theater—1942-1945

AFTER THE LOSS OF BURMA IN 1942 THE PEOPLE OF CHINA, WHO FOR MORE THAN A DECADE HAD BEEN RESISTING JAPANESE ENCROACHMENT UPON THEIR TERRITORY, WERE ISOLATED FROM

THEIR ALLIES. A UNITED STATES AIR ROUTE WAS ESTABLISHED OVER THE SOUTHEASTERN RANGES OF THE HIMALAYAS AND FOR MANY MONTHS WAS THE SOLE MEANS OF SENDING EFFECTIVE SUPPORT TO THE CHINESE WAR EFFORT. THE U.S. TENTH AIR FORCE PROTECTED THIS ROUTE FROM ASSAM AND, WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, ESTABLISHED AIR SUPREMACY OVER BURMA BY THE END OF 1943.

AT RAMGARH AN AMERICAN STAFF TRAINED CHINESE TROOPS AND PROVIDED THEM WITH MILITARY EQUIPMENT. LATER THESE TROOPS FOUGHT AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN BURMA AND WERE THEN AIRLIFTED TO CHINA TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE.

TO INCREASE THE FLOW OF SUPPLIES TO CHINA IT WAS ESSENTIAL TO REOPEN SURFACE COMMUNICATIONS ACROSS BURMA. BETWEEN DECEMBER 1943 AND MARCH 1945 ALLIED GROUND FORCES, WHO WERE TRANSPORTED, SUPPLIED AND SUPPORTED BY AIR, DROVE THE JAPANESE OUT OF NORTH AND CENTRAL BURMA. ON THE HEELS OF THE COMBAT FORCES U.S. ENGINEERS BUILT THE LEDO ROAD, AN OUTSTANDING FEAT OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND CONNECTED IT TO THE BURMA ROAD NEAR THE CHINESE BORDER.

OVER CHINA THE U.S. FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE PROTECTED THE AIRLIFT OF URGENTLY NEEDED SUPPLIES UPON WHICH THE AMERICAN AND CHINESE FORCES DEPENDED. IN SPITE OF ITS LIMITED RESOURCES IT EFFECTIVELY SUPPORTED CHINESE GROUND OPERATIONS, AND THROUGH ADVANCE BASES IN EAST CHINA STRUCK AT ENEMY SHIPPING IN ASIATIC WATERS. A WIDESPREAD NAVAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK BASED AT CHUNGKING PLAYED ITS PART IN THESE ACTIVITIES.

BEHIND THE VICTORIES IN CHINA, THE RECONQUEST OF BURMA, AND THE TRIUMPH OF OUR AIR AND GROUND FORCES, LAY CONTROL OF THE SEA BY THE ALLIED NAVIES AND THE TREMENDOUS EFFORTS OF THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY WHICH MADE THE CONTINUOUS FLOW OF VITAL SUPPLIES POSSIBLE. AFTER BEING SHIPPED HALF-WAY AROUND THE WORLD ACROSS TWO OCEANS AND PAST THREE CONTINENTS, SUPPLIES WERE UNLOADED AT INDIAN PORTS, THEN TRANSPORTED BY ROAD, RAILROAD, FERRY, BARGE OR PIPELINE TO ASSAM AIRFIELDS BEFORE BEING AIRLIFTED IN HAZARDOUS FLIGHT OVER THE MOUNTAINS FOR ULTIMATE DISTRIBUTION WITHIN CHINA. BY FEBRUARY 1945, PIPELINES WERE BEING EXTENDED FROM ASSAM TO KUNMING, AND TRUCKS WERE ROLLING ALONG THE LEDO-BURMA ROAD. THESE EFFORTS ENABLED THE CHINESE TO MAKE MATERIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE.

3. American Air Ferry Routes — Supply to the U.S.S.R. — 1941–1945

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WHILE CONTRIBUTING ITS LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES TO THE PROSECUTION OF WORLD WAR II, ALSO AIDED ITS MANY ALLIES BY FURNISHING MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES. ITEMS OF ALL KINDS WERE CARRIED BY VAST FLEETS OF STEAMSHIPS TO EVERY AVAILABLE PORT. ALSO IN THIS EFFORT THOUSANDS OF AIRCRAFT WERE FERRIED FROM THE UNITED STATES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND CENTRAL AFRICA TO CAIRO, BASRA AND KARACHI.

THROUGH THE PERSIAN GULF COMMAND AREA THE UNITED STATES DELIVERED, FROM 1942 TO 1945, NEARLY 4½ MILLION TONS OF SUPPLIES TO THE U.S.S.R. THESE INCLUDED 4,874 AIRCRAFT OF WHICH 995 WERE FLOWN IN; OVER 160,000 TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND TRUCKS; 140,000 TONS OF GUNS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES; 550,000 TONS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS; 950,000 TONS OF FOOD; AND 1,000,000 TONS OF METAL AND METAL PRODUCTS. THE UNITED STATES ALSO FURNISHED TO THE U.S.S.R., THROUGH OTHER PORTS, MORE THAN 13 MILLION TONS OF ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES.

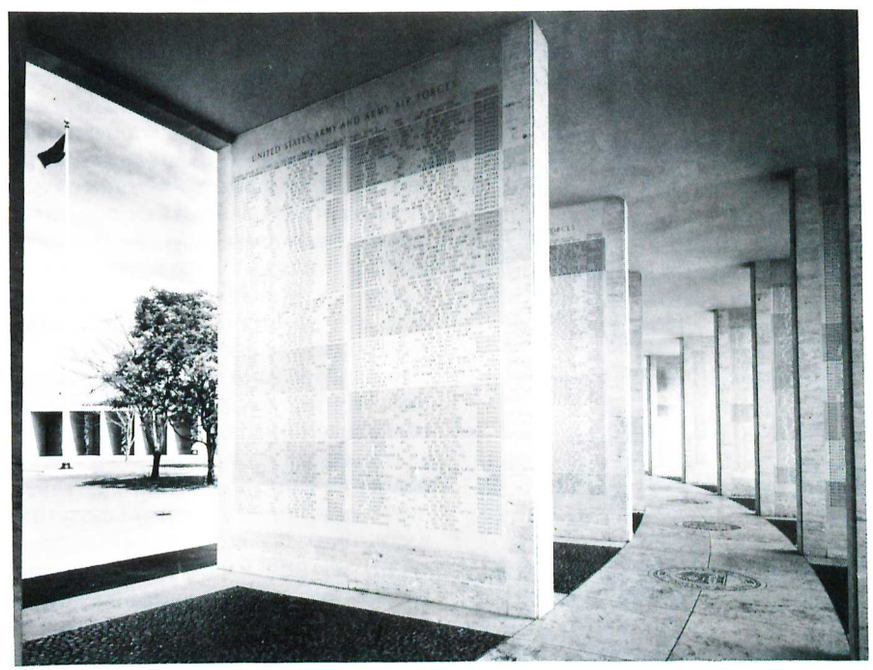
4. United States Submarine Operations in the Pacific

UNITED STATES SUBMARINES CONTRIBUTED MATERIALLY TO THE ALLIED VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC. THEY DESTROYED NEARLY A THIRD OF THE JAPANESE COMBAT SHIPS AND FIFTY PERCENT OF THE JAPANESE MERCHANT MARINE. THE COST WAS THE LOSS OF FORTY-NINE SUBMARINES WITH THEIR GALLANT CREWS.

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR THE SUBMARINES BEGAN THEIR CAMPAIGN AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPPING. OPERATING THOUSANDS OF MILES FROM THEIR BASES AND DEEP WITHIN ENEMY-CONTROLLED WATERS THEY STRUCK WITH DEVASTATING EFFECTIVENESS. DURING THE EARLY PART OF 1942, WHILE SURFACE FORCES WERE RECOVERING FROM JAPANESE SURPRISE ATTACKS, AMERICAN SUBMARINES CONTINUED TO PRESS THE WAR BY LONG-RANGE OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS.

AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR THE U.S. HAD 39 FLEET SUBMARINES IN THE PACIFIC. THE NUMBER NEVER EXCEEDED 169, YET THEIR ATTACKS PRODUCED IMMEDIATE AND DAMAGING RESULTS. THEY MADE IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR THE ENEMY TO HOLD HIS FORWARD POSITIONS, TO SUPPLY AND REINFORCE THREATENED AREAS, AND TO MAINTAIN IN JAPAN AN ADEQUATE RESERVE OF FUEL OIL, RUBBER, IRON AND OTHER ESSENTIAL MATERIALS. AS U.S. DOMINANCE EXTENDED ACROSS THE PACIFIC SUBMARINE ATTACKS BECAME INCREASINGLY EFFECTIVE.

SUBMARINES PERFORMED SPECIAL MISSIONS OF RECONNAISSANCE, SUPPLY AND RESCUE. THEY EVACUATED PERSONNEL FROM BELEAGUERED AREAS, NOTABLY FROM CORREGIDOR. THE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT DELIVERED BY



Interior of East Hemicycle Showing Inscribed Names

SUBMARINES TO FRIENDLY GUERRILLA FORCES DID MUCH TO KEEP ALIVE THE SPIRIT OF RESISTANCE IN THE PHILIPPINES. IN ADDITION U.S. SUBMARINES RESCUED MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED ALLIED AIRMEN DURING THE COURSE OF THE WAR.

THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF THE WAR AMERICAN SUBMARINES ALSO PLAYED A SIGNIFICIANT PART IN THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT BY SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN THE ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND CARIBBEAN SEAS.

5. The Marianas—15 June-10 August 1944

TO PENETRATE THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES AND GAIN BASES FROM WHICH AIRCRAFT COULD STRIKE AT THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS, THE UNITED STATES UNDERTOOK TO SEIZE THE MARIANA ISLANDS IN THE SUMMER OF 1944. FOR SEVERAL MONTHS PRIOR TO THE LANDINGS, FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES AND AIRCRAFT OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE CONDUCTED PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENTS OF THE TARGET AREA.

ON 15 JUNE 1944, UNDER COVER OF NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT BY THE FIFTH FLEET, THE 2D AND 4TH MARINE DIVISIONS OF THE V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS LANDED ON SAIPAN. THE JAPANESE REACTION WAS IMMEDIATE AND VIGOROUS; THEIR CARRIER TASK FORCE STEAMED TOWARD THE MARIANAS TO MEET THE AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS EFFORT. IN THE ACTION THAT FOLLOWED, THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA ON 19-20 JUNE, JAPANESE CARRIER AVIATION WAS SUBSTANTIALLY IMPAIRED AS A MAJOR FORCE IN THE WAR.

MEANWHILE THE MARINES AND THE ARMY'S 27TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOUGHT THEIR WAY ACROSS THE ISLAND AGAINST DETERMINED RESISTANCE. THEY THEN TURNED NORTHWARD AND SEIZED THE DOMINATING HEIGHTS OF MT. TAPOTCHAU ON 25 AND 26 JUNE. ON THE LATTER NIGHT AN ENEMY ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT OF HIS ISOLATED POSITION ON NAFUTAN POINT WAS DECISIVELY DEFEATED. AMERICAN FORCES CONTINUED TO PRESS THE ATTACK AGAINST THE MASS OF THE ENEMY, SLOWLY FORCING HIM NORTHWARD. FINALLY, ON THE NIGHT OF 6-7 JULY, THE JAPANESE MADE A DESPERATE LAST EFFORT; THEIR FURIOUS ASSAULT WAS REPULSED AND TWO DAYS LATER THE ISLAND WAS DECLARED SECURE.

ON 24 JULY, AFTER A LENGTHY PREPARATORY BOMBARDMENT BY U.S. SHIPS, AIRCRAFT, AND ARTILLERY FIRING FROM SAIPAN, THE 4TH MARINE DIVISION FOLLOWED BY THE 2D MARINE DIVISION LANDED ON NORTHERN TINIAN. AFTER NINE DAYS OF SEVERE FIGHTING, WITH CONTINUOUS SUPPORT BY SEVENTH AIR FORCE AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT AND BY NAVAL GUNFIRE, THE MARINES SECURED THE ISLAND.

PRECEDED BY ONE OF THE HEAVIEST SUSTAINED NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENTS CONDUCTED IN THE PACIFIC, THE 3D MARINE DIVISION AND THE 1ST MARINE BRIGADE OF THE III AMPHIBIOUS CORPS MADE TWO SEPARATE LANDINGS ON THE WESTERN SHORES OF GUAM ON 21 JULY. ON 24 JULY THE 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION ASSUMED CONTROL OF THE SOUTHERN BEACHHEAD. THE NEXT DAY, WHILE THE 3D MARINE DIVISION CONTINUED ITS ASSAULT TO GAIN THE HIGH GROUND TO ITS FRONT, THE 1ST MARINE BRIGADE BEGAN CLEARING THE OROTE PENINSULA. THAT NIGHT THE CRISIS CAME ON BOTH FRONTS WHEN THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED SPIRITED BUT UNSUCCESSFUL COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST BOTH UNITS.

THE INDIVIDUAL BEACHHEADS WERE THEN LINKED TOGETHER AND AMERICAN LINES CONSOLIDATED. SUPPORTED BY ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT, THE 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE 3D MARINE DIVISION LAUNCHED A COORDINATED ATTACK TOWARD THE NORTH END OF THE ISLAND WHERE THE JAPANESE HAD CONCENTRATED THEIR FORCES. BY 10 AUGUST ORGANIZED RESISTANCE HAD CEASED.

6. Battle of Midway—3-7 June 1942

AFTER THEIR ADVANCE TOWARD AUSTRALIA WAS CHECKED AT THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA IN MAY 1942, THE JAPANESE SHIFTED THEIR MAIN OFFENSIVE NORTHWARD TOWARD THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND THE ALEUTIANS.

IN JUNE, JAPANESE OCCUPATION FORCES, SUPPORTED BY THE JAPANESE COMBINED FLEET, MOVED AGAINST MIDWAY ISLAND, WEST OF HAWAII, AND KISKA AND ATTU IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIANS.

MEANWHILE, THE UNITED STATES REINFORCED THE MARINE GARRISON ON MIDWAY AND ALERTED THE PACIFIC FLEET FOR THE DEFENSE OF THAT ISLAND. ON 4 JUNE AIRCRAFT FROM FOUR JAPANESE FLEET CARRIERS ATTACKED MIDWAY. IN ITS DEFENSE U.S. MARINE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, AND LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT MANNED BY MARINE, NAVY AND ARMY AIR FORCES PILOTS, DESTROYED MORE THAN 40 JAPANESE AIRPLANES. THEREUPON NAVAL AIRCRAFT FROM THE U.S. CARRIERS ENTERPRISE, YORKTOWN AND HORNET ATTACKED THE JAPANESE CARRIERS AND SANK FOUR OF THEM. JAPANESE CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT AND A SUBMARINE ATTACKED OUR CARRIERS AND SANK YORKTOWN. DISCOMFITED BY THE AMERICAN AIR RESISTANCE THE JAPANESE MIDWAY OCCUPATION FORCE WITHDREW WITHOUT ATTEMPTING TO LAND, LOSING A CRUISER IN THE OPERATION.

FAR TO THE NORTH, JAPANESE AIRPLANES FROM TWO OTHER CARRIERS BOMBED DUTCH HARBOR ON 3 AND 4 JUNE, MEETING RESISTANCE FROM U.S. NAVY AND ARMY AIR FORCES AIRCRAFT. UNDER COVER OF THIS DIVERSION THE JAPANESE, WITHOUT OPPOSITION, OCCUPIED THE ISLANDS OF ATTU AND KISKA ON 7 JUNE.

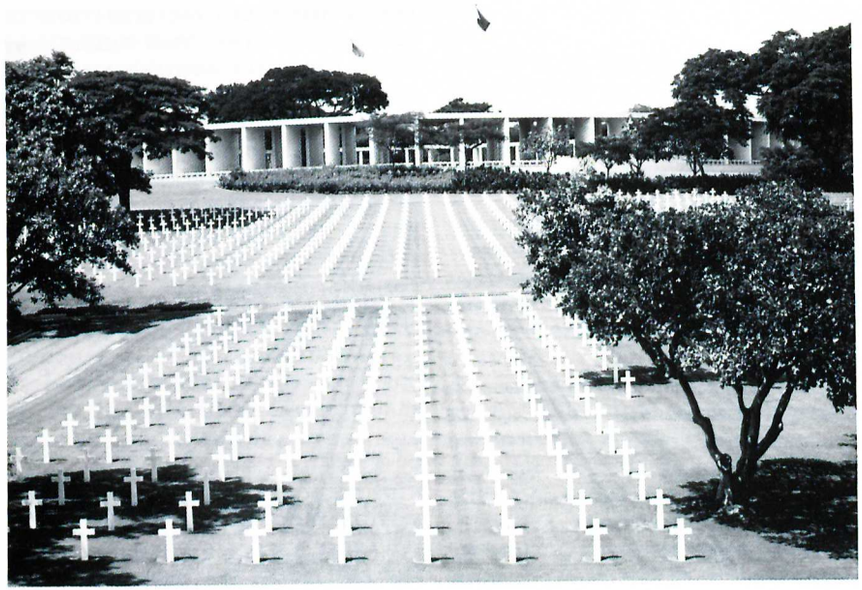
THE JAPANESE LOSS OF FOUR AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND THEIR COMPLEMENT OF 250 AIRCRAFT WITH MANY FIRST-LINE PILOTS COMPLETELY REVERSED THE STRATEGIC SITUATION IN THE PACIFIC. THIS WAS THEIR LAST GREAT OFFENSIVE AGAINST AMERICAN TERRITORY. THEREAFTER THE UNITED STATES TOOK THE OFFENSIVE AND STARTED THE LONG ADVANCE TOWARD THE JAPANESE HOMELAND AND FINAL VICTORY.

7. Battle of the Philippine Sea—15-20 June 1944

WHEN, ON 15 JUNE 1944, THE U.S. FIFTH FLEET LANDED THE 2D AND 4TH MARINE DIVISIONS OF THE V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS ON SAIPAN, THE JAPANESE REACTION WAS IMMEDIATE AND VIGOROUS. BY THE VERY NEXT DAY THE JAPANESE MOBILE FLEET, WHICH INCLUDED NINE FAST CARRIERS, HAD SET UNITS IN MOTION FROM MANY WIDELY SEPARATED AREAS, EFFECTED A RENDEZVOUS IN THE PHILIPPINE SEA, AND MOVED TO THE ATTACK. THE COMBAT ELEMENTS OF THE FIFTH FLEET, INCLUDING FIFTEEN FAST CARRIERS, IMMEDIATELY MOVED INTO POSITION TO COVER THE SAIPAN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION WHILE ITS CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT CONTINUED THEIR DESTRUCTIVE ATTACKS UPON THE JAPANESE AIR BASES IN THE MARIANAS.

THE JAPANESE, EARLY ON THE MORNING OF 19 JUNE, BEGAN LAUNCHING AIRCRAFT AT EXTREME RANGE, PLANNING THAT THESE SHOULD SUCCESSFULLY ATTACK THE AMERICAN SHIPS, THEN LAND AND REFUEL AT GUAM. FOUR SEPARATE ATTACKS WERE INTERCEPTED BY AIRCRAFT OF THE FIFTH FLEET; OVER 300 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT BEING SHOT DOWN BY AMERICAN INTERCEPTORS AND ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, DESTROYED ON THE GROUND OR LOST AT SEA.

ONLY A FEW JAPANESE AIRCRAFT WERE ABLE TO RETURN TO THEIR CARRIERS, WHICH IN THE MEANTIME BEGAN TO WITHDRAW TO THE NORTHWEST. THE FIFTH FLEET PURSUED BUT DID NOT LOCATE THE RETREATING ENEMY UNTIL THE AFTERNOON OF 20 JUNE WHEN



Graves Area with West Hemicycle in Background

AMERICAN AIRCRAFT WERE LAUNCHED AT SUCH LONG RANGE, SO LATE IN THE DAY, THAT A PERILOUS NIGHT RECOVERY WAS INEVITABLE. NEVERTHELESS, THE AMERICAN PILOTS BOLDLY PRESSED THEIR ATTACK AND SANK A CARRIER AND TWO TANKERS. MANY AIRCRAFT FAILED TO RETURN.

IN ADDITION TO THE DESTRUCTION INFLICTED BY U.S. NAVAL AIRCRAFT, SUBMARINES OF THE PACIFIC FLEET SANK TWO OTHER JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS ON 19 JUNE.

NORTHEAST ROOM

This room has six maps:

1. General Strategy in the Pacific 1942–1945

EXPLOITING THEIR SUCCESSFUL ATTACK UPON PEARL HARBOR ON 7 DECEMBER 1941, THE JAPANESE STRUCK AT AMERICAN, BRITISH, CHINESE AND DUTCH TERRITORIES. THE UNITED STATES, FORCED INITIALLY UPON THE DEFENSIVE, NEVERTHELESS DETERMINED TO HOLD OPEN THE LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS TO AUSTRALIA, TO AID IN THE DEFENSE OF THAT CONTINENT AND TO DO ITS UTMOST TO REINFORCE THE PHILIPPINES. IN MAY AND JUNE 1942 THE ENEMY OFFENSIVE WAS CHECKED AT THE BATTLES OF THE CORAL SEA AND MIDWAY WHICH RESTORED THE BALANCE OF SEA POWER IN THE PACIFIC.

TO STOP THE JAPANESE ADVANCE IN THE SOLOMONS WHICH THREATENED THE VITAL SUPPLY LINE TO AUSTRALIA, U.S. FORCES TOOK THE OFFENSIVE, LANDING ON GUADALCANAL ON 7 AUGUST 1942. THE SUCCESSION OF HARD-FOUGHT NAVAL BATTLES AND GRIM STRUGGLES ON LAND AND IN THE AIR WHICH FOLLOWED MARKED THE TURNING POINT OF THE PACIFIC WAR. IN NEW GUINEA, U.S. AND AUSTRALIAN FORCES REPULSED THE JAPANESE THRUST TOWARD PORT MORESBY AND ADVANCED ON THE LONG ROAD BACK TO THE PHILIPPINES. THE CHINESE EFFORT WAS AIDED BY SUPPLIES FLOWN OVER THE HIMALAYAS FROM INDIA.

MEANWHILE SUBMARINES HAD BEEN CONTINUOUSLY ATTACKING JAPANESE SHIPS CARRYING OIL, RUBBER AND OTHER MATERIALS ESSENTIAL TO THE ENEMY'S INDUSTRY. THE RELENTLESS ASSAULT AGAINST HIS COMBAT AND MERCHANT SHIPS WAS TO CONTINUE, FROM THE SEA AND FROM THE AIR, WITH EVER-INCREASING ATTRITION THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

TO PENETRATE THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES AND GAIN BASES FROM WHICH AIRCRAFT COULD STRIKE AT THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS, THE UNITED STATES COMMITTED ITS MAJOR FORCES ALONG TWO MAIN AXES OF ADVANCE. ONE THRUST WAS TO CONTINUE THE ATTACK NORTHWESTWARD SIMULTANEOUSLY THROUGH THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AND ALONG THE COAST OF NEW GUINEA; THE OTHER WOULD CROSS THE TREMENDOUS REACHES OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC VIA THE GILBERT AND MARSHALL ISLANDS AND THE STRONGLY DEFENDED MARIANA AND PALAU ISLANDS. BY MID-SEPTEMBER 1944 ALL THESE MISSIONS HAD BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, WHILE, SIMULTANEOUSLY, CONTROL OF THE SEA AND AIR HAD BEEN WRESTED FROM THE ENEMY, THUS DENYING ESCAPE TO HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE TROOPS ON BY-PASSED BASES SUCH AS RABAUL AND TRUK. MEANWHILE FAR TO THE NORTH OTHER AMERICAN FORCES HAD EXPELLED THE ENEMY FROM THE ALEUTIANS. IN BURMA ALLIED FORCES WERE DRIVING FORWARD TO REOPEN THE OVERLAND SUPPLY ROUTE TO CHINA AND STIMULATE HER EFFORTS TO EJECT THE JAPANESE INVADERS.

IN JUNE 1944 THE STRATEGIC AIR BOMBARDMENT OF JAPAN HAD BEGUN FROM AIRFIELDS IN CHINA. WITH THE CAPTURE OF THE MARIANAS, BOMBERS FROM THESE ISLANDS JOINED THE ASSAULT WHICH DEVELOPED BY WAR'S END INTO A PROLONGED AND VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT AIMED AT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS.

TO LIBERATE THE PHILIPPINES AND TO OBTAIN FORWARD BASES CLOSER TO JAPAN, U.S. ARMY, NAVY, MARINE AND AIR FORCES CONTINUED THEIR SUCCESSIVE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS. THE LANDING AT LEYTE IN OCTOBER 1944 BROUGHT ON THE DECISIVE NAVAL BATTLES FOR LEYTE GULF. AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS ON LUZON, IWO JIMA AND OKINAWA FOLLOWED IN RAPID SUCCESSION. FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES JOINED IN THE STRATEGIC BOMBARDMENT OF JAPAN; U.S. WARSHIPS SHELLED THE COASTAL STATIONS DENYING TO THE REMNANTS OF THE JAPANESE FLEET THE SAFETY OF ITS HOME HARBORS.

AFTER THE DEVASTATION FROM THE AIR OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SUED FOR PEACE; THE SURRENDER TERMS WERE SIGNED IN TOKYO BAY ON 2 SEPTEMBER 1945.

2. Guadalcanal—7 August 1942–9 February 1943

FOLLOWING THE NAVAL VICTORY IN THE CORAL SEA, THE UNITED STATES LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS TO HALT THE JAPANESE ADVANCE ON LAND. SUPPORTED BY NAVAL AIRCRAFT, THE SOUTH PACIFIC FORCE OF THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET LANDED THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION AT GUADALCANAL AND TULAGI ON 7 AUGUST 1942.

THE JAPANESE REACTION WAS PROMPT AND VIGOROUS, BOMBERS FROM RABAUL ATTACKED TROOPS ASHORE AND THE SUPPORTING NAVAL VESSELS. ON 9 AUGUST A STRONG JAPANESE FLEET CAME DOWN "THE SLOT" AND ENGAGED U.S. AND AUSTRALIAN NAVAL FORCES OFF SAVO ISLAND. ALLIED LOSSES WERE HEAVY. ASHORE THE MARINES FOUGHT HERIOCALLY TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR BEACHHEAD AND COMPLETE THE AIR BASE AT HENDERSON FIELD.

FROM THEIR ADVANCE BASES BOTH OPPONENTS STROVE TO BUILD UP THEIR

OWN STRENGTH ON GUADALCANAL. ATTENTION WAS FOCUSSED ON HENDERSON FIELD. AMERICAN EFFORTS TO DEVELOP AND KEEP IT OPERATING COULD NOT BE RELAXED NOTWITHSTANDING CONTINUOUS SURFACE AND AIR BOMBARDMENT. A SERIES OF HARD-FOUGHT SEA BATTLES ENSUED WITH SEVERE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES — THE BATTLE OF THE EASTERN SOLOMONS IN AUGUST, THE BATTLES OF CAPE ESPERANCE AND THE SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS IN OCTOBER, FOLLOWED BY GUADALCANAL AND TASSAFARONGA IN NOVEMBER AND RENNELL ISLAND IN JANUARY 1943. THE SEA BATTLE OF GUADALCANAL WHEN OUTNUMBERED U.S. CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS ENGAGED THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP FORCE WAS ESPECIALLY FURIOUS.

ON LAND THE JAPANESE, SUPPORTED BY STRONG AIR COVER, ON THE NIGHTS OF 12 AND 13 SEPTEMBER ATTACKED BOTH FLANKS, AS WELL AS THE CENTER OF THE MARINE POSITION ON THE RIDGE SOUTH OF HENDERSON FIELD, BUT WERE DECISIVELY DEFEATED. IN TURN, THE AMERICANS, HAVING BEEN REINFORCED BY ADDITIONAL MARINE AND ARMY UNITS, ATTACKED THE JAPANESE POSITIONS TO THE WEST ALONG THE MATANIKAU RIVER FROM 23 TO 27 SEPTEMBER BUT WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW; THEY RENEWED THE ATTACK ON 7 OCTOBER AND SECURED THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER TWO DAYS LATER.

THE JAPANESE BROUGHT IN REINFORCEMENTS INCLUDING HEAVIER ARTILLERY. ON 23 OCTOBER STRONG JAPANESE INFANTRY FORCES SUPPORTED BY TANKS, ARTILLERY FIRE AND AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT, ATTACKED ACROSS THE MATANIKAU BUT WERE REPULSED BY THE 1ST AND 7TH MARINE REGIMENTS. ON 24-25 OCTOBER THE ENEMY LAUNCHED TWO POWERFUL ATTACKS AGAINST THE SOUTHERN PERIMETER. THE FIRST ATTACK AGAINST HENDERSON FIELD WAS REPULSED AFTER DESPERATE FIGHTING BY THE 7TH MARINE REGIMENT AND THE 164TH INFANTRY REGIMENT. THE OTHER ATTACK, NORTH OF MOUNT AUSTEN, AFTER A BRIEF INITIAL SUCCESS WAS ALSO REPULSED.

THE TENACIOUS OPPOSITION OF THE JAPANESE MADE IT NECESSARY TO REINFORCE OUR LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES HEAVILY. THE ARMY'S 25TH AND AMERICAL DIVISIONS, AS WELL AS THE 2D MARINE DIVISION, NOW RELIEVED THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION. ON 17 DECEMBER THESE DIVISIONS LAUNCHED A DETERMINED ATTACK AGAINST THE JAPANESE POSITION ON MOUNT AUSTEN WHICH THEY CAPTURED A WEEK LATER. ON 10 JANUARY THE ATTACK WAS RESUMED AND AFTER HARD FIGHTING THE STRONGLY DEFENDED JAPANESE POSITIONS FARTHER TO THE WEST WERE SEIZED.

RECOGNIZING THEIR PERIL, THE JAPANESE, BETWEEN THE 1ST AND 8TH OF FEBRUARY, EVACUATED ABOUT 13,000 MEN FROM GUADALCANAL UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS. BY 9 FEBRUARY 1943 THE AMERICAN TROOPS HAD OVERRUN THE LAST OF THE JAPANESE POSITIONS AND THE HARD-FOUGHT CAMPAIGN FOR GUADALCANAL WAS WON.

3. Fast Carrier Strikes in the Pacific — 1942–1945

BECAUSE THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR FORCED THE U.S. NAVAL FORCES TO THE DEFENSIVE THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC, THEIR FIRST OFFENSIVE EFFORTS WERE LIMITED STRIKES AGAINST SUPERIOR ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS BY THE NAVAL AIR FORCES.

IN MAY AND JUNE 1942, U.S. FORCES FOUGHT THE SUCCESSFUL BATTLES OF THE CORAL SEA AND MIDWAY. THEN, AT GUADALCANAL, THERE FOLLOWED A SERIES OF HARD-FOUGHT NAVAL BATTLES AND GRIM STRUGGLES ON THE LAND AND IN THE AIR WHICH MARKED THE TURNING POINT OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

THE LONG ADVANCE TOWARD THE JAPANESE HOMELAND BEGAN IN 1943. THE VOLUME AND EFFECTIVENESS OF AIR STRIKES WAS INTENSIFIED; DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE WAR THE NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WAS INCREASED FROM NINE TO MORE THAN FIFTY. THESE FORMED THE SPEARHEAD OF THE TRIPHIBIOUS OFFENSIVES IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS, THEN IN EARLY 1944, THROUGH THE MARSHALL ISLANDS. IN JUNE THE AMERICAN ATTACK ON THE MARIANAS BROUGHT ON THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA IN WHICH THE JAPANESE NAVAL AIR ARM WAS ELIMINATED AS A DECISIVE FACTOR IN THE WAR.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS SUPPORTED THE LANDINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES IN 1944, AND ON IWO JIMA AND OKINAWA IN 1945. FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES JOINED IN THE STRATEGIC BOMBARDMENT OF JAPAN, RANGING AT WILL OFF THE COAST OF THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS, SINKING SHIPS AND RENDERING HARBORS UNTENABLE. THE ROLE OF THESE MOBILE CARRIERS WAS OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

4. Air Assault on Japan — 1942–1945

ON 15 JUNE 1944 U.S. ARMY HEAVY BOMBERS FROM AIRFIELDS IN CHINA LAUNCHED THE FIRST STRATEGIC AIR ATTACKS AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND. ON THE SAME DAY U.S. AMPHIBIOUS FORCES ASSAULTED THE MARIANA ISLANDS SO AS TO GAIN AIR BASES CLOSER TO JAPAN. IN JANUARY 1945 AIRCRAFT FROM CHINA WERE REDEPLOYED TO THESE NEW BASES.

EVEN BEFORE THE CAPTURE OF THE MARIANAS WAS COMPLETE, AIRFIELDS WERE BEING BUILT FROM WHICH THE U.S. TWENTIETH AIR FORCE WAS LATER TO CONDUCT ITS DEVASTATING BOMBARDMENT CAMPAIGN. FROM THE FIRST MAJOR STRIKE ON 24 NOVEMBER 1944 UNTIL THE END OF HOSTILITIES IN AUGUST 1945 THE OFFENSIVE CONTINUED WITH EVER MOUNTING INTENSITY. THE OBJECTIVE WAS THE PROGRESSIVE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S MILITARY, INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS. IN MARCH 1945 HEAVY BOMBERS ENGAGED ALSO IN AERIAL MINE LAYING TO INTENSIFY THE BLOCKADE OF JAPAN ALREADY ESTABLISHED BY U.S. SUBMARINES.



Interior of Chapel, Altar and Mosaic

THE CAPTURE OF IWO JIMA IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1945 WAS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE AIR ASSAULTS ON JAPAN. THE AIRFIELDS THERE ESTABLISHED SERVED AS A BASE FOR FIGHTER ESCORTS AND A HAVEN FOR DAMAGED



Visitors Building at Entrance Plaza

BOMBERS MAKING THE LONG OVER-WATER RETURN TO THE MARIANAS.

IN JULY 1945 THE U.S. TWENTIETH AIR FORCE, IN THE MARIANAS, AND THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE, STATIONED ON OKINAWA, COMBINED TO OPERATE AS THE U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC AIR FORCES. DURING JULY AND AUGUST THE U.S. FAR EAST AIR FORCES AND MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT BASED ON OKINAWA PARTICIPATED IN THE STRATEGIC ASSAULT. AFTER THE DEVASTATION FROM THE AIR OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI IN AUGUST 1945, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SUED FOR PEACE.

5. Okinawa — 26 March–22 June 1945

EARLY IN 1945 THE GREAT CONCENTRATION OF U.S. SEA, LAND AND AIR POWER IN THE PACIFIC ENABLED OUR FORCES TO CHALLENGE JAPAN IN HER OWN WATERS. FOR MONTHS AIRCRAFT FROM THE NAVY'S FAST CARRIERS AND ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBERS FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA AND THE MARIANAS HAD BOMBED THE IMPORTANT BASES IN THE RYUKYUS. THE AMPHIBIOUS INVASION WAS INITIATED WHEN A DIVISION OF THE TENTH ARMY LANDED ON KERAMA RETTO WEST OF OKINAWA ON 26 MARCH. THERE FOLLOWED A DESPERATE THREE MONTHS STRUGGLE ON LAND, ON SEA, AND IN THE AIR.

ON 1 APRIL, UNDER COVER OF AN INTENSIVE NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT BY THE U.S. FIFTH FLEET, TWO DIVISIONS OF THE U.S. ARMY XXIV CORPS AND TWO DIVISIONS OF THE MARINE III AMPHIBIOUS CORPS LANDED ON OKINAWA ITSELF. THE TWO CORPS, ATTACKING ABREAST, PUSHED RAPIDLY ACROSS THE ISLAND, THUS SPLITTING THE JAPANESE FORCES. THE III AMPHIBIOUS CORPS THEN TURNED NORTH, WHILE THE XXIV CORPS TURNED SOUTH TO ATTACK THE JAPANESE MAIN DEFENSIVE POSITIONS.

TO INSURE EARLY WARNING OF THE EXPECTED ENEMY AIR OFFENSIVE FROM AIRFIELDS IN JAPAN, CHINA AND FORMOSA, THE FIFTH FLEET ESTABLISHED A RING OF DESTROYERS AND ESCORT VESSELS AROUND OKINAWA. INITIALLY THE SUICIDAL ATTACKS OF THE JAPANESE LAND-BASED KAMIKAZE AIRPLANES WHICH CAUSED HEAVY LOSSES WERE FOUGHT OFF BY THE CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT AND ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE OF THE SURFACE SHIPS. ON THE NIGHT OF 6-7 APRIL, THE ENEMY SURFACE FLEET MADE ITS LAST SORTIE FROM ITS HOME WATERS. U.S. CARRIER AIRCRAFT ATTACKED THIS FORCE, SINKING A BATTLESHIP, A CRUISER AND FOUR DESTROYERS. COMMENCING ON 9 APRIL LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT OF THE U.S. MARINES AND THE ARMY AIR FORCES RAPIDLY AUGMENTED THE CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT AND ULTIMATELY CHECKED THE KAMIKAZES.

ASSISTED BY LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT OF THE MARINES AND THE ARMY AIR FORCES, AND BY NAVAL GUNFIRE, OUR MARINE AND ARMY DIVISIONS ADVANCED SOUTHWARD AGAINST FANATICAL RESISTANCE AND FURIOUS COUNTERATTACKS. EACH SUCCESSIVE ENEMY STRONGPOINT WAS CLEARED ONLY BY PERSISTENT AND HEROIC EFFORT. BY THE MIDDLE OF JUNE OUR GROUND FORCES HAD BATTERED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE FORTIFIED NAHA-SHURI LINE. BY 22 JUNE 1945 THE LAST ORGANIZED UNIT OF THE JAPANESE GARRISON HAD BEEN DESTROYED. OKINAWA THEN BECAME THE FIRST AMERICAN STRATEGIC BASE WITHIN EASY RANGE OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

6. Iwo Jima—16 February–16 March 1945

BEFORE THE CAPTURE OF THE MARIANA ISLANDS HAD BEEN COMPLETED IN AUGUST 1944 AIRFIELDS WERE UNDER CONSTRUCTION ON SAIPAN AND GUAM. FROM THESE, IN NOVEMBER, THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES BEGAN INTENSIVE AIR ASSAULTS AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND. THE PROMPT SEIZURE OF THE ISLAND OF IWO JIMA BECAME OF VITAL IMPORTANCE BECAUSE IT COULD PROVIDE THE ONLY EMERGENCY LANDING FIELD FOR RETURNING AIRCRAFT IN DISTRESS AS WELL AS A BASE FOR FIGHTER ESCORTS.

SENSING THE PERIL TO THEIR EMPIRE THE JAPANESE CONCENTRATED ON MAKING IWO JIMA IMPREGNABLE, GARRISONING THIS FORTIFIED ISLAND OF ABOUT SEVEN SQUARE MILES WITH MORE THAN 20,000 TROOPS IN CAREFULLY PREPARED DEFENSIVE POSITIONS. AGAINST THESE, FOR SEVEN MONTHS PRIOR TO THE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT, THE U.S. SEVENTH AIR FORCE AS WELL AS FAST CARRIER AIRCRAFT SQUADRONS AND NAVAL SURFACE SHIPS DIRECTED BOMBARDMENTS OF INCREASING FREQUENCY AND INTENSITY.

ON 16 FEBRUARY 1945 UNITS OF THE FIFTH FLEET BEGAN A CONCENTRATED GUNFIRE AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF IWO JIMA WHILE THE FAST CARRIERS, IN A COVERING ACTION, STRUCK AT TARGETS IN JAPAN, THEN RETURNED THREE DAYS LATER TO JOIN IN THE ATTACK. ON THE MORNING OF 19 FEBRUARY, UNDER COVER OF A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT, THE FIFTH FLEET LANDED THE 4TH AND 5TH MARINE DIVISIONS ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF THE ISLAND. THE ENEMY REACTED VIOLENTLY, POURING CONCENTRATED FIRE FROM PREVIOUSLY UNDETECTED POSITIONS. AS THE MARINES ADVANCED ACROSS OPEN GROUND THEY WERE RAKED BY HEAVY FIRE FROM THE HIGH GROUND ON THE FLANKS. THE 4TH MARINE DIVISION ON THE RIGHT SUFFERED SEVERE CASUALTIES AND THE ESCORT CARRIER BISMARCK SEA WAS SUNK OFF-SHORE BY ENEMY AIR ATTACK.

BY THE END OF THE DAY THE MARINES HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY ACROSS THE ISLAND AND HAD ISOLATED THE JAPANESE ON MOUNT SURIBACHI FROM THE MAIN FORCES IN THE NORTH. ON THE FOLLOWING DAY OUR TROOPS CAPTURED AIRFIELD NO. 1. THE 3D MARINE DIVISION LANDED ON THE THIRD DAY.

AIRFIELD NO. 2 WAS REACHED ON 23 FEBRUARY. SIMULTANEOUSLY THE 5TH DIVISION STORMED THE STEEP SLOPES



Interior of Visitors Building

OF MOUNT SURIBACHI, CAPTURING THE SUMMIT. AN ASSAULT UP TO THE MOTOYAMA PLATEAU BROUGHT THE MARINES DIRECTLY INTO THE FACE OF THE HEAVIEST ENEMY DEFENSES. THEN AS THE 4TH DIVISION ATTACKED ON THE RIGHT AND THE 5TH DIVISION ON THE LEFT, THE 3D DIVISION IN THE CENTER CRACKED THE MAIN LINE OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE.

FOR NEARLY TWO WEEKS MORE, WITH CONTINUOUS SUPPORT BY SEVENTH AIR FORCE AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT AND NAVAL GUNFIRE, THE MARINES PRESSED FORWARD AGAINST A DETERMINED RESISTANCE CONDUCTED BY A WELL-TRAINED, WELL-EQUIPPED ENEMY, FIGHTING FROM THOUSANDS OF DEFENSIVE INSTALLATIONS AND DEEP CAVES. DESPITE HEAVY AND CONTINUOUS LOSSES THE MARINES MAINTAINED THEIR DRIVE UNTIL FINALLY, AFTER 26 DAYS OF BITTER ASSAULT, THE ISLAND WAS SECURED.

NORTHWEST ROOM

This room has five maps:

1. The War Against Germany—1941-1945

THROUGHOUT THE WAR IN EUROPE WHICH BEGAN IN 1939 THE PROTECTION AND CONTROL OF THE SEA AND AIR ROUTES TO THE BRITISH ISLES WERE VITAL TO THE ALLIES' HOPES OF VICTORY. FOLLOWING THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, THE UNITED STATES NAVY ACTIVELY JOINED THE ALLIED FORCES ENGAGED IN THE BITTERLY CONTESTED BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC, FIGHTING TO KEEP THE SEA LANES OPEN.

IN AUGUST 1942 THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES JOINED THEIR BRITISH COMRADES IN THE STRATEGIC BOMBARDMENT OF GERMANY. FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS THIS AERIAL ASSAULT CONTINUED WITH EVER-INCREASING VIOLENCE, STRIKING DEEP INTO ENEMY TERRITORY TO DISLOCATE AND DESTROY HIS MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS.

IN NOVEMBER 1942 AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES LANDED ON THE SHORES OF NORTH AFRICA BUT WERE CHECKED JUST 16 MILES FROM TUNIS. A COUNTERATTACK NEAR KASSERINE WAS HALTED ON 22 FEBRUARY. THE FINAL CAMPAIGN IN NORTH AFRICA OPENED ON 22 APRIL 1943. BY 13 MAY ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION AXIS TROOPS REMAINING IN TUNISIA BECAME PRISONERS OF WAR.

ON 10 JULY 1943, UNDER COVER OF NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT, THE ALLIES LANDED ON THE SHORES OF SICILY. IN A SWIFT CAMPAIGN, LASTING ONLY 39 DAYS, THEY EXPELLED THE ENEMY FROM THE ISLAND.

IN SEPTEMBER U.S. AND BRITISH FORCES LANDED IN SOUTHERN ITALY, SEIZING THE AIRFIELDS NEAR FOGGIA. FROM THESE, U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES LAUNCHED STRATEGIC AIR ATTACKS, IN COORDINATION WITH THE ALLIED AIR FLEETS ALREADY OPERATING FROM ENGLAND, ON AUSTRIA, THE BALKANS AND GERMANY. TO ASSIST THE GROUND ADVANCE, A LANDING WAS MADE IN THE ANZIO REGION BUT THE ENEMY'S PROMPT REACTION PREVENTED EXPLOITATION OF THIS BEACHHEAD. ON 11 MAY THE ALLIES LAUNCHED A GENERAL ASSAULT, BROKE THROUGH THE ENEMY DEFENSES AND ON 4 JUNE 1944 AMERICAN TROOPS ENTERED ROME.

DRIVING NORTHWARD, THE ALLIES BREACHED THE ENEMY'S "GOTHIC" MOUNTAIN DEFENSE LINE BUT STIFFENING RESISTANCE HALTED THE ADVANCE. RESUMING THE OFFENSIVE IN THE SPRING OF 1945 OUR TROOPS CROSSED THE PO THEN SPREAD OUT TO CLOSE THE NORTHERN FRONTIERS. ON 2 MAY 1945 THE ENEMY IN ITALY SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY.

ON 6 JUNE 1944 UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORCES LANDED ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF FRANCE. ON 25 JULY THEY BROKE OUT OF THEIR BEACHHEAD, REPULSED A

POWERFUL COUNTERATTACK AND THEN DROVE EASTWARD ACROSS THE SEINE. BY MID-SEPTEMBER, JOINED BY THOSE WHO HAD LANDED IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, THEY WERE STANDING ON THE THRESHOLD OF GERMANY.

ON 16 DECEMBER THE ENEMY LAUNCHED HIS FINAL MAJOR COUNTER-OFFENSIVE. THE SUPERB FIGHTING QUALITIES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN HURLED BACK THIS ASSAULT AND CARRIED THEM TO THE RHINE. U.S. FORCES SEIZED A BRIDGE AT REMAGEN, CROSSED AT OPPENHEIM, THEN JOINED THE BRITISH IN THE MAJOR ASSAULT CROSSING NORTH OF THE RUHR. SWEEPING ACROSS GERMANY THE ALLIES MET THE TROOPS OF THE U.S.S.R., WHO HAD BEEN ADVANCING WESTWARD FOR TWO YEARS, AND FORCED THE COMPLETE SURRENDER OF THE ENEMY ON 8 MAY 1945.

2. Supply Routes Across the Pacific Ocean—1941-1945

THE VAST DISTANCES OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN IMPOSED ENORMOUS PROBLEMS UPON THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND THE SHIPPING WHICH IT PROTECTED. IN THIS HEMISPHERE, THE LOGISTIC SUPPORT OF OUR MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR OPERATIONS INVOLVED THE BROADEST WATER-DISTANCES ON EARTH. THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY WERE REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THEIR FORCES, NOT ONLY ACROSS THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, BUT ALSO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW GUINEA BELOW THE EQUATOR. IN ADDITION, SHIPPING FROM THE UNITED STATES SAILED BOTH EASTWARD AND WESTWARD TO INDIAN OCEAN PORTS WITH CARGOES FOR THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER.

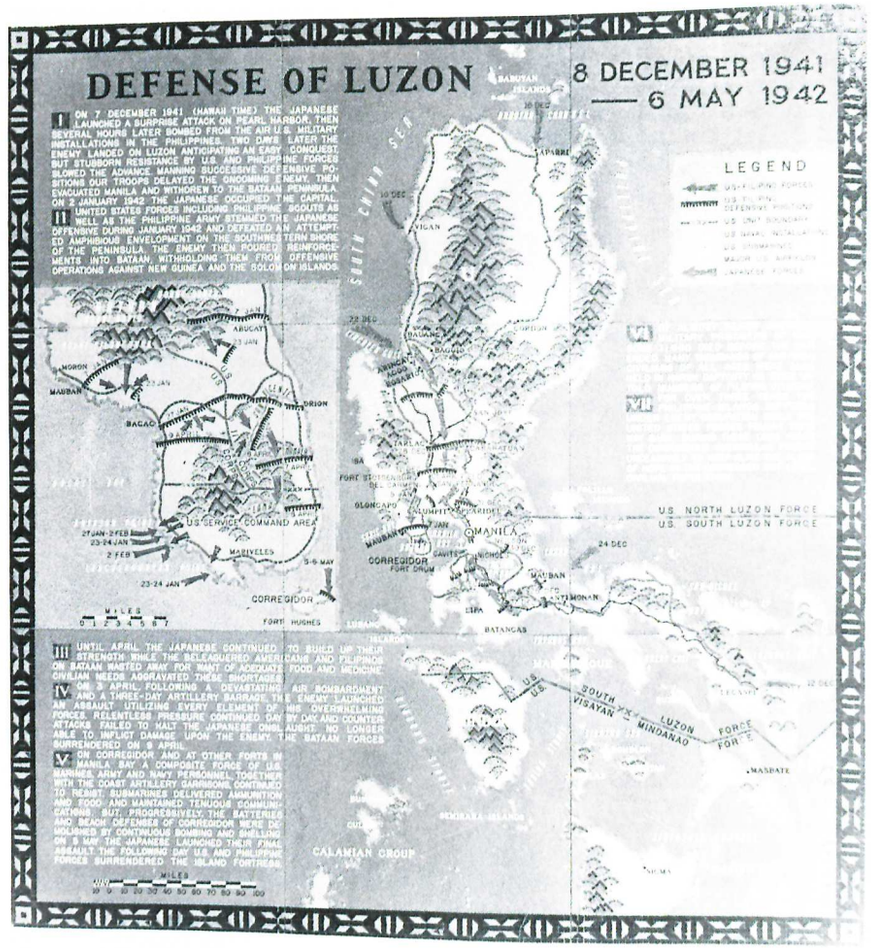
NOTWITHSTANDING HER INTENSE PREOCCUPATION WITH THE CAMPAIGNS IN EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA THE UNITED STATES STEADILY BUILT UP HER SUPPLY RESOURCES IN THE PACIFIC. OVER THREE MILLION AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN AND MORE THAN SIXTY MILLION TONS OF CARGO WERE TRANSPORTED TO PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS FROM THE UNITED STATES. AT THE MOMENT OF THE GERMAN COLLAPSE AMERICAN SUPPLY BASES HAD BEEN PUSHED FORWARD TO THE RYUKYUS ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND. THE UNITED STATES NAVY BORE THE HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY OF SAFE-GUARDING THE CONTINUOUS FLOW OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES OVER SEA LANES WHICH IT DENIED TO THE ENEMY, ATTACKING HIM WHENEVER AND WHEREVER HE COULD BE FOUND.

SUPPLEMENTING THE NAVY, THE ARMY AIR FORCES ESTABLISHED AIR ROUTES ACROSS THE PACIFIC. THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND EARLY ESTABLISHED BOTH PASSENGER AND AIR EXPRESS ROUTES FROM CALIFORNIA TO AUSTRALIA AND THE FAR EAST. AS THE WAR ADVANCED, HEAVY BOMBERS WERE FLOWN FROM CALIFORNIA TO GUAM, SAIPAN AND OTHER PACIFIC BASES.

LOGISTIC SERVICES ASHORE AND AFLOAT REPLENISHED OUR FIGHTING SHIPS AND PROVIDED FOR THE SHELTER, SUPPLY, HOSPITALIZATION AND EVACUATION OF OUR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN. THEY PREPARED AIRFIELDS AND SUPPORTED THE STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL AIR ASSAULTS UPON THE ENEMY. ON THE HEELS OF AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS AGAINST HOSTILE BEACHES THEY LANDED AMMUNITION, ARTILLERY, COMBAT VEHICLES, FOOD, WATER, FUEL AND EQUIPMENT.

THE EFFORTS OF OUR MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN COMBAT AID STATIONS AND HOSPITALS, BOTH AFLOAT AND ASHORE, WERE OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE IN MAINTAINING THE MORAL AND COMBAT EFFICIENCY OF OUR ARMY, NAVAL AND AIR FORCES. THE DEVOTED EFFORTS OF ALL OF THE OTHER MULTI-SKILLED PERSONNEL OF SUPPLY AND TECHNICAL ORGANIZATIONS ASHORE AND AFLOAT WERE REQUIRED TO ENABLE OUR COMBAT FORCES TO FIGHT THEIR WAY TO VICTORY OVER IMPERIAL JAPAN.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WHILE CONTRIBUTING HER LAND, SEA



Operations Map—Southwest Room

AND AIR FORCES TO THE PROSECUTION OF WORLD WAR II, ALSO AIDED THE U.S.S.R. BY FURNISHING OVER SEVENTEEN AND A HALF MILLION TONS OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES. OF THESE MORE THAN EIGHT MILLION TONS WERE SHIPPED ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO SIBERIA OR FLOWN ACROSS VIA THE ALEUTIANS.

3. New Guinea—21 July 1942–11 May 1945

DURING 1942 NEW GUINEA WAS A MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THE JAPANESE. A U.S. NAVAL TASK FORCE BLOCKED THEIR FIRST THREAT TO PORT MORESBY, KEY TO AUSTRALIA, ON 4-8 MAY IN THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA. ON 21 JULY JAPANESE FORCES SEIZED BUNA AND GONA, THEN CROSSED THE OWEN STANLEY RANGE TO WITHIN 30 MILES OF PORT MORESBY, TO BE DRIVEN BACK TO THEIR BEACHHEAD BY AUSTRALIAN TROOPS. ANOTHER JAPANESE FORCE, DEFEATED AT MILNE BAY, WITHDREW ON 5 SEPTEMBER. ON 16 NOVEMBER ALLIED FORCES OPENED THEIR ATTACKS AGAINST THE BUNA-GONA BEACHHEAD

AND EXPELLED THE JAPANESE ON 22 JANUARY 1943.

THE ENEMY NEXT ATTACKED WAU BUT AUSTRALIAN TROOPS TRANSPORTED BY AMERICAN AIRCRAFT REPULSED HIM. ON 2–4 MARCH, IN THE BATTLE OF THE BISMARCK SEA, THE U.S. FIFTH, AND ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCES TOGETHER WITH U.S. NAVY SMALL CRAFT STOPPED HIS ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE HIS HUON PENINSULA GARRISONS. THE ALLIED FORCES CONTINUED THEIR OFFENSIVE ALONG THE NORTHERN COAST; AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS CAPTURED SALAMAUA ON 11 SEPTEMBER AND ON 16 SEPTEMBER THE AUSTRALIANS, ASSISTED BY BOMBARDMENTS BY THE U.S. VII AMPHIBIOUS FORCE AND THE FIFTH AIR FORCE, AND AN AIRDROP BY THE 503D PARACHUTE INFANTRY REGIMENT UPON THE NADZAB AIRFIELD, CAPTURED LAE.

THE AUSTRALIANS EXTENDED THE ADVANCE BY A DOUBLE ENVELOPMENT OF THE HUON PENINSULA. ADDED IMPETUS WAS GIVEN TO THEIR ATTACK BY A U.S. REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM WHICH LANDED AT SAIDOR AND CUT THE JAPANESE LINE OF RETREAT ALONG THE COAST.

MEANWHILE ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY SUPPORTED BY THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE JAPANESE STRONGHOLD OF RABAUL ON NEW BRITAIN. THEY FIRST OCCUPIED WOODLARK AND KIRIWINA ISLANDS; THEREUPON, SUPPORTED BY AIR AND NAVY BOMBARDMENT, THEY CAPTURED ARAWE AND THE CAPE GLOUCESTER AREA.

THE DECISION WAS THEN MADE TO BY-PASS BOTH RABAUL AND KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND. THESE STRONG BASES WERE FIRST NEUTRALIZED BY INTENSIVE BOMBARDMENTS FROM THE SEA AND AIR; THEN THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS AND EMIRAU WERE OCCUPIED IN RAPID SUCCESSION.

IN ORDER TO SPEED THE GENERAL ADVANCE IT WAS NOW DECIDED TO BY-PASS THE STRONG JAPANESE BASE AT WEWAK BY LEAPFROGGING SOME 350 MILES TO HOLLANDIA, WITH A SECONDARY LANDING AT AITAPE TO THE EAST. AS HOLLANDIA WAS BEYOND THE EFFECTIVE RANGE OF MANY OF OUR LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT, THE FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE FROM THE U.S. FIFTH FLEET HELPED THE U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE TO DESTROY ITS AIR INSTALLATIONS, ALSO THOSE TO THE WESTWARD. THEN, IN RAPID SUCCESSION, THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY SEIZED WAKDE, BIAK, NOEMFOOR, SANSAPOR AND MOROTAI. BY THE END OF SEPTEMBER 1944 THE FORCES OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA WERE POISED FOR THE ADVANCE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

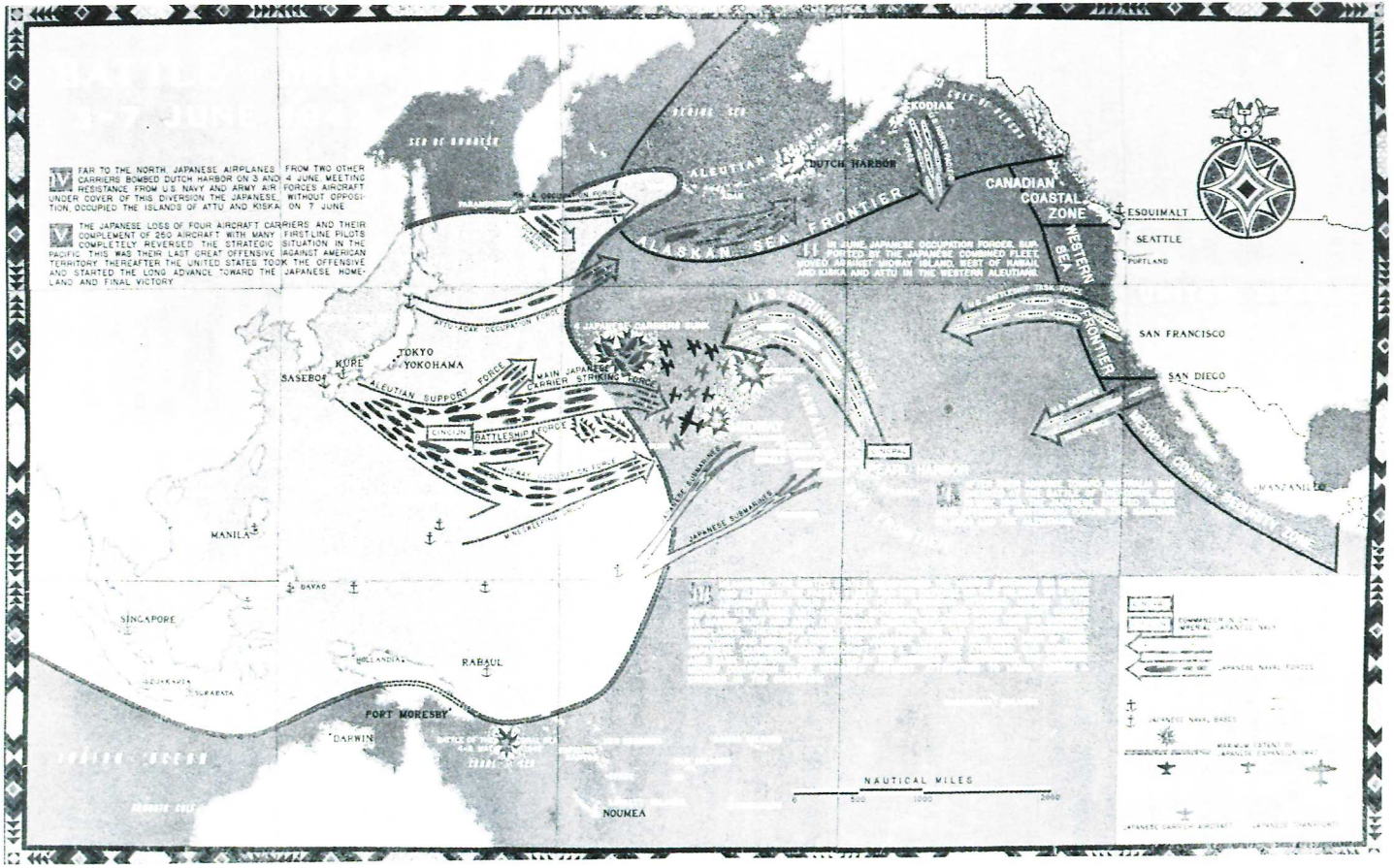
THROUGHOUT THE NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN CONTINUOUS SUPPORT WAS RENDERED BY U.S. NAVAL FORCES.

4. Northern Solomons — 6 March 1943–27 March 1944

IN FEBRUARY 1942 THE AIR FORCES OF THE SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH PACIFIC COMMANDS BEGAN THEIR ATTACKS ON THE JAPANESE AIR AND NAVAL INSTALLATIONS IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS AND THE IMPORTANT BASE OF RABAUL TO THE WEST. IN JANUARY 1943 ALLIED SURFACE SHIPS JOINED IN THE NEUTRALIZATION OF SHORE TARGETS; MINES PLANTED BY MARINE CORPS AND NAVAL AIRCRAFT AND MINELAYERS IN HARBORS OF KOLOMBANGARA AND BOUGAINVILLE CAUSED HEAVY LOSSES OF JAPANESE SHIPS.

LATE IN JUNE 1943 THE 43D DIVISION AND THE 1ST MARINE RAIDER REGIMENT, PROTECTED BY ALLIED FIGHTERS, LANDED ON RENDOVA AND NEW GEORGIA WITH THE MUNDA AIRFIELD AS A PRIME OBJECTIVE. THE ENEMY'S EFFORTS TO REINFORCE HIS GROUND TROOPS BROUGHT ON THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS OF KULA GULF AND KOLOMBANGARA. THE REST OF THE U.S. XIV CORPS (37TH AND 25TH DIVISIONS) THEN MOVED INTO NEW GEORGIA, AND AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING CAPTURED MUNDA AIRFIELD ON 5 AUGUST. JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO REINFORCE THEIR GARRISONS RESULTED IN THEIR DEFEAT IN THE BATTLE OF VELLA GULF.

BY-PASSING STRONGLY DEFENDED KOLOMBANGARA, THE U.S. 25TH DIVISION AND 3D NEW ZEALAND DIVISION CAPTURED VELLA LAVELLA. EFFORTS



Operations Map—Southeast Room

TO PREVENT THE JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL OF MORE THAN 10,000 MEN FROM THESE TWO ISLANDS LED TO THE NAVAL BATTLE OF VELLA LAVELLA.

THE STRENGTH OF ALLIED AIR, GROUND AND NAVAL FORCES HAD NOW SO INCREASED AS TO PROMISE SUCCESS IN THE ASSAULT ON BOUGAINVILLE ALTHOUGH IT WAS WITHIN CLOSE FIGHTER SUPPORT DISTANCE OF RABAUL. IN PREPARATION FOR, AND IN SUPPORT OF, THIS ASSAULT THE FIFTH AIR FORCE FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMAND MADE SEVERAL LARGE-SCALE ATTACKS ON THAT BASE, WHILE THE AIR SOLOMONS COMMAND, OPERATING FROM BASES ON NEW GEORGIA AND GUADALCANAL BOMBED THE JAPANESE AIRFIELDS ON BOUGAINVILLE — ANOTHER NOTEWORTHY EXAMPLE OF SKILLFUL COORDINATION OF THE EFFORTS OF TWO WIDELY SEPARATED COMMANDS.

PRECEDED BY DIVERSIONARY LANDINGS ON THE TREASURY ISLANDS AND CHOISEUL, THE 3D MARINE DIVISION, UNDER COVER OF AIR BOMBARDMENT AND NAVAL GUNFIRE, LANDED AT BOUGAINVILLE ON 1 NOVEMBER 1943. IN THE BATTLE OF EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY THAT NIGHT A JAPANESE CRUISER AND A DESTROYER WERE SUNK. U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES, MARINE CORPS, AND NAVAL CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT CONTINUED TO FIGHT A SERIES OF BATTLES WITH THE JAPANESE WHICH EVENTUALLY RESULTED IN THE ELIMINATION OF RABAUL AS AN IMPORTANT AIR AND NAVAL BASE.

ON 25 NOVEMBER FIVE U.S. DESTROYERS ENGAGED AN EQUAL NUMBER OF JAPANESE DESTROYERS REINFORCING BUKA AND, IN THE BATTLE OF CAPE ST. GEORGE, SANK THREE. IN FEBRUARY 1944 THE 37TH AND THE AMERICAL DIVISIONS COMPLETED RELIEF OF THE 3D MARINE DIVISION. ON 9 MARCH TWO JAPANESE DIVISIONS UNSUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED MAJOR COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THESE TWO DIVISIONS. HOWEVER THE ENEMY CONTINUED TO HARASS THE PERIMETER FOR SEVERAL MONTHS THEREAFTER.

ON 15 FEBRUARY 1944 THE 3D NEW ZEALAND DIVISION OCCUPIED THE GREEN ISLANDS, ONLY 140 MILES FROM RABAUL. THIS COMPLETED THE LONG NORTHWESTWARD ADVANCE IN THE SOLOMONS.

5. Invasion of the Palau Islands

COINCIDING WITH THE FINAL OPERATIONS IN NEW GUINEA TO THE SOUTH AND FOLLOWING CLOSELY THE CAPTURE OF THE MARIANA ISLANDS TO THE NORTH, UNITED STATES FORCES INVADED THE PALAU ISLANDS. DURING THE WEEKS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THIS INVASION, AIRCRAFT OF THE FIFTH AND THIRTEENTH AIR FORCES BASED ON NEW GUINEA HEAVILY BOMBED THE PALAUS; CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT OF THE THIRD FLEET AND LAND-BASED AIRPLANES OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE STRUCK WITH DEVASTATING EFFECT AT FARFLUNG TARGETS TO THE NORTH, EAST AND WEST. THEN THE AIRPLANES OF THE THIRD FLEET PROVIDED DIRECT AIR SUPPORT FOR THE ATTACKING TROOPS. ITS WARSHIPS SUPPORTED THE ASSAULT WITH GUNFIRE.

ON 15 SEPTEMBER 1944 THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS FORCE LANDED THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION ON PELELIU. AS IT ADVANCED FROM THE BEACHHEAD STRONG OPPOSITION DEVELOPED; THE ENEMY LAUNCHED ESPECIALLY FIERCE COUNTERATTACKS ACROSS THE AIRFIELD AGAINST POSITIONS REACHED BY THE 1ST AND 5TH MARINE REGIMENTS. REPULSING THESE ASSAULTS THE MARINES PUSHED INLAND AND CAPTURED THE AIRFIELD ON THE FOLLOWING DAY. THEIR PROGRESS WAS COSTLY BUT THEY CONTINUED THE ATTACK NORTHWARD AND WITHIN A WEEK DROVE THE JAPANESE INTO THE ROUGH TERRAIN TO THE NORTH. AT THE SAME TIME, THE 7TH MARINE REGIMENT OVERCAME STRONG OPPOSITION AND SECURED THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE ISLAND.

ON 17 SEPTEMBER THE 321ST AND 322D REGIMENTS OF THE U.S. ARMY'S 81ST INFANTRY DIVISION LANDED ON ANGAUR, SIX MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST. AFTER SUFFERING HEAVY CASUALTIES FROM NUMEROUS PILLBOXES AND DUGOUTS, THE TROOPS OVERRAN ORGANIZED OPPOSITION. WHILE ISOLATED POCKETS OF THE ENEMY WERE STILL HOLDING OUT, U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS BEGAN TO DEVELOP A HEAVY BOMBER BASE.

THE 321ST REGIMENT MOVED TO PELELIU, WHERE IT RELIEVED THE 1ST MARINE REGIMENT. AIDED BY MARINE AIRCRAFT FLOWN FROM THE CAPTURED AIRSTRIP ON PELELIU, INFANTRYMEN AND MARINES PUSHED NORTHWARD ALONG THE COAST AND FORCED THE ENEMY INTO A SMALL POCKET ON MT. UMURBROGOL. THERE HE STUBBORNLY DEFENDED CAVE FORTIFICATIONS FOR ANOTHER TWO MONTHS.

IN THE MEANTIME THE 323D INFANTRY HAD OCCUPIED ULITHI, 300 MILES TO THE NORTH, AND RETURNED TO FIGHT ON PELELIU. THESE ISLANDS WERE THEN DEVELOPED INTO NAVAL AND AIR BASES WHICH WERE TO PROVE THEIR VALUE AS SUPPORT AND STAGING POINTS DURING THE LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

VISITORS' BUILDING

The Visitors' Building is located just inside the main gate at the right of the plaza. It contains the Superintendent's office, toilet facilities and a comfortably furnished room where visitors may obtain information, sign the register and pause to refresh themselves. During visiting hours a member of the cemetery staff is available in the building to answer questions and provide information on burials and memorializations in the Commission's cemeteries, accommodations in the vicinity, travel, local history and other items of interest.

There is parking space in the Visitors' Building plaza and also immediately in rear of the memorial. In the interest of visitors, of whom many take photographs, parking is not permitted in front of the memorial.

PLANTINGS

In his design for the layout of the cemetery the landscape architect visualized a park-like background for the memorial and graves plots which would assure a rotation of bloom to embellish perpetually this resting place of the honored Dead. In so doing he achieved in effect the creation of a large botanical garden with stately stretches of broad lawns and magnificent vistas, using genera and species which are representative of the great wealth of flowering trees, shrubs, palms and foliage plants of the Philippines, the East Indies, and the warmer climates of Southern Asia, Africa and Tropical America.

It is impracticable to include in this booklet the entire plant-list of the cemetery, but visitors are invited to refer to a copy of the plant-list which is available at the Visitors' Building.

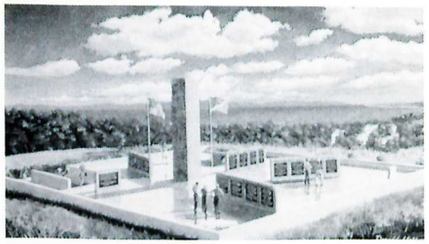
The grass covering most of the cemetery is Zoysia Matrella. All of it has been propagated from two square yards of sod shipped in 1951 from the United States Department of Agriculture Experimental Station at Beltsville, Maryland.



SAIPAN MONUMENT is situated near the beach overlooking Tanapag Harbor on the Island of Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. It is part of an American memorial park commem-

orating the American and Marianas Dead in the Marianas Campaign of World War II. The monument honors specifically the 24,000 American marines and soldiers who died recapturing the volcanic islands of Saipan, Tinian and Guam during the period of 15 June 1944–11 August 1944.

It is a twelve-foot rectangular obelisk of rose granite in a landscaped area of local flora. Inscribed upon the monument are these words: "THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THE SONS WHO PAID THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE FOR LIBERATION OF THE MARIANAS 1941–1945."



The GUADALCANAL AMERICAN MEMORIAL is located on Skyline Drive overlooking the town of Honiara, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. It honors those American and Allied servicemen who lost their lives during the Guadalcanal Campaign of World War II (7 August 1942–9 February 1943). The Memorial consists of a suitably inscribed central pylon four feet square rising 24 feet above its base. Four radiating directional walls point toward major battle sites. Descriptions of the battles are inscribed on the walls. Both the walls and the pylon are constructed of Red Calca granite.



CABANATUAN MEMORIAL is located 85 miles north of Manila, within the city of Cabanatuan, Luzon, Republic of the Philippines. It marks the site of the Japanese Cabanatuan Prisoner of War Camp where approximately 75,000 American and Philippine servicemen and civilians were held captive from 1942 to 1945, after the fall of the Philippine Islands during World War II.

The memorial consists of a 90 foot concrete base in the center of which rests a marble altar. It is surrounded on three sides by a fence of steel rods and on the fourth by a Wall of Honor upon which are inscribed the names of the approximately 3,000 Americans who lost their lives while being held captive.

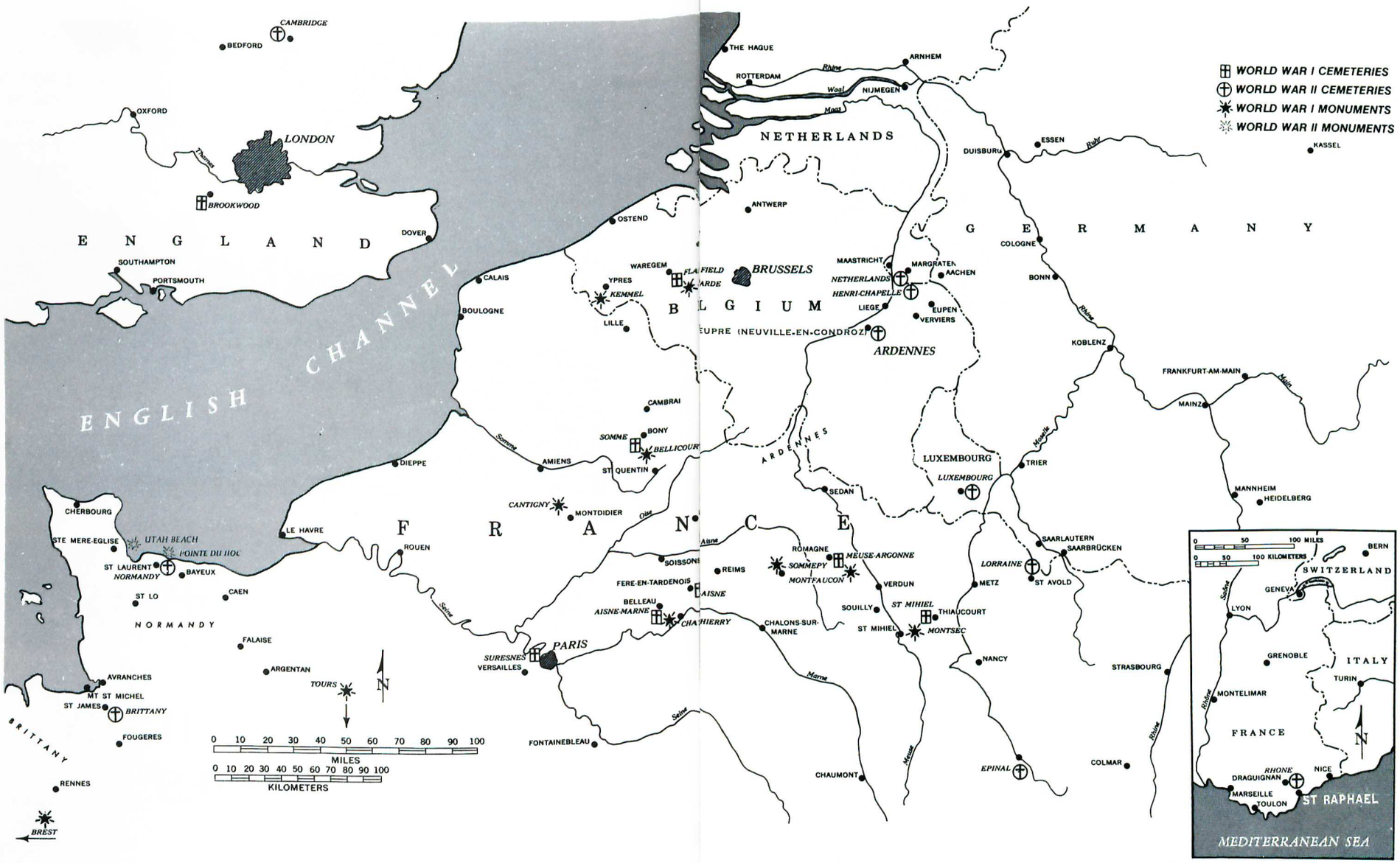
Co-located on the site are the West Point Monument, which pays homage to the 170 American and 6 Filipino graduates of the U.S. Military Academy who lost their lives during the defense of the Philippines or while prisoner of war at Cabanatuan and the Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor (a Filipino veterans organization) memorial which salutes their American fallen comrades.



Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne, France

AMERICAN MEMORIALS and OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES

The AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION was created by act of Congress in March 1923 to erect and maintain memorials in the United States and foreign countries where the United States Armed Forces have served since 6 April 1917, and to control as to design and provide regulations for the erection of monuments, markers and memorials in foreign countries by other United States citizens and organizations, public or private. It was later given responsibility for establishing or taking over from the Armed Forces permanent burial grounds in



foreign countries and designing, constructing and maintaining permanent cemetery memorials at these burial sites; controlling as to design and materials, providing regulations for and supervising erection of all monuments, memorials, buildings and other structures in permanent United States cemetery memorials on foreign soil; and cooperating with American citizens, states, municipalities, or associations desiring to erect war memorials outside the continental limits of the United States. It is not responsible for construction, maintenance or operation of cemeteries in the continental United States or its territories and possessions.

After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight military cemeteries overseas already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces. In 1934 the World War I oversea cemeteries were transferred to the Commission by Executive Order.

The names and locations of these World War I cemetery memorials, the number of burials and the number of Missing recorded at their memorials are:

World War I	Burials		Missing
	Known	Unknown	Commemorated
Aisne-Marne, Belleau, France	2,039	251	1,060
Brookwood, England	427	41	563
Flanders Field, Waregem, Belgium	347	21	43
Meuse-Argonne, Romagne, France	13,760	486	954
Oise-Aisne, Fere-en-Tardenois, France	5,415	597	241
St. Mihiel, Thiaucourt, France	4,036	117	284
Somme, Bony, France	1,707	137	333
Suresnes (See WW II also), France	1,535	6	974
Totals	29,266	1,656	4,452

World War I monuments erected by the Commission are located at or near: Audenarde, Belgium; Bellicourt, France; Brest, France; Cantigny, France; Chateau-Thierry, France; Gibraltar; Kemmel, Belgium; Montfaucon, France; Montsec, France; Sommepy, France; and Tours, France. World War I tablets are at Chaumont and Souilly, France.

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next of kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 172,000 recovered bodies. The remainder were given final interment in the permanent military cemeteries on foreign soil, in private cemeteries overseas and in the national cemeteries in Honolulu, Sitka, Alaska and Puerto Rico (which are now administered by the National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs). As was the case after World War I, some remains were left in isolated graves outside of the cemeteries by request of the families who then became responsible for their maintenance.

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army and the American Battle Monuments Commission in concert. Their locations reflect the progress of the military operations and were selected with consideration of their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage and other practical factors. The World War II cemeteries with numbers of burials, including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at their memorials and at three separate memorials on United States soil are:

World War II	Burials		Missing
	Known	Unknown	Commemorated
Ardennes, Neupre (Neuville-en-Condroz), Belgium	4,536	792	462
Brittany, St. James, France	4,313	97	498
Cambridge, England	3,788	24	5,126
Epinal, France	5,186	69	424
Florence, Italy	4,189	213	1,409
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium	7,895	94	450
Lorraine, St. Avold, France	10,338	151	444
Luxembourg, Luxembourg City, Luxembourg	4,975	101	371
Manila, Republic of the Philippines	13,462	3,744	36,280
Netherlands, Margraten, Holland	8,195	106	1,722
Normandy, St. Laurent-sur-Mer, France	9,079	307	1,557
North Africa, Carthage, Tunisia	2,601	240	3,724
Rhone, Draguignan, France	799	62	293
Sicily-Rome, Nettuno, Italy	7,372	490	3,096
Suresnes (See WW I also), France	—	24	—



Rhone American Cemetery and Memorial, Draguignan, Var, France



Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine, France

East Coast Memorial, New York City, New York ...	—	—	4,600
Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii	—	—	18,096
West Coast Memorial, San Francisco, California	—	—	412
Totals	86,728	6,514	78,964
World War II cemeteries maintained by the National Cemetery System, Veterans' Administration			
National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific Honolulu, Hawaii	12,082	2,079	(See Honolulu Memorial)
Puerto Rico	69	—	—
Sitka, Alaska	67	5	—
Other Missing in Action Commemorated by ABMC			
Korean War, Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii	—	—	8,196
Vietnam War, Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii	—	—	2,503

In every case, use of the permanent cemetery sites on foreign soil was granted in perpetuity by the host government to the United States free of cost, rent and taxation. The temporary cemetery sites not selected as permanent cemeteries reverted to the landowners.

In 1947, an outstanding American architect was selected to design each of the World War II cemeteries, conceiving its grave plots, a chapel and a museum as complementary elements of an integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the particular region. Upon approval of their general schemes by the Commission and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the grave plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service in making the permanent burials of those remains which by decision of the next of kin were to be interred overseas. The timely cooperation between these two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been virtually completed, the World War II overseas cemeteries were progressively transferred for construction and maintenance to the American Battle Monuments Commission by Presidential Executive Order. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step — grading; installation of a system of reinforced concrete beams on piles to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water supply and distribution systems, utilities buildings, roads and paths; plantings; and erection of the memorials, visitors' buildings and flagpoles.

For design of the various memorials, no specific limitations were imposed upon the architects other than budgeted cost and a requirement that each was to embody these features:

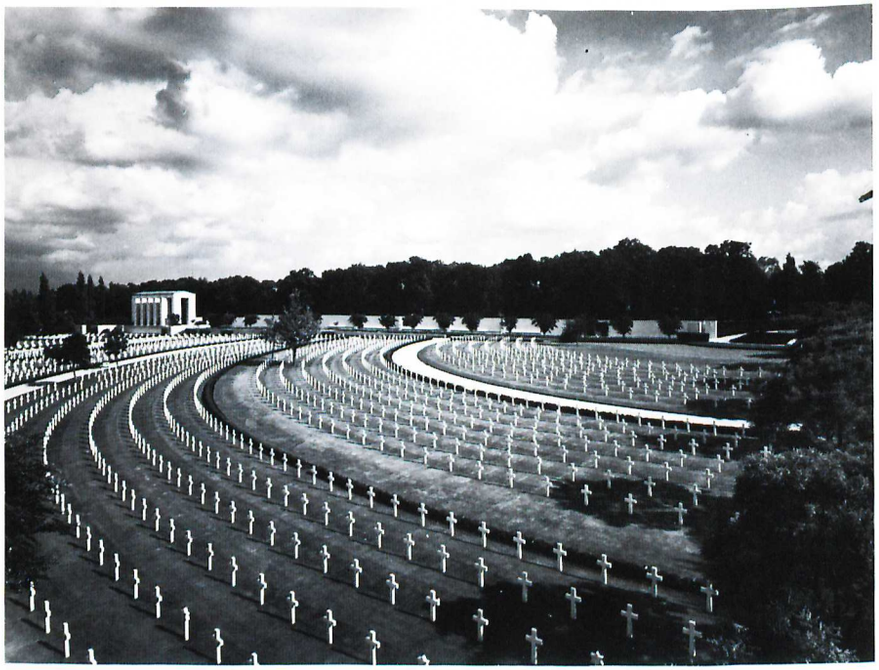
A small devotional chapel;

inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region;

a graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops (WW II only; however, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel WW I American Cemeteries also have battle maps).

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide and interesting variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials is the implied undertaking by our Government to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since the erection of memorials by the troops (which in the past



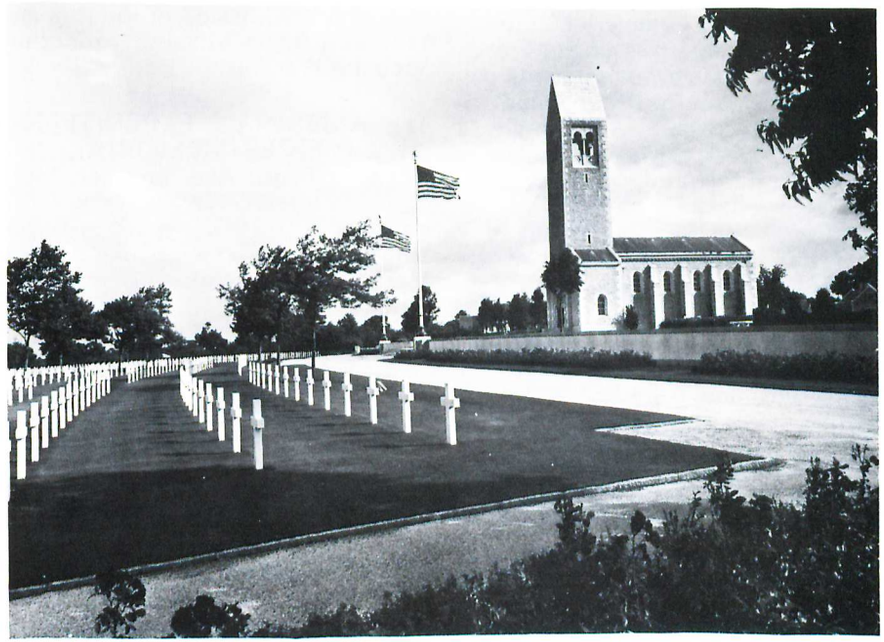
Cambridge American Cemetery and Memorial, Cambridge, England

unfortunately had all too often been found to be poorly designed, poorly constructed and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden by the military services. The permanent graphic record takes the form of military maps, usually large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as in the language of the country in which the cemetery is located. The historical data for these maps were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission. The maps themselves were rendered by experienced artists in tasteful presentation using various media: layered marbles, fresco, bronze relief, mosaic concrete or ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "key-maps": "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan." Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these key-maps any major battle may be related to the others in time and space.

With each architect, an American landscape architect, an American sculptor and an American muralist or painter usually collaborated. Their combined talents produced the beauty and dignity of the memorials, all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials and the execution of most of the works of art, were performed by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

At each cemetery there is a visitors' building or room, with comfortable furnishings. Here visitors may learn the grave locations (or inscriptions of the Missing) at any of the overseas cemeteries.

Each grave in the overseas cemeteries is marked by a headstone of white marble — a Star of David for



Brittany American Cemetery and Memorial, St. James, Manche, France

those of Jewish faith, a Latin cross for others. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service, organization, date of death and state or territory from which he entered the military service.

In the World War I cemeteries, headstones of the Unknowns, i.e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription:

HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

In the World War II cemeteries, the inscription reads:

HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

Tablets of the Missing (which also include the names of those whose remains could not be identified and those lost or buried at sea) give name, rank, organization and state; the circumstances under which death occurred often precluded the possibility of determining the exact date.

These cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted without special authorization, except when it is to be used for commercial purposes — in such cases, permission must be obtained from the Commission.

Unlike National cemeteries under jurisdiction of the Department of Veterans Affairs, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields. Essentially, these graves with their memorials constitute inviolable shrines.

In addition to the eight World War I cemeteries, the 14 World War II cemeteries, 11 World War I monuments and two tablets, the American Battle Monuments Commission program of commemoration includes the following:

SURESNES

At the Suresnes Cemetery Memorial, senior representatives of the French and United States Governments pay homage to our military Dead on ceremonial occasions. Accordingly, 24 Unknown Dead of World War II were buried in this World War I cemetery, and two loggias were added to its chapel by the Commision, thereby converting it into a shrine commemorating our Dead of both wars.

EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,597 American servicemen, 6,185 seamen of the United States Merchant Marines and the 529 seamen of the U.S. Army Transport Service who, in or above the waters off the east coast of North and South America, but outside the territorial limits of the United States, gave their lives in the service of their country, the Commission erected a memorial in Battery Park, New York City, upon which their names and particulars are inscribed.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL

Similarly, the names and particulars of those 412 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country off the west coast of the Americas but outside the territorial limits of the United States, are recorded at the memorial erected by the Commission at the Presidio of San Francisco.

HONOLULU MEMORIAL

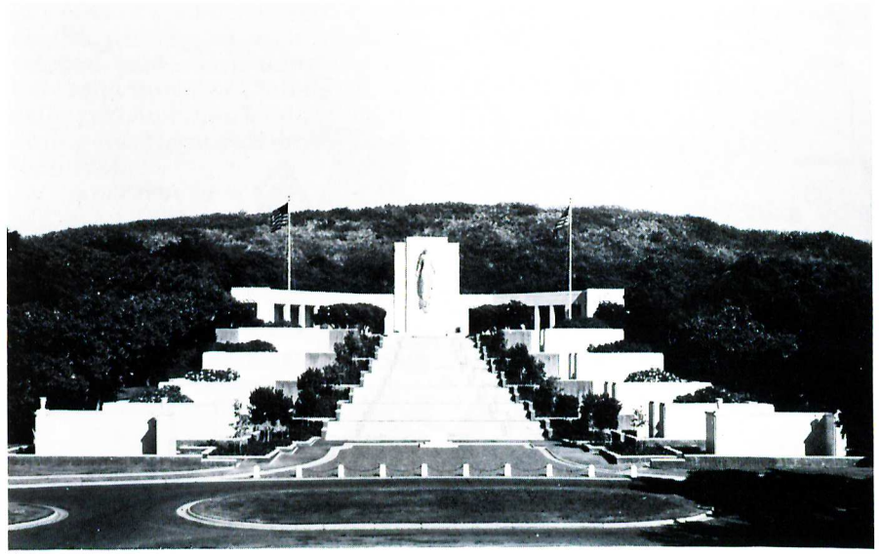
Although the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Honolulu is administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs, the American Battle Monuments Commission constructed a memorial therein, incorporating the features of the memorials in its overseas cemeteries. The names of 18,096 Missing of World War II who gave their lives in the Pacific areas (except the Southwest and the Palua Islands which are commemorated at the Manila Cemetery Memorial) are recorded here as well as 8,196 Missing of the Korean War and 2,503 Missing from the Vietnam War.

The AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES MEMORIAL, located on Penn. Ave. between 14th and 15th Streets, NW in Wash. DC, commemorates the two million American military personnel and their CinC, Gen. John J. Pershing, who made up the AEF of WWI.

It consists of a stone plaza 52 ft. by 75 ft., an 8 ft. statue of Gen. Pershing on a stone pedestal, a stone bench facing the statue and two 10 ft. high walls, one along the south side of the memorial area and one along the east. The south wall contains two battle maps with appropriate inscriptions. Inscribed upon the reverse face of the east wall is Gen. Pershing's tribute to the officers and men of the AEF: "IN THEIR DEVOTION, THEIR VALOR, AND IN THE LOYAL FULFILLMENT OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES HAVE LEFT A HERITAGE OF WHICH THOSE WHO FOLLOW MAY EVER BE PROUD."

SAIPAN MONUMENT is situated near the beach overlooking Tanapag Harbor on the Island of Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. It is part of an American memorial park commemorating the American and Marianas Dead in the Marianas Campaign of World War II. The monument honors specifically the 24,000 American marines and soldiers who died recapturing the volcanic islands of Saipan, Tinian and Guam during the period of 15 June 1944–11 August 1944.

It is a twelve-foot rectangular obelisk of rose granite in a landscaped area of local flora. Inscribed upon the monument are these words: "THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THE SONS WHO PAID THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE FOR LIBERATION OF THE MARIANAS 1941–1945."



Honolulu Memorial (WW II, Korea and Vietnam), National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii

The GUADALCANAL AMERICAN MEMORIAL is located on Skyline Drive overlooking the town of Honiara, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. It honors those American and Allied servicemen who lost their lives during the Guadalcanal Campaign of World War II (7 August 1942–9 February 1943). The Memorial consists of a suitably inscribed central pylon four feet square rising 24 feet above its base. Four radiating directional walls point toward major battle sites. Descriptions of the battles are inscribed on the walls. Both the walls and the pylon are constructed of Red Calca granite.

CABANATUAN MEMORIAL is located 85 miles north of Manila, within the city of Cabanatuan, Luzon, Republic of the Philippines. It marks the site of the Japanese Cabanatuan Prisoner of War Camp where approximately 75,000 American and Philippine servicemen and civilians were held captive from 1942 to 1945, after the fall of the Philippine Islands during World War II.

The memorial consists of a 90 foot concrete base in the center of which rests a marble altar. It is surrounded on three sides by a fence of steel rods and on the fourth by a Wall of Honor upon which are inscribed the names of the approximately 3,000 Americans who lost their lives while being held captive.

Co-located on the site are the West Point Monument, which pays homage to the 170 American and 6 Filipino graduates of the U.S. Military Academy who lost their lives during the defense of the Philippines or while prisoner of war at Cabanatuan and the Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor (a Filipino veterans organization) memorial which salutes their American fallen comrades.

POINTE DU HOC MONUMENT

Following World War II, the French erected a monument at Pointe du Hoc on the right flank of Omaha



Beach, overlooking the English Channel honoring the elements of the 2nd Ranger Battalion under the command of LTC James Rudder who scaled the cliff, seized the position, and defended it against German counterattacks at a high cost of lives. The monument consists of a simple pylon on top of a concrete bunker at the edge of the cliff and appropriate inscriptions at its base in French and English. It was officially turned over to the American government for operation and maintenance in perpetuity on 11 January 1979.

UTAH BEACH MONUMENT

The Utah Beach Monument is located at the termination of Highway N-13D, approximately 3 kilometers northeast of Sainte-Marie-du-Mont (Manche), France. This monument commemorates the achievements of the American Forces of the VII Corps who fought in the liberation of the Cotentin Peninsula from 6 June to 1 July 1944. It consists of a red granite obelisk surrounded by a small, developed park overlooking the historic sand dunes of Utah Beach, one of the two American landing beaches during the Normandy Invasion of 6 June 1944.

MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Mexico City National Cemetery is at 31 Virginia Fabregas, Colonia San Rafael, about 2 miles west of the Metropolitan Cathedral and about one mile north of the U.S. Embassy. This cemetery was established in 1851 and contains a small monument over the grave of 750 of our unidentified Dead of the War of 1847. In this one acre area there are 813 remains of Americans and others in wall crypts. Care of the cemetery was transferred from the Department of the Army to this Commission on 16 July 1947. This cemetery was closed to burials in 1923.

COROZAL AMERICAN CEMETERY, COROZAL, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

The Corozal American Cemetery is located approximately three miles north of Panama City, just off Gaillard Highway between the Corozal Railroad Station and Fort Clayton. To reach the cemetery, follow Gaillard Highway north from Panama City, turn right on Rybicki Road, and proceed about one-half mile to the cemetery. Taxi and bus service to the cemetery are available from Panama City. There are 5,000 identified "Known" Dead interred here. In agreement with the Republic of Panama, care and maintenance of the cemetery in perpetuity was assumed by the Commission on 1 October 1979.

SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AVAILABLE THROUGH THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Name, location, and general information concerning the cemetery or memorial; plot, row, and grave number if appropriate; best routes and modes of travel in-country to the cemetery or memorial; general information about the accommodations that may be available in the vicinity; escort service within the cemetery memorial for relatives; letters authorizing fee-free passports for members of the immediate family traveling overseas to visit a grave or memorial site; black and white photographs of headstones and sections of the Tablets of the Missing on which the servicemen's names are engraved; large color lithographs of World War I and II cemeteries and memorials to which the appropriate headstone or section of the Tablets of the Missing photographs are affixed; and arrangements for floral decoration of grave and memorial sites. Arrangements for placement of floral decorations (fresh cut only) by a local florist may be made through the Commission. Requests for floral decorations should be accompanied by a check or U.S. Postal Money Order in dollars at least thirty days in advance of desired placement. Also, orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local florist who is a member of the "Florist Telegraph Delivery Association." Further information concerning arrangements for placement of floral orders may be obtained by contacting the Commission's offices in Washington, DC. The telephone number and address may be found on page 31. Photographs of graves in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (in Honolulu) are not available through the Commission.

Further information regarding the cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission's offices in Washington DC, Paris, Rome and Manila. Their telephone numbers and addresses may be found on page 31.



Decorated Gravesite of an "Unknown"

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS MARCH 1923

UNITED STATES OFFICE

American Battle Monuments Commission
Casimir Pulaski Building
20 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20314-0300
Telephone: (202) 272-0537
272-0533
FAX: 202-272-1375

MEDITERRANEAN OFFICE

Street Address:
American Embassy
Via Veneto 119a
Rome 00187, Italy
Mailing Address:
American Battle Monuments Commission
American Embassy
PSC 59
APO AE 09624
Telephone: 6-4674-2033
482-4157
FAX: (011-39) 6-487-1624

EUROPEAN OFFICE

Street Address:
68, rue du 19 Janvier
92380 - Garches, France
Mailing Address:
American Battle Monuments Commission
American Embassy - Paris
Unit 21551
APO AE 09777
Telephone: 1-4701-1976
FAX: (011-33) 1-4741-1979

PHILIPPINE OFFICE

Street Address
American Military Cemetery
Fort Bonifacio, Metro-Manila
Republic of the Philippines
Mailing Address:
American Battle Monuments Commission
APO AP 96440
Telephone: Manila 88-02-12
FAX: (011-632) 812-47-17



Meuse–Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne, France










SIGNAL CORPS
U.S. ARMY



D









NEGATIVE;

' FOX HOLE
MOROTAI Island '

' 60 days of consecutive
Bombs by JAPS '.



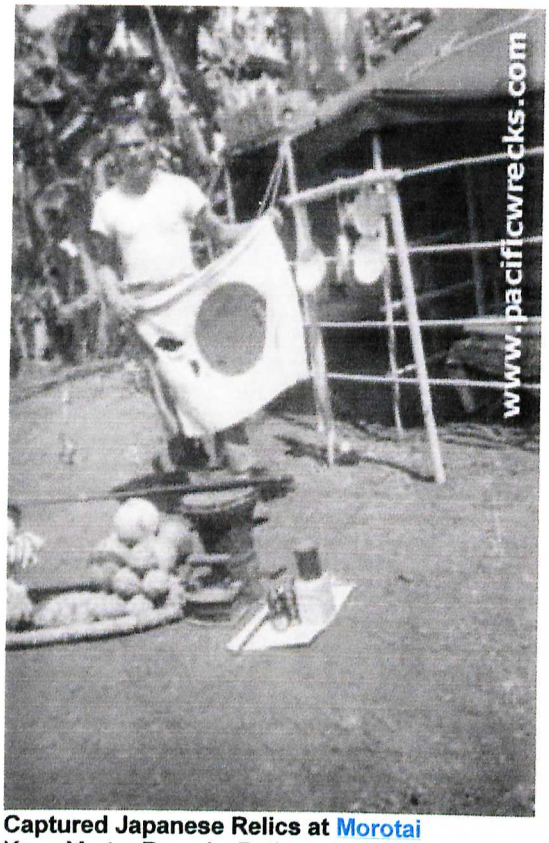
LTC LEROY BENTON

FOX HOLE
MOROTAI
ISLAND

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

ETTERING CANCE

60 DAYS
OF
CONSECUTIVE
BOMBS
BY
JAPS



Captured Japanese Relics at Morotai
Knee Mortar Rounds, Rations, Iron, Fruit & Native Drum
Photo 1944 by Marin Friedman via Tom Friedman
Previous Page | PacificWrecks.com

PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN

CLEARED FOR MAILING
BY
AC OF S G-2, EIGHTH ARMY

LUZON STRAIT
BALINTANG CHANNEL
BABUYAN ISLANDS
BABUYAN I
CALAYAN I
DALUPIRI I
CAMIGUIN I
FUGA I
BABUYAN CHANNEL
MAIRAIRA PT
CAPE BOJEADOR
Pamplona
PALAUI I
ESCARPADA PT
S Vicente
Aparri
Laoag
Lapog
Vigan
Tuguegarao
Ilagan
PALANAN PT
Palanan
Sta Lucia
Bontoc
LUZON
Luna
Santiago
San Fernando
LINGAYEN GULF
CAPE BOLINAO
S Rogue
Baguio
S Fabian
CAPE SAN ILDEFONSO
CAIMAN PT
Lingayen
S Quintin
CAPE ENCANTO
Tarlac
Cabanatuan
PALAUIG POINT
Iba
DINGALAN BAY
KZRM 618.5
San Fernando
CLARK FIELD
Malolos
GRACE PARK
Manila
Manila Bay
NICHOLS FIELD
MIELSON FIELD
Bataan Peninsula
Cavite
CORREGIDOR
MINDLEY FIELD
BAHIA DE BAY
Sta Cruz
Perez
L Taal
Batangas
Balayan Bay
Lucena
Pitogo
Catanauan
Tayabas Bay
RAGAY GULF
Bondo
Casay
Daet
S VINCENTE BAY
YOG PT
PANAY I
CATANDUANES ISLAND
Naga
Lagonoy Gulf
S Miguel
Legaspi
SAN BERNARDINO STRAIT
Bulan
Gubat
BURIAS I
MINDORO
Sablayan
Calapan
Bongabong
Naujan
Santa Cruz
Mansalay
Magaran
San Jose
TABLAS STRAIT
TABLAS I
SIBUYAN I
SIBUYAN SEA
MASBATE
Masbate
ASID GULF
Pulanduta
Calbayog
SAMAR
Catbalogan
Borongan
GUINANUG PT
Basey
RANIS PT
Salcedo
Tacloban
Palompon
Ormoc
LEYTE
LEYTE GULF
Bogo
Cadiz
VISAYAN SEA
BANTAYAN
Capiz
Pandan
Culasi
Sara
PANAY
CALAMIAN GROUP
BUSUANGA
CORON I
CULION I
LINAPACAN I
BULAUAN IS
LIBRO PT
Sibaltan
Bacuit
CAPE ROSS
Taytay Bay
CUYO ISLANDS
CUYO WEST PASS
CUYO EAST PASS
SCARBOROUGH SHOAL
TIC CHANGE
EASE
NO VARIATION
PHILIP
NA SEA
ISLAN

LEGEND
- EIGHTH ARMY OPERATION
- SIXTH ARMY OPERATION
- AIRBORNE LANDING

29 JAN 45
31 JAN 45
1 JAN 45
9 JAN 45
1 FEB 45
3 FEB 45
31 MAR 45
12 MAR 45
23 MAR 45
3 MAR 45
4 MAR 45
26 MAR 45
1 APR 45
17 APR 45

PASSED TO CONTROL OF SIXTH ARMY 30 JAN 1945
PASSED TO CONTROL OF EIGHTH ARMY 1 JAN 1945
PASSED TO CONTROL OF EIGHTH ARMY 1 JAN 1945

Miles 250 200 150 100 50 0
Statute 250 200 150 100 50 0

CONTINUATION ON THE SAME SCALE

PACIFIC OCEAN

PHILIPPINE SEA

NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN

MALAY PENINSULA
1:3 000 000
0 10 20 30 40 50 Statute Miles
0 10 20 40 60 80 Kilometres

PACIFIC AREA REVERSE SIDE

New DATED EVENTS WORLD WAR MAP

SMASHING THE AXIS



THE MAP THAT COVERS THE WORLD

Action — Dates — Events

FIFTH EDITION

I.C.C.

1941 Camp Blanding Annual
Yearbook (Special Troops
106th Engineers 31st Division
from **Ret. LTC Benton, Leroy H. Jr**

SPECIAL TROOPS
106th ENGINEERS

31st DIVISION

CAMP BLANDING

HISTORICAL *and* PICTORIAL REVIEW

of the

31ST DIVISION



ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

CAMP BLANDING, FLORIDA

1941

FOREWORD

Comrades:

At the end of our period of military training we shall carry away the memory of a proud duty, that of serving in the army of our country.

Our individual recollections will vary, and in time they will become less distinct against the broader background of our lives. Perhaps this volume will afford both a present focal point and a future reminder of the experiences we are now sharing. Its dedication therefore should be to the common accomplishments and the comradeships which will result from our service.

As your Commanding General I am proud of the way in which the Dixie Division has met the test imposed upon you by the strain of an uncertain peace. The transition from civil to military pursuits is not an easy one; yet the 31st Division has made that transition in a manner which gives the most effective answer to any threat to American Democracy. I am convinced that if bloodless preparation should unhappily give way to bloody conflict, the citizen-soldiers of the Dixie Division will continue to acquit themselves in a manner to assure the safety of our homes and the sanctity of our ideals.

I am proud, too, of the cooperative zeal which you show as we toil together at Camp Blanding and in the field. It is this spirit of intelligent teamwork which has made a working reality of the Dixie Division's motto:

"It Shall Be Done."





Served one month in Civilian Training Camp, Plattsburg, New York, in 1916. Served three months in Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, ranking third in company of 175 men. Commissioned Captain of Infantry, November, 1917, and assigned to 47th Infantry, Fourth Division, Regular Army. In 1917-1918, served as Company Commander, Battalion Commander, Regimental Adjutant and Plans and Training Officer, 47th Infantry, Camp Greene, North Carolina. Served overseas with the Fourth Division, participating in the following engagements: Second Battle of the Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Argonne and Trench Sector. Commissioned Major, Infantry, in September, 1918, and assigned to the Seventh Division, Regular Army. Honorably discharged in February, 1919.

Appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Alabama National Guard, in June, 1924, and assigned as G-3, Plans and Training Officer, 31st National Guard Division. Appointed to Brigadier General of the Line and to the Command of the 62nd Brigade in 1930. Served in that capacity until assigned to the Command of the 31st Division on November 9, 1940, which is his present assignment. Promoted to Major General on November 10, 1940.

Has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, United States; Five Battle Stars (four major engagements, one trench sector); cited by Chief of Staff, Seventh Division, for "Devotion to Duty," and awarded Distinguished Service Medal, State of Alabama.

JOHN C. PERSONS

MAJOR GENERAL

Commanding 31st Division



HENRY E. WALDEN
Lieutenant Colonel
G-1



FREDERICK W. BRADSHAW
Major
G-2

GENERAL STAFF



FREDERICK W. MANLEY
Colonel
Chief of Staff



JOSEPH L. PETERSON
Lieutenant Colonel
G-3



GEORGE W. McRORY
Lieutenant Colonel
G-4

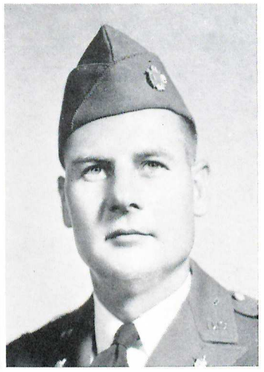
GENERAL STAFF



HAROLD P. NATHAN
Major
Assistant G-2



OSCAR L. DUPRE
Major
Assistant G-3



ROBERT H. DAWSON
Major
Assistant G-3



JOHN HEILICH
Major
Assistant G-4

AIDES



CLARENCE W. SPRINGER
Captain
Aide-de-Camp



HAL HARDENBERGH
Captain
Aide-de-Camp

SUMTER L. LOWRY, JR.
Brigadier General
Division Artillery Officer



SPECIAL STAFF

HARRY HULEN
Colonel
Division Engineer



ANEES MOGABGAB
Colonel
Division Surgeon



JACOB H. SPENGLER
Colonel
Division Quartermaster



SPECIAL STAFF



JAMES F. COGDELL
Lieutenant Colonel
Finance Officer



JAMES N. FAULCONER
Lieutenant Colonel
Chaplain



JOHN T. MOORE
Lieutenant Colonel
Signal Officer



THOMAS D NETTLES, JR.
Lieutenant Colonel
Adjutant General



PHILIP S. PUGH, JR.
Lieutenant Colonel
Chemical Warfare Officer



WILLIAM S. SHIPMAN
Lieutenant Colonel
Inspector General



LOUIS J. WISE
Lieutenant Colonel
Judge Advocate



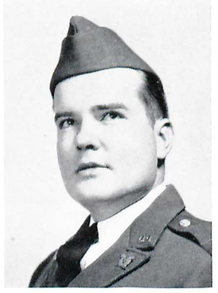
EVERETTE W. FAULK
Captain
Ordnance Officer



HAVARD T. RAWLINSON
Major
Assistant Adjutant General



JAMES L. CRANE
Captain
Assistant Finance Officer



ARTHUR N. SAMPLE, JR.
Captain
Assistant Judge Advocate



PERCY C. STILL
Captain
Assistant Chemical Warfare Officer



ANDRE B. MOORE
First Lieutenant
Assistant Adjutant General



LEONARD W. STOREY
First Lieutenant
Assistant Chaplain

WILLIAM D. OTT
First Lieutenant
Assistant Inspector General

JAMES Y. ROGERS
First Lieutenant
Assistant Chemical Warfare Officer

HORACE G. TOWELL
First Lieutenant
Assistant Adjutant General

COLUMBUS F. PRIMM
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Adjutant General

CHARLES G. METCALF
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Finance Officer

WILLIAM R. SHURLEY, JR.
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Ordnance and Munitions Officer













EXECUTIVE ORDER

Ordering Certain Units and Members of the National Guard of the United States Into the Active Military Service of the United States

By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by Public Resolution No. 96, 76th Congress, approved August 27, 1940, and the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 166), and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, I hereby order into active military service of the United States, effective on the dates respectively indicated below, the following units and members of the National Guard of the United States to serve in the active military service of the United States for a period of twelve consecutive months, unless sooner relieved:

UNITS

Effective November 25, 1940, all Federally recognized elements of: 31st Division.

MEMBERS

All members, both active and inactive, of the units listed above.

All persons so ordered into the active military service of the United States are, from the effective dates indicated above, relieved from duty in the National Guard of their respective States so long as they shall remain in the active military service of the United States, and during such time shall be subject to such laws and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States as may be applicable to members of the Army whose permanent retention in the active military service is not contemplated by law.

Commissioned officers and warrant officers appointed in the National Guard of the United States and commissioned or holding warrants in the Army of the United States, and affected by this order, are hereby ordered to active duty under such appointments and commissions or warrants.

Each officer and warrant officer of the National Guard, appointed in the National Guard, who shall have been Federally recognized or examined and found qualified for Federal recognition, and shall have been assigned to a unit ordered to active duty under this order prior to the effective date of induction of such unit, who does not hold an appointment in the National Guard of the United States in the same grade and arm or service in which he has been most recently Federally recognized or has been most recently examined and found qualified for Federal recognition, is hereby tendered appointment in the National Guard of the United States in the same grade and arm or service in which he shall have been most recently Federally recognized or examined and found qualified for Federal recognition.

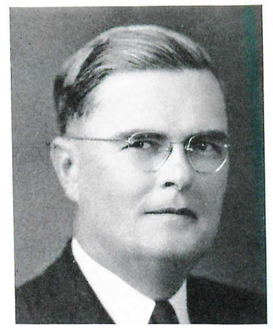
Each warrant officer and enlisted man of the National Guard, assigned to a unit ordered to active duty under this Order, who shall have been examined and found qualified for appointment as an officer in the National Guard of the United States, under the provisions of Section 111, National Defense Act, as amended, and who shall not have been appointed in the National Guard of the United States in the grade for which examined and found qualified prior to the effective date of induction of his unit, is hereby tendered appointment in the National Guard of the United States and commission in the Army of the United States, in the same grade and arm or service for which he shall have been so examined and found qualified.

Each warrant officer and enlisted man of the National Guard who holds appointment as an officer in the National Guard of the United States and a commission in the Army of the United States, or who is tendered such appointment and commission by the terms of this Order, and who is assigned to a unit ordered to active duty under this Order prior to the effective date of induction of such unit, is hereby ordered to active military service as a commissioned officer of the Army of the United States under that appointment and commission.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,

The White House,
November 16, 1940.
(No. 8594.)
(F. R. Doc. 40-4983; Filed, November 19, 1940; 11:52 a. m.)

A true extract copy.
J. R. Manees,
Major, N. G. B., Assistant.



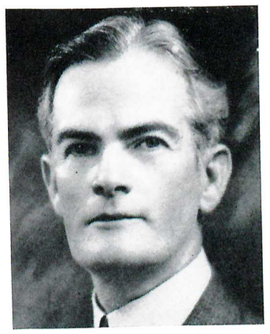
FRANK M. DIXON
GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA



SPESSARD L. HOLLAND
GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA



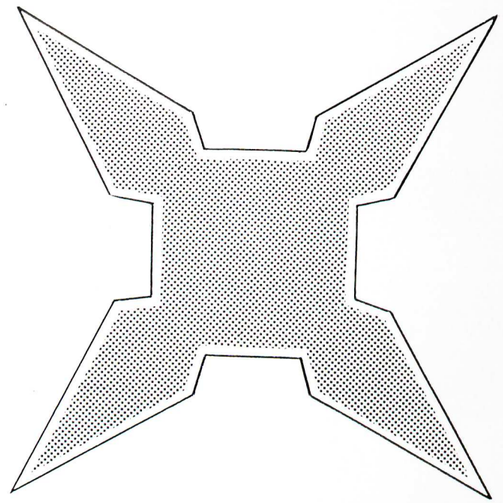
SAM HOUSTON JONES
GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA

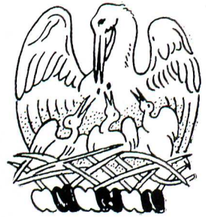


PAUL B. JOHNSON
GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI









31ST DIVISION INSIGNIA

ALABAMA

Crest: Approved April 19, 1923. On a wreath argent and gules, a slip of cotton plant with full bursting boll proper.

Description: Cotton is a great element of wealth in the State. The predominant original white settlement within the State was of English origin and the twists of the wreath are accordingly white and red.

LOUISIANA

Crest: Approved May 27, 1924. On a wreath, or and azure, a pelican in her piety effronte with three young in nest, argent, armed, and volned proper.

Description: The seal of the State of Louisiana. The territory was originally a part of the Louisiana Purchase and the twists of the wreath are accordingly gold and blue.

FLORIDA

Crest: Approved January 11, 1924. On a wreath or and gules an alligator statant proper.

Description: The alligator is a native of Florida. The predominant white population within the State was of Spanish origin and the twists of the wreath are accordingly gold and red.

MISSISSIPPI

Crest: Approved February 1, 1924. On a wreath, argent and gules, a slip of magnolia full flower with leaves proper behind a trident sable.

Description: The magnolia is the Mississippi State flower and Neptune's trident is for the "Father of Waters." The predominant white population within the State was of English origin, and the twists of the wreath are accordingly white and red.

HISTORY OF 31ST DIVISION

In the twenty-fourth year since it was first organized, the 31st Division is once again in Federal service, with its component units from four states training together as a unit. Just as their predecessors in 1917 were found willing and ready to serve their country, no matter what was in store, so have the present members of the 31st Division upheld that tradition of service and loyalty.

It was on July 18, 1917, that the War Department designated National Guard troops of Alabama, Florida and Georgia to form the 31st Division, with Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia, selected as the training camp. Mustered into Federal service on August 5, 1917, under the command of Major General Francis J. Kernan, the Division was officered largely from the Organized Reserve Corps and National Army and had a total of 24,100 officers and men.

After moving from Camp Green, Camp Jackson and Camp Wheeler, via Camp Mills, to the ports of embarkation of Brooklyn, Hoboken and New York, the 31st Division, as a unit, was in France by the latter part of September, 1918. Designated as a replacement division upon its arrival in France, the 31st was not privileged to act as a unit, but its personnel, assigned to various organizations of the American Expeditionary Force, served well, and in many cases heroically, through the last few weeks of the war. The 31st was known as the Dixie Division, with the motto: "It Shall Be Done."

The return of the division to the United States was effected during the period from November 27, 1918, to January 14, 1919, and it was demobilized at Camp Gordon, Georgia.

Besides Major General Kernan, its first commander, the division, during the World War period, was commanded by Brigadier General John L. Hayden, Brigadier General Walter A. Harris, Major General Francis H. French and Major General LeRoy S. Lyon.

Following four years on the inactive list, the 31st Division was reorganized on July 1, 1923, as a National Guard division with its component units coming from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. With headquarters located at Bartow, Florida, it received Federal recognition as of October 15, 1924, and Major General A. H.

Blanding, Florida National Guard, assumed command of the division on that date. He served until November 8, 1940.

Besides the annual summer encampments and armory training programs of its units, the 31st Division, as a unit, participated in the summer maneuvers of 1938 in Mississippi and the summer maneuvers of 1940 in Louisiana, giving a good account of itself on both occasions. It was shortly after the latter maneuvers that the call to Federal service was once again sounded, and on November 25, 1940, the entire division was inducted into Federal service by order of the President of the United States.

After intensive preparations at their home stations, the component units of the division started their trek to Camp Blanding, Florida, which had been selected as the site for the division's year of training under Federal guidance. By December 22, 1940, the entire division had arrived at Camp Blanding and started its program of intensive training.

Major General John C. Persons, present Commanding General, assumed command of the 31st Division on November 9, 1940. Under his guidance, both officers and enlisted personnel of the division, living up to its motto, are determined that no matter what task is assigned to them that "It Shall Be Done!"



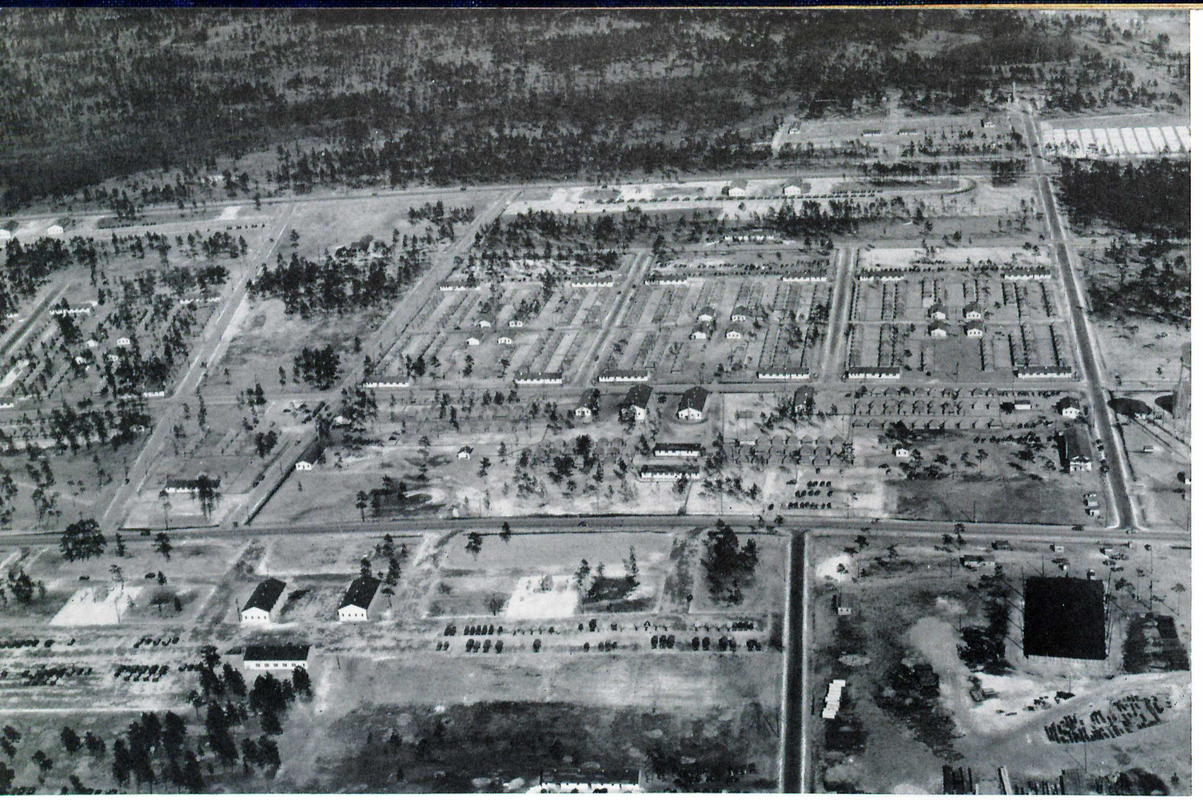
CAMP BLANDING



HEADQUARTERS AREA, 31ST DIVISION

MAJOR GENERAL PERSONS' QUARTERS



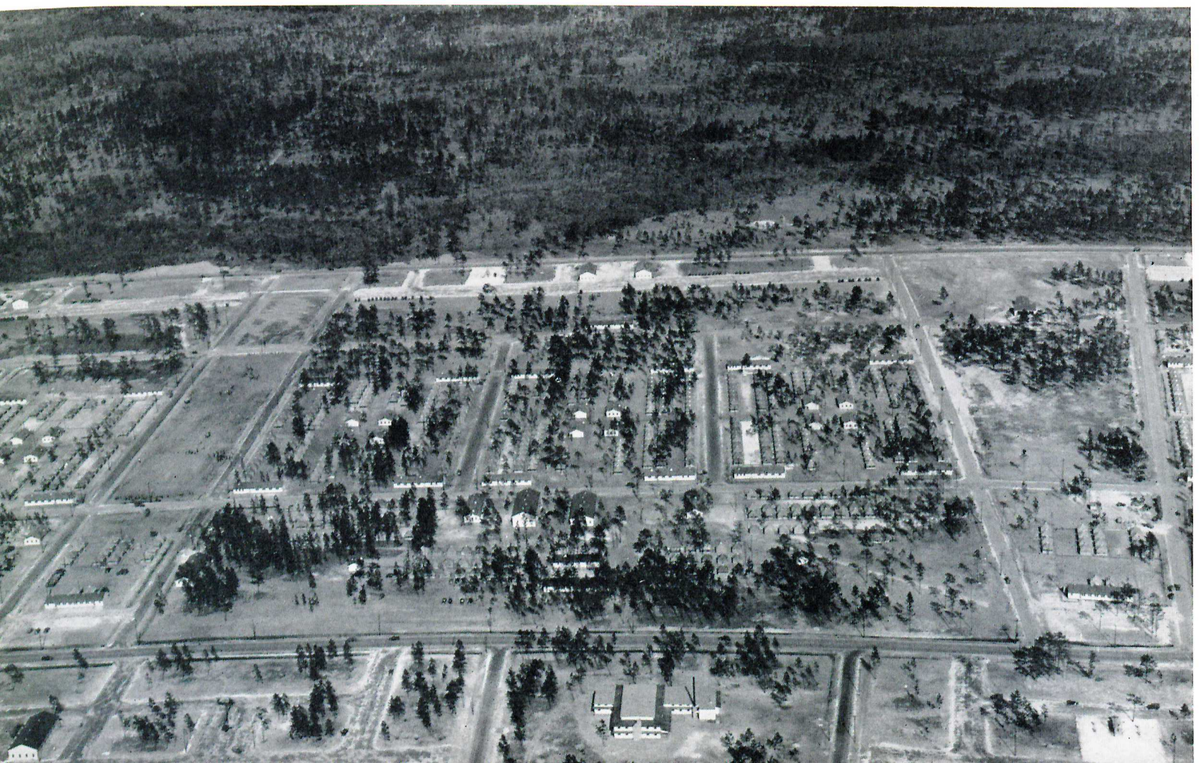


124TH INFANTRY AREA

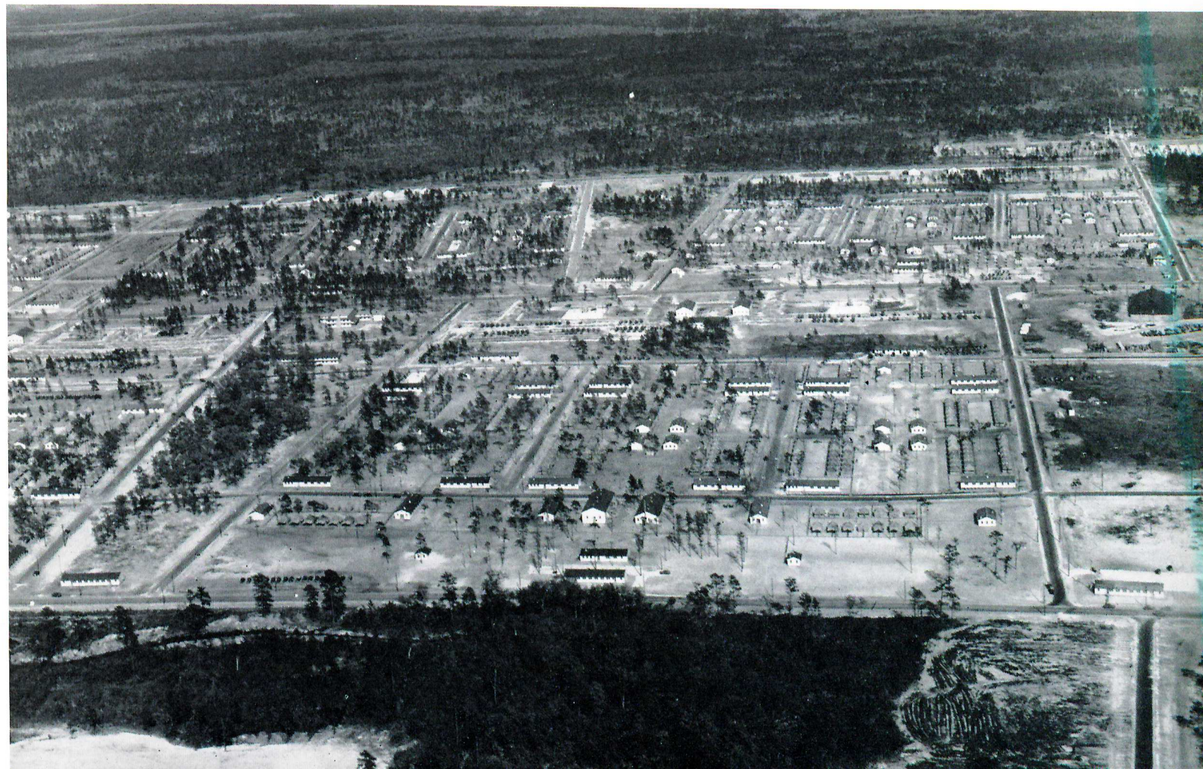


167TH INFANTRY AREA

156TH INFANTRY AREA



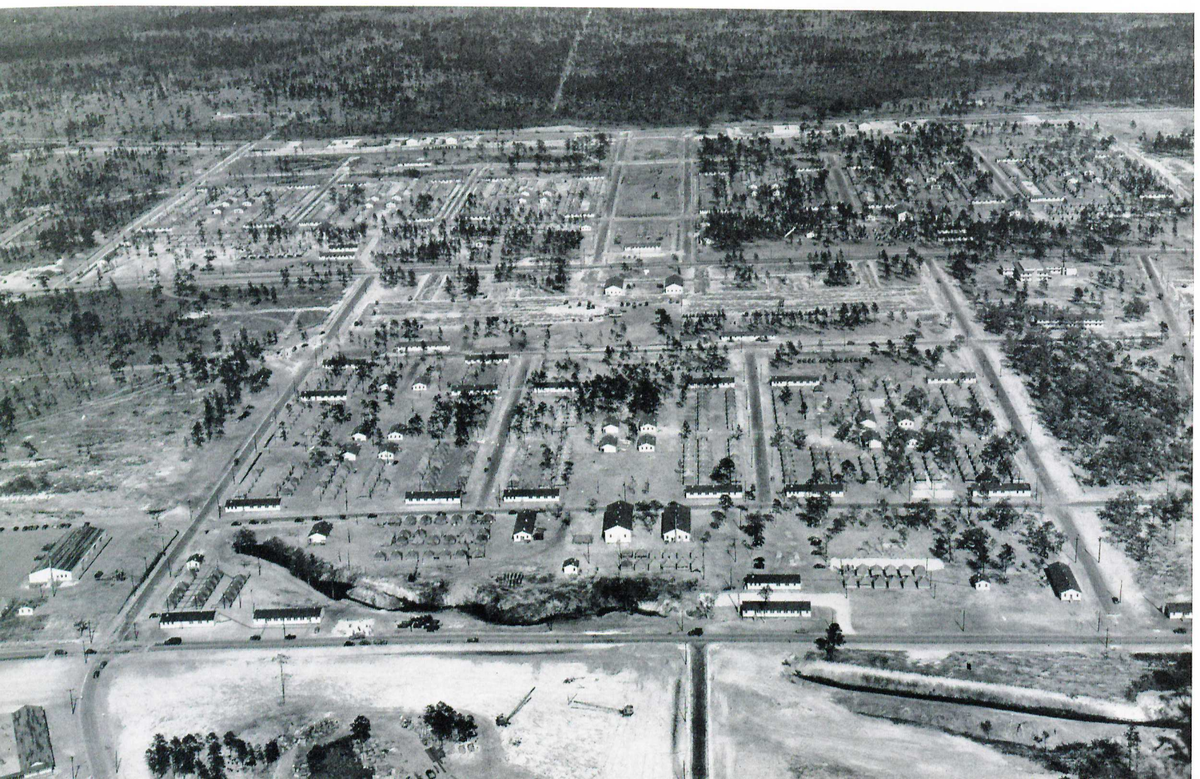
114TH FIELD ARTILLERY AREA





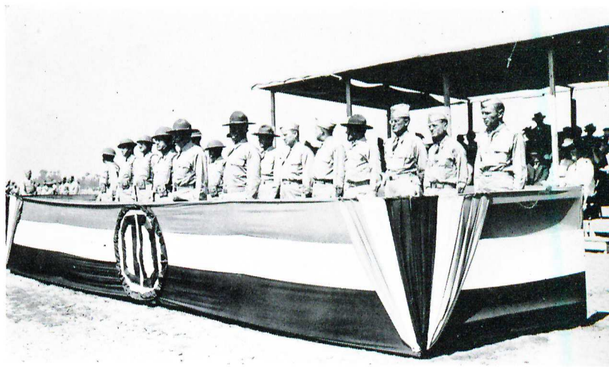
116TH AND 117TH FIELD ARTILLERY AREA

106TH ENGINEERS AND 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT AREA

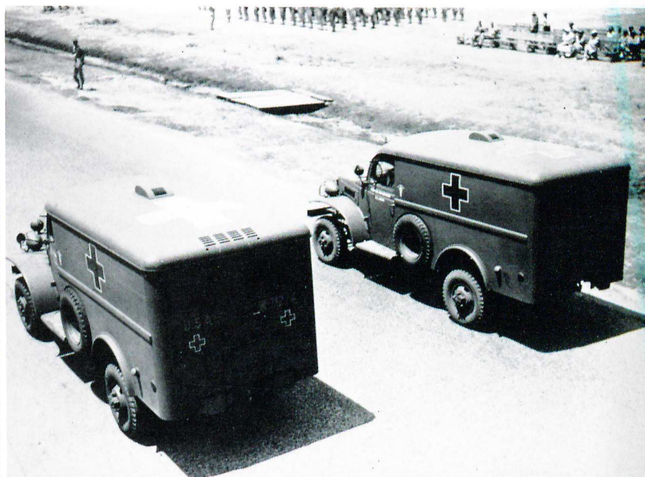




31st Division Review



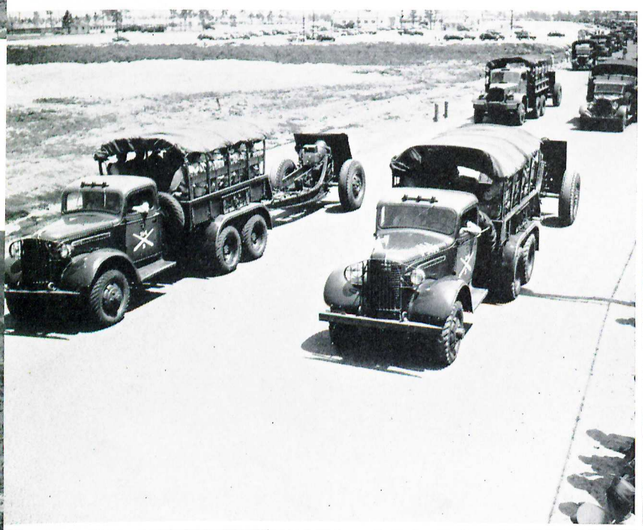








31ST DIVISION REVIEW









THE NATIONAL GUARD

A Component of

THE ARMY

of

THE UNITED STATES



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
The President of the United States
Commander-in-Chief

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The Constitution gives to Congress the power to raise and support armies and designates the President as Commander in Chief. By the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as later amended by other laws, Congress constituted the Army of the United States in six components: the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Organized Reserves, and the enlisted Reserve Corps. For simplicity only three components—the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves —will be generally referred to in this book.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY

Congress, under the Constitution, has the power to "raise and support armies" for the defense of our country. Thus Congress determines the size of the Army and each of its three components, including the National Guard, and appropriates money each year to maintain the Military Establishment. The Senate and the House of Representatives each has a Committee on Military Affairs and a Committee on Appropriations. Practically all legislation affecting the Army of the United States, except appropriations, is referred by each House to its Committee on Military Affairs for study and report.

The National Guard and the other components of the Army consist of officers and enlisted men divided into combat arms, such as Infantry, Air Corps, and Field Artillery, and into services, such as the Medical Department and the Quartermaster Corps. Each arm, service, and bureau has a "Chief" in Washington. The arms, services and bureau are as follows:

ARMS: Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Air Corps, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps.

SERVICES: Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, Finance Department, Medical Department, Ordnance Department, Chemical Warfare Service, Corps of Chaplains.

BUREAU: National Guard Bureau.

In general, the arms do the actual fighting in battle, and the services assist the arms by supplying them with food, clothing, weapons, ammunition, and other supplies, and by furnishing transportation, medical care, and other assistance. The National Guard Bureau is described later.

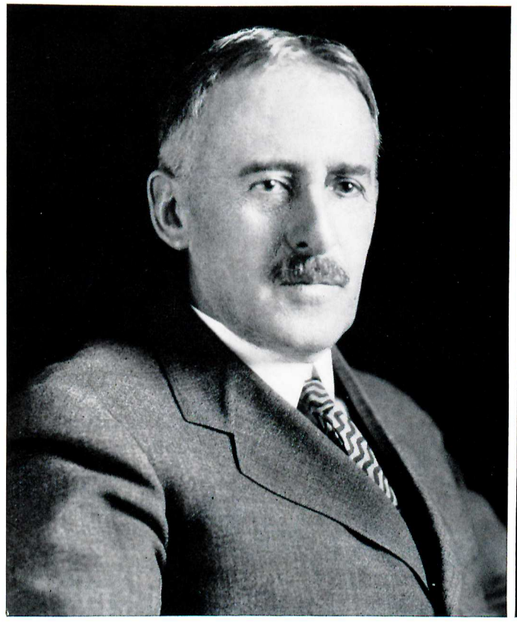
THE SECRETARY OF WAR

The Secretary of War is head of the War Department, charged with administering and managing the department in all of its functions, military and nonmilitary. He supervises all estimates for appropriations for Army expenses, all expenditures of money appropriated by Congress for the support, transportation, and maintenance of the Army, and all expenditures for civil works placed under his direction by Congress. He carries out the provisions of the National Defense Act, and is responsible for the protection of our seacoast, our harbors, and our cities; for the development of improved weapons and equipment; for the instruction, discipline, and morale of all components and military training activities of the Army; for the defense, maintenance, and operation of the Panama Canal; and for the administration, government, and defense of insular possessions that come under the War Department. The Secretary of War also directs the activities of the Corps of Engineers in forming and carrying out plans for controlling floods and improving waterways and harbors for navigation, and recommends plans for such improvements to Congress, and makes contracts for their execution.

THE UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR

The Assistant Secretary of War is charged with supervision of the procurement of all military supplies for the Army of the United States, including the manufacture at Government arsenals or Government-owned factories of all supplies these arsenals and factories can produce economically. He is charged with insuring adequate provision for the mobilization of materiel and industrial organizations essential to wartime needs. He supervises and acts upon the purchase, lease, and sale of real estate under War Department control, including leases, licenses, and rights-of-way to others; the sale of surplus supplies, equipment, plants, and land or other facilities. He supervises and acts upon claims, foreign or domestic, by or against the War Department; clemency cases in litigation or remission of sentence by court-martial; matters relating to national cemeteries; activ-

HENRY STIMSON
The Secretary of War



ROBERT PATTERSON
The Undersecretary of War





GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL
Chief of Staff
United States Army



MAJOR GENERAL LESLEY J. McNAIR
Chief of Staff
General Headquarters

ities relating to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Civilian Marksmanship; permits for the construction of bridges and submarine cables; and the use of patent rights by the War Department and the Army.

THE CHIEF OF STAFF

The Chief of Staff is the immediate adviser to the Secretary of War on all military matters. He is charged by the Secretary of War with planning, developing, and executing the Army's program for national defense. As the agent of, and in the name of the Secretary of War, he issues orders to insure that the plans of the War Department are harmoniously executed by all branches and agencies in all components of the Army.

The Chief of Staff holds the temporary rank of general while in office. The chiefs of most arms, services, bureaus, and War Department General Staff divisions are major generals or brigadier generals.

THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

The nucleus of such an organization was created by order of the Secretary of War on July 26, 1940. It is established at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., with Major General Lesley J. McNair as Chief of Staff.

Its function is to decentralize the activities of the War Department by assisting the Chief of Staff in his dual capacity as Chief of Staff of the Army and as Commanding General of the Field Forces. Working in cooperation with all War Department agencies, the GHQ directs and supervises the training of all troops located in the continental United States, including mobile and harbor defense troops, the GHQ Air Force and the newly created Armored Force.

THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is the head of that bureau of the War Department which is charged with the administration of approved War Department policies for the National Guard not in the service of the United States, and with general administrative control of all War Department activities incident to the relationship established by law and custom between such National Guard and the Federal Government, except when the Secretary of War definitely assigns such activities elsewhere. His primary aim is the development of the National Guard to a state of high efficiency, ready for immediate induction into the Army of the United States upon the occurrence of an emergency requiring it.

The National Guard Bureau is the part of the War Department through which the Secretary of War keeps in constant touch with the whole National Guard. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is an officer of the National Guard appointed by the President to active duty for four years with the rank of major general. As his assistants he has 30 officers of various arms and services from the Regular Army and the National Guard.

The National Guard Bureau keeps records dealing with the National Guard in time of peace. It estimates the amount of money needed each year for Guard expenses. It recommends to the Secretary of War how the total of National Guard appropriations should be divided among the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia. It also explains the policies and plans of the War Department to the National Guard; and it prepares regulations and makes suggestions of many kinds looking toward National Guard improvement and development.

On January 30, 1940, Major General John F. Williams, NG-US (Missouri National Guard), took office as the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. General Williams had completed just prior to his appointment as Chief of the National Guard Bureau a tour of active duty in the Bureau as Chief of the Personnel Division.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

The National Guard, by the executive order of September 8, 1939, was increased to an authorized strength of approximately 15,000 officers and 235,000 enlisted men. It is made up of citizens of the United States who are so interested in national defense that they desire to take an active part in military affairs in additon to managing their own private ones.

There are National Guard units in every one of the 48 States, in Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, and in the District of Columbia. These units are distributed in 1,500 different stations. Like the Regular forces, the



JOHN F. WILLIAMS
Major General
The Chief, National Guard Bureau

National Guard contains units of all the different arms and services that go to form a modern army.

There is a long tradition behind the National Guard. Even before the Colonies became States, some of them had their own active units of organized volunteers. In all of our wars, the States have given many such units to our fighting armies. Indeed, their part in every war in the history of the United States has been of highest importance.

N A T I O N A L G U A R D S M E N O N M O T O R M A R C H



The National Guard has not always been a part of our national forces. Originally it was composed of troops separately formed and trained by each State, and entirely under State control. It came under the Federal control only in times of emergency. Each State trained and equipped its regiments in its own way. Even the uniforms were different.

In 1903, however, the National Guard came, by act of Congress, much closer in touch with our National Government and our Regular forces. Since that law was passed, the National Guard has had the same kind of service uniform and equipment as the Regular Army and has followed the same methods of training. The law of 1903 also gave authority for the National Guard to have officers of the Regular Army as instructors, and for the Guard to join with Regular Army units at camps for field training.

Later acts of Congress, especially the National Defense Act of 1920 and the National Guard Status Bill of 1933, have made the National Guard one of the three main components of our armed land forces. These laws have established what is known as the National Guard of the United States as distinguished from the National Guard. Officers of the National Guard who meet certain standards of age, physical condition, and professional ability generally similar to those required in the Regular Army, are then "federally recognized" and appointed as officers in the National Guard of the United States which makes them officers in the Army of the United States. Practically all officers of the National Guard are so appointed. To the extent provided for from time to time by appropriations for this specific purpose, the President may order officers of the National Guard of the United States to active duty in an emergency at any time and for the period of the emergency, subject to the qualification that, except in time of emergency expressly declared by Congress, no officer of the National Guard of the United States shall be employed on active duty for more than fifteen days in any one calendar year without his own consent. The Governor of a State, of course, can order the National Guard of his State to active duty for training and other purposes in accordance with the laws of that State. All members of the National Guard take an oath to bear true allegiance to the United States and to their own State, and to obey the orders of the President of the United States and the Governor of their own State. In consequence of this obligation, they are not only liable to Federal call or order in a national emergency, but to call within their own States in times of local disaster or danger.

CALL

Perhaps, this somewhat complicated matter will be understood more clearly when it is remembered that under Presidential "Call," the National Guard is, in a sense, borrowed from the Governors of the States and Territories, and used to repel invasion, put down rebellion, or enforce the laws of the Union. No action by Congress is necessary. The National Guard units thus borrowed do become a part of the Army of the United States while they are in the national service, but State authorities still exercise control over such matters as promotion of officers and recruiting of enlisted men.

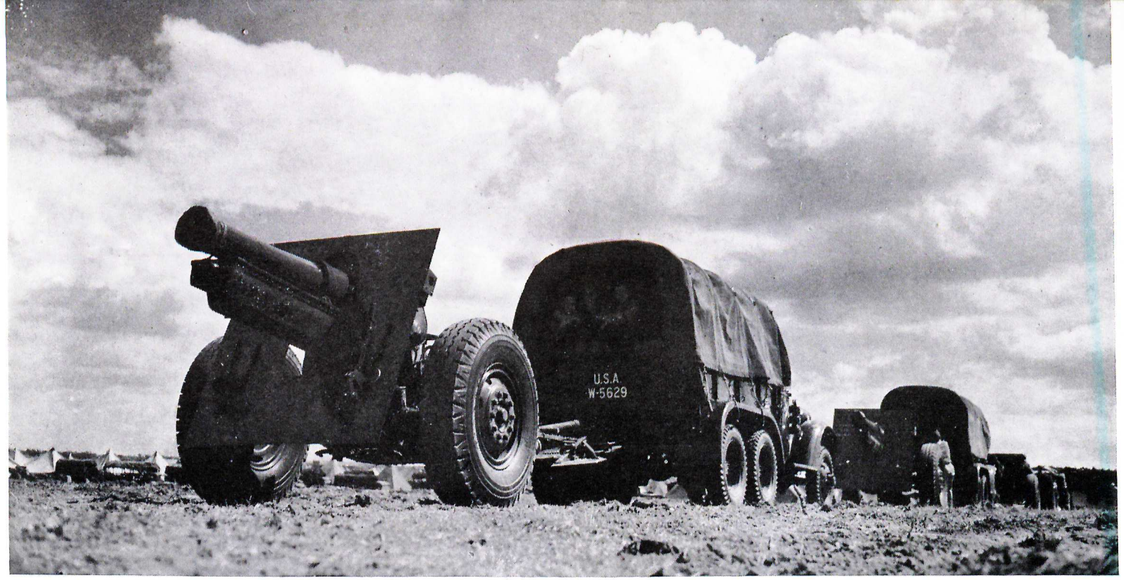
ORDER

Under a Presidential "order" the National Guard of the United States, already a part of the Army of the United States, comes instantaneously into active military service. There must be a war or equivalent national emergency declared by Congress. The National Guard immediately loses its status as State troops under an "order," although this status is simply in abeyance. When the war or other emergency is over, the units have to be returned to the States from which they came. All units and individuals then resume their purely peacetime State status.

The National Guard Divisions thus *ordered* or to be *ordered* into the active military service of the United States by virtue of the authority conferred upon the President by Public Resolution 96, 76th Congress, approved August 27, 1940, and the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 166), will be enumerated later.

FIRING GARAND RIFLE FROM PRONE POSITION





155-MM. HOWITZER FIELD ARTILLERY ENTERING CAMP AREA

During the World War, National Guard units of the various States and Territories contributed almost half a million men to the Army. Two out of every five divisions that went to France were National Guard units, and by far the greater part of these saw service on the field of battle.

The National Guard receives money by annual appropriation from Congress for many of its needs. These funds provide arms and other equipment, uniforms, motor vehicles, horses, and airplanes, provide for the construction and repair of certain buildings at camps, and for sending officers to the service schools of the Regular Army for courses of training, and for many other needs. It receives money from the States for the building and upkeep of armories and camps, for extra field training pay and extra pay in times of State emergency, and for numerous other expenses.

At their home stations the units of the National Guard assemble at least one night a week for active training. They meet in armories provided by their States not only as drill halls but as places where arms and equipment can be safely kept. Often, too, there are meetings of a social kind, for there is relaxation within the brotherhood of arms, as well as hard work.

In the summer the National Guard goes to camps for field training. These may be purely State camps composed entirely of National Guard troops, or Guard units may join with parts of the Regular Army in large maneuvers. This summer training usually lasts for two weeks. An important part of it is the actual travel from home station to camp by marching, by motors, or by train, which gives practice in troop movement for field service. Similar field training may be held at other times of the year.

Officers of the Guard also prepare themselves for their part in national defense by attending military schools. Selected officers go each year to the service schools of the Regular Army. Many others attend officers' schools in their own units, or study the correspondence lessons of the Army Extension Courses, or otherwise improve their military knowledge.

Members of the National Guard who find themselves unable to continue their active military training owing to pressure of business or other personal reasons may be transferred to the Inactive National Guard, and thus keep their contact with the Army. Members of the Inactive National Guard retain their grades and may be called to active duty in case of war to fill vacancies in National Guard units. Members of the Inactive National Guard may attend training with active National Guard units under regulations prescribed by the Chief

Coast Artillery 3-inch antiaircraft gun.





HORSE CAVALRY PASSING IN REVIEW

of the National Guard Bureau. No transfer is permitted from the Inactive National Guard to an active status. Above the grade of first lieutenant the number of inactive members is limited to the number required to bring the officer personnel of the Guard to war strength.

For strategical military purposes the United States is divided into four Army areas, and for military administrative purposes into nine corps areas:

First Army

First Corps Area: Headquarters at Boston, Mass.; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

Second Corps Area: Headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y.: New Jersey, Delaware, New York.

Third Corps Area: Headquarters at Baltimore, Md.; Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia.

Second Army

Fifth Corps Area: Headquarters at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio; Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky.

Sixth Corps Area: Headquarters at Chicago, Ill.; Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.

Third Army

Fourth Corps Area: Headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.; North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana.

Eighth Corps Area: Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.; Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona (in part).

Fourth Army

Seventh Corps Area: Headquarters at Omaha, Nebr.; Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.

Ninth Corps Area: Headquarters at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Arizona (in part), California, Alaska (attached).

The overseas departments are: The Hawaiian Department, the Philippine Department, the Panama Canal Department, and the Puerto Rican Department.

The National Guard is organized into divisions, brigades, regiments, and other units like the Regular Army. The units in each corps area come under the supervision of the corps area commander in time of

Battalion aid station.



Base hospital operating room.



peace, and automatically become part of his command when they are first ordered into the active military service of the United States in case of national emergency.

The National Guard Infantry divisions, and the States and corps areas in which they are located, are as follows:

Corps Area	*Division*	*States*
I	26th Division	Massachusetts.
I	43rd Division	Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont.
II	27th Division	New York.
II	44th Division	New Jersey, New York
III	28th Division	Pennsylvania.
III	29th Division	Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania.
IV	30th Division	Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.
IV	31st Division	Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi.
V	37th Division	Ohio.
V	38th Division	Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia.
VI	32nd Division	Michigan, Wisconsin.
VI	33rd Division	Illinois.
VII	34th Division	Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.
VII	35th Division	Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska.
VIII	36th Division	Texas.
VIII	45th Division	Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico.
IX	40th Division	California, Utah.
IX	41st Division	Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming.

The National Guard Cavalry organizations are distributed in the States and corps areas as follows:

Corps Area	*Unit*	*States*
II	101st Cavalry (H-Mecz)	New York
II	102nd Cavalry (H-Mecz)	New Jersey
III	104th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Pennsylvania
VI	106th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Illinois
V	107th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Ohio
VII	113th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Iowa
IX	115th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Wyoming
VIII	56th Cavalry Brigade (H)	Texas

There are many other National Guard units, which are not a part of numbered divisions, located in most of the States shown in the above table, in New Hampshire, Delaware, and Arkansas, and in Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Units of the National Guard, like those of the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves, are designated by numbers. Regiments have, in general, numbers between 100 and 300, and infantry divisons have numbers between 26 and 75. Others may use their old names in addition to their new numbers, for example, the Washington Artillery, which is the One Hundred and Forty-first Field Artillery (Louisiana National Guard).

THE ARMS

The arms—the fighting units—of our Army are: the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Air Corps, Corps of Engineers, and Signal Corps.



Above: Non-commissioned officers study a situation map.



Above: .50 caliber machine gun crew awaits enemy.

Below: Infantry scout, with hat camouflaged, takes refuge in high grass.





Along a country road, horse cavalry heads for the front to contact enemy forces.



Cavalry scout cars in maneuvers.

The Infantry is the principal combat arm, though the Cavalry also comes into direct personal contact with the enemy on the ground and the Air Corps with him in the air. The Cavalry and the Air Corps have also the task of going out ahead of the other elements of the Army to locate the enemy and gain first contact with his forces, and after that to watch closely what the hostile army does and where it moves. The Air Corps, in addition, flies long distances to bomb the supply centers and other rear installations of the enemy, thus to interfere with and delay his operations.

The guns and howitzers of Field Artillery add their strong supporting fires to the bullets and shells of Infantry and Cavalry to defeat an enemy in battle. The antiaircraft guns of Coast Artillery attack all enemy planes that come within sight and range, and the coast defense guns of this same arm share with the Navy and with the Army Air Corps the vital task of protecting our shores from any possible attempts at a hostile landing.

The Engineers plan and help to build the field fortifications of part or all of the Army when it goes on the defensive, and help it to move readily from place to place by building and repairing roads and bridges. This arm has many other engineering duties such as making maps and constructing buildings and railways. The Signal Corps keeps the different units of the Army in constant touch, during battle and campaign, through radio, telegraph, telephone, messengers, and other communication means.

The arms, assisted by the services, cooperate to the utmost in war to defeat the enemy, and in peace to prepare all components of the Army of the United States for an efficient and adequate defense of our country. At the same time, each arm has its own long-standing traditions. Among them is a fine rivalry in excellence at arms as well as a genuine spirit of close cooperation in all the modern activities of a major army.

THE INFANTRY

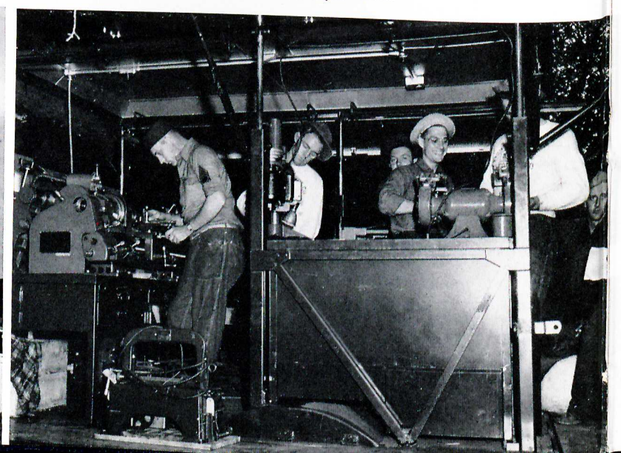
The Infantry is the main fighting part of an army. It fights on foot and in tanks. It can maneuver and fight, attack and defend, on all kinds of ground. In battle, Infantry usually has the main task. With the support of other arms, it moves against the enemy and overcomes him; it gains ground and holds it. If the enemy attacks in force the defensive firmness and fire-power of Infantry are the final means of stopping him and driving him back again.

The peace strength of Infantry units is roughly two-thirds their war strength.

Chow line at maneuvers.



Ordnance repair truck.





INFANTRYMEN ADVANCING ACROSS FIELD

The chief weapons of Infantry are the shoulder rifle with its bayonet, the tank, and the machine gun. Other Infantry weapons, all of them important in warfare, are the hand grenade, the caliber .30 automatic rifle, the pistol, the caliber .50 and the 37-mm. (antitank) guns, and the 60- and 81-mm. mortars.

The following table gives the characteristics of all Infantry weapons except the bayonet and the tank:

CHARACTERISTICS OF INFANTRY WEAPONS

Weapon	*Caliber*	*Maximum range*	*Weight*	*Rate of fire*	*Weight of ammunition (per unit)*
	Inches	*Yards*	*Pounds*	*Rounds per min.*	
Rifle, M 1903	.30	5,500	8.4	7-10	1 ounce
Rifle M1 (semiautomatic)	.30	5,500	9.4	15-30	1 ounce
Automatic rifle	.30	5,500	17.1	150	1 ounce
Machine gun	.30	5,500	82.0	525	1 ounce
Antitank gun	.50	7,500	128.0	500	4 ounces
37-mm. (antitank) gun	1.4	7,500	850.0	30	4 pounds
60-mm. mortar	2.4	1,300	51.4	30-35	2.4 pounds
81-mm. mortar	3.2	3,280	134.0	30-35	7.2 & 15.8 pounds
Pistol	.45	1,600	2.4	.....	1.5 ounces
Hand grenade	.....	50	.....	.....	1.3 pounds

There are 80 Infantry Regiments in the National Guard. Their numerical designations, composition and States to which they belong are given in the table which follows:

INFANTRY BRIGADES

Unit	*Division*	*State*
51st Infantry Brigade	26th Div.	Massachusetts
52nd Infantry Brigade	26th Div.	Massachusetts
53rd Infantry Brigade	27th Div.	New York
54th Infantry Brigade	27th Div.	New York
55th Infantry Brigade	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
56th Infantry Brigade	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
57th Infantry Brigade	44th Div.	New Jersey
58th Infantry Brigade	29th Div.	Maryland
59th Infantry Brigade	30th Div.	Georgia-S.C.
60th Infantry Brigade	30th Div.	North Carolina
61st Infantry Brigade	31st Div.	La.-Miss.
62nd Infantry Brigade	31st Div.	Ala.-Fla.
63rd Infantry Brigade	32nd Div.	Michigan
64th Infantry Brigade	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
65th Infantry Brigade	33rd Div.	Illinois
66th Infantry Brigade	33rd Div.	Illinois
67th Infantry Brigade	34th Div.	Iowa
68th Infantry Brigade	34th Div.	Minn.-N.D.
69th Infantry Brigade	35th Div.	Kansas-Nebr.
70th Infantry Brigade	35th Div.	Missouri
71st Infantry Brigade	36th Div.	Texas
72nd Infantry Brigade	36th Div.	Texas
73rd Infantry Brigade	37th Div.	Ohio
74th Infantry Brigade	37th Div.	Ohio
75th Infantry Brigade	38th Div.	Kentucky
76th Infantry Brigade	38th Div.	Indiana
79th Infantry Brigade	40th Div.	California
80th Infantry Brigade	40th Div.	California
81st Infantry Brigade	41st Div.	Washington
82nd Infantry Brigade	41st Div.	Oregon
85th Infantry Brigade	43rd Div.	Connecticut
86th Infantry Brigade	43rd Div.	Maine
87th Infantry Brigade	44th Div.	New York
88th Infantry Brigade	29th Div.	Virginia
89th Infantry Brigade	45th Div.	Ariz.-Colo.
90th Infantry Brigade	45th Div.	Oklahoma
92nd Infantry Brigade	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Unit	*Division*	*State*
71st Infantry	44th Div.	New York
101st Infantry	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Infantry	43rd Div.	Connecticut
103rd Infantry	43rd Div.	Maine
104th Infantry	26th Div.	Massachusetts
105th Infantry	27th Div.	New York
106th Infantry	27th Div.	New York
108th Infantry	27th Div.	New York
109th Infantry	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
110th Infantry	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
111th Infantry	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
112th Infantry	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
113th Infantry	44th Div.	New Jersey
114th Infantry	44th Div.	New Jersey
115th Infantry	29th Div.	Maryland
116th Infantry	29th Div.	Virginia



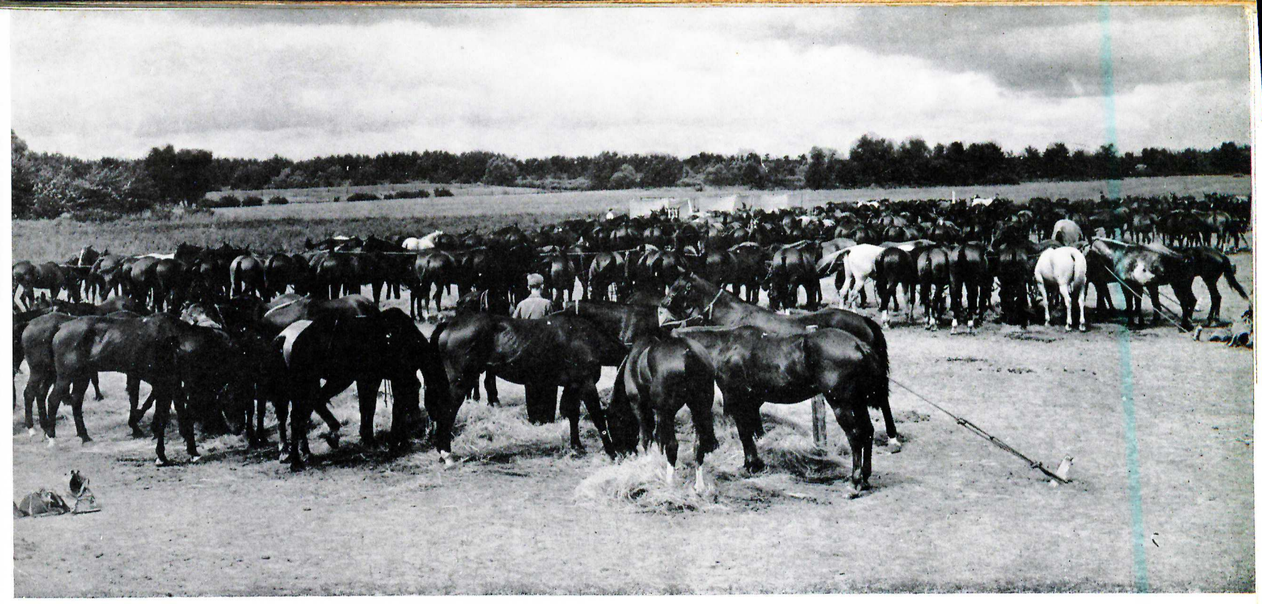
INFANTRY PASSING IN REVIEW

117th Infantry	30th Div.	Tennessee
118th Infantry	30th Div.	South Carolina
120th Infantry	30th Div.	North Carolina
121st Infantry	30th Div.	Georgia
124th Infantry	31st Div.	Florida
125th Infantry	32nd Div.	Michigan
126th Infantry	32nd Div.	Michigan
127th Infantry	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
128th Infantry	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
129th Infantry	33rd Div.	Illinois
130th Infantry	33rd Div.	Illinois
131st Infantry	33rd Div.	Illinois
132nd Infantry	33rd Div.	Illinois
133rd Infantry	34th Div.	Iowa
134th Infantry	35th Div.	Nebraska
135th Infantry	34th Div.	Minnesota
137th Infantry	35th Div.	Kansas
138th Infantry	35th Div.	Missouri
140th Infantry	35th Div.	Missouri
141st Infantry	36th Div.	Texas
142nd Infantry	36th Div.	Texas
143rd Infantry	36th Div.	Texas
144th Infantry	36th Div.	Texas
145th Infantry	37th Div.	Ohio
147th Infantry	37th Div.	Ohio
148th Infantry	37th Div.	Ohio
149th Infantry	38th Div.	Kentucky
150th Infantry	38th Div.	West Virginia
151st Infantry	38th Div.	Indiana
152nd Infantry	38th Div.	Indiana
153rd Infantry	G.H.Q. Res.	Arkansas
155th Infantry	31st Div.	Mississippi
156th Infantry	31st Div.	Louisiana
157th Infantry	45th Div.	Colorado
158th Infantry	45th Div.	Arizona
159th Infantry	40th Div.	California
160th Infantry	40th Div.	California
161st Infantry	41st Div.	Washington
162nd Infantry	41st Div.	Oregon
163rd Infantry	41st Div.	Montana
164th Infantry	34th Div.	North Dakota
165th Infantry	27th Div.	New York
166th Infantry	37th Div.	Ohio
167th Infantry	31st Div.	Alabama
168th Infantry	34th Div.	Iowa
169th Infantry	43rd Div.	Connecticut
172nd Infantry	43rd Div.	Vermont
174th Infantry	44th Div.	New York
175th Infantry	29th Div.	Maryland
176th Infantry	29th Div.	Virginia
179th Infantry	45th Div.	Oklahoma
180th Infantry	45th Div.	Oklahoma
181st Infantry	26th Div.	Massachusetts
182nd Infantry	26th Div.	Massachusetts
184th Infantry	40th Div.	California
185th Infantry	40th Div.	California
186th Infantry	41st Div.	Oregon
201st Infantry	G.H.Q. Res.	West Virginia
295th Infantry	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico
296th Infantry	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico

During maneuvers: (Left) Infantry on night march. (Right) Infantry machine gun guarding bridgehead.







CAVALRY PICKET LINES

297th Infantry	Insular Pos.	Alaska
298th Infantry	Insular Pos.	Hawaii
299th Infantry	Insular Pos.	Hawaii
372nd Infantry (Rifle) (Colored)	G.H.Q.	D.C.-Md.-Mass.-N.J.-Ohio

MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

101st Military Police Battalion	G.H.Q.	New York

MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

Unit	*Division*	*State*
26th Military Police Company	26th Div.	Massachusetts
27th Military Police Company	27th Div.	New York
28th Military Police Company	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
29th Military Police Company	29th Div.	Dist. of Col.
30th Military Police Company	30th Div.	Georgia
31st Military Police Company	31st Div.	Alabama
32nd Military Police Company	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
33rd Military Police Company	33rd Div.	Michigan
34th Military Police Company	34th Div.	Minnesota
35th Military Police Company	35th Div.	Kansas
36th Military Police Company	36th Div.	Texas
37th Military Police Company	37th Div.	Ohio
38th Military Police Company	38th Div.	Kentucky
40th Military Police Company	40th Div.	California
41st Military Police Company	41st Div.	Wyoming
43rd Military Police Company	43rd Div.	Connecticut
44th Military Police Company	44th Div.	New Jersey
45th Military Police Company	45th Div.	Oklahoma

The Infantry is now being equipped with fast modern tanks, which carry substantial armor and machine guns. They can move about 35 miles an hour on roads and rapidly across fields, and can go at a good rate over rough ground. Tanks are organized into separate Infantry units of their own. Tank organizations in the National Guard and the States to which they belong are shown below:

TANK BATTALIONS

Unit	*Division*	*State*
191st Tank Battalion	Army Trs. 1st Army	N.Y.-Mass.-Va.-Conn.
192nd Tank Battalion	Army Trs. 2nd Army	Wis.-Ill.-Ohio-Ky.
193rd Tank Battalion	Army Trs. 3rd Army	Ga.-Ala.-Tex.-Colo.
194th Tank Battalion	Army Trs. 4th Army	Minn.-Mo.-Calif.-Wash.

ANTITANK BATTALION

Unit	*Division*	*State*
101st Antitank Battalion	G.H.Q.	New York
102nd Antitank Battalion	G.H.Q.	New York
103rd Antitank Battalion	G.H.Q.	Washington
104th Antitank Battalion	G.H.Q.	New Mexico
105th Antitank Battalion	G.H.Q.	Pennsylvania

THE CAVALRY

The Cavalry is a fast-moving fighting arm. It is divided into two kinds—Horse Cavalry, and Mechanized Cavalry which moves and fights in armored cars and in combat cars that are much like tanks. Horse Cavalry, when it comes in contact with the enemy, usually dismounts and fights on foot like Infantry. Cavalry on Horse charges at the enemy when it surprises small groups of his forces.

The Cavalry has many tasks in war. Not only does it join the other fighting arms in direct attacks upon the enemy; it also precedes the main army, exploring the ground ahead of it, driving back the enemy's Cavalry or other advance troops, and reconnoitering to find the enemy's main forces.

The weapons of the Cavalry include the pistol, semi-automatic rifle, caliber .30 air-cooled machine gun, caliber .30 water-cooled machine gun, caliber .45 sub-machine gun, caliber .50 machine gun, 37-mm. gun, and 60-mm. and 81-mm. mortars. These weapons are much the same as the corresponding Infantry weapons. In addition, there are a large number of combat vehicles known as scout cars, mortar carriers, combat cars and motorcycles.

CAVALRY BRIGADES

Unit	*Division*	*State*
56th Cav. Brig.	G.H.Q. Res.	Texas

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Unit	*Division*	*State*
101st Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Corps	New York
102nd Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Corps	New Jersey
104th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Corps	Pennsylvania
106th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Corps	Illinois



CAVALRY ON THE MARCH

107th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	. . .	Corps	. . Ohio
112th Cavalry	. . . . .	G.H.Q.	. . Texas
113th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	. . .	Corps	. . Iowa
115th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	. . .	Corps	. . Wyoming
124th Cavalry	. . . . .	G.H.Q.	. . Texas

Our Horse-Mechanized Regiments, generally referred to as Corps Reconnaissance Regiments (characteristic of the duty which they are designed to perform) are designated, one for each Army Corps. They are composed of a Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, a Service Troop and two squadrons. The first squadron is a horse squadron of three troops with Portee equipment for transporting the horse squadron rapidly when suitable roads permit. The second squadron is mechanized and consists of two reconnaissance troops of scout cars and a motorcycle troop. The National Guard has seven Horse-Mechanized Regiments and one brigade of Horse Cavalry. The numerical designations of these regiments and the States to which they belong are as given in the table above.

THE FIELD ARTILLERY

In battle the Field Artillery fires its accurate and powerful weapons in support of the main fighting arms, the Infantry and the Cavalry. The Field Artillery does not fight alone, but is equipped to defend itself against direct attack by the enemy from the air or on the ground. It gives its strong support to the other arms in battle through the fire power of its cannons, known as guns and howitzers. Its guns fire shells which do not rise far above the earth; its howitzers fire shells which curve high into the air and can thus reach targets protected from the fire of guns by such obstacles as hills.

The light artillery of our Army includes the 75-mm. (approximately 3-inch) gun, the 75-mm. howitzer, and the 105-mm. howitzer, which may be horse-drawn or truck-drawn; the 75-mm. howitzer may also be pack-carried. These weapons can be moved rapidly from place to place, and can be put in position, ready to fire, in less than a minute. Light artillery is used mainly in direct support of Infantry and Cavalry units. Our medium Artillery is the 155-mm. (approximately 6-inch) howitzer, which is truck-drawn and almost as fast in movement and action as Light Artillery. Classed as Heavy Artillery are the 155-mm. guns, 8-inch howitzers, and 240-mm. howitzers. It takes 1 to 6 hours to emplace and prepare these heavy weapons for firing. They are drawn by heavy tractors.

In detail the characteristics of these weapons are:

Caliber (millimeters)	*Type*	*Range* Yards	*Weight in travel* Pounds	*Weight of shell* Pounds
75	Howitzer (pack)	9,500	1,470	15
75	Gun, model M2	13,600	3,650	15
105	Howitzer	12,140	5,750	33
155	do	12,400	8,960	95
155	Gun	26,000	30,700	95
240	Howitzer	16,400	58,600	345
8 (inch)	do	18,700	29,600	200

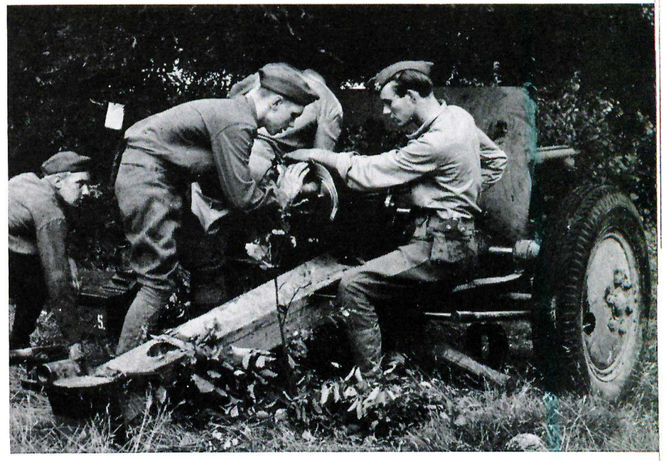
The Field Artillery is organized into batteries, battalions, and brigades. There are 78 Field Artillery Regiments in the National Guard at the present time. The numerical designations of these regiments, their composition and the States to which they belong are as given in the table which follows:

Field Artillery Brigades

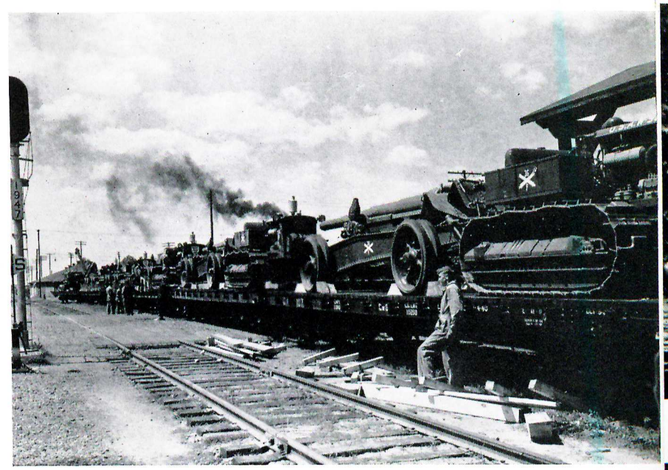
Unit	*Division*	*State*
51st Field Artillery Brigade	26th Div.	Massachusetts
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	27th Div.	New York
53rd Field Artillery Brigade	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
54th Field Artillery Brigade	29th Div.	Virginia
55th Field Artillery Brigade	30th Div.	Georgia
56th Field Artillery Brigade	31st Div.	Fla.-Ala.-Miss.
57th Field Artillery Brigade	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
58th Field Artillery Brigade	33rd Div.	Illinois
59th Field Artillery Brigade	34th Div.	Minnesota
60th Field Artillery Brigade	35th Div.	Kansas
61st Field Artillery Brigade	36th Div.	Texas
62nd Field Artillery Brigade	37th Div.	Ohio
63rd Field Artillery Brigade	38th Div.	Kentucky
65th Field Artillery Brigade	40th Div.	Utah
66th Field Artillery Brigade	41st Div.	Washington
68th Field Artillery Brigade	43rd Div.	Maine-Rhode Island
69th Field Artillery Brigade	44th Div.	New Jersey
70th Field Artillery Brigade	45th Div.	Oklahoma
71st Field Artillery Brigade	Corps Troops	New York
72nd Field Artillery Brigade (Corps)	Corps Troops	Michigan
73rd Field Artillery Brigade (Corps)	Corps Troops	Pennsylvania
74th Field Artillery Brigade	Corps Troops	Georgia
75th Field Artillery Brigade	Corps Troops	Tennessee
76th Field Artillery Brigade (Corps)	Corps Troops	California

Field Artillery Regiments

Units	*Division*	*State*
101st Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	26th Div.	Massachusetts
103rd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	43rd Div.	Rhode Island
104th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	27th Div.	New York
105th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	27th Div.	New York
106th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	27th Div.	New York
107th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
108th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
109th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
110th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	29th Div.	Maryland
111th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	29th Div.	Virginia
112th Field Artillery (Horse-Drawn)	GHQ	New Jersey
113th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	30th Div.	North Carolina
114th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	31st Div.	Mississippi
115th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	30th Div.	Tennessee
116th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	31st Div.	Florida
117th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	31st Div.	Alabama
118th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	30th Div.	Georgia
119th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	Corps Troops	Michigan
120th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
121st Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
122nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	33rd Div.	Illinois
123rd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	33rd Div.	Illinois
124th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	33rd Div.	Illinois
125th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	34th Div.	Minnesota
126th Field Artillery (75-mm Trk-D)	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
127th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	35th Div.	Kansas
128th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	GHQ Res.	Missouri
130th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	35th Div.	Kansas
131st Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	36th Div.	Texas
132nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	36th Div.	Texas
133rd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	36th Div.	Texas
134th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	37th Div.	Ohio
135th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	37th Div.	Ohio
136th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	37th Div.	Ohio
138th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	38th Div.	Kentucky
139th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	38th Div.	Indiana
141st Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Louisiana
142nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	GHQ	Arkansas
143rd Field Artillery (75-mm T. D.)	40th Div.	California
144th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	Corps Troops	California
145th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	40th Div.	Utah
146th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	41st Div.	Washington
147th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	GHQ Res.	South Dakota
148th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	41st Div.	Idaho
150th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	38th Div.	Indiana
151st Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	34th Div.	Minnesota
152nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	43rd Div.	Maine
156th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	44th Div.	New York
157th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	44th Div.	New Jersey

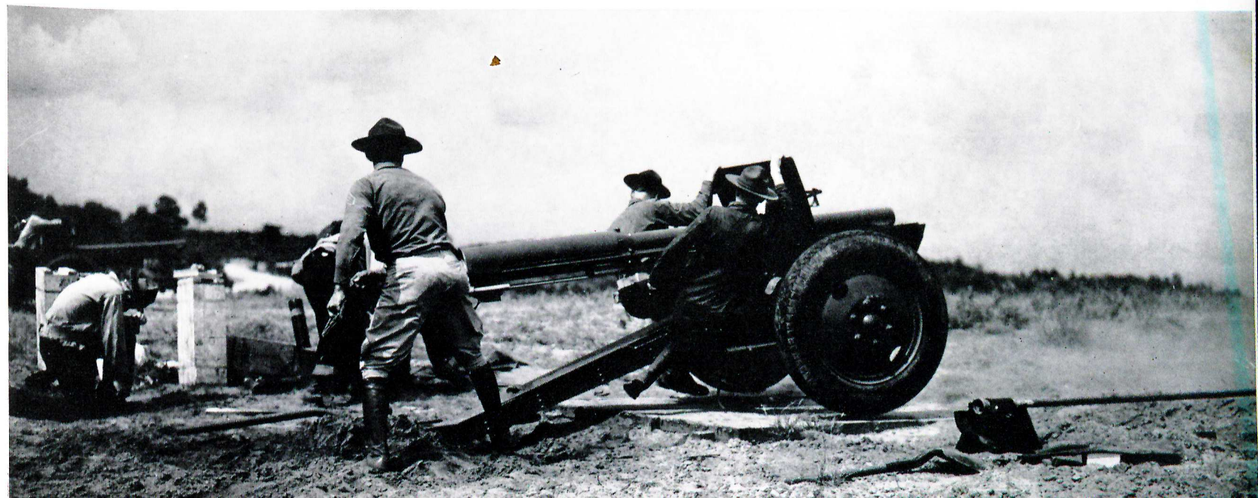


FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION



Trains bring 155-mm. guns to the combat area.

FIELD ARTILLERYMEN FIRING 75-MM. GUN



158th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	. . .	45th Div.	. . . Okla.-Ariz.
160th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	. . .	45th Div.	. . . Oklahoma
161st Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	. . .	35th Div.	. . . Kansas
162nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	. . .	Insular Pos.	. . . Puerto Rico
165th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	. . .	44th Div.	. . . New Jersey
166th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	Corps Troops	. Pennsylvania
168th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	. . .	Corps Troops	. Colorado
172nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	Corps Troops	. New Hampshire
176th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	29th Div.	. . . Pennsylvania
177th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	Corps Troops	. Michigan
178th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	GHQ Res.	. . South Carolina
179th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	Corps	. . . . Georgia
180th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	26th Div.	. . . Massachusetts
181st Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	Corps Troops	. Tennessee
182nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	Corps Troops	. Michigan
183rd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	Corps Troops	. Idaho
184th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	GHQ	. . . . Illinois
185th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	34th Div.	. . . Iowa
186th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	Corps Troops	. New York
187th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	Corps Troops	. New York
188th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	Corps Troops	. North Dakota
189th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	45th Div.	. . . Oklahoma
190th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	. . .	Corps Troops	. Pennsylvania
191st Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	Corps Troops	. Tennessee
192nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	43rd Div.	. . . Connecticut
218th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	41st Div.	. . . Oregon
222nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	. . .	40th Div.	. . . Utah
258th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	. . .	Corps Troops	. New York

THE COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

With its fixed and mobile guns capable of firing many miles to sea, the Coast Artillery Corps protects important parts of our shores—mainly the entrances to our largest harbors and ports—from approach by hostile landing forces and from bombardment by hostile navies. In this task of coast defense the Coast Artillery acts in close cooperation with the United States Navy.

The Coast Artillery also has units with powerful antiaircraft guns whose purpose is to protect our most important centers of population and industry, and the main headquarters and installations of our armies in the field, from the war planes of an enemy.

Thus Coast artillery regiments are of two main kinds —harbor defense and antiaircraft. Sometimes two or more regiments are formed into a brigade under a single commander.

The number of antiaircraft and harbor defense regiments of the National Guard, with their numerical designations and States of origin, are shown below:

Coast Artillery Brigade

Unit	*Division*	*State*
101st Coast Artillery Brigade	GHQ	Minnesota
102nd Coast Artillery Brigade	GHQ	New York

Coast Artillery Corps

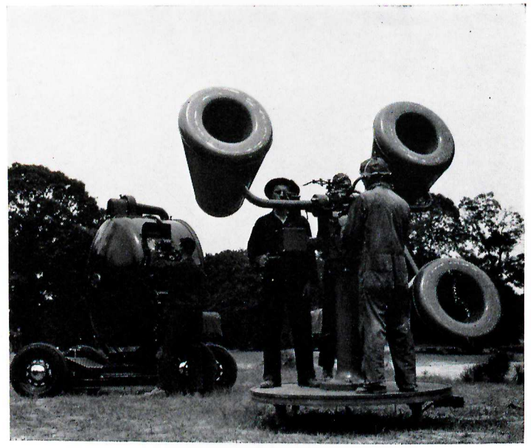
Unit	*Division*	*State*
197th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New Hampshire
198th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Delaware
200th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New Mexico
201st Coast Artillery (AA)	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico
202nd Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Illinois
203rd Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Missouri
204th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Louisiana
205th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Washington
206th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Arkansas
207th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New York
208th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Connecticut
209th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New York
210th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Michigan
211th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Massachusetts
212th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New York
213th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Pennsylvania
214th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Georgia
215th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Minnesota
216th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Minnesota
217th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Minnesota

Separate Battalion, Coast Artillery (AA)

Unit	*Division*	*State*
101st Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Georgia
102nd Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	New York
103rd Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Kentucky
104th Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Alabama
105th Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Louisiana
106th Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Kentucky
107th Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	So. Carolina
121st Separate Bn., C. A. (AA) (gun)	GHQ	Nevada
122nd Separate Battalion, C. A. (gun)	GHQ	New Jersey

Coast Artillery Corps (Continued)

Unit	*Division*	*State*
240th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Maine
241st Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Massachusetts
242nd Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Connecticut
243rd Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Rhode Island
244th Coast Artillery (155-mm gun T.D.)	Harbor Defense	New York
245th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	New York
246th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Virginia
248th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Washington
249th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Oregon
250th Coast Artillery (155-mm gun T.D.)	Harbor Defense	California
251st Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	California
252nd Coast Artillery (155-mm gun T.D.)	Harbor Defense	North Carolina
253rd Coast Artillery (155-mm gun)	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico
260th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Dist. of Col.
261st Sep. C. A. Bn (H.D.) Type "D"	Harbor Defense	Delaware
263rd Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	South Carolina
265th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Florida
369th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New York



The ears of the anti-aircraft organization are the sound locaters.

Coast Artillery firing 3-inch antiaircraft gun at night.



THE AIR CORPS

The Air Corps has three basic types of combat airplanes: pursuit, bombardment, and observation. In addition, there are three kinds of basic noncombatant air-



OBSERVATION PLANES ON THE LINE

planes: training, cargo and transport, and experimental. The training planes are of various types including primary, basic, and obsolescent service types. Transport and cargo airplanes are used to carry both troops and supplies. Experimental airplanes are those under development.

At the present time the National Guard is composed of 21 Observation Squadrons, located in various States of the Union. The numerical designations of these units, together with the States to which they belong, are as follows:

Air Corps

Unit	*Division*	*State*
101st Observation Squadron	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Observation Squadron	27th Div.	New York
103rd Observation Squadron	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
104th Observation Squadron	29th Div.	Maryland
105th Observation Squadron	30th Div.	Tennessee
106th Observation Squadron	31st Div.	Alabama
107th Observation Squadron	32nd Div.	Michigan
108th Observation Squadron	33rd Div.	Illinois
109th Observation Squadron	34th Div.	Minnesota
110th Observation Squadron	35th Div.	Missouri
111th Observation Squadron	36th Div.	Texas
112th Observation Squadron	37th Div.	Ohio
113th Observation Squadron	38th Div.	Indiana
115th Observation Squadron	40th Div.	California
116th Observation Squadron	41st Div.	Washington
118th Observation Squadron	43rd Div.	Connecticut
119th Observation Squadron	44th Div.	New Jersey
120th Observation Squadron	GHQ	Colorado
152nd Observation Squadron	GHQ	Rhode Island
153rd Observation Squadron	GHQ	Mississippi
154th Observation Squadron	45th Div.	Arkansas

Nine additional National Guard Observation Squadrons are in the process of being organized. When the



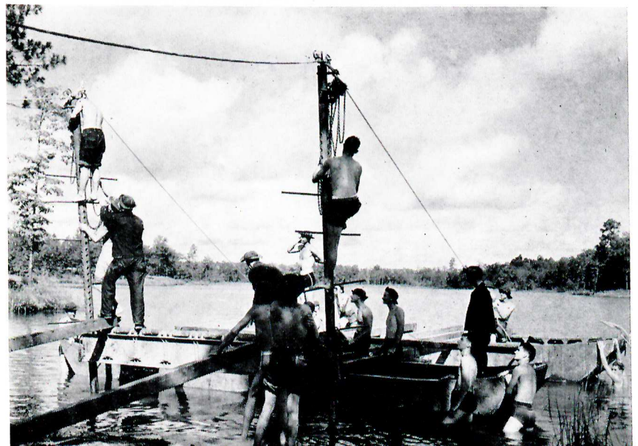
Portable photo laboratory, Observation Squadron, in operation.

organization of these additional units has been completed, the National Guard will have a total of 30 Observation Squadrons.

Observation Squadrons

Unit	*Division*	*State*
121st Observation Squadron	Army Troops, 1st Army	D.C.
122nd Observation Squadron	Army Troops, 3rd Army	Louisiana
123rd Observation Squadron	Army Troops, 4th Army	Oregon
124th Observation Squadron	Army Troops, 4th Army	Iowa
125th Observation Squadron	Army Troops, 3rd Army	Oklahoma
126th Observation Squadron	Army Troops, 2nd Army	Wisconsin
127th Observation Squadron	Army Troops, 4th Army	Kansas
128th Observation Squadron	Army Troops, 3rd Army	Georgia
129th Observation Squadron	Insular Possession	Alaska

Engineers erecting pontoon bridge.



Engineers in Assault Boats.



THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The Corps of Engineers is the arm that furnishes technical engineering skill to the Army of the United States, in peace and war, and directs much Government engineering work of a nonmilitary or partly military kind. It is also a fighting arm. When a need for reserves of combat troops arises more pressing than the need for their engineering work, units of combat Engineers go into battle against the enemy like Infantry.

Engineer units are largely motorized. All have modern and efficient engineering equipment. A portable air compressor, equipment in each Engineer combat regiment, furnishes compressed air to operate a cross-cut saw, a hammer for breaking stone, and a pile driver.

Our small peacetime Corps of Engineers not only trains for its tasks in war but also furnishes skilled engineering personnel to direct rivers and harbors improvement, flood control, and other public works.

There are 20 Engineer Regiments in the National Guard. The numerical designations, their composition and the States to which each belongs, are as shown in the table given below:

ENGINEERS

Unit	*Division*	*State*
101st Engineer Regiment (Combat)	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Engineer Regiment (Combat)	27th Div.	New York
103rd Engineer Regiment (Combat)	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
104th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	44th Div.	New Jersey
105th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	30th Div.	North Carolina
106th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	31st Div.	Miss.-Fla.
107th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	32nd Div.	Michigan
108th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	33rd Div.	Illinois
109th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	34th Div.	South Dakota
110th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	35th Div.	Missouri
111th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	36th Div.	Texas
112th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	37th Div.	Ohio
113th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	38th Div.	Indiana
115th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	40th Div.	Utah-California
116th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	41st Div.	Idaho
118th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	43rd Div.	Rhode Island
120th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	45th Div.	New Mex.-Okla.
121st Engineer Regiment (Combat)	29th Div.	D.C.
130th Engineers (Combat)	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico
151st Engineer Regiment (Combat)	GHQ	Alabama

THE SIGNAL CORPS

The Signal Corps trains the communication men of the Army. The Signal Corps speeds the Army's messages by motorcycle, airplane, homing pigeon, telephone, teletype, telegraph, and radio. It also develops, procures, and supplies signal, meteorological, and photographic equipment for the Army; and it produces photographs and moving pictures for purposes of training and for historical record.

In war, troops of the Signal Corps handle all signal communication at the headquarters of divisons and larger units and at the general headquarters of the whole Army. The Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery install and operate their own signal communication systems in the forward battle areas.

In the National Guard there are 1 signal battalion, 18 Infantry division signal companies, 2 radio intelligence companies.

SIGNAL COMPANY

Unit	*Division*	*State*
26th Signal Company	26th Div.	Massachusetts
27th Signal Company	27th Div.	New York
28th Signal Company	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
29th Signal Company	29th Div.	Virginia
30th Signal Company	30th Div.	North Carolina
31st Signal Company	31st Div.	Alabama
32nd Signal Company	32nd Div.	Michigan
33rd Signal Company	33rd Div.	Illinois
34th Signal Company	34th Div.	South Dakota
35th Signal Company	35th Div.	Kansas
36th Signal Company	36th Div.	Texas
37th Signal Company	37th Div.	Ohio
38th Signal Company	38th Div.	Indiana
40th Signal Company	40th Div.	California
41st Signal Company	41st Div.	Oregon
43rd Signal Company	43rd Div.	Rhode Island
44th Signal Company	44th Div.	New Jersey
45th Signal Company	45th Div.	Oklahoma

SIGNAL CORPS

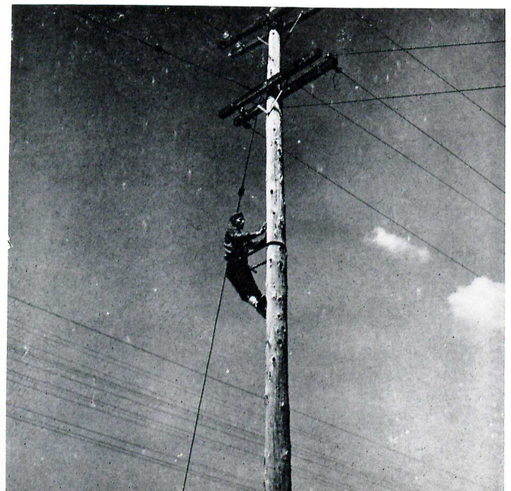
Unit	*Division*	*State*
101st Signal Battalion	Army Troops, 1st Army	New York
101st Radio Intelligence Co.	G.H.Q.	Pennsylvania
102nd Radio Intelligence Co.	G.H.Q.	California

THE SERVICES

The "services" of the Army help the fighting arms. These branches relieve the fighting arms from the burden of such activities as supply, administration, and hospitalization. The Adjutant General's Department assists the Army's high commanders in issuing their orders and in the management of the Army's daily business in many important ways. The Inspector General's Department is the inspecting service and makes suggestions for the improvement of the Army. All legal matters in which the Army is concerned are attended to by the Judge Advocate General's Department. The Quartermaster Corps obtains and furnishes food, clothing, and equipment of various kinds. The immense supplies of arms and ammunition needed for national defense are obtained and distributed by the Ordnance Department and the Chemical Warfare Service. The Medical Department cares for the Army's sick and wounded and administers its hospitals. The Finance Department pays out and accounts for the funds Congress appropriates to support the Army. The Corps of Chaplains cares for the spiritual and moral needs of the Army. Like the arms, the services each has a chief with headquarters in Washington.

These branches are called "services" because they serve the fighting arms.

Signal Corps lineman making telephone connection.



Signal Company operating Division Message Center.





Quartermaster Regiment obtaining ration supplies at Division railhead.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

The Adjutant General is charged with the duty of recording, authenticating, and communicating to troops and individuals in the military service of the United States all orders, instructions, and regulations issued by the Secretary of War through the Chief of Staff or otherwise. He arranges and preserves the records of the military establishment in his custody and of all War Department administrative business concerning those records.

He has many other important specific duties, such as recruiting, conducting examinations of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy and issuing their appointments and publishing and distributing War Department Regulations, manuals, and other documents.

The Adjutants General of the States and Territories are State officers, responsible directly to the Governors. Most of them also hold Federal commissions in the Army of the United States and thus also belong to the Adjutant General's Department, and perform both Federal and State duties. Their State offices, however, are not branches of the Adjutant General's Office in Washington.

In addition to the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories mentioned above, the Headquarters of each of the several National Guard Divisions include both officers and enlisted men who are assigned to the Adjutant General's Section of the Division. This personnel performs the administrative duties obtaining in the National Guard Division to which it belongs.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

The Inspector General's Department is an instrumentality placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War to assist him in the administration of the War Department and the Army of the United States. This assistance is furnished by means of periodic inspections and special investigations. The department consisted after June 30, 1939, of The Inspector General, with the rank of major general, and 64 commissioned assistants of the grades from major to colonel, all detailed in the department from various arms and services. In the National Guard and Officers' Reserve Corps, inspectors general are detailed in a similar manner. Twenty-seven warrant officers are on duty with the Inspector General's Department as assistants to corps area and department inspectors general. The department has no regularly assigned enlisted men.

The Inspector General's Office, located in Washington, D. C., operates directly under orders from the Secretary of War.

Each National Guard Division includes in its Headquarters an Inspector's Section to which both officer and enlisted personnel are assigned. The officer assigned to this section is known as the Inspector General of the Division.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

The Army of the United States has its own system of laws for carrying out military justice. The Army is also affected in many ways by laws that are not purely military. Hence it requires constant expert legal advice on nearly all kinds of law. The Judge Advocate General's Department is the legal advisory service of the Army.

The Judge Advocate General is legal adviser to the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and the chiefs of the arms, services, and bureaus of the War Department. He supervises the system of military justice, and in his office the records of all important military trials are reviewed. The Judge Advocate General also attends to the legal side of business, property, and financial operations which come under the Secretary of War, and to legal questions grow-

ing out of the status, relations, and activities of the members of the Army. He is also the custodian of most documents which show titles to lands under War Department control. Each staff judge advocate at the headquarters of a corps area, department, division, or other command, is legal adviser to his commander. His duties correspond generally to those of the Judge Advocate General.

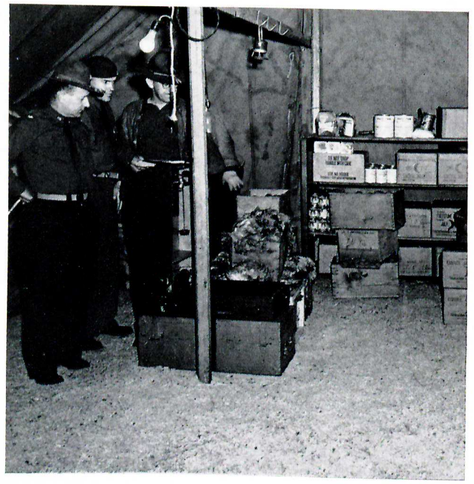
Each National Guard Division has officer and enlisted personnel assigned to the Judge Advocate's Section of Division Headquarters. This officer is usually a lawyer in civil life. He is known as the Judge Advocate of the Division.

THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The three fundamental personal needs of a soldier, as of any other person, are food, clothing, and shelter. The Quartermaster Corps obtains, stores, and distributes supplies, and builds and maintains permanent and temporary housing for all the arms and services. It does not, however, supply weapons and ammunition, and certain other special items.

The well varied food that makes up the "ration" of the soldier (the food for one man for one day) is of a high grade. His daily meals are well balanced and prepared, and contain all the vitamins and calories necessary to good health. About 60 per cent of the food used by the Army, mainly staples, is purchased in large lots by Quartermaster depots and distributed to the Army posts from these depots. The other 40 per cent of the food, including fresh meats, eggs, milk, and vegetables, is bought on contracts made locally by the Quartermaster purchasing officers at each Army post. Fresh bread is furnished by the bakeries at each post which also make certain kinds of pastry. Pies and cakes, however, are usually made by the cooks of the Army in their unit kitchens.

Quartermaster issuing rations.



In the National Guard there are 18 Quartermaster Regiments, one in each of the Guard Infantry divisions.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Unit	*Division*	*State*
101st Quartermaster Regiment	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Quartermaster Regiment	27th Div.	New York
103rd Quartermaster Regiment	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
104th Quartermaster Regiment	29th Div.	Md.-D.C.-Va.
105th Quartermaster Regiment	30th Div.	S.C.-N.C.-Tenn.-Ga.
106th Quartermaster Regiment	31st Div.	Fla.-Ala.-La.-Miss.
107th Quartermaster Regiment	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
108th Quartermaster Regiment	33rd Div.	Illinois
109th Quartermaster Regiment	34th Div.	Iowa-Minn.-S.D.
110th Quartermaster Regiment	35th Div.	Nebraska
111th Quartermaster Regiment	36th Div.	Texas
112th Quartermaster Regiment	37th Div.	Ohio
113th Quartermaster Regiment	38th Div.	Ind.-Ky.
115th Quartermaster Regiment	40th Div.	California
116th Quartermaster Regiment	41st Div.	Wash.-Mont.-Wyo.
118th Quartermaster Regiment	43rd Div.	Conn.-Me.-R.I.-Vt.
119th Quartermaster Regiment	44th Div.	New Jersey
120th Quartermaster Regiment	45th Div.	Okla.-Ariz.-Colo.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The Finance Department is charged with disbursing and accounting for the funds appropriated by Congress for the Army. It pays the salaries of all War Department personnel, military and civilian, and pays the amounts due for all Army purchases. The Finance Department also has the important duty of auditing the accounts of Army property (arms, equipment, clothing, trucks, animals, etc.) kept by the other arms and services. Whether the Quartermaster Corps buys shoestrings or the Air Corps buys huge bombers, the Finance Department makes the payment, insures that the cost is charged against the right congressional appropriation, and sees that all items bought are correctly recorded in a property account and thus placed in the keeping of an accountable officer.

The Finance Department disbursing officers also pay to members of the National Guard their armory drill pay. The United States property and disbursing officers in each State, who disburse National Guard field training pay, and other funds appropriated by Congress for the National Guard, are not disbursing officers of the Finance Department but are Federal disbursing employees, who are officers of the National Guard, and may hold commissions in the Finance Department of the Army of the United States, although this is not required.

Each of the several National Guard Divisions has its own finance personnel. This personnel is assigned to the Finance Section of Division Headquarters. The officer assigned to this Section is known as the Division Finance Officer and as such is responsible for handling all matters relating to the actual payment of the personnel of the command and in the settlement of other accounts.



INFANTRYMEN ADVANCING THROUGH SMOKE SCREEN

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Medical Department is the service of the Army that maintains its health, treats its sick, and heals its wounded. Through physical examinations the Medical Department selects for admission to the Army of the United States only those who are in good physical condition. It keeps the members of the Army in good physical shape through periodic examinations made for the purpose of discovering all defects early, so that prompt steps can be taken to remedy them and so that the Army's fitness for national defense can always be kept at a high level.

It examines all enrollees, gives them protective inoculations against certain diseases, supervises sanitation to prevent disease, inspects food and water, furnishes necessary medical supplies, and cares for the sick and injured.

There are sufficient Medical units in the National Guard including medical, dental, and veterinary personnel, to efficiently care for the health and comfort of the personnel of all the units of the National Guard under any and all conditions.

MEDICAL BATTALION

Unit	*Division*	*State*
151st Medical Battalion (Corps)	Corps Tr.	Ohio

MEDICAL REGIMENTS

Unit	*Division*	*State*
101st Medical Regiment	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Medical Regiment	27th Div.	New York
103rd Medical Regiment	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
104th Medical Regiment	29th Div.	Maryland-Va.
105th Medical Regiment	30th Div.	Ga.-N.C.-S.C.
106th Medical Regiment	31st Div.	Ala.-Fla.-La.-Miss.
107th Medical Regiment	32nd Div.	Michigan
108th Medical Regiment	33rd Div.	Illinois
110th Medical Regiment	35th Div.	Nebraska
111th Medical Regiment	36th Div.	Texas
112th Medical Regiment	37th Div.	Ohio
113th Medical Regiment	38th Div.	Ind.-Ky.
115th Medical Regiment	40th Div.	Calif.-Utah
116th Medical Regiment	41st Div.	Mont.-Oreg.-Wash.
118th Medical Regiment	43rd Div.	Conn.-R.I.-Vt.
119th Medical Regiment	44th Div.	New Jersey
120th Medical Regiment	45th Div.	Oklahoma
134th Medical Regiment	Army Trs., 1st Army	New York
135th Medical Regiment	Army Trs., 2nd Army	Wisconsin
136th Medical Regiment	34th Div.	Iowa

Ordnance small arms repair truck.



THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

In war our Army uses large numbers of weapons of all kinds from pistols to huge guns and tanks, and tremendous amounts of ammunition for all these tools of war. It is the business of the Ordnance Department to design, obtain, and distribute to the arms and services that use them the weapons and ammunition with which war is fought. The work of improving old weapons and developing new ones, which goes on constantly in time of peace as we prepare for the defense of our country, is another important work done by the Ordnance Department. It also takes care of the large stores of fighting materials kept on hand in piece and in war, and helps the other arms and services to take proper care of the weapons in their hands.

The Ordnance Department, with its large force of technical experts, gives the Army the tools it fights with. In all its work, it cooperates closely with the fighting arms to furnish them the best and most powerful tools of war.

The National Guard includes within its organization 18 Ordnance Companies. Thus, it may be seen that the National Guard is complete within itself in that it has sufficient Ordnance personnel within its service units to be self-sustaining upon taking the field and at all other times.



Reveille.



Peeling spuds.

ORDNANCE

Unit	*Division*	*State*
101st Ordnance Company	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Ordnance Company	27th Div.	New York
103rd Ordnance Company	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
104th Ordnance Company	29th Div.	D.C.
105th Ordnance Company	30th Div.	Tennessee
106th Ordnance Company	31st Div.	Alabama
107th Ordnance Company	32nd Div.	Michigan
108th Ordnance Company	33rd Div.	Illinois
109th Ordnance Company	34th Div.	Minnesota
110th Ordnance Company	35th Div.	Kansas
111th Ordnance Company	36th Div.	Texas
112th Ordnance Company	37th Div.	Ohio
113th Ordnance Company	38th Div.	Kentucky
115th Ordnance Company	40th Div.	Utah
116th Ordnance Company	41st Div.	Idaho
118th Ordnance Company	43rd Div.	Rhode Island
119th Ordnance Company	44th Div.	New Jersey
120th Ordnance Company	45th Div.	Oklahoma

THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Chemicals, gases, and smokes are a most powerful means of modern warfare. In the World War chemicals were responsible for one casualty in every four among our American troops. Our Army today must have protection for all its arms and services against the chemicals an enemy may use. It must also have chemical weapons and units of its own to use in order to wage war on even terms if an enemy uses chemicals against us. The development and supply of smokes, gases, and incendiary materials, and of weapons from which to fire these chemicals; the training of special gas troops; and the protection of the whole Army against any enemy's chemicals—these are the important tasks of the Chemical Warfare Service.

PREPARING TO ENTRUCK





MOTORIZED INFANTRY ADVANCES THROUGH WOODED AREA

Included in the Headquarters of each of the National Guard Divisions is an officer of the Chemical Warfare Service who is the special chemical adviser to the Division Commander.

THE CORPS OF CHAPLAINS

The Corps of Chaplains is specially charged with the religious and moral welfare of members of all arms and services. In war, each regiment, brigade, and larger unit has its own chaplain.

A chaplain is the adviser and consultant of his commander in all matters of public religious observance, and in matters involving morale, morality, and character building.

At the present time one officer of the Corps of Chaplains is asigned to each National Guard Division.

The strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1940, by arm and service, was as shown in the following table:

	Officers	*W.O.*	*Enlisted*	*Total*
Major Generals of the Line	20	—	—	20
Brigadier Generals of the Line	58	—	—	58
Adjutant General's Dept.	145	—	—	145
Air Corps	482	—	2,340	2,822
Cavalry	789	18	11,888	12,695
Chaplains	230	—	—	230
Chemical Warfare Service	21	—	—	21
Coast Artillery Corps	1,135	26	24,534	25,695
Corps of Engineers	507	18	9,834	10,359
Field Artillery	3,265	61	46,314	49,640
Finance Dept.	51	—	—	51
Infantry	5,330	76	106,831	112,237
J.A.G. Dept.	91	—	—	91
Med. Dept.	1,572	15	14,799	16,386
Ord. Dept.	88	—	670	758
Q.M. Dept.	625	—	5,449	6,074
Signal Corps	152	—	2,883	3,035
State Detachment	—	—	1,295	1,295
Total	14,561	214	226,837	241,612
Inactive National Guard	752	—	19,745	20,497

By virtue of the authority conferred upon him by Public Resolution, No. 96, 76th Congress, approved August 27, 1940, and the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 166), the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, ordered into the active military service of the United States, effective September 16, 1940, the first units of the National Guard of the United States to serve in the active military service of the United States for a period of 12 consecutive months, unless sooner relieved.

National Guard Divisions thus ordered or to be ordered into the active military service of the United States are as follows:

SEPTEMBER 16, 1940

30th Division (North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia), Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

41st Division (Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho), Fort Lewis, Washington.

44th Division (New York and New Jersey), Fort Dix, New Jersey.

45th Division (Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado), Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

OCTOBER 15, 1940

27th Division (New York), Fort McClellan, Alabama.

32nd Division (Michigan, Wisconsin), Livingston, Louisiana.

37th Division (Ohio), Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

NOVEMBER 25, 1940

31st Division (Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana), Camp Blanding, Florida.

36th Division (Texas), Camp Bowie, Texas.

JANUARY 3-MARCH 3, 1941

26th Division (Massachusetts), Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

28th Division (Pennsylvania), Indiantown Gap, Military Reservation, Pennsylvania.

29th Division (Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia), Fort Meade, Maryland.

33rd Division (Illinois), Camp Forrest, Tennessee.

34th Division (North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa), Camp Claiborne, Louisiana.

35th Division (Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska), Camp Robinson, Arkansas.

38th Division (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia), Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

40th Division (California, Utah), Camp San Luis Obispo, California.

43rd Division (Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island), Camp Blanding, Florida.

This does not include the many other National Guard units already ordered or to be ordered into active military service of the United States and which are not a part of the numbered divisions shown above.

The training of the National Guard units thus ordered into active military service of the United States will be carried out in training centers scattered throughout the United States.

THE REGULAR ARMY

The Regular Army is the professional component of the Army of the United States. The principal duties of the Regular Army are to garrison our outlying posts, a responsibility which requires a permanent establishment; to provide the permanent overhead for the whole of the Army of the United States; to maintain a military educational system for its own personnel and for the personnel of other components of our defense forces; to furnish instructors for the National Guard and the Organized Reserves; to conduct civilian training activities, such as the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and to be at all times available for immediate employment in the field.

The regiments of the Regular Army have numbers between 1 and 100. Regular Army divisions have numbers between 1 and 25. There are, in time of peace, many blank numbers which would be given to regiments and divisions if a war caused the Army to be enlarged.

THE ORGANIZED RESERVES

The Organized Reserves form one of the major components of the Army of the United States. They consist of units allocated locally for wartime mobilization, which in a national emergency will be filled with personnel of the Army of the United States from various sources. In time of peace, personnel of the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps are given assignments to units of the Organized Reserves.

The Officers' Reserve Corps consists of citizens of the United States who receive military training through military correspondence courses, periodic attendance at meetings conducted for their instruction, and occasional periods of active duty at military camps or maneuvers, and who are prepared through such training to take up their military duties in the Army of the United States in the event of a national emergency. The Officers' Reserve Corps is the largest body of potential wartime officers in the military forces of the country. In time of peace, its members hold commissions in the various arms and services of the Army of the United States as Reserve Officers.

SUMMARY

The three components of the Army of the United States—the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves—form, in time of peace, an efficient framework capable of rapid expansion if a new war should come. On June 30, 1940, the active members of the three components were as follows:

	Commissioned Officers	*Warrant Officers*	*Enlisted Men*	*Total*
Regular Army	13,831	763	249,411	264,035
National Guard	14,561	214	226,837	241,612
Organized Reserves	116,636	—	3,233	119,869
Total				625,516

All three components have an essential part in our system of national defense, and all three are thoroughly representative of our country and its traditions of liberty and democracy.

106TH ENGINEERS

AND

SPECIAL TROOPS

31ST DIVISION

★

IN ACTION





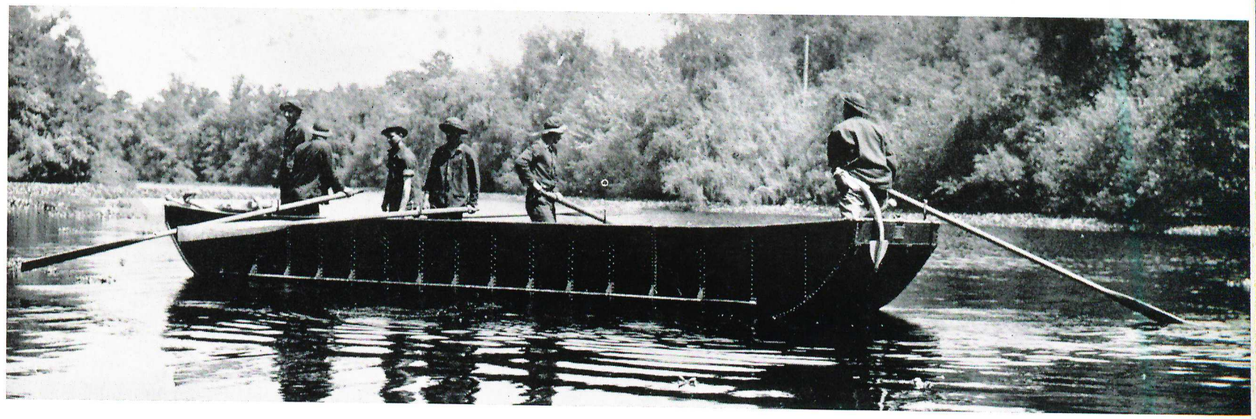
On these pages are shown 106th Engineers engaged in bridge building, a major part of their work. Made up of highly trained men using the best in mobile equipment, the Engineers leave nothing to happenstance, but, beginning their tasks from scratch, quickly construct strong, although often temporary spans.

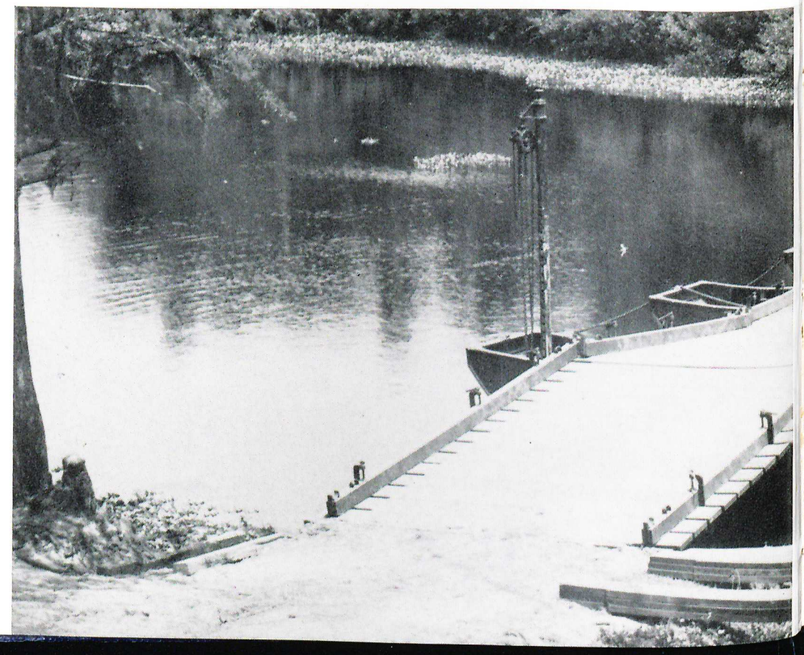
On the extreme left, soldiers are erecting a trestle while the large pontoon boats are being swung into position. The top pictures show first, the beams being laid; second, the planking, or chess, being placed. In the center is a ponton; at the bottom the completed bridge is put to use.

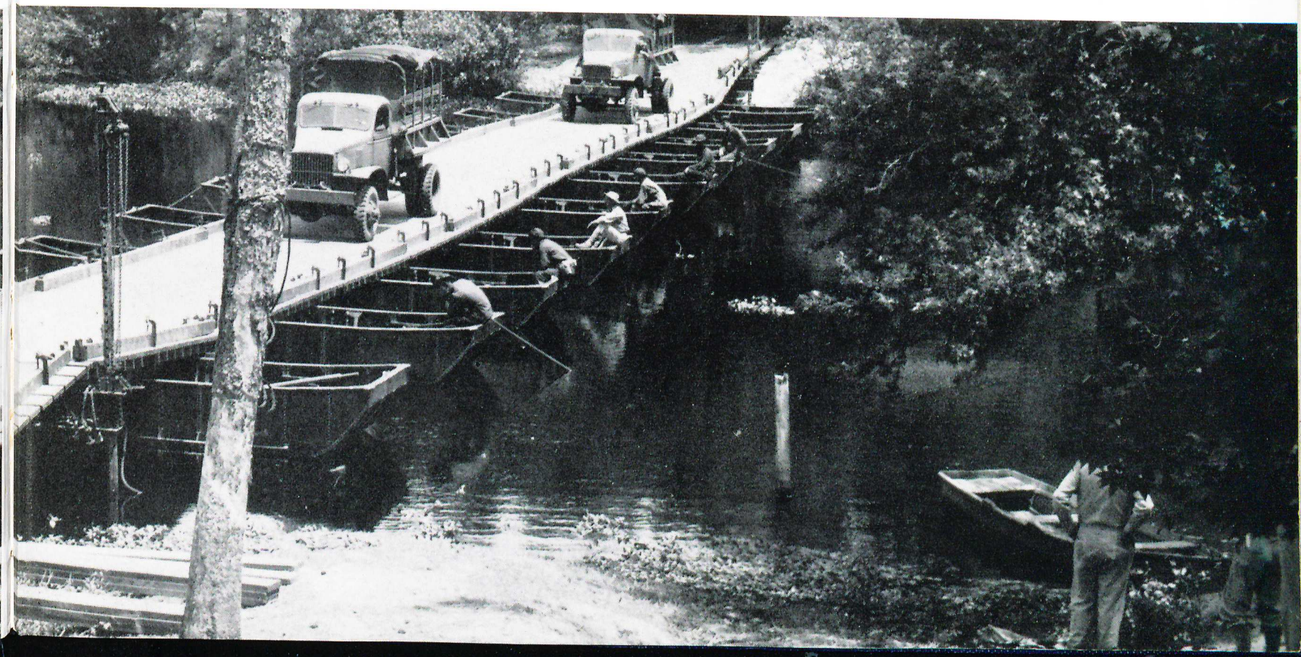


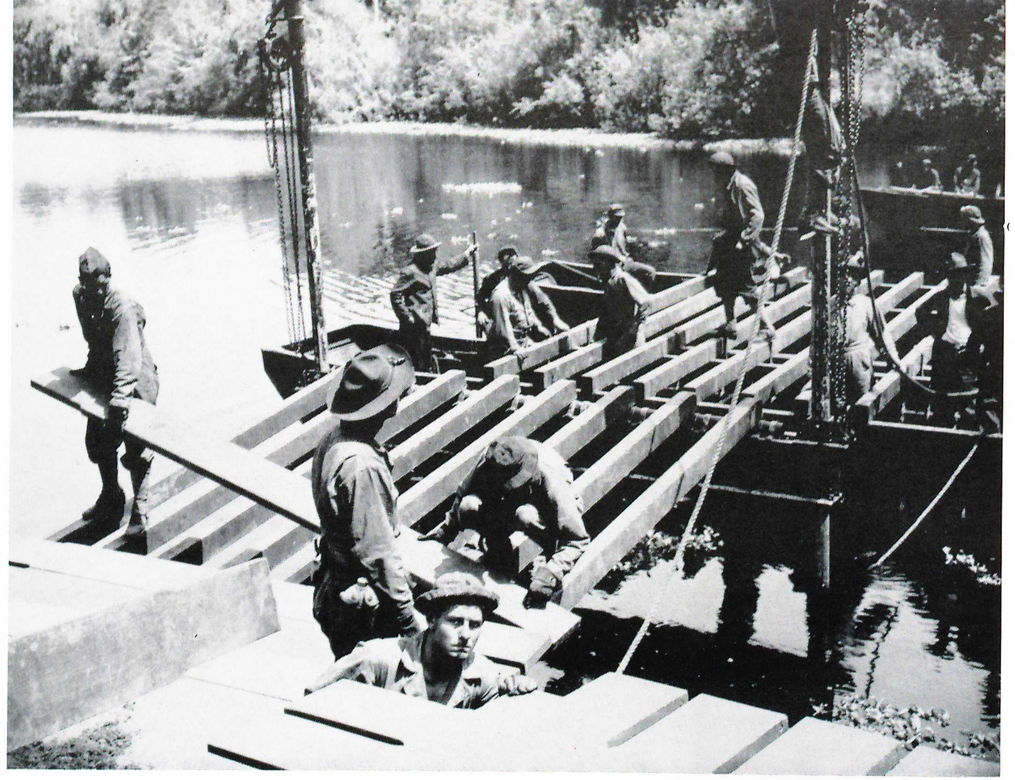
106TH ENGINEERS BUILD A PONTON BRIDGE

★









While men place the beams from ponton boats, a second crew follows closely, putting on the decking.

106TH ENGINEERS BUILD

106th Engineers constructing steel truss bridge.







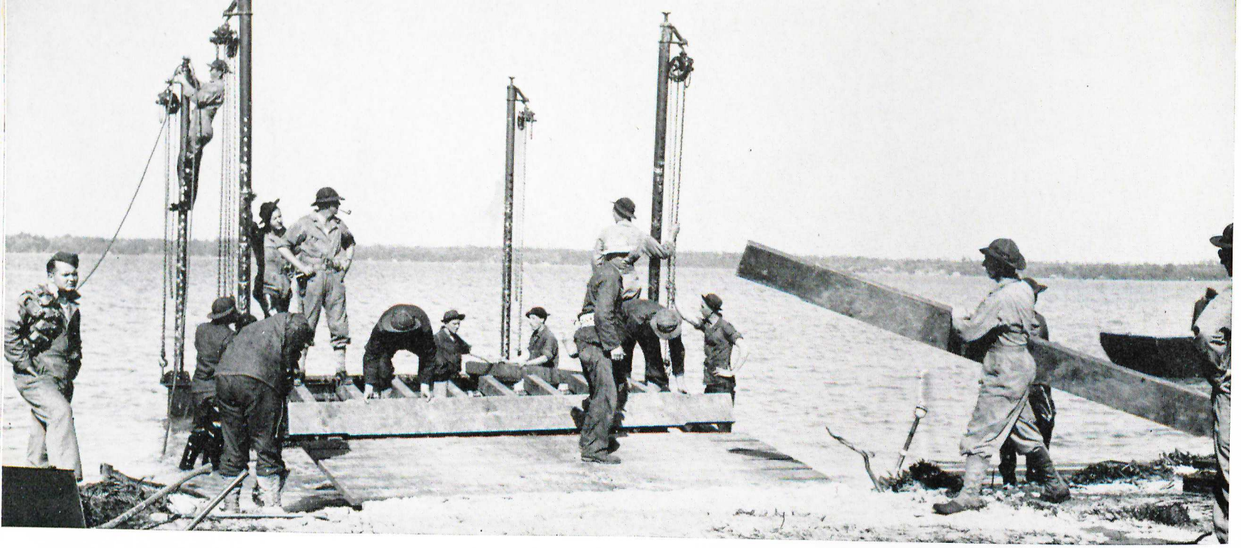
The decking planks are clamped securely to the steel trusses.

OR DESTROY . . . . . .

106th Engineers must destroy as well as build. At the left they are seen placing dynamite for demolition. At right: the result.







106TH ENGINEERS BUILD FERRY APPROACH

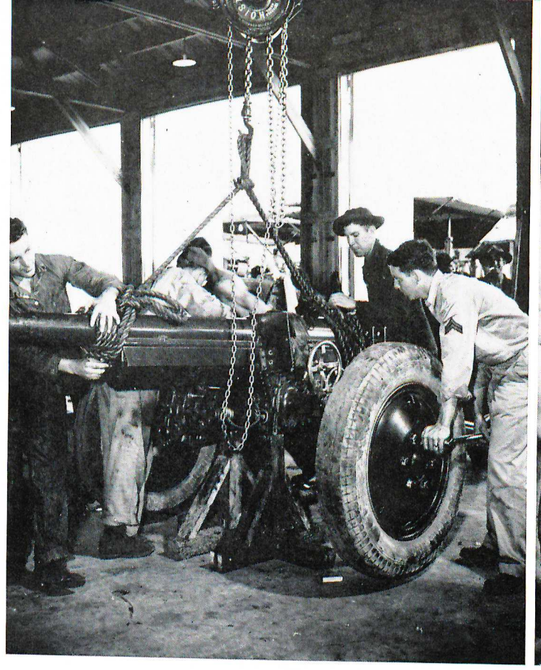
FERRY—ARMY STYLE

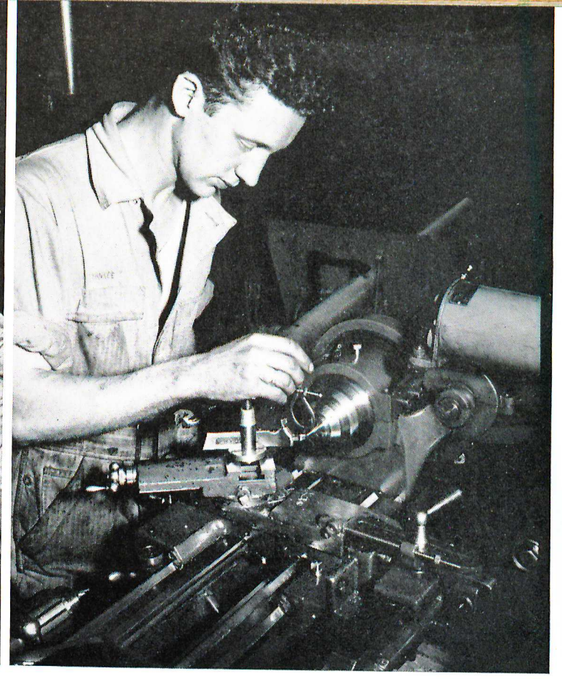


TRUCKS ARE LOADED ON A PONTON FERRY . . .

. . . AND CASUALLY CROSS THE STREAM

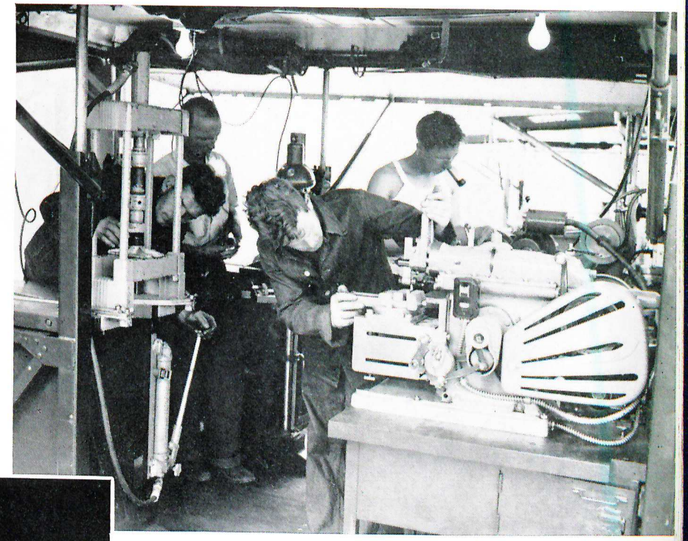






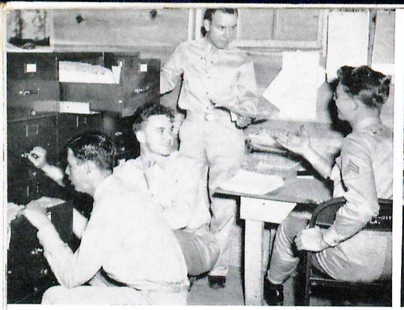
SPECIAL TROOPS AT WORK

★

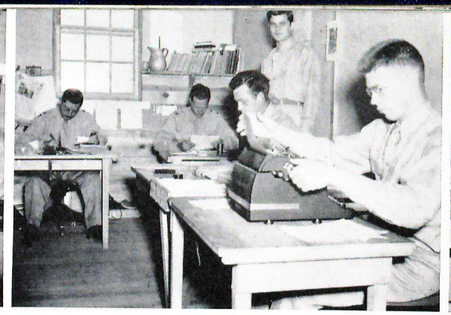




Members of the Special Troops are highly skilled in many crafts. At top left a soldier is operating a lathe; to his right a crew repairs a 75-mm. gun. Above: View of a machine shop truck in operation. To the left: A group of the Armory Section repairing rifles.



Clerks in filing section.



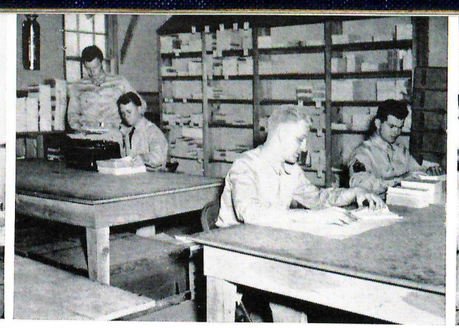
Aide's section.



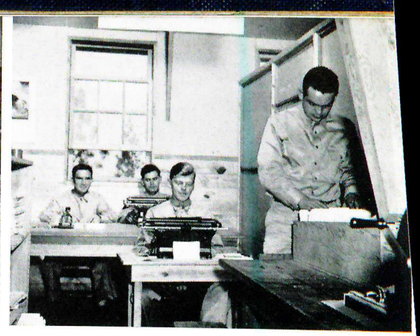
Adjutant General's section.



G-1 section.

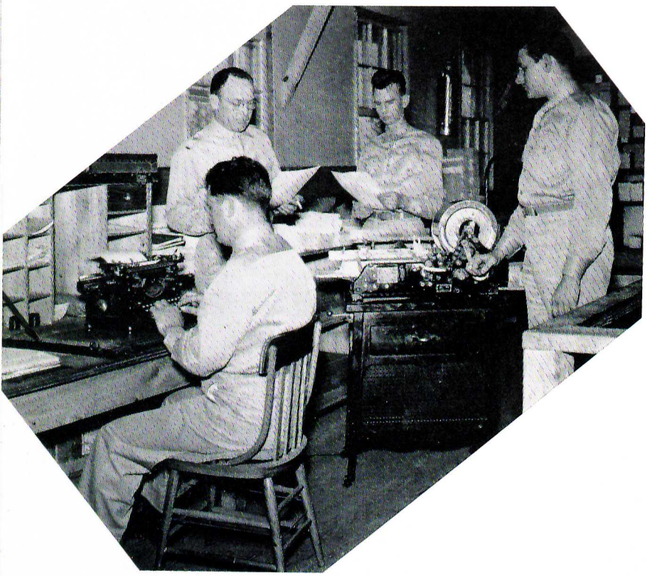


Publications section.



G-3 section clerks.

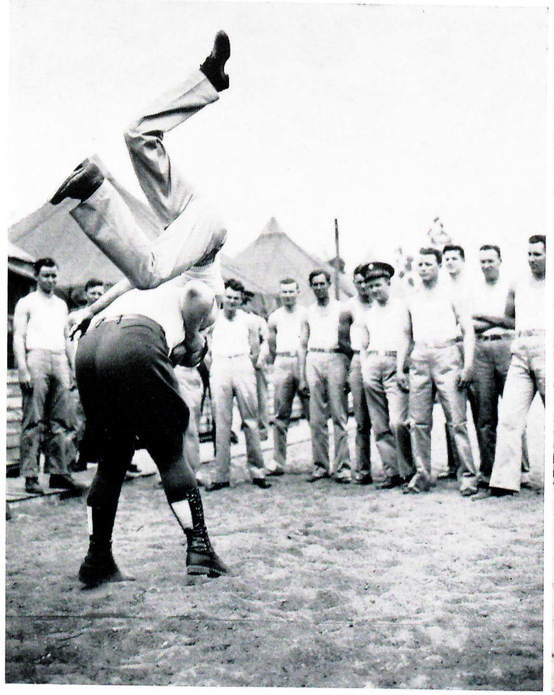
SPECIAL TROOPS' DUTIES VARY



Distribution section.



M. P. directing traffic.



Military Police are trained in jujitsu.

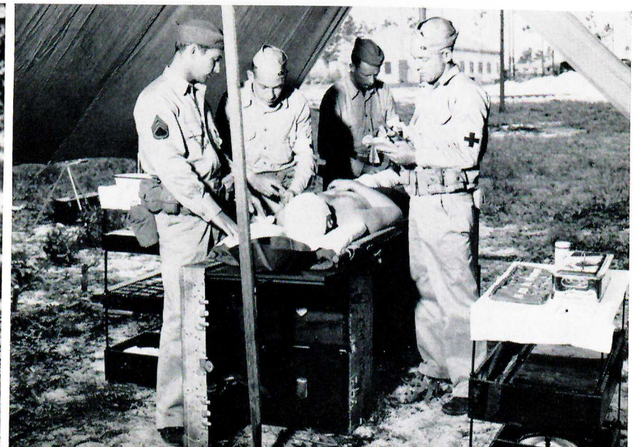


Supply section checking foodstuffs.

Medical Detachment men give first aid at scene of action . . .



. . . and at Battalion aid station.



M. P. drivers and their vehicles.



Inspection!

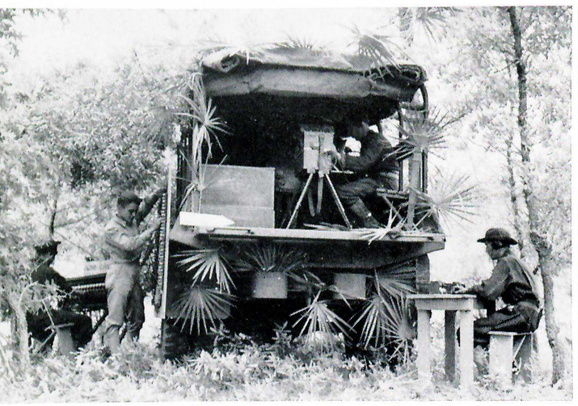




FIELD WIRE SYSTEM TEST STATION

SIGNAL COMPANY IN THE FIELD

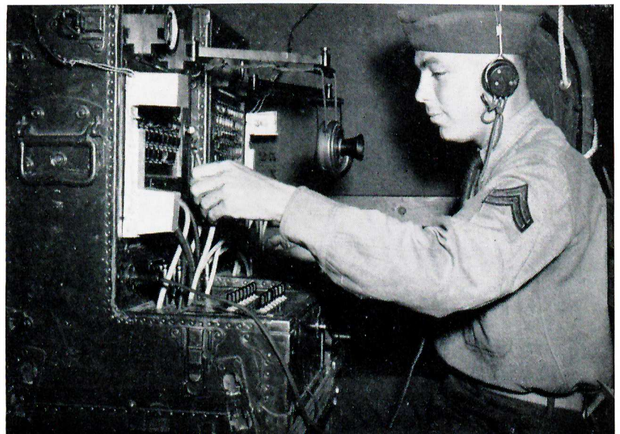
Field radio station in operation.
Message center.



Wire chief working.
Field switchboard in operation.







106TH ENGINEERS

31ST DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

CAMP BLANDING, FLORIDA

1941

GREETINGS

To the Officers and Men of the 106th Engineers:

We have been mobilized over five months. During that time of nearly half a year, you officers and men of the 106th Engineers have worked as hard as anyone could ask. You have gone about your tasks in splendid spirit. You haven't griped when the going was bad. You have been cheerful even when called upon for the hardest and most disagreeable labor. The maroon and silver shield of the regiment with its fleur-de-lis has been raised by you to a very honorable height.

You stand ready today to fulfill your mission—to assist the Division by means of engineer works of every kind. Whatever the task assigned you when we go to the field, I know that you will get it well and efficiently done and that you will not forget that "time" is the essential element.

We are all proud that we have the good fortune to be a part of the 106th Engineers. Not one of us would trade places with any soldier anywhere. In gratitude, let us each do his best to some way, somehow, make it a still better regiment in which to live and soldier.

Harry Hulen

Colonel, 106th Engineers (C).
Commanding



Served as Private, Infantry, January 31, 1901, to May 30, 1905. Cadet at United States Military Academy, June 15, 1905, to May 31, 1907. First Lieutenant, Field Artillery, April 22, 1917, to July 30, 1917. Appointed Captain, August 1, 1917. Appointed Major, August 1, 1918. Lieutenant Colonel, November 4, 1918, to March 23, 1919. Assigned as Lieutenant Colonel, O. R. C., Field Artillery, September 25, 1919; active to July 15, 1923, and inactive July 31, 1923, to March 31, 1925. Appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Engineers, January 21, 1925. Appointed Colonel, July 2, 1925. A graduate of the School of Fire for Field Artillery, February, 1917; served as instructor in Field Artillery Reconnaissance at this school until August, 1917. Appointed Adjutant, 13th Field Artillery Brigade, August, 1918. Appointed Executive Officer, 37th Field Artillery, October, 1918, and served as Executive Officer, 13th Field Artillery Brigade, from November 1, 1918, to March 23, 1919. Graduate of the Command and General Staff school, Fort Leavenworth, June, 1938. Designed a floating foot bridge once used by this regiment for training purposes.

HARRY HULEN

COLONEL

Commanding 106th Engineers

★

REGIMENTAL STAFF

106th Engineers

★



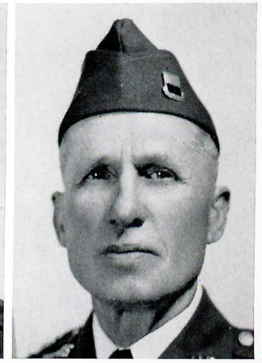
LIONEL E. ROBINSON
Lieutenant Colonel
Executive Officer



HIRAM W. SPERRY
Captain
S-1



HENRY C. FLOYD
Captain
S-3



ORA S. ANDERSON
Captain
S-4



EUGENE P. FORTSON
Captain
Assistant Division Engineer

MARSHALL E. BUSH
Captain
S-2

HARRY P. COUSANS
Second Lieutenant
Assistant S-4

JOSEPH S. BURROWS
Second Lieutenant
Morale Officer

HENRY I. LOUTTIT
First Lieutenant
Chaplain



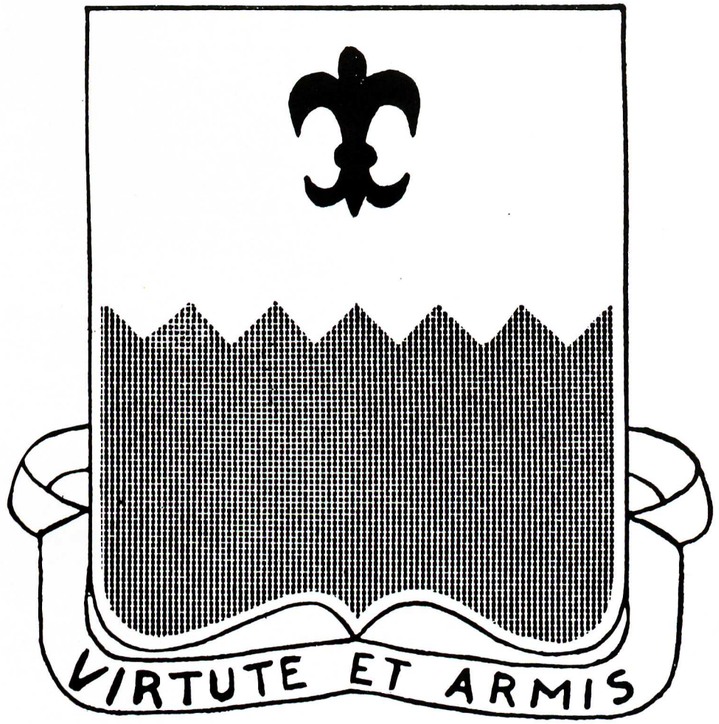






Coat of Arms

106TH ENGINEERS



(Approved April 12, 1927; amended July 25, 1931.)

SHIELD: Per fess indented argent and gules, in chief a fleur-de-lis azure.

CRESTS: Those for regiment of Mississippi and Florida National Guard.

MOTTO: Virtute et Armis (By Valor and Arms).

DESCRIPTION

The shield is white and red, the CE colors, and the partition line is indented (a saw-tooth line) to indicate the regiment is a combat unit, the fleur-de-lis represents service in France.

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA: Approved April 12, 1927. Shield and motto of coat-of-arms.

STREAMERS AUTHORIZED: World War—Meuse-Argonne.

HISTORY OF THE 106TH ENGINEERS

The 106th Engineers had its beginning during the World War, when it was organized on September 27, 1917, as the 114th Engineers, 31st Division, from Company A, Engineers, and new units then or subsequently organized. This organization participated in the Meuse-Argonne operation in France and was mustered out May 21, 1919. The 106th Engineers, 31st Division, was organized from Company A, Georgia Engineers, in 1917, and new units organized largely from the personnel of the First Florida National Guard. It served in France, but not in actual combat, then was mustered out on July 12, 1919. Reorganized as the 114th Engineers in 1921-22, it was redesignated the 106th Engineers on January 29, 1924. The World War 106th Engineers was reconstituted and a consolidation effected on October 9, 1926.

A combat regiment of Engineers, composed of two battalions, it is mainly drawn from Mississippi, the home of the First Battalion, while the Second Battalion is drawn from Florida. Headquarters and Service Company is from Drew, Mississippi; Headquarters from Jackson, Mississippi, which is also the home of the Band and Company A. Company C is from West Point, Mississippi, and Compay B is from Vicksburg, Mississippi. The Second Battalion is composed also of three lettered companies: D, E and F. Company D is from Panama City, Florida; Company E from Apalachicola, Florida, and Company F from Haines City, Florida. The Medical Detachment of the Regiment is equally drawn from the two states and the two battalions, with the part of the detachment attached to the First Battalion from Jackson, Mississippi, and that part attached to the Second Battalion from Haines City, Florida. This was the nucleus of the organization when it was inducted into Federal service on November 25, 1940.

Colonel Charles T. Bookout, retired on January 17, 1934, is the only officer retired for age from this Regiment. First commander of the First Battalion, he was later promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and served as Executive Officer, giving commendable service in both positions. Lieutenant Colonel Percy Coombs was executive officer of the regiment during the World War and again upon the retirement of Colonel Bookout. Colonel Coombs was inducted as Executive Officer of the Regiment on November 25, 1940, and was retired for physical disability on February 15, 1941.

Prior to induction and on several occasions since, commendations were paid the Regiment by those interested and in positions of authority. The source of greatest satisfaction to the troops, however, has always been the knowledge that those phases of training undertaken have been mastered and the ability of the troops proved in as short a time as possible.

The 106th Engineers has received nine major commendations in the last six years, one from the Chief of Engineers, one from the Chief of the Map Reproduction Plant, and several each from the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Corps Area Commander and the Adjutants General of Mississippi and Florida.

During the 1938 and 1940 Third Army Maneuvers, the Regiment gave assistance wherever needed, maintaining roads and supplying water under great difficulties. The men's zeal and attention to duty and eagerness to work on through the rest periods were very commendable. Their objective is to do the job thoroughly and efficiently regardless of any obstacles.

The Regiment was inducted into Federal service on November 25, 1940, with a total number of 640 enlisted men, 37 commissioned officers and one Warrant Officer. By December 18, 1940, the entire Regiment was established at Camp Blanding, Florida, prepared to undergo intensive training in preparation for any eventuality. The strength of the organization is now 853 enlisted men and 46 officers.

The 13 weeks of training was finished on schedule and the present finds the morale of the men higher than at any other time and expressing an eagerness and showing a willingness to achieve the greatest attainable efficiency and ability. The mission of Combat Engineer regiments is to assist the operations of the division of which it is a part by means of engineering work. It is the aim of the 106th Engineers to be able to capably and efficiently fulfill this mission.

The Regiment now undergoing training is commanded by Colonel Harry Hulen of Jackson, Mississippi. Colonel Hulen has been active in military service and affairs since 1901 and has been in command of the 106th Engineers (C) since 1925. He designed the floating foot bridge once used by this regiment for training purposes.

The regimental executive is Lieutenant Colonel Lionel E. Robinson of Haines City, Florida. The First Battalion is commanded by Major James E. Hamlin of West Point, Mississippi, with Captain Graham J. Barton of Jackson, Mississippi, as Adjutant. Major Charles R. Warndof of Vicksburg, Mississippi, is commander of the Second Battalion, and Captain James A. Fort, Jr., of Lake Wales, Florida, is Adjutant. The regimental staff consists of Captain H. W. Sperry, Adjutant; Captain Henry C. Floyd, Plans and Training Officer; Captain Marshall E. Bush, Intelligence Section, and Captain Ora S. Anderson, Supply Officer. Captain Eugene P. Fortson is Assistant Division Engineer, while Colonel Hulen serves on the staff of Major General John C. Persons, Commanding General of the 31st Division as Division Engineer.

The following named officers are assigned to the 106th Engineers (C):

Colonel Harry Hulen, Lieutenant Colonel Lionel E. Robinson, Lieutenant Colonel James H. Fox, Major Charles R. Warndof, Major Andrew K. Naugle, Major James E. Hamlin.

Captains: Hiram W. Sperry, Henry C. Floyd, Eugene P. Fortson, Jr., Ora S. Anderson, Sherman B. Anderson, Emmett E. Martin, Graham J. Barton, Charles M. Broad, Fred H. Jaeger, Marshall E. Bush, James A. Fort, Jr., Alexander H. Miller, Herbert O. Marshall, John A. Crawford.

First Lieutenants: Frank J. Pajerski, Edgar E. Cleaver, John S. Large, Charlie L. White, Frank E. Stevenson, Henry M. Euart, Hugh A. Mozley, Walter N. Creekmore, Jr., Harry T. Morehead, Paul C. Koener, Sidney F. Tate, Henry I. Louttit (Chaplain).

Second Lieutenants: Harry P. Cousans, Wilbur G. Hamlin, Alvin M. Hendrix, James M. Henry, Joseph S. Burrows, A. R. Wicks, Burt P. Christensen, Will A. Kennedy, Keith Stainbrook, Walter T. Parsons, Jr.

Warrant Officer: Paul R. Sheffield.

Personnel

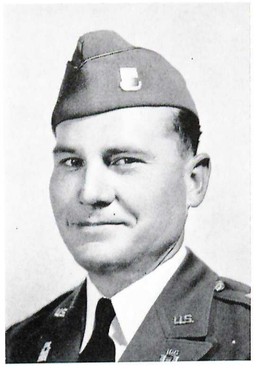
106TH ENGINEERS

31ST DIVISION

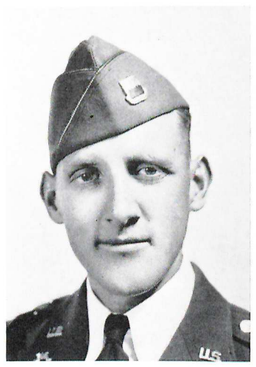
★

CAMP BLANDING, FLORIDA

1941



SHERMAN B. ANDERSON
Captain
Commanding



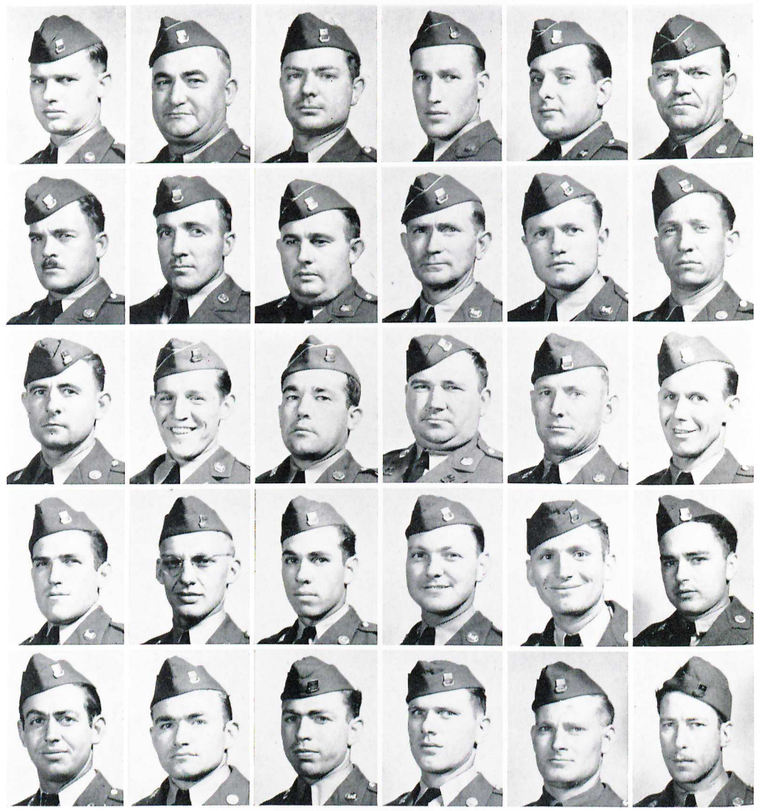
FRANK S. PAJERSKI
First Lieutenant



HARRY P. COUSANS
Second Lieutenant
Assistant S-4

HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE COMPANY

106th Engineers



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeants Arnold, Odis Daniel; Hughes, William Price; Shurden, Ezra Earl; Sorensen, Ivan Laverne; Wicks, Alonzo Raymond; Technical Sergeant Beck, George Earnest.

Second Row: Technical Sergeants McBee, Frank; Ray, Drewry Harvey; Simpson, Pervie Blanton; First Sergeant Smith, Leath Edwin; Staff Sergeants Daniels, Claude Edgar, Jr.; Halford, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.

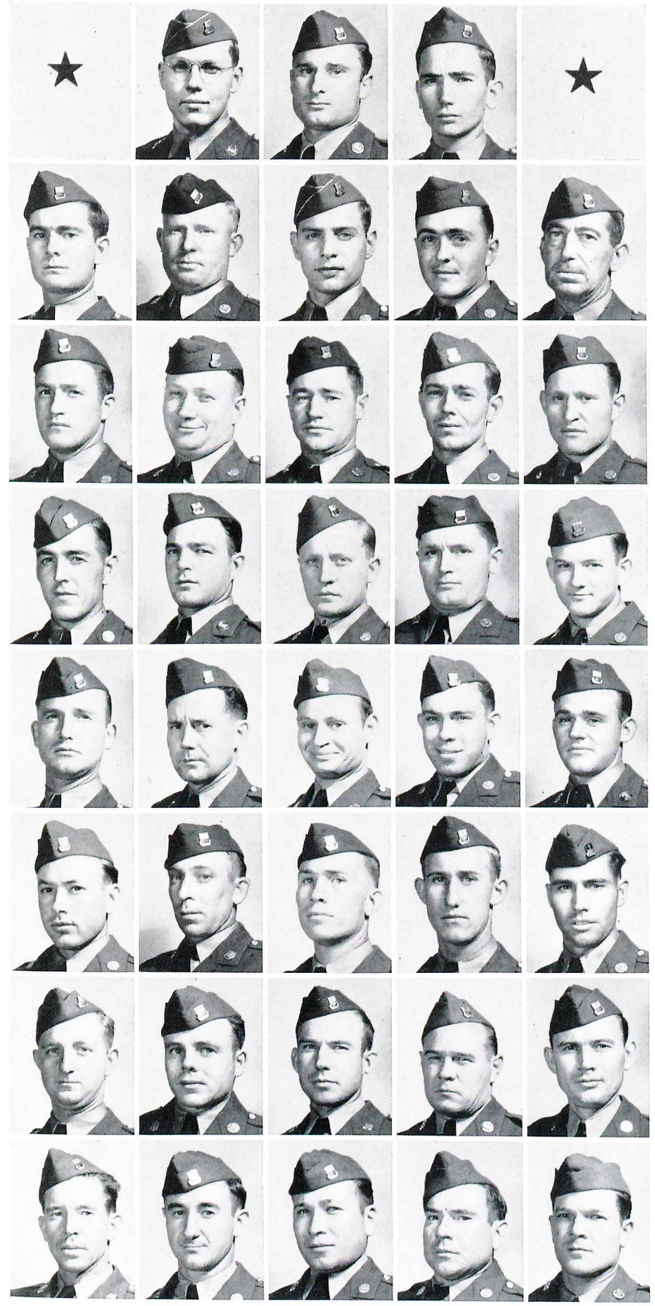
Third Row: Staff Sergeants Walton, John Hartwell, Jr.; Whayne, David Malcolm; Williams, Thomas Gullidge; Sergeants, Cummins, Joseph Birl, Sr.; Davison, John Carey; Henry, Harvey Acy.

Fourth Row: Sergeants Manning, Linnie Leon, Jr.; Sorensen, Henry Tyler; Corporals Blackwood, Marion Elbin; Broom, Stewart Calvin, Jr.; Clark, Albert Gladwin; Hamner, Walter Clyde.

Fifth Row: Corporals Hawkins, Charles Haven; Johnson, Doyce Dewitt; McShan, Clyde Griffin; Pentecost, Norman Edward, Jr.; Shepherd, Floyd Martin, Jr.; Shriver, Joseph Gilbert.

HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE COMPANY

106th Engineers



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Baird, Earl Sloan; Baughman, Odie Mims; Blaylock, Hulet Montaine.

Second Row: Privates First Class Bond, Odie Leon; Burton, C. B.; Correro, Dominic; Douglas, Leon Randolph; Erwin, Joseph Wallace.

Third Row: Privates First Class Hanson, John Ellis; Hutchinson, Thompson Gregory; Jones, Wilbur Coy; Lewis, Jonathan Roy; Norwood, John Calvin.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Norwood, Lloyd Archie; Pittman, William Marlow; Pollan, Glen Herbert; Sims, Claud Casey; Stancill, Caswell Paswell.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Taylor, Daniel Joseph; Thetford, David Kelly; Weatherly, Clark Wesley, Jr.; Williams, James Everett; Wilson, Charlie Edd.

Sixth Row: Private First Class Wilson, William Homer; Privates Allison, Louis Earl; Bennett, Grady; Bennett, Thomas Houston; Boyd, Herbert Edward.

Seventh Row: Privates Burlison, Harold Louis; Burns, Frank; Cochran, John Henry; Coleman, Jack Lamar; Curry, Jack Randolph.

Eighth Row: Privates Fulghem, Grady Elvin; Garrett, Wilson Lamar; Gibson, Audley Louis; Hardin, Samuel Lorenzor; Harvey, Edwin Buddy.

HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE COMPANY 106TH ENGINEERS

★



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Hays, John Thomas, Jr.; Hicks, Aubrey Clyde; Jones, John Alex.

Second Row: Privates LeNieux, Joseph F.; Logan, Lonnie Linwood; Logan, William Clifford; Lewis, Loy Webster; Mathews, James Murry.

Third Row: Privates McBee, Charles W., Jr.; McDaniel, Otho Dewitt; McGovern, Leo Augusta; Mixon, Nickles Green; Morrison, Robert Wesley.

Fourth Row: Privates Nance, James R.; Neal, Kirkum Ovis; Parsons, Walter Tyler, Jr.; Pittman, Wilbur Golden; Pollan, William Irwin.

Fifth Row: Privates Reed, Joseph Howard; Reynolds, John Hugh; Riddell, William Earl; Rozzell, Richard Charles; Shaffer, Carl Cecil.

Sixth Row: Privates Siddon, Orrie; Sims, Marvin Clayton; Sims, Render Patrick; Slaughter, Elmer Boyce; Staggs, A. E., Jr.

Seventh Row: Privates Steadman, Fred Greer; Steadman, Hoyt Gay; Stroud, John; Switzer, Leo Wesley; Thompson, James Floyd.

Eighth Row: Privates Tupman, Money; Ward, Warren Jackson; Weeks, William Henry, Jr.; Whatley, Millard Lee; Wilkerson, William Bascomb.

Ninth Row: Privates Williams, John Wilton; Wilson, Jack Weaver; Wilson, Jimmie Elbert; Wilson, Raymond Dell; Wright, William Marion.

★ ★



PAUL R. SHEFFIELD
Warrant Officer

BAND, 106TH ENGINEERS

★ ★



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Technical Sergeant Holyfield, Thomas K.; Staff Sergeant Turner, Wallace B.; Sergeants Jones, Haniel; Larr, David B., Jr.

Second Row: Sergeants O'Callaghan, James P., Jr.; Schwartz, Saul W.; Corporals Crowder, Herman R., Jr.; Currie, Julian E.; Privates First Class Allen, Thomas E.; Clark, Edward L.

Third Row: Privates First Class Cobb, William R.; Conner, Clarence H.; Cook, William L.; Crawford, Jack O.; Early, Lauress C.; Haddad, Joseph.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Hicks, Charles H., Jr.; Hutton, Frank B.; Jones, Aziel W.; Martin, Roger I., Jr.; McKinnon, Michael D., III; Nelson, Donald E.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Raigins, James A., Jr.; Rusling, Robert B.; Simpson, Joe R., Jr.; Stone, Jim C., Jr.; Zimoski, Herman F., Jr.



JAMES E. HAMLIN
Major
Commanding First Battalion

HEADQUARTERS • FIRST BATTALION

106th Engineers



GRAHAM J. BARTON
Captain
Battalion Adjutant



H. M. SHIRLEY



CHARLES M. BROAD
Captain
Commanding



CHARLIE L. WHITE
First Lieutenant



ALONZO R. WICKS
Second Lieutenant

COMPANY A

106th Engineers



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Bridges, Samuel W.; Staff Sergeants Christensen, Burt P.; Kennedy, Will A.

Second Row: Staff Sergeant Teunisson, Sidney R.; Sergeants Berner, Jack L.; Boteler, Fitzhugh L., Jr.; Campbell, William R.; Fondren, James R.

Third Row: Sergeants Green, John T.; Nelson, Harold T.; Pegram, James C.; Vickers, Billy D.; Corporal Herring, Clarence B., Jr.

Fourth Row: Corporals Johnson, Robert W.; McCluer, James A.; Marett, Miller E.; Musselwhite, Leon S.; Rankin, Myron M.

Fifth Row: Corporals Smith, Noble P.; Spencer, Donald E.; Street, William H.

C O M P A N Y A

106th Engineers

★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Arthur, Billy P.; Axton, Elmer L.; Axton, Philbert; Brasfield, Walter N.; Evans, Charles W.; Finch, Clell M.

Second Row: Privates First Class Fowler, Berson L.; Grant, Baxter W.; Hall, Royce H.; Hicks, Lo M.; Hodo, James M.; Holliday, Zack V.

Third Row: Privates First Class Horne, John W., Jr.; Jackson, Charles D.; Jordan, William P.; Land, Wyman F.; Lee, Will E.; Love, William N.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Luster, Roddy F.; McCrory, Marvin L.; McIntyre, Quentin T.; Miller, Andrew W.; Nix, James E.; Puryear, John R.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Quick, Robert H.; Stevens, David E.; Stewart, Horace C., Jr.; Terry, William A.; Privates Addison, Charles E., Sr.; Albritton, John G.



C O M P A N Y A

106th Engineers

★



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privaes Alderdice, Harold D.; Bell, Johnny O.; Black, James C.

Second Row: Privates Billings, William R.; Burkes, Sam A.; Bush, L. D.; Campbell, Duane W.; Chandler, Billy R.

Third Row: Privates Dunn, Wheeler W.; Green, Vernie N.; Hartfield, Philip H.; Hartline, Eric O.

Fourth Row: Privates Jones, Nolan S.; Marquette, Charles J.; Martin, Amos; Martyn, L. W.; Nasir, Rafik B.

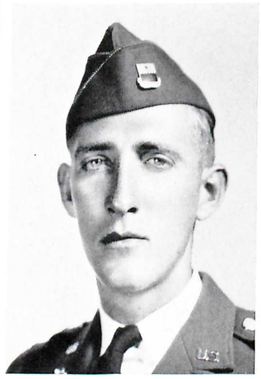
Fifth Row: Privates Nason, Arthur R.; Owens, John; Perry, Marvin C.; Pinter, Lukie D.; Porter, Clarence W., Jr.

Sixth Row: Privates Price, Myron E.; Rock, Roy P.; Rogers, Paul F.; Sproles, Ronnie B.; Strickland, H. V.

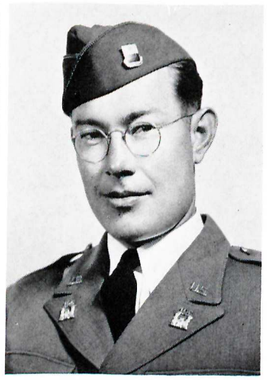
Seventh Row: Privates Strickland, Lomar E.; Taylor, James B.; Walker, Wilson H.; Withers, Thomas M.



FRED H. JAEGER
Captain
Commanding



BURT P. CHRISTENSEN
Second Lieutenant



FRANK E. STEVENSON
Second Lieutenant

COMPANY B

106th Engineers

(Reading from Left to Right)

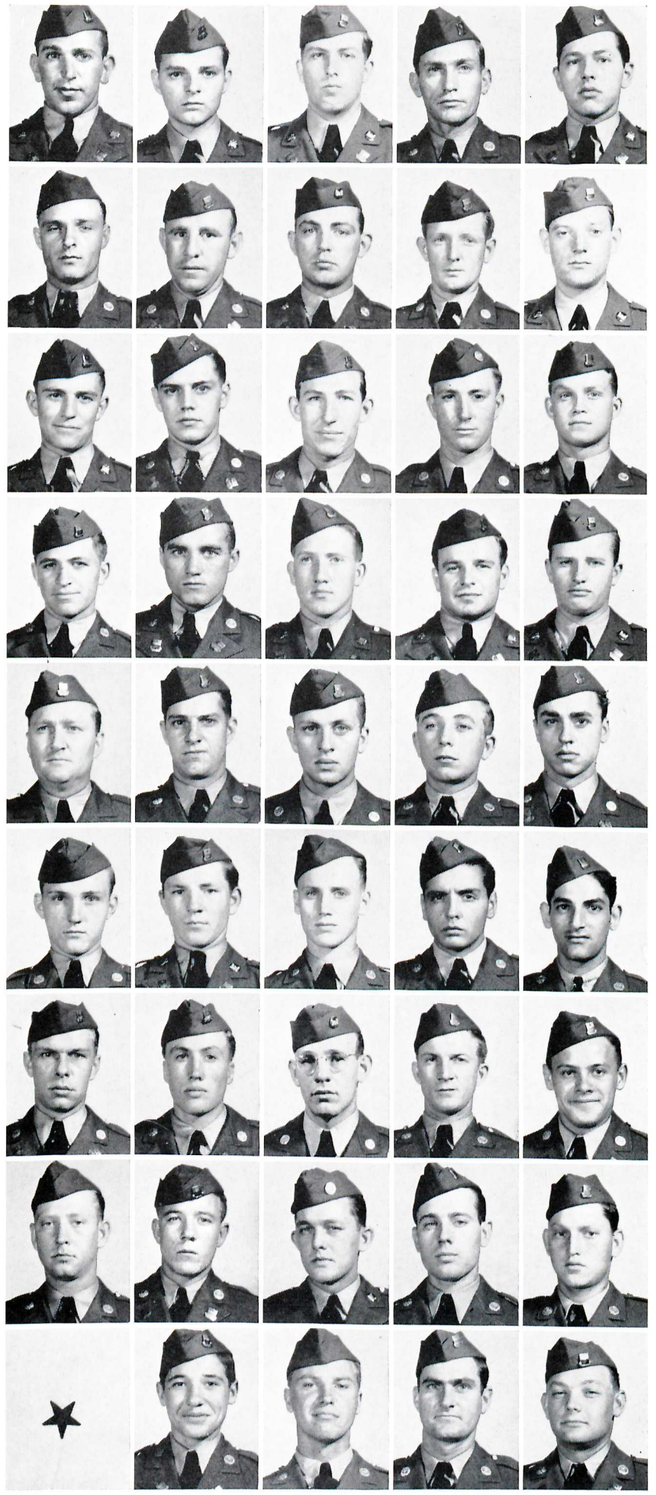
(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Stainbrook, Keith C.; Staff Sergeants Boolas, Joseph E.; Cloud, Henry E.; Herrod, Billy L.

Second Row: Sergeants Clark, Edward L., Jr.; Gann, Albert R.; Green, Trellis W.; Hude, John, Jr.; Jacobson, Richard C.; Johnson, Glen P.

Third Row: Sergeants Miller, Howard L.; Pugh, Edward L.; Corporals Bendinelli, Ralph A.; Bishop, Frank L.; Forbes, Thomas B., Jr.; Gibson, Terry A.

Fourth Row: Corporals Harmon, Ethyl D.; Harper, Robert C.; Hoggatt, Anthony J.; Miller, Jack; Solomon, James E., Jr.



COMPANY B

106TH ENGINEERS

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Abraham, William J.; Batchelor, Alfred G., Jr.; Beard, Joseph W.; Blue, Arthur G., Jr.; Bodron, Earl.

Second Row: Privates First Class Boggan, Parker A.; Bonelli, Vincent, Jr.; Cote, Philip E.; DeRossette, Wallace C., Jr.; Dougherty, Harry M.

Third Row: Privates First Class Findley, Howard B.; Gastrell, Charles S.; Harper, Jack P.; Harvey, Frank L.; Kleinman, Louis U.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class McClelland, Charles S. L.; Nesmith, Benjamin R.; Perkins, Robert L., Jr.; Poole, Henry C.; Sanders, Grover W., Jr.

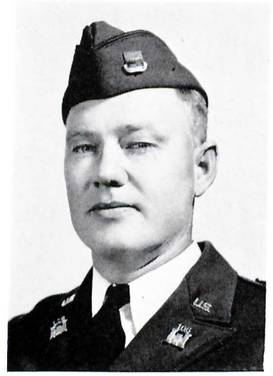
Fifth Row: Privates First Class Smith, Jesse L.; Stratton, James S.; Yoste, Florian H.; Privates Baldwin, Duane H.; Blackmon, Clarence H.

Sixth Row: Privates Boggan, Brooks E.; Branan, Reginald K.; Bruce, Hercil C.; Evans, Ray; Fedell, Joseph G., Jr.

Seventh Row: Privates Gastrell, Sam C.; Hazzlerigg, Walter C.; Johns, Robert K.; Kleinman, William E.; Ludke, John R.

Eighth Row: Privates Mallett, Aubrey J.; McCary, George S.; Murphy, Edwin R.; Nobles, David O.; Owens, Reese D.

Ninth Row: Privates Owens, Willie J.; Ryals, Donald A.; Thornhill, R. E.; Young, Willie B.



RODNEY F. HAMLIN
Captain
Commanding



HENRY McC. EUART, JR.
First Lieutenant



WILBUR G. HAMLIN
Second Lieutenant

COMPANY C

106th Engineers

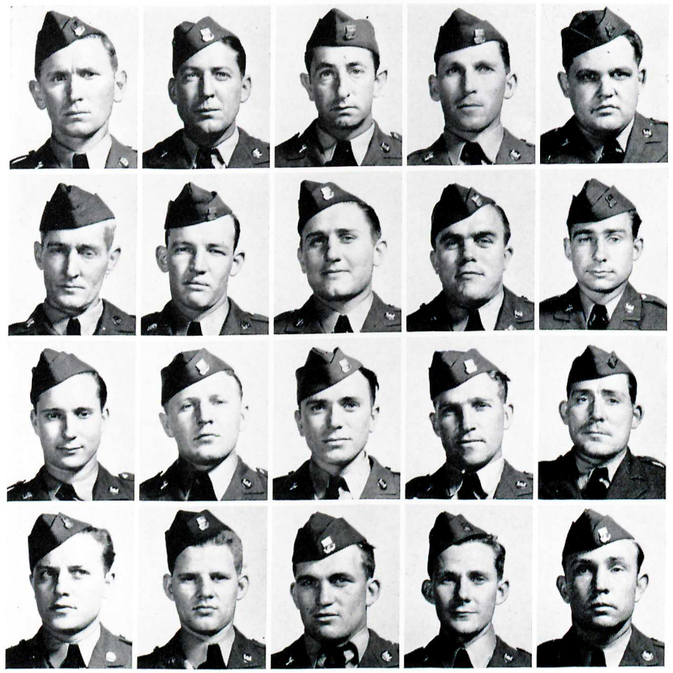
(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Thompson, Clarence B.; Staff Sergeants Durrett, William G.; Smith, Curtis L.; Zimmer, Ralph W.; Sergeant Dukeminier, James W.

Second Row: Sergeants Eubanks, Vernell L.; Hamlin, Graham W.; Helms, John R.; May, Eldred C.; Murphy, Robert H.

Third Row: Sergeants Naugle, Jeff B.; O'Neal, John M.; Corporals Bridges, Joe T.; Coggins, James A.; Edwards, Wiley C.

Fourth Row: Corporals Hamlin, Robert; Harrell, Sterling L.; Higginbotham, Ancel R.; Reed, John E.; Sanders, Jessie F.



COMPANY C

106th Engineers

(Reading from Left to Right)

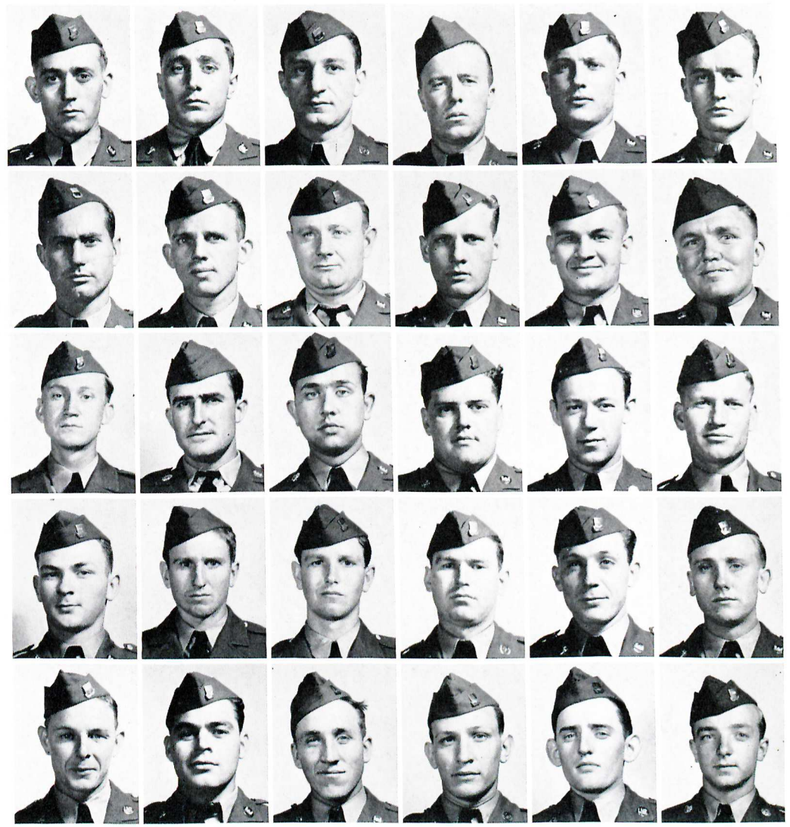
First Row: Privates First Class Archer, Jasper C., Jr.; Armstrong, Festus L.; Botes, Pete J.; Cothran, James A.; Elliott, James P.; Fulton, O. B.

Second Row: Privates First Class Gilder, Richard M.; Harper, Vance W.; Johnson, Felix M.; Jordan, William A.; Lee, Beldon M.; Lofton, James L.

Third Row: Privates First Class McClure, Walter R., Jr.; Melton, Ralph; Mitchell, James L.; Rawlings, Oscar L.; Rodgers, Harry L.; Simmons, Smith D.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Smith, Marvin; Taylor, Kirby E.; Taylor, Ollie W.; Taylor, Walter R.; Teasley, Asa V.; Thomas, Willie E.

Fifth Row: Private First Class Winters, Robert N.; Privates Adams, Emmett J.; Andrews, James L.; Babcock, F. W.; Black, Elmer S.; Carmack, Paul T.



C O M P A N Y C

106th Engineers

★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Cothran, Oscar L.; Davis, Taylor; Dill, James M.

Second Row: Privates Duke, Herman P.; Edwards, Edward E.; Hartin, Samuel H.; Henley, John C.; Hill, Joe B.

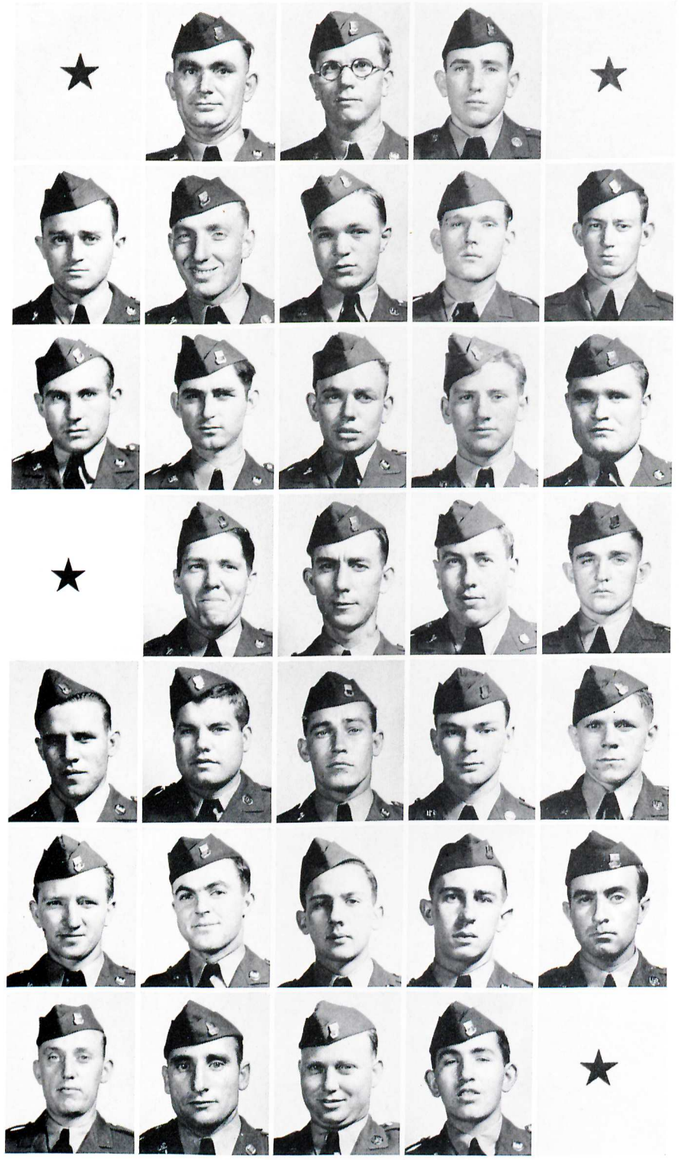
Third Row: Privates Holder, Leroy W.; Kelley, Lee R.; Kilpatrick, Hal M.; Lynam, Charles A.; Madison, Edward C.

Fourth Row: Privates Millard, Raymond G., Jr.; Nation, Ira L.; Nolan, B. A.; Rippetoe, Stanley.

Fifth Row: Privates Shelton, Robert W.; Shepherd, Bennie B.; Smith, Blakesly, Jr.; Smith, Malvin; Springfield, James E., Jr.

Sixth Row: Privates Stafford, James T.; Stafford, John E.; Thomas, Harry L.; Thomas, James C.; Waldrop, James F.

Seventh Row: Privates Wilson, John L.; Wright, Roy; Young, David I.; Zimmer, Paul R.



★ ★



CHARLES R. WARNDOF
Major
Commanding Second Battalion

HEADQUARTERS • SECOND BATTALION

106th Engineers

★ ★



JAMES A. FORT, JR.
Captain
Battalion Adjutant



ALEXANDER H. MILLER
Captain
Commanding



HUGH A. MOZLEY
First Lieutenant



ALVIN M. HENDRIX
Second Lieutenant

COMPANY D

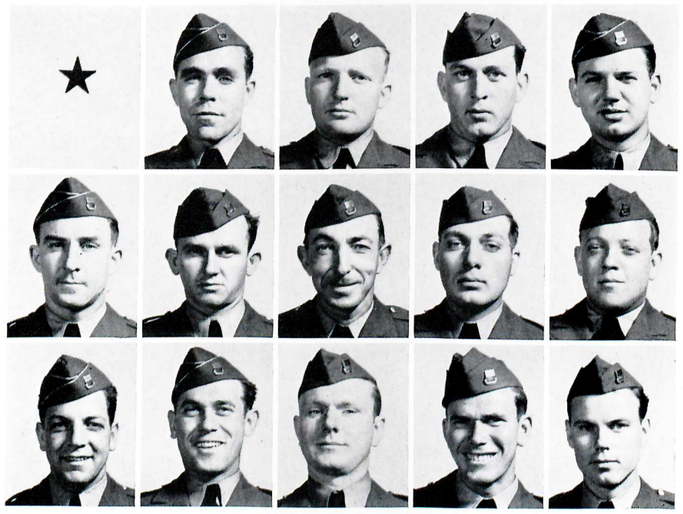
106th Engineers

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Vickers, Fred; Staff Sergeants Bryant, Fred C.; McCall, Russell L.; Sergeant Adams, John B.

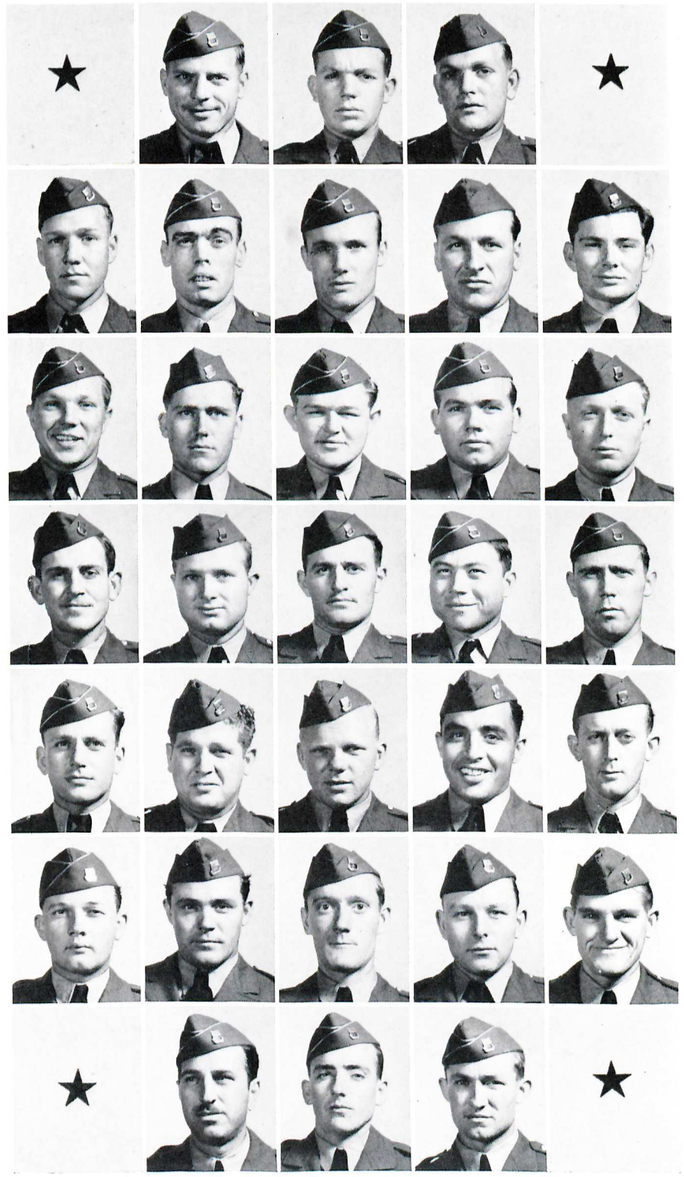
Second Row: Sergeants Jennings, William H.; Kennedy, Martin S.; Peach, Fred P.; Sorensen, John A.; Corporal Clanton, Tom.

Third Row: Corporals Gwaltney, Madison W.; Harmon, Myles C.; Lindsay, Robert Y.; O'Donnell, Edwin J.; Thompson, James T.



COMPANY D

106th Engineers



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Bowen, Hugh C.; Bryant, Jack C.; Bryant, L. E.

Second Row: Privates First Class Buchanan, Oscar A.; Bussey, John P.; Clanton, James E.; Eiland, Wilton; Fay, Eugene E.

Third Row: Privates First Class Hagans, Lonnie W.; Hightower, William W.; Holman, Rufus; Howard, Dallas B.; Jernigan, Homer M.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Johnson, Robert L.; McCoy, Harvie L.; Miller, John F.; Pitts, Roy O.; Rogers, Reed J.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Schiver, Colon L.; Scott, Hulon L.; Smith, John W.; Smith, Victor H.; Sorrentino, Ralph V.

Sixth Row: Privates First Class Suggs, Cecil J.; Suggs, Chester L.; Sullivan, Daniel M.; Zion, Raymond T.; Private Anderson, Theodore H.

Seventh Row: Privates Babcock, Floyd W.; Bass, Vernie; Bell, James F.

COMPANY D

106th Engineers

★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Bledsoe, William M.; Braxton, Oran C.; Carter, John P.; Cawthon, Harley L.; Colbert, Leroy.

Second Row: Privates Congleton, Marvin D.; Cooper, Jack W.; Cox, Edward W.; Curry, Daulton P.; Doty, Richard A.

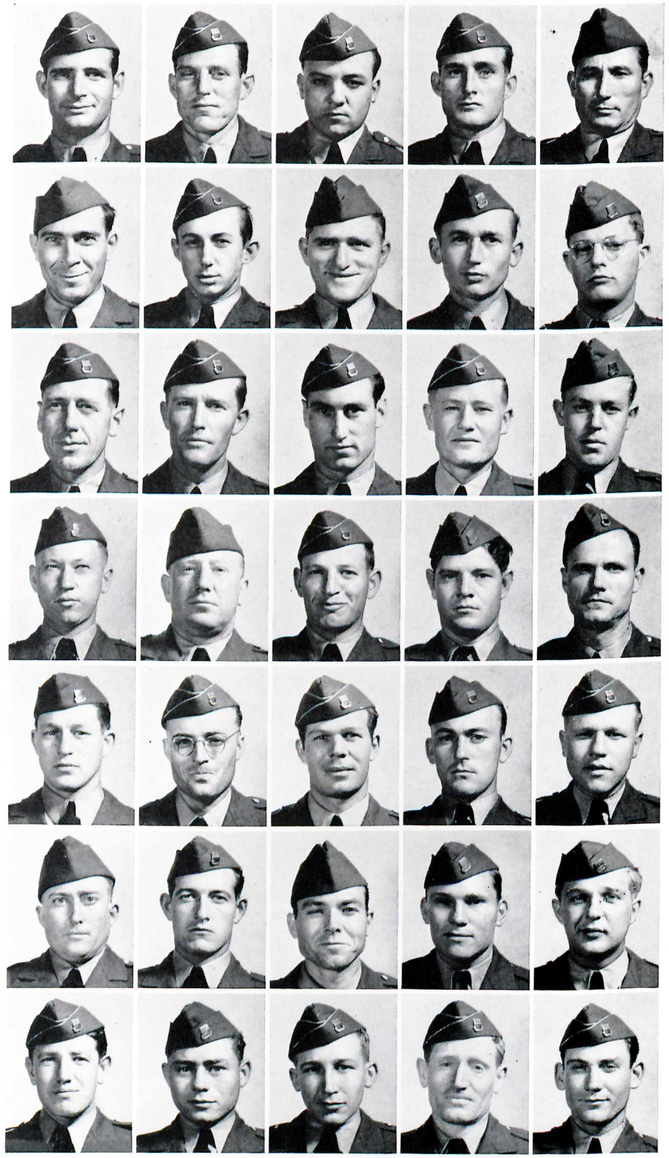
Third Row: Privates Dreblow, George W., Jr.; Durrance, Rufus A.; Gahan, Harry N.; Garrett, Sebron R.; Gibson, William L.

Fourth Row: Privates Gilliam, Cleveland M.; Graham, Paul; Hardy, Autry D.; Haskin, Edwin J., Jr.; Hoffman, Early A.

Fifth Row: Privates Holland, John J., Jr.; Johnson, Butler M.; Kight, Wallace S.; Lance, Thomas B.; Lawrence, Horace E.

Sixth Row: Privates Martin, James L.; McQuagge, Coot; Mims, Charles S., Jr.; Moseley, James D.; Nelson, Louis A.

Seventh Row: Privates Osburn, Noble W.; Pitts, Louis R.; Pryor, Arthur W.; Willis, Albert L.; Woodham, Jack.



★



HERBERT O. MARSHALL
Captain
Commanding



WALTER N. CREEKMORE, JR.
First Lieutenant

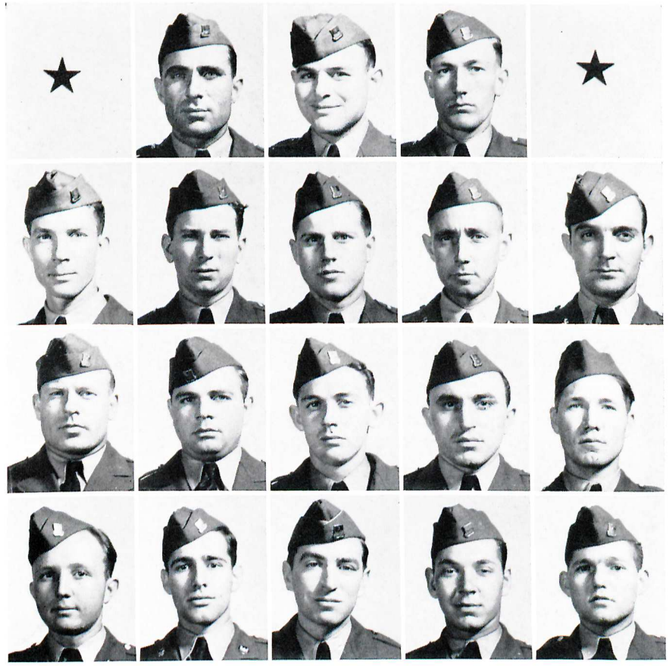


JAMES M. HENRY
Second Lieutenant

★

COMPANY E

106th Engineers



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Bloodworth, Benjamin F.; Staff Sergeants Buzzett, Julian R.; Glass, John D.

Second Row: Staff Sergeant Richards, Fred W.; Sergeants Adkisson, Albert H.; Coombs, Roger P.; Henry, Crawford I., Jr.; Littles, Robert E.

Third Rows Sergeants Russell, James J.; Scott, Lawrence A.; Wright, George S.; Corporals Adams, Albert V.; Hendels, George W.

Fourth Row: Corporals Littles, Jefferson E.; Patrenos, Francis P.; Power, Richard G.; Raker, Glover E.; Scott, John P.

COMPANY E

106th Engineers

★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Ambra, Joe D.; Bailey, Charles D.; Black, Charles E.; Bohannon, Woodrow B.; Brown, James W.

Second Row: Privates First Class Donato, Rocco; Duggar, DeWitt D.; Duggar, Mell; Faircloth, Wilbur W.; Fichera, Alfio J.

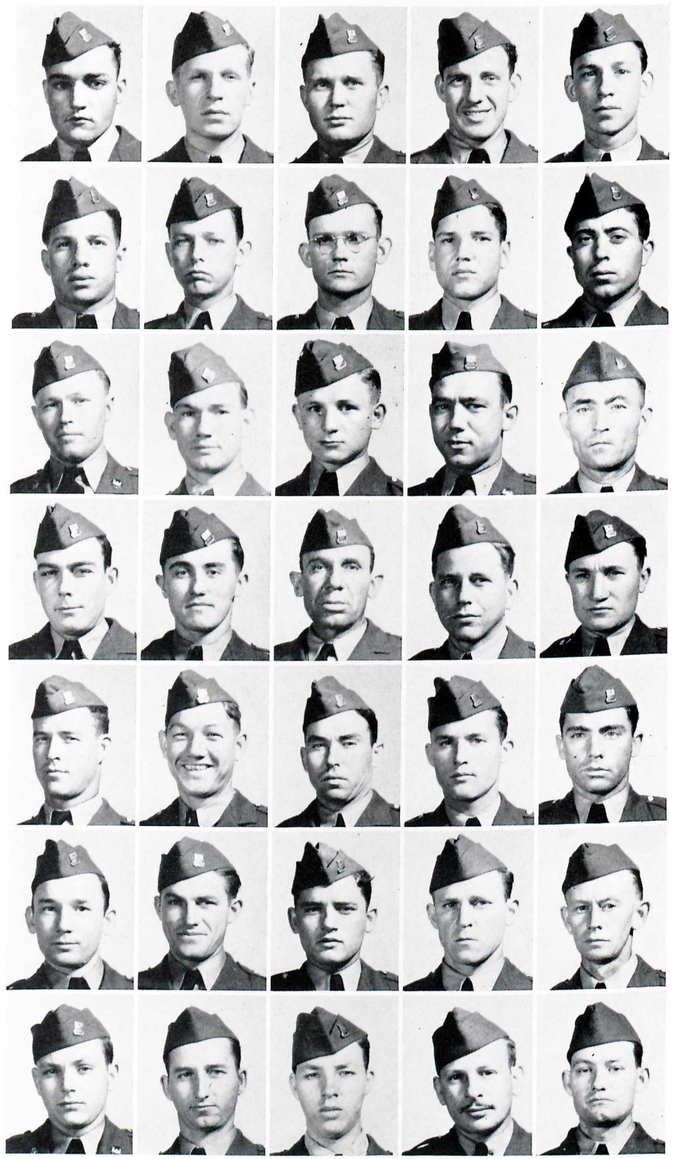
Third Row: Privates First Class Gilbert, Elmer D.; Glass, Albert C.; Gordon, Forrest T.; Harrison, Alfred L.; Hayes, Dewey.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Hodge, Marcus L.; Langston, Mabry L.; Moren, Luke V.; Pace, Charles A.; Roddenberry, James A.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Roberts, Harley B.; Roberts, Kenneth R.; Scott, Edmund G.; Strickland, George C.; Varnes, Ellis M.

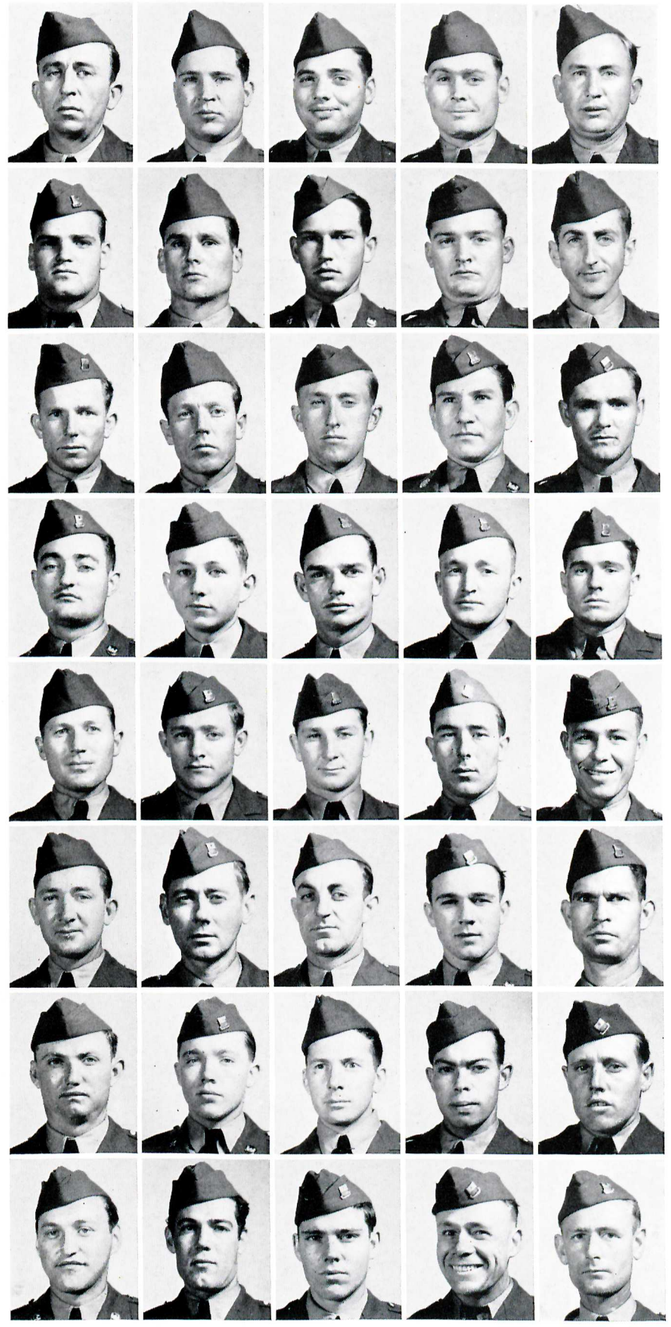
Sixth Row: Privates First Class Walden, Raymond W.; Zingarelli, Joseph F.; Privates Ambra, Andrew J.; Barco, Joe N.; Barnes, Robert M.

Seventh Row: Privates Bass, William M.; Batten, Charlie H.; Bouington, Charles M.; Brewer, Maurice; Brown, Oscar J.



COMPANY E

106th Engineers



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Butler, John L.; Caruthers, Troy W.; Cato, Tam F.; Chesser, Robert L.; Driggers, John W.

Second Row: Privates Faircloth, William D.; Floyd, Willie E.; Garrett, Charles C., Jr.; Godwin, Clifford; Grant, Edward P.

Third Row: Privates Ham, Earl W.; Hawkins, Richard F.; Hodge, Thomas W.; Kilgore, Jay F., Jr.; Lewis, Macie C.

Fourth Row: Privates Little, George R.; Lynn, Arron E.; McCullam, Johnnie; Martin, Ollie B.; Mercer, James W.

Fifth Row: Privates Miller, Bowers; Mitchell, Buck R.; Morrison, Clyde L.; Jr.; Newell, John A.; Newell, Otis A.

Sixth Row: Privates Nichols, Percy M.; O'Brian, Bilbo; Oliver, Thaddeus E.; Pilkinton, Horace L.; Quincy, Clark I.

Seventh Row: Privates Regar, Charles, Jr.; Sanders, William T.; Saxon, Eston R.; Smith, G. W.; Stansberry, Robert F.

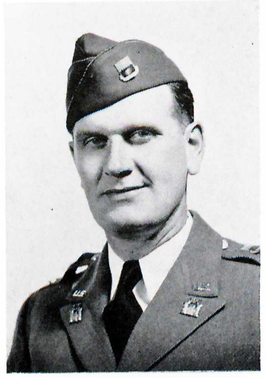
Eighth Row: Privates Stewart, Royden M.; Vathis, John N.; Wages, Dewey L.; Walker, George W.; Wilson, Joe, Jr.



JOHN A. CRAWFORD
Captain
Commanding



PAUL C. KOERNER
First Lieutenant



HARRY T. MOREHEAD
First Lieutenant

COMPANY F

106th Engineers

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Chaffin, Arles; Staff Sergeant Newton, Joel C.

Second Row: Staff Sergeant Waters, Butler E.; Sergeants Backus, William E.; Davis, Lawrence E.

Third Row: Sergeant Woods, Vaughn E.; Corporals Noble, Kermit A.; Powell, Nathan C.



COMPANY F

106th Engineers

(Reading from Left to Right)

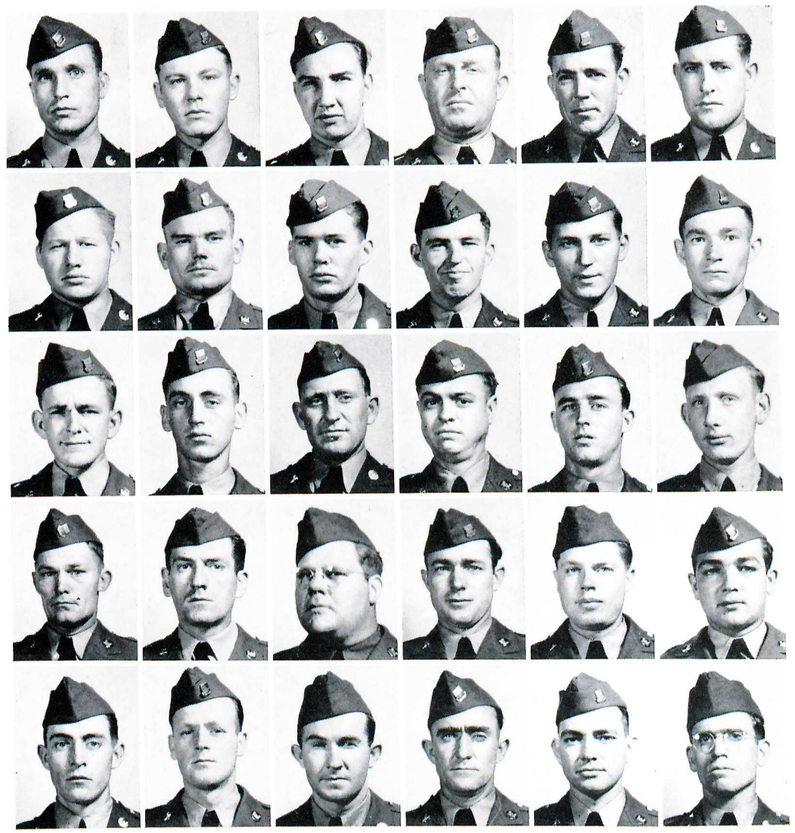
First Row: Privates First Class Bacon, Jeff R.; Bosse, Oscar J.; Bruce, Ernest H.; Chestnut, Arthur K.; Daniels, Jake M.; Douglas, Lenore D.

Second Row: Privates First Class Gaffney, Martin D.; Goodman, Forrest; Harvey, Curtis E.; Jones, Leonard B.; Loop, Thomas E.; Meadows, Alvan L.

Third Row: Privates First Class Powell, Alfred L.; Wright, Alvan R.; Youngblood, Hollis D.; Privates Ayers, Maxfield; Bass, Thomas J.; Blick, William H.

Fourth Row: Privates Bonds, Curtis; Broderick, George H.; Cahoon, William B., Jr.; Carlisle, Hugh; Carnley, Lloyd G.; Carter, James M.

Fifth Row: Privates Clements, George L.; Colvin, Clifton; Crenshaw, David J.; Curry, Alton; Davis, Waldo W.; Dunn, Frank S.



COMPANY F

106th Engineers

★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Fridy, Albert; Gandy, Clifton; Godwin, Woodrow; Green, Mathew A.

Second Row: Privates Hale, Silas A., Jr.; Hensley, John C.; Huggins, Willie J.; Johns, Ernest M.; Johnson, Robert L.

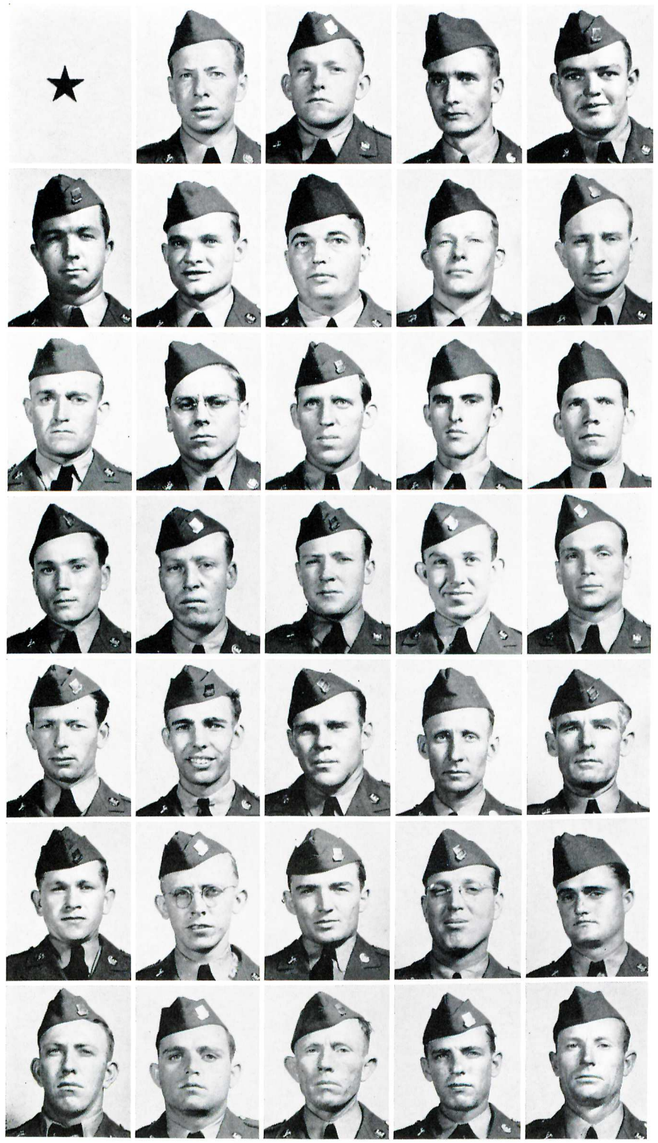
Third Row: Privates King, Willie R.; Kramer, Howard B.; Lee, John C.; Marlow, Amonds J.; McGehee, Clarence T.

Fourth Row: Privates Miller, Judson J.; Nowling, Randall; Pelham, Winlon B.; Pike, Willis A.; Poss, Carl N.

Fifth Row: Privates Powell, Vernon; Prengle, R. L.; Reaves, Joseph C.; Register, Lewis P.; Royals, Clarence J.

Sixth Row: Privates Sims, Samuel L.; Smith, Albert D.; Smith, John J.; Smith, Ruby L.; Taunton, Dallas N.

Seventh Row: Privates Tish, Fred I.; Watkins, Johnie; Weeks, Benjamin F.; Whitehead, Leon H.; Wise, Thomas E.





JAMES H. FOX
Lieutenant Colonel
Regimental Surgeon



ANDREW K. NAUGLE, JR.
Major
Regimental Dental Surgeon

Officers

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

106th Engineers

EMMETT E. MARTIN
Captain



EDGAR E. CLEAVER
First Lieutenant



JOHN S. LARGE
First Lieutenant



MEDICAL DETACHMENT

106th Engineers

★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Technical Sergeant Meadors, Dan, Jr.; Staff Sergeants Brown, Walter A.; Robertson, Edgar H.; Sergeant Douglas, Oren B.

Second Row: Corporals Morehead, Neal N.; Morris, Charles W.; Privates First Class Austin, Henry L., Jr.; Bass, John R.

Third Row: Privates First Class Brooks, George M.; Brown Homer A.; Burch, Lonnie M.; Godwin, Frank D.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Godwin, William D.; Loper, Leonard L.; Privates Bennett, James R.; Cutrer, Jack.

Fifth Row: Privates Dill, Otha E.; McCurry, Andrew T.; Perrigin, Homer J.; Rowe, John L.



★ ★

SPECIAL TROOPS

31ST DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

★

CAMP BLANDING, FLORIDA

1941

HEADQUARTERS, SPECIAL TROOPS

★

15 May 1941.

To the Officers and Enlisted Men of Special Troops, 31st Division,
Camp Blanding, Florida:

The privilege of serving as your Commanding Officer has been one of distinction, and the year portrayed in this Annual will be outstanding in my memory.

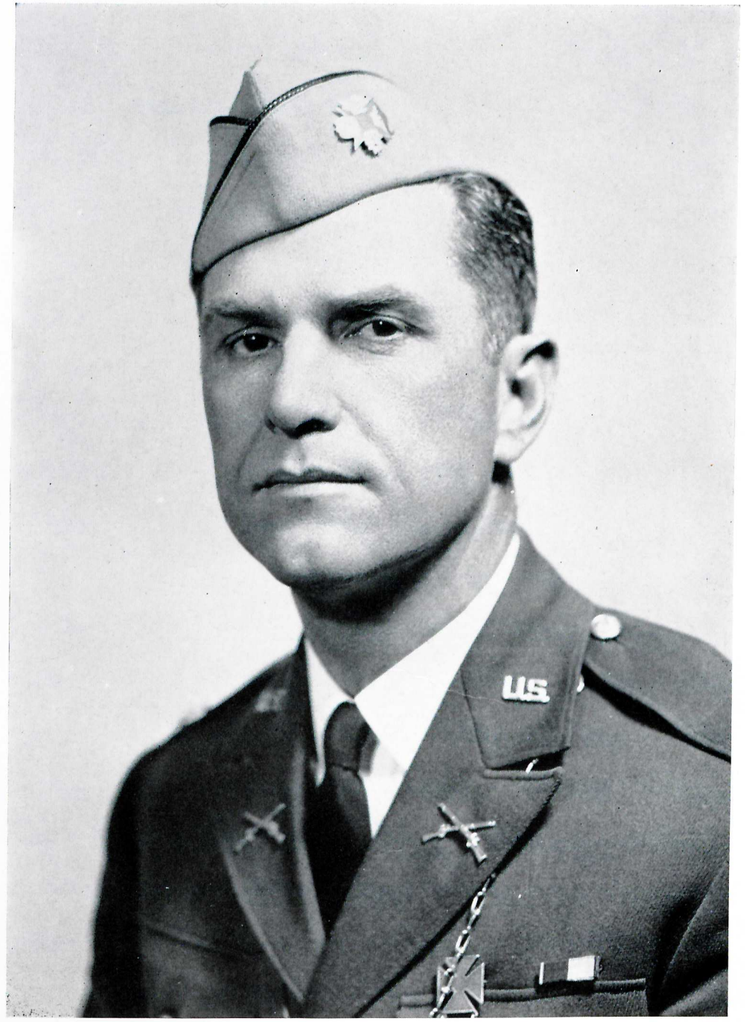
It should be gratifying to you of this Command to have it said that your job was well done, that you did your duty as you saw it, and you can justly feel proud of the record that you have made.

It is my wish that you will preserve this Annual and when you choose to exhibit it, that you will do so with a spirit of enthusiasm that will reflect pride in yourselves, and it is my hope that in the years to come we will have the opportunity of seeing each other often.

Gratefully,

George A. Haas

Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry,
Commanding.



Enlisted in 31st Headquarters Company, Special Troops, as Private, March 28, 1922. Honorably discharged as Private, July 23, 1923. Enlisted 106th Ordnance Company, Special Troops, as Private and appointed Sergeant, December 22, 1926. Honorably discharged as Sergeant, July 6, 1937. Appointed Second Lieutenant, 31st Military Police Company, to fill original vacancy, July 7, 1937. Appointed First Lieutenant, 31st Military Police Company, about July 7, 1938. Transferred to 31st Headquarters Company, Special Troops, February 13, 1940, and appointed Captain. Transferred to Headquarters, Special Troops, November 1, 1940, and appointed Major as Headquarters Commandant. Inducted into active military service, November 25, 1940, as Major, Headquarters Commandant and Commanding Officer, Special Troops. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, April 19, 1941.

GEORGE A. HAAS

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Commanding Special Troops

31st Division

★



JOHN E. MANDEVILLE
Captain
S-1



THOMAS V. BURGETT
First Lieutenant
S-4



BEN L. ROSE
First Lieutenant
Chaplain

HEADQUARTERS

Special Troops, 31st Division

Headquarters was organized and Federally recognized on February 22, 1925, with Captain David S. Unger designated as its commanding officer. He organized the unit with a selected group of young men in Mobile, the majority of whom were already close associates.

As has been customary and traditional with the military units of Mobile, it was agreed to name the organization the "Murray Wheeler Guards" in honor of Captain Murray Wheeler, an active and prominent citizen of Mobile. Captain Wheeler at one time commanded the well known "Mobile Rifles," one of the oldest military organizations in Mobile, and a company which was known throughout the country for its record in national competitive drills.

Since its organization, Headquarters has made an enviable record from the standpoint of efficiency and the ability to function according to military requirements.

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Staff Sergeant Tacon, Lee B.; Corporal Marriott, William B.; Private First Class Herndon, Robin C., Jr.

Second Row: Private First Class Hunter, James S.; Privates Murray, Craig; Wright, Granville D.





JOSEPH N. LANGAN
Captain
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

31st Division

Its History

Headquarters Company, 31st Division, Special Troops, known as the "Mobile Rifles," holds the distinction of being the second oldest military organization in the United States today.

"The Rifles" were organized February 22, 1836, by Captain Robert Nayrant, to fight in the Creek Indian War. Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," was then the seventh President of the United States and George Washington had only been dead 36 years.

In the Mexican War, 1846-48, many of the members of "The Rifles" saw service, although the company as a whole did not take part. During the War Between the States "The Rifles" fought under the flag of the Confederacy, with great credit and in turn went into action again in the Spanish-American War under the flag of the Union, "Old Glory."

In 1916, "The Rifles" were among those called out to help "Black Jack" Pershing quell Pancho Villa, and on their return they were ordered to Montgomery, Alabama, to enter the services of the United States in the World War. In August, 1917, "The Rifles," then known as Company M, First Alabama Infantry, were transferred to the famous Rainbow Division where they served with great distinction.

After the World War, the company was not active until April 19, 1922, when it was reorganized under the command of Captain James J. Alvarez. Captain Alvarez served until 1925, when he was promoted to Major, in command of the Special Troops, 31st Division. Major Alvarez was followed by Captain George S. McKinstry, who in turn was succeeded by Captain George A. Haas, now Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding the Special Troops. When Captain Haas was promoted to Major and given his present command, Captain Joseph N. Langan was elected to the command of the company, his present command.

In the years past, when military companies took great pride in the display of many brass buttons and gaudy uniforms, fancy drills were held and "The Rifles" won many trophies all over the country as the best drilled unit in the United States. At one time "The Rifles" had the distinction of having the first and second best drilled men in the United States, Colonel Robert Dumont being first and Richard Knott being the second. "The Rifles" are a very proud unit and hold the past record of the company as a mark for the present unit to aim for.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

31st Division

★



HAROLD N. LOGAN
First Lieutenant



JOHN K. SAYERS
First Lieutenant



NORWOOD L. CARROLL
Second Lieutenant



GRADY J. FLYNN, JR.
Second Lieutenant



HENRY R. LUSCHER, JR.
Second Lieutenant

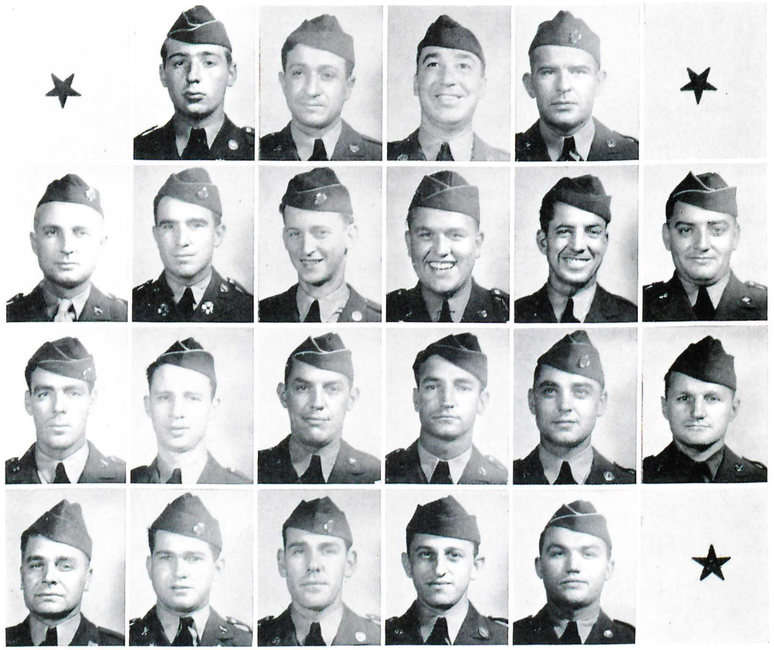
(Reading from Left to Right)

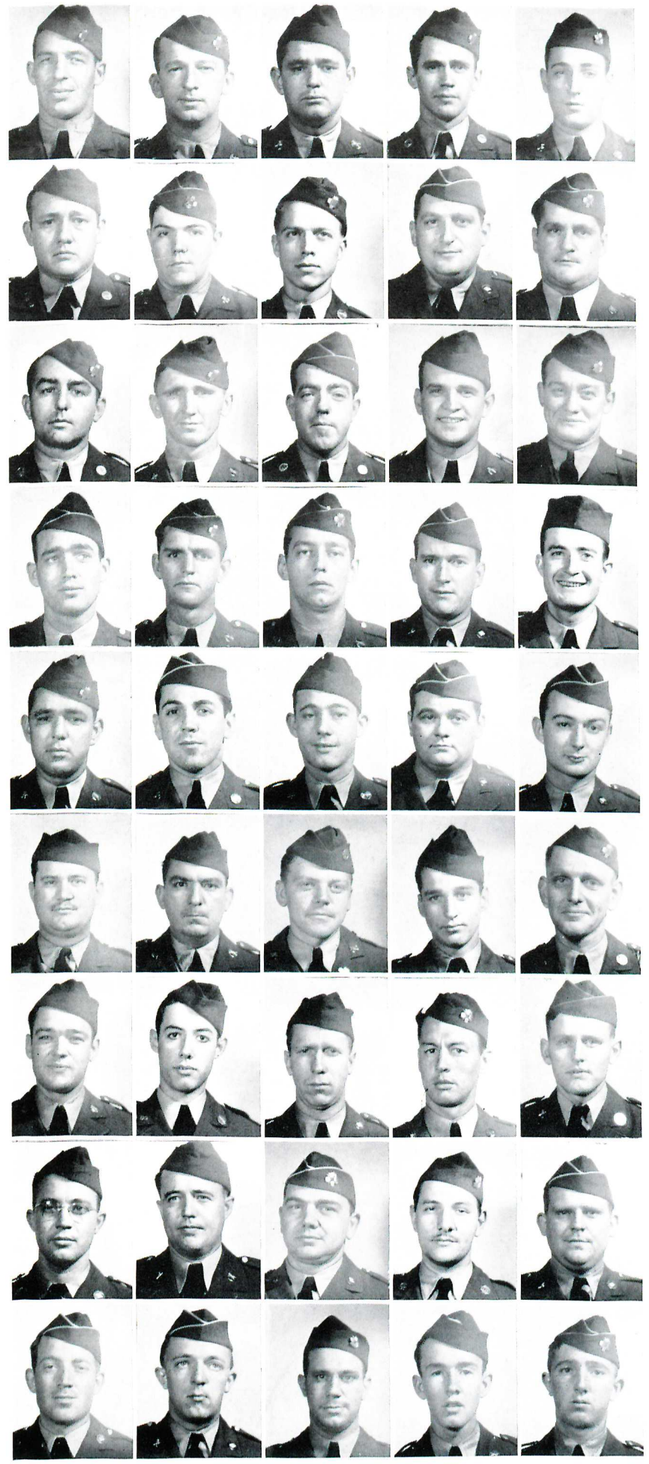
First Row: Master Sergeants Coggdell, James F., Jr.; Darsam, Frederick E.; Seicshnaydre, David T.; Shurley, William R., Jr.;

Second Row: Master Sergeant Thorne, Bailey M.; Technical Sergeants Ellis, Luther B.; McCoy, Martin L.; Rodgers, Paul B., Jr.; Shepherd, Elmore J.; Wilkinson, Frank A., Jr.

Third Row: First Sergeant Douville, Robert R.; Staff Sergeants Copeland, Miles A.; Hanlin, George B.; Hemphill, Dudley E.; Norman, Thomas H.; Parker, Ernest E.

Fourth Row: Staff Sergeants Parrish, Clarence S.; Schneider, Louis L.; Seale, Henry E.; Weissenegger, Victor H.; Yarber, Hugh P.





HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

31ST DIVISION

★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Sergeants Britton, Clyde V.; Burton, John A.; Byrne, Gregory L.; Cox, Perry N., Jr.; Delery, Edward J.

Second Row: Sergeants Dillard, Edward L.; Dodge, Paul S., Jr.; Gaustad, Robert P.; McInnis, Herrin E.; Perez, Charles E.

Third Row: Sergeants Pollman, Charles K.; Wilkinson, Patrick H.; Corporals Ching, Robert H., Jr.; Demeranville, Marshall I.; Inge, Harry T., Jr.

Fourth Row: Corporals Sanders, Wilber G.; Scott, Lawrence H.; Privates First Class Bittner, William A., Jr.; Brown, Sam; Butts, Robert L.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Byrne, Harry I.; Cain, James C.; Carrington, Lester A.; Craig, Robert W.; Echols, George A.

Sixth Row: Privates First Class Galatas, Jesse F.; Hannagan, George E.; Karm, Earl W.; Kempner, Joe W.; Laney, Charles T., Jr.

Seventh Row: Privates First Class McClure, Hollis E.; McDavid, James E.; McGwier, Frank G.; Mestayer, Richard F.; Moss, Claude E.

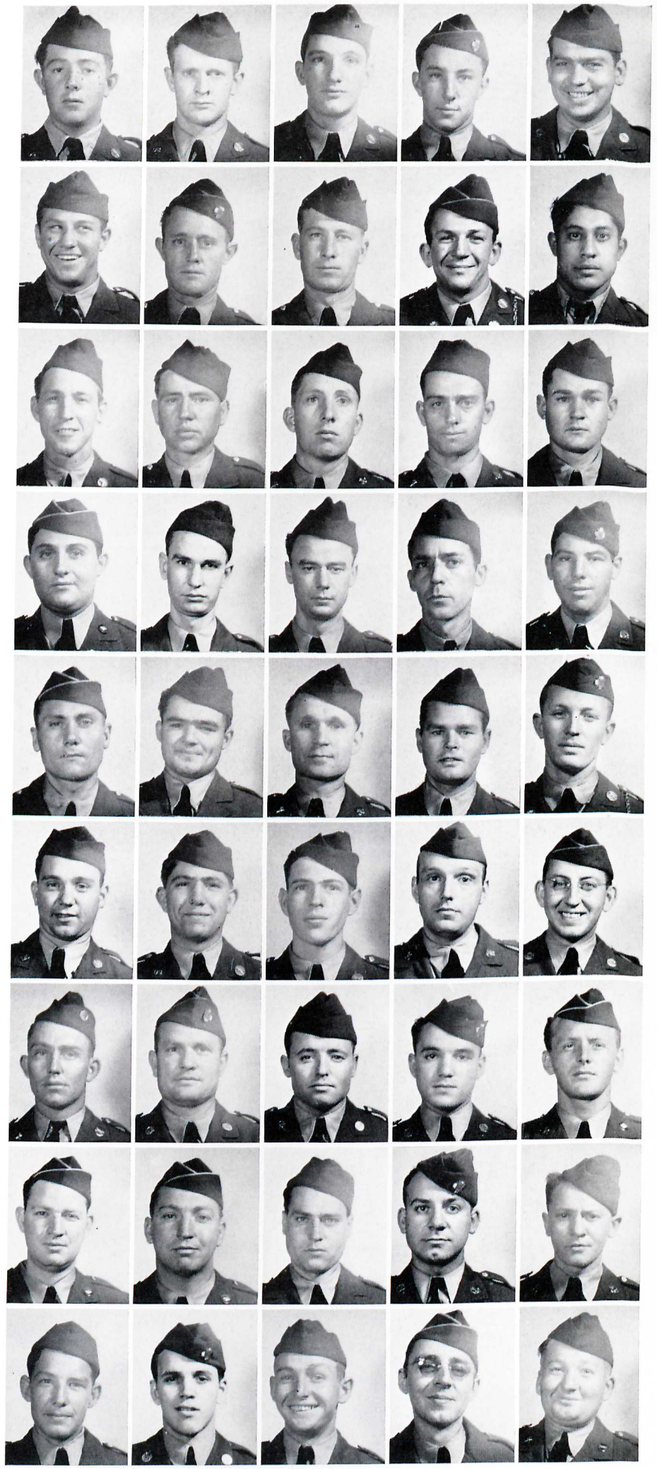
Eighth Row: Privates First Class Partridge, William T.; Pittman, George M.; Sanders, William E.; Schmidt, August B.; Sizemore, Foster M.

Ninth Row: Privates First Class Smith, George A.; Thompson, Thomas V.; Vaglia, Ambrose J.; Vernon, James M.; Private Barnes, Raymond R.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

31ST DIVISION

★



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Barnes, Murphy L.; Barr, Wallace W., Jr.; Bodden, Walter P.; Boone, Marion E.; Burdick, Robert.

Second Row: Privates Butler, Allen M.; Chancellor, William C.; Collins, James A.; Crews, James W.; Desilvey, Frank P.

Third Row: Privates Douglas, Charles H., Jr.; Downs, O. D.; Drummond, James L.; Emerson, Garvin R.; Evans, Ollie B.

Fourth Row: Privates Ferguson, William J.; Gaston, Alvin; Gaston, Jodie M.; Gilruth, Issac N.; Gonzales, Richard E.

Fifth Row: Privates Hall, Murphy W.; Hall, Walter A.; Hornbuckle, William A.; Jackson, Vernon R.; King, William T., Jr.

Sixth Row: Privates Kopf, Willard R.; Kyser, Leon M.; Layfield, Hilary E.; Ludlow, Richard G.; McGuire, William T., Jr.

Seventh Row: Privates Morse, Wilson W.; Ott, Reginald D.; Pittman, Colon D.; Reynolds, Grover C., Jr.; Salley, Jack A., Jr.

Eighth Row: Privates Santa Cruz, Bailey M.; Santa Cruz, Joseph A.; Shotts, Ernest D.; Smith, George R.; Steiner, Lawrence C., Jr.

Ninth Row: Privates Therrell,, Charles C.; Thompson, Charles N.; Todd, Horace L.; Vaughan, James H.; Williams, Norman L.

★ ★



ROBERT T. ERVIN, JR.
Captain
Commanding

MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

Special Troops, 31st Division

★

Its History

The 31st Military Police Company, Alabama National Guard, now stationed at Camp Blanding, Florida, was first organized at Linden, Alabama, and Federally recognized at that station on April 24, 1936. On June 7, 1937, it was disbanded at Linden, and reorganized at Prichard, Alabama. The commissioned officers of the unit at the time of organization at Prichard were Second Lieutenant Robert T. Ervin, Jr., and Second Lieutenant George A. Haas. The authorized strength of the 31st Military Police Company on June 7, 1937, was two officers and 50 men.

The unit was housed in Fort DuMont, named in memory of Colonel Robert S. DuMont, a Spanish-American War veteran. Colonel DuMont commanded the First Alabama Infantry and gained distinction while a private in the Mobile Rifles by winning three times the gold medal award in a competitive drill held in Houston, Texas, to determine the best drilled man in the company. At a national encampment of state troops he was awarded a silver cup for being the best drilled soldier in the National Guard.

When the company was only two months old, it attended the annual summer encampment at Fort McClellan, Alabama, where it was complimented upon the efficient manner in which its duties were performed. The company won the distinction of being the second best company at the field inspection. Since organization the unit has attended summer encampments at DeSoto National Forest, in 1938, Camp Foster in 1939, and Camp Beauregard in 1940, where each time its record of efficiency was outstanding.



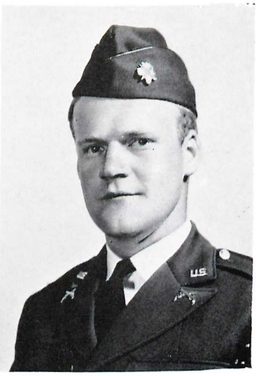
WILMER A. EDGE, JR.
First Lieutenant



HARRY B. TINDEL
Second Lieutenant



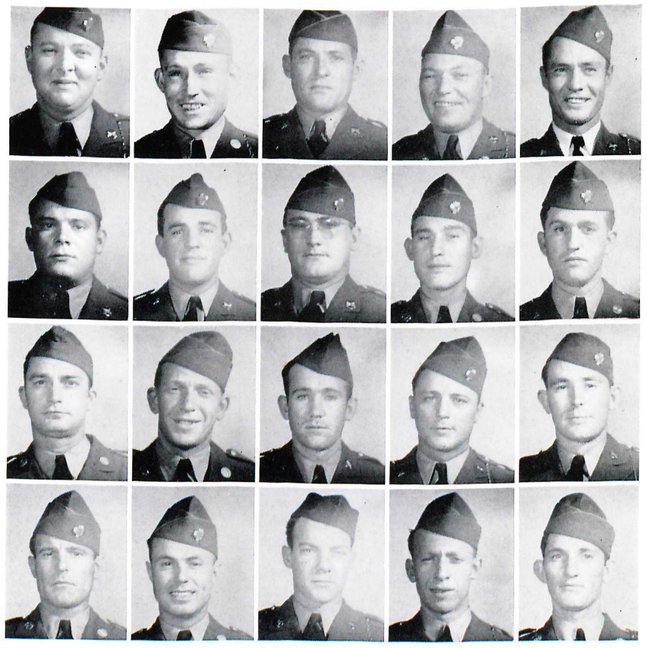
LESTER L. ALLEN
First Lieutenant



EMORY B. PEEBLES, JR.
Second Lieutenant

MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

Special Troops, 31st Division



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Drain, Frederick M.; Staff Sergeant Camp, DeWitt C.; Sergeants Anderson, Willard; Barnard, Charles E.; Bryant, Edward C.

Second Row: Sergeants Dixon, Wilmer T.; Ford, Vincent J.; Glass, Horace D.; Hamlett, Lamar; Kennedy, Charles E.

Third Row: Sergeant Tindel, Harry B.; Corporals Allen, John A.; Billingsley, Douglas D.; Dees, Thomas E.; Evans, Linton H.

Fourth Row: Corporals Ketchum, Charles H.; Langham, Burke E.; Pope, John B.; Smith, Otley L.; Tranum, Jack E.

MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

Special Troops, 31st Division

★



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Alexander, Junior A.; Bolton, William G.; Broadus, Charles F.; Byrd, James W.; Byrd, Thomas M.

Second Row: Privates First Class Carter, George C.; Church, Bernard; Courson, William C.; Curry, Oran W.; Drain, John W.

Third Row: Privates First Class Draper, Ray; Elliott, Richard R.; Fussell, Buford E.; George, James N.; Goggans, Euel F.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Grantham, James M.; Head, Woodrow W.; Jackson, A. C.; Kossow, Arthur B.; McGee, William E.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class McKinley, Moulton M.; Ogletree, Howard R.; Petty, James H.; Rabun, Lynelle T.; Reaves, Charles R.

Sixth Row: Privates First Class Rimmer, Bennie H., Jr.; Scarbrough, Rigdon S.; Spotswood, John W.; Stewart, Francis D.; Tabbert, Fred V.

Seventh Row: Privates First Class Taylor, James O.; Williams, Lenwood A.; Witt, John N.; Privates Abbott, Joseph; Ausley, Rurel R.

MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

SPECIAL TROOPS, 31ST DIVISION

★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Bank, Harold L.; Barlow, Walter T.; Beach, James H.; Beam, Richard L.; Bienvenu, Louis.

Second Row: Privates Bost, Johnnie; Branton, Robert T.; Brewer, John M.; Brinker, Charles R.; Browning, James D.

Third Row: Privates Bryant, Herman C.; Burkhalter, James L.; Burns, Albert L.; Chaney, James D.; Chason, Robert E.

Fourth Row: Privates Chrisman, Joe N.; Clegg, George M.; Coffin, Bruce C.; Croft, Earl B.; Davis, Julian A.

Fifth Row: Privates Deffez, Harold A.; Dodson, Andrew F.; Dorrill, Henry W.; Edwards, James E.; Elledge, Paul W.

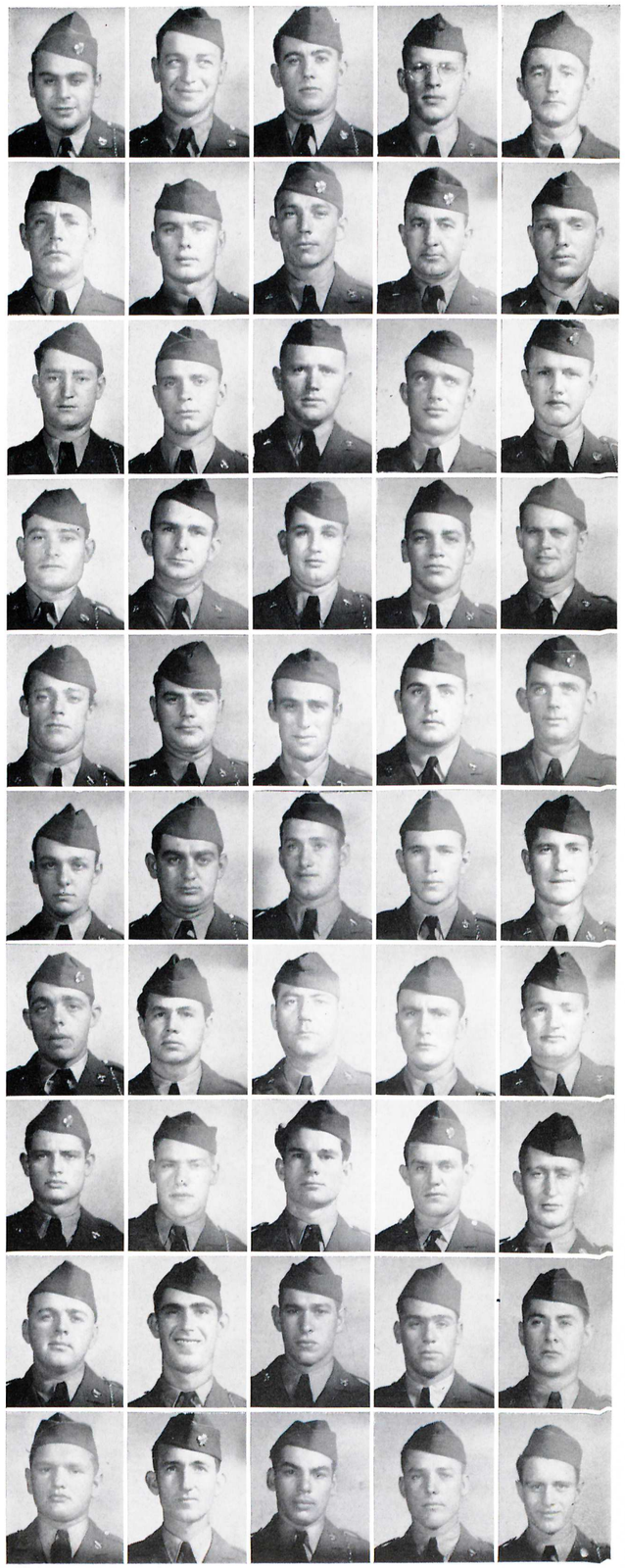
Sixth Row: Privates Erwin, Bestor G.; Eschete, Lucius J.; Everett, John W.; Fletcher, Willis M.; Flora, Charles M.

Seventh Row: Privates Fowler, Mitchell L.; Garriga, Emitte J.; Gilmore, Charlie T.; Glass, Willis R.; Gordon, Otha E.

Eighth Row: Privates Hagan, Floyd L., Jr.; Hardin, Seaborn D.; Hardy, Lyman C., Jr.; Harrell, Claude D.; Harrell, Thurston D.

Ninth Row: Privates Harris, James W.; Hawkins, James D.; Hayes, Aley C.; Helton, Arnold; Herring, Edwin D.

Tenth Row: Privates Hertzog, Albert E.; Hill, Sherman; Hughes, Henry G., Jr.; Jolly, John B.; Jones, William H.





MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

SPECIAL TROOPS, 31ST DIVISION

★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Kelly, Vincent D.; Kirkland, Hugh D.; Kirby, Carroll M.; Lecroy, Guy W.; Long, Elias.

Second Row: Privates Lotz, Walter E.; Malone, Albert R., Jr.; Martin, Hayes F.; Martin, Ralph L.; Massey, Roy C.

Third Row: Privates McCoy, Alphard H.; McClendon, Samuel L.; McNabb, Jess B.; Mooney, Wallace R.; Moss, Floyd J.

Fourth Row: Privates Newsome, Basil V.; Nimon, Leonard E.; O'Donnell, Albert E.; Orr, William T.; Pearson, Veo K.

Fifth Row: Privates Rasbury, Genifer W.; Redden, Roland C.; Riley, Eugene; Riley, John; Roberts, Lewis H.

Sixth Row: Privates Ross, George S.; Ryals, Dan H. C.; Sanson, Harvie W.; Scruggs, Jack C., Seale, Freeman L.

Seventh Row: Privates Sharp, Everett; Shaw, Pharis B.; Simon, Otto; Sizemore, Daniel M.; Smith, William L.

Eighth Row: Privates Sorrells, James H.; Stansbury, Warren S.; Steelman, Doyle E.; Stephens, Chester W.; Stockstill, Carl.

Ninth Row: Privates Tanner, Curvin M.; Vance, Bernice L.; Walker, Vernon; Wallace, Jeff D.; Webb, James L.

Tenth Row: Privates White, William; Williams, Arthur L.; Willis, John V.; Wood, Leslie H.; Yancey, William E.

SIGNAL COMPANY

Special Troops, 31st Division



BENJAMIN W. MARTIN
Captain
Commanding

★

★



WILLIAM E. CANE
First Lieutenant



GEORGE H. COMBEL
First Lieutenant



RAYMOND H. DANSEREAU
First Lieutenant

CHARLES T. HARRISON
First Lieutenant



THEODORE G. SMITH
First Lieutenant



JOHN P. SWEENEY
First Lieutenant



★



ROY H. BENTON
Second Lieutenant



DONALD B. JONES
Second Lieutenant



JAMES W. MICKLE
Second Lieutenant

★

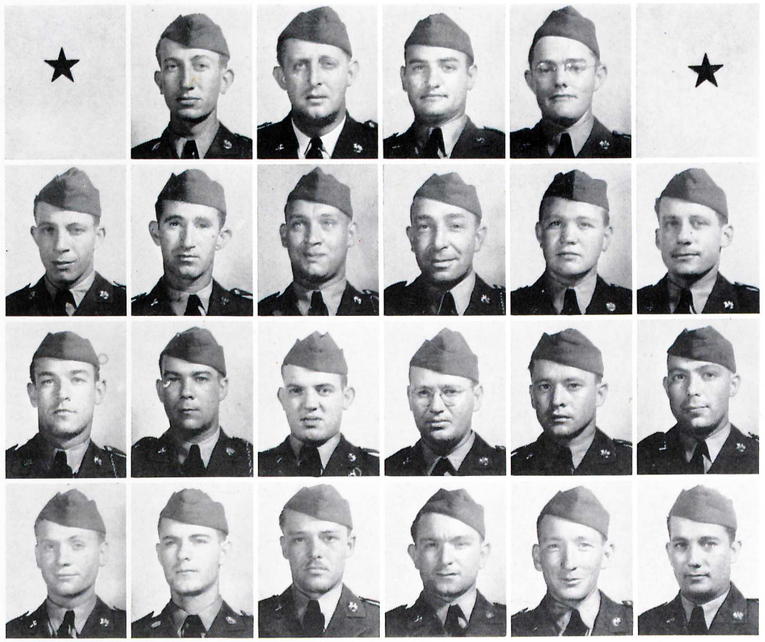
(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Rosser, Francis C.; First Sergeant Allen, John R.; Staff Sergeants Cody, English H.; Lavretta, John L.

Second Row: Staff Sergeants Moorehead, Ernest L.; Weaver, Buck P.; Sergeants Allenback, Edward S.; Hamilton, Henry C.; Hand, Joseph B.; Moody, Ralph E.

Third Row: Sergeants Pooley, Edgar; Posey, Edward J.; Rush, Oscar S.; Sweeney, Martin O.; Corporals Kinsey, William P.; Lancaster, Fred C.

Fourth Row: Corporals Linam, Arthur U.; Marks, Levert F.; Pennington, Wallace C.; Steiner, Elbert M.; Wilson, John A.; Wood, Harry H.



SIGNAL COMPANY

SPECIAL TROOPS, 31ST DIVISION

★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Acker, Dallas C.; Ankerson, William L.; Baas, James E.

Second Row: Privates First Class Bangs, Norman L.; Bostwick, Lauren H.; Carnes, William W.; Davidson, Dean L.; Drinkard, Harry V.

Third Row: Privates First Class Gaston, Leslie S.; Harkins, Thomas E.; Harwell, Oliver V.; Hasty, Maxwell T.; Hill, Robert J.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Linam, Edward A.; Lott, Claude F.; Low, William H.; McInnis, Percy L.; McLeod, James W.

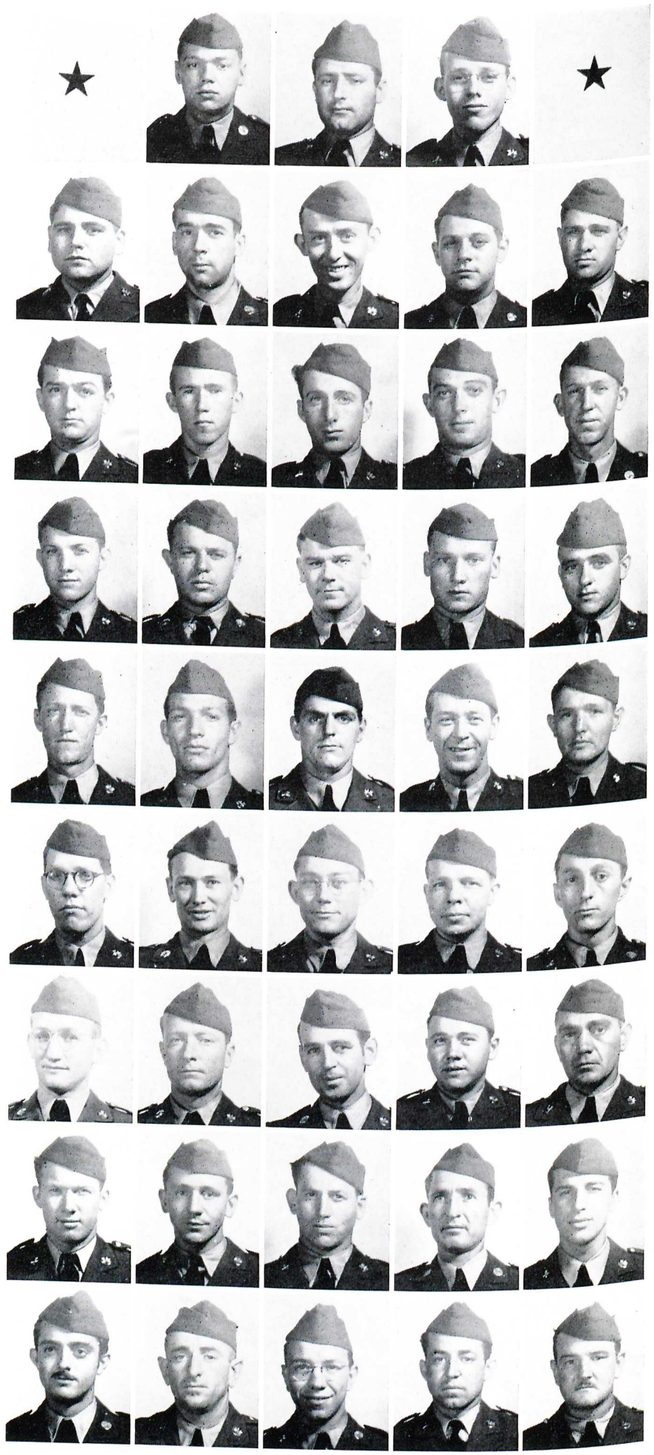
Fifth Row: Privates First Class McNamee, Clifton G.; Metzger, William J.; Michael, George V.; Moore, Archie C.; Moore, Alfred S.

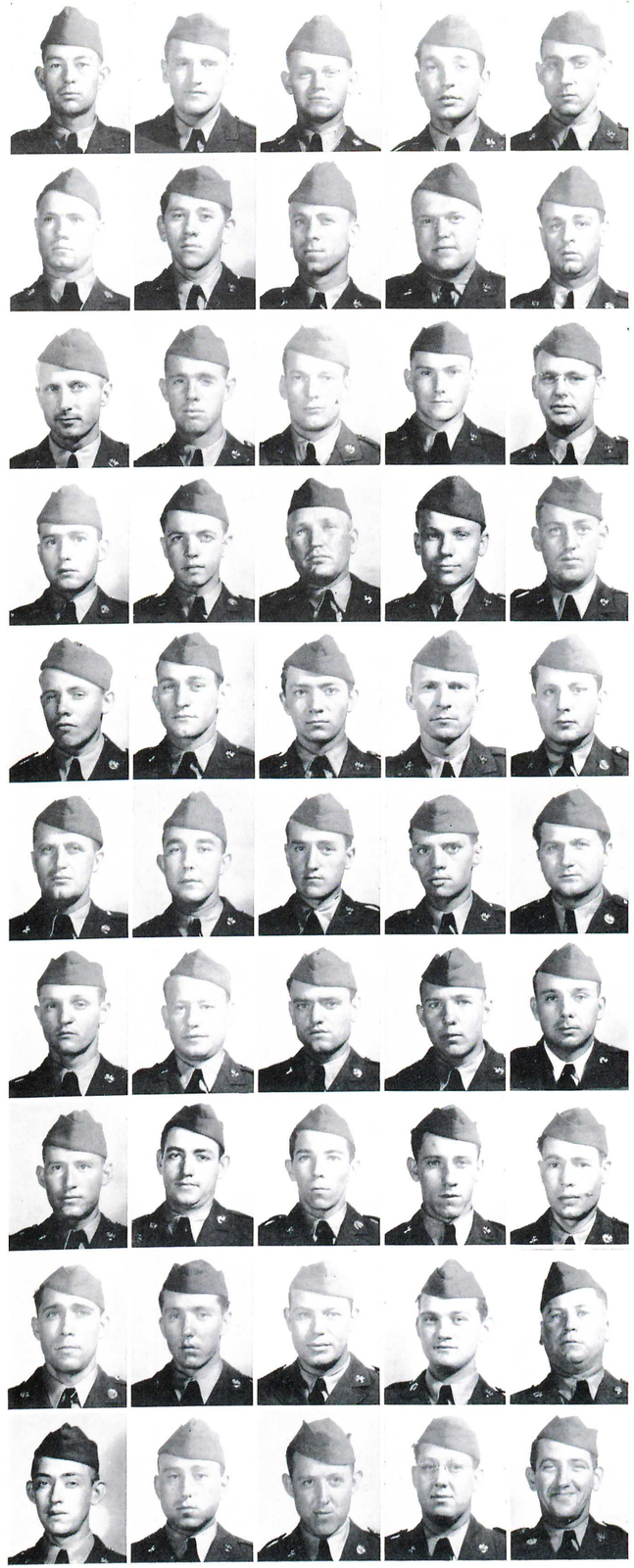
Sixth Row: Privates First Class Morton, Frederick G.; Moss, Robert W.; Pearson, William H.; Perkins, Bert F.; Powell, Harlan H.

Seventh Row: Privates First Class Reese, Francis J.; Rogers, William H.; Sheffield, Thomas L.; Sims, Oliver; Sinnett, Joseph V.

Eighth Row: Privates First Class Skipper, Harold D.; Smith, Francis H.; Spake, William T.; Stewart, Harold F.; Strimenos, Theophanes G.

Ninth Row: Private First Class Tait, Robert A.; Privates Anderson, Homer C.; Arras, George W.; Banks, James A.; Barnes, Richard H.





SIGNAL COMPANY

SPECIAL TROOPS, 31ST DIVISION

★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Beasley, Luther A.; Beckham, Richard O., Jr.; Bennett, Charles C.; Binner, August E.; Black, Marvin T.

Second Row: Privates Bowers, Wilmer, Brasseal, Lowell C.; Brooks, Clyde J.; Brown, Cyrus B.; Brown, James C.

Third Row: Privates Buchwald, Paul F.; Carden, Gollie M.; Carpenter, Roger L.; Davis, James A.; DeLage, Varin S.

Fourth Row: Privates Dunlap, Buford B.; Fail, James L.; Fincher, Elton R.; Fletcher, Prim W.; George, Albert W.

Fifth Row: Privates George, Thomas N.; Gilbert, Alfred G.; Gilbert, Lewis E.; Granade, George E.; Griffin, Edward T.

Sixth Row: Privates Hawkins, Collins H.; Hay, Charles M.; Holliday, Henry E.; Hough, Hugh E.; Howard, Nelson H.

Seventh Row: Privates Hunter, Woodrow W.; Ingram, Lewis B.; Jones, Bryant W.; Jones, Eddie B.; Kelly, Rudolph R.

Eighth Row: Privates Kerby, Lee D.; Killiam, Everett R.; Knight, Burl L.; Koppersmith, Arthur J.; Lee, Grady.

Ninth Row: Privates Leonard, Charles B.; Lewis, Luther P.; Lockler, Cerald G.; Lombard, John E.; Long, George L.

Tenth Row: Privates Martin, Jackson T.; McKinney, Maurice E.; McLean, Clyde E.; McLean, Eugene C.; McLeod, Harold L.

SIGNAL COMPANY

SPECIAL TROOPS, 31ST DIVISION

★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates: Merritt, Ralph J.; Montiel, Ruben R., Jr.; Moore, Ervie O.; Moore, James E.; Moore, Robert L.

Second Row: Privates Morgan, William B.; Morris, David E.; Palmer, Offie E.; Parker, Amos A.; Parmer, Bruce.

Third Row: Privates Pass, Noel J.; Ray, Blackshear C.; Risk, William P., Jr.; Rodgers, Howell R.; Saltz, Jack F.

Fourth Row: Privates Sanderson, James H.; Schwartz, Henry A., Jr.; Scott, Cecil E.; Shelton, Fred A.; Shinkle, Charles W.

Fifth Row: Privates Shotts, Neely P., Jr.; Shumock, Earl F.; Simmons, Carl O.; Smith, Earl C.; Smith, Newell D.

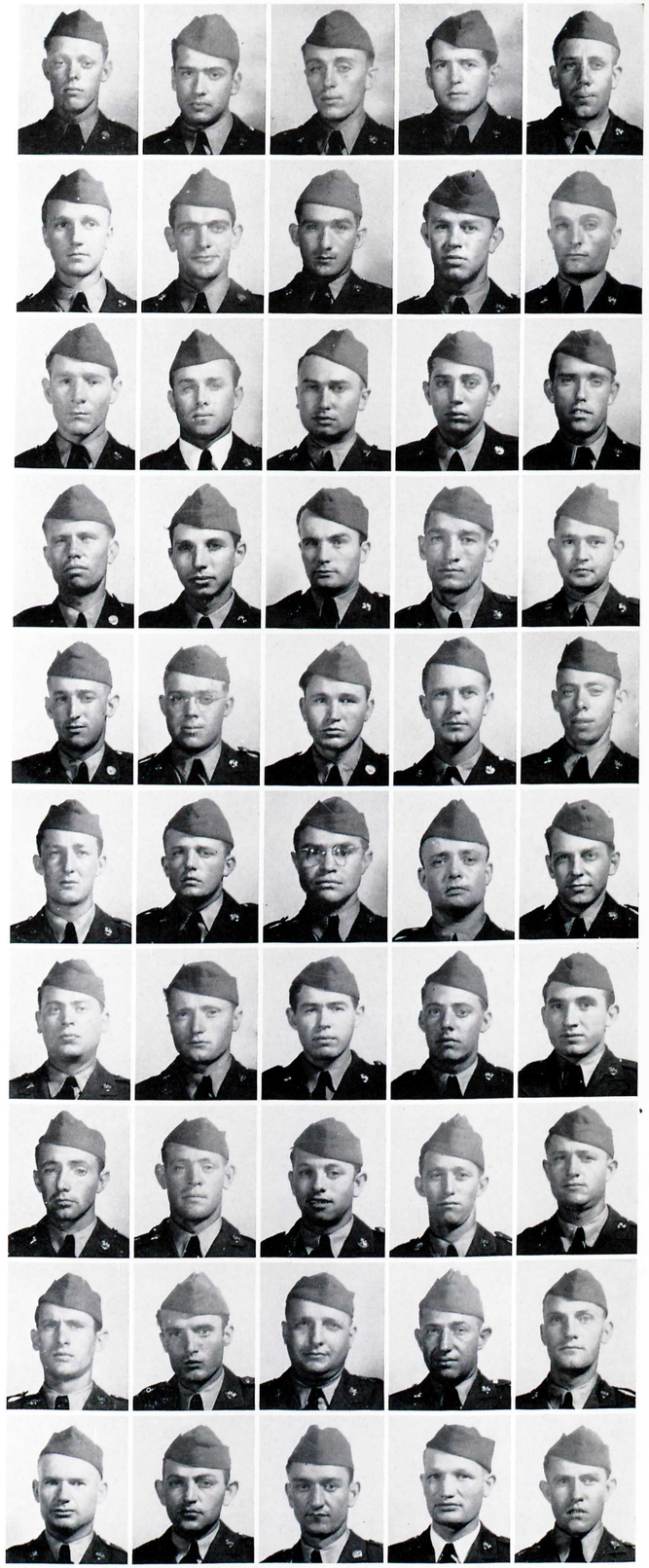
Sixth Row: Privates Smith, William F.; Snow, Troy L.; Stagner, Leslie J.; Stakely, Davis F., Jr.; Staples, Alden F.

Seventh Row: Privates Stewart, Monroe J.; Swann, George W.; Taylor, James T.; Tharp, John M.; Tidmore, Robert R.

Eighth Row: Privates Tillery, Lomax; Todd, Dewitt; Tomberlin, Cook E., Jr.; Touchstone, James A.; Vann, Carlton.

Ninth Row: Privates Warren, Howard L.; Warren, James C.; Watson, Homer G.; Whatley, Lorenzo; White, Plessie.

Tenth Row: Privates Whitehead, Samuel W.; Williamson, Gilford J.; Woods, Thomas M.; Woods, Pennuel L.; Wright, Samuel R.



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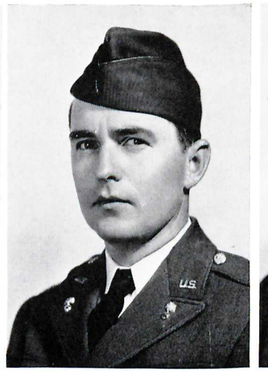
EVERETT W. FAULK
Captain
Commanding



CARL V. KLING
First Lieutenant



HENRY L. MORRIS
Second Lieutenant

★

106TH ORDNANCE COMPANY

Special Troops, 31st Division

The 106th Ordnance Company, M. M., formerly a National Guard unit from Mobile, Alabama, but at the present stationed at Camp Blanding, Florida, undergoing one year of intensive military training, was originally organized on December 22, 1926, under the capable leadership of its founder and first commander, Captain Lloyd B. Patrick. Upon his death in June, 1935, the command passed to Second Lieutenant (now Captain) E. W. Faulk, who had been second in command since the organization of the company.

The duties of the Ordnance Company are to serve and repair all guns, and issue ammunition to the 31st Infantry Division, and for this purpose the company is divided into five different sections: Armory, Headquarters and Supply, Service, Artillery, and Automotive and Instrument. These sections have their shops installed on trucks and can easily move from one position to another.

The name "Bienville Blues," being derived from one of the crack Mobile fighting units, was originally assigned to the 106th Ordnance Company, M. M., and as most of the duties performed by this company calls for blue denim, the name has been carried down with an almost reverent air.



★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Feore, James J.; Technical Sergeants Byrd, John H.; Rubira, Adriano W., Jr.; First Sergeant Lawrence, Winston J.

Second Row: Staff Sergeants Crabtree, Joseph E.; McConnell, Robert L.; Sergeants Crabtree, Bernard I.; Gaillard, George W.

Third Row: Sergeants McDonnell, William P.; Pyle, Robert L.; Corporals Bogue, Harry I.; Bru, Vivian B.

106TH ORDNANCE COMPANY

SPECIAL TROOPS, 31ST DIVISION

★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Chambers, Charles A.; Cleveland, Henry O.; Crow, Marshall T.

Second Row: Privates First Class Grimes, Charles M.; Hilliard, John S.; Hyde, Richard S.; Lee, Virgil E.; McKenna, Dave B.

Third Row: Privates First Class Miller, Herman M.; Odom, John C.; Rush, Joseph B.; Schaub, Henry F.; Scott, George W.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Stauffer, William B.; Stone, William B.; Thompson, Edward M.; Thompson, Robert L.; Weaver, William W.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Wiggings, Cleveland W.; Young, Richard F.; Privates Aderhold, Henry C.; Andrews, Elmer O.; Anno, Forrest C.

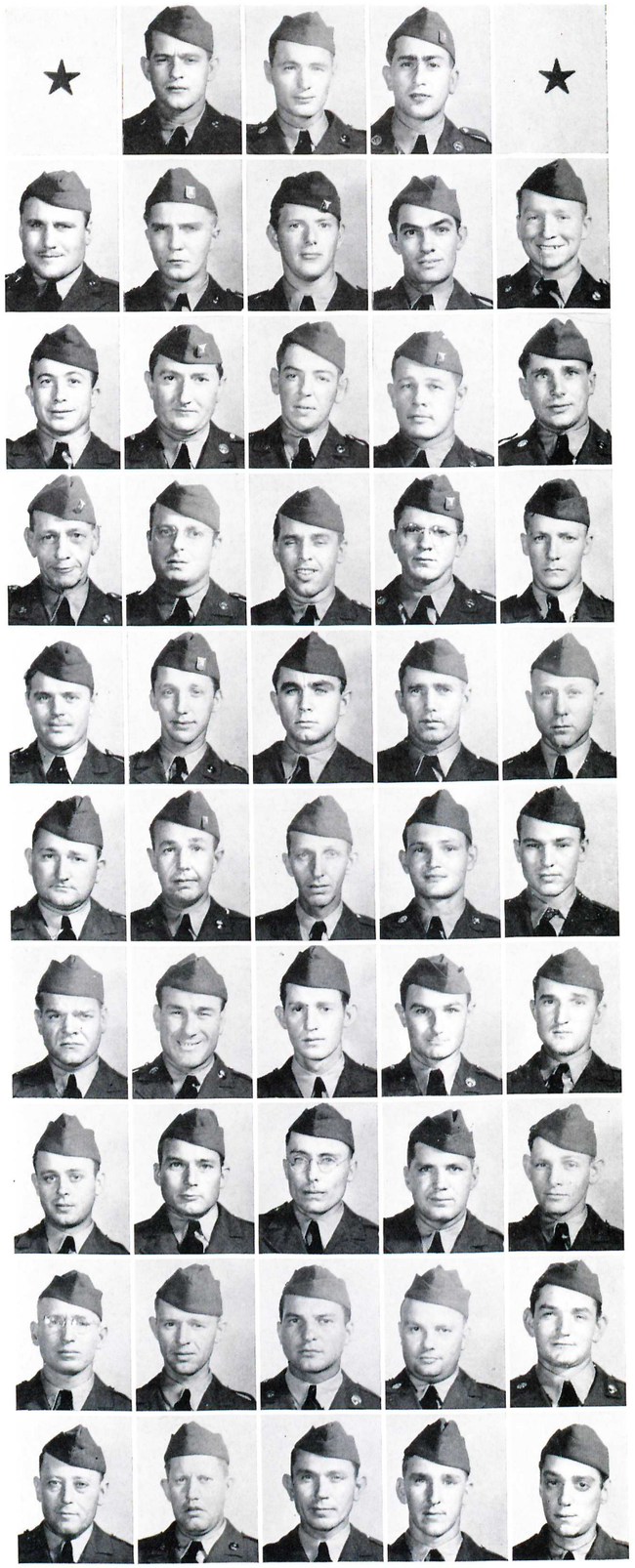
Sixth Row: Privates Baird, Emmitt O.; Ball, Edison E.; Beasley, Ocie W.; Blackmon, Bernard R.; Boling, Ray A.

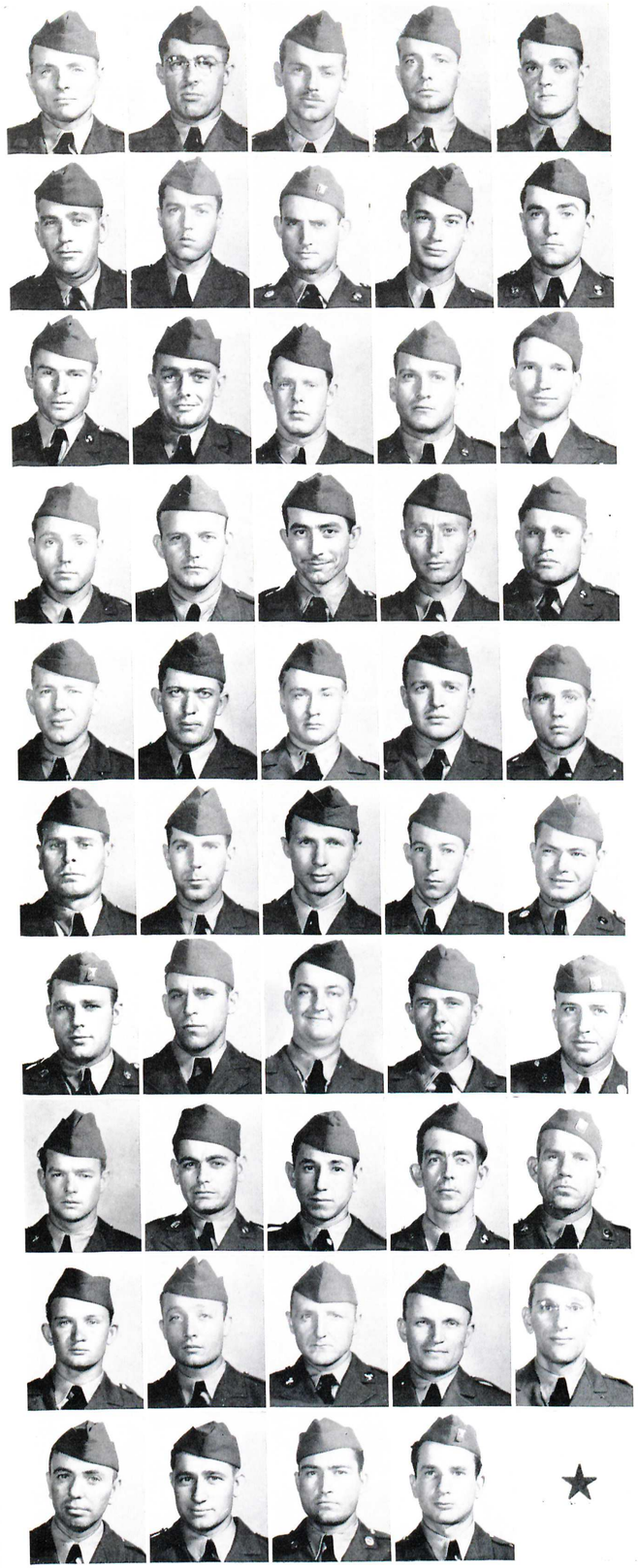
Seventh Row: Privates Braddock, Leland H.; Brown, Ollie F.; Chapman, Almon C.; Clary, Dennis H.; Coleman, Bill.

Eighth Row: Privates Dixon, Homer B.; Dorman, John E.; Douglas, John E.; Drury, Edwin J.; Durden, Ernest E.

Ninth Row: Privates Eason, James B.; Edwards, Thurston B.; Espy, Ulmond O.; Fannin, James H.; Ferrell, David K.

Tenth Row: Privates Fewell, Walter E.; Fisher, John L.; Francis, Reese; Grimes, Raymond J.; Gulas, Peter J.





106TH ORDNANCE COMPANY

SPECIAL TROOPS, 31ST DIVISION

★

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Hagan, Robert L.; Hawkins, Malcolm M.; Hazzard, William W., Jr.; Holtam, Edward G., Jr.; Hudson, Robert T.

Second Row: Privates Huges, John A.; Jackson, Hamilton C.; Johnson, Lawrence C.; Johnson, Nibert J.; Kennedy, Ernest E.

Third Row: Privates Kilgore, William A.; Lee, Cecil W.; Marsalis, J. R.; McCall, James P., Jr.; McCormick, Mark F.

Fourth Row: Privates Merritt, Clayton E.; Mika, Frank; Miller, Robert B.; Milstead, Vance L.; Monroe, John W.

Fifth Row: Privates Morris, Erward N.; Morrison, James N.; Myers, William E.; Owens, Thad O.; Parks, Claude R.

Sixth Row: Privates Rabourn, David C.; Reavis, Harry; Remley, Robert H.; Rodgers, Harry D.; Sadler, Robert C.

Seventh Row: Privates Schreiner, Albert K.; Schreiner, Howard F.; Smith, Albert H.; Smith, Buford T.; Smith, Roland.

Eighth Row: Privates Smith, Walter J.; Swearingen, Woodrow W.; Taylor, Willie F.; Thomas, Gordon F.; Thomas, Russell S.

Ninth Row: Privates Tipton, Ravon; Travis, John; Walder, Robert F.; Wares, William P.; Webb, Bernard A.

Tenth Row: Privates Whitlock, Raymond G.; Wiggins, Leon; Williams, Forrest J.; Wolfe, Robert.

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL DETACHMENT

SPECIAL TROOPS, 31ST DIVISION

April, 1925, Captain J. Leslie Taylor of Mobile, Alabama, was appointed commanding officer of the Detachment, with Captain Louis A. Windham serving as second in command. The enlistment of the Detachment personnel was not authorized by the National Guard Bureau until in June, 1936, of that year, the Detachment of two officers and 15 enlisted men was mustered into service and Federally recognized.

Following the custom of the service, a social organization was made up of members of the Detachment, with Captain Taylor being elected as honorary president for life. The name of "Emerald Guards" was chosen in commemoration of the unit organized in Mobile, Alabama, during the War Between the States. This unit was composed of men born in Ireland who generously offered their lives for the State of Alabama and the Confederacy.

The colors selected were Green and Gold, symbolic of the determination of the Detachment to keep green and fresh forever the memory of noble deeds of the Emerald Guards, and to spur the present members on to do a similarly great work.

In 1936 and 1937 the annual field encampment was held at Fort McClellan, Alabama, where the Detachment operated and maintained the regimental dispensary.

In 1938, the Detachment took part in the field maneuvers in DeSoto National Forest in Mississippi. In the summer of 1939 the Detachment established a regimental Aid Station at Camp Shelby during the National Guard encampment there.

Again, during the winter of 1939, the Detachment rendered medical and surgical aid to the Special Troops during a winter maneuver which took place at Camp Leon H. Richmond, located on Mobile Bay in Alabama.

On August 1, 1940, Captain J. Leslie Taylor was promoted to the rank of Major and transferred to the 123rd Medical Squadron. On the same date, Captain Lewis A. Windham was transferred to the 117th Field Artillery; First Lieutenant James W. Headstream was appointed commanding officer of the Detachment upon the transfer of Captain Taylor and Captain Windham.

In November, 1940, Lieutenant Headstream was promoted to the rank of Captain. On November 25, 1940, the Medical Detachment was inducted into Federal service along with other units of the 31st Division. On the date of induction Willard E. Manry, Medical Administration Corps, was attached to the detachment for duty.

The Detachment left its home station, Mobile, Alabama, on December 12, 1940, for Camp Blanding, Florida, for a year of intensive training. Upon arrival at Camp Blanding, the Detachment immediately established a regimental dispensary. Lieutenant Manry was transferred from this organization to the Station Hospital on January 25, 1941, First Lieutenant Leslie A. Faudree, Medical Corps, was assigned to the unit as second in command.

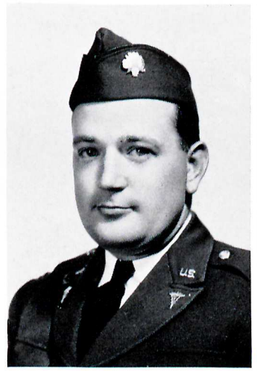
This detachment has always received the commendation of its superior officers for the efficient manner in which medical and surgical aid is rendered to the Special Troops.



JAMES W. HEADSTREAM
Captain, M. C.
Commanding

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

Special Troops, 31st Division



LESLIE A. FAUDREE
First Lieutenant, M. C.



JOHN M. STEELE
First Lieutenant, D. C.



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Staff Sergeant Balzli, Edward J., Jr.; Sergeant Hall, A. V.; Corporal Crane, Lewis D.

Second Row: Privates First Class Boyes, Charles A.; Doody, Edmund G.; Knowles, Bernard J.; Private Smith, Randolph J.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

WEST COAST OFFICE

Room 211, 700 S. LaBrea Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

FM 21–50

WAR DEPARTMENT

BASIC FIELD MANUAL

&

MILITARY COURTESY AND DISCIPLINE

FM 21–50

BASIC FIELD MANUAL

&

MILITARY COURTESY AND DISCIPLINE

Prepared under direction of the
Chief of Staff

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.
Price 10 cents

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *January 31, 1941.*

FM 21–50, Basic Field Manual, Military Courtesy and Discipline, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[A. G. 062.11 (10–17–40).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

E. S. ADAMS,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

Rand H (10); Bn (5); C (20).

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b. The ultimate purpose of all military training is effectiveness in battle. Only well-disciplined troops exercising cooperative and coordinated effort can win. Without proper discipline, a group of men is incapable of organized and sustained effort.

■ 3. ATTAINMENT.—Military discipline is attained only by careful and systematic education and training. All types of military training which tend to develop a sense of duty, pride, and responsibility, loyalty, morale, respect, confidence, initiative, and teamwork are beneficial. Such training may be conducted in numerous ways and by many different methods; there is no perfect formula or single rule. No two groups or even two individuals necessarily respond to the same type of training. It is essential to keep in mind that in our country the environment of the soldier may differ materially from that of his previous surroundings. To disregard the civil environment is a serious error. The necessary transition may be a slow, laborious process requiring infinite patience and consideration on the part of the leader. Impossible or unnecessary demands will quickly undermine or even destroy the confidence so necessary in well-disciplined individuals and units. Drills that require accuracy, mental and physical coordination, precision, and smartness assist in attaining discipline. Short, varied exercises in group physical training are valuable. The fundamentals listed below will be helpful as guides in the attainment of the desired aim.

a. Good leadership, based on personality and character, is essential to the attainment of military discipline. The key to effective leadership is the development of respect and mutual confidence. It is gained when the leader shows in every possible way that he is a member of the unit, and as the ranking member thereof he will leave nothing undone to promote the unit's comfort, welfare, and prestige. Similarly, loyalty and respect are developed through mutual understanding and consideration, through fairness and justice, and by sharing dangers and hardships as well as joys and sorrows. (See FM 100–5.)

b. A sense of individual pride and responsibility is essential to good discipline. A soldier must be made to realize that all

his acts are reflected on the unit to which he belongs. He must aspire to the trust that goes with responsibility. Pride in his organization is aroused by making him feel that he has some responsibility in developing it. Leaders must use their ingenuity to create opportunities which place responsibility on individuals appropriate to their training and grade.

c. Good morale is conducive to good discipline. It implies contentment and warrants the leader's closest attention. Suitable living conditions, physical welfare, appetizing food, healthful recreation, and relaxation all contribute to morale.

d. Mutual trust is essential for group unity. It stimulates and fosters that unity of purpose and spirit, which under such names as morale, elan, or esprit de corps, is the very heart of a unit's power.

■ 4. MAINTENANCE.—*a.* Discipline is maintained in much the same manner as it is attained. There is not and should not be a sharply defined line of demarcation between the two. For example, common sense, good judgment, fairness and justice, high morale, pride, and responsibility contribute as much to maintaining discipline as to attaining it.

b. Self-respect must be maintained at all costs. Corrections are made privately whenever practicable and are never personal or degrading in nature.

c. Commendation for duty well performed is equally as important as admonition, reprimand, or other corrective measures for delinquences.

d. Young and inexperienced leaders must realize that while firmness is a military requisite, it does not necessitate harshness of manner or of tone.

■ 5. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUPERIORS AND SUBORDINATES.—*a.* A leader sets the example for his men to emulate. To accomplish this, he exhibits cheerfulness, loyalty to subordinates as well as to superiors, strict observance of military regulations, customs, and courtesies, neatness and smartness of appearance, and punctuality. Through loyalty to his subordinates, he will gain their confidence and trust and will make them feel that he demands no more of them than he is willing to do himself. The superior will do much toward creating and maintaining the proper relationship with his subordinates by

conducting himself with such dignity and demeanor that his position in the unit is unquestioned. Excessive familiarity between them is avoided. On the other hand, aloofness must be avoided since it will discourage mutual confidence and close relationship between leader and subordinate.

b. Superiors are forbidden to injure those under their authority by tyrannical or capricious conduct or by abusive language. They habitually employ an ordinary conversational manner and tone of voice in addressing subordinates. Firmness and dignity are essential, but an officious, discourteous manner is harmful to the end sought. Arrogance will breed contempt, sap morale, and destroy discipline.

SECTION II

MILITARY COURTESY

■ 6. GENERAL.—*a.* Courtesy implies polite and considerate behavior toward others, whether senior or junior, and whether or not members of the military service.

b. In general, juniors habitually give the same precedence to and show the same deference toward their seniors that any courteous person does to his elders. These courtesies should be shown promptly and smartly. Slovenly and half-hearted execution of these acts is in itself discourteous.

■ 7. DEFINITIONS.—*a.* Structures such as drill halls, riding halls, gymnasiums, and other roofed inclosures used for drill or exercise of troops are considered as "out of doors."

b. When the word "indoors" is used, it is construed to mean offices, hallways, mess halls, kitchens, orderly rooms, amusement rooms, bathrooms, libraries, dwellings, or other place of abode.

c. The expression "under arms" will be understood to mean—

(1) With arms in hand, or

(2) Having attached to the person a hand arm or the equipment pertaining directly to the arm such as cartridge belt, pistol holster, or automatic rifle belt. Exception: Officers wearing the officers' belt, M1921, without arms attached.

■ 8. OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF GRADE.—*a. Army.*—See figure 1.
b. Navy.—See figure 2.

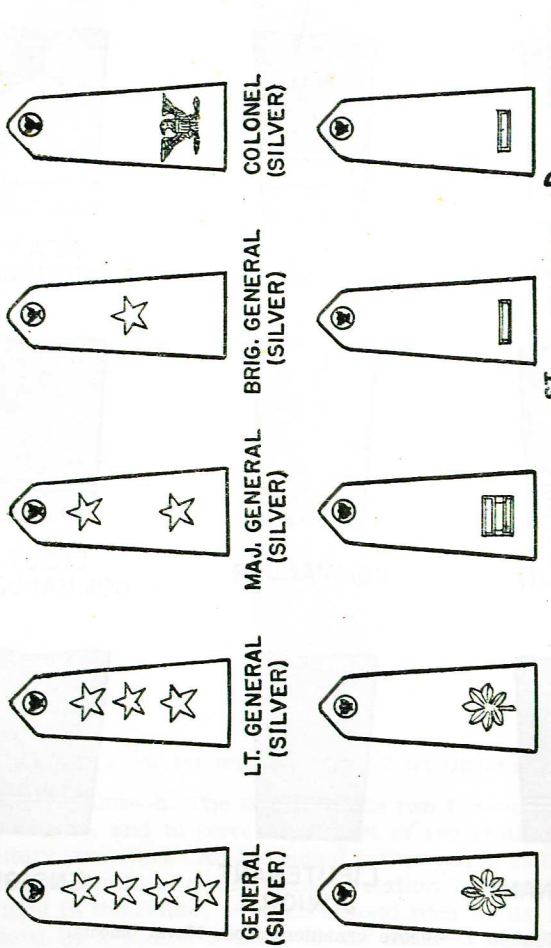

FIGURE 1.—Officers' insignia of grade, Army and Marine Corps.

c. Marine Corps.—See figure 1.
d. Coast Guard.—See figure 3.

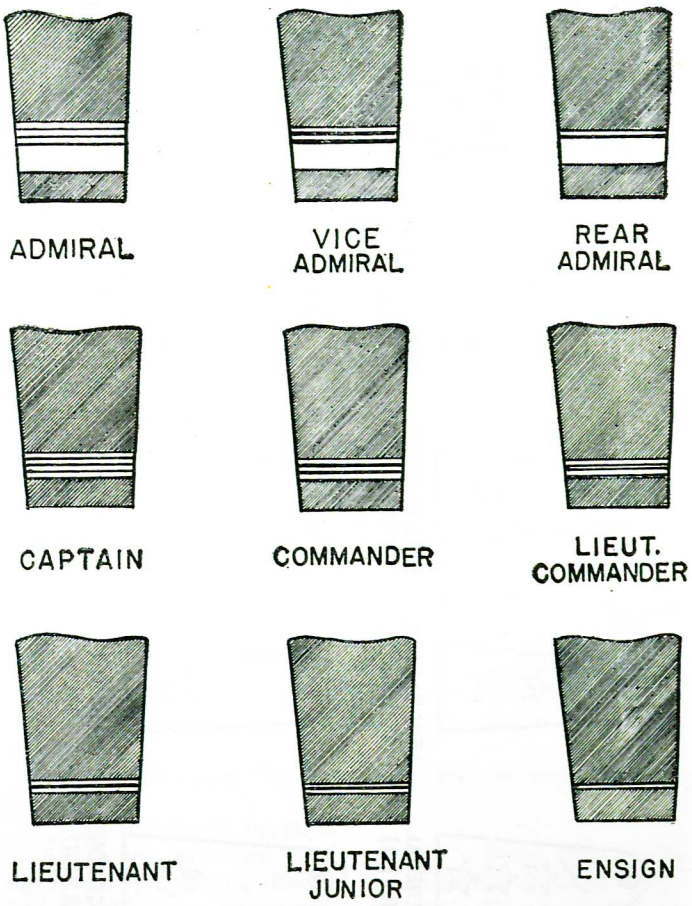

FIGURE 2.—Sleeve ornamentation, Naval officers.

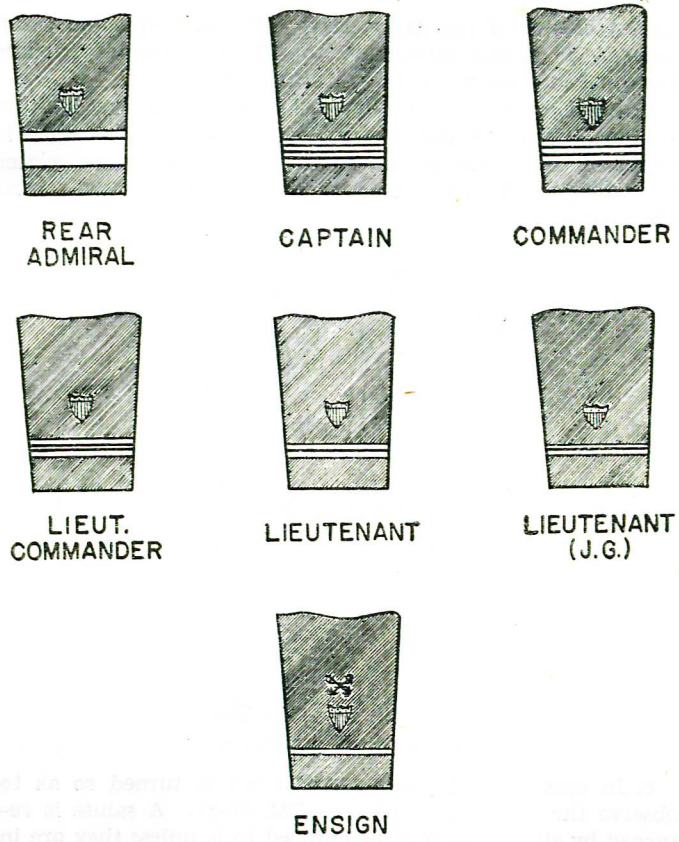

FIGURE 3.—Sleeve ornamentation, Coast Guard officers.

■ 9. SALUTING.—*a.* The salute fulfills two functions; to render respect, and to serve as the act of recognition between military personnel. An individual is required to salute when, within the limits of a post, camp, or station, he meets a person entitled to the salute; or when beyond such limits, he is addressed by a senior entitled to the salute. Otherwise, the salute is authorized but not required when outside posts, camps, or stations. Those entitled to the salute are commis-

sioned officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. It is also customary to salute officers of friendly foreign countries when they are in uniform.

b. Saluting distance is that distance at which recognition is easy. Usually it does not exceed 30 paces. The salute is rendered before the person to be saluted approaches closer than 6 paces. This permits him time to recognize and return the salute.

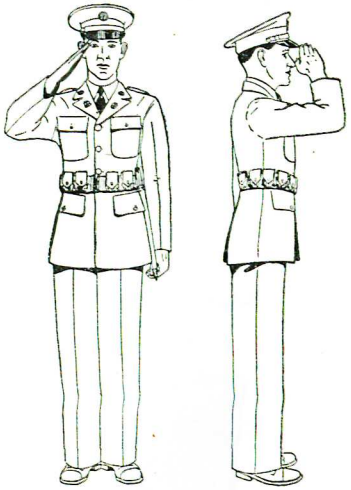

FIGURE 4.—Hand salute.

c. In executing the salute, the head is turned so as to observe the person saluted (see FM 22–5). A salute is returned by all officers present entitled to it unless they are in a formation, when the senior only returns the salute except as noted in *p* below. The salute must never be returned in a casual or perfunctory manner.

d. Within the confines of military posts, camps, or stations, an enlisted man dressed in civilian clothes salutes an officer when he recognizes him, even when both are in civilian clothes. Outside a military post, camp, or station the salute is authorized but not required unless the individual is addressed by an officer.

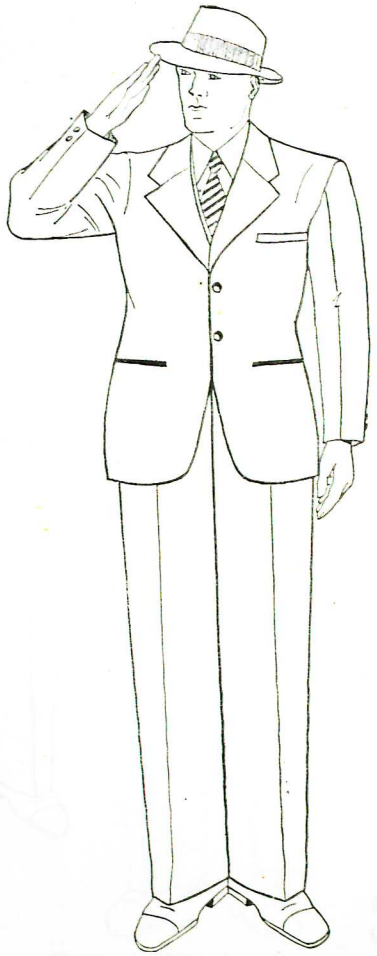

FIGURE 5.—Soldier in civilian dress.

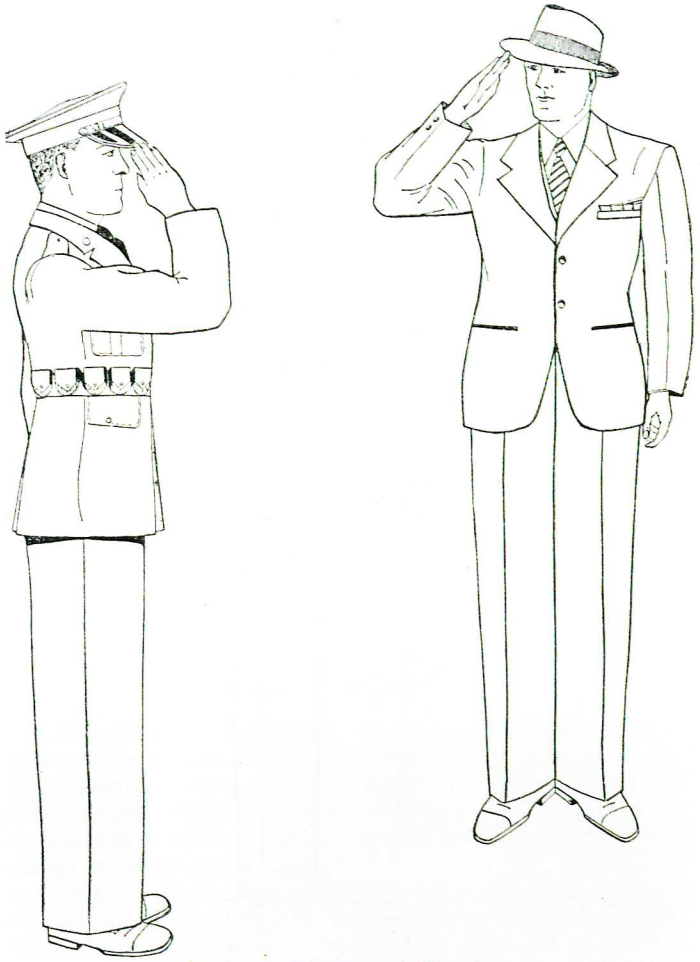

FIGURE 6.—Officer in civilian dress.

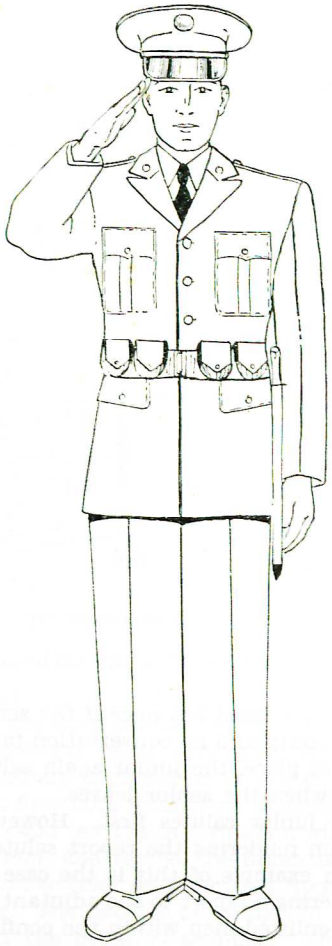

FIGURE 7.—With hat or cap.



FIGURE 8.—Without hat or cap.

e. Covered or uncovered, salutes are exchanged in the same manner.

f. The salute is rendered but once if the senior remains in the immediate vicinity and no conversation takes place. If a conversation takes place, the junior again salutes the senior on departing or when the senior leaves.

g. Usually the junior salutes first. However, in making reports, the person rendering the report salutes first regardless of rank. An example of this is the case of a battalion commander rendering a report to the adjutant at a ceremony.

h. A group of enlisted men within the confines of military posts, camps, or stations and not in formation, on the approach of an officer, is called to attention by the first person noticing him; if in formation, by the one in charge. If out

of doors, and not in formation, they all salute; in formation, the salute is rendered by the enlisted man in charge. If indoors, not under arms, they uncover. If outside the limits of military posts, camps, or stations, the salute is authorized but not required unless the group or an individual thereof is addressed by an officer. (See *o* below.)

i. The salute is rendered only at a halt or a walk. If a person is running, he comes down to the walk before saluting. Likewise a mounted person at the trot or gallop comes down to the walk before saluting.

j. When reporting to an officer in his office, a junior (unless under arms) removes his headdress, knocks, and enters when told to do so. Upon entering, he marches up to within about 2 paces of the officer's desk, halts, salutes, and says, "Sir, _____ reports to _____," (using names and grades). For example, "Sir, Private Jones reports to Captain Smith" or "Sir, Private Jones reports to the company commander." Conversation after the report is made is carried on in the first person and second person. When the business is completed, the junior salutes, executes about face, and withdraws. One uncovers (unless under arms) on entering a room where a senior is present.

k. Drivers of vehicles salute only when the vehicle is halted. The driver of a horse-drawn vehicle will salute only when halted and both hands are not required to control his team. Any other individual in the vehicle renders the hand salute whether the vehicle is halted or in motion. An officer or a noncommissioned officer in charge of a detail riding in a vehicle renders the hand salute for the entire detail.

l. Except as noted in paragraph 10*g*, whenever or wherever the National Anthem is played or *To the color* (*standard*) is sounded, at the first note thereof all dismounted officers and enlisted men present but not in formation will face the music, stand at *Attention*, and render the prescribed salute, except that at *Escort of the color* or at *Retreat* they will face toward the color or flag. The position of salute will be retained until the last note of the music is sounded. Those mounted on animals will halt and render the salute mounted. Vehicles in motion will be brought to a halt. Persons riding in a passenger car or on a motorcycle will dismount and salute as

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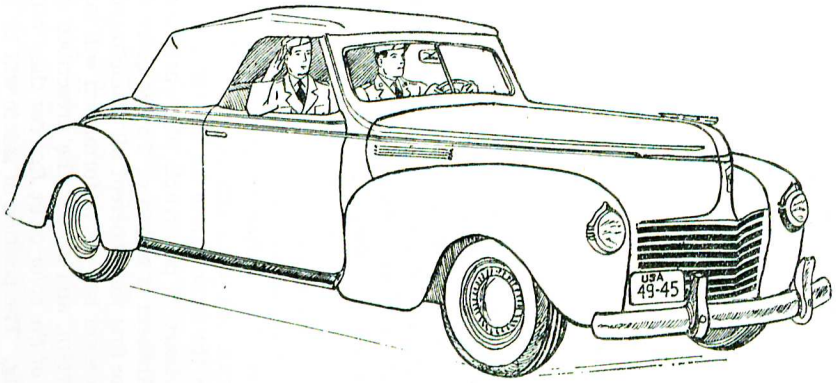

FIGURE 9.—Moving vehicle; driver does not salute.

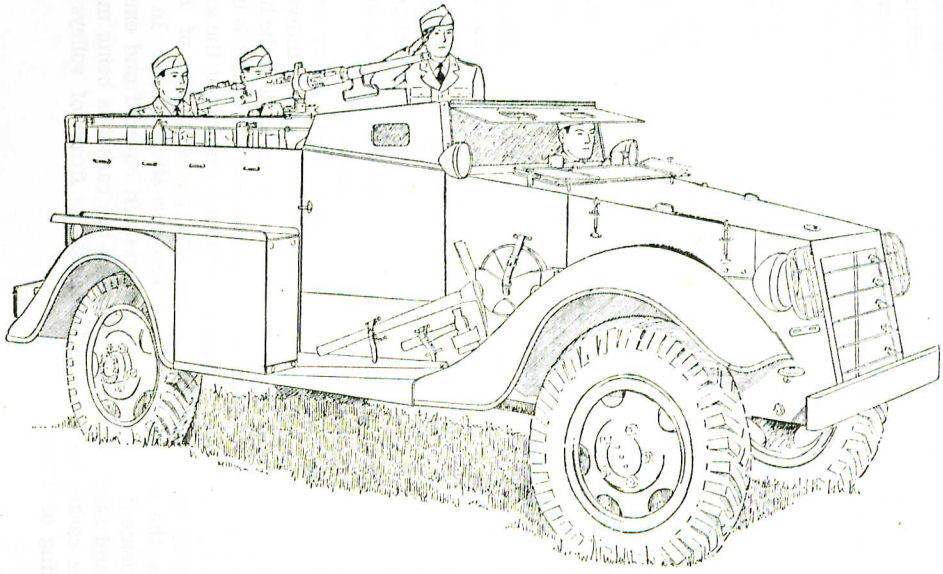

FIGURE 10.—Individual in charge salutes.

directed above. Occupants of other types of military vehicles remain seated in the vehicle at attention, the person in charge of the vehicle dismounting and rendering the hand salute (tank commanders salute from the vehicle). Individuals leading animals or standing to horse will stand at attention but will not salute. The same marks of respect are shown the national anthem of any other country when played upon official occasions. (See figs. 11 to 18, incl.)

m. When passing or being passed by an uncased national color, honors are rendered in the same manner as when the National Anthem is played.

n. When personal honors are rendered, officers and men present in uniform (not in formation) salute and remain in that position until the completion of the ruffles, flourishes, and march.

o. Organization or detachment commanders salute officers of higher grades by bringing the organization or detachment to attention before saluting. (See fig. 11.)

p. In garrison, sentinels posted with the rifle salute by presenting arms (fig. 12). (See FM 26–5.) During the hours when challenging is prescribed, the first salute is given as soon as the officer has been duly recognized and advanced. A sentinel in conversation with an officer will not interrupt the conversation to salute another officer, but in case the officer salutes a senior, the sentinel will also salute.

q. At a military funeral, all persons in the military service in uniform or in civilian clothes, attending in their individual capacity, will stand at attention uncovered and hold the headdress over the left breast at any time when the casket is being moved by the casket bearers and during services at the grave, including the firing of volleys and the sounding of *Taps*. During the prayers, they will also bow their heads. In cold or inclement weather, they will remain covered and execute the hand salute at any time when the casket is being moved by the casket bearers and during the firing of volleys and sounding of *Taps*.

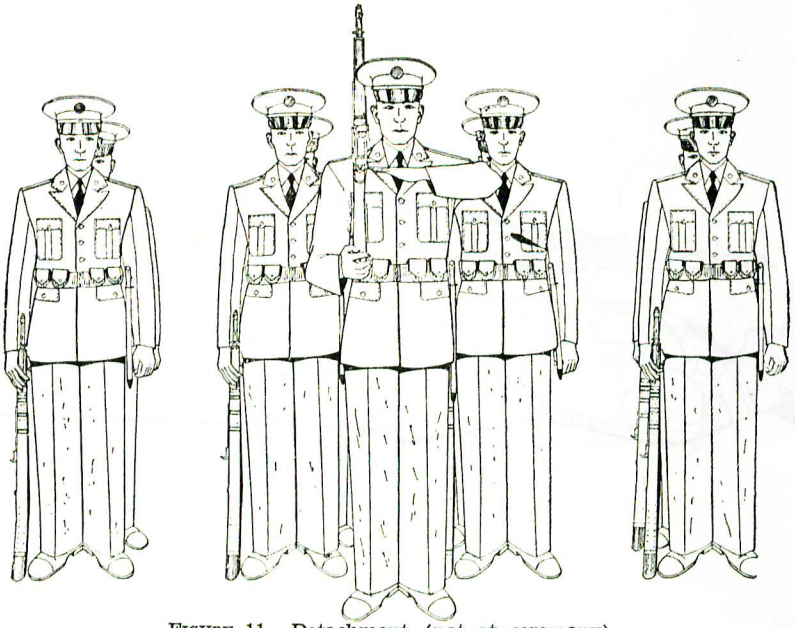

FIGURE 11.—Detachment (not at ceremony).



FIGURE 12.—Sentinel.

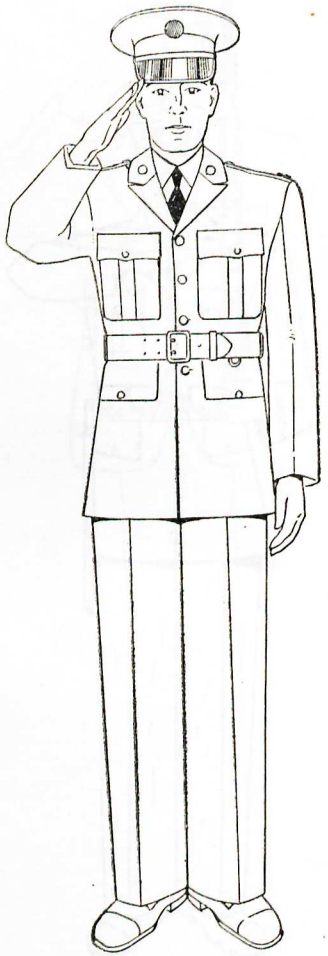

FIGURE 13.—Without arms (or armed with pistol).

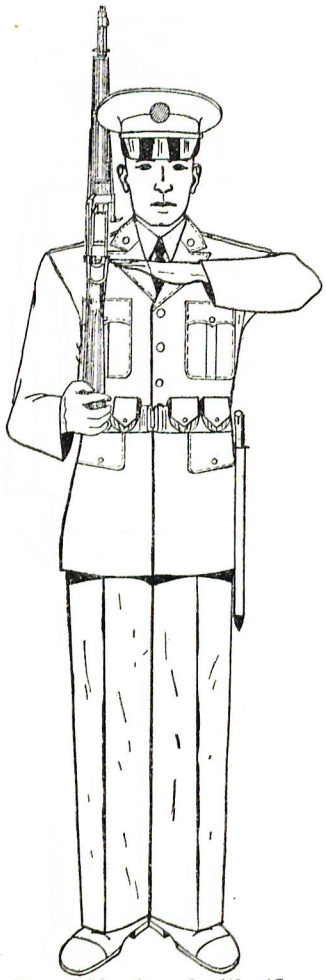

FIGURE 14.—Armed with rifle.

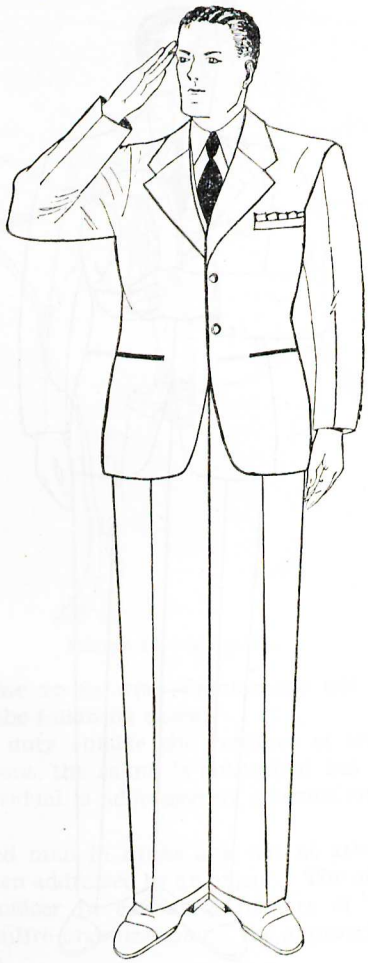

FIGURE 15.—Without headdress.

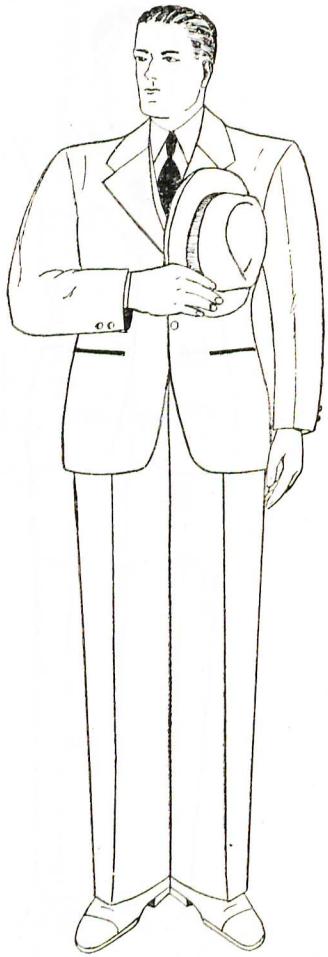

FIGURE 16.—With headdress.



FIGURE 17.—Mounted.

■ 10. WHEN NOT TO SALUTE.—Salutes are not rendered by individuals in the following cases:

a. When off duty outside the confines of military posts, camps, or stations, the salute is authorized but not required unless the individual is addressed by a senior entitled to the salute.

b. An enlisted man in ranks and not at attention comes to attention when addressed by an officer. The officer or noncommissioned officer in command renders or receives the salute for the entire organization on the approach of the one entitled thereto.

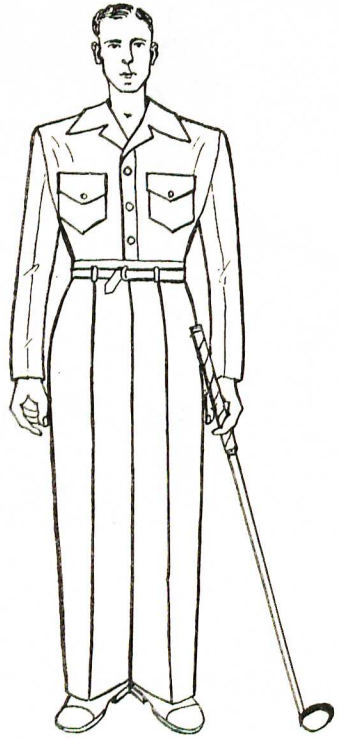

FIGURE 18.—Athletic dress.

c. When an officer enters the messroom or mess tent, enlisted men seated at meals remain seated at ease and continue eating unless the officer directs otherwise. Exception: An individual addressed ceases eating and sits at attention until completion of the conversation.

d. Details at work do not salute. The officer or noncommissioned officer in charge, if not actively engaged at the time, salutes or acknowledges salutes for the entire detail.

e. When actually engaged at games such as baseball, tennis, or golf, one does not salute.

f. In a squad room or tent, individuals rise, uncover (if unarmed), and stand at attention when an officer enters. If more than one person is present, the first to perceive the officer calls, "Attention."

g. When standing to horse or leading a horse, one does not salute.

h. In churches, theaters, or other places of public assemblage, or in a public conveyance, salutes are not exchanged.

i. When carrying articles with both hands, or when otherwise so occupied as to make saluting impracticable.

j. When on the march, in campaign, or under simulated campaign conditions.

k. No salute is rendered to persons by a member of the guard who is engaged in the performance of a specific duty, the proper execution of which would prevent saluting.

l. A mounted or dismounted sentinel armed with a pistol does not salute after challenging. He stands at RAISE PISTOL until the challenged party has passed. (See FM 22–5.)

m. The driver of a vehicle in motion is not required to salute.

n. Indoors, salutes are not exchanged except when reporting to a senior.

■ 11. UNCOVERING.—Officers and enlisted men under arms as a general rule do not uncover except when—

a. Seated as a member of or in attendance on a court or board. (Sentinels over prisoners do not uncover.)

b. Entering places of divine worship.

c. Indoors when not on duty and it is desired to remain informally.

d. In attendance at an official reception.

■ 12. PERSONAL COURTESIES.—*a.* Except in the field under campaign or simulated campaign conditions, a mounted junior always dismounts before speaking to or replying to a dismounted senior. When accompanying a senior, a junior walks or rides on his left.

b. Military persons enter automobiles and small boats in inverse order of rank and leave in order of rank; that is, the senior enters an automobile or small boat last and leaves

first. Juniors, although entering the automobile first, take their appropriate seat in the car. The senior is always on the right.

■ 13. TITLES.—*a.* The following titles are used in intercourse with officers of the Army:

(1) Lieutenants are addressed officially as "Lieutenant." The adjectives "first" and "second" are not used except in official written communications.

(2) Other officers are referred to by their titles. In conversation and in nonofficial correspondence, brigadier generals, major generals, lieutenant generals, and generals are referred to and addressed as "General." Lieutenant colonels, under the same conditions, are referred to and addressed as "Colonel."

(3) Senior officers frequently address juniors as "Smith" or "Jones," but this does not give the junior the privilege of addressing the senior in any other way than by his proper title.

(4) Chaplains are addressed as "Chaplain" regardless of their grade. A Catholic chaplain may be addressed as "Father."

b. Cadets of the United States Military Academy are addressed as "Cadet" officially and in written communications.

c. Warrant officers are addressed as "Mister."

d. Members of the Army Nurse Corps are addressed as "Nurse."

e. Noncommissioned officers are addressed by their titles. Officers address them as "Sergeant," "Corporal," etc. Officers address privates as "Smith" or "Jones." Master sergeants, technical sergeants, staff sergeants, etc., are all addressed simply as "Sergeant." In official communications, the full title of an enlisted man is used.

f. In the Navy, officers in both line and staff are addressed officially by their titles. Any officer in command of a ship, whatever its size or class, while exercising such command is addressed as "Captain."

■ 14. VISITS TO WAR VESSELS.—*a.* A vessel of war will be approached and boarded by commissioned officers and visi-

tors in their company by the starboard side and gangway; all other persons will use the port gangway. The commanding officer of the ship may change this rule, if expedient.

b. In entering a boat, the junior goes first and other officers follow in order of rank; in leaving a boat, the senior goes first.

c. An officer paying a boarding visit to a vessel of war or transport is met at the gangway by the officer of the deck.

d. The salutes to be exchanged upon boarding and leaving a vessel of war are prescribed below and conform to regulations of the United States Navy. All members of the Army visiting a vessel of war will conform.

(1) All officers and men, whenever reaching the quarter-deck either from a boat, from a gangway, from the shore, or from another part of the ship, will salute the national ensign. In making this salute, which will be entirely distinct from the salute to the officer of the deck, the person making it will stop at the top of the gangway or upon arriving upon the quarter-deck, face the colors, and render the salute, after which the officer of the deck will be saluted. In leaving the quarter-deck, the same salute will be rendered in inverse order. The officer of the deck will return both salutes in each case, and shall require that they be properly made.

(2) The commanding officer will clearly define the limits of the quarter-deck; it will embrace so much of the main or other appropriate deck as may be necessary for the proper conduct of official and ceremonial functions. When the quarter-deck so designated is forward and at a considerable distance from the colors, the salute to the colors prescribed in (1) above will not be rendered by officers and men except when leaving or coming aboard the ship.

(3) The salute to the national colors to be made by officers and enlisted men with no arms in hand will be the hand salute, the headdress not to be removed.

e. All officers in the party salute the colors, but only the senior renders or returns the salutes, other than that to the colors, given at the gangway of a naval vessel. (See AR 605–125.)

APPENDIX

CUSTOMS OF THE SERVICE

■ 1. PURPOSE.—The purpose of this appendix is to provide a ready reference to a number of the more common usages and customs of the service. Certain of these customs are prescribed by regulations, while others are based on tradition and time-honored usage.

■ 2. TITLES.—*a. Army of the United States.*—Officially lieutenants are introduced as "Lieutenant" and so addressed. The designation "First" or "Second" is used only in official communications.

In conversation and in nonofficial correspondence, brigadier generals, major generals, lieutenant generals, and generals are referred to and addressed as "General." Lieutenant colonels, under the same conditions, are referred to and addressed as "Colonel."

Senior officers frequently address juniors as "Smith" or "Jones," but this address does not give the junior the privilege of addressing the senior in any other way than by his proper title. A certain amount of familiarity is necessary between seniors and juniors in social intercourse, but young officers should be exceedingly careful to show proper respect to their seniors at all times.

Officers of the same grade, except when there is considerable difference in age and dates of commission, generally address one another by their last names.

For the manner of addressing chaplains, nurses, warrant officers, cadets and enlisted men see paragraph 13, section II

b. Navy captains.—In speaking to or introducing captains of the Navy, it is customary to add after the name, "of the Navy," in order to indicate that the officer belongs to the Navy and not to the Army or the Marine Corps. The reason for this practice is that the grade of captain in the Navy corresponds to the grade of colonel in the Army.

c. Relative rank between officers of the Army and the Navy.

General with admiral.
Lieutenant general with vice admiral.
Major general with rear admiral.
Brigadier general (no corresponding grade).
Colonel with captain.
Lieutenant colonel with commander.
Major with lieutenant commander.
Captain with lieutenant.
First lieutenant with lieutenant (junior grade).
Second lieutenant with ensign.

■ 3. CALLS OF COURTESY.—*a. General.*—The interchange of visits of courtesy between officers is of great importance and the well-established customs of the Army in this respect will be scrupulously observed. Failure to pay the civilities customary in official and polite society is to the prejudice of the best interests of the Service. Calls are made at a time convenient to the officer upon whom the call is to be made. As calling customs vary somewhat at different posts, camps, and stations, it is wise to ascertain local practices from the adjutant. It is customary for officers to call on a new arrival as soon as he is situated so that callers can be received comfortably and without embarrassment. If the newcomer is married and his family is present, ladies call with their husbands.

b. Formal.—Formal calls are those made in the discharge of an obligation. A formal call ordinarily should not exceed 15 minutes' duration. An officer should be exceedingly punctilious about formal calls. Calls should ordinarily be returned within 10 days.

An officer arriving at a post whether for duty or for a visit longer than 24 hours, will call on the post commander at his office and at his quarters unless directed otherwise by the adjutant. He ascertains from the adjutant what other calls are customary, when they should be made, and complies therewith. If unable to wear uniform, an explanation is made for appearing in civilian clothes. The official visits to the post and intermediate commanders should be repeated at their residences during proper calling hours within 24 hours after arrival. If the commander is married and his wife is

present on the post, it is customary for the officer making the visit at the residence to be accompanied by his wife. These calls are formal and ordinarily should last no longer than 15 minutes. It is normally not necessary for the new arrival to make other calls until the officers of the battalion, regiment, or garrison have called on him.

It is customary for all officers of a unit or garrison to call upon the commanding officer on New Year's Day.

When ordered to duty in Washington, an officer leaves cards at the White House and calls on the Chief of Staff; before doing so, however, it is advisable to inquire as to the desired procedure. If the officer's presence in Washington is transitory, it is sufficient to sign the officers' register in The Adjutant General's Office. He then calls on the chief of his arm or service in the latter's office.

An officer who is assigned or attached to a place and who is about to depart permanently therefrom makes a parting visit to his immediate commanding officer and to the commander of the post, camp, or station. (See AR 605–125.)

c. Calling hours.—Inquiry should be made of the adjutant as to the normal calling hours in effect at the post, camp, or station concerned. Evening calls are usually made between 7:30 and 9:00 p. m.

d. Dress when calling.—Proper uniform or civilian dress is worn. (See AR 600–35 and 600–40.)

e. Calling cards.—Leave cards when making formal calls. A man should leave one card for each adult member of the household, including guests. Ladies leave one card for each adult lady of the household. More than three of any one card should never be left, however, regardless of the number of people being called upon.

■ 4. MESSES.—In garrison, the officers' mess is important as a meeting place of bachelor officers, and customs of the service have laid down strict rules regarding it. These rules vary at different posts and in different messes. However, in general, an officer never attends a meal unless he is properly dressed. The senior officer *at the table* is the president of the mess and receives due consideration as such. Similarly, this may apply to the senior officer at any table in the mess.

Usually the evening weekday meal and the Sunday midday meal are formal. At these meals, it is customary in some messes to await the arrival of the senior officer before being seated. Normally, no one leaves the table until the senior officer present has finished his meal or otherwise excuses them. Exceptionally, when departure is necessary, the officer requests to be excused. If a member of the mess arrives late, he expresses his regrets to the president of the mess before taking seat.

Discussions of orders of the commanding officer are out of order.

It is customary for officers of an organization and sometimes their families also, when invited, to eat certain meals in the mess of their organization on holidays.

■ 5. SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.—It is customary for all officers to attend garrison social functions and to make them pleasant affairs. Procedure is similar to that at like civilian functions.

Officers of all grades make a point of presenting themselves to seniors, especially to their commanding officers and their families.

Visitors must not be neglected. They must be considered as guests of the assembled group. *All* officers must be solicitous for their entertainment and well-being.

Official subjects are avoided at these functions.

■ 6. GENERAL RULES.—Distinguished visitors, either military or civilian, are generally honored by appropriate receptions, either by the commander or by the officers of the garrison. Although such gatherings are primarily social, nevertheless they have an official aspect. Attendance is regarded as obligatory and absence therefrom should occur only for those reasons which necessitate absence from a military formation.

When the commanding officer says, "I desire," or "I wish," rather than, " I direct you to do so-and-so," this wish or desire has all the authority of an order.

Custom demands that officers be meticulous about their personal appearance and especially so when in uniform. Their behavior at all times must reflect only credit on the military service.

Avoid the impolite practice of approaching a senior officer, whom you know or remember well, expecting him to remember your name and where he has known you before. When you speak to an officer, introduce yourself by name and refresh his memory regarding where he has known you. The same rule applies when approaching members of a receiving line.

An officer should wear proper civilian clothing on those occasions which permit or require it to be worn.

Explanations are made only when called for.

Courtesy should be habitual. Courtesy to subordinates is equally as important as courtesy to superiors.

Conversation between military personnel is conducted in the first and second person except when making an official report.

Punctuality should be a habit.

■ 7. MISCELLANEOUS.—Because of the unfavorable comment which may arise as a result thereof, officers of the Army are prohibited from using, or permitting to be used, their military title in connection with commercial enterprises of any kind.

Personnel of the Army are prohibited from soliciting contributions for gifts or presents to those in a superior official position. Likewise no persons will accept "any gift or present offered or presented to them as a contribution from persons in Government employ receiving a less salary than themselves." (See AR 600–10.)

■ 8. DISPLAY OF FLAG.—While there is no law or regulation on the subject, the following procedure should be observed in displaying the national flag:

a. When not flown from a staff, the flag should always be suspended flat, whether indoors or out.

b. When used on a rostrum, the flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker's stand.

c. The flag should never be used as a drape for a platform, desk, chair, or bench. For such purpose, and for general decoration, bunting of the national colors should be used. For correct use of the flag under various circumstances, see figures 19 to 25, inclusive.

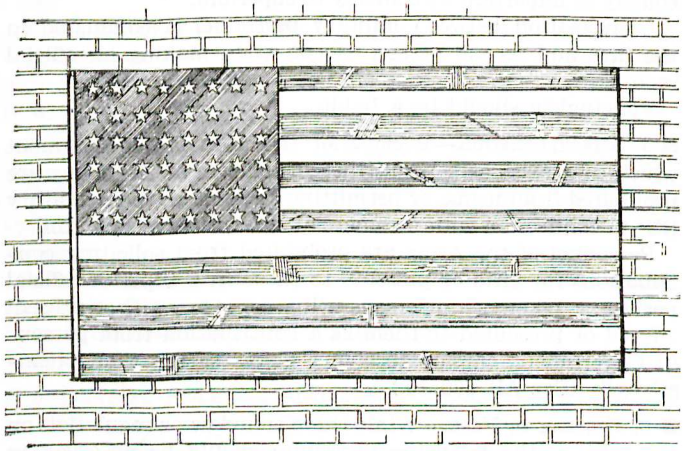

FIGURE 19.—Horizontal on wall.

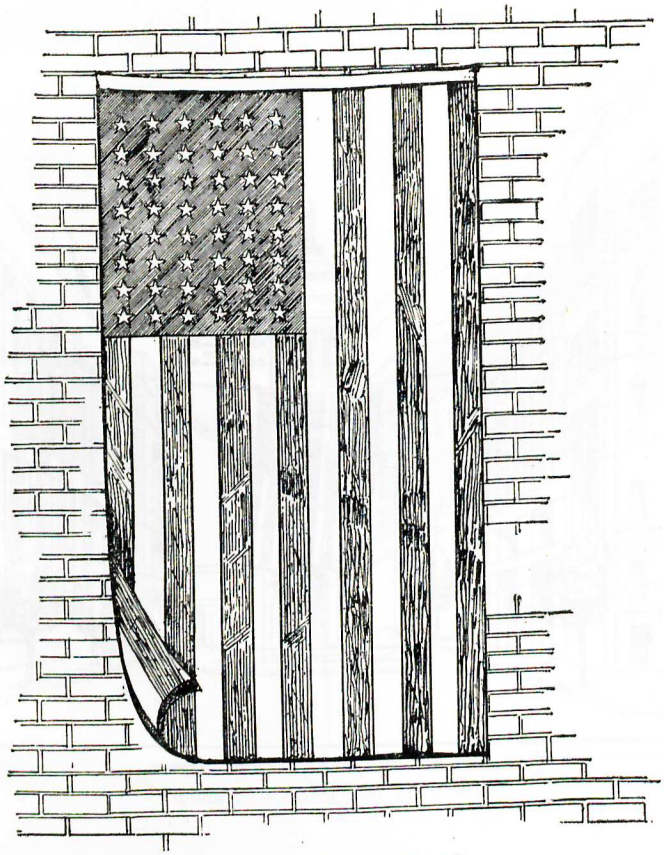

FIGURE 20.—Vertical on wall.

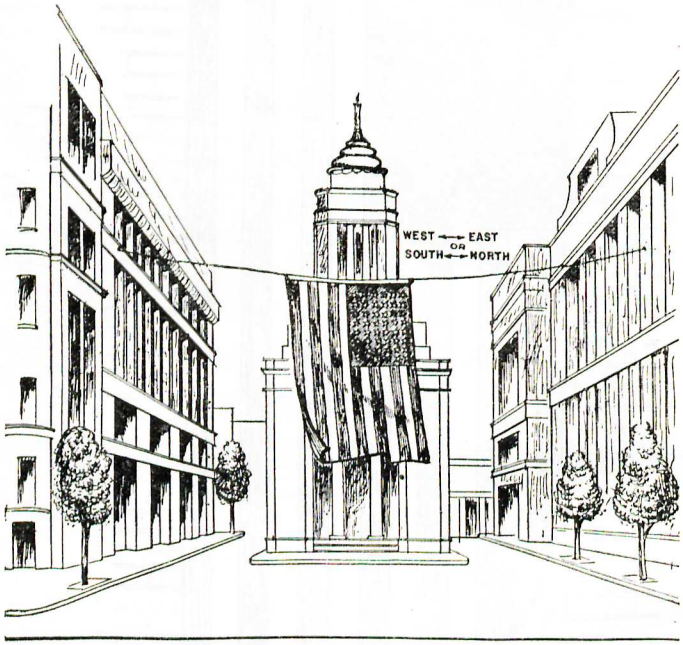

FIGURE 21.—Suspended across a street.

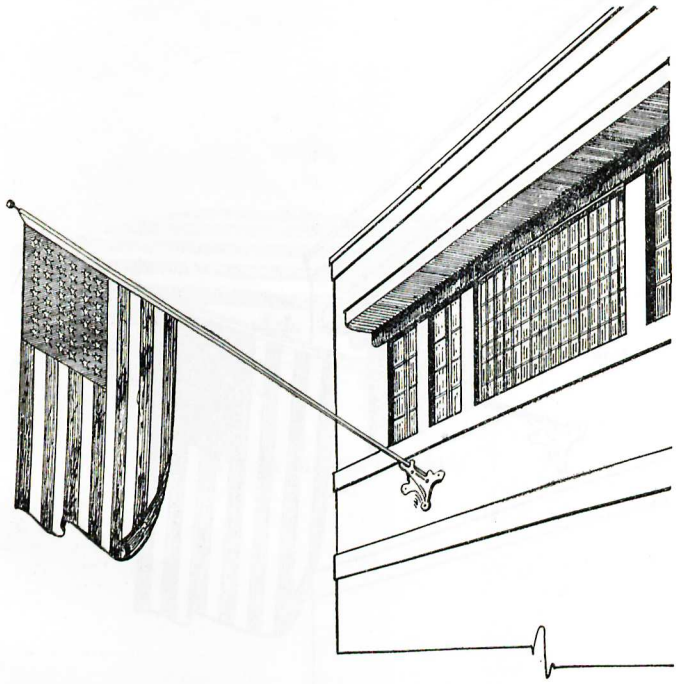

FIGURE 22.—Horizontal on a staff.

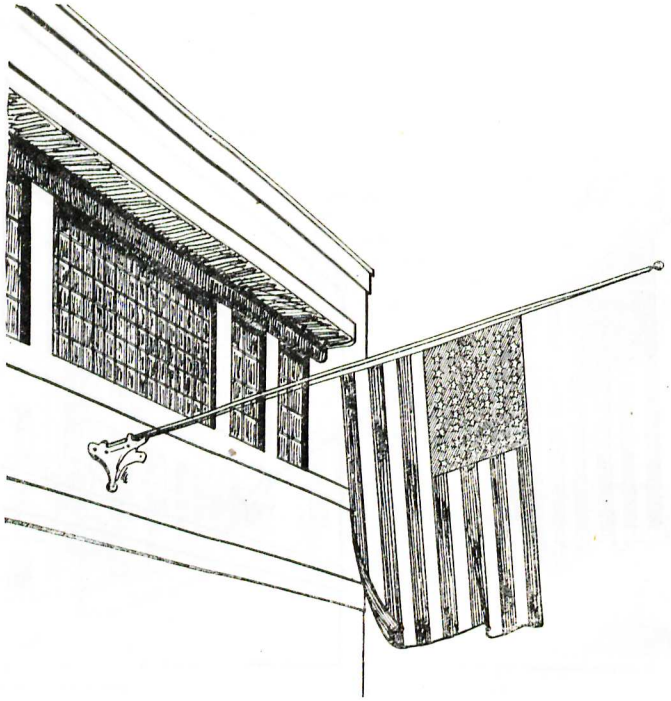

FIGURE 23.—Half staff.

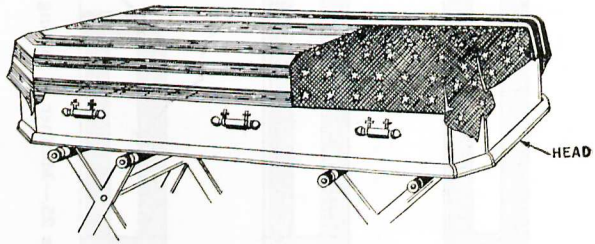

FIGURE 24.—On a casket.

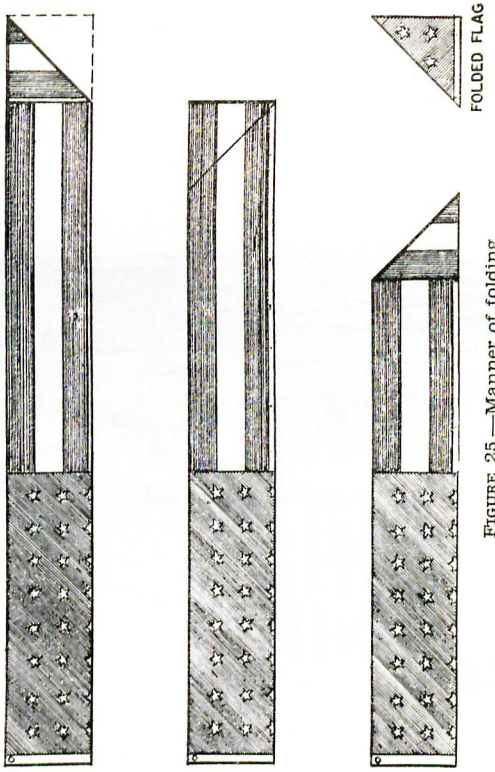

FIGURE 25.—Manner of folding.

FM 24–5

WAR DEPARTMENT

BASIC FIELD MANUAL

SIGNAL COMMUNICATION

October 19, 1942

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 19, 1942.

FM 24–5, Basic Field Manual, Signal Communication, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[A. G. 062.11 (7–7–42).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

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Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

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The Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

Bn and H 1–11, 17, 18, 19 (5); C 11 (10); IC 1–7, 17, 18, 19 (10); 11 (20).

(For explanation of symbols see FM 21–6.)

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BASIC FIELD MANUAL

SIGNAL COMMUNICATION

(This pamphlet supersedes FM 24–5, Basic Field Manual, Signal Communication, November 1, 1939, including Training Circulars Nos. 3, 28, 53, and 56, 1941, and Training Circular No. 8, 1942.)

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

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SECTION I

GENERAL

■ 1. FUNCTIONS.—Signal communication enables a commander to send and receive information and orders.

■ 2. OBJECT.—The object of this manual is to furnish basic information governing signal communication essential to officers and enlisted men of all arms engaged in communication activities.

■ 3. SCOPE.—The scope of this manual includes the methods and technique relating to the installation, operation, maintenance of, and planning for signal communication with special emphasis on such systems employed within the division and smaller units.

■ 4. REFERENCES.—*a. Training publications.*—For a complete list of War Department training publications, see FM 21–6. See appendix II for a reference list for Signal Corps equipment and activities.

b. *Miscellaneous.*—(1) *Army Regulations.*—Instructions relating to signal communication and Signal Corps activities are found in the AR 105–series.

(2) *Tables of Organization.*—Tables of Organization prescribe the organization of signal and communication units and personnel and show the authorized items of transportation and weapons.

(3) *Tables of Basic Allowances.*—Tables of Basic Allowances list items of signal equipment authorized for signal or communication units with the basis of issue.

(4) *Signal Corps General Catalog.*—The Signal Corps General Catalog includes a descriptive section, a stock section, and several appendixes. This catalog is essential to all signal property and supply officers.

(5) Circulars issued by the Chief Signal Officer.

SECTION II

ORGANIZATION

■ 5. DEFINITIONS.—*a. Message.*—The term "message" as used herein includes all instructions, reports, orders, documents, photographs, maps, or other intelligence, in plain language or code, transmitted by a means of signal communication (see *c* below).

b. Agency of signal communication.—The term "agency of signal communication" embraces the personnel and equipment necessary to operate message centers, signal intelligence, signal supply, signal repair, and messenger, pigeon, radio, visual, sound, and wire communication.

c. Means of signal communication.—A "means of signal communication" is an agency of signal communication capable of transmitting messages. The following agencies are means of signal communication: messenger, pigeon, radio, visual, sound, and wire.

d. Command post.—The command post is the location of the forward echelon of a headquarters during combat from which tactical control is normally exercised and to which tactical information from subordinate units is sent. When the commander leaves his command post for any purpose,

he maintains constant communication with it through the speediest and most reliable means of signal communication available to him. Only by such means can his effectiveness as a tactical commander be constantly maintained.

e. Axis of signal communication.—To secure continuity of command and signal communication in combat when the movement of command posts either forward or backward is contemplated, the probable successive command posts should be selected in advance. The "axis of signal communication" is designated by naming these probable successive locations in the direction of movement. These points may not actually be occupied by the command post, but the command post will move along the route indicated by the points named.

■ 6. SIGNAL AND COMMUNICATION UNITS.—Specially trained personnel and technical equipment required for the operation of signal communication are provided by Tables of Organization and Tables of Basic Allowances for signal communication units to serve each battalion and higher headquarters. Signal Corps units are herein referred to as signal troops, and others as communication troops.

■ 7. SIGNAL SYSTEMS.—The signal system of each tactical unit is complete within itself and embraces the signal systems of subordinate units to meet the need of the unit commander. It also forms an integral part of the system of the next superior unit. All systems combine to form one coordinated system.

■ 8. SIGNAL AGENCIES AND MEANS.—*a. Agencies.*—The following agencies of signal communication may be employed in the signal systems within the division and higher units:

(1) Message centers.
(2) Messenger communication.
(*a*) Airplane messenger.
(*b*) Motor messenger.
(*c*) Motorcycle messenger.
(*d*) Bicycle messenger.
(*e*) Mounted (horse) messenger.
(*f*) Runner (foot messenger).
(3) Pigeon communication.

(4) Radio communication.
(*a*) Radiotelegraph.
(*b*) Radiotelephone.
(5) Visual communication.
(*a*) Lamps.
(*b*) Flags.
(*c*) Panels.
(*d*) Pyrotechnics.
(*e*) Airplanes.
(6) Sound communication.
(7) Wire communication.
(*a*) Telephone.
(*b*) Telegraph.
(*c*) Teletypewriter.
(8) Signal supply.
(9) Signal repair.

b. Means.—The signal systems within the division generally employ the following means: radio, wire, messenger, sound, and visual. Pigeon, and certain forms of visual and sound communication, are used for special purposes. Choice of the means employed in each instance depends on the situation. Exclusive reliance upon any one means is unwise because special and unforeseen circumstances may render that means inoperative when most needed. Plans of all commanders will make advance provision for prompt employment of effective and reliable alternate means; and the simultaneous operation of several means will minimize the ill effects of complete interruption in any one. In general, the primary means actually used for tactical purposes will be that which combines the greatest facility and speed of installation and operation with the required secrecy and dependability.

■ 9. TEAMWORK.—To insure successful signal communication, the signal and communication troops must work as a team regardless of unit, arm, or service. There must exist a spirit of mutual helpfulness and cooperation. Signal communication personnel at any headquarters should become personally acquainted with personnel at other headquarters with whom they communicate directly. This includes units in all relationships (supported, supporting, superior, subordinate, ad-

jacent, and attached) and is regardless of the point at which the responsibility for communication is fixed. Personal contact promotes a better understanding of the special problems and conditions which exist at each headquarters and permits full assistance and cooperation in the installation, operation, and maintenance of signal communication.

SECTION III

COMMAND AND STAFF DUTIES OF SIGNAL AND COMMUNICATION OFFICERS

■ 10. RESPONSIBILITY.—*a. Commander.*—Responsibility for signal communication is a function of command and is prescribed in AR 105–15. In general, the tactical commander is responsible for the installation, operation, and maintenance of all agencies of signal communication which form the signal system for his unit, and for the efficient functioning and coordination of signal communication in subordinate units. To that end he prescribes the requisite training of personnel in all echelons under his command and the application of such training in field operations in the same manner and to the same extent as for other tactical functions and means. Mobilization Training Programs for each type of unit are issued by the War Department.

b. Signal or communication officer.—In general, each tactical unit commander down to the battalion is provided with a special staff officer trained in the tactics and technique of signal communication. He is charged, under the direction of the unit commander (or his G–3 or S–3), with the exercise of tactical supervision of signal communication for the entire command, and with initiating, through proper recommendations, the necessary measures for the training of personnel or subordinate units in signal communication for combat. For ground units in the division and higher headquarters and for air units in the wing and higher headquarters, this special staff officer is known as the signal officer; in units below the division and wing he is known as the communication officer.

c. Channels of supervision.—All orders affecting the tactical employment of signal communication are issued through

the normal channels of command and are coordinated with orders issued to other tactical or technical agencies by the appropriate staff section prior to their issue. Orders pertaining to routine matters issued for the technical control of an agency of signal communication and which do not need coordination with orders issued to other elements of the command may be issued in the name of the commander by the communication or signal officer of the superior unit to the communication or signal officer of the subordinate unit.

■ 11. STAFF AND COMMAND FUNCTIONS.—*a.* The signal or communication officer, as a member of the special staff group, assists the tactical commander in exercising his command functions relative to signal communication and acts as an adviser to the commander and other members of the staff on all matters relating to signal communication. Under instructions received from his commander, he acts as inspector and coordinator of the training and operations of subordinate signal or communication units.

b. The signal officer commands, so far as relates to training and tactical employment, all signal troops assigned to serve his headquarters. As a commander of troops, the signal officer is responsible for the proper training and tactical employment of his own signal units.

c. These two functions of staff and command, although vested in the same individual, are separate and distinct in that each involves different responsibilities and duties and the exercise of one should not be confused or permitted to interfere with the exercise of the other. However, this dual function of the signal officer has many advantages in facilitating the proper discharge of both his command and staff duties.

■ 12. DETAILED DUTIES.—*a. Signal officer.*—(1) *During mobilization.*—During mobilization the signal officer—

(*a*) Prepares requisitions for personnel to bring his unit to authorized strength.

(*b*) Inventories and inspects signal equipment, and requisitions what is needed to bring the quantity on hand up to that authorized by Tables of Basic Allowances for his unit and for subordinate units.

(*c*) Prepares the training programs for signal communication troops of his unit under the general policy laid down by his commander and by higher authority, adapting the policy to meet local conditions and the time period allowed for mobilization.

(*d*) Takes steps to secure and supply authorized training equipment throughout the command.

(*e*) Organizes and supervises such troop schools for communication specialists as may be authorized by his commander or required by orders of higher authority.

(*f*) Prepares for the approval of the commander such routine orders and signal operation instructions as may be needed for the efficient training of the signal and communication personnel of the command.

(*g*) Personally supervises the training of the signal troops assigned to serve his headquarters, and obtains their training and organization equipment.

(*h*) Recommends training for the signal and communication units with the staffs and the troops throughout the command.

(2) *During actual or simulated combat.*—During actual or simulated combat the signal officer—

(*a*) Prepares or secures from higher authority such orders and signal operation instructions as may be needed to insure tactical and technical control of the signal systems of the command. Insures the proper distribution of such orders and signal operation instructions throughout the command.

(*b*) Recommends the initial location of the command post of the unit which he serves, if this location has not been prescribed by higher authority. Recommends the initial locations for the command posts of the next subordinate units when practicable. When the necessity for the displacement of command posts during the operation can be foreseen, recommends the axes of signal communication for the next subordinate units and for the unit which he serves when it has not been prescribed by higher authority. Submits these recommendations to the commander or his designated staff officer.

(*c*) Prepares plans for the employment of the signal agencies of the unit which he serves and for subordinate units so

as to insure the most efficient employment of these agencies within the headquarters of the unit which he serves and the necessary coordination and technical control of the agencies of subordinate units, subject to orders received from higher authority. Submits these plans to his commander or to the appropriate staff officer for approval.

(*d*) Prepares all signal orders based upon the approved plan of signal communication, transmits these orders to the proper issuing agency, checks on the issue of these orders, and supervises their execution.

(*e*) Establishes and operates the signal communication system for which his unit commander is directly responsible; makes technical inspections of the signal communication personnel and equipment throughout the command as his commander may direct, and submits recommendations to his commander concerning the action that should be taken to correct the deficiencies that may exist, or to improve the training methods or doctrine.

(*f*) Supervises the replacement of signal equipment and personnel of the unit which he serves and of subordinate units.

b. Communication officer.—The communication officer performs duties similar to those for a signal officer with respect to the signal communication troops of the unit which he serves and subordinate units when such duties are appropriate.

SECTION IV

DISPOSITION OF MATÉRIEL

■ 13. GENERAL.—When signal communication equipment is in imminent danger of capture by the enemy, it must be destroyed in accordance with the following:

a. Unclassified and restricted communication equipment.—This equipment will be destroyed beyond possibility of repair or reclamation of parts.

b. Secret and confidential communication equipment, codes, ciphers, cipher devices and all instruction books.—These will be destroyed beyond recognition. Only those parts of a secret or confidential device which show secret principles

or design must be destroyed beyond recognition. Other components not involving secret or confidential principles, such as power supplies, cabling, etc., need be destroyed only to an extent that would prevent future use or reclamation. Personnel who are responsible for secret or confidential equipment must be familiar with any special or detailed instructions relating to any particular device and must be prepared at all times to carry out these instructions without delay. In those cases where special instructions have been issued regarding certain devices, personnel responsible will be prepared and equipped to carry them out without delay.

■ 14. DESTRUCTION.—*a. Priority.*—In destroying parts of equipment which are to be destroyed only to an extent sufficient to prevent their future use or reclamation, the following priorities will be followed:

(1) Parts which are nonstandard and unusual, either from a mechanical or electrical standpoint, since the likelihood that the enemy can replace them would be small, particularly if all captured units of a particular item have the same nonstandard component destroyed.

(2) Critical units, since the likelihood that the enemy would be able to replace them would be smaller than for noncritical items.

(3) Parts interchangeable with other equipment, to prevent the enemy from using them to salvage other types of destroyed equipment.

(4) Other parts.

b. Methods.—The following general means of destruction, utilizing the usually available tools and materials, are prescribed for the principal items of signal communication equipment:

(1) *Books and papers.*—Instruction books, circuit and wiring diagrams, records of all kinds for all types of Signal Corps equipment, and code books and registered documents should be destroyed by burning. Each cryptographic security officer will secure a 5-gallon can of gasoline to be kept within easy reach and close proximity to the storage place of all registered documents. If possible, each document will be separated into individual sheets, each sheet crumpled, and all placed in a

pile. The pile may then be saturated with gasoline and ignited; for safety, a lighted match may be thrown from a distance of at least 6 feet.

(2) *Engines.*—All gasoline engines, whether a part of a truck or an engine generator, should be demolished in order of importance of the principal parts such as engine block, magneto, carburetor, radiator, cylinder heads, manifold, and fuel tanks.

(3) *Generators.*—All generators should be demolished in order of importance of the principal parts, which are casting, armature windings, commutator, brushes, and main casting.

The armature windings, and in some instances the field windings, of generators may be destroyed by short-circuiting prior to demolition of the prime mover.

(4) *Power switchboards.*—The principal power switchboard parts to be demolished in order of importance are meters, regulators or relays, switches, and wiring. These parts may be destroyed by sledges and axes.

(5) *Telephone switchboards.*—Switchboards should be destroyed with any hammer, ax, sledge, or other means of demolition available. Destruction should be accomplished in the following order: Jacks, keys, relays, battery and meter protective units, head and chest sets, and power equipment.

(6) *Radio sets.*—Destruction of equipment by explosives, when provided, is prescribed in appropriate instructions. All radio sets may be destroyed in the following manner:

(*a*) Shear off all panel knobs, dials, etc., with an ax head. Break open set compartment by smashing in panel face, then knock off top, bottom, and sides. The object is to destroy the panel and expose the chassis. On the top of the chassis, strike all tubes and circuit elements with the ax head. On the under side of the chassis the ax head should be used for shearing and tearing off wires and small circuit units. Socket bases should be broken and circuit units and wires cut. Tubes, coils, crystals and holders, microphones, earphones, and batteries should be smashed or cut, the treatment and tool being the same as for chassis parts. Masts and poles should be broken at the joints by bending. The variable gang tuning condenser is the most difficult part to replace and should therefore be destroyed.

(*b*) The following supplementary means of destruction should be employed whenever possible:

1. Pile up equipment already smashed as outlined above, and pour on gasoline or oil and set on fire. If other inflammable material such as wood, sawdust, cloth, straw, etc., is available, pile up this material and place equipment on it before pouring on gasoline or oil.
2. Smashed parts should be buried in earth or stream beds.

(7) *Radio stations.*—Destruction of radio stations may be accomplished in the same manner as described for radio sets except that additional demolition is required for all permanent fixtures such as antennae towers and power plants. Such permanent and heavy fixtures may be destroyed by explosives and in the case of engines, generators, and power switchboards by the methods covered in *b*, *c*, and *d* above.

(8) *Telegraph equipment.*—Telegraph switchboards, sets, and printers should be destroyed in the same manner as telephone equipment. It is particularly important to smash gears and frame castings of teletypewriters.

(9) *Meteorological equipment.*—All meteorological equipment such as barometers, anemometers, wind vanes, thermometers, hydrometers, wind-indicating instruments, rain gages, sunshine gages, recorders, and meteorographs may be destroyed by means of bending or crushing with heavy instruments.

(10) *Visual signaling equipment.*—All visual signal equipment may be rendered permanently inoperative by destroying all glass, particularly optical glass, metal reflectors, gears, and wiring by bending or smashing with heavy instruments.

(11) *Miscellaneous.*—Transmitters and receiver units of telephones and head and chest sets should be destroyed by hammering. Items containing rubber, such as rubber-tired reel carts, wiring of all types, and field wire should be destroyed by cutting and burning.

■ 15. CAPTURED EQUIPMENT.—In order that captured enemy signal communication equipment may be reused by friendly troops, turned in for salvage of usable parts, or studied to

gain information about the enemy, it must be handled promptly and placed in the proper channels. In order to study such equipment an identification officer is provided at infantry division and similar or higher unit headquarters in the theater of operations. All personnel should immediately report captured enemy signal communication or cryptographic equipment to the nearest signal or communication officer. Where circumstances permit, installed equipment will not be disturbed before the arrival of specially trained personnel. For further details see FM 11-35. ***Caution:*** *Such equipment may conceal "booby traps" which will cause casualties to unwary personnel.*

■ 16. RESPONSIBILITY OF SIGNAL OFFICERS.—Signal officers will be familiar with all items of equipment for which they are responsible, in order that they may prescribe other means of destruction as necessary to meet unusual conditions in the field. Such instructions will be coordinated by the senior signal officer, and copies forwarded to the Chief Signal Officer.

CHAPTER 2

MESSAGE CENTER

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SECTION I

GENERAL

■ 17. DEFINITIONS.—*a. Message center.*—The message center is the agency of the commander at each headquarters or command post charged with the receipt, transmission, and delivery of all messages except those indicated in paragraphs 20*d* and 48*b*(3).

b. Addressee.—An addressee is the person or office to which a message is to be delivered. The term includes a representative authorized by an addressee to receive his messages. Addressees may be indicated as "action" or "information", depending upon the purpose for which the message is sent to them.

c. Message.—See paragraph 5*a*.

d. Writer.—The originator of a message is called the writer.

e. Cryptography.—See paragraph 50.

■ 18. PURPOSE.—*a.* The purpose of the message center is to speed the transmission of authentic messages by—

(1) Providing a designated point to which messages and messengers may be directed.

(2) Keeping informed of the current effectiveness of each available means of signal communication.

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(3) Properly distributing message traffic to the available effective means of signal communication.

(4) Eliminating unnecessary delays in transmission.

(5) Operating an efficient messenger service.

b. Message centers of divisions and higher units are operated by Signal Corps units. Message centers of units below the division are operated by communication personnel of those units. Message centers are located at the command post and at the rear echelon of the headquarters. Advance message centers for the reception and relay of messages are employed as a part of the signal system to facilitate signal communication with advanced units or units operating on a flank.

c. Advance message centers are established when required to relay messages transmitted by different means of signal communication or through different channels of the same means. Information of their locations will be transmitted to interested unit signal or communication officers, who are responsible for the proper and rapid dissemination of this information. Advance message centers often are employed as a part of the signal system to facilitate the transmission of information and reports from front line reconnaissance and security units, and as collecting points for messages from several reconnaissance detachments in the reconnaissance operations of cavalry divisions. A staff officer may be assigned to the advance message center to receive, evaluate, and consolidate messages for retransmission to the rear.

d. The message center is not organized or equipped to perform stenographic or clerical work pertaining to the headquarters which it serves. It is not equipped to prepare copies of outgoing messages for multiple transmission, nor to prepare additional copies of incoming messages for multiple distribution. It will therefore not be used for these purposes. (See pars. 25 and 37*h*.)

■ 19. CLASSIFICATION OF MESSAGES.—Messages are classified according to—

a. Secrecy.—Messages are classified as secret by the writer if their content so warrants. In simulated or actual tactical operations, all messages not classified as secret will be re-

garded as confidential and need not be so marked. (See AR 380–5.)

b. Intelligibility.—This classification refers to whether the message is in clear or cryptographed (sec. IV).

(1) A clear message is one in which the text of the message conveys an intelligible meaning in a spoken language.

(2) A cryptographed message is one in which the text of the message conveys no intelligible meaning in any spoken language.

c. Precedence with which handled.—Messages may be classified as urgent, operational priority, priority, or deferred by the writer. Messages transmitted electrically may carry any of the five precedences (formerly termed classifications) given below as to priority.

(1) *Urgent (O).*—Commanders must restrict the use of the urgent precedence to the most urgent messages; excessive use will defeat its purpose. Urgent precedence indicated by symbol O is reserved for initial enemy contact and initial amplifying reports, and for subsequent contact reports and other messages during actual or imminent combat (real or simulated), which may materially affect plans or course of action and must therefore be brought to the attention of the addressee at the earliest possible moment. A primary example of this type of message is a so-called Army flash message which is employed to report the approach of hostile aircraft. Urgent messages will be sent immediately upon receipt, except when communication involving another urgent message is being carried on.

(2) *Operational priority (OP).*—Operational priority precedence, indicated by the symbol OP, is not ordinarily used in the Army, but is used in joint Army and Navy procedure, and is reserved for important messages pertaining directly to operations, except ordinary movement reports, which cannot be classified as urgent, but which nevertheless must be delivered to the addressee as expeditiously as possible in order to be acted upon properly. *This priority shall be given only to operational traffic.* (Messages sent by the executive (IX) method are of this precedence, but do not carry OP in the heading.)

(3) *Priority (P).*—Priority precedence, indicated by the symbol P, is used for messages which cannot be classified under definitions of urgent and operational priority, but which, nevertheless, are pressing and require the addressee's immediate attention upon receipt, and which must therefore be delivered to the addressee as expeditiously as traffic of higher precedence will permit. This is the highest precedence that can be given to administrative traffic. Priority messages will be transmitted before such routine messages as may be waiting to be sent, but transmission of a message will usually not be interrupted to send a priority message.

(4) *Routine (no symbol).*—Routine precedence is used for messages requiring prompt delivery to the addressee but no special precedence. It is standard for messages in normal form, and is understood to apply where no other precedence is indicated, except in the case of executive (IX) method messages mentioned in (2) above. The majority of the messages handled by the message center will be routine messages. They are transmitted in the order in which they are received.

(5) *Deferred (D).*—The deferred precedence indicated by the symbol D is used for those messages whose delivery to the addressee may be delayed until the transmitting agency is unoccupied with other traffic, or if sent by messenger, until one is otherwise required for the trip, but in no instance will the delay exceed 24 hours.

d. Terminology employed in message center operation.—(1) *Outgoing messages.*—Outgoing messages are those coming to the message center from local sources for transmission to offices or individuals served by another message center, and to those not served by a message center, or located beyond the normal operating distance of local messengers.

(2) *Incoming messages.*—Incoming messages are those coming to the message center for delivery within the headquarters or echelon from another message center or offices or individuals not served by a message center, or from distant members of the headquarters or echelon who are beyond the normal operating distance of local messengers.

(3) *Relay messages.*—Relay messages are those originating outside the headquarters or echelon served, and sent to the

message center for delivery to an office, individual, or message center at another headquarters or echelon.

(4) *Local messages.*—Local messages are those originating at an echelon of a headquarters for delivery to another office or individual at the same echelon. Such messages normally are not handled by the message center, but may be for records.

e. Form.—This classification refers to the form employed in transmission of the message by electrical means and not to the writing of the message by the writer.

(1) *Normal form.*—The normal form message is ordinarily used when transmitting messages electrically between divisions or higher headquarters. The abbreviated form may be used if desired. (See par. 27*b*.)

(2) *Abbreviated form.*—The abbreviated form message is always used when transmitting messages by radio within the division and between elements of the division and smaller units. For messages sent by means other than radio the normal form may be used if desired. (See par. 27*c*.)

f. Method of sending.—Methods used for transmission of messages by electrical means include—

(1) Receipt or R method, in which both the transmitting and receiving stations normally may use their transmitters in order to effect delivery of messages, and in which the transmitting station usually requires and obtains a receipt for each message thus transmitted. This is the normal method.

(2) Broadcast or F (Fox) method in which several stations are addressed, but are not permitted to receipt to the transmitting station for the messages thus received.

(3) Intercept or I method in which, by prearrangement, messages intended for a silent station are exchanged between two regularly operating stations.

(4) Executive (IX) method, which is used for messages which require the execute sign to indicate the instant of execution.

■ 20. RESPONSIBILITY.—*a. Outgoing messages.*—The responsibility of a message center begins when a message is received and continues until the message is receipted for by the addressee, another message center, or a means of signal com-

munication at another headquarters or echelon. It is also the responsibility of the message center to assure that messages submitted for transmission are submitted by persons known to the message center personnel or able to establish their identity.

b. Incoming messages.—The responsibility of a message center begins with the receipt of the message by whatever means of signal communication employed and continues until the message is receipted for by the addressee.

c. Relay messages.—The responsibility of the relaying message center begins with the receipt of the message by whatever means of signal communication employed and continues until the message is receipted for by the addressee, another message center, or a means of signal communication at another headquarters or echelon.

d. Other messages.—The message center is not responsible for—

(1) Messages transmitted by the writer directly to the addressee by telephone, teletypewriter, or personal agency.

(2) Messages handled by the military or civil postal service.

(3) Local messages. (See par. 19*d*(4).)

■ 21. FLEXIBILITY OF ORGANIZATION.—*a.* Since the handling of messages is an important function of command, the commander of each unit is responsible for the adoption of methods which are satisfactory for his unit. Message centers will operate with a varied number of men depending upon the size of the unit, the magnitude of operations, the time of day, and all other factors which affect the volume of traffic to be expected during any given period. *Flexibility in procedure and organization is therefore desirable and authorized.*

b. Situations peculiar to a particular headquarters organization or tactical operation may require special methods of procedure. Commanders will be alert to recognize such situations and to adapt their methods to secure best results. *A standing operating procedure is desirable but it will not be considered binding when departures therefrom will speed operation.* However, some uniformity of procedure is necessary to prevent confusion, because each message center must

transact business with other message centers. Also, personnel allotted to the message center are sufficient to perform only the minimum functions incident to the handling of normal message traffic, and if operations in excess of these minimum functions are required, the necessary additional men must be provided by the commander.

c. The methods of handling messages as set forth in this chapter are intended only for guides. Deviations therefrom are authorized if circumstances warrant and if other message centers and communication personnel are notified and assent to a change which affects their own operation.

■ 22. TRAINING.—*a. Objective.*—The time required for all clerical operations of the message center, including time for recording and numbering the message, inclosing and preparing the envelope, if used, or preparing a delivery list, but excluding cryptographing, should not exceed 20 seconds.

b. Maximum delay time in message centers.—No message will be delayed for recording operations in the message center longer than 2 minutes, exclusive of the time required for cryptographing, decryptographing, or authentication. Commanders are responsible for having sufficient personnel available and properly trained to accomplish this objective. If the volume of business at any time exceeds the capacity of the message center personnel to perform the normal recording operations within this maximum delay time, the unit commander will be promptly informed and additional personnel provided or the normal operations abridged or eliminated.

c. Personnel.—For detailed instructions as to training of messengers, see section II, chapter 3. The training of message center and messenger personnel will emphasize—

(1) Military courtesy.

(2) Staff organization, particularly the organization and personnel at local headquarters.

(3) Organization of the unit and the numerical designation of subordinate and superior units.

(4) Training in passive air defense, such as natural and artificial concealment, use of sand bags and earthworks as

a passive defense measure, and the identification of hostile and friendly aircraft and vehicles.

(5) Use of the weapon with which armed.

d. Conference with users of the system.—It must be realized that commanders and staff officers do not always find time to keep up with regulations relating to use of the signal system. It will prove helpful to the entire unit if the signal or communication officer finds opportunity in a staff conference or otherwise to receive complaints and to explain to the principal users of the system such matters as—

(1) Handling of messages of various precedences, and how the excessive use of high precedences will defeat the purpose for which they are established.

(2) Handling secret and other messages.

(3) Value of writer's identification number and time signed if future reference to the message is anticipated between writer and addressee.

(4) Schedules of messenger service, with the suggestion that when practicable, outgoing messages be submitted to meet these schedules.

(5) Advantage of the telegraph or teletypewriter over the telephone for certain types of messages.

(6) Policy of the commander regarding the transmission of radio messages in the clear. See paragraph 49 for basic policy in this respect.

(7) Necessity for warning the message center of any unusual demand for service which will be made upon it, such as the distribution of field orders at a certain hour.

(8) Necessity for the writer to submit all messages in duplicate.

(9) Directions for submission of messages for multiple distribution.

(10) Any other matters which require coordination.

■ 23. INFORMAL CONTACT WITH NEIGHBORING MESSAGE CENTERS.—Effective operation is facilitated by informal contact between neighboring message centers on matters of mutual interest, such as reporting the delivery of an important message, notifying the other message center of the reason for delay in securing an answer, or warning the neighboring mes-

sage center that it will shortly receive orders or other messages which will require special measures for prompt handling. Neighboring message centers should thus work together as a team; each should assist the other in meeting mutual problems and in answering inquiries, and should welcome such assistance from neighbors.

■ 24. OPERATION. — *a. Continuous service.* — During active operations, message center service is continuous and is effected as follows:

(1) *On the march.*—Message centers may function during the march to afford communication between columns, within the column, with aerial or ground reconnaissance troops, and with the rear echelon when it does not accompany the column.

(2) *At each echelon.*—A message center is established at each echelon of the headquarters. (See par. 18*b*.) When an echelon moves, the message center opens at the new location prior to or at the same time as the closing of the message center at the former location.

b. Location.—(1) Signs to mark the location of the message center and the routes thereto are used sparingly—when the danger is great, not at all; in place of signs, guides are posted to point the way and messengers are given more precise instructions.

(2) On the march, the position of the message center in column is made known to all concerned by designating its position in the march order and by the use of pennants and panels. The latter are used when necessary to mark the location from the air. Standard markings are shown in paragraph 149.

(3) The following are desirable physical features of the message center:

(*a*) Quiet.

(*b*) Protection from the weather and from the enemy.

(*c*) Capability of being made lightproof at night and gasproof at any time.

(*d*) Accommodations for personnel and equipment.

(*e*) Convenience to staff sections and to highways.

(*f*) Location in a region of good radio reception and trans-

mission such that radio stations can be grouped around the message center in a scattered, hidden arrangement.

c. Employment of means of signal communication.—In coordinating the use of the various means of signal communication, the message center employs the most suitable and rapid means available for the transmission of any message. To this end the message center will keep itself informed as to the availability of all means. The considerations governing the means to be employed are—

(1) Messages to go only a very short distance should habitually be sent by messenger.

(2) Maps, documents, photographs, and similar messages must be sent by messenger unless equipment for facsimile transmission is available.

(3) Short messages going a comparatively long distance should be sent by some electrical means.

(4) Whenever possible, the telegraph or teletypewriter should be used in preference to the telephone in order that the latter may be kept open for direct communication by the commander and his staff. Messages transmitted by telegraph or telephone may be cryptographed as necessary to conform to paragraph 49.

(5) Pigeons should be employed as prescribed in chapter 4. The instructions in paragraph 49 as to cryptographing radio messages apply to pigeon messages also.

(6) Very long messages should usually be sent by messenger.

(7) Messages transmitted by radio are subject to interception by an alert enemy, and must be cryptographed as directed in paragraph 49.

(8) If its importance warrants, a message may be sent by two or more means subject to the restrictions imposed by cryptographic security. (See AR 380–5.)

(9) Urgent and priority messages are sent by the most rapid means available. (See par. 19c.)

(10) Routine administrative reports must be transmitted by means other than radio.

(11) Relative speeds of transmission of the various means of signal communication. The following chart assumes a normal tactical message of 10 groups or 10 clear text words:

Means	Speed	
Manual telegraph (single line)	28– 36	Messages per hour.
Manual telegraph (duplex)	50– 70	
Teletypewriter (single line)	80–100	
Teletypewriter (duplex)	150–190	
Radiotelegraph	15– 25	
Radiotelephone	10– 15	
Telephone	10– 15	
Lamp	10	
Semaphore flags	15	
Wigwag flags	10	
Panel	30	Groups per hour.
Messenger, dismounted	3– 5	Miles per hour.
Messenger, mounted	6– 8	
Messenger, bicycle	6– 10	
Messenger, motor	25– 40	
Messenger, airplane	80–200	

d. Forms and equipment.—Certain blank forms, stamps, and other equipment are normally provided for convenience and to save labor. *However, message center operation will not be made dependent upon blank forms or other equipment, nor will the absence of such material be permitted to delay messages in the message center.*

■ 25. MULTIPLE DISTRIBUTION.—When distribution of mimeographed or printed material to a number of addressees is desired, all copies required for each addressee will be delivered to the message center wrapped, packaged, or otherwise secured, and the bundle plainly marked with its destination. Each such package, envelope, or container will be handled by the message center as a single message and will be delivered by messenger. One additional copy of the message should be delivered to the message center.

■ 26. MESSENGER SYSTEM.—For the employment of messengers, see chapter 3.

a. Estimate of needs.—As all local delivery and a large portion of message traffic between message centers is handled by messenger, an effective messenger system is indispensable. It is, therefore, an important responsibility of the commander to provide for their means of transport.

b. Casualties.—War experience has shown that messengers

suffer heavy casualties and that when these casualties are not promptly replaced or when insufficient men are detailed to the messenger service, the messenger personnel is soon brought to the limit of physical endurance. The unit commander should, therefore, keep himself informed of the messenger situation and should be prepared to detail additional trained messengers whenever they are required.

c. Messenger dispatcher.—The messenger dispatcher should be selected with care. He should be a forceful noncommissioned officer and able to write rapidly; he should be mentally alert and have considerable endurance; and above all, he should know how to handle his messengers with the proper combination of understanding and firmness.

d. Organization.—It may be expected that the number of messengers detailed will be the minimum estimated even under the most favorable circumstances. It is vitally important therefore that this personnel be carefully selected and well trained and that its transport be utilized at maximum efficiency. As the requirements for messengers change from day to day and even from hour to hour, the organization must be flexible. This flexibility is enhanced if the sleeping quarters of the messengers are in the immediate vicinity of the message center. When practicable, messengers should be organized into shifts and details to provide 24-hour service for—

(1) Local delivery.

(2) Scheduled messenger service to other message centers.

(3) Special messenger service to handle urgent and priority messages and other special missions.

e. Training.—To meet situations in which heavy casualties among messengers or the total failure of other means of signal communication call for sudden extensive augmentation in messenger personnel from any source available, all military personnel will, as an integral part of their routine training, receive the fullest instruction in the duties of messengers, runners, and agents, with the object in view of rendering any squad or similar grouping capable of functioning as an efficient messenger team on a moment's notice. Messengers carried as such in Tables of Organization will be given further specialized training.

■ 27. ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES.—*a. General.*—(1) It is important that message center personnel have sufficient knowledge of radio procedure to enable them to prepare messages properly for transmission and delivery when electrical means are used; *b* and *c* below are based upon TM 11–454.

(2) The telephone is not considered a satisfactory means for a message center to use in transmitting message traffic because it denies to more important use the circuits being so employed. If a message cannot be sent by telegraph, teletypewriter, radio, or messenger, the writer should be notified so that he personally or one of his representatives may communicate direct with the addressee by telephone. The telephone in the message center, if installed, is not intended for the transmission of message traffic, but may be found helpful in contacts with neighboring message centers, transmission agencies, and offices relative to the transmission and delivery of messages.

b. Normal form.—(1) The table below lists the data of interest to the message center, in addition to the authentication group, which should appear, in whole or in part, on messages to be transmitted by electrical means in the normal form.

(2) Messages sent from one headquarters to another are addressed to and signed by the designation of the respective

Main sections	Part	Example	When used
Heading	Destination	Send to BA1, or send to I Corps.	Always.
	Operating instructions.	F, G, T, or Y	If required.
	Classification	O, P, or D	If required.
	Date of origin	Sixteenth	Always.
Text	Writer's number	NR26	If available.
	Addressee	TO G–3, I Corps (cryptographed if message text is cryptographed).	If essential, inserted at random at beginning of text.
	Code or cipher indicator.	DFCTC1	If essential.
	Message	IXOW VAWL COTZ	Always.
	Writer's identification.	FROM G–3, 1st Inf. Div. (cryptographed if message text is cryptographed).	If essential, inserted at random near end of text.
	Time signed	1828	Always.

commanders except when the message is sent by a particular staff officer and action will be expedited by using the designation of the respective staff officers. Designations of commanders, when used as addresses and signatures, are not transmitted in messages sent by radio, but are inserted in the proper places on the message form by the receiving operator when the message is transmitted in the clear, using the designations indicated by the radio call signs of the stations of origin and destination. If sent in secret text, the code clerk making the clear text copy will insert the designations thereon.

(3) When the designation of a staff officer is used in the address or signature of messages sent in the clear by radio, the designation of his unit or headquarters is not transmitted but is inserted at the headquarters of destination as explained in (2) above. In messages sent in secret text where the designations of staff officers are inserted at random in the body of the message, each will be inclosed in parentheses and preceded by an appropriate word as (For ———) or (From ———). They are not cryptographed so as to appear at the beginning or end of the message.

c. Abbreviated form.—The following table lists the data of

Main sections	Part	Example	When used
Heading	Destination	Send to FA1 or send to 1st Inf. Div. Arty.	Always.
	Operating instructions.	F, G, T, or Y	If required.
	Classification	O	Urgent message only.
Text	Addressee	TO CG DIV ARTY (cryptographed if message text is cryotographed).	If essential, inserted at random near beginning of text.
	Code or cipher indicator.	DFCT1	If essential.
	Message	IXOW VAWL COTZ UKZH.	Always.
	Writer's identification.	FROM CO 1ST INF (cryptographed if message text is cryptographed).	If essential, inserted at random near end of text.
	Time signed	1926	Always.

interest to the message center, in addition to the authentication group, in whole or in part, on messages to be transmitted by electrical means in the abbreviated form.

■ 28. ARMY AND NAVY METHODS OF SPECIFYING TIME.—*a.* The Army and the Navy use the 24-hour clock. In the 24-hour clock, time is always expressed as a group of four numerals. The first two numerals of the group denote the hour and the last two numerals the minute after the hour. Ordinary or 12-hour time may be converted to 24-hour time by adding 12 hours to all times from 1:00 PM to midnight, inclusive.

b. The date may be expressed in either of two ways:

(1) For the current month, the day may be indicated by preceding the four-digit time group with a two-figure date group, indicating the day of the month. For example, 080600 is the 8th day of the month and the time is 6:00 AM.

(2) The date and time may be stated by using the four-digit time group, followed by the month, day, and if desirable, the year.

c. The heading of all messages, dispatches, reports, and orders transmitted by radio, telegraph, or cable to the War Department will include the date and the time of origin expressed by six digits as prescribed in *b*(1) above. The date group, time group, or date-time group may be omitted from messages, dispatches, reports, and orders transmitted by radio in the abbreviated form or abbreviated normal form when necessary.

d. Greenwich Civil Time is used within the Navy and in joint operations, unless otherwise prescribed, and within the Army, in both the heading and text of all communication in the following categories:

(1) Messages and orders from the War Department.

(2) Messages and reports to the War Department.

(3) Orders, reports, and other communication between headquarters not having common local time.

(4) Communication with the armed forces of associated nations.

e. All the groups expressing Greenwich Civil Time, including those in the headings of messages, will be designated by the letter suffix Z immediately following the last digit of the group. For example, 190225Z indicates 2:25 AM on the 19th day of the current month Greenwich Civil Time.

f. Examples of time expressed in the 12-hour and 24-hour clock systems are shown below.

12-hour time	24-hour time	12-hour time	24-hour time
Midnight	0000 2400	Noon	1200
12:01 AM	0001	12:59 PM	1259
1:17 AM	0117	6:08 PM	1808
11:35 AM	1135	11:59 PM	2359

■ 29. STATION LISTS.—Operation of the message centers of divisions and higher units is facilitated when station lists are provided. The station list is prepared by the adjutant general or G–1 of the unit, and gives the location of the various headquarters and elements of the command.

■ 30. TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.—In signal operation instructions, the message center is furnished the telephone directory names of all switching centrals and the numbers of all telephones with which it may be concerned. Telephone directory names and numbers are not intended for secrecy but may be prescribed for purposes of simplicity, accuracy, and speed in handling telephone calls. (See par. 175 and example, par. 265*m*.)

■ 31. RADIO, TELEGRAPH, AND VISUAL CALL SIGNS.—Call signs are issued in blocks to the unit signal officer by the next higher echelon. In signal operation instructions, the message center is furnished a list of the call signs of stations with which it may be concerned. These call signs are used by the message center to expedite the handling of messages. All stations serving the same headquarters, whether radio, telegraph, or visual, use the same call sign. However, when there is danger that the enemy may intercept visual signals and identify the station, a separate call sign may be prescribed for visual stations. (See example, par. 265*e*.)

■ 32. AUTHENTICATION SYSTEMS.—An authentication system may be prescribed for use with messages transmitted by any

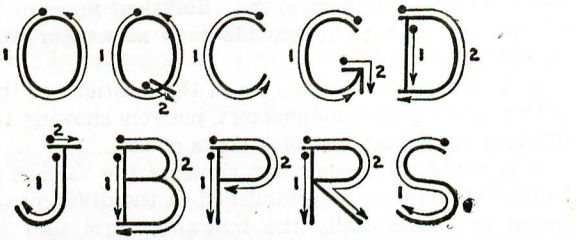
means. The purpose of an authentication system is to provide a means whereby *bona fide* messages can be made to carry a special symbol attesting to the authenticity of their origin. These systems, when issued, will be accompanied with detailed instructions for their use. These systems will vary in complexity and form depending on their specific use.

■ 33. LETTERING.—The following system of lettering is prescribed for legibility in copying cryptographed messages, and elsewhere as desired. The examples indicate how letters and numerals should be formed and the sequence to be followed in making the various strokes.



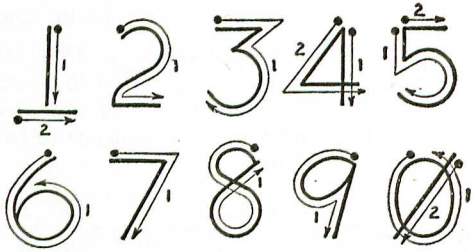
TL 4005

The straight line I is the foundation stroke. The letters E, Z, X, and K are made slightly smaller at the top. The letters H, E, and F have the center horizontal strokes slightly above the middle. The letters X, Y, and K have the junction slightly above the middle.



TL 4004

The letters O, Q, C, and G are made in circular form. The letter B is slightly smaller at the top and has the center horizontal part slightly above the middle. The letters R and S are slightly smaller at the top.



TL4006

The bar under the numeral 1, the top of the 5 and 7, and the bottom of 2, are straight lines. The numeral 1 has a bar under it, slightly below the stem, to distinguish it from the letter I and the cipher 0 has a bar diagonally through it to distinguish it from the letter O.

■ 34. CHARTS, MAPS, AND DIAGRAMS.—The items given below, particularly in divisions and higher headquarters, are helpful in conducting the operations of the message center. In order to be of value, they must be kept up to date.

a. A display map to show the locations of headquarters of the next superior and of the next subordinate units, the scheduled messenger routes, and other information which would be useful to messengers. Sufficient maps or map substitutes of the area to provide each messenger with copies should be available.

b. A corresponding diagram of the locations of the several offices at the local headquarters, possibly showing the names of the principal occupants of those offices.

c. A ready reference chart showing the various means of signal communication established to the different units prepared in substantially the following form and with pins placed in appropriate spaces to indicate the means which are established. (See par. 46*a*.)

Unit	Messenger	Telegraph	Telephone	Radio
16 Inf				
18 Inf				
26 Inf				
8 Div Arty				

d. A list of officers on duty with the unit.

e. A duty chart of message center and messenger personnel, which also should provide a meal schedule.

■ 35. ABBREVIATIONS.—In indicating the means by which messages may be transmitted, the following abbreviations are used:

Msg	Message
Msg Cen	Message center
Msgr	Dismounted messenger (runner)
Ap Msgr	Airplane messenger
Bcl Msgr	Bicycle messenger
M Msgr	Motor messenger
Mtcl Msgr	Motorcycle messenger
Mtd Msgr	Mounted messenger
Scd Msgr	Scheduled messenger
Sp Msgr	Special messenger
Pgn	Pigeon
Rad	Radio
Tg	Telegraph
Tt	Teletypewriter
Tp	Telephone
Vis	Visual

SECTION II

PROCEDURE FOR DIVISIONS AND HIGHER UNITS

■ 36. ORGANIZATION.—*a.* In describing the procedure for divisions and higher units, duties are outlined for message center chief, messenger dispatcher, code clerk, messengers, and operators of the several means of signal communication.

This division of duties is functional and is made for convenience in description. In small message centers during periods of inactivity, one man may perform two or more functions while in large and busy message centers, two or more men may be required for a single function.

b. The term "message center chief" is applied to the senior specialist on duty.

c. The term "operator" includes telegraph, teletypewriter, and radio operators.

■ 37. EQUIPMENT AND FORMS.—There is no guarantee that all messages arriving at a message center for transmission will be on standard forms and properly prepared. Nevertheless, the responsibility of the message center begins when the message is presented to it by the writer, regardless of the manner or form of presentation, and every effort will be made to insure its rapid and accurate transmission to the addressee. The following equipment and forms are helpful although the procedure may be used without them:

a. Received stamp.—The received stamp indicates in permanent type the message center designation; in movable type, the month, date, and year; it also provides for time entry by clock operated stamp.

b. Serial number stamp.—This is an automatic numbering stamp.

c. Field message book.—This book contains message blanks for all messages, special tissue blanks for pigeon messages, and several vellum sheets for making map overlays.

d. Number sheet.—The following is an extract from W. D., S. C. Form No. 159. The complete form provides space for 100 messages. (See par. 46*a*.)

WAR DEPARTMENT

SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY

NUMBER SHEET

(Unit) (Date)

No.	Remarks	No.	Remarks	No.	Remarks	No.	Remarks
1		26		51		76	
2		27		52		77	

e. Delivery lists.—(1) The following is an extract from W. D., S. C. Form No. 160. The complete form provides space for seven messages.

WAR DEPARTMENT

SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY

LOCAL DELIVERY LIST

Time dispatched	Time returned

MESSAGE IDENTIFICATION	SIGNATURE IN FULL

(2) The following is an extract from W. D., S. C. Form No. 158. The complete form provides spaces for 19 messages.

WAR DEPARTMENT
SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY
ROUTE DELIVERY LIST

Time dispatched	Time returned

MESSAGE IDENTIFICATION	SIGNATURE IN FULL	TIME RECEIVED

(3) The above forms are used for securing receipts for messages delivered by messenger. The form in (1) is most suitable for local messengers and the form in (2) for scheduled messengers.

f. Skeleton copy stamp.—This is a rubber stamp with the word "SKELETON" in letters about 1 inch high. This stamp is used in stamping message blanks when preparing skeleton copies. (See paragraph 39*g*.)

g. Paper fastening machine.—This is a medium duty, spool of wire type of machine.

h. Indelible ribbon, or single- or double-faced carbon paper.—These materials may be used when preparing original copies of a message in order that duplicates may readily be prepared by the appropriate office or agency without recopying. (See par. 18*d*.)

i. Message carrying bags.—These are bags for the use of messengers.

■ 38. MESSAGES.—*a. Preparation by writer.*—The necessary instructions covering the preparation of messages are contained on the inside of the front cover of the field message

book. The following are the essential instructions contained in the message book:

(1) The preparation of at least two carbon copies is required, the original and one carbon to be delivered to the message center and the other carbon copy to be retained for the writer's file.

(2) Print plainly. Print proper names (except signature and grade of writer) and code and cipher groups in capital letters.

(3) Write the message in as few words as possible. If the writer desires punctuation marks transmitted, they must be spelled out, otherwise they will not be sent.

(4) Use only authorized abbreviations.

(5) If a precedence in speed of handling other than routine is desired, print in capital letters the desired precedence in the space at the upper right of the message form.

(6) The use of a serial number by the writer simplifies future reference by either the writer or the addressee. The number is inserted on the first line of the message form after the word "No."

(7) After the word "Date" insert the date in the following order: Day, month, year (example: 15 January 1941 or 15 Jan 41).

(8) After the word "To" on the message form insert the official designation of the addressee (example: CG 1st Inf Div). Add his actual location only when necessary to insure delivery. Do not use the telephone directory designations as addresses.

(9) In the blank following "Official designation of sender" insert the official capacity in which the writer is serving (examples: "CO 1st Bn 1st Inf" or "Leader Patrol No. 1").

(10) In the blank following "Time signed" enter the time at which the message is signed. This blank must always be filled.

(11) In the blank following "Signature and grade of writer" insert the personal signature of the writer of the message or of the person authorized to write the message for him.

(12) *In time of war or emergency* all messages to be transmitted by radio, or by other means when danger of hostile

interception exists, are cryptographed unless authority to send in clear is given by the commanding officer or his authorized representative. This authority must be indicated in lower left corner. A box is provided in the message form to authorize transmission in clear.

THESE SPACES FOR MESSAGE CENTER ONLY

TIME FILED | MSG CEN NO. | HOW SENT

URGENT (CLASSIFICATION)

MESSAGE (SUBMIT TO MESSAGE CENTER IN DUPLICATE)

No. 3 DATE 21 JULY 1941

To CG I CORPS

ENEMY FORCES HAVE CHECKED
OUR ADVANCE PERIOD REQUEST
REINFORCEMENTS

CG 1ST INF DIV (OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER) | 0905 (TIME SIGNED)

AUTHORIZED TO BE SENT IN CLEAR | SIGNATURE OF OFFICER | John L. Peterson, Col, GSC (SIGNATURE AND GRADE OF WRITER)

FL-4022A

FIGURE 1.—Example of a message properly prepared by the writer.

b. Address and signature.—When call signs are used for the transmission of a message, only the commanding officers of the units which the stations serve are indicated. However, the individual for whom the message is intended or his official title may be inserted at random within the body and near the beginning of the message preceded by the word "For", and the identity of the writer of the message near the end of the message preceded by the word "From." The position of these insertions must be varied in order to maintain cryptographic security.

c. Receipt.—The receipt of an addressee for a message consists of his signature and the time at which he receives the message.

d. Acknowledgment.—An acknowledgment of a message encompasses not only the fact that the message was received but also that the addressee understands the contents of the message. When directed by the writer of a message, the addressee may be informed that an acknowledgment of the message is requested. The receipt indicated above is adequate for the acknowledgment provided the addressee understands that his receipt encompasses this additional requirement. If, however, a study of the message is required prior to an acknowledgment, the addressee may initially receipt for the message and at a later time acknowledge it.

■ 39. HANDLING OUTGOING MESSAGES.—The procedure prescribed in this paragraph and paragraph 40 applies specifically to messages not classified as secret; these messages are treated as confidential. The procedure for handling messages marked "Secret" differs somewhat and is described in paragraph 41. An authentication system may be used at message centers to indicate or determine the authenticity of messages. Outgoing messages coming to a message center from a local source may be handled by the separate specialists listed below in the manner described:

a. Message center chief.—The message center chief—

(1) Receives the message in duplicate from the writer, his representative, or a messenger, making sure that the person submitting the message is known to him or can satisfactorily identify himself.

(2) Immediately inspects the message for legibility and proper address. He declines to accept illegible and improperly addressed messages and, if necessary, brings such messages immediately to the attention of the message center officer.

(3) Writes the time filed on both copies of the message or stamps the time of receipt on the back of both copies with his received stamp. (See fig. 2.)

(4) Writes or stamps the message center number with his serial number stamp, beginning a new series of numbers at midnight each day. (See fig. 2.)

(5) Determines the means by which the message shall be transmitted and writes the abbreviated name of the appropriate means at the top of the message. (See fig. 2.)

(6) Checks the message center number off his number sheet by drawing a diagonal line through the number corresponding to the message center number assigned to the message. (See fig. 3.)

THESE SPACES FOR MESSAGE CENTER ONLY

TIME FILED Ø9Ø7 | MSG CEN NO. 6 | HOW SENT RAD

URGENT

MESSAGE (SUBMIT TO MESSAGE CENTER IN DUPLICATE) (CLASSIFICATION)

No. 3 DATE 21 JULY 1941

To CG I CORPS

ENEMY FORCES HAVE CHECKED
OUR ADVANCE PERIOD REQUEST
REINFORCEMENTS

CG 1ST INF DIV (OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER) | Ø9Ø5 (TIME SIGNED)

AUTHORIZED TO BE SENT IN CLEAR | SIGNATURE OF OFFICER | John L. Peterson, Col, GSC (SIGNATURE AND GRADE OF WRITER)

TL-4023A

FIGURE 2.—Writer's original message properly filled in by the message center chief.

(7) (*a*) If he decides that the message should go forward by electrical means and transmission is authorized in the clear, he provides for the authentication of the message and hands or delivers the original of the message to the operator and files the duplicate copy in the live file. (See par. 46c.)

(*b*) If the message is to be transmitted as a cryptogram, he passes the original of the message at once to the code clerk and files the duplicate copy in the live file. (See par. 24c (7).)

(*c*) If the message is to be sent in the clear by messenger, he inserts the authentication group in the heading of the message when received, passes the original of the message at once to the messenger dispatcher, and files the duplicate copy in the live file.

(8) Receives the signed delivery list from the messenger dispatcher as soon as it has been returned by the messenger.

Form No. 189
W. D., Sig. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT
SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY

NUMBER SHEET

1ST INF DIV (UNIT) 21 JULY, 1941 (DATE)

NO.	REMARKS	NO.	REMARKS	NO.	REMARKS	NO.	REMARKS
X	CG-IAC-Rad-P	26		51		76	
X	CO-1ST INF-Tg-O	27		52		77	
X	G4-IAC-Tt	28		53		78	
X	CO-3D INF-Rad	29		54		79	
X	G1-G1AC-Tg	30		55		80	
X	CG-IAC-Rad-O	31		56		81	
X	CG-2D INF-Tg	32		57		82	
X	G4-G4 3DINF-Rad	33		58		83	
X	CG-1ST INF-Rad-O	34		59		84	
10		35		60		85	
11		36				96	
12		37				97	
24		49		73		98	
25		50		74		99	
				75		00	

TL-4024A

FIGURE 3.—Message center number sheet as prepared by message center chief.

(9) Checks the transmitted messages off his number sheet during lulls in traffic handling by drawing a second opposing diagonal line through the corresponding number. Traffic will not be delayed to perform this operation. (See fig. 3.)

(10) (*a*) Files the copy of messages transmitted by the operators in the dead file when these are returned by the operator. These originals are used for reference. Removes the duplicate copies from the live file and destroys them. (See par. 46d.)

(*b*) Removes from the live file duplicate copies of the messages sent by messenger and places them and the signed delivery lists in the dead file.

(11) Uses pigeonholes or envelopes for filing. For ready reference, these are labeled with the names of the unit whose traffic they contain; for example, "From I Corps," "To I Corps," "From 1st Infantry Division," "To First Army," etc. Files are kept for all units with which the unit transacts considerable business. A file marked "From miscellaneous" and "To miscellaneous" is kept for all other business. These files are disposed of as directed by the unit signal officer.

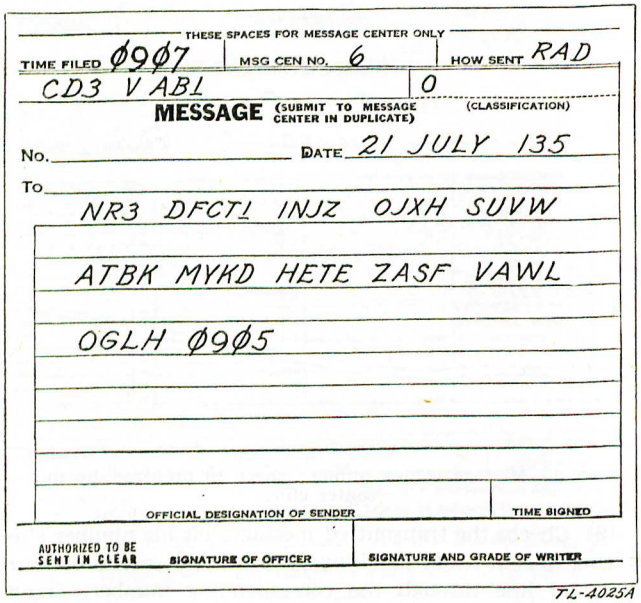

THESE SPACES FOR MESSAGE CENTER ONLY
TIME FILED ØØ7 | MSG CEN NO. 6 | HOW SENT RAD
CD3 V ABL | 0
MESSAGE (SUBMIT TO MESSAGE CENTER IN DUPLICATE) (CLASSIFICATION)
No. DATE 21 JULY 135
To
NR3 DFCT1 INJZ OJXH SUVW
ATBK MYKD HETE ZASF VAWL
OGLH ØØ5
OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER | TIME SIGNED
AUTHORIZED TO BE SENT IN CLEAR | SIGNATURE OF OFFICER | SIGNATURE AND GRADE OF WRITER
TL-4025A

FIGURE 4.—Cryptographed message as completed by the code clerk.

b. Code clerk.—(1) Receives the original of the message to be cryptographed from the message center chief.

(2) Cryptographs the message without making a duplicate copy of the cryptographed message. (See par. 27*b*.)

(3) Transfers message center data at the top of the message to the cryptographed message form. (See fig. 4.)

(4) Indicates the pertinent data as to address, operating instructions, speed in handling, and authentication group (if predetermined) in the heading of the cryptographed message. (See fig. 4.)

(5) Passes the cryptographed message to the operator, or to the messenger dispatcher when the message is to go via messenger.

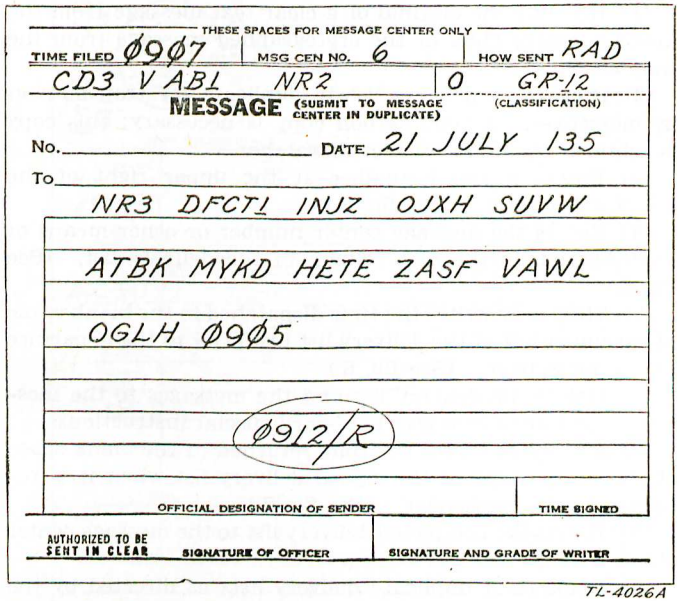

THESE SPACES FOR MESSAGE CENTER ONLY
TIME FILED ØØ7 | MSG CEN NO. 6 | HOW SENT RAD
CD3 V ABL NR2 | 0 GP-12
MESSAGE (SUBMIT TO MESSAGE CENTER IN DUPLICATE) (CLASSIFICATION)
No. DATE 21 JULY 135
To
NR3 DFCT1 INJZ OJXH SUVW
ATBK MYKD HETE ZASF VAWL
OGLH ØØ5
ØØ12/R
OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER | TIME SIGNED
AUTHORIZED TO BE SENT IN CLEAR | SIGNATURE OF OFFICER | SIGNATURE AND GRADE OF WRITER
TL-4026A

FIGURE 5.—Message after completion of transmission by the operator.

(6) Files the original of the clear text message in his file and disposes of the file as directed by the unit signal or communication officer.

(7) Destroys all work sheets by burning.

c. Operator.—(1) Receives the cryptographed text message from the code clerk or the clear text message from the message center chief.

(2) Inserts a group count and a station-to-station serial number. (See fig. 5.)

(3) Transmits the message and receives a receipt from the distant operator. (See par. 27*b*.)

(4) Services the message in his possession and when he no longer needs it for verification, returns it to the message center chief for file. (See *a* (10) (*a*) above and fig. 5.)

d. Messenger dispatcher (see also *f* below).—The messenger dispatcher, who is charged with the supervision of messengers—

(1) Receives the original of a clear text message from the message center chief or the crytographed message from the code clerk.

(2) Prepares a delivery list in duplicate for transmission by messenger. A good carbon copy is necessary; this copy is retained by the messenger dispatcher.

(3) Enters a serial number at the upper right of the delivery list form. (See fig. 6.)

(4) Enters the message center number or other means of identification in the first column of the delivery list. (See fig. 6.)

(5) Stamps or writes the time dispatched in the blank space at the upper left of the delivery list just prior to the departure of the messenger. (See fig. 6.)

(6) Hands the delivery list and the messages to the messenger and gives him any necessary special instructions.

(7) Stamps or writes the time returned in the blank space at the upper right of the signed delivery list when it is returned by the messenger. (See fig. 7.)

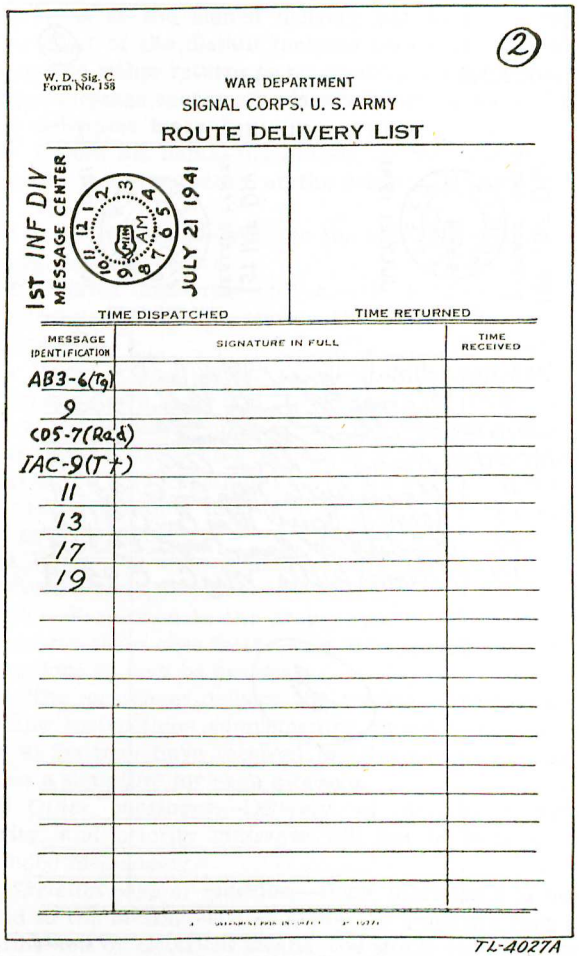
(8) Hands the completed delivery list to the message center chief.

(9) Disposes of duplicate delivery lists as directed by the unit signal or communication officer.

e. Messenger (see also *f* below).—The scheduled or special messenger—

(1) Receives the message(s) and delivery list from the messenger dispatcher and proceeds to the distant message center (or addressee if the addressee is not served by a message center).

(2) Delivers the message(s) and delivery list to the message center chief of the distant message center or to the addressee who signs for each message and, in the case of the route de-



(2)

W. D., Sig. C. Form No. 158

WAR DEPARTMENT
SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY

ROUTE DELIVERY LIST

1ST INF DIV MESSAGE CENTER

JULY 21 1941

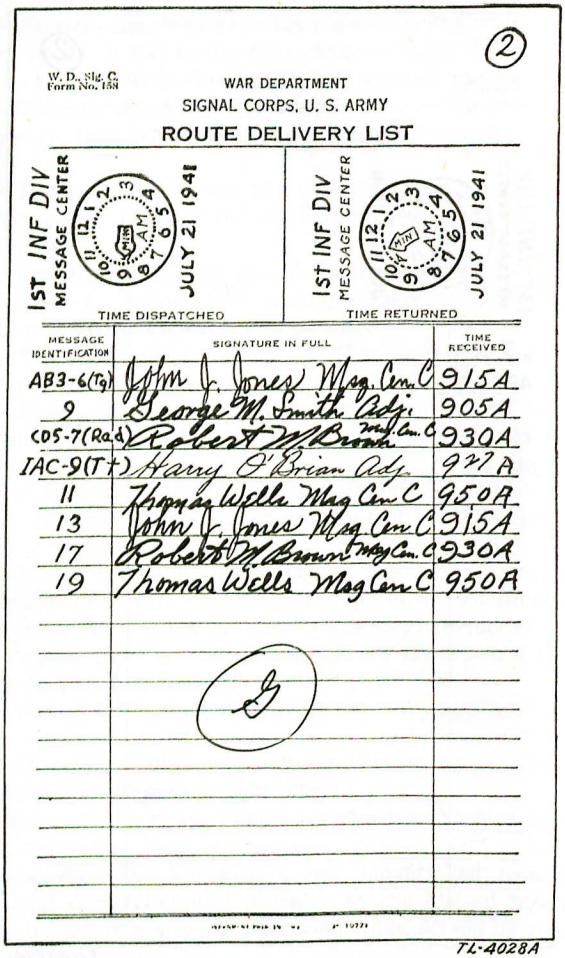
TIME DISPATCHED 8 AM

TIME RETURNED

MESSAGE IDENTIFICATION	SIGNATURE IN FULL	TIME RECEIVED
AB3-6(Tg)		
9		
COS-7(Rad)		
IAC-9(T+)		
11		
13		
17		
19		

TL-4027A

FIGURE 6.—Route delivery list as prepared by the messenger dispatcher.



W. D., Sig. C. Form No. 158

WAR DEPARTMENT
SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY
ROUTE DELIVERY LIST

1ST INF DIV MESSAGE CENTER — JULY 21 1941 — TIME DISPATCHED
1ST INF DIV MESSAGE CENTER — JULY 21 1941 — TIME RETURNED

MESSAGE IDENTIFICATION	SIGNATURE IN FULL	TIME RECEIVED
AB3-6(T)	John J. Jones Msg. Cen. C	915A
9	George M. Smith Adjt.	905A
CD5-7(Rad)	Robert M. Brown Msg. Cen. C	930A
IAC-9(T+)	Harry O'Brian Adj.	917A
11	Thomas Wells Msg Cen C	950A
13	John J. Jones Msg Cen C	915A
17	Robert M. Brown Msg Cen. C	930A
19	Thomas Wells Msg Cen C	950A

TL-4028A

FIGURE 7.—Completed route delivery list as returned to the messenger dispatcher by the messenger.

livery list, enters the time of receipt in the right-hand column. (See fig. 7.)

(3) Receives the signed delivery list from the message center chief of the distant message center or from the addressee and either returns to his message center or continues to other message centers or addressees on his route if he has other deliveries to make.

(4) Enters his name, his initials, or his number as prescribed by local regulation, on the delivery list for identification. (See fig. 7.)

(5) Hands the delivery list to the messenger dispatcher of his own message center.

f. Scheduled messenger service.—(1) *Routine messages.*—For scheduled messenger service, the delivery list is handled as follows:

(*a*) When a scheduled messenger has just departed on a certain scheduled route and the next message for delivery on that route reaches the messenger dispatcher's desk, the latter enters the message center number or other message identification in the first column of a serially numbered delivery list. He enters succeeding messages for that route on successive lines as they arrive.

(*b*) When the time scheduled for the next messenger's departure arrives, the messenger dispatcher enters or stamps the time dispatched in the proper space, turns the delivery list and messages over to the messenger, and gives him such instructions as may be necessary.

(*c*) The messenger delivers the messages according to his standing instructions supplemented by such special directions as he may have received for the particular run. He secures a signature for each message.

(2) *Other messages.*—Delivery of urgent, operational priority, and priority messages will not be held up for a scheduled messenger.

g. Skeleton copy of message.—Some messages will be submitted to the message center without a duplicate copy. For transmission by electrical means, the single copy will suffice, but if transmission is by messenger, a skeleton copy is made for follow-up and this copy is thereafter handled as a duplicate copy. The skeleton copy is usually brief; for a 100-

word message relating to class I supplies, the skeleton copy might be simply, "QM to Army QM Class I supplies," or for a bundle of maps, "G–3 to G–3, 26 Inf Div bundle maps." A very brief description is all that is required for identification. An urgent or priority message is not delayed for the preparation of a skeleton copy. If a skeleton copy is required, it is made as accurately as possible from memory after the message has been dispatched and the notation "From memory" is added.

■ 40. HANDLING INCOMING MESSAGES.—Messages received at a message center for delivery to local addressees may be handled in the manner indicated below. Incoming messages are not assigned message center numbers.

a. Operator.—(1) Copies the message in duplicate.

(2) Services the message, entering the time he acknowledged receipt and his personal sign under the message, inclosed in a circle. (See fig. 8.)

(3) If the message is in the clear, inserts the address and signature or completes them by adding the designation of the staff officer's headquarters (see par. 27*b*), and passes or delivers—

(*a*) Original to the message center chief for authentication when necessary or to the messenger dispatcher for delivery.

(*b*) Duplicate to the message center chief when no longer needed for verification.

(4) If the message is cryptographed, passes or delivers—

(*a*) Original of the message to the code clerk.

(*b*) Duplicate to the message center chief when no longer needed for verification.

b. Message center chief.—(1) Receives the original of a clear text message from the operator (*a*(3)(*a*) above).

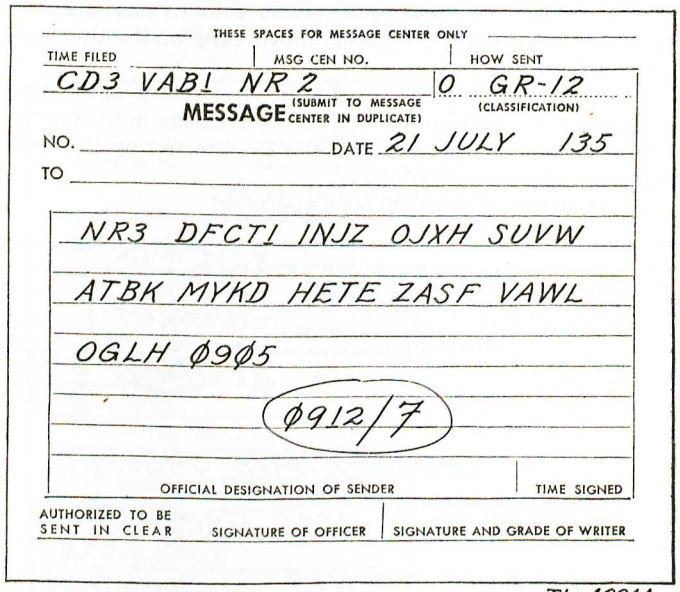
(2) Verifies the authenticity and marks the message "Authenticated" or "Not authenticated."

(3) Hands the original to the messenger dispatcher for delivery.

(4) Receives and files the duplicate copies of messages from the operators referred to in *a* above.

(5) Receives the message(s) from the incoming messenger; signs for each message received on the delivery list of the

distant message center; returns the delivery list to the messenger; stamps the message or its cover with his received stamp; if the message is in the clear, verifies the authentication group, writes or stamps it "Authenticated" or "Not authenticated," and hands the message directly to the messenger dispatcher for delivery; if the message is cryptographed, hands the message to the code clerk for decryptographing and authentication.



TL-4031A

FIGURE 8.—Receiving operator's completed copy of the message after transmission of receipt.

(6) After the message has been delivered, receives the completed delivery list from the messenger dispatcher and files it in his dead file.

c. Code clerk.—(1) Receives the original of the cryptographed message from the operator, or from the message center chief if the message arrives via messenger.

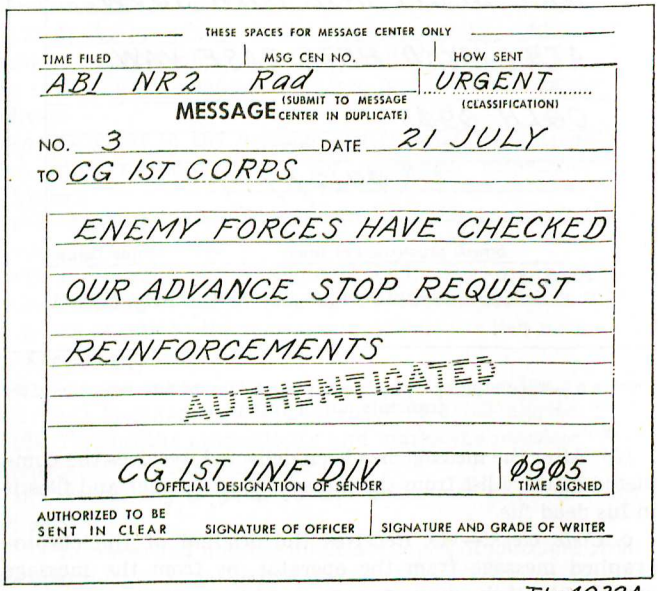
(2) Verifies the authenticity of the message and writes or stamps the words "Authenticated" or "Not authenticated" on the face of the clear copy of the message.

(3) Decryptographs the message, making an original only.

(4) Enters the official designations of the addressee and the sender, as determined from the call signs or from the designations inclosed in parentheses and the call signs (see par. 27*b*), the date, time signed, and the operator's heading (if any) or the distant message center data (if any) in their proper places on the decryptographed copy of the message. (See fig. 9.)

(5) Passes the message to the message center chief, files the original cryptographed copy of the message in his file for reference, and disposes of this file as directed by the unit signal or communication officer.

(6) Destroys all work sheets by burning.



TL-4032A

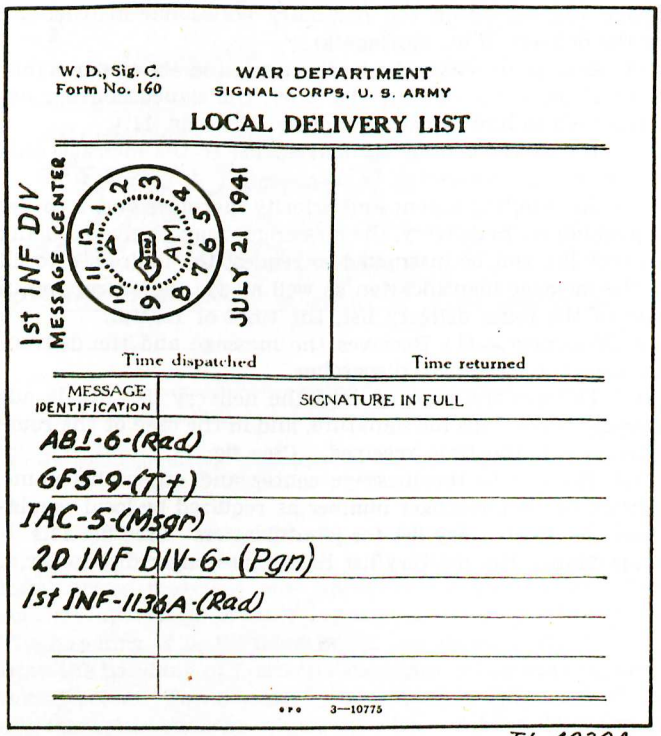
FIGURE 9.—Code clerk's copy of the message ready for delivery to the addressee.

d. Messenger dispatcher.—Receives the original of a clear text message from the message center chief and—

(1) Prepares a delivery list as follows:

(*a*) Enters a serial number on the upper right-hand corner of the local delivery list.

(*b*) If the message arrived via messenger, he enters the message center number of the distant message center, headquarters of origin, and means of communication by which the message arrived in the left-hand column of the local delivery list. (See fig. 10.)



TL-4030A

FIGURE 10.—Examples of a local delivery list properly filled out by the messenger dispatcher.

(c) If the message arrived by a means requiring an operator, he enters the headquarters or station of origin, the station-to-station serial number (if the message is in the normal form) or the time signed (if the message is in the abbreviated form), and the means of communication by which the message arrived in the left-hand column of the local delivery list. (See fig. 10.)

(2) Designates a messenger to deliver the message.

(3) Stamps or writes the time dispatched on the delivery list when the messenger is ready to depart. (See fig. 10.)

(4) Hands the message(s) and the delivery list to the messenger and gives him the necessary additional instructions for the delivery of his message(s).

(5) Stamps or writes the time returned in the upper right-hand blank of the delivery list when the signed delivery list is returned to him by the messenger. (See fig. 11.)

(6) Hands the completed delivery list to the message center chief.

(7) In handling urgent and priority messages and in order to avoid delay in delivery, the messenger may be given a blank delivery list and be instructed to request the addressee to fill in the message identification as well as the signature, and in case of the route delivery list, the time of receipt.

e. Messenger.—(1) Receives the message and the delivery list from the messenger dispatcher.

(2) Delivers the message and the delivery list to the addressee and obtains his signature, and in the case of the route delivery list, the time received. (See fig. 11.)

(3) Returns to the message center and enters his name, initials, or his messenger number as required by local regulations, on the delivery list for identification. (See fig. 11.)

(4) Hands the delivery list to the messenger dispatcher.

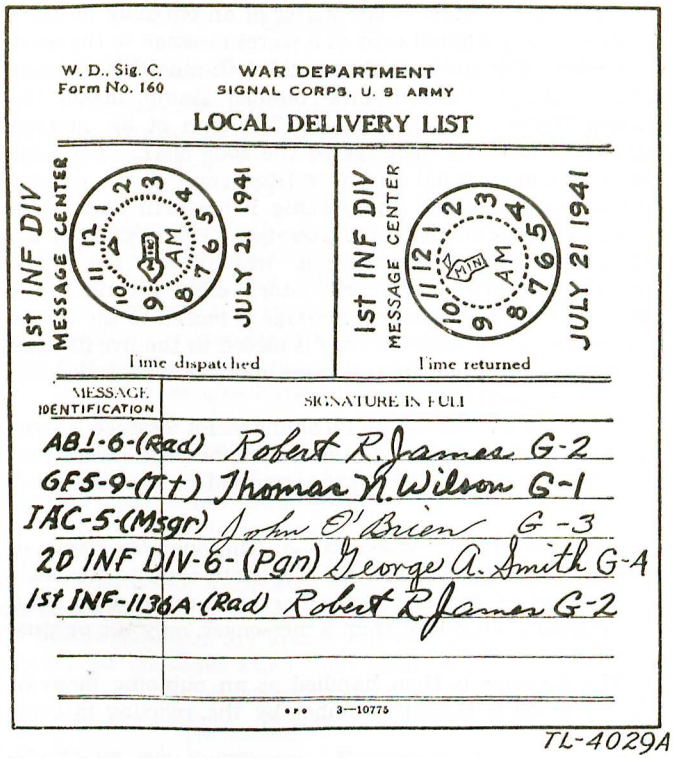


FIGURE 11.—Completed local delivery list as returned to the messenger dispatcher by the messenger.

■ 41. HANDLING SECRET MESSAGES.—The handling of secret messages is prescribed in detail in AR 380–5. When time permits, secret messages will normally be carried by officer couriers operating as direct agents of the originating office. The handling of secret messages in the message center differs from the handling of nonsecret messages in the respects mentioned below. The message center must be informed of the cryptographic systems which its code clerks must have in order to handle secret messages received from or addressed to other headquarters, offices, or agencies.

a. Outgoing messages.—The writer of an outgoing message submits only the original copy of a secret message to the message center. The message center chief stamps this message with his time stamp and serial number stamp, makes the notation "Secret" in the "Remarks" column of his number sheet, and passes the message to the code clerk. The code clerk makes an original and a skeleton copy of the cryptographed message, these copies being henceforth handled in the same manner as nonsecret messages. The original of the plain text message is then marked, "Sent (date)" and is immediately returned to the originator's office for file. The original of the cryptographed message is passed to the transmitting agency, the skeleton copy is placed in the live file, and final disposition made in the same manner as for skeleton copies of nonsecret messages.

b. Incoming messages.—An incoming secret message is handled in the same manner as a nonsecret message except that the single copy of the plain text is marked by the code clerk "Secret."

■ 42. HANDLING RELAY MESSAGES.—*a.* The operator hands or sends both the original and the duplicate copy to the message center chief whether received cryptographed or in clear. If the message is received from a messenger, only the original is available.

b. The message is then handled as an outgoing message. It is not given a message number by the relaying message center.

c. A message received in secret text is not decryptographed by the relaying message center.

d. A copy of the message will be available in the message center with the operator's service for follow-up if received or transmitted by electrical means.

e. No copy of the message will be available in the message center if received and transmitted by messenger. In this case, the signed delivery list or message envelope is the only record. If considered necessary, a skeleton copy may be made for reference.

SECTION III

PROCEDURE IN HEADQUARTERS BELOW DIVISION

■ 43. GENERAL.—Simplicity and speed in handling message traffic are paramount considerations. If necessary to meet local requirements, unit commanders are authorized to make modifications in the procedure given in paragraph 47.

■ 44. ORGANIZATION.—*a.* In describing the procedure, duties are outlined for message center chief, messenger dispatcher, code clerk, messenger, and operators of the several means of signal communication. This division of duties is functional and is made for convenience in description. For definitions of the terms "message center chief" and "operator", see paragraph 36. For the classification of messages, see paragraph 19.

b. In small message centers during slack periods, one man may perform all the duties. For this reason each member of the message center team must be trained to perform all the duties incident to message center operation. The personnel should be able to operate as more than one team in order to provide for continuous operation when the command post is moved.

c. Radio operators are authorized to cryptograph and decryptograph messages when their radio station is separated from their message center by an appreciable distance or there is no message center. (See par. 49*b*.)

■ 45. FORMS AND EQUIPMENT.—*Message center procedure is not dependent on forms. No equipment other than pencil, paper, timepiece, and the authorized codes and cipher devices is required.* Certain forms such as delivery lists, number sheets, field message books, and message envelopes are, however, usually provided for convenience and to save labor. (See par. 37.)

■ 46. RECORDS.—The message center keeps only such temporary records as are required to insure rapid and accurate handling of message traffic. The following records are usually kept:

a. Number sheet.—Message center numbers are assigned to each outgoing message. (See par. 39*a* (4).) If desirable,

the chart referred to in paragraph 34*c* and the number sheet referred to in paragraph 37*d* may be combined into a message center log. An example of an extract of such a log is shown below. Spaces for 100 numbers and additional units may be conveniently provided on the form. If it is used, the instructions in this chapter dealing with the number sheet apply also to this form.

MESSAGE CENTER LOG

1st FA Bn (Unit) — 9-6-41 (Date)

Units to which connected	Record of serviceability of means: RAD In	RAD Out	TG In	TG Out	TP In	TP Out	No.	Remarks	No.	Remarks
6th Div Arty	645A	705A	715A	830A	705A	830A	1	Rad	51	
	830A	845A	845A	930A	845A	930A	2	Tg	52	
	930A	1000A	1000A	-----	1000A	-----	3	Msgr	53	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	Msgr	54	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	Msgr	55	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	56	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	-----	57	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	58	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	59	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	-----	----	

b. Receipt form.—The receipt form may be a delivery list, message envelope, message blank, or blank sheet of paper. If an acknowledgment has been requested by the writer, notation of this fact will be made on the receipt form. (See par. 38*c*.)

c. Live file.—The live file consists of a duplicate or skeleton copy of each outgoing message which has been sent to a signal agency for transmission but for which a receipt has not yet been obtained.

d. Dead file.—The dead file consists of the duplicate or skeleton copies of all receipted outgoing messages; completed

receipt forms; and the receipted duplicate clear text copies of all incoming messages received by means other than special messenger. The dead file is disposed of daily or oftener as directed by the unit communication officer. Unless otherwise directed by the commander, it is turned over to S–1 at frequent intervals so that messages may be included in the unit journal. (See par. 257.)

e. Code clerk's file.—This file contains the original clear copy of all outgoing messages sent as cryptograms and the original copies of all incoming cryptographed messages. ***Caution:*** *Clear and cryptographed copies of the same message must never be filed together.* The file is disposed of daily as directed by the unit communication officer. (See par. 257*d*.)

■ 47. HANDLING MESSAGES (see par. 21*c*).—The following procedure is one of several methods which may be used in handling messages at a message center. It should be remembered that the assignment of duties as tabulated below is functional and that one man may perform several or all functions in a certain message center, whereas one or more men may be necessary to perform a single function in another.

a. Message center chief.—(1) *Outgoing messages.*—(*a*) Receives message in duplicate from writer. (See fig. 1.)

(*b*) Makes skeleton copy when single copy or bundle of maps is submitted to message center.

(*c*) Writes or stamps on front or back of both copies—

1. Time filed.
2. Message center number.
3. How sent. (See fig. 2.)

(*d*) Checks message center number off number sheet by drawing diagonal line through corresponding number. (See fig. 3.)

(*e*) Notes briefly, opposite the assigned number and in remarks column of number sheet, data which he considers necessary for reference. (See fig. 3.) Examples:

1. Writer's designation.
2. Addressee.
3. Method of transmission (Rad, Tg, etc.).
4. Precedence.

(*f*) If the message is to go forward in the clear, he provides for its authentication group in the heading of the message and hands or delivers the original of the clear text message to the operator or messenger dispatcher and files the duplicate in the live file.

(*g*) If the message is to be cryptographed, he passes the original of the message to the code clerk and files the duplicate in the live file.

(*h*) When message has been delivered or transmitted he receives from—

1. *Messenger dispatcher.*—Signed receipt form or notification of time of release of pigeon. (A receipt form may be a delivery list, a message envelope, the duplicate copy of a message, or a blank sheet of paper.)
2. *Operator or panel station.*—Notification of time of receipt or time of airplane pick-up.

(*i*) Draws a crossing diagonal line through the number assigned to the message on the number sheet completing the letter X. (See fig. 3.)

(*j*) Removes duplicate copy of message from live file and if sent by—

1. *Messenger.*—Attaches receipt form and files both in dead file.
2. *Electrical means, pigeon, or airplane pick-up.*—Services duplicate copy by entering in blank space on face the time of receipt, or time of release, or time of pick-up, and his personal sign, and files in dead file.

(2) *Incoming messages.*—(*a*) *From local operators.*

1. *For local delivery.*—Receives the duplicate copy receipted by addressee, if delivered by the radio operator, and files in dead file, or the original and duplicate, which are handled as in *b*(1) below.
2. *For relay.*—Receives original and duplicate of cryptographed or clear message. Handles same as outgoing message, except message center number is not given. Enters time filed and how sent on both copies of message.

(*b*) *From scheduled messengers.*

1. *For local delivery.*—Receives messages and signs receipt form; writes or stamps his own message center designation, date and time of receipt on the face, back, or cover; checks the authentication group of clear text messages (if not already done), marks them "Authenticated" or "Not authenticated," and hands the messages to messenger dispatcher, or passes cryptograms to code clerk; files completed receipt forms in dead file when received from messenger dispatcher.
2. *For relay.*—Proceeds as in *1* above, handing message to operator or messenger dispatcher. If necessary, makes skeleton copy and handles it like a duplicate copy of an outgoing message.

b. Code clerk.—(1) *Outgoing messages.*—(*a*) Receives original message from message center chief. (See fig. 2.)

(*b*) Cryptographs messages, making an original copy only.

(*c*) Enters following pertinent data on cryptographed copy:

1. Message center data.
2. If going by electrical means, inserts unit designation of addressee or call sign of unit, operating instructions if any, authentication group, and priority, if any. (See fig. 4.)
3. If going by messenger, inserts official designation of addressee and writer in clear on message or envelope.

(*d*) Forwards completed cryptogram to operator or messenger dispatcher when message is to go via messenger.

(*e*) Files original clear message.

(*f*) Destroys all work sheets by burning.

(2) *Incoming messages.*—(*a*) Receives original of message from operator or message center chief. (See fig. 8.)

(*b*) Marks message "Authenticated" or "Not authenticated." (See fig. 9.)

(*c*) Decryptographs message.

(*d*) Delivers original clear copy to addressee and gets receipt on duplicate which he gives to message center chief.

(*e*) Destroys all work sheets by burning.

c. Operator.—(1) *Outgoing messages.*—(*a*) Receives the original message from—

1. Message center chief if clear text.
2. Code clerk if cryptographed.

(*b*) Transmits message.

(*c*) Obtains receipt.

(*d*) Services message.

(*e*) Notifies message center chief of time of receipt and files message.

(2) *Incoming messages.*—(*a*) Copies message in duplicate.

(*b*) Services message.

(*c*) If message is in clear, passes it in duplicate to the message center chief who receipts on the duplicate. Local commander may require that he deliver the original in clear to the addressee when nearby, and obtain his receipt on the duplicate. Files receipted duplicate.

(*d*) If message is cryptographed, hands original to code clerk and files duplicate.

d. Messenger dispatcher.—(1) *Outgoing messages.*—(*a*) Receives original message from—

1. Message center chief if clear text.
2. Code clerk if cryptographed.

(*b*) Special messenger service—

1. Prepares receipt form by entering message identification and time dispatched thereon. (See fig. 12 which illustrates message envelope as receipt form.)
2. Hands message and receipt form to messenger and gives him any necessary instructions concerning the delivery.

(*c*) Scheduled messenger service—

1. Enters on receipt form the message identification as each message is received.
2. At time scheduled for next messenger's departure, writes or stamps the time dispatched on the receipt form and hands message and receipt form to messenger.

(*d*) If message is to go by pigeon, he places message in message holder, releases bird, and notifies message center chief of time of release.

Signal Corps
Message Envelope M-40

URGENT MESSAGE
(Classification. If routine, leave blank.)

TO CO 1ST INF NO. 3
(Receipt for this message below or on the delivery list) (Or other identification)

Fill in the following and obtain receipt if delivery list is NOT used.

TIME DISPATCHED 0745 TIME RETURNED

RECEIVED TIME
(Signature in full)

TL-4033A

FIGURE 12.—Message envelope properly filled out by messenger dispatcher.

(*e*) If message is to go by airplane pick-up, he sends message to panel station, which notifies message center chief of time of pick-up.

(*f*) Enters time returned on signed receipt form when it is returned by special or scheduled messenger. (See fig. 13

Signal Corps
Message Envelope M-40

URGENT MESSAGE
(Classification. If routine, leave blank.)

TO CO 1ST INF NO. 3
(Receipt for this message below or on the delivery list) (Or other identification)

Fill in the following and obtain receipt if delivery list is NOT used.

TIME DISPATCHED 0745 TIME RETURNED 0803

RECEIVED James N. Moore TIME 0757
(Signature in full)

TL-4034A

FIGURE 13.—Message envelope properly completed when used as a receipt form.

which illustrates completed message envelope as receipt form.)

(*g*) Hands receipt form to message center chief.

(2) *Incoming messages.*—(*a*) Receives messages from message center chief (code clerk and operator during heavy traffic).

(*b*) Prepares receipt form and dispatches messenger with receipt form and message.

(*c*) When signed receipt form is returned, writes or stamps time returned in proper place.

(*d*) Hands completed receipt form to message center chief.

e. Messengers.—(1) *Outgoing messages.*—(*a*) *Special messenger.*

1. Receives message and receipt form from messenger dispatcher.

2. Delivers message to addressee and obtains receipt. (Special messengers deliver all messages for division headquarters to division message center.)

3. Returns to own message center and writes his identification on face of receipt form and hands to messenger dispatcher.

(*b*) *Scheduled messenger.*

1. Receives messages and receipt form from messenger dispatcher.

2. Delivers messages to distant message center chief (addressee if not served by another message center) and obtains signatures and times of receipt on receipt form.

3. Returns to own message center, writes his identification on face of receipt form and hands to messenger dispatcher.

(2) *Incoming messages.*—For incoming messages a local messenger is employed during peak traffic loads who—

(*a*) Receives message and receipt form from messenger dispatcher for local delivery.

(*b*) Delivers message to local addressee and obtains receipt on receipt form.

(*c*) Returns to message center and enters his identification on face of receipt form.

(*d*) Hands receipt form to messenger dispatcher.

■ 48. MESSENGER SERVICE.—*a. Scheduled.*—(1) Scheduled messenger service is established only when the command posts and establishments are fixed for a sufficient length of time to warrant its employment. During combat, scheduled messenger service usually is not employed by units smaller than the division.

(2) Scheduled messengers always deliver their messages to the message center of the addressee. Receipt for messages is obtained on a receipt form.

(3) The signed receipt form is returned by the scheduled messenger to his own messenger dispatcher or message center chief.

b. Special.—(1) Special messengers should always be available. They are dispatched as needed.

(2) Special messengers dispatched to the headquarters of divisions or higher units deliver their messages to the message center of the unit concerned.

(3) Special messengers arriving at headquarters below the division deliver clear text messages direct to the addressee and cryptographed messages to the message center, securing receipt therefor. Information as to the location of offices is secured from the message center. Whenever practicable, an incoming messenger calls at the local message center after delivering his message in order that advantage may be taken of his return trip. However, his return will not be delayed for this purpose. Special arrangements are made to obtain receipt for messages sent by return messenger.

(4) The signed receipt form is returned by the special messenger to his own messenger dispatcher or message center chief.

c. Local.—In some situations, particularly in higher units, due to dispersion of command post installations and other factors, it may not be practicable for the message center chief or the code clerk to hand messages direct to the transmitting agency or for operators or the code clerk to deliver their incoming messages direct to the addressee. Local messengers must then be available to provide for local deliveries within the command post.

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SECTION IV

MILITARY CRYPTOGRAPHY

■ 49. USE OF CRYPTOGRAMS.—*a.* In time of war or national emergency, all messages to be transmitted by radio or by other means when danger of hostile or unauthorized interception exists, are cryptographed and, if necessary, authenticated, except that—

(1) When the tactical situation is such that time cannot be spared for cryptographing and when the information to be transmitted, if intercepted by the enemy, cannot be acted upon in time to influence the situation, the commanding officer or his authorized representative may order the transmission of messages in plain language. Written messages will be marked, "Send in clear," over the signature of the commander or his authorized representative. Responsibility for transmissions by radiotelephony in the clear rests with the officer in charge of the transmitting station. When written or oral messages in the clear are authorized, the maximum care must be taken to avoid disclosing the contents of future plans or locations of friendly troops and installations. The use of prearranged messages in the clear will expedite transmission.

(2) Commanders of units smaller than a division may authorize the normal transmission of messages in clear text which are to be acted upon immediately in rapidly moving situations.

(3) Transmission of artillery fire-control messages is in clear. (Fire-control code is considered clear text.)

b. All cryptographing and decryptographing of messages at a headquarters are performed in the message center, except as authorized in paragraph 44, unless the message requires a code or cipher not in the possession of the message center. The message center is provided with the authorized codes, cipher devices, and keys.

c. If it becomes necessary to modify the wording of a message to facilitate cryptographing, the modified text should be submitted to the writer before cryptographing.

■ 50. DEFINITIONS.—A knowledge of the following terms is essential for all personnel handling code and cipher messages:

a. "Plain text", "clear text", or "plain language" is the text of a message which, on its face, conveys an intelligible meaning in a spoken language.

b. "Secret text" or "secret language" is the text of a message which, on its face, conveys no intelligible meaning in any spoken language. The secret text of a message constitutes a cryptogram.

c. "Cryptography" is the science which treats of the various means, methods, and devices for converting plain-text messages into cryptograms and reconverting the so-produced cryptograms into their plain-text forms by a direct reversal of the steps or processes employed in the original conversion.

d. "Cryptograms" are of three types as follows:

(1) *Cipher.*—A cryptogram in cipher is one which has been produced by taking the individual letters of the plain text as units and applying to them either or both of two cryptographic processes known as "transposition" and "substitution" explained below. The resulting secret text is called "cipher text" and the operation of producing it is called "enciphering"; the reverse operation, that of reproducing the plain text from the cipher text by a direct reversal of the steps involved in its enciphering, is called "deciphering." The basis of every cipher system is an agreement between correspondents covering the general method and the steps to be followed in cryptographing. That part of the agreement which specifically controls the steps under the general method is termed the "key." The key is usually of a variable nature, changeable at the will of the correspondents. Normally it consists of an easily remembered word, phrase, or sentence; or of a number or series of numbers derivable from a word, phrase, or sentence. In signal communication, keys are changed in accordance with signal operation instructions.

(*a*) *Transposition cipher.*—The cryptographic process known as transposition consists in rearranging the letters (rarely syllables or whole words) constituting the plain text so that the resultant text becomes unintelligible. The letters undergo no change in identity; only their relative order is altered. A cryptogram which has been produced in this way is termed a "transposition cipher."

(*b*) *Substitution cipher.*—The cryptographic process known as substitution consists in replacing the letters constituting plain text by other letters, figures, symbols, etc. Here the letters undergo a change in identity without a change in their relative order. A cryptogram which has been produced in this way is termed a "substitution cipher."

(*c*) *Combined cipher.*—When both of these processes have been applied in producing a cryptogram, the latter is termed a combined "substitution-transposition cipher."

(2) *Code.*—(*a*) A cryptogram in code is one which has been produced by taking whole sentences, phrases, words, letters, or numbers of plain text as units and replacing them by arbitrary groups of symbols given as their equivalents in a code book. The resulting secret text is called "code text" and the operation of producing it is called "encoding"; the reverse operation, that of reproducing the plain text from the code text by reference to the code book, is called "decoding." A one-part code consists of an alphabetical list of code groups with a corresponding alphabetical list of equivalent meanings. This one section serves both for encoding and decoding messages. A two-part code consists of two sections; an encoding section and a decoding section. The encoding section comprises an alphabetical list of meanings set opposite random code groups. The decoding section comprises an alphabetical list of code groups with their equivalent meanings set opposite them. Since the one-part code lists both the code groups and the equivalent meanings alphabetically, a cryptanalyst is enabled to confine his search for the proper equivalent word to words whose initial letter occurs in a small section of the alphabet, whereas any word might be the equivalent meaning of a code group in a two-part code. As a consequence, the two-part code is much more secure than the one-part code.

(*b*) Code groups or code words are arbitrary groups of symbols constituting code text. They usually consist of letters or figures, rarely of both.

(3) *Enciphered code.*—A crytogram in enciphered code is one which has been produced by first encoding the plain text and then enciphering the code text.

e. To "cryptograph" a message is to convert its plain text into secret text. This is a convenient term to use in referring to the processes involved without indicating or specifying whether they are methods of enciphering or encoding.

f. To "decryptograph" a message is to reconvert its secret text into plain text by a direct reversal of the operations involved in its cryptographing. This is a convenient term to use in referring to the processes involved without indicating whether the cryptogram is in cipher, in code, or in enciphered code. As enciphering and encoding are forms of cryptographing, so deciphering and decoding are forms of decryptographing.

g. "Cryptanalysis" is the name applied to the steps and processes involved in converting cryptograms (usually of hostile origin) into plain text by means other than those normally employed in decryptographing messages of friendly origin.

■ 51. SAFETY AFFORDED BY CRYPTOGRAPHY.—Codes and ciphers are used to condense messages or to maintain the contents secret, except from the addressee, or for both purposes. Unless secrecy is reasonably certain, all additional time, labor, and danger of error involved in cryptographic messages is wasted; moreover, the correspondents may be lulled into a false sense of security in the belief that their messages are secret, when, in fact, the enemy may have cryptanalyzed them and taken action accordingly. With the use of radio as well as other means of electrical communication, the safeguarding of codes and ciphers has assumed a paramount importance. No cyptographic system suitable for a voluminous official correspondence is absolute proof against the organized, cooperative efforts of a large and well-trained staff of cryptanalysts. Practically every cipher system that has ever been employed for military purposes has been solved and practically any code book can be reconstructed by analysis, given a sufficient number of cryptograms and the personnel and time necessary to accomplish it.

■ 52. COMPARISON OF CODES AND CIPHERS.—*a.* Both code and cipher methods are needed in the military service. The principal factors to be considered in comparing them are—

(1) Simplicity, rapidity, practicability.
(2) Secrecy.
(3) Accuracy.
(4) Economy.

b. In general, code is a more rapid and more simple method of secret communication than is cipher. The processes of enciphering and deciphering require very close mental attention to avoid errors, and are usually much slower than those of encoding and decoding, which are more nearly automatic. This is of greatest importance in the combat zone. There are some very small cipher devices which tend to reduce the mental strain to a minimum, but usually the cryptograms they yield are not as secret as those produced by a good code, especially when many messages are available for enemy interception.

c. Code systems are, on the whole, more secret than cipher systems, depending upon the type of code, the extent of its vocabulary or contents, and the extent to which it is used; that is, the number of messages transmitted. Furthermore, the solution of one message as a rule does not entail the immediate break-down of the whole system, with the consequent solution of all other messages in the same key, as it does in ciphers. However, it is necessary at all times to guard the code book so that it does not fall into the hands of the enemy. Actual possession is not always necessary, for a single opportunity to copy or memorize certain parts is sufficient to compromise the whole code.

d. Code systems, on the whole, are less accurate than cipher systems and are more subject to the necessity for repetition of messages, because a mistake in one or two code groups may obscure, alter, or render unintelligible the meaning of a whole message, whereas the meaning of a few letters which are in error in cipher may be supplied by the context.

e. Code text is usually shorter than the equivalent plain text. Codes of the two-part type must be changed rather frequently to maintain secrecy. This necessitates repeated processes of preparation, printing, and distribution, all of which take much time and labor.

53. Authorized Military Codes and Ciphers.—*a. Codes.*—The authorized codes when issued are accompanied with detailed instructions. The codes vary in type and composition

to fit the specific requirements. See AR 380–5 for the manner in which codes are authorized to be used.

b. Special codes.—Such codes as address and signature codes, map coordinate codes, geographic, meteorological, and supply catalog codes, as well as appendixes to the various codes mentioned in *a* above, may be published from time to time.

c. Prearranged message codes.—To reduce the time required for cryptographing and transmission in tactical situations, a single code group, the meaning of which will not be readily apparent to the enemy, may be used to convey a short complete tactical message. A listing of such code groups, together with their meanings, may be prepared in advance of tactical operations by unit commanders, and is called a prearranged message code. Security from enemy knowledge is based on frequent changes of the messages or in the assignment of code groups for the messages. The following is an example of the type of material suitable for a prearranged message code:

Code group		*Meaning*
Tg	*Tp*	
AB	AFIRB BAKER	Combat team 82 now at ———.
LO	LOVE OPTION	Division CP now at GETTYSBURG.

Employment of the 2-letter groups will give a possibility of 676 different combinations. Generally a limited number of groups will be required, and the selections of 2-letter groups having the greatest phonetic difference when transmitted in the international Morse alphabet should be used. The use of the authorized phonetic alphabet for telephone or radiotelephone transmissions insures phonetic differences. Short, distinctive words also may be used as the code groups, care being taken to avoid having two or more words of similar phonetic content. Where the signal officer feels that messages sent in the prearranged message code may be confused with messages in other codes, an indicator group may be assigned for use with the prearranged message code.

d. Ciphers.—Among others, the cipher device M–94 and converter M–209 are authorized for use in the military service (see secs. V and VI).

e. Indicators.—(1) A partial list of the various message

codes and ciphers with their indicators and the number of characters comprising each group is shown below. Indicators of codes authorized for training include the letter T before the number. For example, DFCT2 is the indicator for Training Edition No. 2 of the Division Field Code. Similarly, those authorized for use in maneuvers include the letter M. For example, AGLM1 is the indicator for a maneuver issue of the Air-Ground Liaison Code.

Name of code or cipher	Indicator	Number of characters per group
War Department Telegraph Code	No indicator	5
Division Field Code	DFC, followed by a number	4
Air-Ground Liaison Code	AGL, followed by a number	3
Meteorological Code	M, followed by two letters	4, 5, 6 or 7
Cipher Device M–94	CD, followed by numbers	5
Converter M–209	System indicator (see signal operation instructions).	5
	Message indicator (see TM 11–380).	5

(2) In place of the above indicators which, in effect, are clear-text abbreviations of the code or cipher system being used, secret or confidential indicators may be used, which resemble the code or cipher groups of the message and which can be interpreted only by reference to the special secret or confidential instructions which explain their meanings and use.

■ 54. RULES FOR USE OF CODES AND CIPHERS (AR 380–5).—The following general rules govern the use of codes and ciphers:

a. The instructions contained in each code book or furnished with each cipher system must be carefully studied and thoroughly understood before the code or cipher is used.

b. Care should be exercised to prevent the loss or compromise of a code book or cipher key. If a code book is lost or possibly compromised, the fact should be reported promptly to higher headquarters.

c. Except prearranged codes as indicated in paragraph 53*c*, no code or cipher which has not been approved by higher authority should be employed within any unit.

d. Care should be exercised that only one edition of a code of a particular class, or only one cipher key is being used within a unit at one time. When a code is replaced by a new code or a new edition, the replaced code will be destroyed by burning unless otherwise ordered.

e. Cryptographic messages should be short and concise. Long messages facilitate solution by the enemy.

f. Never repeat a message in a code or cipher other than the one in which it was originally sent. If the enemy has already solved one of the codes or cipher keys used, he will translate the message by that code or cipher key and will thus be given clues to the solution of the other code or cipher key.

g. Never cryptograph a message which has been sent previously in clear and never send a message in clear which has been sent previously as a cryptogram. If the enemy compares the cryptographic message with the clear message, he will be able to break into the code and solve other messages, or in the case of ciphers, he will have the key for the solution of all other messages.

h. Never mix secret and clear text in the same message. This applies also to abbreviations and signs of punctuation which are equivalent to clear text. If clear text of any kind whatever is left in the message, the enemy can more easily discover the meaning of the secret text. If cryptographed at all, the entire message must be cryptographed.

i. A cryptographed message never should be filed with the clear message. (See par. 46*e*.)

j. Capital letters should be employed throughout in writing cryptograms in order to avoid errors. The grouping of the letters of code text corresponds to the length of the code groups as given by the book; cipher text is written and transmitted in groups of five letters. (See par. 33.)

k. Do not cryptograph the address and signature. Where a particular addressee or originator must be indicated, it should be handled as described in paragraph 38*b*.

SECTION V

CIPHER DEVICE M-94

■ 55. PURPOSE AND DISTRIBUTION.—Cipher device M-94 is a cryptographic instrument that is an item of equipment issued by the Signal Corps to all message centers as one of the authorized means for secret communication. It is also an item of equipment possessed by all naval units and stations, including those of the Marine Corps, and can be employed in certain classes of secret intercommunication between the Army and the Navy when specific arrangements therefor have been made by the appropriate commanders. (See fig. 14.)

CAUTION: When in danger of capture, thoroughly destroy the cipher device beyond use or repair and, if possible, beyond recognition.

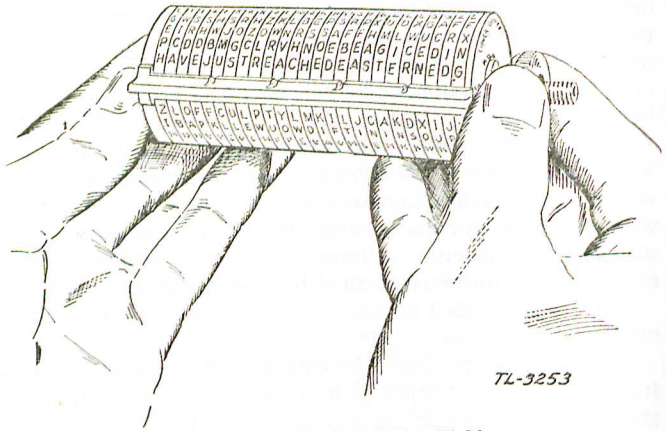

FIGURE 14.—Cipher device M-94.

■ 56. DESCRIPTION.—*a.* The device is made of aluminum alloy and consists of the following parts:

(1) A central shaft, the left end of which terminates with a projecting shoulder, the right end of which is threaded.

(2) A set of 25 alphabet disks, on the rim of each of which there is stamped a different, completely disarranged alphabet.

(3) A guide-rule disk, consisting of a blank or unlettered disk from which projects a guide rule.

(4) A retaining plate, consisting of a thin disk upon one surface of which is stamped the name and type number of the device.

(5) A knurled thumb nut.

b. Each disk has a hole at the center suitable for mounting it upon the central shaft upon which the disk can be revolved forward or backward. The left face of each alphabet disk is provided with a circle of 26 equidistant slots; the right face is cupped and carries at one point on the inside rim of this cup a small projecting lug. The guide-rule disk also carries such a lug. When the disks are assembled upon the shaft, the lug on each disk engages with one of the slots on the adjacent disk on the right and thus the disks can be held in engagement in any desired relative positions by screwing down the knurled thumb nut against the retaining plate, which is inserted between the last alphabet disk and the nut.

c. When the thumb nut and the retaining plate are removed and the alphabet disks are taken off the shaft, it will be noted that each alphabet disk is stamped on its inside or cup surface with an identifying symbol consisting of a number that is above the central hole and a letter that is below it. The numbers run from 1 to 25, inclusive, the letters from B to Z, inclusive. These symbols are employed to designate the sequence in which the alphabet disks are to be assembled upon the shaft in cryptographing or decryptographing messages as described in paragraph 58. Either symbol may be used for this purpose (as prearranged) but for the present, only the numerical identifying symbols will be so used.

■ 57. NECESSITY FOR KEY AND PROVIDING FOR CHANGES THEREIN.—*a.* Messages cryptographed by the same sequence of alphabet disks can remain secure against solution by a well-organized and efficient enemy cryptanalytic section for only a relatively short time. A conservative estimate would place the minimum at 6 hours, the maximum at 2 or 3 days.

For this reason it is necessary to change the sequence from time to time, and the method for determining or indicating the new sequence must be agreed upon in advance and thoroughly understood by all who are to use the instrument.

b. The sequence in which the alphabet disks are assembled upon the shaft constitutes the key in this cipher system. When a change in key is to take place, exactly what the new key will be and the exact moment it is to supersede the old key will be determined by the proper commander and will be published in signal operation instructions. (For example, see par. 265*f*.)

■ 58. DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FOR SETTING DEVICE TO A PREDETERMINED KEY.—*a.* The method prescribed herein is based upon a key word or key phrase from which the sequence of numbers constituting the key for assembling the alphabet disks may be obtained by following a simple, standardized procedure. A relatively long sequence of numbers (which would be difficult to remember) may thereby be derived at will from a word or phrase (which is easy to remember) and the necessity of carrying the key in written form upon the person eliminated. The basic key word or key phrase, together with the numerical key derived as shown below, is distributed throughout the command in signal operation instructions.

b. Assume that the key phrase so distributed is CHINESE LAUNDRY. The detailed steps for deriving the numerical key sequence are as follows:

(1) Prepare a sheet of paper by drawing cross sections ¼-inch square, 25 squares to the line, unless prepared sheets are available.

(2) Insert in the top row of squares the series of numbers from 1 through 25. Thus:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

TL-3233

(3) Beginning under the number 1, insert the successive letters of the key phrase in the second line of squares under the successive numbers. Thus:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N	D	R	Y											

TL-3234

(4) Extend the key phrase by repetition until there is a letter under the number 25, making a key sequence of 25 letters. (If the key phrase should contain more than 25 letters, those after 25 are merely omitted.) Thus:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N	D	R	Y	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N

TL-3235

(5) Number the letters of the key sequence serially from left to right in accordance with their relative position in the ordinary alphabet. The letter A comes first in the ordinary alphabet, and occurs twice in the illustrative key sequence; therefore, write the number 1 under the first appearance of A in the key sequence and the number 2 under its second appearance. Thus:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N	D	R	Y	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N
								1														2		

TL-3236

(6) The next letter in the ordinary alphabet is B. Examine the key sequence carefully to see if it contains the letter B. Since this letter does not appear in the key sequence, examine the key sequence for the letter C. This letter occurs twice in the illustrative key sequence. Write the number 3 under the first appearance of the letter C and the number 4 under the second appearance of the letter C. Thus:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N	D	R	Y	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N
3								1						4								2		

TL-3237

(7) The next letter in the ordinary alphabet is D, which is present in the illustrative key sequence. Assign the number 5 to the only appearance of the letter D and so on through the alphabet taking each letter successively and assigning the next number in sequence to each appearance of the letter in the illustrative key. The work must be done carefully in order that no letter will be overlooked. If an error is made in the early stage of deriving the key, start anew. Be especially careful with letters which follow each other in the ordinary alphabet, but which are present in the key sequence in reversed order, such as the combinations ED, FE, ON, and so on. It is easy to make a mistake in these cases and as a consequence, the assigned numbers will appear in reverse order.

(8) When the numbering process is completed and if the work is correctly performed, there will be a number under every letter of the key sequence and the highest number will be 25. If not, an error has been made. Check the work and better still, if two clerks are available, each should derive the key independently and the final results checked by comparison.

(9) The key phrase selected for the foregoing example will yield the following key:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N	D	R	Y	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N
3	10	12	16	6	21	7	14	1	23	17	5	20	25	4	11	13	18	8	22	9	15	2	24	19

TL-3238

(10) This sequence of numbers indicates the order in which the successive alphabet disks are to be assembled on the shaft from left to right. According to the foregoing key sequence, place the alphabet disk No. 3 on the shaft immediately to the right of the guide rule disk; following disk No. 3, disk No. 10, and so on, are placed successively to the right of the guide-rule disk. Disk No. 19 is the last disk to be placed on the shaft using this particular key. When disk No. 19 is in place on the shaft, put on the retaining plate and the thumb nut. Turn the thumb nut on to the shaft sufficiently to retain the assembly and yet permit the revolving of the individual disks on the shaft. The device is now ready for enciphering and deciphering messages.

■ 59. CRYPTOGRAPHING A MESSAGE.—Suppose the following message is to be enciphered with the key used in paragraph 58:

CO 3d INF
HAVE JUST REACHED EASTERN EDGE OF WOODS ALONG 552–592 ROAD WILL REMAIN IN OBSERVATION.
CO 2d BN

a. Omitting the address, write the message down on the work sheet underneath the key line in lines of 25 letters each. (With experienced code clerks, the work sheet may be omitted.) Allow two blank lines between each line of clear text set down on the paper for the insertion of the enciphered text. (For procedure in enciphering abbreviations and numbers appearing in the text of the message, see paragraph 60.) Thus:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N	D	R	Y	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N
3	10	12	16	6	21	7	14	1	23	17	5	20	25	4	11	13	18	8	22	9	15	2	24	19
H	A	V	E	J	U	S	T	R	E	A	C	H	E	D	E	A	S	T	E	R	N	E	D	G
E	O	F	W	O	O	D	S	A	L	O	N	G	F	I	V	E	F	I	V	E	T	W	O	D
A	S	H	F	I	V	E	N	I	N	E	T	W	O	R	O	A	D	W	I	L	L	R	E	M
A	I	N	I	N	O	B	S	E	R	V	A	T	I	O	N									

TL-3239

b. Revolve the disks on the shaft one by one, alining the first 25 letters of the message to form one continuous row of letters from left to right with the aid of the guide rule. After alining all 25 letters, lock the assembly in place so that no disk can become displaced in further manipulation of the cylinder. *The row of letters now appearing along the guide rule should be checked at this point to be sure that the text in clear appears as written on the work sheet.*

c. The circumference of the cylinder now presents 26 rows

of letters, 24 of which are visible, the remaining two being hidden or partially obscured by the guide rule. One of the 24 visible rows is the clear text row; the remaining 23 are cipher text rows, *any one of which may be used as the cipher text.* Select one of the cipher text rows at random and write the letters composing this row immediately under the clear text on the work sheet. Assume that you chose the row beginning JUKLD, the first row on the work sheet would then read as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N	D	R	Y	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N
3	10	12	16	6	21	7	14	1	23	17	5	20	25	4	11	13	18	8	22	9	15	2	24	19
H	A	V	E	J	U	S	T	R	E	A	C	H	E	D	E	A	S	T	E	R	N	E	D	G
J	U	K	L	D	Y	K	I	T	Z	I	I	V	C	Y	C	V	U	Y	V	P	Y	W	H	J

TL-3240

It is not necessary to make a record of the cipher text row (above or below the plain text row) used as the cipher text nor is it necessary to indicate anywhere in the cipher text which row was used.

d. Loosen the thumb nut but do not remove it from the shaft. Aline the next 25 letters of the plain text as in *b* above and tighten the thumb nut once more. Recheck your work and then select another cipher text line from the 23 lines available, except the one used in enciphering the first line of the text. Write the cipher line thus obtained under the second clear text line on the work sheet. Assume you select the line beginning YUYEZ, the work sheet will now appear as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N	D	R	Y	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N
3	10	12	16	6	21	7	14	1	23	17	5	20	25	4	11	13	18	8	22	9	15	2	24	19
H	A	V	E	J	U	S	T	R	E	A	C	H	E	D	E	A	S	T	E	R	N	E	D	G
J	U	K	L	D	Y	K	I	T	Z	I	I	V	C	Y	C	V	U	Y	V	P	Y	W	H	J
E	O	F	W	O	O	D	S	A	L	O	N	G	F	I	V	E	F	I	V	E	T	W	O	D
Y	U	Y	E	Z	D	H	V	U	Z	D	B	Q	P	O	Z	M	C	F	N	B	J	J	I	X

TL-3241

e. Continue this process in a similar manner with the third line of plain text. *Do not make a practice of selecting any particular line of cipher text above or below the clear text.* Avoid the selection of the line above the clear text line and the line below the guide rule. Assume that instructions have been followed up to this point and that you have selected the cipher text row beginning EAPTH to represent the third line of clear text, the work sheet now appears as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N	D	R	Y	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N
3	10	12	16	6	21	7	14	1	23	17	5	20	25	4	11	13	18	8	22	9	15	2	24	19
H	A	V	E	J	U	S	T	R	E	A	C	H	E	D	E	A	S	T	E	R	N	E	D	G
J	U	K	L	D	Y	K	I	T	Z	I	I	V	C	Y	C	V	U	Y	V	P	Y	W	H	J
E	O	F	W	O	O	D	S	A	L	O	N	G	F	I	V	E	F	I	V	E	T	W	O	D
Y	U	Y	E	Z	D	H	V	U	Z	D	B	Q	P	O	Z	M	C	F	N	B	J	J	I	X
A	S	H	F	I	V	E	N	I	N	E	T	W	O	R	O	A	D	W	I	L	L	R	E	M
E	A	P	T	H	Y	O	W	H	K	W	W	T	N	Y	G	M	P	R	Z	J	I	F	A	D

TL-3242

f. Because the signature is not enciphered, there are only 16 letters remaining to be enciphered which are not enough to complete a row of cipher text. Aline this third line of clear text consisting of 16 letters and select a row of cipher text

to represent them. Assume that you select the row beginning MEQRH, the work sheet now appears as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N	D	R	Y	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N
3	10	12	16	6	21	7	14	1	23	17	5	20	25	4	11	13	18	8	22	9	15	2	24	19
H	A	V	E	J	U	S	T	R	E	A	C	H	E	D	E	A	S	T	E	R	N	E	D	G
J	U	K	L	D	Y	K	I	T	Z	I	I	V	C	Y	C	V	U	Y	V	P	Y	W	H	J
E	O	F	W	O	O	D	S	A	L	O	N	G	F	I	V	E	F	I	V	E	T	W	O	D
Y	U	Y	E	Z	D	H	V	U	Z	D	B	Q	P	O	Z	M	C	F	N	B	J	J	I	X
A	S	H	F	I	V	E	N	I	N	E	T	W	O	R	O	A	D	W	I	L	L	R	E	M
E	A	P	T	H	Y	O	W	H	K	W	W	T	N	Y	G	M	P	R	Z	J	I	F	A	D
A	I	N	I	N	O	B	S	E	R	V	A	T	I	O	N									
M	E	Q	R	H	B	P	O	J	T	Y	U	Q	N	T	W									

TL-3243

g. Now copy the cipher text on the message form in five-letter groups. It will then appear as follows:

JUKLD YKITZ IIVCY CVUYV PYWHJ
YUYEZ DHVUZ DBQPO ZMCFN BJJIX
EAPTH YOWHK WWTNY GMPRZ JIFAD
MEQRH BPOJT YUQNT W

h. The last group of the message is not a complete group of five letters; make it a complete group by adding four X's. These are not cryptographed, but are merely added to complete the cipher group. The final work sheet on this message will appear as follows:

JUKLD YKITZ IIVCY CVUYV PYWHJ
YUYEZ DHVUZ DBQPO ZMCFN BJJIX
EAPTH YOWHK WWTNY GMPRZ JIFAD
MEQRH BPOJT YUQNT WXXXX

The message as it now appears is one of many forms in which the enciphered text might appear externally, depending on which of the cipher text rows were selected for each line of the encipherment.

i. All work sheets utilized in cryptographing the message will be destroyed by burning.

■ 60. CRYPTOGRAPHING ABBREVIATIONS, PUNCTUATION SIGNS, AND NUMBERS.—*a.* Authorized abbreviations appearing in the original plain-text message may be enciphered as abbreviations without periods. Examples: Am Tn=AMTN; E. V. Brown Sch=EVBROWNSCH.

b. The writer of a message must spell out the punctuation signs he wishes transmitted; for example, STOP, COMMA, COLON, etc. Otherwise punctuation signs will not be transmitted. (See par. 38*a*(3).)

c. Cardinal and ordinal numbers when spelled out in letters in the original plain-text message are always enciphered exactly as spelled.

d. Cardinal numbers when expressed in figures in the original plain-text message must be spelled out digit by digit in cryptographing. Examples:

4=FOUR
40=FOURZERO (*not* FORTY)
400=FOURZEROZERO (*not* FOUR HUNDRED)
455=FOURFIVEFIVE
2005=TWOZEROZEROFIVE
12.01 AM=ONETWOZEROONEAM
5.15 PM=FIVEONEFIVEPM

To save time in the encipherment of numerals, an abbreviated method of substituting one letter for each of 10 digits may be authorized in signal operation instructions. Thus "ALONG 552–592" might be enciphered as "ALONG JJP DASH JBP." The substituted letters must then be enciphered.

e. Ordinal numbers above the ordinal number 10th, when expressed in figures followed by "d", or "th", are cryptographed merely as digits spelled out without adding the "d" or "th." The omission of the "d" or the "th" will cause no confusion or ambiguity. Examples: 3d Bn=THIRDBN; 7th Pk Tn=SEVENTHPKTN; 11th Rgt=ONEONEREGT; 403d Am Tn=FOURZEROTHREEAMTN.

■ 61. DECRYPTOGRAPHING A MESSAGE.—*a.* If the key word or key phrase is known, the numerical key sequence can be de-

veloped as described in paragraph 58 and the set of alphabet disks assembled accordingly. Write the message to be decryptographed in rows of 25 letters on cross section paper, if available; leave space under each line for the insertion of the plain-text letters. Using the cipher message given in paragraph 59*h*, it would appear under the key in the following form:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N	D	R	Y	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N
3	10	12	16	6	21	7	14	1	23	17	5	20	25	4	11	13	18	8	22	9	15	2	24	19
J	U	K	L	D	Y	K	I	T	Z	I	I	V	C	Y	C	V	U	Y	V	P	Y	W	H	J
Y	U	Y	E	Z	D	H	V	U	Z	D	B	Q	P	O	Z	M	C	F	N	B	J	J	I	X
E	A	P	T	H	Y	O	W	H	K	W	W	T	N	Y	G	M	P	R	Z	J	I	F	A	D
M	E	Q	R	H	B	P	O	J	T	Y	U	Q	N	T	W									

TL-3244

b. Set up the first 25 letters of the cryptogram on the cipher device, alining the letters in a row from left to right. Fix the disks in place by screwing down the thumb nut and check your work. Rotate the cylinder scanning successive rows until one is found which is intelligible all the way across from left to right. One row *and only one* will be found. That row contains the first 25 letters of the plain text. Insert these letters in the proper place on the work sheet which will give the following:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N	D	R	Y	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	L	A	U	N
3	10	12	16	6	21	7	14	1	23	17	5	20	25	4	11	13	18	8	22	9	15	2	24	19
J	U	K	L	D	Y	K	I	T	Z	I	I	V	C	Y	C	V	U	Y	V	P	Y	W	H	J
H	A	V	E	J	U	S	T	R	E	A	C	H	E	D	E	A	S	T	E	R	N	E	D	G

TL-3245

c. Loosen the thumb nut and set up the next 25 letters of the cipher text. Lock the assembly in position and again check your work before scanning the rows for one containing plain text. Again write these 25 letters down in their proper place on the work sheet and continue the process until the whole message has been decryptographed.

d. If any difficulty is experienced in picking out a plain text row, the context of the preceding row should give a good clue as to the plain text following it. In the message illustrated above, the last four letters of the group are not to be decryptographed since they were merely added to make the last group of the cryptographed text a complete group of five letters. Omit them from the work sheet.

e. Copy the plain text message on a message form. The code clerk may, if authorized to do so by the message center chief, convert the numbers which had to be spelled out to be enciphered to their equivalent arabic numerals. Copy abbreviations and punctuation signs exactly as they stand in the decryptographed message.

SECTION VI

CONVERTER M–209

■ 62. DESCRIPTION AND USE.—*a.* Converter M–209 is a small, hand-operated, all-mechanical cryptographic machine that is an item of equipment issued by the Signal Corps to all message centers serving units below the division, and to certain types of armored force vehicles, and aircraft. In enciphering, it makes a printed record of the cryptogram; in deciphering, it makes a printed record of the plain text message. Its speed of operation is approximately 12 groups per minute.

b. TM 11–380 contains detailed information regarding the construction and operation of the machine, necessary adjustments, and repairs. While the manual may give illustrative examples of keying arrangements, specific cipher keys which are employed in actual field operations are issued in signal operation instructions.

CHAPTER 3

MESSENGER COMMUNICATION

	Paragraphs
SECTION I. General	63–65
II. Training of personnel	66–71
III. Employment	72–81
IV. Dropped messages	82–85
V. Pick-up of messages	86–90

SECTION I

GENERAL

■ 63. GENERAL.—Messenger communication is needed and used by all units from the smallest to the largest. Both personnel and equipment are necessary for messenger communication, but of all means of signal communication, it is most dependent upon personnel, and only to a minor degree upon equipment. All persons in the military service are directed to assist messengers carrying important orders or messages by pointing out the route, giving directions, and providing transportation if necessary.

■ 64. PERSONNEL.—*a.* The personnel needed for messenger communication consists primarily of messengers, but agents, airplane pilots, observers, and others are required in special situations. Usually messengers are a part of message center sections of units operating a message center, but if they are not, they should be attached to those sections for training and employment. These additional messengers will be provided from personnel other than communication personnel by the commanding officer of the unit which the message center serves.

(1) Messengers are persons who carry messages as defined in paragraph 5. In the field a dismounted messenger is named a runner. Other messengers are named according to the means of transport used by them; as, mounted (horse), bicycle, motorcycle, motor, and airplane.

(2) Agents are special messengers, usually noncommissioned officers, employed by commanders for liaison with subordinate, adjacent, or supported units (see pars. 71 and 81).

b. The great dependence of messenger communication upon personnel necessitates that personnel should be selected with the following characteristics as a basis:

(1) Motorcycle, bicycle, mounted messengers, and runners should be young and sturdy.

(2) Messengers, especially runners and agents, are required to have courage to a marked degree. They are often sent on important missions the accomplishment of which requires extraordinary self-reliance and endurance.

(3) Messengers and agents are required to have an intelligence above the average. They must be resourceful, able to comprehend simple oral orders, to use compasses and maps, and to understand changes in tactical situations.

(4) Extreme loyalty is necessary to insure trustworthiness. In messengers, loyalty and courage will compensate to some extent for deficiencies in physique. These men must carry out their instructions and duties with care and certainty.

■ 65. EQUIPMENT.—All messengers should be provided, when necessary, with a compass and a message-carrying bag. In addition, all except runners and some agents, require a means of transportation. A motor messenger may be the driver of a vehicle or he may be an additional occupant, depending upon the circumstances. Commanders of all units may find it necessary in an emergency to utilize, for messengers, any motor vehicle assigned to their units. The motor vehicle park for messengers should be several hundred yards away from headquarters. Motor messengers should be instructed to exercise caution in the manner in which their vehicles are parked in order that they may be immediately accessible and at the same time not visible to enemy observation. Message center officers should take advantage of motor transport and trains traveling over routes used by messengers as a means of transportation for messengers. An airplane may have solely a messenger mission, it may perform such a mission in addition to its other work, or it may be used only to transport an ordinary messenger. See sections IV and V for the equipment necessary for dropping and picking up messages by airplane.

SECTION II

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

■ 66. BASIC.—See TM 11-450 for the minimum training specifications for signal specialists, and particularly those for a basic private, a basic corporal, and a basic sergeant. The training outlined in the paragraphs below for messengers, except airplane pilots or observers, follows the completion of the training for a basic private and that for agents follows the completion of the training for a basic corporal or sergeant.

■ 67. RUNNER.—The runner will be qualified in—

a. Transmitting oral and written messages.

b. Traveling across country over various kinds of ground at the prescribed rates. (See par. 75*c*.)

c. Using a compass as a means of orientation and as a means of following a given azimuth.

d. Reading maps and orienting himself by stars or sun so as to locate routes, terrain features, and troop positions, and to be able to follow highways, ravines, streams, and telephone or telegraph lines.

e. Selecting routes from map or ground that will furnish the best cover and concealment consistent with time limit of delivery.

f. Observing and reporting troop movements.

g. Recognition of officers, units, ornaments, and insignia with which they are associated. (In the combat zone where use of ornaments and insignia is limited, the runner should be taught to question guides to identify officers and units.)

h. Conveying information and orders by whistle, by conventional arm and hand signals, and by prearranged flag or light signals.

i. Using a delivery list and message envelope as a receipt form.

■ 68. MOUNTED MESSENGER.—In addition to the training of a runner, a mounted messenger will be qualified in—

a. Feeding, watering, and grooming animals.

b. Saddling and bridling animals, and adjusting their equipment.

c. Care of animals in garrison and field; to include recognition of common ailments, administration of necessary first-aid treatment, and care of back and feet.

d. Equitation, including riding at all gaits over varied terrain.

e. Covering specified distances in specified times, all within the limits of endurance of the animal.

f. Concealing and protecting animals during combat.

■ 69. BICYCLE, MOTOR, AND MOTORCYCLE MESSENGERS.—In addition to the training of a runner, bicycle, motor, and motorcycle messengers will be qualified in riding, driving, and caring for the vehicle which transports them, and in traveling in accordance with traffic regulations and rules of the road.

■ 70. AIRPLANE MESSENGER.—If the airplane messenger is the pilot or observer, he will be qualified in radio and visual communication, and in dropping and picking up messages, all of which are covered elsewhere in this manual. (See pars. 82 and 86.)

■ 71. AGENT.—An agent is a soldier acting as a personal representative of a commander at the headquarters of his next superior commander. The agent will be qualified in—

a. Transmitting oral and written messages.

b. Receiving and transmitting messages accurately by telephone.

c. Using the message blank.

d. Using the compass.

e. Reading maps.

f. Making a simple sketch.

g. Observing and reporting troop movements, troop positions, and terrain features.

h. An elementary understanding of the organization and tactical employment of his unit and of the unit to which he is sent.

i. Conveying messages by visual signaling with flags and lights, or by conventional or prearranged arm and hand signals.

SECTION III

EMPLOYMENT

■ 72. GENERAL.—For further details as to the employment of messengers, see chapter 2.

■ 73. SELECTION OF TYPE OF MESSENGERS USED.—The effectiveness of messenger communication is largely dependent upon the selection of the proper type of messenger. This selection is based upon the urgency, length, or bulk of the message, terrain, weather, and types of messengers and transportation available.

a. Runner.—Runners are used when other means of signal communication will not function in a dependable manner, when other means become overtaxed, when distances are short or the route is impassable for other messengers, and also in small units not provided with other means of communication. The runner is able to go where other types of messengers cannot go, and he can conceal himself more easily. He should not, however, be used for long distances, unless relays are established.

b. Mounted, bicycle, and motorcycle.—Messages are sent by mounted, bicycle, and motorcycle messengers when the enemy situation and the condition of the route permit the use of horses, bicycles, or motorcycles.

c. Motor.—Motor messengers are normally used between headquarters separated by not more than 4 hours' motor time, when the mail service will not suffice. They may be placed on a routine schedule or may be subject to call as required.

d. Airplane.—(1) The commander of a division or higher unit who has attached aviation or commanding officer of any air force unit may assign airplanes to the messenger service when other means of signal communication will not suffice. Important messages transmitted between widely separated units or between allied armies may be best delivered by airplane.

(2) Messages may be handed on the ground to the pilot, observer, or a messenger traveling in the airplane, or delivered to the airplane in flight by radio, panels, pyrotechnics, pick-up, flag or lamp signals, or other means. (See sec. V.)

(3) Messages transmitted by airplane may be delivered directly by the pilot, observer, or other messenger on the ground; or from the airplane in flight by radio, pyrotechnics, or other visual means, or by dropping. (See sec. IV below.)

■ 74. RECEIPT OF MESSAGES FOR DELIVERY.—*a.* The officer or noncommissioned officer directing the transmission of a message gives the messenger the following information:

(1) Name and location of the headquarters or person to whom the message is to be delivered.

(2) Route to be followed unless left to the messenger's discretion.

(3) Danger points to be avoided.

(4) Speed required.

(5) Whether or not an answer is expected.

(6) Where to report upon return.

(7) Where to report in case the message is not delivered.

(8) Special instructions, if any.

(9) Contents of the message if the situation warrants.

b. When one or more messages are entrusted to a messenger, a delivery list is attached, or he is directed to obtain receipts on the envelope or other receipt form.

c. The messenger is instructed to report his destination to the nearest leader when passing an outpost or other line established by a security detachment. This officer or noncommissioned officer should orient the messenger and lend aid, if required, to expedite the delivery. (See par. 63.)

■ 75. CARRYING MESSAGES.—*a.* Messages will be carried in the message-carrying bag when one is provided. If none is provided, the messages will be carried in the upper left-hand pocket of the blouse or the left-hand pocket of the shirt. Bulky packages are carried in the hand or under the arm. In inclement weather they should be protected by a raincoat or waterproof covering.

b. When the situation permits, messengers will travel by covered routes. When approaching or leaving command posts, messengers will be particularly careful to avoid disclosing the location to hostile air observation. They should use such measures as are necessary to insure prompt delivery and to prevent needless exposures. When practicable, routes over difficult terrain which may be traversed at night should be reconnoitered during the day by the messengers who will use

them at night. When necessary they will inquire their way of troops they may meet.

c. Messengers will be trained to travel, under good road conditions, at the following prescribed rates given in miles per hour:

	Runner	Mounted messenger	Bicycle messenger	Motor and motorcycle messenger	Airplane messenger
Routine	3	6	6	25	Limitations of the airplane.
Priority (P) Urgent (O) and Operational priority (OP).	5	8	10	40	
	Highest speed consistent with certainty of arrival.				

d. Messengers may be instructed to show unsealed messages to designated commanders whom they may meet on the route. Each person reading such a message will initial it.

e. The importance of preventing messages of all kinds from falling into enemy hands will be impressed upon all messengers. When in immediate danger of capture, messages will be destroyed. Before destruction, if circumstances permit, their contents will be committed to memory.

f. Messengers found wounded or killed will be searched and any message discovered will be delivered to the nearest message center or commander.

■ 76. DELIVERY OF MESSAGES.—*a.* For routine delivery of messages, see chapter 2.

b. Because oral messages are subject to error in transmission, they should not be used when time permits written messages; however, oral messages may often be necessary in mobile units and fast moving situations. When used, they should be short and simple. Messengers deliver them verbatim. A messenger receiving an oral message repeats it back to the sender so there may be no misunderstanding.

The messenger repeats it to himself until he has committed it to memory.

c. Messengers may at times be required to carry back a reply or other messages destined for their own command. However, their return will not be delayed for this purpose.

d. When the headquarters, message center, or the individual addressed cannot be found without undue loss of time, messengers will report to the nearest headquarters and request instructions.

e. Messengers whose transportation has become disabled will continue to their destination in the most practicable manner. It may be advisable to report to the nearest headquarters for assistance and instructions. In event of being incapacitated by wounds, they should turn their messages and instructions over to any reliable person whom they may encounter. When such action is necessary they will keep a record of the person, time, and place and turn it in at the first opportunity to the message center or to the person from whom the message was received.

f. Messengers will travel in accordance with instructions from the messenger dispatcher. In the presence of a person not definitely recognized as a member of their own army, messengers will make no mention of the direction from which they have come or of their destination.

g. Messengers will help other means of signal communication to function when it is possible to do so without interfering with their own task. For instance, if they discover breaks in wire lines they will report the location.

■ 77. DOUBLE MESSENGERS.—Double messengers should be used when the mission is important or dangerous, such as movement through hostile territory, past enemy patrols, over ground swept by small-arms fire, or over heavily shelled areas. Double messengers must keep within sight of each other yet remain separated by such distance as will prevent both being exposed to hostile fire or ambushed at the same time. Each should carry a copy of the message. It is sometimes advisable to send messengers over several routes at the same time.

■ 78. ROUTES.—*a.* Routes over which messengers are to travel usually will be selected by the officer or noncommissioned

officer in charge. They must be chosen with due regard to—

(1) Type of messenger which is to be used.
(2) Concealment from enemy observation.
(3) Availability under existing orders or traffic conditions.
(4) Length and condition.

b. Messengers must be instructed very carefully as to the routes which they will follow in traveling to their destination. Ordinarily signs will not be used to point the way; in lieu of the signs, guides are posted at intervals along principal routes and at crossroads to direct traffic and messengers.

c. It may be advisable to send messengers over routes once by daylight, preferably with other messengers who have been over the route. Through difficult terrain, runners may be instructed to follow telephone wires maintaining their direction at night by letting a wire pass through the hand. Wires may be laid to guide runners at night or through dense woods. Alternate routes are selected whenever the principal route cannot be used because of congestion, enemy observation, or shelling.

■ 79. SCHEDULED MESSENGERS (par. 39*f*).—When periodic trips are desirable, a scheduled messenger service is arranged by message centers and the necessary assignment of messengers made in accordance therewith. The messenger dispatcher will equalize the work assigned to messengers.

■ 80. RELAY POSTS.—Relay posts are established when messages must be carried frequently between the same points or units and when, by reason of distance, difficulties of terrain, or hostile activity, the physical strain and danger of casualty render the operation of through messengers too arduous and uncertain. A chain of relay posts may be organized from a squad or similar group of men trained to function as such and operating under the normal group leader who is responsible for its operation and for the replacement of casualties. Posts are preferably double or multiple to lessen the chance of interruption through casualties. Relays may also be used when a change in the method of transportation en route is necessary. Relay posts exposed to enemy raids should be of sufficient strength to provide for their own security.

■ 81. AGENTS.—*a.* Below the division all necessary information can usually be obtained or distributed through reports and field orders, though agents prove useful in special cases. During combat, agents may be exchanged by adjacent platoons or larger units.

b. A headquarters or unit sends out an agent or agents when the service of information, need of coordination, or special occasion requires his particular service. An agent may deliver instructions, transmit information, perform duties of reconnaissance, or work as guide.

c. Agents will be instructed regarding the information which they are to furnish to, and request from, the headquarters or unit to which they are sent. These instructions usually concern the disposition, location, and movements of units, command posts, and headquarters; and the intention, plan, success, and failure of operations. Agents will be given information which may be of value to their respective unit commanders and they will transmit such information as soon as practicable thereafter.

SECTION IV

DROPPED MESSAGES

■ 82. USE.—Normally messages are dropped by airplane observers only to units down to and including the battalion; but by prearrangement, messages may be dropped to any unit, detachment, or individual. During heavy shelling by friendly batteries, messages usually are not dropped to units in front of the light artillery positions.

■ 83. DROPPING GROUNDS.—Message dropping grounds or panel display grounds are located near the radio station. Panels are displayed on these grounds when there is a message for the airplane observer or when the observer calls for panels. A dropping ground should be an open space removed from high trees, bodies of water, and weeds. (See pars. 87 and 150.) By prearrangement, messages may be dropped at any predetermined point where panels may or may not be required to indicate the dropping ground.

■ 84. PROCEDURE.—When it is desired to drop a message to a particular unit, a prearranged pyrotechnic or other signal,

meaning "display identification panels," is made when the airplane is over the unit for which the message is intended. The unit's assigned identification panels are then displayed, and the message is dropped from the airplane as near as possible to the identification panel display. When the location of the unit for which the message is intended is known, or if conditions of combat require it, the message may be dropped without a request for a display of identification panels. Therefore, on the approach of a friendly airplane, all ground troops should observe the airplane for a dropped message. Whether or not prearranged signals are made from the airplane, the message will be picked up by the nearest troops and taken at once to the commanding officer or his representative. Ground troops will indicate that the message has been received by means of a prearranged panel display or other signal, such as waving the message bag or container after it has been retrieved. After the drop message has been delivered to the commanding officer or his representative, the message bag or container will be returned by mail or scheduled messenger to the nearest Army Air Forces troops.

■ 85. EQUIPMENT.—*a.* Bags, drop-message, Air Corps, type A–1, are provided as a part of the equipment of practically all combat airplanes. The quantity provided depends upon the use and the probable needs of the particular type of airplane. The message bag, made of 8-ounce duck, is 7½ inches long by 5¼ inches wide. Attached to the top of the bag, in order to mark the line of descent and its location on the ground, is a 72-inch cotton bunting chrome-yellow streamer. Sewed fast in the bottom section of the bag is a 2-ounce lead bar to keep wind drift at a minimum. The front compartment of the bag contains ¼ ounce of kapok to keep it afloat if it falls into water. A flap with snap fastener is provided to fasten the message compartment securely. Printed on the back center of the bag are the words, "MAIL OR DELIVER TO THE NEAREST U. S. AIR CORPS TROOPS," which refer to the return of the message bag and not to the delivery of the message, and in the upper right-hand corner are the words, "OFFICIAL BUSINESS ONLY. Penalty for Private Use $300.00."

b. Certain type airplanes, for example, observation airplanes, are equipped with kit, air message, Air Corps, class O3F, which contains—

(1) 20 each, bag, assembly drop-message, type A–1.
(2) 1 each, holder assembly, air message, pad, type A–3.
(3) 5 each, pad, air message.
(4) 2 each, pick-up assembly, message, type A–1.

c. The Air Corps message container, type A–4, used to drop maps or photographs, consists of an aluminum tubular message container which is closed with a cork and streamer assembly. The tube is 9¾ inches long and 1¼ inches in outside diameter. A chrome-yellow waterproof streamer, 72 inches long by 3½ inches wide, is attached to the rubber cork by means of a line through the center of the cork and knotted at the bottom. When not in use the streamer is tucked inside the tube so that the observer or pilot may readily pull the cork and streamer out of the tube, insert the message, turn the cork around, close the tube with the cork leaving the streamer on the outside. In event the container falls into the water it should float for a period of 2 hours or longer if it has been properly closed and dropped.

d. The Air Corps message container, illuminated, type A–6, is specially designed to drop messages at night. It consists of an aluminum alloy tube approximately 10¾ inches long and 2⅞ inches in outside diameter, a flash-light assembly which fits inside the bottom of the tube, and a 2-foot square parachute which is attached to the tube by means of four shroud lines. The tube is protected with clear varnish and all metal other than aluminum or aluminum alloy is cadmium plated. Rubber bumpers are provided to absorb the shock received in striking the ground. In order to mark its descent to ground troops, two bulbs are provided, one in the bottom and another in the top of the tube, the latter to illuminate the parachute. It weighs 1½ pounds exclusive of batteries. This message container should float for a period of 2 hours or longer if it falls into the water.

e. Modification of the above types of message bags or containers may be developed and made available for special purposes such as to drop messages at night or to drop small parcels or objects.

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SECTION V

PICK-UP OF MESSAGES

■ 86. USE.—*a.* This means of message transmission may be used only when the requirements for a pick-up field (par. 87) can be met and the airplane landing speed does not greatly exceed 100 miles per hour. In addition, the ground troops must be equipped with the required panels, improvise satisfactory substitutes, or make the necessary prearrangements for the airplane pick-up service.

b. Messages normally are picked up by airplane observers from units down to and including the battalion when the requirements of *a* above are met. By prearrangement, messages may be picked up from any unit or detachment. During heavy shelling by friendly batteries, messages are usually not picked up from units in front of the light artillery positions.

c. This means is used to afford communication from a ground unit to an airplane observer. Frequently the pick-up message is a reply to a message dropped by an airplane observer. It may be combined, usually by prearrangement, with the drop method at another location to provide airplane messenger service between ground units. However, except in emergencies, drop and pick-up airplane messenger service is seldom used between ground units unless they are separated by a considerable distance. (See par. 153*b*.)

d. The method of pick-up described herein is used when it is desired to pick up messages or other light packages from localities where landing fields are not available. In that case, observation aircraft must carry a supply of message bags and the equipment required by the observer. Ground troops must assemble or improvise the equipment required.

■ 87. PICK-UP FIELD.—An open field is selected 300 yards or more in length with clear approaches up and down wind. The required length should be verified by ground troops with the particular air unit working with them. There should be no obstacle in the line of flight of the airplane which would keep it from flying close to the ground. The direction of the wind must be carefully noted as the line of flight of the airplane will be into (against) the wind. The degree of success obtained will depend largely upon the selection of the field and the careful lay-out of the equipment.

■ 88. EQUIPMENT.—*a. Required on the ground.*—The equipment required on the ground is—

(1) Two poles 12 to 15 feet in length such as lance pole PO–2 or trimmed saplings.

(2) Two large nails, about 10-penny.

(3) Sixty feet of cord about ⅛-inch in diameter, preferably waxed. If this is not available, any flexible material of equal strength, length, and weight will suffice. The cord is used to make the message transfer loop.

(4) Two panels AL–121, AL–122, or suitable substitutes. These are code and distinguishing panels 12 feet long and 2 feet 4 inches wide. (See par. 143.)

(5) Message bags. The Air Corps, drop-message bag, type A–1 (see par. 85*a*), will often be available from a previously dropped message. If not, it may be improvised in various ways. (See par. 90.)

(6) Two stakes. Bayonets or tent pegs may be used for this purpose or rocks may be substituted for chocking the poles.

b. Required in the air.—The equipment required in the air is—

(1) Fifty feet of waxed braided cotton cord 3/16-inch diameter or equivalent, to be used for the pick-up line.

(2) A leaded weight of about 2 pounds with four hooks attached to the pick-up end of the cord line. Other specially designed weights also may be used. (See par. 85*a*.)

c. Preparation and arrangement on the ground.—(1) The equipment is prepared as follows:

(*a*) A large nail is driven through each pole about 6 inches from the top so that the nail point will protrude about 2 inches and slant up at an angle of about 45°. If available, small streamers are attached at the top of the poles to aid the pilot in locating the equipment. Small streamers also help indicate wind direction and facilitate rearrangement of pick-up poles in event there is a change. Care must be exercised that the streamers and pick-up loop do not become entangled.

(*b*) The cord is then prepared as follows: Tie both ends to the message bag, thus making a single loop of the cord. The message bag should be weighted with some foreign substance of small volume (stones if necessary), to bring it to a weight of about 1 pound. If parcels are to be picked up, the cord should be tied in a similar manner. However, unless satisfactory prearrangements can be made, no attempt should be made to pick up parcels in excess of 3 pounds.

(2) Determine and indicate the direction of the prevailing wind. Any reliable wind test can be used such as a wind streamer or tossing dry dirt or dust into the air. Normally the wind direction will be indicated to the pilot by a wind tee placed upwind from the spot where pick-up poles are to be placed. When pick-up service is maintained over a lengthy period the wind direction should be frequently checked and the proper change in the arrangement of ground equipment made whenever necessary. Care must be exercised in determining and indicating wind direction because the pilot must rely greatly upon ground personnel for this information.

(3) Figure 15 shows the arrangement of the equipment. The poles are placed about midway of the field and should be lashed to stakes or bayonets driven into the ground about two pole lengths apart. Care should be taken to drive the support stakes so that they will cut out of the ground, or some other provision made, so that the poles will fall if they are struck. In the absence of stakes, the poles may be chocked upright with rocks. If much pick-up work is likely to be done, short metal stakes with pole sockets attached will be useful. Place the poles so that the points of the nails point into (against) the wind. Hang the cord over the nails and pull the slack out so that the message bag will lie on the ground on a line midway between the poles, down wind (toward the approaching airplane.)

(4) Marking panels are now laid out, one extending from the base of each pole in the direction toward which the wind is blowing. These panels mark the pick-up position for the pilot and should always be used or improvised. The wind tee is normally placed upwind about 100 yards from the

pick-up poles and is arranged to represent an airplane flying into (against) the wind.

(5) All ground personnel should stand outside the danger area during the pick-up.

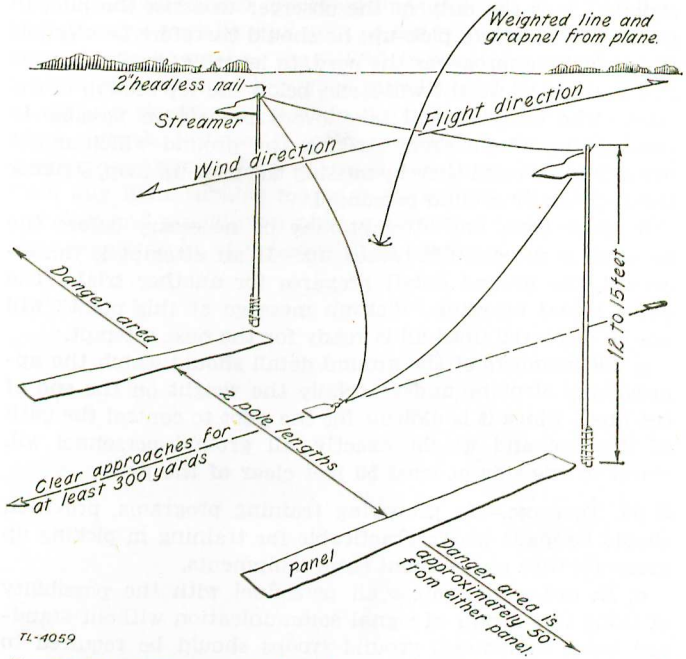

FIGURE 15.—Arrangement of equipment for picking up messages by airplane.

■ 89. PROCEDURE.—*a*. Upon receipt and acknowledgment of the panel or other signal meaning "Pick-up message at this point," the airplane is flown over and circles the area until the pilot observes the lay-out of the equipment. When all is ready, the observer lowers the weighted pick-up line. He grasps a bight of the line without wrapping it around his hand or otherwise securing it to his body, when all but a few feet of the line have been released. The airplane then approaches against the wind with the weight trailing on the

end of the line and will pick up the cord with the message attached by catching the cord with the weighted line. The line is then pulled into the airplane and the message is removed. The ground detail immediately takes up all panel signals. It is the duty of the observer to assist the pilot in making an accurate pick-up; he should therefore be alert, as the airplane approaches the cord, to lengthen or shorten his line so that the weight will strike below the top section of the cord. The observer will take every precaution possible to prevent the weight from striking the ground which might cause it to rebound thereby missing the pick-up loop, striking the airplane or ground personnel.

b. More than one attempt may be necessary before the message is successfully picked up. If an attempt is unsuccessful, the ground detail prepares for another trial. The panel signal meaning "Pick-up message at this point" will not be displayed until all is ready for the next attempt.

c. All members of the ground detail should watch the approaching airplane and especially the weight on the end of the line. Since it is difficult for the pilot to control the path of the line and weight exactly, all ground personnel will stand to one side at least 50 feet clear of the poles.

■ 90. TRAINING.—In preparing training programs, provision should be made where practicable for training in picking up messages with and without issue equipments.

a. In order to impress all personnel with the possibility of using this means of signal communication without standard issue equipment, ground troops should be required to improvise all equipment required. Organizational equipment, personal equipment, or articles obtained locally should be utilized for this purpose. For example, two small trees might be cut for use as poles, stubs or branches utilized in lieu of nails, undershirts might serve as panels, handkerchiefs as streamers, and unraveled shelter tent ropes for cord. An old rag, handkerchief, or sock may be use for a message bag; some sand, a few pebbles, or a small stone should be used for ballast.

b. Similarly Army Air Forces personnel should be taught to improvise the equipment used in the airplane. The fish-

weight of the pick-up assembly may be made in several ways, frequently being any small heavy object to which nails or hooks can be tied or attached. Drop message bags or metal tubes may be improvised by Army Air Forces personnel to resemble closely those described in paragraph 85. The bag and streamer may be made out of heavy cloth. Two ounces of sand may be used as the weight to counteract wind drift; a small piece of light dry wood may be used in place of the kapok to make the bag float in water; and a draw string or other suitable fastener may be provided to close the message compartment. The message tube may be improvised from any light tubular material by welding or sealing one end shut and providing a plug or stopper for the other end. Streamers may be attached with the stopper.

CHAPTER 4

PIGEON COMMUNICATION

■ 91. GENERAL.—*a. Capabilities.*—A trained homing pigeon will return to its loft from a distant point, carrying any light message which has been properly attached to it, at an average speed in excess of 37 miles per hour. Fog, rain, snow, and darkness decrease the efficiency of the birds. Specially trained night-flying birds are frequently available. Percentage loss is very low. When received, pigeon messages are delivered to the nearest message center for forwarding to the addressee through other channels of signal communication. When lofts are assigned to special missions, messages may be delivered as directed by the commander of the special mission. The following are some examples of the use of pigeons in emergencies and in special situations:

(1) Forwarding important messages when other means of communication fail.

(2) Forwarding map overlay messages, which are especially valuable during combat, at regular or frequent intervals. Reports from patrols or reconnaissance units are especially advantageous, and should be made as frequently as the supply of pigeons on hand warrants.

(3) Transmitting a communication of any kind that may conserve messenger personnel when under fire.

(4) From field artillery observation posts to their headquarters when wire circuits are not available.

(5) From airplanes in flight to their headquarters or to combat commanders to which they are assigned.

(6) From air-borne infantry and parachute troops to their rear echelon.

b. Organization.—Pigeons are contained in portable, mobile, or stationary pigeon lofts, usually attached or assigned to army, corps, and division headquarters. A signal pigeon company is an organic part of a field army, and is under

control of the army signal officer who will direct the assignment of lofts to the headquarters of the army, corps, divisions, and other units. Each of the three combat platoons of the signal pigeon company is trained for independent action and may be attached to other forces as required.

c. Training.—Pigeons function by training in the terrain in which they are used, and their lofts remain fixed as long as possible. Lofts remain in the terrain occupied by the army regardless of the movements of divisions and corps in or out of the area. The pigeon loft should be directly connected by telephone or other signal communication means to the headquarters of the army, corps, division, or other unit which it is serving. Pigeons should be used regularly during periods of training, as well as in combat, to permit personnel to become accustomed to handling them, and to train the birds.

■ 92. DELIVERY, CARE, AND USE OF PIGEONS.—*a. Delivery.*—Army, corps, or division message centers usually act as an agency of supply of pigeons which they receive from the lofts. Officers in charge of message centers may use the supply of pigeons on hand if ordinary means of communication are interrupted. Birds crated in pigeon equipment PG–60 are drawn as needed by signal and communication officers, who hold the pigeons available for the use of combat unit commanders, from the pigeoneer stationed at message centers by exchanging an empty container for the loaded container. This container is tagged to indicate whether it contains day or night pigeons, and it is equipped with the following:

(1) Water and feed container for each bird.
(2) Feed for pigeons.
(3) Extra message capsules.
(4) Field message book.
(5) Overlay paper.
(6) Pencil.
(7) Gas protection bags when necessary.

b. Care.—(1) Pigeons must be kept in a dry place sheltered from stormy weather.

(2) The capsule which is attached to the right leg of each bird should not be removed.

(3) The only feed given to the birds should be that included in the pigeon equipment. Care should be taken to assure that the feed remains dry. If kept more than 24 hours they should be fed once a day at the rate of a teaspoonful of mixed grain per bird per feeding, but should not be fed on the day they are to be used. If liberated hungry they will carry out their mission more rapidly.

(4) The pigeon should have water available at all times whenever practicable. If not practicable, the bird should be watered at each feeding. Water should be fresh, clean, and changed twice daily. The pigeon should be watered 15 to 20 minutes prior to release.

(5) Pigeons are very susceptible to carbon monoxide gas and should not be transported in the luggage compartment of vehicles.

c. Use.—(1) *Maximum time before release.*—Pigeons should not be kept confined away from their loft for a longer period than 2 days and 3 nights. After 3 nights they should be released provided replacement pigeons can be obtained. In emergency they can be held for longer periods. If birds are drawn from a message center at night ordinarily they should be released before darkness the following night. Commanders of combat units should use pigeons each day to develop the efficiency of their pigeon communication.

(2) *Messages.*—Messages to be sent by pigeon may be written on sheets from the field message book or may be written on any available paper. Map overlay tissue is supplied with the PG–60.

■ 93. RELEASING PIGEONS.—*a. Day birds.*—(1) Pigeon equipment PG–60 is provided with an individual door opening giving access to the message capsule on each bird (see fig. 16). Reach into the compartment and hold the pigeon's right leg below the capsule, remove the cover of the capsule, insert the message in the cover, and replace the cover. The message should be applied without removing the bird from the cage whenever possible.

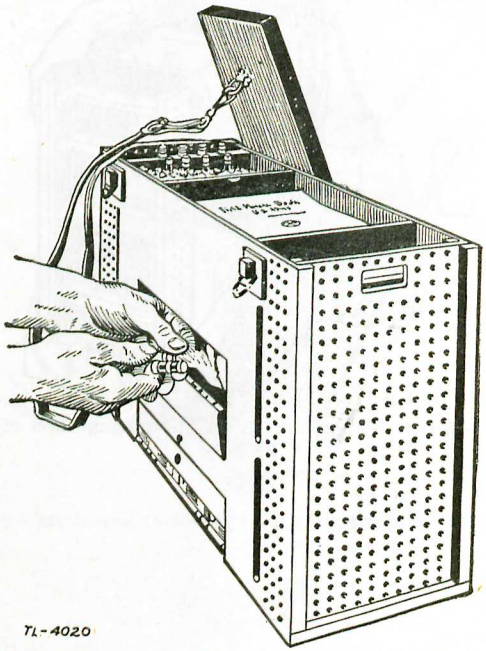

FIGURE 16.—Pigeon equipment PG–60, showing the method of obtaining access to the message capsule.

(2) To release the bird, lift the doweled door as indicated in figure 17. Allow the bird to depart of its own volition.

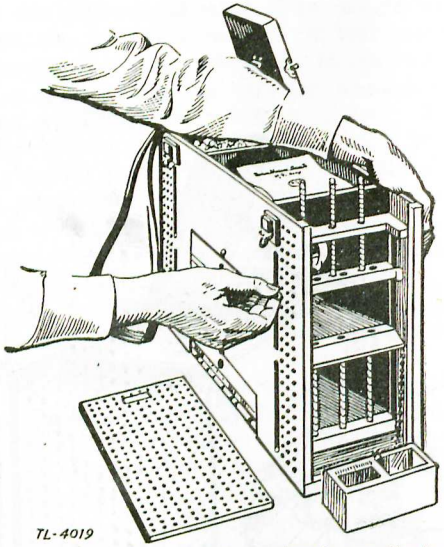

FIGURE 17.—Pigeon equipment PG–60, showing method of releasing pigeon.

b. Night birds.—(1) It is necessary to release night flying birds by hand rather than as indicated in *a* above. To do this, open the doweled door of the case and catch the pigeon gently in both hands as shown in figure 18.

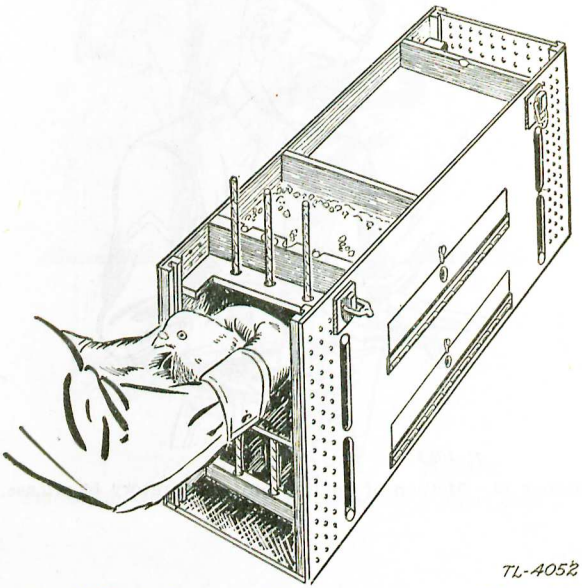

FIGURE 18.—Method of removing bird from pigeon equipment PG–60.

(2) Shift the position of the hands on the bird to that shown in figure 19.



FIGURE 19.—Method of holding bird preparatory to release.

(3) Bend forward as shown in figure 20 with arms extended at full length.



FIGURE 20.—First position in release of a night bird.

(4) Rise rapidly, throwing the bird high in the air as shown in figure 21.



FIGURE 21.—Position of operator at moment of release of the bird.

(5) The bird must be forcibly thrown into the air as high as possible.

CHAPTER 5

RADIO COMMUNICATION

		Paragraphs
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II.	Tactical radio nets	101–108
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SECTION I

GENERAL

■ 94. RADIO SETS.—*a.* A radio set consists usually of a transmitter for sending out radio waves and a receiver for converting radio waves from other stations to intelligible signals. Radio sets are broadly classified as amplitude-modulated (AM) or frequency-modulated (FM), and as continuous-wave (CW), or as tone- or voice-modulated.

b. Amplitude modulation and frequency modulation are explained in TM 11–455. A significant difference so far as operation in the field is concerned is that a frequency-modulated receiver responds only to the strongest signal being received on any frequency and therefore the presence of other weaker signals cannot be detected, whereas an amplitude-modulated receiver reproduces simultaneously all signals received on the same frequency with resultant interference, but all signals present may be heard in the background.

c. Continuous-wave signals require the generation within the receiver of a signal to be mixed with the incoming signal in order to produce an audible sound, but provide the sharpest tuning and the greatest range for a given radio set. In tone and voice modulation, the transmitter emits a signal which is modified by a locally generated tone, controlled by a key, or by a telephone transmitter so as to convey intelligence. Both continuous-wave and tone-modulated signals are used in radiotelegraphy.

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■ 95. DEFINITIONS.—Terms as used in this chapter are defined below. For definitions of other terms, see paragraphs 5 and 17.

a. Break-in operation.—A method of operation wherein the receiving operator can interrupt the transmitting operator at any time.

b. Call sign.—A group of letters and numerals or a word, used for station identification.

c. Frequency assignment.—The frequency or frequencies, usually expressed in kilocycles (kc) or megacycles (mc), at which the station is authorized to operate. For sets which are calibrated in channels or tuner settings, this assignment is made by allotting channels or tuner settings.

d. Headings.—The heading of a message is that part which appears before the text begins. (See TM 11-454.)

e. Intercept station.—A station that copies enemy radio traffic for the purpose of obtaining information or friendly traffic for the purpose of supervision.

f. Internet traffic.—Traffic between stations which are not assigned to the same net.

g. Linking station.—A station used for the relay of messages from one net to another.

h. Mobile station.—A station that normally operates from a stationary location but which can be rapidly transported to another location. The station can be operated while in motion.

i. Number.—The numbers defined below should not be confused with the message center number referred to in chapter 2.

(1) *Station-to-station serial number.*—A number assigned by an operator to an outgoing message to facilitate handling and checking of traffic. It is never used in the abbreviated form message.

(2) *Writer's number.*—A number which may be given a message by the writer and which is a part of the text. (See par. 38*a*(6).)

j. Net.—A grouping of stations on one frequency for purposes of intercommunicating. Usually the net is organized to follow the chain of tactical command—a radio station at

the superior unit and radio stations at each of its immediate subordinate units. (See also sec. II.)

k. Net call sign.—A call sign used to call all stations in a net.

l. Net control station.—The station which coordinates and supervises the stations within the net to assure prompt and efficient service to the commander.

m. Operator's service—(1) *Receiving service.*—Station from which received, station-to-station serial number, receiving operator's personal sign, and time of receipt. The time of receipt appears below the last word in the message. The balance of the service appears at the top of the message blank.

(2) *Sending service.*—Station to which sent, station-to-station serial number, personal sign of sending operator, and time sent. Example: NR5 JX 2343.

n. Personal sign.—One or two letters identifying the operator but not necessarily his initials. It is never transmitted.

o. Portable set.—A radio set which can be carried without the use of a vehicle and operated while in motion.

p. Position-finding station.—A station containing one or more radio receivers capable of indicating the direction from which incoming radio waves are arriving.

q. Radiotelegraphy.—Radio communication by means of the International Morse Code.

r. Radiotelephony.—Radio communication by means of voice.

s. Semimobile station.—A ground station which is transportable by a vehicle but normally operated only from a fixed location.

t. Signal operation instructions.—See paragraph 265.

u. Station log.—A chronological record of traffic and unusual events kept at a station.

v. Text.—That part of a message between the break sign ($\overline{BT}$) and the suffix. (See TM 11-454.)

w. Time of receipt.—That time the receiving station receipts for a message.

x. Traffic.—All transmitted and received messages.

y. Transmission.—Complete communication between stations.

z. Trick or watch.—A tour of duty as an operator.

aa. Vehicular station.—A station permanently installed in

a vehicle so that it is capable of operation with the vehicle in motion.

■ 96. EMPLOYMENT.—*a.* Radio is used as a means of signal communication for tactical control, for fire control, for administrative purposes, and for liaison between and within all units to whom the equipment is available. It is essential to highly mobile elements such as aircraft and armored units, and is especially applicable to motor movements and fast-moving situations.

b. Radiotelegraphy is the normal means of radio communication when distances involved are great and when, by reason of the subject matter and the time factor, formal messages in cipher and code are required. The International Morse Code is used for radiotelegraphy by the Army and Nav. (See appendix III and FM 24-6 and TM 11-454.) In combat and maneuver zones where radio activity is curtailed, it is desirable to establish radio nets with reduced power, dummy antennas, etc., consistent with signal security regulations for the purpose of maintaining radio operators at their highest efficiency.

c. Radiotelephony is used when person-to-person communication is required in the interests of speed and necessity and when, by reason of the nature of the communication or the time factor involved, secrecy is relatively unimportant. In general, it is especially suited to the uses of forward combat units for communication between airplanes, between airplanes and the ground, between vehicles in motion, between vehicles and ground stations, and with light portable radio sets. The use of radiotelephony in combat requires a high state of training and discipline on the part of individuals concerned to render transmission intelligible, to avoid congestion, and to provide the necessary signal security.

d. Radio communication within a tactical unit on the march may be established at prearranged times and places or between vehicular and mobile stations accompanying the units and operating while actually on the march.

■ 97. CAPABILITIES.—*a.* The range of radio communication is, in general, independent of conditions of roads and traffic, and is affected by the nature of the intervening terrain in

a varying degree depending upon the frequency used. Vehicular sets, however, are affected by conditions of roads and traffic. Weather conditions may have a serious effect on range. (See par. 99.)

b. Radio communication is the most effective means of signal communication between rapidly moving units when the maintenance of wire and messenger communication is impracticable.

c. Radio communication can be readily intercepted and interfered with by hostile stations. It is for this reason that emphasis is placed on encoding messages, as prescribed in paragraph 49. International code is *not* a form of cryptography. Strict discipline is necessary to make messages short, cryptic, and few in number to avoid giving information to the enemy and unnecessarily congesting radio channels. (See par. 112.)

d. The approximate number, types, and locations of our radio stations can be determined by hostile position-finding stations. From this information the enemy can estimate the disposition and approximate strength of our forces. This disadvantage of radio communication can be minimized by—

(1) Curtailing the use of radio during the times this information would be of most value to the enemy.

(2) Establishing dummy stations to cause errors in his deductions.

(3) Shifting the location of stations frequently.

(4) Training radio operators in the strict observance of radio discipline and radio security.

(5) Frequent changes and limited use of call signs.

(6) Limiting the number of stations in a net.

(7) Utilizing low power when possible.

e. Hostile radio stations can interfere deliberately with our radio communication by blocking a single frequency or band of frequencies. The enemy may also cause our stations to accept false information or messages. They may also falsely receipt for traffic to prevent reception at the proper station. The effects of deception can be minimized by the use of a frequently changed authentication system.

■ 98. TRAINING OF RADIO OPERATORS.—See TM 11-450 and TM 11-454.

■ 99. LOCATION OF STATIONS.—*a.* The following considerations are important in the location of radio stations:

(1) Stations should be in quiet localities, protected from moisture and from enemy fire. The copying of weak signals requires great concentration by the operator. Therefore, noise and confusion in the vicinity of stations should be minimized.

(2) Stations should be placed at a distance from any source of radio interference. Sources of possible interference are power lines, telegraph and telephone lines, and electrical equipment of any sort, including nearby radio stations.

(3) Radio sets which can be located by enemy position-finding units should be located at least 200 yards or more from a command post and remotely controlled where possible. Also, it is unwise to have the sets placed so they inclose the command post, thus showing the enemy the definite command-post area.

b. Radio waves, especially those of high frequencies, may be screened by intervening objects such as high hills, wooded areas, large structures of reinforced concrete and steel, and pole lines carrying conductors. To minimize the effect of such screening, the radio station should have its antenna located in a clear space and elevated when practicable. (See par. 97*a*.) However, advantage may be taken of this characteristic to screen transmissions from the enemy. In any case, the item of antiaircraft observation must not be overlooked.

■ 100. SPECIAL USES OF RADIO.—*a.* Radio is used in the military service for numerous special purposes, among which are—

(1) *Reception.*—(*a*) Position finding of enemy radio stations on land, ships, or aircraft.

(*b*) Interception of hostile radio traffic.

(*c*) Interception of friendly radio traffic for supervision.

(*d*) Collection of upper-air meteorological data from aircraft.

(2) *Transmission.*—(*a*) Time signals.

(*b*) Press reports.

(*c*) Counterpropaganda.

b. These special services are operated and maintained by Signal Corps personnel of the higher units, usually the army.

c. Copying of press reports is a function of the army signal service which in turn rebroadcasts to the lower units.

SECTION II

TACTICAL RADIO NETS

■ 101. GENERAL.—*a.* Tactical nets are made up of mobile or vehicular low-power radio stations of tactical units in the field. Tactical nets are given a name indicative of the superior headquarters in the net, such as the First Army net or the 4th Infantry Division Artillery net. (See par. 106.)

b. Nets operate either on schedule or continuously (continuous watch). Nets operating on schedule handle traffic only at definite, prearranged times and in accordance with a prearranged schedule of intercommunication. Nets operating continuously are prepared to handle traffic at any time; they maintain operators on duty at all stations in the net at all times. When practicable, messages relating to schedules will be transmitted by a means of signal communication other than radio.

c. All stations in a net normally operate on the same frequency or channel.

d. A separate frequency or channel for each station in a net is required when duplex operation is used, that is, when each station is transmitting and receiving simultaneously.

■ 102. CONTROL.—*a.* In every net one of the stations is designated as the net control station, abbreviated NCS. The NCS is charged with the clearing of traffic within the net, with dispatching internet traffic as quickly as possible, and with maintaining order within the net. Questions concerning traffic are referred to the NCS for decision. The authority of the NCS extends only to the operation of the net and its discipline on the air, and is in no way concerned with the interior administration of any station, nor with its tactical operation or movement. Within its scope, however, the authority of the NCS is absolute, its decisions are final,

and its orders are strictly obeyed. These orders are generally transmitted in the form of procedure signals, or messages, but may be contained in written orders, circulars, or letters of instruction. (See par. 112.)

b. Duty as NCS is generally assigned to the station of the superior headquarters in the net, but may be assigned to any station in the net which can best fulfill the duties. All other stations in the net are known as secondary stations and are under control of the NCS.

c. A secondary station is always designated by the NCS to take over the functions of the NCS if the NCS leaves the net for any reason. This station is called NC2.

■ 103. OPERATION.—*a.* A net may be operated as—

(1) A *free net,* in which any station can communicate with any other station in the same net without first obtaining permission to do so from the NCS.

(2) A *directed net,* in which no station, except the NCS, can communicate, except for the transmission of urgent messages with any other station, without first obtaining the permission of the NCS. Permission granted to a station to transmit one or more messages includes all transmissions necessary to complete the transmission of such messages.

b. Nets ordinarily are operated free, but the NCS may change to directed net operation at any time if it is unable otherwise to maintain proper control. In a directed net, traffic moves more slowly than in a free net. A directed net should be used only when all other means of obtaining order have failed. Free net operation is resumed as soon as the necessity for directed net operation has passed.

c. A secondary station always informs the NCS promptly when it knows it will be unable to follow out its schedules, or unable to have its station on continuous watch at any time during which a continuous watch is to be maintained. (See par. 101*b*.)

■ 104. TRAFFIC.—*a.* Nets must be prepared to assume the entire traffic load of their units at any time. For this reason close cooperation with the message center is essential. Radio stations are given a telephone connection whenever practicable and especially when they are remote from the command post.

b. A communication will not be interrupted until completed except as prescribed in paragraph 19*c*. When stations are using the break-in system of operation, communication may be interrupted by the receiving operators.

c. Urgent messages are transmitted to the station of destination or to a linking station as soon as possible, under the restriction imposed in *b* above, without obtaining permission from an NCS. (See par. 107.)

■ 105. ASSIGNMENT OF FREQUENCIES AND CALL SIGNS.—*a.* Radio nets must operate on assigned frequencies to prevent interference with each other and each radio station must be identified by a call sign. Assignments of call signs and frequencies are issued in the form of signal operation instructions. (See par. 265*l* for examples applicable to an infantry division.) See FM 11-10 for examples of division radio net charts.

b. Changes in assignment of call signs and frequencies for signal security may be expected by radio nets in the combat zone. These changes will be made at intervals which may vary in length from several hours to several days.

c. The use of any call sign or frequency not assigned by higher headquarters is prohibited.

■ 106. ESTABLISHING A NET.—*a.* During the concentration period, station call signs, net call signs, duties, and frequencies are assigned to the various stations and nets. (See fig. 22.) When time permits, sets in the net should be calibrated prior to the opening of the action.

b. Radio stations conform to the movements of the organizations served. As soon as a station is set up and in operation at the desired location it endeavors to report into the net of which it is a part.

c. The first station set up acts as NCS and the second station as NC2 until the regularly appointed NCS reports into the net and takes control (par. 102). The NCS, when necessary, causes each new station reporting into the net to adjust its frequency until all stations can be heard on the same dial setting of the receiver of the NCS. The NCS may adjust its frequency in accordance with directions from one of the secondary stations until that station receives the NCS and all other stations in the net on the same dial setting. This

adjustment of net frequency is made when the third station reports into the net and each station reporting thereafter with an incorrect adjustment is caused to adjust its frequency before it transmits any traffic. The NC2 takes over the duties of the NCS in case the NCS disappears from the net or leaves the net without giving other instructions. Usually

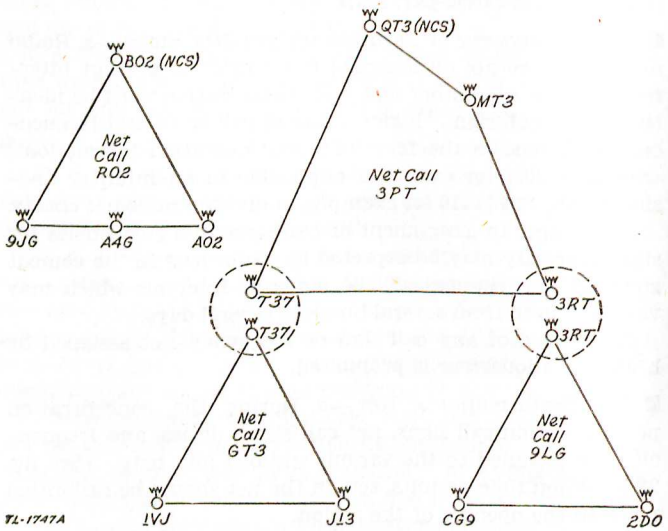

FIGURE 22.—Tactical radio nets.

the first station of a net in a numerical or alphabetical sequence of call signs, other than the NCS, is automatically NC2 unless some other prearrangement has been made.

d. Procedure signals are provided in TM 11–454 and FM 24–6.

■ 107. INTERNET TRAFFIC.—*a. Necessity.*—Figure 22 may be considered as representing a system of tactical nets. The nets 3PT and GT3 and the nets 3PT and 9LG are linked physically by having two stations at a common headquarters, while the net RO2 is physically isolated. Consequently, while

a message originating in the net 9LG with destination in the net GT3 could be handled either by relay through the net 3PT or by direct internet communication, all traffic to or from the net RO2 must be handled by internet communication.

b. Procedure.—Except for the transmission of urgent messages, a station obtains permission from its own NCS to leave the net, stating with what station it is going to work, and reports to the NCS of the new net before transmitting any traffic in that net. A station reports back into its own net as soon as its business is finished in the outside net. If the station does not know the call sign of the net or of the NCS, or the frequency to be used, it obtains such information by means other than radio, if practicable.

■ 108. RADIO INTELLIGENCE—INTERCEPT AND POSITION FINDING.—*a.* Enemy intercept and position finding services can easily locate our transmitters. This can be minimized by using the least practicable number of transmissions. Frequent changes of call signs and frequencies of operation will confuse the enemy intercept services and cause them to arrive at wrong conclusions as to strength of our forces.

b. Position finding is accomplished by means of a calibrated directional antenna which operates a receiver. By reading the scale of the antenna when the antenna is rotated to a point of minimum reception, the direction from which the signal is arriving can be determined. If two or more of these position-finding stations located at some distance apart take simultaneous bearings on the same signal, the extensions of the lines on the map, indicating the direction of reception, will intersect at the approximate map location of the transmitting station. (For a detailed discussion of the theory of position finding see FM 11–20.)

SECTION III

OPERATING REGULATIONS

■ 109. GENERAL.—*a. References.*—TM 11–454 and FM 24–6, cover operating regulations. Special procedures may be prescribed for such purposes as artillery fire control, command nets of mechanized and armored units, command nets of air-

craft in flight, and control of forward units in combat. Examples of these special procedures are not included in this manual; they are usually brief, and are included with the codes used for the special purpose. Other technical manuals or instructions cover the operation of specific items of equipment. (See par. 4*a*, and app. II.)

b. Handling equipment.—Precautions for the transportation of equipment given in paragraph 243 also apply to radio equipment. When danger of capture exists, radio operators should be prepared to render the equipment, authenticator charts, and other net data useless to the enemy as prescribed in paragraph 14 or other instructions.

■ 110. PROCEDURE, PROCEDURE SIGNALS, AND PROCEDURE SIGNS.—*a. Definitions.*—(1) Radio procedure is a standardized routine used by radio operators in the handling of traffic.

(2) Procedure signs are nonsecret, arbitrary signals which have been adopted to assist operators in handling traffic in the shortest possible time. Hereinafter the term procedure signs will be used to include the terms "procedure signs" and "procedure signals" defined in TM 11-454.

b. Importance of procedure.—Strict compliance with operating procedures prescribed in TM 11-454 and FM 24-6 or other special procedures insures the accurate and rapid handling of traffic with minimum transmissions. Every radio operator must have a thorough knowledge of the correct procedure to use in any particular instance. Deviations from authorized procedure usually results in delaying traffic and is prohibited.

■ 111. TRANSMITTING RULES.—*a.* An operator will listen on the transmitting frequency assigned his station before making any call or other transmission. If there are other stations working on the frequency he will not interrupt communication unless such interruption is warranted by the class of his traffic. (See TM 11-454.) All stations remain silent for a period of 15 seconds at the completion of each message transmitted, in order to permit any station in the net to send traffic of high precedence.

b. All transmissions must be as short and concise as possible. No superfluous calls or signals of any kind will be sent.

An operator may test his transmitting set before the first transmission by sending a few "Vs" followed by his own station call sign.

c. Messages and transmissions must be sent at a speed which will allow the receiving stations to copy them on the first transmission. Thus, no transmissions should be faster than the slowest operator in a net can receive them.

d. Particular care is necessary that all call signs are made slowly and distinctly.

e. The procedure sign for "Wait" is used when an immediate answer cannot be given.

f. Every message will be terminated with a suitable procedure sign.

■ 112. TRANSMISSIONS.—*a.* Radio stations will transmit only those messages authorized by competent authority. All transmissions and messages handled will be considered as official. (See par. 102*a*.)

b. In general, the need for inquiries, instructions, and information in connection with the handling of traffic is adequately met by the prescribed procedure signs. When procedure signs cannot be used a service message will be employed. The exchange of transmissions in other than authorized form is prohibited.

c. The chief operator or station chief of a station has full authority to authorize the transmission of messages relating to the signal service. Such messages will be signed with the call sign of the station of origin, and will be in an approved code.

d. Every operator will read through the text of each message filed to ascertain that each word or the individual letters of each code group are clear and unmistakable. If there is any doubt about any of the words or letters, he will have them verified.

■ 113. TIME ENTRIES AND THE RADIO DAY.—Unless otherwise specified by higher authority—

a. Time entries on the station records are made in the time of the zone in which the station is located. (See par. 28.)

b. Transmissions involving the specifying of time (time broadcasts, transmissions as to the time a station will call

another station or return to a net, etc.) likewise use the time of the zone in which the station is located.

c. The "radio day" is the 24-hour period covered by a complete set of station records. It commences at midnight of the time zone in which the station is located, and ends at the following midnight of the same zone. All station records of all stations in the net will be opened and closed in accordance with the above-mentioned rule.

■ 114. COOPERATION WITH MESSAGE CENTER.—The message center is the agency charged with the receipt, transmission, and delivery of messages, and with the encoding and decoding of messages when required. It is therefore the responsibility of radio station chiefs to keep the message center informed at all times of the stations actually operating in the net and of traffic conditions with reference to any delay time that might occur to messages routed by radio.

SECTION IV

STATION RECORDS

■ 115. OPERATOR'S NUMBER SHEET.—Stations that are required to use station-to-station serial numbers (see TM 11–454) will keep a record of the numbers in the following manner:

a. On completion of a period of transmission or reception, the key operator will record on the number sheet the number or numbers of the messages sent and the number or numbers of the messages received. The record is made by drawing a line through the numerals in the appropriate column assigned to the other station and entering the time of receipt and his personal sign in the blank space to the right of the last message number used during the period of transmission and reception.

b. The following example indicates a completed extract of a satisfactory number sheet for recording station-to-station serial numbers:

c. Any messages that cannot be sent without delay should be returned to the message center for routing by other means. Failure by radio station personnel to adhere strictly to directions of the message center or other traffic routing

agencies that may be prescribed will result in serious delays in the delivery of messages and in much useless code work by the message center personnel.

■ 116. RECEPTION OF MESSAGES.—*a.* All received messages are copied at the radio station in duplicate. Messages are copied on the typewriter or by hand using the system of lettering described in paragraph 33. When copied by hand, the same number of code groups should be copied on each line. In using the typewriter, 5 or 10 code groups will constitute a line.

W. D., SIG. C. Form 130—Revised 1939

SIGNAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY

OPERATOR'S NUMBER SHEET

Check off both sent and received numbers immediately and enter time and personal sign. Numbers must be exchanged nightly at closing hour. Receiving and sending operators will be held responsible for correct records of numbers.

STATION 9JG, 4TH INF CIRCUIT OR NET R02,2d INF DIV DATE 10 AUG 41

B02		A4G		A02	
SENT	RECEIVED	SENT	RECEIVED	SENT	RECEIVED
✗ 0630-Q	✗ 0654-Q	✗ 0644-Q	1120-R	✗ 0637-Q	✗ 1110-R
✗ 0750-Q	✗ 0704-Q			0735-Q	✗ 1140-R
	✗ 0715-Q				
0823-G	0900-G				
0908-G	✗ 0915-G				
	✗ 0925-G				
	✗ 1030-G				
	1135-R				
	✗ 1157-R				

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b. See paragraphs 40*a* and 47 for the disposition of the original and the duplicate copy of incoming messages. Delay of original copies of messages for recopying or extracting data for station records is prohibited.

c. See paragraphs 42 and 47 for the disposition of the original and the duplicate copy of relay messages.

■ 117. SERVICING OF MESSAGES.—*a.* Every message is serviced by the transmitting operator and the receiving operator upon the completion of its transmission (see TM 11–454). The transmission of a message requiring a receipt or a repeat

back is not considered complete until such receipt or repeat back is received by the transmitting operator.

b. A message must show the station to which it was sent or from which it was received. In any case where this information is absent from the heading of the message the operator's service will include it.

c. The sending operator's service is written in at the bottom of the message and circled. Many operators perform this service with one hand while operating the key with the other. (See par. 95*m.*)

■ 118. STATION LOG.—*a. General.*—(1) A station log in conjunction with the number sheet and the file of transmitted and received messages forms a complete record of events and operating conditions which occur during a radio day at a station.

(2) The amount of detail that should appear upon the log varies according to the number of operators on duty at the station, and the state of training of the operators, but the keeping of the log should not delay traffic.

(3) Signal and communication officers are authorized to prescribe the amount of detail that they require on the logs of their stations but the following essential elements with time entry for each will be included:

(*a*) Operators on duty.

(*b*) Opening and closing of stations.

(*c*) Causes of delays in traffic.

(*d*) Frequency adjustments and changes.

(*e*) Unusual occurrences such as procedure violations, verifications, etc.

(4) During the initial training phases the log should include all signals heard or transmitted, thus serving as a detailed check on operating procedures. As training progresses the amount of detail required can be gradually reduced to the essential elements listed in (3) above.

b. Form and example.—(1) *Training form.*—The following is a satisfactory station log form for use during the initial training period and for stations having a senior (key) and a junior (log) operator. A form of this kind is desirable when actual transmissions are to be logged in detail.

STATION LOG

Date ..... 19.... Net ..... Sheet No. .....
Station call ..... Net call ..... Station opened .....M
..... Senior operator ..... Junior operator

Time	To	From	Traffic

(2) *Example of log.*—During the later training period and in actual field operations a combination form having the operator's number sheet printed on one side and a log printed on the reverse side is more satisfactory. The operator merely turns his number sheet over and makes the log entry on the back thereof as the events requiring a log entry occur. The following is an example including entries of such a form in common use at fixed stations. This form is printed on the reverse side of the operator's number sheet shown in paragraph 115*b*.

SIGNAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY

LOG

Enter opening and closing time, frequencies and frequency changes, traffic delays and any incidents or conditions affecting circuit efficiency.

STATION 9JG, 4TH INF ..... DATE 10 AUG 41 ....

TIME	OPERATOR	REMARKS
Ø6ØØ	Q-G	OPEN AT SELMA 412Ø KC
Ø6Ø5		REPORT IN TO B02 (NCS)
		OUR SIGS ZSB4 AT B02
Ø6Ø8		A4G REPORTS IN NET
Ø613		A02 REPORTS IN NET
Ø8ØØ	G-Q	G TO KEY, Q TO GENERATOR
11ØØ	R-Q	R RELIEVES G
11Ø5	R-T	T RELIEVES Q
		IS TO 41ØØ KC BY ORDER B02
Ø	QG	CLOSE STATION FOR MOVE

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■ 119. DISPOSITION.—*a.* The station log, number sheets, and any other records connected with the operation of a station for a radio day will be placed together in a packet as soon as possible after the conclusion of such period and plainly marked with the date and a description of contents. These records will be disposed of as prescribed by the unit signal or communication officer.

b. Radio station records often contain valuable information for the enemy intelligence service. If at any time there is great danger of station records being captured by the enemy, they must be destroyed.

■ 120. IMPORTANCE.—*a.* Station records are valuable studies for signal and communication officers to use in determining errors made by operating personnel, causes of delays in traffic, and in determining the proper actions necessary for increasing traffic efficiency. They are also useful in the recovery of lost messages and as verification records.

b. The keeping of these records is secondary to the primary mission of delivering the message to the addressee without delay and exactly as written by the writer. Operators should be constantly reminded of their primary mission.

CHAPTER 6

VISUAL COMMUNICATION

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SECTION I

GENERAL

■ 121. SCOPE.—Visual communication includes all signals received by the eye regardless of how they may have been transmitted. While arm and hand signals are properly a part of visual communication, they are not included in this manual but are prescribed in other training publications. In this manual visual communication includes only communication by lamps, flags, pyrotechnics, panels and airplanes.

■ 122. CAPABILITIES AND EMPLOYMENT.—*a. General.*—In areas served by other signal communication equipment, visual communication is an auxiliary means supplementing wire and radio, but the necessary equipment issued for its use should always be at hand and in operative condition if, due to the failure of other means, the condition necessitating and favoring its employment should arise. It may be used to supplement one-way radio communication. For example, where a forward command group is able to receive messages by radio but not to transmit, the higher commander may direct that the reply be sent by means of visual communication. For small isolated groups or those which are not organically equipped with technical means of signal communication, the situation may sometimes be such that visual signaling with any means available is the only method possible. Its use depends upon the type of warfare, proximity of the enemy,

terrain, and weather. While the relatively slow speed of transmission renders visual signal communication less suited for transmitting long messages than other means usually available, it is well adapted to transmitting prearranged messages and code groups such as those used in the Air-Ground Liaison Code or the Division Field Code, using either groups of letters or numerals in brief messages over short distances. This type of visual signaling is especially applicable for use from front to rear, from ground to air, and from ground to a vehicle in motion. The success of visual communication depends upon training, previous preparation and distribution of codes, and prearranged messages. The degree of training which personnel require depends upon the purpose for which they will be employed. For short-range communication to extend tactical control below the forward limit of the more technical means, a very modest degree of training of a sufficient proportion of individuals to insure that at least one man with each group the size of the squad is trained will produce important results. The ability to transmit and receive groups of numerals can be acquired by a soldier of average intelligence in a short time.

b. Between ground stations.—(1) *Making contact.*—When a visual signaling system has been installed, or when for any other reason visual signals may be expected, all likely points from which such signals might originate should be examined frequently to see if visual signaling is being attempted. Attempts to attract attention of personnel with whom communication is desired must be persistent. The azimuths of all prepared stations with whom visual communication is expected should be recorded and stakes properly alined and tagged with the designation of the unit with which they are concerned placed in the ground to mark the line of sight to the other visual stations. For light portable equipment carried by forward groups or detachments, the distances involved will usually facilitate attracting attention through some prearranged sound or visual means. All personnel must be trained to be on the alert for such signals and to direct the attention of the proper personnel to them.

(2) *Limitations.*—If other effective means are available, visual communication should not be used when it is likely

to disclose a position or to draw fire on other troops. Where signals being sent are likely to be seen and read by the enemy, care must be taken not to disclose information which may enable the enemy to take countermeasures in view of the time factor involved. In general, the time factor favors more extensive use of nonsecret means between the smaller forward elements. Great care must be exercised in the selection of locations for visual signaling stations, especially those transmitting from rear to front. These considerations therefore frequently preclude two-way visual communication. When not in immediate contact with the enemy, visual stations may communicate in any direction but in immediate contact with the enemy, visual communication will generally be employed only from front to rear although two-way lateral communication may be employed if both stations are defiladed from hostile view.

(3) *Advantages.*—The advantages of visual communication between ground stations are—

(*a*) Rapidity with which stations can be installed.

(*b*) Speed with which short messages and prearranged signals may be sent.

(*c*) The light weight, simplicity, and portability of the equipment.

(*d*) Absence of need for metallic circuits between stations.

(*e*) Independence of intervening terrain or zones under hostile fire as compared to wire or messenger service, as long as mutually visible stations exist.

(4) *Disadvantages.*—Disadvantages of visual communication between ground stations as compared with wire and radio are—

(*a*) Slowness, hence poor adaptability for sending long messages.

(*b*) Dependence on mutual visibility.

(*c*) Difficulty of locating companion station, attracting its attention, and insuring receipt for traffic.

(*d*) The vigilance necessary by operators to avoid missing signals.

(*e*) Limited range.

c. Air-ground communication.—Visual communication from the ground to airplanes in flight is possible by use of

panels, pyrotechnics, flags, and signal lamps. The airplane may reply by radio, dropped message, pyrotechnics, lamps, or limited wing signals, all of which are covered elsewhere in this manual.

(1) *Advantages.*—The advantages of visual air-ground communication are the same as those listed in *b*(3)(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) above.

(2) *Disadvantages.*—The disadvantages of visual air-ground communication are—

(*a*) Impracticability of sending long messages.

(*b*) Dependence on visibility.

(*c*) Air observer's difficulty locating stations desired.

(*d*) Ease with which hostile aircraft can locate ground stations.

SECTION II

LAMPS

■ 123. EQUIPMENT.—*a.* Signal lamp equipments EE–6, EE–6–A, EE–10–B, and EE–84 are authorized for specified field artillery and coast artillery units. Signal lamp equipment EE–80 is a portable searchlight 12 inches in diameter mounted on a tripod. It is normally placed in airdrome control towers and used for signaling to airplanes.

b. The EE–6 and EE–6–A are essentially the same, the difference being that the EE–6–A includes a belt with an attached case and a control box for carrying the eight dry batteries, spare bulbs, and key, while in the EE–6 these items are carried in one case rested on the ground during operation. Both consist of a portable electric lamp with a metal reflector 14 centimeters (about 5½ inches) in diameter, a sighting tube on the top, a hinged lid covering the front, and a two-wire cord to connect the batteries and lamp. Lamp signaling is accomplished by operating the key to cause short or long flashes of the lamp. These flashes combined make the characters of the International Morse Code. (Other lamp signals are described in par. 136.)

c. The EE–10–B uses either a 6-volt, a-c supply from a 110-volt step-down transformer or a 6-volt battery supply. It is heavier and more rugged than the EE–6 and has a

6-inch silvered glass reflector. Power supply, key, and controls are built into the lamp's wooden carrying case. A two-wire cord connects the lamp's power supply and key. A supporting stake is supplied with the EE–10–B.



FIGURE 23.—Signal lamp EE–84.

d. The EE–84 uses a silvered glass reflector 4½ inches in diameter and a prefocused 6-volt, automobile-type bulb (see fig. 23). On top of the lamp is a telescopic sight for directing the beam. The lamp is mounted on adjustable trunnions.

This assembly is mounted on a standard aiming circle tripod to permit laying the lamp from a map. A 5-foot, two-wire cord connects a metal box containing dry batteries and a relay to the lamp. The key is connected to this box by a longer two-wire cord and hence may be located some distance from the lamp.

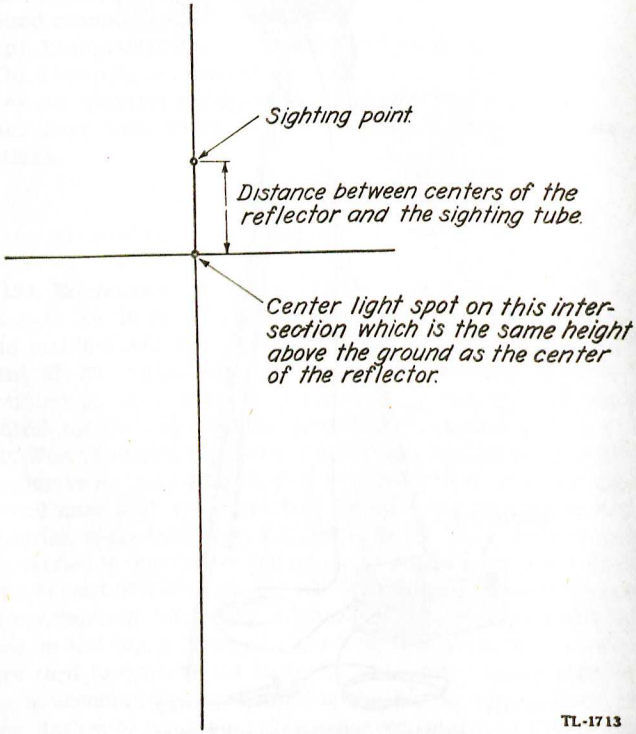


FIGURE 24.—Adjustment of signal lamp equipment EE–6.

■ 124. ADJUSTMENT.—The reflecting apparatus of all lamps should be checked for adjustment at frequent intervals and each time a bulb is replaced. To adjust the EE–6, draw horizontal and vertical lines on a flat vertical background

like a wall, intersecting at the height of the reflector above the ground (see fig. 24). Locate a sighting point on the vertical line a distance above this intersection equal to the distance between the centers of the reflector and the sighting tube. Set up the lamp a few yards away and aim the sighting tube at the sighting point. Turn the reflector screws supporting until the concentrated light spot becomes centered on the horizontal and vertical lines. A similar procedure may be followed in adjusting other lamps. When properly adjusted, the lamp projects a beam of approximately parallel light rays. Accuracy in this adjustment restricts the area in which signals may be observed and increases the range.

■ 125. CARE.—The following precautions are necessary in handling and operating lamps:

a. The lid should be closed when the lamp is not in use.

b. The reflector should not be touched with the fingers, and should be cleaned only with clean gauze or cotton dampened with clean water or alcohol.

c. Cord connections should be kept clean and tight.

d. The lamp should not be used for illumination.

■ 126. TRAINING.—Lamp operators should be qualified in the following:

a. International Morse Code. (See app. III.)

b. Lamp procedure, lamp sighting and adjusting.

c. Use of field glasses, compass, and map reading.

d. Distance limitations of the lamp.

e. Establishment, operation, and maintenance of visual stations.

f. Fire-control Code.

■ 127. INSTALLATION.—*a. Location.*—Under favorable conditions the EE–6 has a range of 3,300 yards in daylight or 6,000 yards at night. (See *b* below.) The ranges of other types are greater. Ordinarily the white bulb is used. The red bulb is preferable in operating through smoke or fog. Shadows, reflections, and background affect the visibility of the beam. In daylight place the lamp in a deep shadow. Sunlight falling on the face of the lamp produces a reflector glare making

signals unreadable. It is essential that the lamp be accurately sighted on the receiving station. Slight movements of the lamp divert the beam and the signal becomes faint or invisible. Therefore, some form of fixed mounting must be used.

b. Improvisations.—(1) Stability may be obtained by fixing the lamp to a tripod like that issued for use with the prismatic compass or commercial cameras. A stake driven in the ground may be used. Operation may be improved by providing a battery box for the batteries and spare lamp bulbs, and mounting a telegraph key on a removable cover. When operating many lamps at night in the same general area, it is desirable to use colored bulbs.

(2) In permanent and semipermanent stations, lamps may be oriented and fixed in position. Beam diffusion, increasing the possibility that signals may be read by the enemy, may be minimized by using a wooden tube 6 to 9 feet long, approximately the size of the lamp at the inner end and tapered slightly to a smaller size at the outer end.

■ 128. INTERNATIONAL MORSE CODE.—The alphabet, numerals, and special signs transmitted in International Morse Code are shown in appendix III.

■ 129. MESSAGE TRANSMISSION.—*a.* The speed of sending dots and dashes should be constant. Speed of transmission is increased by decreasing the intervals between successive dots and dashes, then letters, and finally, words.

(1) A dot is a short flash of about ½ second.

(2) A dash is a long flash of about 1½ seconds.

(3) The maximum interval between successive dots and dashes should be about ½ second.

(4) The maximum interval between successive letters or characters should be about 1½ seconds.

(5) The maximum interval between successive words should be about 3 seconds unless it is necessary for the receiving station to acknowledge by one or two dots after each word, in which case the transmission is resumed immediately upon receipt of such acknowledgment. (See par. 130.)

b. In order that lamp signals may be easily read it is essential that they be sent slowly. Experienced operators should

be able to transmit and receive at a rate of better than 10 words of 5 characters each per minute. Two men for each shift are required to operate a lamp station. In transmitting, one man operates the lamp and watches the receiving station while the other dictates the message to be sent letter by letter. In receiving, one man receives the message and calls it off letter by letter to the other who records it. The receiving operator also acknowledges when acknowledgment is necessary.

c. To establish communication the call sign of the called station is sent several times, and at intervals the station sends its own call sign. If two-way visual communication is authorized under the existing conditions, the called station answers immediately in a similar manner by lamp. In case two-way communication is not authorized, the called station answers by pyrotechnic signals or some means other than by flag or lamp.

d. A message consists of the following:

(1) The call, which consists of the call sign of the called station; the letter V, meaning "from"; and the call sign of the calling station, except as permitted in *c* above and paragraph 130*b*(3).

(2) The body of the message, without address, followed by the appropriate ending sign, $\overline{\text{AR}}$, K, or $\overline{\text{VA}}$.

■ 130. PROCEDURE.—*a. Call signs.*—With modifications, radio procedure is used in the operation of lamps. Call signs are prescribed in signal operation instructions and will normally be the same as the radio call signs of the units. (See par. 31 and example in par. 265*l*.) For small units having no radio equipment, visual call signs are assigned by the next higher unit commander. These will be used only when required to establish communication or to attract the attention of the called station.

b. Special signs.—The following special signals and meanings are used in lamp operation:

(1) One dot—Last word received.

(2) Two dots—Repeat last word.

(3) A series of about eight dots—From transmitting station: Error. From receiving station: I must interrupt. The

series of dots may also be used by the calling station in place of a call to attract the attention of the called station after communication has been established.

(4) RL—Resight your lamp, signals are dim.

(5) A series of dashes of increasing length—Your adjustment is improving.

(6) A very long dash or steady light—Your adjustment is satisfactory.

(7) A series of dashes of decreasing length—Your adjustment is becoming worse.

(8) R—Entire message received.

(9) MU—Move up.

(10) MD—Move down.

(11) MR—Move right.

(12) ML—Move left.

c. Acknowledgment.—Every message which has been received will be acknowledged by some means even though difficult. In general, lamps will be used only from front to rear, and the acknowledgment in such cases will be made from the rear station by pyrotechnics or some means other than lamp or flag, if such use would divulge the location of the rear station to the enemy. This is important since rear stations are normally located at or near command or observation posts, and this intelligence may draw artillery fire. Situations will occur, particularly within the infantry and field artillery battalion during open warfare, when two-way lamp signaling is feasible without enemy observation. Then acknowledgment may be made by lamp. If the letter F precedes the transmission, the receiving station acknowledges the receipt of the message by some means other than flag or lamp. Otherwise the receiving station may acknowledge each word with either one dot or two dots, depending upon whether the word was understood or not.

SECTION III

FLAGS

■ 131. GENERAL.—Suitable flag equipment is issued for signaling by semaphore and wigwag, and for special purposes.

If no standard equipment is available, strips of cloth tied toward the outer end of sticks of wood or bayonets will serve for flags. For short ranges, when the use of flags would be unduly conspicuous, the hands or arms, or the headdress or handkerchiefs held in the hand may be used.

■ 132. CARE.—Signal flags should be kept in a clean, serviceable condition. A clean flag can be more easily read.

■ 133. TRAINING.—The steps to be followed in training of flagmen are in general identical to those given in paragraph 126 for the training of lamp operators. The semaphore flagmen use the semaphore code. (See fig. 25.) A proficient semaphore flagman should be able to transmit and receive at the rate of 125 characters per minute at medium ranges. Flagmen are trained to transmit in the kneeling, sitting, or prone position. Wigwag signalers, which include those equipped with sets consisting of a single flag and staff, use the International Morse Code (see app. III).

■ 134. USE.—*a.* Flag signal ranges vary with the location of the stations, visibility, and the proficiency of the flagmen. Under favorable conditions and with the aid of field glasses, semaphore flags can be read up to 2,500 yards.

b. The background should be the same for all positions of the flags during the transmission of a message. The flag color should contrast with the color of the background.

c. When a station is moved to get a better background, the flagman at each station holds his flag vertically above his head. The station requesting the move lowers its flag immediately when the flagman of the moving station arrives at a position having a suitable background.

d. When signal flags are used under hostile small arms fire, distances will be short and effective ranges will depend on cover for the flagmen. The rear station will permit the forward station to select the most advantageous position and the rear station conforms.

■ 135. SEMAPHORE FLAG PROCEDURE AND TRANSMISSION.—*a.* The semaphore code is given in figure 25. The "end of message" signal (chop-chop) is executed by waving both flags in short vertical opposite directional arcs on the left side of the body.

b. The semaphore flag signaling call to one station consists of the signal "attention." Otherwise, the call is that given for lamps in paragraph 129. The special signals and meanings used in semaphore flag signaling are shown in figure 25.

■ 136. WIGWAG PROCEDURE AND TRANSMISSION.—*a.* For general use in lower units wigwag signaling is more applicable than semaphore as transmission is possible with improvised equipment and does not require an operator to expose himself by standing. Since wigwag flags, radios, telegraphs, and signal lamps employ the International Morse Code (app. III), training is facilitated. It is especially suited to transmission of code groups consisting of numerals, which are provided in certain codes. In the absence of suitable codes, prearranged numerals may be substituted. Training must include the transmission and reception of wigwag signals in the kneeling and prone positions as well as standing.

b. A dot is made by a motion from overhead downward to the sender's right, through an arc of 90° in the plane perpendicular to the line of transmission, and returning immediately to the starting point overhead. A dash is made by a similar motion to the sender's left. A short pause in the vertical position indicates spacing between the individual characters. The end of a word or group is indicated by dipping the flag to the operator's front; the end of a message is indicated by two such motions.

c. A hand lamp may be substituted for the flag. When using a hand lamp, the swing may be upward from a starting point with the arm hanging down naturally, instead of downward from a starting point overhead.

d. The procedure prescribed in paragraph 130 shall be followed except that the ATTENTION sign, made by waving the flag through 180° overhead several times, or by waving the lantern through 180° across the knees, may be used in calling; and that the ANSWERING sign may be used in answering a call as well as in "receipting" an item transmitted. If an answering signal is not received, and if the message is urgent, the operator transmits the message several times until he is reasonably sure that the message has been received.

e. For communication with aircraft, the wigwag operator faces the airplane continuously while transmitting, turning

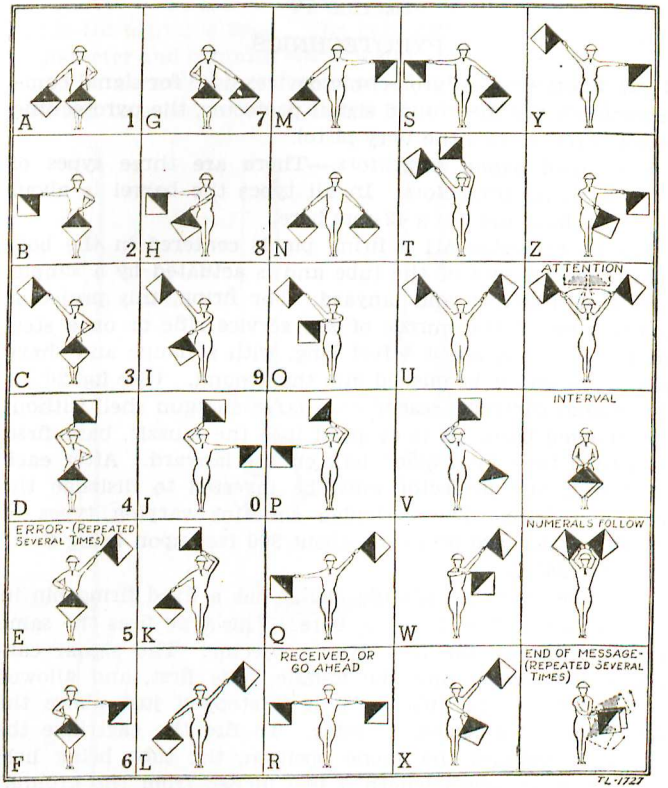


FIGURE 25.—Semaphore code.

his body for such purposes. Such messages may be transmitted in the clear under proper conditions, or groups of letters or numerals prescribed in the air-ground liaison code may be used. For low-flying aircraft this means is sometimes faster and more practical than a series of signals by panels. Under exceptional conditions the wigwag method of transmission may be employed by persons in a slow-flying aircraft or in a moving vehicle.

SECTION IV

PYROTECHNICS

■ **137 EQUIPMENT.**—Pyrotechnic devices used for signal communication are the ground signal projector, the pyrotechnic pistol, aircraft, and the Very pistol.

a. Ground signal projectors.—There are three types of ground signal projectors. In all types the barrel is about 12 inches long and has a 42-mm bore.

(1) In projector M1 a firing pin is centered in the bottom or breech end of the tube and is actuated by a simple, springless hammer and lanyard. For firing, this projector is mounted on the muzzle of the service rifle or on a steel supporting tube, about 4 feet long, with a flange and sharp pin at one end to be pushed into the ground. (See fig. 26②.) The signal cartridge resembles a large shotgun shell without the flanged base. It is dropped into the muzzle, base first, and then fired by a quick jerk on the lanyard. After each discharge, the projector must be inverted to dislodge the cartridge base. The cartridge contains varying types of signals, which are projected about 300 feet upon being fired. (See fig. 26⑦.)

(2) The projector M3 (fig. 26③) has a fixed firing pin in the bottom or breech of the bore. This type fires the same ammunition as the first type projector. The signal cartridge is dropped into the muzzle, base first, and allowed to slide down the tube until it is stopped just above the firing pin by a spring arrester. To fire the cartridge the operator assumes the prone position, the tube being held muzzle up at arm's length a few inches from the ground; then the breech end is struck smartly against the ground. The inertia of the cartridge causes it to pass the arrester and strike against the firing pin, thus igniting the propelling charge. After discharge, the projector must be inverted to dislodge the cartridge base. (See fig. 26⑦.)

(3) The projector M4 is a modification of the M3 and differs very slightly in mechanical construction or physical appearance. (See fig. 26①.) It is fired in the same manner as the M3 and uses the same ammunition.

b. Pyrotechnic pistol.—The pyrotechnic pistol, aircraft type, is for use in airplanes. It consists of a heavy frame

or receiver only, the cartridge serving as the barrel through which the signal is fired. The cartridge is about 1½ inches in diameter and contains either a star cluster or a star blinker signal of various colors. (See par. 141*a*.) The cartridge is inserted into the receiver of the pistol and the pistol held

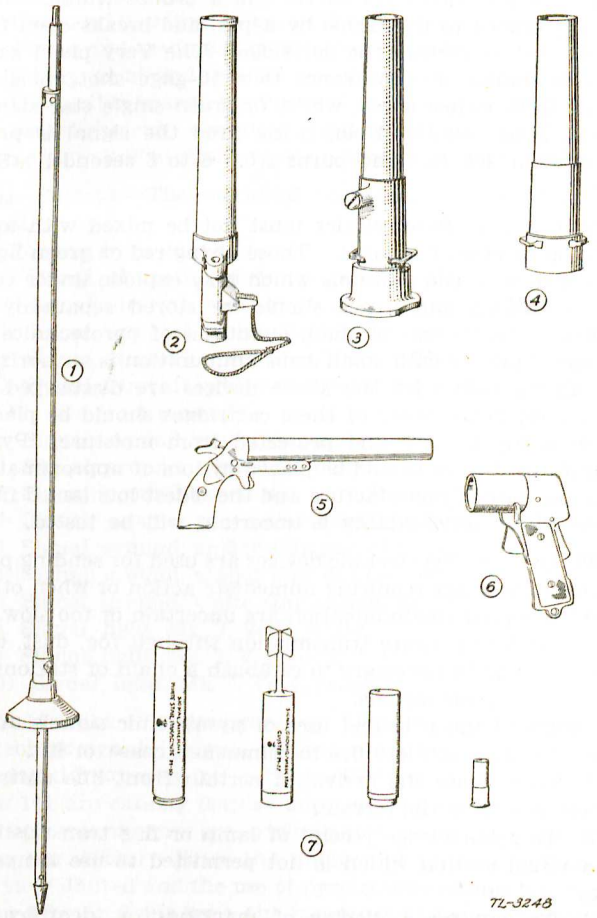


FIGURE 26.—Pyrotechnic projectors.

outside of the airplane and fired. After firing, or in case of a misfire, the cartridge is ejected from the pistol. The pistol may be held in one hand and fired, but due to the severe recoil, both hands should be used. (See fig. 26⑥.)

c. Very pistol.—The Very pistol is a single-shot 10-gage pistol with a 9-inch steel barrel and a bronze frame. The barrel is hinged to the frame by a pin, and breaks open for loading and extracting the cartridge. The Very pistol cartridge is similar in appearance to a 10-gage shotgun shell and contains either a red, white, or green single star signal without a parachute. Upon being fired the signal is projected about 200 feet and burns from 6 to 8 seconds. (See fig. 26⑤.)

■ 138. CARE.—*a.* Pyrotechnics must not be mixed with ammunition or other fireworks. Those giving red or green light are loaded with compositions which may explode under certain conditions and hence should be stored separately if feasible. The storage of small quantities of pyrotechnics in the same building with small arms ammunition is authorized.

b. All cartridges for the above devices are discharged by percussion; hence boxes of these cartridges should be placed flat with top side up and protected from moisture. Pyrotechnics in storage should be placed by lots of approximately the same date of manufacture and the oldest lots issued first. Those whose serviceability is uncertain will be tested.

■ 139. USE.—*a.* Pyrotechnic devices are used for sending prearranged messages requiring immediate action or when other means of signal communication are uncertain or too slow.

b. In order to insure transmission through fog, dust, and smoke, it may be necessary to establish a chain of stations to relay pyrotechnic signals.

c. Some of the principal uses of pyrotechnic signals are—

(1) To cause artillery fire to commence, cease, or lift.

(2) To indicate the arrival of certain front-line units on certain points on the terrain.

(3) To acknowledge receipt of lamp or flag transmissions by a visual station which is not permitted to use lamps or flags.

(4) To call for a display of markings or identification panels.

(5) Identification of friendly aircraft.

(6) Identification of friendly armored vehicles and units.

(7) Intercommunication of armored vehicles and units.

■ 140. TRAINING.—The steps to be followed in the training of pyrotechnic signalmen are—

a. Care and handling of pyrotechnics.

b. Firing and reading of pyrotechnic signals.

c. Employment and tactical use of pyrotechnic signals.

d. Instruction in map reading and use of the compass.

e. Establishment, operation, and maintenance of pyrotechnic signaling stations under assumed tactical situations.

■ 141. SIGNALS.—The standard pyrotechnic signals are as follows:

a. For use from aircraft:

(1) Signal, aircraft, red star parachute, M11.

(2) Signal, aircraft, red star parachute, cluster, M14.

(3) Signal, aircraft, white star blinker, M15.

(4) Signal, aircraft, green star blinker, M16.

(5) Signal, aircraft, white star parachute, M10.

b. For use from ground:

(1) Signal, ground, white star parachute, M17.

(2) Signal, ground, white star cluster, M18.

(3) Signal, ground, green star parachute, M19.

(4) Signal, ground, green star cluster, M20.

(5) Signal, ground, amber star parachute, M21.

(6) Signal, ground, amber star cluster, M22.

(7) Signal, ground, white star parachute, M5.

(8) Signal, light, Mk. 2, Very, white.

(9) Signal, light, Mk. 2, Very, red.

(10) Signal, light, Mk. 2, Very, green.

■ 142. MESSAGE TRANSMISSION.—*a.* Meanings are assigned pyrotechnic signals in signal operation instructions and should be changed frequently for secrecy. The names given in paragraph 141 are catalog listings and will be used in the signal operation instructions prescribing their meanings. (See example, par. 265k.) Since the number of distinct signals is extremely limited and the use of pyrotechnic signals is largely confined to the front lines, the meanings assigned should invariably be those most important to front-line units at the

time. Pyrotechnic signals, particularly Very signals, are extremely difficult to see in bright sunlight. They should not be used to control important operations unless no other means is available.

b. Observing the following precautions will avoid misuse of pyrotechnics:

(1) Signals should be distinct from one another.

(2) The most readily discernible signal should be assigned the most important meaning.

(3) Promulgation and distribution of signal operation instructions pertaining to pyrotechnics must be timely.

(4) Each unit commander should designate an officer to be responsible for the use of pyrotechnics by that unit.

(5) Lookouts, and when necessary, relay stations for the repetitions of signals should be provided.

SECTION V

PANELS

■ 143. EQUIPMENT.—Several types of panels and panel sets are issued to ground troops. Panels AL–119 and AL–120 issued to the Infantry are 1½-foot squares, the former in white and the latter in black, furnished with grommets and 4 metal pins for staking down the corners. The following arms are issued panel sets AP–30–C and AP–30–D: Infantry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Armored Force, and Signal Corps. The Cavalry is issued the AP–30–D only. The panel set AP–30–C consists of a case CS–18 of canvas for carrying panels and 13 panels AL–122 of black cotton fabric, measuring 12 feet in length and 2 feet 4 inches in width, each panel being provided with grommets and 14 metal pins for staking it to the ground. The panel set AP–30–D is similar except the 13 panels AL–121 taking the place of the panels AL–122 are white. Specified coast artillery units are issued panel sets AP–33–A and AP–34–A. Panel set AP–33–A consists of 13 panels AL–124 of tangerine colored cotton fabric, measuring 30 feet in length and 6 feet in width, with a wooden roller on one end. Panel set AP–34–A is similar except the 13 panels AL–125 taking the place of the panels AL–124 are white.

■ 144. CARE.—Panels should be examined each time they are used and any rents or loose grommets promptly repaired. Soiled panels should be washed clean and thoroughly dried. Wet or damp panels should be dried at the first opportunity, to prevent mildew. Panels should be kept in their carrying case when not in use.

■ 145. PURPOSE.—*a.* The AL–119 and AL–120 are marking panels and are displayed by troops in combat on signal from the infantry liaison airplane in order that an airplane may report their progress and location to higher headquarters. The panels AL–120 (black) are used when snow covers the ground, but the panels AL–119 (white) are normally used. These panels are issued to a rifle squad and should be used for no other purpose than that for which issued.

b. The AP–30–C, AP–30–D, AP–33–A, and AP–34–A are issued for communication with aircraft and for the location and identification of unit command posts on request by aircraft. The AP–33–A and AP–34–A are especially designed for communication with high-flying aircraft.

■ 146. DISPLAY GROUNDS.—Panel display grounds are located near the radio station since the radio operators are normally also the panel operators. The panel display ground should be a fairly level open space free from rocks, high weeds, and brush, removed from high trees and bodies of water. It should be defiladed from hostile ground observation but so located that the panels can be seen by airplanes at wide angles from the vertical. The panels should be displayed in the best light available and so placed that shadows will not fall across them blurring their outlines to the air observer. Care must be exercised to see that panels are displayed only to friendly aircraft who have identified themselves as such by use of a prearranged signal. Upon the approach of hostile aircraft, the panels should be taken up or concealed.

■ 147. NUMERALS.—*a.* The three-numeral code groups in the Air-Ground Liaison Code are intended for use with panels. To indicate these numerals the panels are laid out as shown in figure 27.

b. An index group composed of two panels laid out about 12 feet apart in line is always placed at the top to indicate

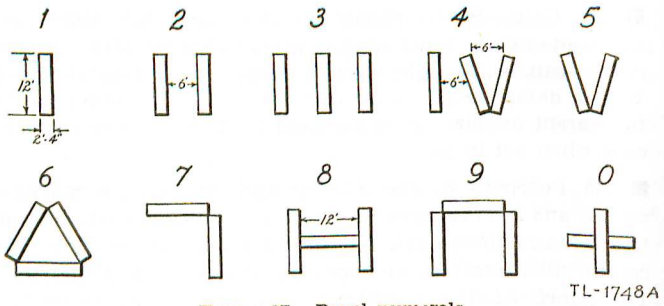


FIGURE 27.—Panel numerals.

to the observer the sequence in which the panel numerals are to be read. Except as indicated in figures 30, 31, and 32, the index group remains in place throughout communication. The three-numeral code group is placed below the index group as shown in figure 28.

■ 148. IDENTIFICATION GROUP.—Each military unit equipped with panels may identify itself to a friendly questioning airplane or to the airplane assigned to work with it by laying

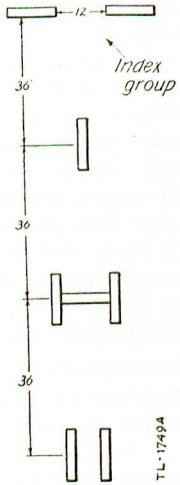


FIGURE 28.—Example of a code group, 182.

out panel numerals forming a number called an identification group, arbitrarily assigned the unit in signal operation instructions. The identification group may consist of one, two, or three numerals. These identification groups have no relation in any way to the actual numerical designation of the unit. For an example, see paragraph 265*h*.

■ 149. DISPLAYING THE IDENTIFICATION GROUP.—*a*. The identification group is displayed when the airplane gives a prearranged signal meaning "display identification group." In order to indicate that an identification group is being displayed and not a code group, a special signal or indicator for an identification group is laid out simultaneously with the numerals. This consists of a single panel placed about 12 feet above the index group and at right angles to it.

b. If the 4th Field Artillery Battalion were assigned 102 as its identification group, this unit would identify itself by displaying panels as shown in figure 29.

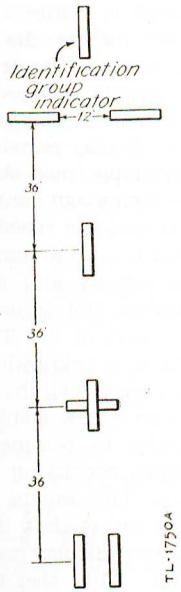


FIGURE 29.—Example of an identification group, 102.

c. When the identification group consists of less than three numerals, it is preceded by one or two zeros, as may be necessary, in order to make a three-numeral group. For example, the identification group 8 would be displayed as the number 008.

■ 150. TECHNIQUE OF PANEL DISPLAY.—*a. General.*—No hard and fast rules governing the space that must be left between the panels composing any signal can be laid down. The distance between all panels should be dictated by local conditions as to visibility, space available, height of the airplane, and the terrain. Under average conditions, the display of the numeral panels and the special signals should conform to the form and relative distances indicated in the examples shown in this manual and in the Air-Ground Liaison Code.

b. Preparation.—When two or more operators are available for laying out the panels, the work should be divided up by specific assignment of duties. Special circumstances and good judgment will dictate the best possible division of labor. Constant practice will result in developing a highly efficient panel detail capable of operating with maximum speed and minimum interference or confusion. Panel operators when preparing to display panels will, according to the number of operators available, post themselves in such positions as will facilitate laying out, changing, and taking up panels with the greatest possible speed and precision. When the display of any signal has been completed, operators move away from the panels rapidly and take up such positions that they will not obscure the signal from observation or cast shadows upon any part of it. The signal remains displayed until the airplane's acknowledgment has been received, whereupon all panels not in the initial display will always be removed before a new display is made.

c. Beginning.—In order to commence working with the airplane, an initial display consisting of the unit's identification group is displayed. This means "I am ready to work." (See par. 149.) In the event that the identification group is not displayed, the initial display will be the number "000" under the index group. This also means "I am ready to work."

d. Continuation.—In order to avoid misunderstandings, ambiguities, and delays, the noncommissioned officer or the senior operator in charge of the panel detailed calls out loudly, in separate numerals, the signal to be displayed, for example, "ZERO ZERO THREE" or "THREE FOUR FIVE." Much time will be saved if the next signal is announced while the preceding signal is being displayed and the airplane's acknowledgment is being awaited. By so doing, such operator can fix in mind beforehand his exact movements in the next display. When this procedure is followed, the announcement regarding the signal to be displayed is preceded by the phrase, "The next signal will be—." The operators then await the command GO before proceeding to execute the order.

■ 151. REPORTING.—*a.* An airplane requests the ground station to identify itself by radio, pyrotechnics, or lamp signals and other ways all indicated in current signal operation instructions.

b. The ground station answers by displaying its identification group. If not previously arranged for, the ground station will also indicate by panels the joint communication method desired. The communication method may be changed during a mission by displaying the proper panels or by sending the necessary signals. Some of these methods are described in paragraphs below.

c. The airplane acknowledges by signals which have been prearranged or ordered.

■ 152. BETWEEN AIRPLANE RADIO AND GROUND STATION HAVING RADIO RECEIVER ONLY.—*a.* The airplane acknowledges receipt of each panel display by sending R, if telegraph, or ROGER or WILCO, if voice.

b. If the airplane sends the first message, the ground station acknowledges by displaying the signal 009 meaning "Received", followed immediately by the next panel signal.

c. When the last panel signal of a message has been displayed and its receipt has been acknowledged by the airplane, the ground station displays the panels meaning "More to follow" or those meaning "Finish." The latter panels are displayed only when the ground station desires the airplane to proceed on the mission.

d. If the ground station displays the panels meaning "More to follow" only, the airplane acknowledges by sending R, but if it displays the panels meaning "Finish", the airplane acknowledges by sending R $\overline{\text{VA}}$ and proceeds on the mission.

e. The airplane reports back from the mission by dropped message or by other previously arranged means.

f. The ground station acknowledges as in *b* above, followed by the panels meaning "More to follow" if it is desired that the airplane remain in the vicinity, or by the panels meaning "Finish" if it is desired that the airplane carry on with its reconnaissance, etc.

g. The airplane acknowledges as in *d* above.

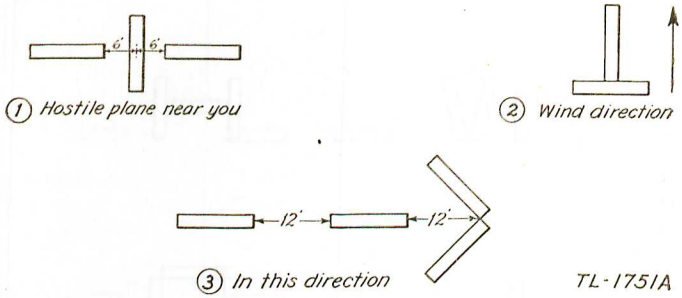
■ 153. LAMPS, DROPPED MESSAGES, AND PANELS.—*a.* When radio communication is impossible, suspended, or undesirable, the normal method of intercommunication between airplane and ground station is by panels and dropped messages (see ch. 3, sec. IV). If previously arranged for, the airplane may use the lamp and the ground station may use panels, in which case the procedure used is the same as that indicated in paragraph 130.

b. The normal communication method between airplanes and outlying detachments is by dropped messages and panels and, if possible, picked-up messages. (See ch. 3.)

■ 154. INDICATING COMPLETION OF WORK.—*a.* Except for urgent reasons, observers will not leave a mission before the signal meaning "Go home" is received, and then only after sending the signal meaning "Request relief" three times, the last of which will ordinarily be by means of a dropped message. If, after sending "Request relief" three times, the operator receives no signal meaning "Go home", the observer will go home.

b. Only the highest headquarters of the force to which the airplane is assigned will authorize the signal meaning "Go home." All subordinate units will habitually send the signal meaning "No further need of you" when they are through with the airplane, upon receipt of which the airplane will report back to the highest headquarters of the force to which it is assigned. Only when specifically directed or authorized to do so by the highest headquarters concerned may a subordinate unit send the signal meaning "Go home."

■ 155. SPECIAL PANEL SIGNALS. *a.*—Figures 30, 31, and 32 show several special signals. The display in figure 31① means "487" and *not* the equivalent of code group 487. If in the display of figure 31② panels for 000 were shown instead of those for 895, the meaning would be "Verify and repeat coordinates." The display in figure 32③ is followed immediately by the display of figure 30③.



① *Hostile plane near you*

② *Wind direction*

③ *In this direction*

TL-1751A

Figure 30.—Special panel signals.

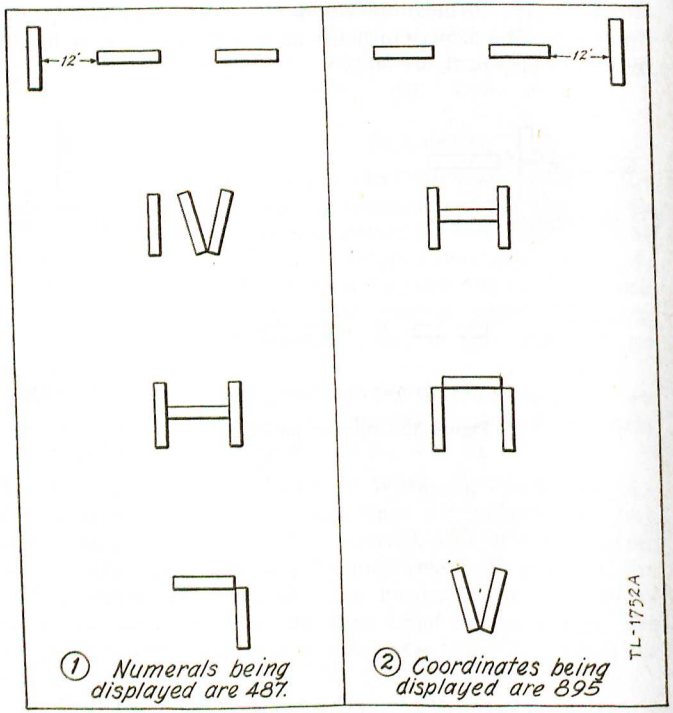


Figure 31.—Special panel signals.

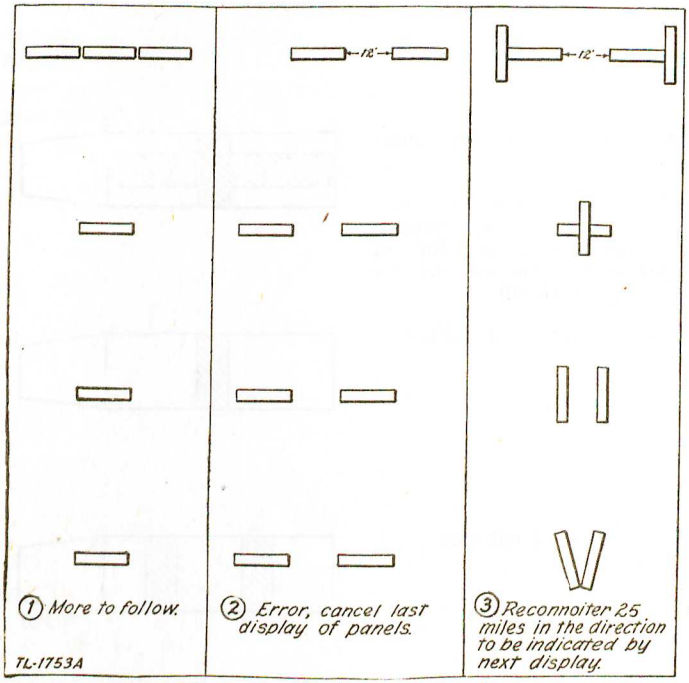
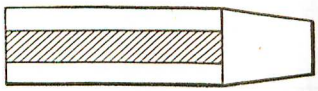


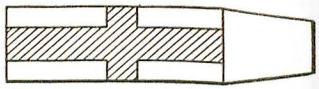
Figure 32.—Special panel signals.

b. Improvised panels, constructed for quick attachment and removal, may be used to identify vehicles in a column. If so, standard signals for this purpose are:

March message center------

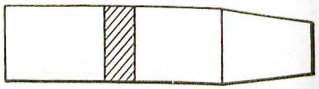


Message for airplane pick-up----------

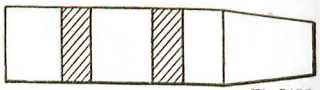


(When this signal is displayed, observer will drop a message giving location of landing field he will use for pick-up.)

Leading vehicle of column--



Last vehicle of column------



SECTION VI

AIRPLANE MANEUVERS AS SIGNALS

■ 156. PURPOSE AND GENERAL USE.—In an emergency, when a ground station is not equipped for radio reception or when the radio transmitter of an airplane is silenced or out of commission, an airplane may communicate to a limited degree with a ground panel station by means of various maneuvers of the airplane while in flight. Such signals are limited to a very small number. No standard code has been developed for this means of communication but any code used should be practical of performance by the airplane used and preferably be prescribed in signal operation instructions. Individual units have devised such codes by prearrangement with observation aviation units designated to operate with them. Adjustment of the fire of field artillery batteries using only panel signals and airplane wing signals is both rapid and often practicable.

CHAPTER 7

COMMUNICATION BY SOUND

■ 157. DEFINITION.—The transmission of messages by audible sounds produced by mechanical or acoustical devices, excluding speech, and their direct reception by ear is defined as sound communication.

■ 158. SOUND PRODUCING DEVICES.—Such common sound-producing devices as whistles, bugles, horns, sirens, and rattles, and the sounds produced by small arms, artillery, and motors of airplanes in flight are frequently used for signaling. The bugle is often used to transmit prearranged messages, and the other devices mentioned have also been used in many operations. Except as indicated in paragraph 159, the use of any sound producing device for this purpose may be prescribed by a commander.

■ 159. PREARRANGED MESSAGES REPRESENTED BY SOUNDS.—*a.* Orders, information, and other prearranged messages represented by bugle sounds are prescribed in TM 20–250.

b. Prearranged messages represented by whistle sounds are prescribed in other training publications.

c. The signals from sound-producing devices issued for use as gas or air attack alarms are prescribed in War Department Training Circulars, and the devices will not be used for any other purpose.

d. The following meanings are understood:

Signal	*Meaning*
3 long blasts of a whistle, motor horn, siren or klaxon repeated several times; or three equally spaced shots with rifles or pistol; or three short bursts of fire from machine gun or submachine gun.*	Air or mechanized attack.
Percussion sounds, such as those produced by bells, triangles, iron rails, and empty cartridge cases, struck rapidly and continuously.	Gas alarm.

* In daylight, the individual giving the signal points in the direction of the impending danger; at night the alarm signal will be supplemented by voice warning to indicate the direction of danger.

e. If messages have not been prescribed by higher echelons for the sound produced by any sound-producing device, commanders authorizing the use of the device will also prescribe the prearranged messages pertaining thereto in signal operation instructions. They may also repeat therein the signals from sound-producing devices prescribed by higher authority, and the prearranged messages corresponding thereto.

■ 160. EMPLOYMENT.—The chief value of communication by sound is the resulting economy of time, personnel, and equipment when utilized for alarms, for attracting attention, and for the transmission of short prearranged messages. As a measure of signal security, particularly when enemy forces are present, the employment of sound communication should be strictly regulated by commanders.

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CHAPTER 8

WIRE COMMUNICATION

		Paragraphs
SECTION I.	General	161–182
II.	Field wire line construction	183–208
III.	Field telephones and centrals	209–226
IV.	Field telegraph sets and stations	227–233
V.	Maintenance of field wire systems	234–243

SECTION I

GENERAL

■ 161. PURPOSE AND SCOPE.—The purpose of this chapter is to establish standard practice in the installation, maintenance, and operation of the field wire systems of tactical units. This standardization is necessary to insure efficient wire communication. The individual duties assigned to the wire personnel of units are specifically explained in the training publications pertaining to the different arms. Complete technical information pertaining to particular items of wire communication equipment may be found in references listed in appropriate paragraphs.

■ 162. DEFINITIONS.—The following terms used in this chapter are peculiar to wire communication. These terms are defined in the sense in which they are used herein. For definitions of general terms see paragraph 5, and for definitions of those pertaining to other means of signal communication, see pertinent chapters.

a. Common battery.—A term used to describe a telephone system which has current supplied to it from a central source.

b. Construction center.—A central point other than a switchboard from which wire crews may be controlled.

c. Field telephone.—A portable telephone designed for field use.

d. Field telephone switchboard.—A portable telephone switchboard designed for field use.

e. Gaff.—A spur on the inside of pole climbers which engages in the pole.

f. Local battery.—A term used to describe a telephone system in which current is supplied for talking at each telephone, usually from a dry battery contained in the telephone.

g. Magneto.—A hand-operated generator of alternating current utilized to operate telephone ringers and switchboard line indicators. Local battery telephones use a magneto for signaling, hence are sometimes referred to as magneto telephones.

h. Marline.—A small, loosely twisted twine of two strands used for tying field wire to a support.

i. Monocord switchboard.—A field telephone switchboard in which each line terminates in a single jack and plug.

j. Repeating coil.—A transformer of approximately unity ratio used to superimpose additional circuits on field wire lines. (See par. 215.)

k. Seizing wire.—Soft-drawn copper wire, used to improve field wire splices mechanically and electrically.

l. Sidetone.—The audible sound produced in a telephone receiver when the transmitter of the same telephone set is actuated by sound waves produced by speaking or blowing into the mouthpiece.

m. Skinning.—The process of removing insulation from wire.

n. Staggering.—The offsetting of splices in the two conductors of twisted pair wire so as to prevent bulkiness and short circuits.

o. Switching central.—The facility employing a telephone switchboard to interconnect telephones served and to connect telephones to trunk lines which terminate at another switching central.

p. Terminals.—Contacts or binding posts conveniently arranged for connecting equipment or circuits.

q. Test station.—An installation of one or more terminal strips cut in on a long trunk or local circuit for test purposes. (See pars. 174 and 239.)

r. Wire boom.—A device sometimes used in laying field wire from a truck.

s. Wire circuit.—An electrical circuit composed of one or more wire conductors. (See par. 164*b*.)

t. Wirehead.—A forward test point to which all trunk and long local circuits for a switching central are brought prior to connection to the switchboard.

u. Wire line.—One or more wire circuits.

v. Wire pike.—A small pole about 9 feet long used to place field wire lines off or on a road or over limbs of trees, etc.

■ 163. COMPOSITION OF WIRE SYSTEMS.—A wire system includes all means of signal communication utilizing wire lines. It consists of wire circuits and the connecting, operating, and testing equipment for use therewith. The wire system of a tactical unit consists of the telephone, telegraph, and teletypewriter facilities installed by the personnel assigned to the headquarters of that unit. For example, the division wire system includes only the wire communication facilities installed and operated by the signal troops assigned to serve the division headquarters.

■ 164. CLASSIFICATION OF WIRE CIRCUITS.—*a. According to their use.*—Wire circuits are classified according to their use as follows:

(1) *Trunk* circuits or trunks, which connect switching centrals.

(2) *Local* circuits or locals, which connect telephones to centrals or to other telephones.

b. According to electrical path.—Wire circuits are also classified according to the path provided for the electric current as follows:

(1) *Ground* return circuits, in which the metallic conductor furnishes only a part of the path for the electric current, the return path being through the ground.

(2) *Metallic* circuits, in which the path for the electric current is completed through the metallic conductors. The metallic circuit has proved to be the more satisfactory for telephone communication. It is less susceptible to interference from other circuits and earth currents, or to interception by hostile listening stations.

c. When superimposed on others.—Additional circuits may be superimposed upon metallic circuits by the use of repeating coils, and when this is done, the circuits are classified as follows:

(1) A single metallic telephone circuit may provide an additional telegraph or telephone circuit without mutual interference. This additional circuit ordinarily uses a ground return and is known as a simplex circuit (par. 216), and the metallic circuit is said to be "simplexed."

(2) Two metallic telephone circuits may provide an additional telephone or telegraph circuit without mutual interference. This third circuit is called a "phantom circuit." (See par. 217.) The two metallic circuits are called "side circuits" or "physical circuits" to distinguish them from the phantom circuit, and the three together are known as a "phantom group." Such a connection, when good ground connections are difficult to obtain, will provide greater signal security than a simplex telegraph circuit. If the phantom circuit of a phantom group is used to provide a telephone channel, this phantom may also be simplexed for a telegraph set (fig. 95).

■ 165. MOVEMENT OF COMMAND POSTS.—The maintenance of wire communication is usually more difficult during the movements of command posts than at any other time. The initial installation of each wire system is planned with the object of maintaining continuous wire communication with subordinate units during and after the movement of command posts. No fixed rules can be given, and ingenuity must be exercised. The methods given below show solutions for certain situations, and should be used only as general guides for more specific problems. For explanation of symbols used, see paragraph 170.

a. Single-axis method.—In figure 33, assume that the command post of a unit is located at 3 and that the command posts of its subordinate units are at 1 and 6, respectively. The axes of signal communication of these units are 3–5, 1–2, and 6–7, respectively. The superior unit runs one circuit from 3 to 1 via 4 and another circuit from 3 to 6 via 4. Prior to the movement of the command posts of the subordinate units to 2 and 7, respectively, two circuits are run by the superior unit from 4 to 5, one circuit is continued from 5 to 2, and the other circuit from 5 to 7. When the command post of the subordi-

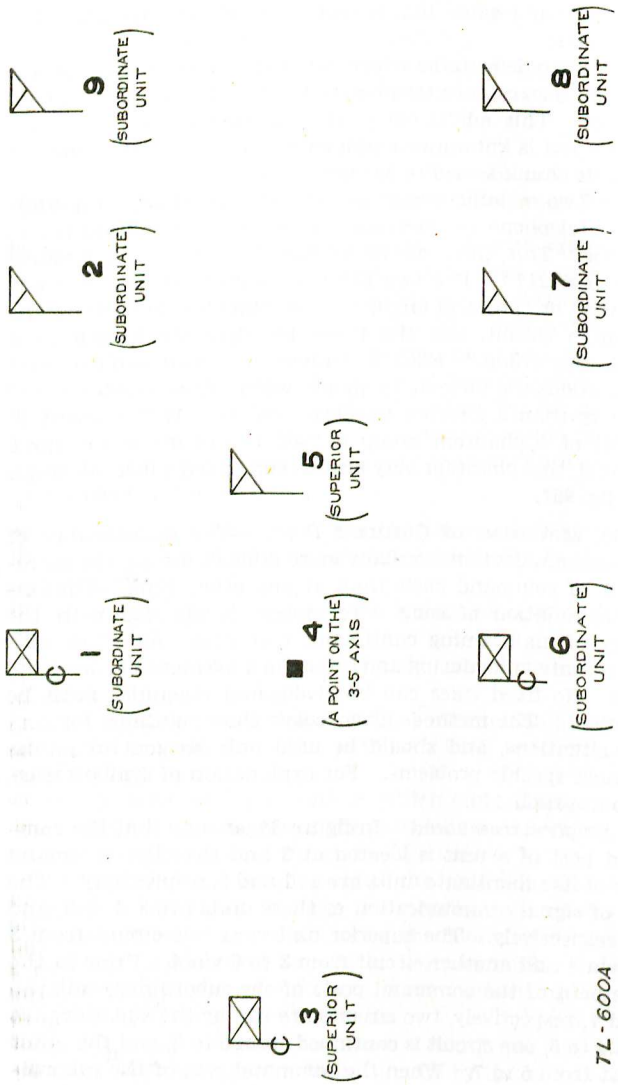


FIGURE 33.—Schematic location of command posts for selection of wire axis.

nate unit at 6 moves to 7, the 3–4–6 circuit is used until the moment the command post closes at 6 and opens at 7. At this instant the 3–4–6 circuit is disconnected at 4, and the 3–4 section of this circuit is connected to the 4–5–7 circuit. The 4–6 circuit may then be recovered or assigned to some other unit. The procedure during the movement of the other command post from 1 to 2 is similar.

b. Multiple-axis method.—(1) In figure 33, assume the same initial locations of command posts and axes of signal communication as before. The superior unit runs two circuits, one from 3 to 1 and the other from 3 to 6. It then lays one circuit along the axis of signal communication of each subordinate unit, passing through 2 and 7, respectively. When the command post of the unit at 6 moves to 7, the 6–7 circuit is connected to the 3–6 circuit. The superior unit maintains the 3–6–7 circuit. The procedure during the move of the command post of the other subordinate unit from 1 to 2 is similar.

(2) To expedite installation, the superior unit may attach wire construction teams to subordinate units with instructions to lay wire toward the superior unit command post as soon as the subordinate unit establishes a command post.

c. Joint-axis method.—In figure 33, assume that the initial command post of the unit is located at 3, and that the initial command posts of its subordinate units are 1 and 6, respectively. The axes of signal communication of these units are 3–1–2–9, 1–2–9, and 6–7–8, respectively, the axis of the superior unit coinciding with the axis of its left subordinate. The superior unit makes the initial trunk installation by laying circuits 3–1 and 3–6. Should all three units move to position from a common assembly area or from the same column in march, these circuits may, by agreement, be laid by the subordinate units en route to position. Should the left subordinate unit desire at any time to advance to another command post, as 2, it lays circuit 1–2, and having decided to open at 2, circuit 1–2 is connected to 3–1 at 1, and signal communication is maintained over circuit 3–1–2. The movement from point 1, and the connecting of circuits at that point, are accomplished without interruption of wire traffic. Assume that the subordinate units have advanced, by the foregoing method, to points 9 and 8, respectively. At this time the

superior unit decides to advance to 2, located on the axis shared jointly with its left subordinate unit. The superior unit first lays a circuit 2–8 and so installs a switchboard at 2 that traffic may be handled over circuits 3–1–2, 2–8, and 2–9. At a suitable time, the switchboard at 3 is removed and the switchboard at 2 begins to serve the new command post. Should a circuit from 3 to the rear exist, this circuit is connected at 3 to the circuit 3–1, no traffic being interrupted.

d. Teamwork method.—(1) In the methods described above, if the command post of either subordinate unit moves to the new location prior to the extension of the circuit by the personnel of the superior unit, wire communication will be interrupted. In rapidly moving situations, continuous wire communication between any unit and its subordinate units can be insured only by coordination between those units. The method in (2) below is based upon this coordination.

(2) In figure 33, assume the same initial locations of command posts. Assume also that each unit installs its wire system by the single-axis method, but that the 4–5–2 and 4–5–7 circuits are not completed by the superior unit until after the movement of the command posts of the subordinate units to 2 and 7. Each subordinate unit has laid at least one circuit along its axis, passing through 2 and 7, respectively. When the command post at 6 moves to 7, the 6–7 circuit laid by that unit is connected to the 3–4–6 circuit laid by the superior unit. When the 4–5–7 circuit laid by the superior unit reaches 7, the 3–4–6–7 circuit is disconnected at 4, and the 3–4 section of the circuit is connected to the 4–5–7 circuit. Communication is then maintained by the superior unit over the 3–4–5–7 circuit. The 4–6–7 circuit may be recovered or assigned to another unit. The procedure during the movement of the command post of the other subordinate unit from 1 to 2 is similar. This method makes use of circuits previously laid but no longer required by a subordinate unit. It conserves personnel, simplifies construction and maintenance, makes the maximum use of the initial system, and facilitates the continuity of wire communication during the movement of command posts.

e. Alternate installation.—All of the methods prescribed

above are suited to obtaining the initial installation. As soon as this installation has been completed an alternate installation along different routes should be initiated.

■ 166. ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS.—In divisions and higher units, instructions concerning the wire system for a particular operation are usually included in a signal annex. In units below the division, the corresponding instructions are usually issued orally. However, the plan of installation can best be shown by a circuit diagram and a line route map. See instructions, forms, and examples in chapter 10.

■ 167. CIRCUIT DIAGRAM.—*a.* A circuit diagram gives schematically the technical arrangement and connections of the circuits and terminal installations of the wire system. (See example, par. 262.)

b. The circuit diagram indicates—

(1) Switching centrals at command posts and establishments served by the wire system, commercial switching centrals, test stations, and long local telephone circuits, that is, circuits to local telephones not in the immediate vicinity of a switching central. These are shown by their special symbols (par. 170) and by their telephone directory names, or telephone directory numbers, if these are used. Their locations are indicated by names of map or terrain features and by coordinates. (The commander of the theater of operations may prohibit such use of map locations and coordinates.)

(2) Number of circuits, including trunks and long locals, between each of the command posts or establishments shown.

(3) Number assigned to each circuit (see par. 168).

(4) Manner of connecting each circuit into or through switching centrals and test stations. This includes the connections for simplex and phantom circuits.

(5) Type of line construction used for each line, such as field wire, open wire, cable, commercial circuits, etc.

■ 168. DESIGNATING LINES AND CIRCUITS.—*a.* Wire lines and circuits are given individual designations as published in orders from higher authority.

b. In large wire systems, the designation of wire circuits is the number of the circuit followed by the name or number

of the line; for example, circuit No. 50, cable No. 6, or circuit No. 561, New York–Washington line.

c. In division wire systems, a circuit is not normally designated by name but by its individual number.

d. In assigning numbers to wire circuits the following general rules are observed:

(1) No two circuits in a named or numbered wire line are given the same number.

(2) No two circuits constructed by the same organization during a single operation are given the same number.

(3) All wire lines are divided into sections. A section begins and terminates at successive switching centrals, test stations, or (in the case of a long local) at a telephone. A circuit passing from one section to another is given a different designation on entering the new section.

e. In the wire systems of divisions and lower units, construction and maintenance are facilitated by a numbering system which identifies the general position of each circuit with respect to other circuits in the same system. The example in paragraph 262 illustrates one system of numbering which is given only as a guide. This system provides for the allotment of a block of numbers to each section of the line along the axis and to each section of the line laterally from the axis both to the right and left. Beginning at the rear echelon of the division, each section of the line along the axis is allotted a block of 10 numbers of three digits each—hundreds, tens, and units. The hundreds begin at 1 and increase in arithmetical progression for each section of the line. The last two digits are from 01 to 10 in each section of the line. Laterally to the left each section of the line is allotted a block of nine numbers, the hundreds' number being the same as the section of the axial line, terminating at this point of divergence. The last two digits are from 11 to 19. The next section to the left maintains the same hundreds' number and takes the next block of nine numbers beginning with an odd number, that is, 31 to 39, etc. The same method is applied to the allotment of numbers to the sections to the right of the axis, using, however, for the last two digits, blocks of nine beginning with even numbers; that is, from 21 to 29, 41 to 49, etc.

■ 169. LINE ROUTE MAP.—A line route map is a map, map substitute, or overlay suitably titled on which are shown the actual or projected routes of wire circuits, but not the actual connections at centrals or test stations. (See example, par. 263.) Its principal use is in reporting the physical location of wire circuits as actually laid for the information of wire personnel. If an overlay, at least two orientation points taken from the map must be shown in addition, and a reference must be made on the overlay to the map used unless otherwise directed by the commander of the theater of operation. The line route map contains as few lines, symbols, and notations as is consistent with its purpose, but shows the location of each headquarters or establishment served by the wire system, and locations of switching centrals, test stations, and long locals, the type of line construction, and the number of physical circuits in each section of the line.

■ 170. SPECIAL SYMBOLS.—The following special symbols are authorized for use as indicated in or in addition to those authorized in FM 21–30.

a. Symbols for circuit diagrams, with corresponding wiring diagrams of connections.

Field wire circuit, twisted pair----------

Commercial circuit, two conductors----------

Several circuit pairs of the same general type----------

Field cable----------

Circuit designation (No. 101) ----------

Circuit designation when not constructed by unit issuing the diagram (101, 2d Inf Div) ----------

Interrupted circuits----------

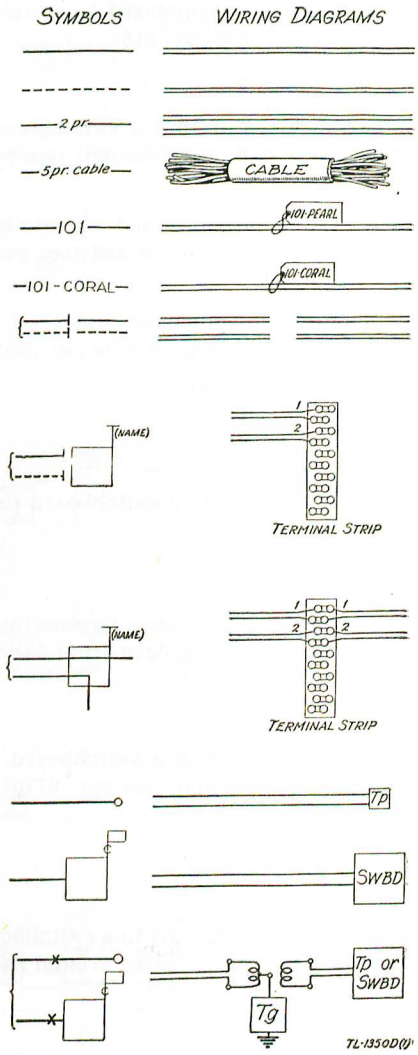
Circuits dead-ended at terminal frame----------

Circuit passing through test station (see par. 174)----------

Circuit terminating in a telephone----------

Circuit terminating in a switchboard----------

Circuit terminating in a telephone or switchboard, simplexed for telegraph (see par. 216) ----------



If required for clarity, show simplexed telegraph set or teletypewriter connection (see par. 216) _____

Simplexed circuit bridged around a switchboard; telephone circuits terminating in the switchboard (see par. 229) _____

Telegraph way station on simplexed circuit, telephone circuits terminating on the switchboard (see par. 230) _____

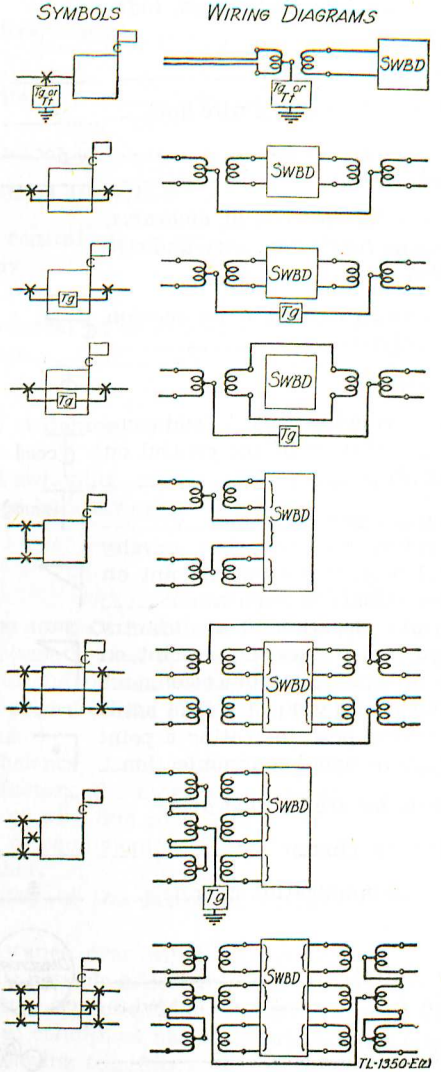
Telegraph way station on simplexed circuit, telephone circuit bridged around the switchboard (see par. 230) _____

Phantom group terminating in a switchboard (see par. 217) __

Side circuits of two phantom groups terminating in a switchboard, the phantom circuit bridged around the switchboard_

Phantom group terminating in a switchboard, phantom circuit simplexed for telegraph (see par. 217*b*) _____

Two phantom groups terminating in a switchboard, the phantom circuit simplexed and bridged around the switchboard_



b. Symbols for line route maps, indicating wire lines.

Field wire line _____

Number of circuits in a field wire line ____ 4

Field cable _____ —5pr—

Standard pole line _____

c. Basic symbols for circuit diagrams, line route maps, traffic diagrams, and signal operation maps.

Switching central located at an echelon of a headquarters _____

Switching central _____

Commercial switching central (add commercial designation of the central on top of symbol) _____ coml

Test station or terminal frame _____ (name)

Probable future location of a cavalry command post, indicating a point on the axis of signal communication _____

Probable future location of an infantry command post, indicating a point on the axis of signal communication _____

Probable future location of a field artillery command post, indicating a point on the axis of signal communication __

d. Symbols for traffic diagrams.

Communication channel _____

Number of communication channels ____ 3

Switching central _____ DIRECTORY NAME

Telephone _____ (Directory Number)

Teletypewriter central _____ T+c (CALL SIGN) or

Teletypewriter _____ T+ (call sign) or

Telegraph set _____ Tg (call sign)

e. Application of symbols.

Switching central at command post, First Army _____ XXXX FIRST

Switching central at command post, II Army Corps _____ XXX II

Commercial switching central _____ GETTYSBURG coml

Commercial switching central controlled or operated by army signal troops ____ GETTYSBURG XXXX coml

TL-1351C

■ 171. TELEPHONE CAPABILITIES.—*a.* The greatest advantage of the telephone is that it affords immediate personal contact between individuals. Disadvantages of the telephone are lack of record of the conversation and the tendency to talk too long.

b. The efficiency of the telephone system depends upon a number of factors, the most important of which are—

(1) Type of wire line construction.
(2) Type of equipment used.
(3) Weather.
(4) Training of the personnel operating and using the system.

c. The distance over which satisfactory telephone communication is possible is determined by the electrical characteristics of the telephone circuit. A given type of wire circuit under normal conditions has a definite talking range.

d. The following conditions tend to decrease the efficiency

of telephone circuits and the range of telephone communication:

(1) Snow, ice, rain, heavy dew, or fog.

(2) Poor electrical insulation between wires and ground.

(3) Moisture in the telephone instrument, especially in the transmitter.

(4) Weak dry batteries in local battery (magneto) telephones.

(5) Additional telephones bridged across a circuit.

(6) Additional switchboards involved in a connection.

■ 172. SWITCHING CENTRALS AT COMMAND POSTS.—A switching central is established at each echelon of a headquarters where two or more local telephones are installed to provide flexible intercommunication between local telephones, connections to trunk circuits to other units, and a place at which all circuits are available for test and from which maintenance may be directed.

■ 173. SWITCHING CENTRALS OTHER THAN AT COMMAND POSTS.—A switching central is installed at a point other than an echelon of a headquarters for the principal purpose of trunk switching. Their judicious use enables better telephone service to be furnished with the same number of trunks, but they require additional personnel and equipment, necessitate an additional switching operation with increased possibility of interruptions to service, and introduce additional transmission losses.

■ 174. TEST STATIONS (pars. 200 and 239).—Test stations may be installed on a wire line to facilitate the testing and rearranging of circuits. They may be located at points where circuits diverge at the end of a wire line which does not terminate in a switchboard, near points where circuits are most exposed to damage, at probable future locations of command posts, or at other convenient points on the line. If a command post is established where a test station has been previously installed, the test station can easily be converted into a switching central. Test stations are usually given a geographic designation, for example, Jones Farm Test. In the situations given in paragraph 165*a* and *d*, the location of test stations at points 4 and 5 would facilitate the rearrangement of circuits after the movement of the command posts of the subordinate units. (See par. 239 for operation of test station.) A special type of test station known as a construction center may be established to provide a point on the edge of the command post area where the construction chief may test long local and trunk circuits, to eliminate unnecessary traffic of wire construction vehicles in the command post area, and to make possible the use of a single cable through the area from the construction center to the switching central.

■ 175. TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.—*a.* To simplify and expedite the operation of field telephone systems, particularly within divisions, a telephone directory may be used when prescribed by the commander. This directory consists of two parts which are issued together as one item of signal operation instructions. (See example, par. 265*m*.) When a telephone directory is used, names are assigned to switching centrals. Within a division, all names begin with the same initial letter and when once assigned remain fixed and are not changed except when necessary to avoid conflict with directory names of other units.

b. Each organization, office, and installation reached by telephone but not served by its own switching central, is given a fixed number. To prevent confusion, the superior tactical commander should prescribe the same fixed number for use throughout his command. Directory numbers, when assigned, remain fixed. Within the limitations of equipment, it is desirable that the switchboard jack number correspond to the directory number assigned to the organization, office, or installation.

c. Directory names and numbers are not intended for secrecy, but may be prescribed for purposes of simplicity, accuracy, and speed in the handling of telephone calls. To fulfill its purpose, the telephone directory must be habitually used by all telephone switchboard operators and telephone users. However, operators should be instructed to put through calls regardless of how they may be placed. A copy of the telephone directory should be attached to each field switchboard and telephone in use.

d. In larger units, such as corps and field armies, the use of the telephone directory often becomes impracticable because of the increased difficulty for all concerned, particularly the switchboard operators, in memorizing the directory names of the many switching centrals in the larger system. In such systems, the briefest generally understandable spoken abbreviation of the designation of the organization whose headquarters is served by a switching central may serve as the telephone directory designation of the switching central; for example, "First Army", "Ninth Corps" or "First Battalion, Seventh" for "First Battalion, Seventh Infantry" when no other organization designated by seven is served by the same system.

■ 176. TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS.—*a.* In placing a telephone call the complete designation of the party desired is given to the switchboard operator, including the directory name of the unit and the directory number of the party. However, when placing a call to a party at the same headquarters or echelon served by the same switchboard, it is not necessary to give the directory name of the unit.

b. In answering a telephone call, the expression "Hello" should not be used. The individual answering the call states the directory name and number of that telephone and identifies himself, as "Magic three, S–3 (or Captain Jones) speaking."

c. Telephone conversations should be made brief by mentally preparing the subject matter beforehand so as not to deprive others of the use of the circuits. The telephone should not be used for long reports, orders, or messages when messenger or telegraph communication would serve as well or better. Conversations must be discrete because secrecy is never assured; they may be intercepted by direct tapping of the line, by induction from the lines, and by leaks to the ground and thence to enemy listening sets.

d. No unnecessary conversations should be held with the switchboard operator, and he should be spoken to in a civil manner. In case it is desired to make a complaint regarding the service, it should be made to the chief operator or to the signal or communication officer. The operator should not be directed how to route a call, nor should the calling party

attempt to route his own call by merely asking for connection to a certain central. The operator is best prepared to put through a call with minimum delay when he is given the complete designation of the party to be called.

■ 177. CONFERENCE CALLS.—*a.* At certain times it is desirable for a commander or one of his staff officers to obtain telephone connection with two or more other individuals at the same time in order to transmit instructions or information to all parties simultaneously. For this purpose the conference call is used.

b. A conference call is obtained by the calling party stating to the operator "Conference call," giving the telephone directory designations of the parties desired, such as "Dragoon six, Domino six, Diamond six," and giving his own directory designation if necessary. The calling party may instruct the operator that in the absence of the particular party called certain other staff officers or their assistants will be satisfactory. After placing a conference call, the calling party may hang up to wait recall by the operator. The connection is established by the operator as described in paragraph 3, appendix I.

■ 178. PHONETIC ALPHABET.—*a.* Certain letters of the alphabet have similar sounds and are often confused in telephone conversations. To avoid this difficulty, the following pronunciation of letters is prescribed for all voice communication, including telephone and radio:

Letter	Spoken as—
A	Afirm
B	Baker
C	Cast
D	Dog
E	Easy
F	Fox
G	George
H	Hypo
I	Inter [1]

Letter	Spoken as—
J	Jig
K	King
L	Love
M	Mike
N	Negat
O	Option
P	Prep
Q	Queen
R	Roger

Letter	Spoken as—
S	Sail
T	Tare
U	Unit
V	Victor
W	William
X	X-ray
Y	Yoke
Z	Zed

[1] *Interrogatory* is used in place of *Inter* in joint Army–Navy operations.

b. The words of the phonetic alphabet are used in place of the letters they represent just as in spelling a word. Expressions such as "A as in Afirm" or "A for Afirm" are not used. For example, in transmitting the words "Barts church" the word Barts is likely to be misunderstood. The transmission is as follows: "Barts, spelled Baker-Afirm-Roger-Tare-Sail, church."

c. The phonetic alphabet is also used in the transmission by telephone of coded messages. For example, the code group XISV is transmitted as "X-ray-Inter-Sail-Victor."

■ 179. PRONUNCIATION OF NUMERALS.—*a.* The following pronunciation of numerals is prescribed in telephone transmission:

Numeral	Spoken as—
0	Ze-ro
1	Wun
2	Too
3	Thuh-ree
4	Fo-wer

Numeral	Spoken as—
5	Fi-yiv
6	Siks
7	Sev-ven
8	Ate
9	Ni-yen

b. Numbers are transmitted as numerals or digits except in the case of an even hundred or thousand, when the word hundred or thousand is used. Examples:

Number	Spoken as—
44	Fo-wer fo-wer.
80	Ate ze-ro.
136	Wun thuh-ree siks.
500	Fi-yiv hun-dred.
1478	Wun fo-wer sev-ven ate.
7000	Sev-ven thow-zand.
16000	Wun siks thow-zand.

c. When giving a telephone number to a switchboard operator, speak the directory name deliberately and distinctly, pausing between the name and first numeral. Speak each

numeral separately, pausing slightly between numerals. Examples:

Directory name and number	Spoken as—
Table 44	Ta-ble, fo-wer fo-wer.
Turkey 80	Tur-key, ate, ze-ro.
Track 6100	Track, siks, wun, hun-dred.

■ 180. TELEGRAPH AND TELETYPEWRITER CAPABILITIES.—*a.* The telegraph is one of the most rapid and accurate electrical means of transmitting messages and its value in a field wire system must never be overlooked. A failure to utilize telegraph channels will seriously overburden any field telephone system that may be installed during the normal time allowable and will defeat the principal purpose of the telephone. In suitable installations, telegraph messages and telephone conversations may be transmitted simultaneously over the same circuit without mutual interference (par. 164*c*(1)) by means of the simplex circuit which will be installed on every wire line provided the units being served by the wire have the equipment necessary. Although the ranges of telephone and telegraph instruments are in general limited by the same factors, most telegraph instruments have a much greater range than do telephones over a given circuit.

b. The teletypewriter is an instrument designed for interchanging printed messages between two or more stations. It is employed between higher headquarters in the same manner as the telegraph is employed between headquarters of units within a division. A military teletypewriter is illustrated in figure 34; for data on its employment, see FM 11–5, and for information regarding the installation and maintenance of such equipment, see TM 11–353.

■ 181. TELETYPEWRITER CENTRAL (TTC).—*a.* The usefulness of the teletypewriter as a signal communication agency is tremendously increased by the teletypewriter central. In the military service, this is abbreviated as Ttc. The abbreviation for a commercial teletypewriter exchange, to which military operated teletypewriters may be connected in certain situ-

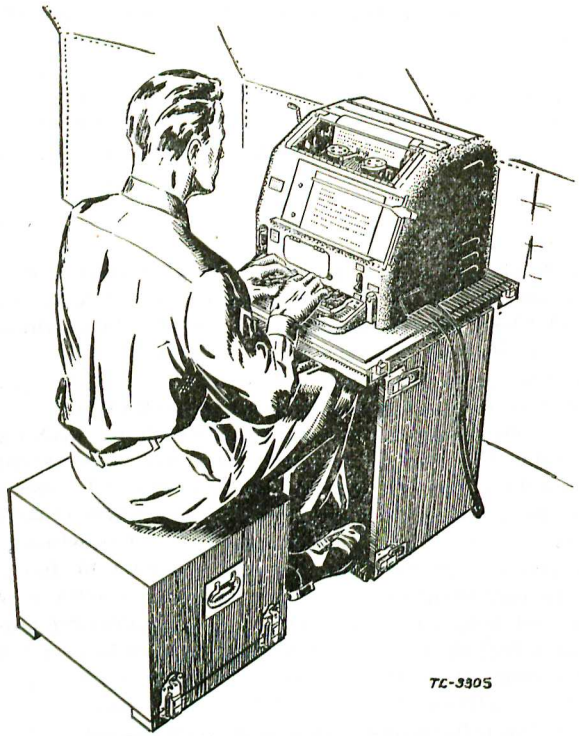


FIGURE 34.—Military teletypewriter.

ations, is TWX. The switchboard for a small teletypewriter central is quite similar to a telephone switchboard, except that the operator communicates by means of a teletypewriter. A reperforator often may be used in place of a switchboard at a teletypewriter central, or the relay may be manual by retyping. The teletypewriter central provides great flexibility in switching between teletypewriter stations, and such connections as two-way station-to-station, conference, and broadcast can be quickly set up. In addition to the provisions for stand-by and automatic starting and stopping of distant teletypewriters for receiving messages while unat-

tended, the advantages of the system include instantaneous transmission, typed immediate acknowledgment of receipt typed on the message itself.

b. Teletypewriter central personnel can expedite communication by the preparation and use of traffic diagrams, prepared in a manner similar to telephone traffic diagrams (see par 223).

■ 182. REPORTS AND RECORDS.—*a.* In order to make the most efficient use of the wire system, the signal or communication officer keeps himself informed of the condition of the systems of his own and subordinate units. Subordinate units report to next superior units when the wire system is first installed and thereafter whenever important changes are made. These reports are usually made by telephone or telegraph, supplemented by line route maps and circuit diagrams.

b. The signal or communication officer requires the signal or communication troops under his immediate supervision to keep such records relating to the wire system as are essential to its efficiency. These records cover installation, maintenance, and operation. They are seldom kept in small units where few circuits are maintained. Reports are made by the chief of construction on the installation or recovery of wire lines. When necessary, the operating personnel keep station logs, and installation, test, and trouble reports. (See secs. III and V.)

SECTION II

FIELD WIRE LINE CONSTRUCTION

■ 183. GENERAL.—Field wire is a flexible conductor of high tensile strength and good conductivity, usually composed of a combination of steel and copper strands covered by insulation. Field wire lines are used within the zone subject to hostile shell fire, and in rear areas when time does not permit the installation of other more permanent types of construction.

■ 184. TYPES OF FIELD WIRE.—The characteristics and approximate transmission distances of four types of field wire are shown in the table below. Each conductor of types W–110, W–110–B, and W–150 is insulated with rubber compound and weatherproof braid. The braid is omitted on the type W–130.

Characteristics	Wire W–110	Wire W–110–B	Wire W–130	Wire W–150
Number of conductors	2 twisted	2 twisted	2 twisted	2 twisted.
Tensile strength	340 pounds	246 pounds	110 pounds	110 pounds.
Satisfactory transmission distance:				
Unloaded	10–15 miles	11–17 miles	6–10 miles	6–10 miles.
Loaded	14–22 miles	16–24 miles		
Issued:				
In coils	1,000 feet	1,000 feet	2,640 feet (on spools)	2,640 feet (on spools).
On reel DR–4	2,400 feet	2,400 feet		
On reel DR–5	1 mile	1 mile		
On reel DR–8			1,320 feet	600 feet.
Weight:				
Wire along	132 pounds per mile	132 pounds per mile	32 pounds per mile	49 pounds per mile.
Reel DR–4 filled	82 pounds	82 pounds		
Reel DR–5 filled	166 pounds	166 pounds		
Reel DR–8 filled			10 pounds	8 pounds.
Per conductor:				
Composition	5 steel and 2 copper strands.	4 steel and 3 copper strands.	6 steel and 1 copper strands.	6 steel and 1 copper strands.
Tensile strength	200 pounds	145 pounds	55 pounds	55 pounds.
Resistance	130 ohms per mile	95 ohms per mile	317 ohms per mile	317 ohms per mile.

■ 185. FIELD WIRE SPLICES.—*a. General.*—Splices in a field wire line are present of necessity and are vulnerable points in the circuit; as such they merit sufficient time, effort, and matériel to be made properly. Every soldier engaged in communication work should be able to make a proper wire splice. The ideal splice would be indistinguishable electrically or mechanically from the unspliced wire. In practice, this cannot be attained, and consideration must therefore be given to the following characteristics of splices:

Tensile strength
Electrical conductivity
Insulation resistance
Protection against weathering and abrasion
Flexibility and bulkiness

These factors must be balanced against the time required to make the splice. The standard field wire splice which best meets those requirements comprises a wire knot tie, seizing wire to bind the tie, and tape for insulation.

(1) *Square knot.*—A properly made square knot between the two ends of a conductor produces a tie which will not pull out.

(2) *Seizing wire.*—(*a*) A flexible field wire of high tensile strength will necessarily have a number of steel strands which are difficult to manage due to their temper. The natural tendency of the strands to spring up prevents the splice from staying tightly wrapped and the ends of the steel strands tend to puncture through the insulation and render the splice unserviceable. In making the standard splice, seizing wire is wrapped around the conductors after the square knot is tied. This keeps the strands in place and the binding effect of the seizing wire on both ends of a spliced conductor, together with the large contact area, produces a splice of high and constant electrical conductivity. Under conditions of low and variable conductivity such as may exist in a splice made by a knot alone, a circuit becomes noisy and interferes with telephonic communication.

(*b*) If a wire conductor is sufficiently flexible, it can be wrapped on a small radius without spreading and seizing wire can be dispensed with in a properly made splice (such as described for wire W–130).

(3) *Insulation.*—The primary reason for insulating a splice is to render the resulting circuit as satisfactory electrically in wet weather as in dry weather. Electrical insulation adequate to meet this requirement can be obtained only with a minimum of two layers of rubber tape and two layers of friction tape. (See par. 187.)

(4) *Bulk.*—The physical size of an insulated splice is no criteria of its ability to withstand service conditions satisfactorily. If properly made, a field wire splice is adequately flexible for service use, and its bulk is such that it will not seriously affect the wire capacity of a reel, since this is determined primarily by the ability of personnel to wind wire smoothly and uniformly. Extremely bulky splices are usually indicative of the need for further training of the individual making the splice.

b. Standard field wire splice.—This splice, utilizing copper seizing wire W–71, is used on all heavier types of stranded conductor field wire.

(1) *Teamwork in splicing.*—If two men are available, the over-all time for the splice can be greatly reduced if they have a standard cooperative method and function as a team. Only the teamwork splice is described; obvious modifications of the procedure can be made if one man is working alone.

(2) *Staggering splice* (fig. 35).—Each man prepares one of the two wires which are to be spliced together. To obtain a uniform stagger which will insure equal tension on both conductors when the splice is completed, each man measures back one pliers' length (about 6 inches) from the end of one

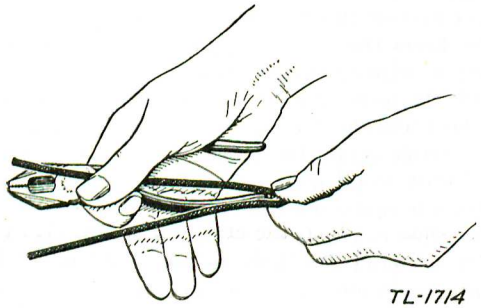


FIGURE 35.—Staggering splice.

conductor of the wire pair he is preparing, and cuts off the conductor thus measured. Each man now has two conductors, with one cut so as to be one pliers' length shorter than the other.

(3) *Crushing insulation.*—Each man now begins crushing the insulation on his long conductor at the point where the short one ends, that is, one pliers' length from the end of the long conductor. (See fig. 36.) Using the heel of his pliers,

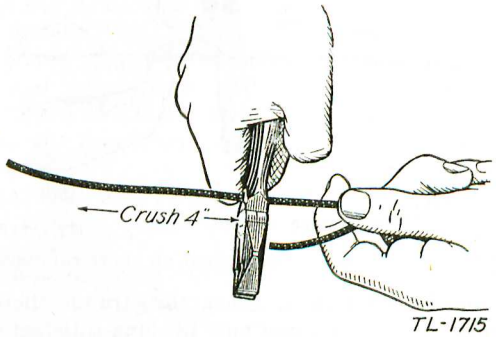


FIGURE 36.—Crushing insulation on long conductors.

he crushes the insulation toward the end for a distance of about 4 inches, leaving about 2 inches of the insulation uncrushed on the end of the conductor. He next measures back one pliers' length along the short conductor, and in a similar manner crushes about 4 inches of its insulation. (See fig. 37.) The uncrushed insulation remaining on the ends of the conductors holds the strands of the conductors together, prevents possible injury by the steel strands to the splicer, and greatly reduces the over-all splicing time. (With some types of pliers, it may be necessary to improvise shims from sheet metal in order to crush the insulation.)

(4) *Skinning conductor.*—Each man scores or rings the crushed insulation of both conductors with the cutting edges of his pliers at a point on the crushed section about ½ inch from the point at which the crushing began. He then bares about 3½ inches of the conductor by changing the hand grip on his pliers (fig. 38) and drawing the cutting edges of his pliers straight along the conductor so as to push the crushed

insulation ahead of the pliers. In this operation, care is taken to draw the pliers perpendicularly along the conductor, as drawing the pliers at any appreciably different angle to

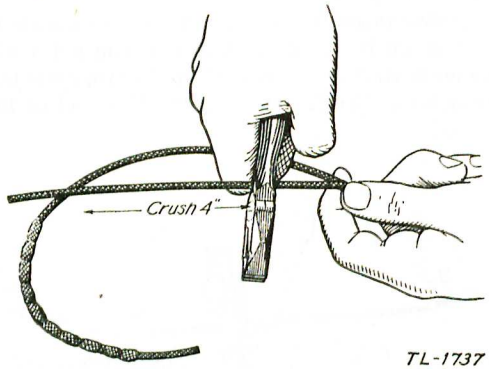


FIGURE 37.—Crushing insulation on short conductor.

the conductor will nick or break the strands thereof. Although slower, this skinning may be done satisfactorily with less danger to the strands by using the gripping jaws or the heel of the pliers instead of the cutting edges. If these

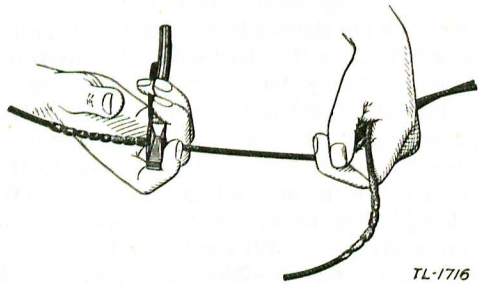


FIGURE 38.—Skinning conductor.

strands appear dirty, he carefully scrapes them with the back of the screw driver blade of his electrician's knife. The entire procedure of staggering the splice, crushing the insulation, and skinning the wire should not take over 1 minute.

(5) *Tying square knot.*—The ends of the two wire pairs are now brought together and the long conductor of one pair and the short conductor of the other are tied in a square knot by each man (fig. 39), taking care to restore the original twist of the two conductors. The square knot is so placed as to leave a distance of about ¼ inch between the knot and the rubber insulation. The weatherproof braid of the conductor is then peeled back from the ½ inch of wire that was crushed but not skinned. This leaves ½ inch of exposed rubber insulation to permit close adhesion of the rubber tape when it is applied. (See figs. 40 and 41.)

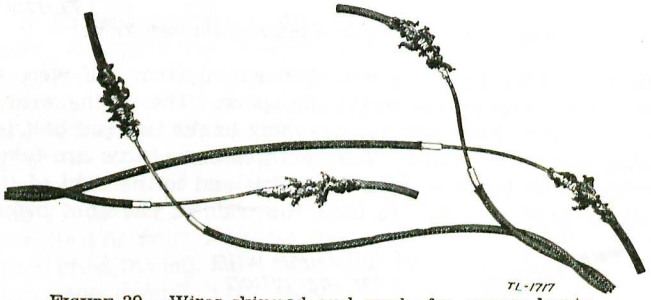


FIGURE 39.—Wires skinned and ready for square knots.

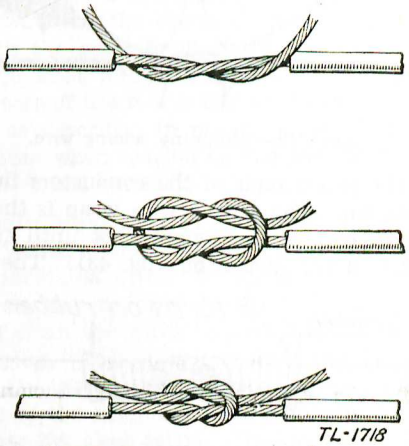


FIGURE 40.—Tying square knot.

(6) *Applying seizing wire.*—A 6- to 8-inch piece of seizing wire W–71 is inserted up through the square knot and then the knot is pulled tight (fig. 41). Seizing wire can always

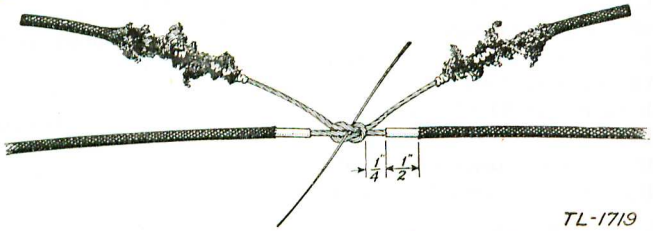


FIGURE 41.—Seizing wire inserted through knot.

be improvised by using a copper strand from the piece of wire cut off when staggering the splice. The seizing wire is bent so as to have half for wrapping to the left and half for wrapping to the right. Two or three close turns are taken with the seizing wire, both to the left and to the right of the square knot (fig. 42), to bind the ends of the knot before

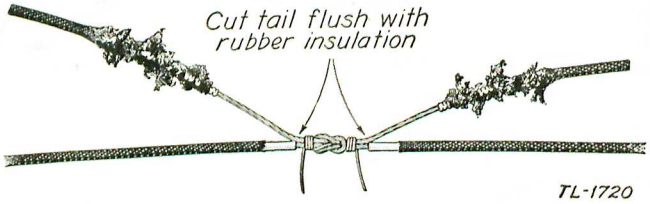


FIGURE 42.—Wrapping seizing wire.

cutting off the excess ends of the conductors flush with the rubber insulation. The seizing wire wrap is then continued both left and right of the square knot until two turns are taken on the rubber insulation (fig. 43). The ends of the

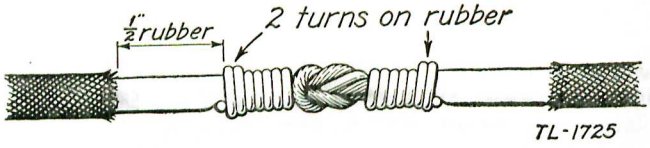


FIGURE 43.—Splice on one conductor after seizing is completed.

seizing wire are now cut off flush and pressed down into the rubber. With both men tying the square knots and applying the seizing wire at the same time, the over-all time for these operations should be about 1 minute (fig. 44). Tape the splice as described in paragraph 187*b*.

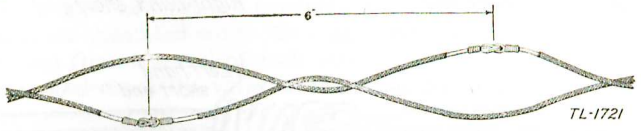


FIGURE 44.—Splice ready for taping.

c. Splicing wire W–130 and other field wire without seizing wire.—To splice wire W–130 and other field wire without seizing wire, cut off one conductor of each pair a pliers' length (about 6 inches) from the end. Slip back about 3 inches of the rubber insulation from each conductor by holding the pliers as shown in figure 38, clamping the jaws lightly and drawing the pliers toward the end of the wire. The remaining 3 inches of insulation on the end of the conductor keeps the strands from fraying. Tie a square knot in one wire; then cross the left-hand short end over the crest of the knot, wrapping several turns closely over the bared part of the right-hand conductor and two or three turns over the rubber insulation. Cut off the excess flush with the wire (fig. 45). Repeat with the right-hand short end, again crossing the crest of the knot and wrapping the left-hand conductor. The other wire of the pair is tied in the same manner. Tape the splice as described in paragraph 187*b*(1). This splice will not loosen when tension on the wire is relieved and has adequate electrical conductivity.

■ 186. SPECIAL WIRE SPLICES.—*a. Western Union splice* (fig. 46).—The Western Union splice is used in splicing two solid conductor insulated wires. To make the splice, strip the insulation from the end of each wire for a distance of about 8 inches and clean the wires so that they are bright and free from corrosion. Twist the bare ends together in the center for about 2½ inches. Then bend the ends at right angles to the axis of the wire and wrap each end around the wire with at least five close turns. The twisted part of the splice

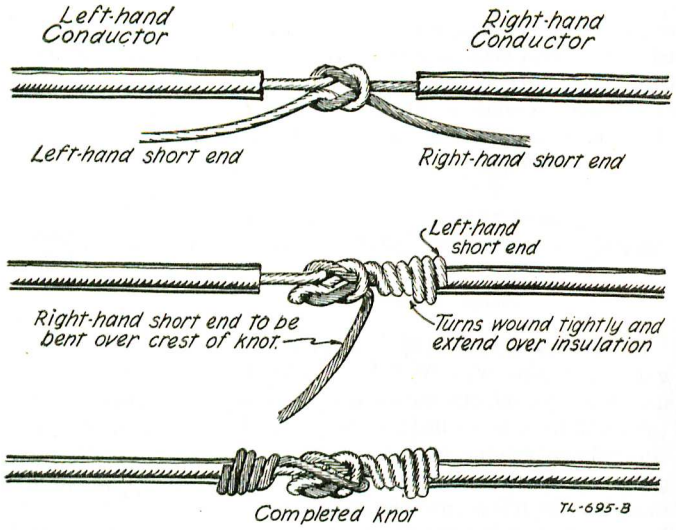


FIGURE 45.—Splicing field wire W–130.

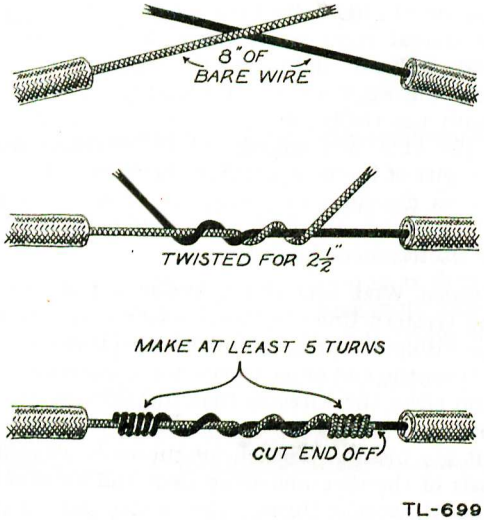


FIGURE 46.—Western Union splice for solid conductors.

is called the "neck", and the five turns at each end are called the "buttons." Cut off the ends as close as possible, being careful not to leave a sharp point that will puncture the tape wrapping. (See par. 187b(2) for taping this splice.)

b. Combination splice (fig. 47).—The combination splice is used to splice a stranded conductor insulated wire to a solid conductor insulated wire. To make the splice, strip the insulation from the end of each wire for a distance of about 6 inches and clean the wires so that they are bright and free from corrosion. Tie an overhand knot in the stranded wire close to the insulation and slip it over the solid wire to within ½ inch of the insulation. Pull the knot tight and wrap the end of the stranded wire around the solid wire from the knot to the insulation. Cut off the surplus stranded wire. Bend the end of the solid wire back at the knot and with it seize the stranded wire, wrapping it up as far as the insulation. Wrap the solid wire in the direction opposite to the wrappings of the stranded wire, otherwise the solid wire will fail to

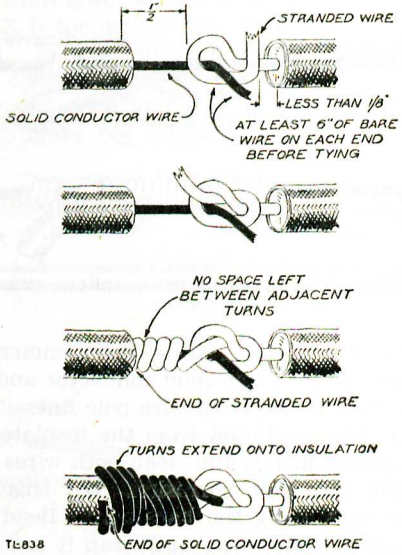


FIGURE 47.—Combination splice, solid to stranded conductor.

hold the strands in place. Continue the wrapping of the solid wire until two turns are taken over the insulation. Cut off the surplus solid wire and press the end down into the insulation. See paragraph 187*b*(2) for taping this splice.

c. Combination seizing wire splice (fig. 48).—This splice is used to connect an insulated stranded conductor to a bare solid conductor such as is used on an open wire pole line, in the manner shown in figure 57. To make the splice, strip about 1 inch of insulation from the end of the stranded wire and clean both wires so that they are bright and free from corrosion. Lay this end of the stranded wire along the solid wire. Begin the seizing by taking four turns with the seizing wire around only the solid wire back of the stranded wire. Continue the wrapping, including several turns over the insulation of the stranded wire, then over the bare end of the stranded wire, and finish with four turns over the solid wire only. Wrap the seizing wire tightly and draw the turns close against each other. (See fig. 57 for tying in the splice.) Tape splice as described in paragraph 187*b*(3).

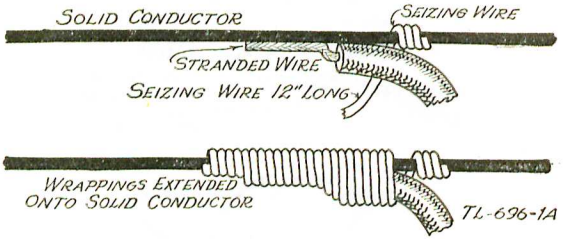


FIGURE 48.—Combination seizing wire splice, stranded to solid conductor.

d. Commercial splice (fig. 49).—The commercial splice is used to connect an insulated solid conductor and a bare solid conductor as used on an open wire pole line. To make the splice, remove the insulation from the insulated wire for a distance of about 6 inches and clean both wires so that they are bright and free from corrosion. Lay this bare end of the insulated wire along the bare wire. Bend this end at right angles to the bare wire and wrap it around the bare wire for at least eight turns, drawing the turns tight and close

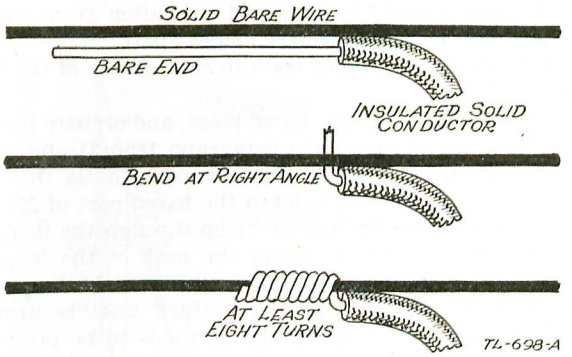


FIGURE 49.—Commercial splice, solid to solid conductor.

together. Cut off the surplus end of the insulated wire. See paragraph 187*b*(3) for taping splice.

e. T-splice.—The T-splice is used to splice a wire to another without interrupting the circuit of which the latter is a part. In figure 50, X is the wire in the circuit and Y is the wire to be connected. In this illustration it is assumed that after the splice is completed the portion of X to the left of the splice will be discarded and that the strain will be toward the right. To make the splice—

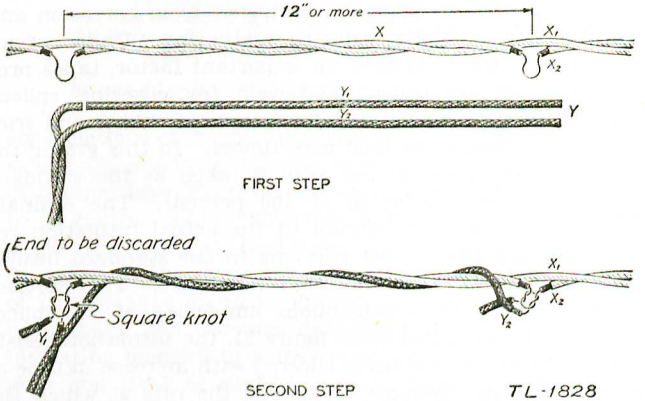


FIGURE 50.—T-splice.

(1) Remove about 1½ inches of insulation from each of the conductors of X, 12 or more inches apart.

(2) Place Y beside X with the two ends at one of the bared places.

(3) Cut Y off at the other bared place, and prepare the ends of Y_1 and Y_2 for splicing as in paragraph 185*b*(3) and (4).

(4) Tie Y_1 to X_1 with a square knot. To tie this knot, make a loop with the left hand in the bared part of X_1; with the right hand, pass the end of Y_1 up through the loop, over the right side of the loop, under the neck of the loop over the left side of the loop, and down through the loop; draw the knot tight. To avoid making a "thief" knot, be sure that the two conductors on which the strain is to be placed are on the same side of the loop, otherwise the knot will not hold.

(5) Twist Y_2 around X_1 and X_2, and tie Y_2 to X_2 in a similar manner.

(6) Cut off the portion of X to be discarded and complete the splice as indicated in paragraph 185*b*.

■ 187. TAPING SPLICES.—*a. Insulation resistance.*—Splices are insulated to provide circuits with transmission characteristics substantially independent of weather conditions. This requires first that the insulation resistance of the splice be maintained at the same level as that of the rest of the line, and second that the splice be protected from corrosion and resulting poor conductivity due to weathering. Under service conditions, in which time is an important factor, tapes provide the most convenient materials for covering splices. Figure 51 shows the relative effectiveness of rubber and friction tape for insulating field wire splices. In this graph, the insulation resistance of new wire is taken as the standard of reference, and evaluated at 100 percent. The ordinate represents the ratio in percent of the actual insulation resistance of the given splice covering to the standard insulation resistance of the uninjured new wire. The abscissa represents the time of continuous immersion of the splices in water. As is evident from figure 51, the insulation resistance of all splice coverings is lowered with increase in time of immersion of the samples. However, the rate at which the resistance decreases varies between wide limits for the various

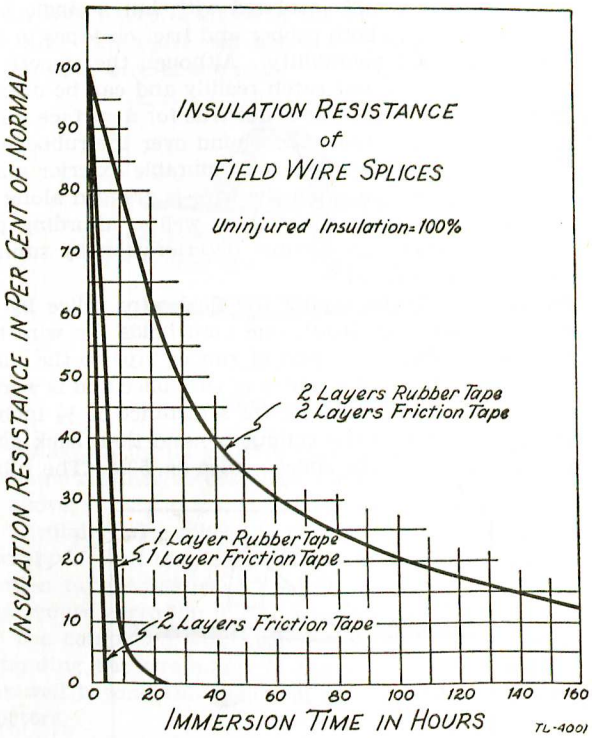


FIGURE 51.—Insulation resistance of field wire splices.

combinations of insulation. The standard field wire splice insulation consisting of two layers of rubber tape and two layers of friction tape, decreases 50 percent in insulation resistance in 29 hours. After 160 hours immersion (approximately 1 week), the resistance is of the order of 12 percent of standard. In contrast, the same splice insulated with only two layers of friction tape drops to 50 percent of its original insulation in 2 hours, and becomes practically useless as an electrical insulating medium in a matter of 5 hours. A splice covered with one layer of rubber and one layer of friction tape is but little better than one insulated with friction tape alone.

Wire such as type W–130 insulated with but a single layer of rubber also requires both rubber and friction tapes to produce a splice of good wearability. Although the smooth exterior of this wire does not catch readily and can be dragged without appreciable wear, this is not true for a surface wound with rubber tape. Friction tape wound over the rubber tape presents a much smoother and more durable exterior and is a buffer against abrasion when the wire is dragged along the ground or wound around an object, as well as affording protection to the rubber tape against deterioration by sunlight and weathering in general.

b. Procedure.—(1) In taping the field wire splice by the teamwork method (par. 185*b*), one man holds the wire taut and the other applies two layers of rubber tape to the splice. The taping is started at the center of the splice and is worked to the left and right of the knot for a distance of ½ inch on the rubber insulation of the conductor, and then back again ending at the center of the splice. (See fig. 52.) The rubber

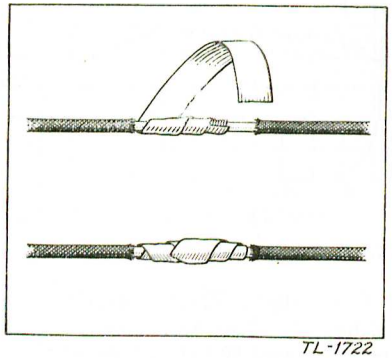


FIGURE 52.—Applying rubber tape.

tape is stretched considerably during winding so as to give close adhesion, and is pressed into intimate contact with the rubber insulation on both ends of the splice to make it waterproof. Two layers of friction tape are then wrapped in the same manner over the rubber tape. The friction tape is extended about 1 inch beyond the rubber tape (see fig. 53)

and then rolled several times in the hands to seal the edges of the tape. This gives an over-all taped splice of about 4 inches on each wire of the pair.

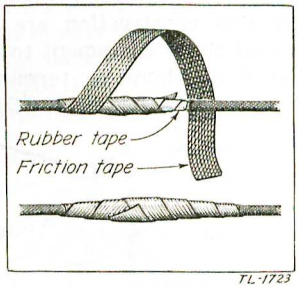


FIGURE 53.—Applying friction tape.

(2) Splices in insulated wire (par. 186*a* and *b*) are taped in the same manner as described for the standard field wire splice above.

(3) Insulated wire spliced to bare wire (par. 186*c* and *d*) is also wrapped with two layers of rubber tape and two layers of friction tape, to assist in holding the wire firmly in place and to reduce corrosion due to weathering. Figure 54 illustrates the completed and insulated splice, and the method of extending the wrappings of the tapes on the solid conductor well beyond the region of actual contact of the two conductors.

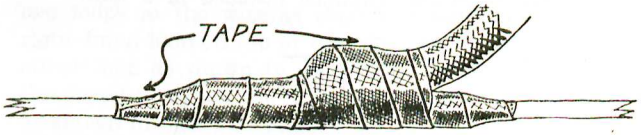


FIGURE 54.—Taping an insulated conductor spliced to bare wire.

■ 188. WIRE TIES.—Field wire lines usually terminate at the binding posts of a terminal strip or an instrument. Obviously any strain placed on the wire tends to pull it away from the binding posts. To avoid this, the wire is securely fastened to

a convenient tree, pole, or other support before connecting it to the binding posts. Wire lines are also tied in at various points along the route where it is necessary to hold the wire in place. Several kinds of ties which should meet all conditions in field wire line construction are described below. Where the wire is tied above equipment to which it is to be connected, such as a telephone or terminal strip, a drip loop is made in the wire. (See figs. 55 and 56.)

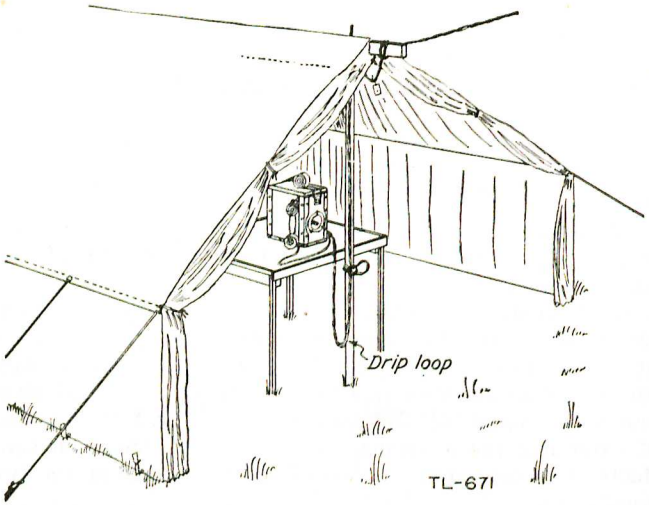


FIGURE 55.—Field telephone installed in a tent.

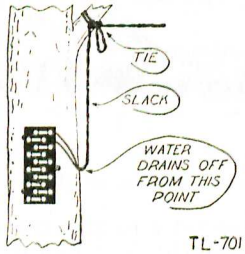


FIGURE 56.—Drip loop in wire leading to a terminal strip. Water running down the wire will drip off from the bottom of the loop and will not be led to the terminal strip or instrument where it might cause a short circuit or damage the equipment.

a. Tying in field wire to open wire (fig. 57).—Stranded wire is normally spliced to solid conductor wire only where it is necessary to connect a field wire to an open wire pole line. The stranded wire is tied in to the cross arm or pole, but never to the metal brace, near the point where the splice is to be made, and a little slack is left between the tie and the splice. The tie should take the strain, since the splice is not strong enough to withstand a heavy pull.

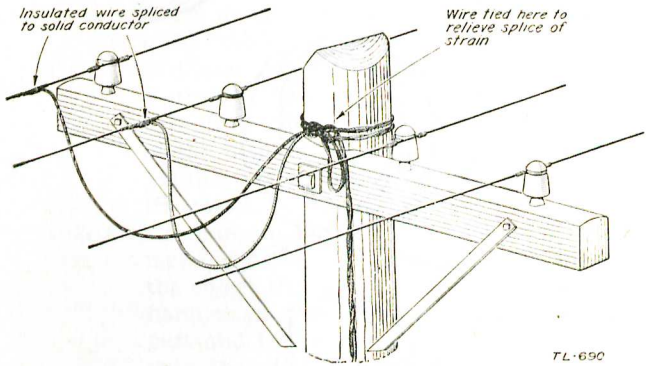


FIGURE 57.—Tying in field wire to open wire.

b. Clove hitch tie.—When the end of the object to which the wire is to be tied is exposed so that the wire may be placed over it, the clove hitch tie is used. To make up the tie, make two loops in the wire as shown in figure 58①. Place the right-hand loop on top of the left-hand loop without turning either loop as shown in figure 58②. Place both loops over the object to which the tie is to be made and pull them tight as shown in figure 58③.

c. Other knot ties.—When the end of the object to which the wire is to be tied is not exposed, one of the three ties described below is used. All three permit tying the wire without cutting it. For simplicity, figures 59 and 60 show only one of the two conductors of the field wire. In each of those figures the standing part is the part of the line which has already been laid, and the running end is the part leading to the wire-laying equipment. This may be reversed if the

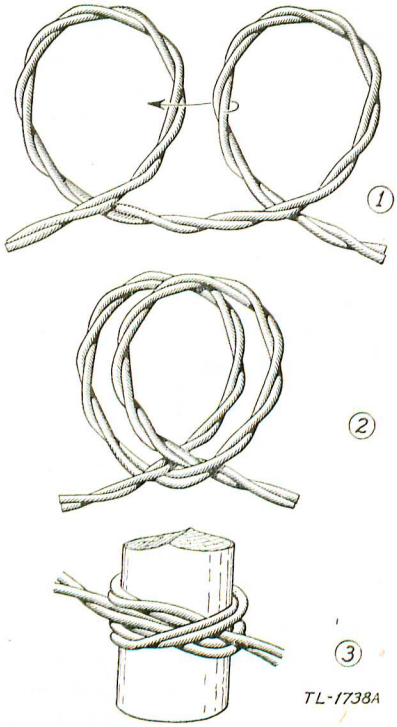


FIGURE 58.—Clove hitch tie around a stake.

strain is in the other direction. A bight is a loop formed on the wire so that the two parts of the loop lie alongside of one another.

(1) *Loop knot tie.*—This is made more easily and quickly than are those described in (2) and (3) below but it is not so secure. Consequently, it is not used in very long spans, at overhead crossings where increasing sag resulting from slipping of the tie might endanger traffic, or where it might be untied accidentally by passing personnel, vehicles, or animals.

(*a*) *1.* To make the tie, stand facing the object on the side on which the wire is being laid. Pull in enough

slack to make a bight to go around the object with about 2 feet of bight left over. If, during tying, the greater strain is on the standing part, place the bight around the object from the front, going around the side toward which the wire is being laid, and returning to the front on the side from which the wire has been laid (fig. 59①). (If the greater strain is on the running end, place the bight around the object from the front in the opposite direction.) Bring the bight under and then over both the standing part and the running end, forming the front V-opening shown in figure 59①. Reach through this opening and pull through it about 6 inches of the doubled bight as shown in figure 59②. Tighten the tie, being sure that it rests against the object.

2. An alternate satisfactory loop knot tie may also be made as follows: After placing the bight around the object (fig. 59③), hold the bight in the left hand, passing the right hand under the standing part and running end, and grasping the bight with the right hand palm up (fig. 59④), turn the hand in a counterclockwise direction, pulling the loop under the standing part and running end (fig. 59⑤); double the bight and pass it over the line and into the loop, pulling the bight until the knot is tight and against the object (fig. 59⑥).

(*b*) To untie the tie, pull the free end of the bight through the opening. The wire will fall away from the object.

(2) *Square knot and loop tie.*—This tie is used in long spans, at overhead crossings, and when a tie is desired which will remain secure for a longer time than the one described in (1) above.

(*a*) To make the tie, begin as in (1) (*a*) *1* above, but bring the bight over both the standing part and the running end, and then between the object and the turn around it, as shown in figure 60①. Draw this knot tightly against the object. Bring the bight over the running end, forming the opening

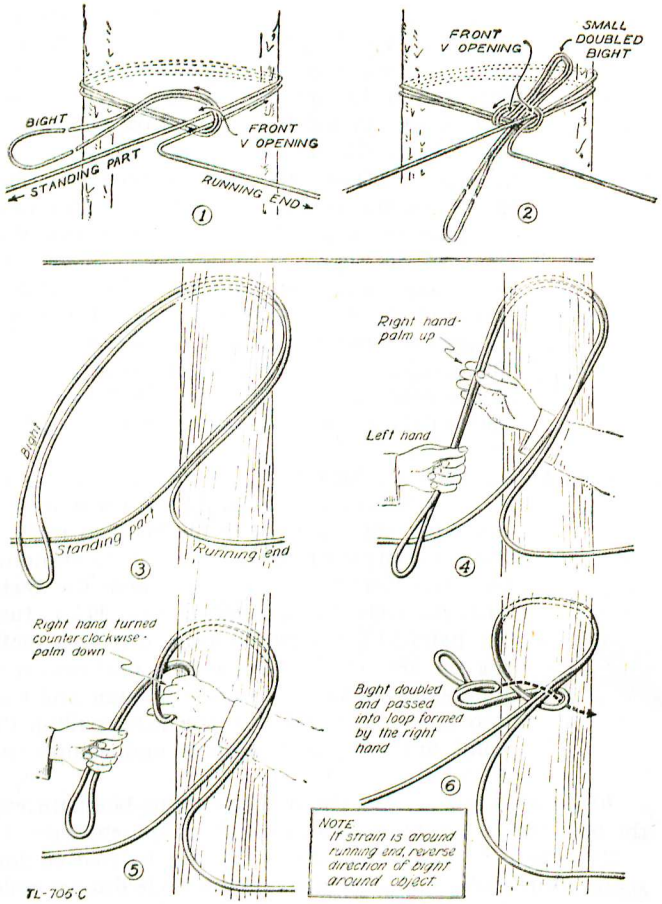


FIGURE 59.—Loop knot ties showing only one of the two conductors.

shown in figure 60②. Reach through this opening and pull through it about 6 inches of the doubled bight as shown in figure 60③. Tighten the tie by holding the doubled bight in one hand and pulling the running end with the other.

(*b*) To untie the tie, pull the free end of the bight through

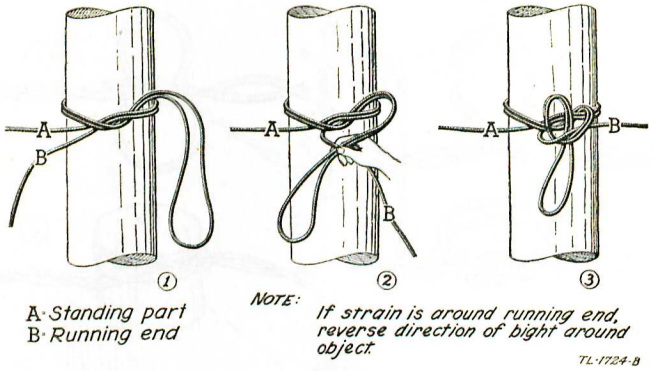


FIGURE 60.—Square knot and loop tie, showing only one of the two conductors.

the opening and then untie the bight from the object. The wire will fall away from the object.

(3) *Square knot tie.*—This tie is used when a tie is desired which will remain secure for a longer time than those described in (1) and (2) above.

(*a*) To make the tie, proceed as in (2)(*a*) above but pull the end of the bight through the opening and tighten it by holding the end of the bight in one hand and pulling the running end with the other. It is shown in figure 78.

(*b*) To untie the tie, reverse the procedure in (*a*) above. After it has remained in place for some time under a strain, it is more difficult to untie than are the ties described in (1) and (2) above.

d. Knob tie (fig. 61).—The knob tie is used in tying field wire to a knob or insulator. It is not suited to tie over larger objects. To make the tie, form a loop in the wire. Separate the two conductors in the loop and bend each back around its side of the length of wire so that they again touch each other 180° opposite the original position of the loop. Place the loop over the knob and draw it tight.

e. Marline tie.—The marline tie may be used to support a field wire line on a knob, cross arm, or other support when there is a possibility that the object to which the wire is to be tied might damage the insulation. To make the tie, take a

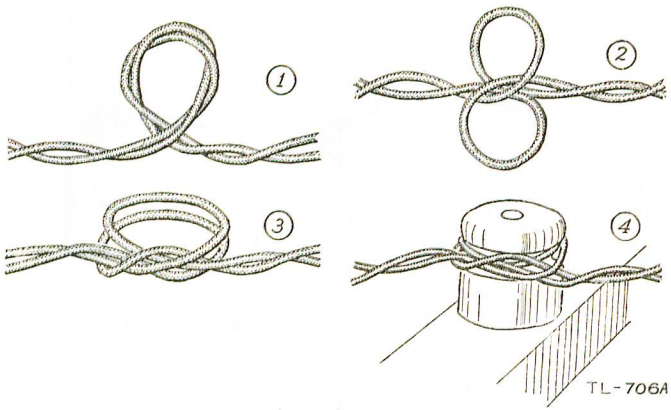


FIGURE 61.—Knob tie.

piece of marline which, when doubled, will reach from the wire in its suspended position twice around the support and down to the wire again, with about 4 inches left over for tying. Insert the ends through the loop formed in the middle of the marline and draw the marline tight around the wire as shown in figure 62①. Pass the doubled marline twice around the support and back to the wire as shown in figure 62②. Tie it securely to the wire with a double overhand knot. To tie this knot, place the marline around the wire and pass the running ends over the standing part to form a loop. Then pass the running ends down through this loop as shown in figure 62③. Draw the knot tight.

■ 189. CIRCUIT MARKING TAGS.—*a.* A field wire circuit is identified by means of the designation (par. 168) appearing on the tags tied to the wire. The tags (fig. 63) should be of rope stock or other fairly waterproof substance which will show the marks made by a soft pencil or crayon. Short lengths of soft iron wire passed through the eyelets of the tags are provided for attaching them firmly to wire lines, but in such a manner that they can easily be removed when the line is taken up. Tags are required where the wire line connects to an instrument or terminal strip, and are attached about 1 foot from these devices. They are also placed at frequent

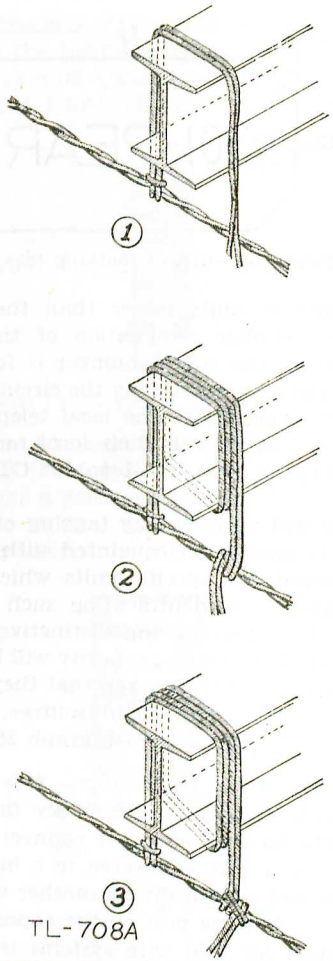


FIGURE 62.—Marline tie to a metal support.

intervals along the wire, particularly where circuits parallel each other for a long distance; at points where some circuits leave the main route; and at points where the type of construction changes, as from surface to overhead.

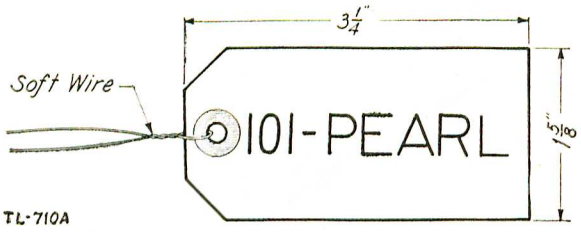


FIGURE 63.—Circuit marking tags.

b. Trunk circuits in units larger than the division are tagged with the complete designation of the circuit. In smaller wire systems, the circuit number is followed by the title of the organization constructing the circuit. Local telephone circuits are tagged with the local telephone number. Telegraph legs are tagged with their local number and the unit to which they lead, as TG–1 to 1st CT, TG–2 to 2d CT, etc.

c. Commanders will prohibit any tagging of circuits that clearly indicates to anyone unacquainted with the confidential system employed, the specific units which the circuits serve and some means of identification such as colored or partially colored tags, tags having distinctive shapes, or a code name prescribed by higher authority will be substituted. If colors are used, care must be taken that they will be identifiable at night with available light sources. An example of a wire tagging code is given in paragraph 265*n*.

■ 190. TERMINAL STRIPS.—*a. Description.*—A terminal strip is a block of insulating material to which are fastened several binding posts. The binding posts are connected in pairs by metal strips, so that a wire connected to a binding post on one side will be joined electrically to another wire connected to the corresponding binding post on the opposite side. The type commonly used for field wire systems is the terminal strip TM–84–A which will hold five pairs of wires (see fig. 64).

b. Connecting a wire to a terminal strip (fig. 65).—To make the connection, skin off about ½ inch of insulation from the end of the wire to be connected. Open the slot in the binding post to its fullest extent by unscrewing the knob with the

fingers. Insert the end of the wire into the slot so that it projects through the binding post. As an alternative satisfactory method, skin off about 1 inch of insulation from the wire, leaving about 1 inch of insulation on the end, double

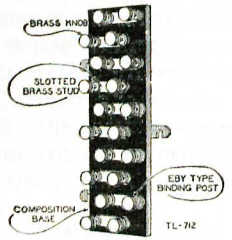


FIGURE 64.—Terminal strip TM–84–A.

the bared portion, and insert it into the slot. Tighten the knob firmly with the fingers, clamping the wires securely in the slot so that a good electrical contact is secured. Do not use pliers to tighten the knob as the threads on the binding post may strip.

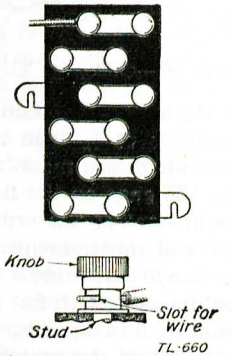


FIGURE 65.—Wire connected to terminal strip TM–84–A.

■ 191. POLE CLIMBING EQUIPMENT.—*a. Description.*—In making overhead installations the ability to climb poles and trees is necessary. The lineman's equipment TE–21 for pole climbing includes a lineman's body belt with safety strap, a pair

of climbers, pliers, ax, screw driver, splicing clamp, and a lag wrench. In addition, gloves and insulating tape may be needed.

b. Inspection.—Since the safety of a lineman when on a pole depends in part upon the condition of his equipment, all such equipment must be carefully inspected for defects prior to its use, and replaced if unsatisfactory.

(1) *Climbers.*—Climbers are examined for broken or loose gaffs, and defective straps and pads. The gaffs should be sharp and have the proper dimensions. The gaff gage TL–144 (fig. 66) is used to determine the five important gaff dimensions, which are the length along the inside surface; the

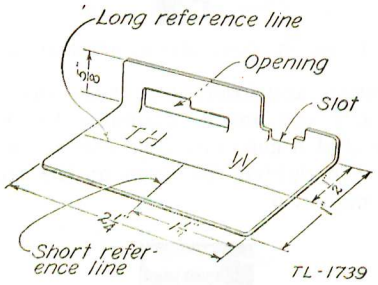


FIGURE 66.—Gaff gage TL–144.

width at distances of ½ inch and 1 inch from the point; and the thickness at distances of ½ inch and 1 inch from the point. These measurements are made as follows:

(*a*) *Length.*—Place the gage on the flat surface of the gaff with a short edge tight against the crotch. To be satisfactory, the point of the gaff must extend *to or beyond* the 1⅛ inch short reference line at the middle of the gage.

(*b*) *Width.*—Place the gaff (with flat surface next to gage) first in the smaller and then in the larger of the slots marked "W", sliding the gage toward the crotch as far as it will go. To be satisfactory, the point of the gaff must *not* extend beyond the long reference line when in the small slot, and must *not* extend beyond the far edge of the gage when in the large slot.

(*c*) *Thickness.*—The thickness of the gaff is checked in the

same manner as the width, using the openings marked "TH."

(2) *Lineman's belt.*—The lineman's body belt and safety strap are examined before use for cracks, cuts, tears, broken stitching, worn places, loose rivets, or other defects that would be likely to affect the strength of the leather. Buckles, snaps, keepers, and D-rings should likewise be inspected for defects and wear.

c. Care of equipment.—(1) *Climbers.*—The gaffs of climbers are kept clean, free from rust, and sharp at all times. Sharpening is preferably done by clamping the climber in a vise and filing flat on the *inside* surface of the gaff, thereby keeping the shape of the gaff unchanged. After sharpening, the gaff dimensions are checked as described in *b*(1) above. Climbers when not in use are given a light coating of oil to prevent rust, and must not be stored in the same container with body belts and safety straps to avoid any possibility of cutting or puncturing the leather equipment.

(2) *Leather belts.*—The body belt, safety belt, and climber straps are kept clean, soft, and pliable by the use of saddle soap or by washing thoroughly with the lather from a neutral soap (such as castile), removing embedded dirt and perspiration, wiping dry, and finally sparingly oiling with neat's-foot oil. Mineral oil or grease should not be used for this purpose. Particular care must be taken not to subject the leather to excessive heat by standing near an open fire, hanging the belt on or near hot steam pipes, or contacting hot objects. Further instructions on the care of leather may be found in AR 30–3040.

d. Size and adjustment.—(1) The size of climbers is determined by the measured length in inches from the instep to the end of the leg iron. The correct size of climber to use is one measuring ½ inch less in length than the distance from the projecting bone on the inside of the knee to the arch of the shoe of the wearer. Climbers are bent to conform to the wearer's leg so that they are comfortable, with straps fastened snugly around the calf and ankle.

(2) The D-rings of the lineman's body belt of proper size will be just behind the prominent portions of the hip bones. Wear the body belt over the hips and tightly enough not to

slip down. If right-handed, snap both ends of the safety strap to the left-hand D-ring, and if left-handed, snap the ends to the right-hand ring. The double side of the strap is snapped nearest the body and remains hooked at all times, with the keeper toward the rear. The fixed side of the strap is snapped on the outer side with the keeper toward the front. The safety strap should be adjusted to the proper length prior to climbing a pole, and this may be done as follows: Stand at the base of the pole upon which the work is to be done, and engage the gaffs of the climbers. Pass the safety strap around the pole in the manner described in paragraph 193*d* and engage the safety belt. Lean back, keeping the torso about parallel to the pole until the weight is carried by the safety strap. When the safety belt is properly adjusted, the palms of the hands will rest on the far side of the pole without overlapping.



FIGURE 67.—Lineman with equipment, front.

■ 192. POLE CLIMBING SAFEGUARDS.—*a. On the ground.*—Men wearing climbers must exercise caution at all times since gaffs will easily penetrate shoes, muscles, and bone, and are capable of making very serious wounds. Every precaution must therefore be taken to avoid stepping on the feet of personnel. *Climbers should be worn only while climbing and working on poles.* Habitually wearing climbers while working on the ground will inevitably result in serious injury to personnel. While standing on the ground, a lineman stands in the position shown in figures 67 and 68, with feet well separated and hands on hips.

b. Aloft.—While aloft, linemen always use their safety belts, not only to prevent falls but also to facilitate working with minimum fatigue. Linemen must be careful not to drop tools or other equipment while on a pole, as these objects may strike personnel working below.



FIGURE 68.—Lineman with equipment, rear.

c. Testing poles.—Poles which have been in service for long periods of time may be defective and are likely to break under the unbalanced loads due to climbing or working. If such a pole breaks, communication may be disrupted, matériel destroyed, and personnel injured. These poles should therefore be tested prior to climbing and temporarily supported if found to be defective. It is unnecessary to test a pole attached to a secured suspension strand, to five power wires, to a full cross arm of heavy telegraph wires, or to four-way storm guys. A suitable test for soundness is the pike pole test, which is made by applying a 16-foot pike pole at an angle of about 45° to the pole, and rocking the pole back and forth at right angles to the line. If the pole cracks or breaks, it is unsafe for climbing without temporary bracing. This can be obtained with four pike poles; by guying to trees or other sound poles; or by support from a derrick truck. The bottom of the pole is likewise secured by driving bars into the ground around the pole if the butt is broken. The pike pole test must not be applied if the pole will crush matériel in falling, and the pole should not be rocked so vigorously that the wires swing together and cause trouble to develop in the circuits on the pole. Poles which break under test are marked conspicuously as unsafe for climbing.

193. Climbing Poles.—In the following descriptions, a right-handed lineman is assumed. A left-handed lineman performs the operations with the opposite hands and legs.

a. General.—In climbing a pole, keep the arms slightly bent with the hips the farthest portion of the body from the pole. To engage the gaffs, whether ascending or descending, thrust the legs inward and downward so as to obtain good penetration of the gaffs into the pole. To disengage the gaffs, the legs are moved sharply upward and outward. Place the hands on the far side of the pole. If the hands overlap, the body necessarily is too close to the pole, with danger of cutting out the gaffs and loss of footing; if the hands are on the sides of the pole, the palms have no bearing and the arms are under great strain. The weight of the body is normally carried and lifted entirely on the gaffs, the arms merely balancing the climber. If the hips are too close to the pole, the legs will be parallel to the pole and the gaffs

will cut out removing support for the climber; likewise if the hips are too far out the arms are placed under strain since they will be supporting a large portion of the climber's weight.

b. Ascending.—(1) Before climbing, circle the pole and inspect it for soundness, dangerously wide weather cracks, soft or other spots in the wood, and location of knots. Notice any cables, cross arms, or other obstructions that may interfere with climbing the pole, etc. If the pole leans, select the high side for climbing.

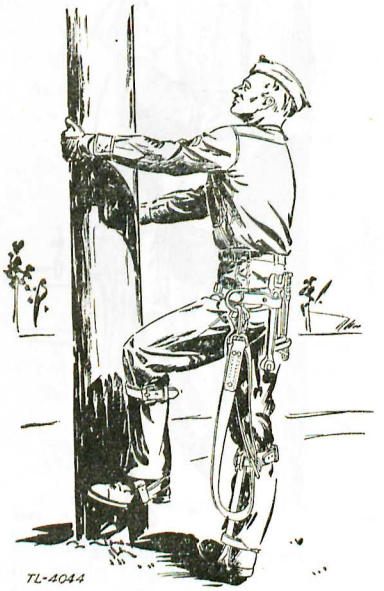


Figure 69.—Beginning the climb.

(2) Hold onto the pole and raise the left foot about 10 inches from the ground, keeping it about 1 inch from the pole, and with a downward thrust, engage the gaff of the climber in the face of the pole about 8 inches from the ground.

(3) Lift the weight of the body on the gaff, keeping the knees straight and raising the other leg and corresponding

arm, drive the climber downward and inward to seat the gaff firmly (fig. 70).

(4) The climber is disengaged by a sharp upward and outward motion of the leg, and in taking the next step the diagonal arm and leg are raised together.

(5) Reengage the free gaff firmly, and so on to the desired height, always looking upward.

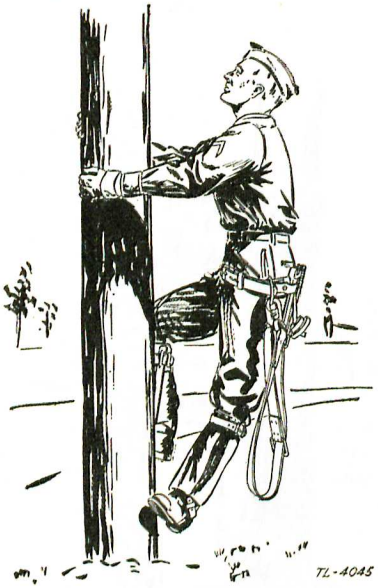


FIGURE 70.—Climbing.

c. Descending.—The motions in descending are the reverse of those used in ascending. Look down to see that the way is clear below.

d. Working on pole.—To fasten the safety belt when at the desired height on the pole—

(1) Shift the weight partially to the left foot and engage the right gaff at a slightly higher level than the left gaff.

(2) Place the right hand around the pole for secure balance

(fig. 71), and with the thumb of the left hand, open the keeper and shift the fixed end of the safety strap around the pole to the right hand.

(3) Transfer the snaphook and strap to the right hand, and balance the body with the left hand (fig. 72).



FIGURE 71.—Unhooking safety belt.

(4) Hold the strap up loosely on the pole at about the proper height while the right hand pulls the belt to the right-hand D-ring.

(5) Snap the hook to the right-hand D-ring, using the heel of the right hand to back up the ring. *It is essential to SEE that the ring is properly engaged, and not merely to assume from the snap of the keeper that the* D-*ring has been engaged by the hook.* (See fig. 73.)

(6) Reengage the right gaff at the same level as the left gaff, lean back and carefully put the full weight on the safety

belt, keeping the hands firmly gripped about the safety belt until it has been tested (fig. 74). To unfasten the belt, the reverse motions are carried out:

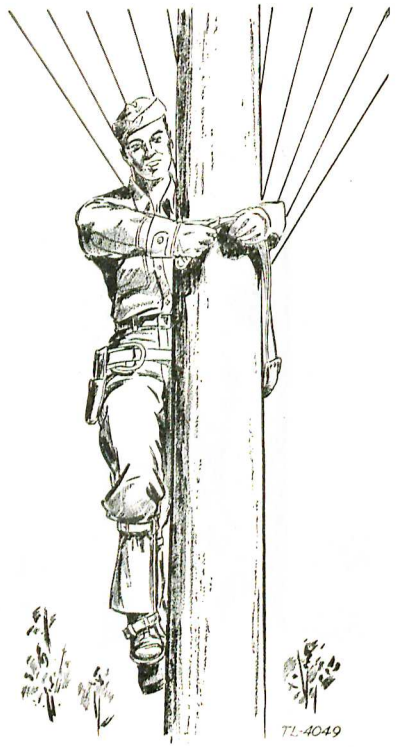


FIGURE 72.—Transferring belt to right hand.

(*a*) Move the right gaff up and reengage it at a slightly higher level than the left gaff.

(*b*) With the right elbow up, hand twisted, thumb downward, depress the latch and disengage the snaphook from the right-hand D-ring.

(*c*) Pass the belt around the pole to the left hand, balancing the body with the right hand.

(*d*) Snap the hook to the left-hand D-ring with a single move downward.

(7) Beginners should perform these operations near the ground until sufficient practice has been attained to pass the belt around the pole with speed and precision, before performing the same operation aloft. While working at the



FIGURE 73.—Snapping hook on D-ring.

top of a pole, the safety belt is never placed above the cross arm nor within less than 6 inches of the top. If the outer wires of a cross arm are to be reached, hook the safety belt just below the cross arm. Thrust the body through the conductors so that the head and shoulders are above the level of the arm (fig. 75). To shift one's position around a pole and yet remain at a constant height with the safety belt

fastened, take 2- or 3-inch steps sideward in the desired direction, twisting the hips slightly in the belt each time so as to obtain the necessary slack.



FIGURE 74.—Testing the safety belt.

■ 194. WIRE-LAYING EQUIPMENT.—Field wire is carried forward and laid by motor trucks or other vehicles, or animals, carrying reel units; by hand-drawn or towed reel carts; by reels on axles carried by hand; and from bundles or coils carried by hand. The actual method employed depends upon the equipment available, the condition of the roads and terrain, the amount of traffic, and the tactical situation. For descriptions of specific apparatus employed, see appendix I.

■ 195. PROTECTION OF WIRE.—Immediately after wire has been laid, it should be removed from the path of vehicles or traffic in order to protect it and insure its continued use. If the wire-laying device does not otherwise lay the wire in a

safe place, it must be followed by personnel who place the wire in the desired position by hand, by the use of wire pikes, or other expedients.



FIGURE 75.—Working on outer wire of cross arm.

■ 196. RECOVERY OF WIRE.—In the recovery of wire, the recovering equipment should be preceded by linemen, who remove all tags, and with a wire pike or by hand place the wire back in the path of the recovering equipment. Leather gloves or pads should ordinarily be used for protection while handling field wire. The normal way to recover wire is to proceed along the line and wind up the wire en route. Under some conditions it may be necessary to leave the recovering equipment stationary and drag in the wire by turning the

reel. This causes more wear on the insulation and may cause the wire to break.

■ 197. ROUTING OF WIRE LINES.—*a.* The signal or communication officer prescribes the general route to be followed. The chief of construction should be allowed considerable latitude in the selection of the actual route to provide for unforeseen terrain conditions. Routes must be reconnoitered before wire lines are laid. Cross-country routes are desirable to minimize interruptions resulting from bombs, shell fire, and traffic.

b. Maintenance is facilitated by using the minimum number of routes. However, vulnerability of the lines is likely to be increased, and complete interruption of wire communication may result unless the route is particularly well chosen. In general, where more than one circuit is to be laid to a unit, vulnerability may be decreased and circuit continuity better insured if an alternate route is used for the additional circuit. The route or routes selected are determined largely by the time element and the wire-laying equipment available, but should afford cover from hostile observation and fire. Main traffic routes, shelled areas, and areas over which tanks or tractors are likely to pass should be avoided wherever practicable. It is also desirable that lines should be routed to permit use by the same or another friendly unit after the movement of command posts.

■ 198. CONSTRUCTION ORDERS.—*a.* The chief of construction is given orders prescribing the number of circuits to be installed, the priority of installation, the time at which each of the various circuits must be completed, and the action to be taken upon the completion of the installation. He should receive or obtain the following descriptive information relative to each circuit to be laid:

(1) Circuit number.
(2) Route.
(3) Whether a trunk or a local circuit.
(4) Whether a metallic or a ground return circuit.
(5) Type of wire.
(6) The centrals which it will connect and test stations it will pass through, including the telephone directory names of the organizations served.
(7) Approximate length.
(8) Type of construction.
(9) Nature of roads and terrain.
(10) Precautions to avoid damage by friendly troops and transportation.
(11) Tests and reports required.

b. This information is best imparted by use of a line route map and circuit diagram supplemented by oral or written instructions from the signal or communication officer. These instructions always include orders as to the disposition of the construction detail after the construction specified has been completed.

■ 199. PROCEDURE IN LAYING FIELD WIRE.—*a.* The construction chief makes a personal reconnaissance of available routes before starting the construction. During this reconnaissance the following features of the routes are noted:

(1) Number of overhead crossings.
(2) Number of underground crossings.
(3) Number of railroad crossings.
(4) Number of stream crossings.
(5) Types of roads found and the wire-laying equipment and type of construction best adapted to each.
(6) Distances in miles.
(7) Concealment for wire parties during construction and subsequent maintenance.
(8) Any obstacles to maintenance.
(9) Alternate routes to avoid gassed or shelled areas or other unfavorable road conditions.

b. The exact route along which the wire is to be laid which offers the least difficulty of construction and maintenance are then selected.

c. The wire for the circuits is tested before starting to insure the continuity of each reel. Reels of wire which do not show a continuous circuit when tested are not used until the wire has been serviced (par. 242).

d. At the starting point, the free end of the wire is tagged with the circuit designation (par. 189). This tag is placed a foot from the end of the wire.

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e. Sufficient wire is left at the free end to reach the switchboard terminal strip or other installation, and the wire is tied in to some fixed object.

f. The free end of the wire is connected to the switchboard terminal strip if installed. If a switchboard is to be installed later, the wire is connected to a telephone or other instrument which may be used in making tests on the circuit until the switchboard has been installed.

g. The chief of construction then directs the laying of wire over the detailed route, determined as in *b* above, following the general route prescribed by the signal or communication officer (par. 197). He causes a test to be made back to the starting point from the far side of each splice after it is made in order to insure continuity of the circuit. When connections are made at terminal strips he causes a test to be made from the far side of the connection back to the starting point.

h. When the wire has been laid to the designated point, it is tied in and tagged, leaving a free end with sufficient slack to run to the switchboard terminal strip. The circuit is then tested and turned over to the operating detail who connect it to the switchboard terminal strip or to an instrument. The chief of construction calls back over the completed circuit to report the installation. This call is placed through the switchboard or other instrument if installed, so that any fault in the terminal connections may be discovered and corrected before the circuit is reported.

i. Should the wire be laid to any location where a switching central is to be installed, but where the operating detail or the equipment for the installation has not yet arrived, the chief of construction calls back over the circuit in order to verify his proper location and to ask for instructions. In the absence of other instructions, the construction chief leaves a member of the construction detail at the wire terminal with a telephone connected to one circuit. This member informs the arriving personnel of the location of the circuits and assists in making the terminal connections. After the terminal apparatus has been connected, he makes a test back and reports over each circuit. Sufficient slack is left at these terminals to permit extending the circuits to the probable

location of the central to be selected by the operating detail upon arrival.

■ 200. CONSTRUCTION AND REMOVAL OF TEST STATIONS (pars. 174 and 239).—*a. Construction.*—The site selected should afford cover from hostile observation and fire and protection from friendly troop movements, and should be accessible for testing. A station consists of one or more terminal strips fastened to a support such as a tree or fence post. The wire circuits are tagged and tied in before being connected to the binding posts. Each of any two circuits connected together at a test station is attached to opposite pairs of binding posts as shown in figure 76. Paired circuits are connected beginning at the top. A telephone or other suitable instrument

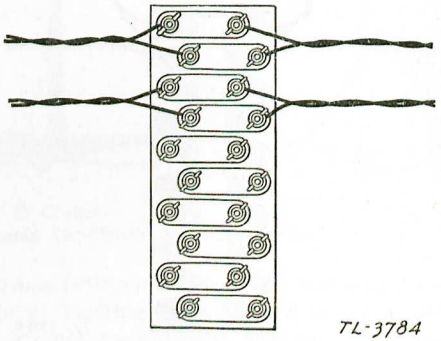


FIGURE 76.—Test station constructed during initial installation of wire lines.

may be connected to the designated test circuit as prescribed in paragraph 239. A test station may be installed after initial installation of wire lines without interrupting any possible conversation on the circuit by pulling in the desired slack and tying in near the terminal strip, stripping the insulation from each wire to permit connecting it to binding posts on opposite sides of the terminal strip, and removing the loop in the wire between binding posts by cutting close to the binding posts. (See fig. 77.) Cut in other circuits to the test station terminal strip in a like manner. Beginning at the top with the lowest numbered circuit, cut in circuits in numerical order.

b. Removal.—When a test station is to be abandoned, it is the usual practice to leave the terminal strip connected, although it may be removed and the circuits spliced through. Before removing any circuit from the strip, the lineman first listens on it and satisfies himself that it is not in use. He then calls on the circuit and notifies the switchboard operator that the test station is to be removed and the circuits cut through. Then, taking two wires that are connected together by the terminal strip, he removes them from the binding posts and splices them together. The other wires of the pair are then spliced, and other circuits are removed from the strip and spliced in a like manner.

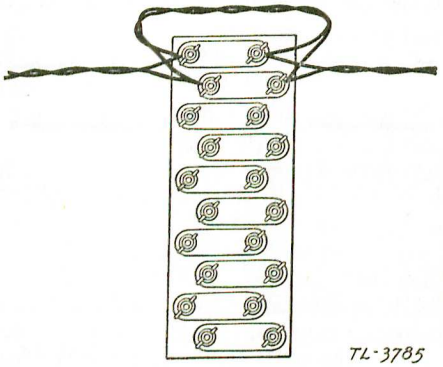
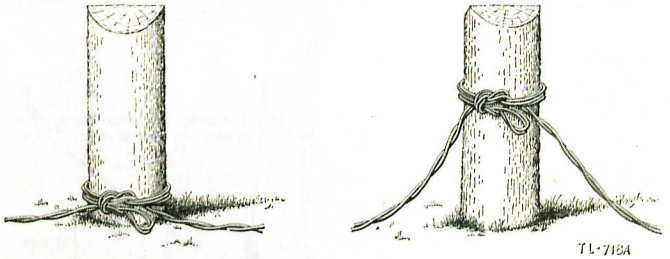


FIGURE 77.—Test station constructed after initial installation of wire lines.

■ 201. SURFACE LINE CONSTRUCTION.—During movement of units in combat, field wire lines are laid hastily on the ground. This type of wire line is termed a surface line. Surface lines must be protected from traffic at command posts, road and railroad crossings, or other places where the lines cross traffic lanes (par. 209*d*). Surface lines are laid very loosely by leaving abundant distributed slack in order that the wire may be flat on the ground and sufficient slack provided as incidental protection from shell fire, for repairing breaks and facilitating subsequent changes in the type of construction. At suitable intervals, surface lines are tied in to objects such as trees or posts in order to leave sufficient slack and to prevent passing troops and vehicles from pulling the wire into traffic lanes. The wire is tied to the tree or post at ground level (see fig. 78). When surface lines are routed along a road, the wires *must* be kept off the traffic lane. If the road curves in one general direction, the line should, if practicable, be routed along the inside edge of the road. Otherwise, many ties on the outside edge become necessary. Advantage should be taken of objects such as trees or posts along a curve in the road to prevent the wires from being pulled into the traffic lane.



① Correct ② Incorrect

FIGURE 78.—Method of tying wire at ground level.

Connections between surface lines and pole lines are preferably made at existing terminals of the pole line. If such terminals are not conveniently located, a test station may be established. When surface lines connect with overhead construction, the surface line must be securely tied and tagged at the base of the pole at which the connection is made, and tied again just above the cross arm or terminal where the connection is to be made. Connections to aerial or buried cables are made only at standard cable terminals.

a. Advantages.—(1) Surface lines require minimum time for installation.

(2) When loosely laid, they are less vulnerable to artillery fire than are other types of construction.

b. Disadvantages.—(1) Surface lines may become unserviceable in wet weather due to leakage to ground.

(2) They are often broken by passing troops and transport.

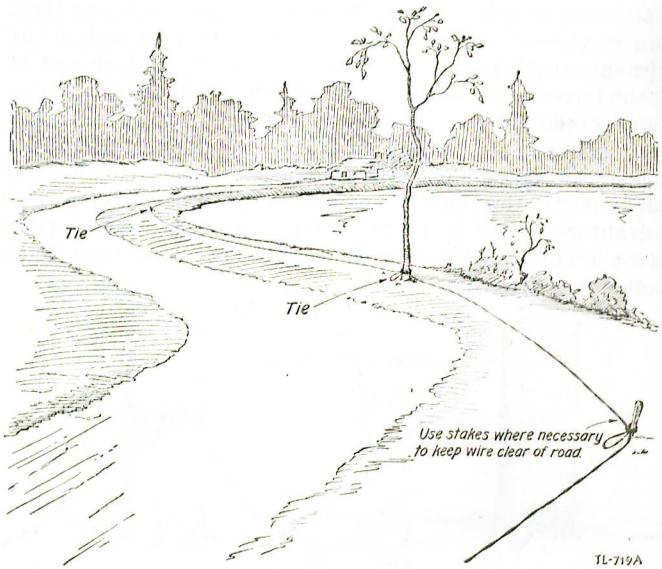


FIGURE 79.—Method of tying wire along curve in road.

■ 202. OVERHEAD CONSTRUCTION.—*a.* Field wire lines should be placed overhead near command posts, test stations, and along roadways at points where traffic is likely to be diverted from the roads by tying the wire to trees or existing poles 14 feet above the ground using standard field wire ties. At junctions between overhead and surface line construction, the wires are tied securely to the bottom of the support and tagged there (see fig. 80). Test stations should be installed generally at the junctions of long overhead lines with other types of construction.

b. Lance poles are convenient means for supporting field wires in overhead construction, particularly where trees, poles, and other like supports are not available. When a field wire line crosses a secondary road, a guyed lance pole on each side of the road usually provides adequate clearance (par. 203*b*). The required 18-foot road clearance on main roads may be obtained by lashing two lance poles together.

When necessary, lance poles may be supported by lashing them to fence posts and tree stumps, and in rocky terrain by piling heavy rocks around the bases of the poles. Field lines of themselves often provide sufficient guying for the lance pole. An H-frame composed of two lance poles set parallel to one another 3 feet apart, with a horizontal arm of 1- by 2-inch lumber fastened at the upper end of the poles, provides an excellent overhead support for a large number of field wires. Guying of the frame in both directions perpendicularly to the line is usually required.

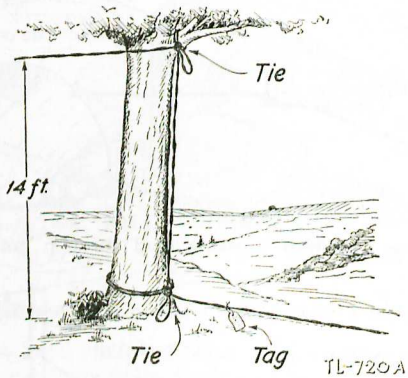


FIGURE 80.—Method of tying wire at junction of surface line with overhead construction.

■ 203. ROAD CROSSINGS.—*a.* Where a road crossing is necessary, field wire lines should cross through a culvert if possible. The wires are passed through the culvert, tagged, and tied at the entrance and exit to prevent contact with water. (See fig. 81.)

b. Wires which must cross roads overhead must clear the crown of main traffic arteries and paved roads by at least 18 feet, and of other roads by at least 14 feet. When a surface line crosses a road on poles or other objects, the wire is tied at the base and at the top of the object on each side of the road and tagged at the base. The strain which occurs along the line is met by the tie at the base. (See fig. 82.)

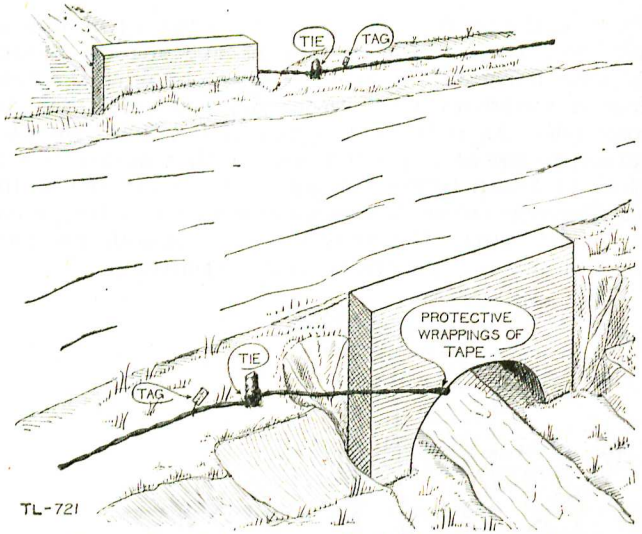


FIGURE 81.—Wire crossing road through culvert.

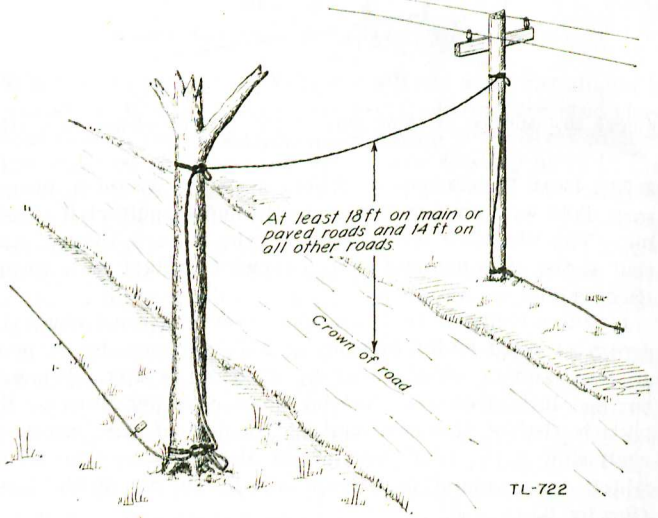


FIGURE 82.—Wire crossing road overhead.

c. If neither of the above methods can be used, the wires are buried in a trench crossing the road at right angles. The wires are laid snug, tagged, and tied to a stake at each end of the trench to prevent their being pulled out. A sufficient amount of slack wire is left at one side of the road to permit replacement of the section under the road, should it become worn or water-soaked. (See fig. 83.)

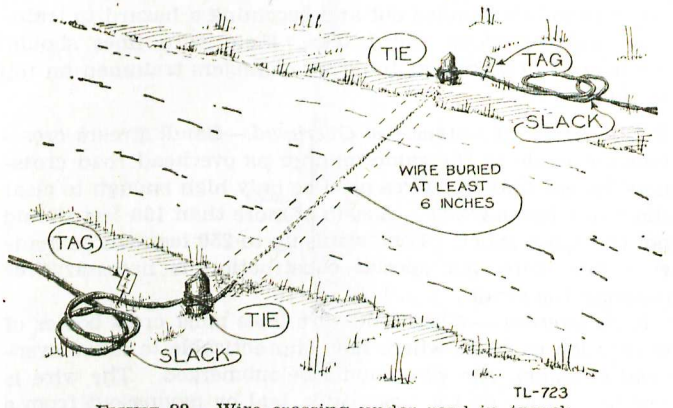


FIGURE 83.—Wire crossing under road in trench.

d. Where a hard surfaced road *must* be crossed and none of the above methods is applicable, then *as a last resort,* the wire obviously must be laid on the road. Protection of the wire in this emergency method is primarily one of reducing the risks involved.

(1) The smoothest section of road available should be selected.

(2) Substitute a length of twisted wire for *each* side of the circuit crossing the road.

(3) The wire should be laid without slack, tied and tagged on each side of the road surface.

(4) These parallel crossings should be separated by more than the length of the longest vehicle which will cross.

(5) Keep an exact record of such cases and inspect frequently.

■ 204. RAILROAD CROSSINGS.—Railroad yards should be avoided. If a bridge or culvert is available, it should be used

in making the crossing even if this requires paralleling the tracks with the wire for some distance in order to reach it. If a bridge or culvert is not available, field wire lines should cross railroad tracks *under* the rails. (See fig. 84.) In making the crossing, the wires are pulled tight and buried outside the rails to a point beyond the shoulders or improved strip along the tracks, and secured on both sides to prevent them from being pulled out and becoming a hazard to trainmen walking along the tracks. Field wire lines should *never cross overhead,* as to do so endangers trainmen on top of railroad cars.

■ 205. River Crossings.—*a. Overhead.*—Small stream crossings are made in the same manner as overhead road crossings, except that the wires need be only high enough to clear the water-borne traffic. A span of more than 150 feet should not contain a splice. Long spans up to 250 feet can be made with field wire, but special construction is necessary for resisting the strain.

b. Submerged.—When field wire lines must cross bodies of water such as rivers where it is impracticable to make overhead crossings, the wire should be submerged. The wire is tied in securely on the near bank, laid by paying out from a reel or coil, and tied in securely on the far bank. The ties are made above the highest level reached by the water. The insulation on the wire should be sound. Splices should be made only if absolutely necessary and should be made as waterproof as possible. If the current in the stream is strong, or if the stream is navigable, the wire is weighted at suitable intervals to keep it submerged to the full depth and to retard its movement by the current. The amount of wire necessary for the crossing is carefully computed and the wire prepared in advance so as to avoid splicing the wire in midstream.

■ 206. Trench Line Construction.—In position defense, field wire lines are often installed in trenches, two kinds being generally used—wire trenches constructed specifically for that purpose, and trenches primarily intended for other purposes, such as fire or communication. Trench wire lines are tagged at intervals of not more than 150 feet and at junctions with other lines.

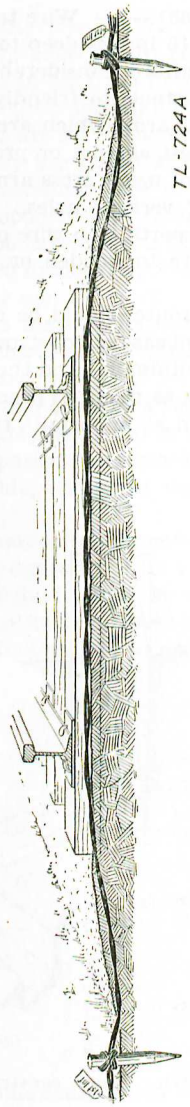


Figure 84.—Wire crossing under railroad track.

a. Wire trenches (fig. 85).—(1) Wire trenches vary in size from 10 inches wide by 10 inches deep to 36 inches wide by 30 inches deep. They afford considerable protection from shell fire but offer an obstacle to friendly traffic. The wire may be fastened to cross arms which are attached horizontally to short poles or rest against or project into the sides of the trench. Instead of using cross arms the wire may be fastened to the sides of vertical poles. Field wire may be tied directly to these supports with wire or marline, but it is preferable to tie the wire to wooden or porcelain knobs or insulators.

(2) The wire trench route should be chosen with a view to concealment, cover, and ease of construction. The number of trenches is kept to a minimum, and the wire is kept in the main trunk-line trenches as much as practicable. Switching centrals may be installed at important trench junctions.

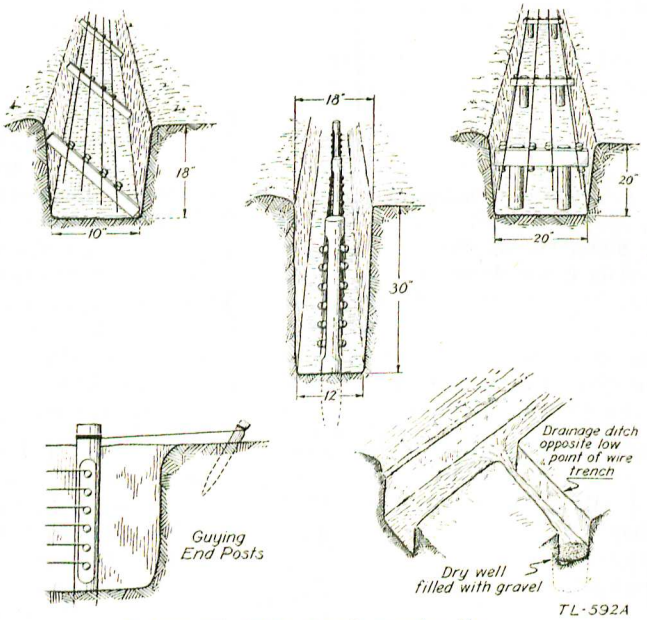


FIGURE 85.—Wire trench construction.

(3) In digging the trench, the workers are divided into groups of two men, each group equipped with a pick and shovel. Two men can dig from 15 to 35 lineal yards of trench per day in good ground, depending on the type of trench.

(4) Trench posts are set in the ground at intervals of from 15 to 25 feet. They are guyed at turns and at the ends of the line. When fastening wire to vertical poles, insulators may be nailed on opposite side of each pole. As many as 14 twisted pairs can be carried on a single pole line of this type in a trench about 30 inches deep. A liberal allowance of wire should be made for sag.

(5) Trench lines may be terminated by running directly into a switching central or test station or connecting to some other type of construction.

(6) When necessary to cross a road with a wire trench, the line should preferably be placed in a buried conduit of wood, clay, or iron, or passed through a culvert if available. If this is impracticable, the wires should be carried overhead on poles.

b. Fire or communication trenches (fig. 86).—(1) When it is impracticable to construct wire trenches, field wire may be installed temporarily in fire or communication trenches. Due to the great use made of these trenches by combat troops, they are not satisfactory for permanent wire installations.

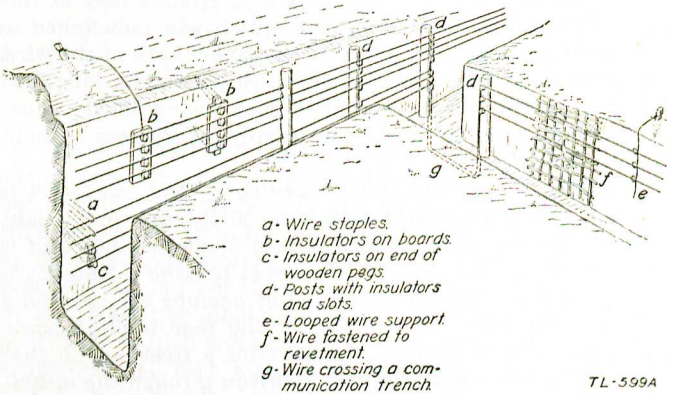


FIGURE 86.—Wire line construction in communication trenches.

(2) Except in narrow fire trenches, wire lines should be kept ordinarily on the side of the trench nearest the enemy. Wire placed at heights between 10 and 30 inches from the duck boards or bottom of the trench is least subject to damage from cave-ins, water, and traffic.

(3) Field wire may be fastened to the side of a trench, as shown in the composite figure 86, by—

(*a*) Staples made of stiff wire and about 12 inches long. The staples are driven into the ground as far as possible, thus holding the wire closely against the side of the trench.

(*b*) Attaching the wire to insulators mounted on boards fastened to the sides of the trench by wire, stakes, rods, or staples.

(*c*) Attaching the wire to insulators nailed to the ends of wooden stakes or pegs which are driven into the trench wall.

(*d*) Attaching the wire to insulators nailed to posts driven into the bottom of the trench close to the side.

(*e*) Passing the wire through supports made of No. 9 or heavier galvanized iron wire. One end of the support wire is attached to a stake driven into the ground just outside the edge of the trench.

(*f*) Attaching the wire to revetment posts, either directly or on insulators.

■ 207. LOADING OF FIELD WIRE LINES.—*a. Purpose.*—Telephone transmission over long field wire circuits may be improved by the use of loading coils which add inductance to the line neutralizing the effect of the capacitance of the wire. An increase of about 30 percent in the maximum length of line for satisfactory transmission may be obtained. Lines less than 10 miles in length are usually satisfactory without the use of the coils.

b. Description of coil C–114 (loading).—The coil C–114 is contained in a watertight aluminum alloy case and weighs about 2 pounds. The cover is hinged along one side and is held closed by a latch, a rubber gasket making a watertight seal. The line wires are connected by opening the cover and inserting the wires in the slots of the four binding posts. The head of each binding post contains a steel pin, so that when it is screwed down the pin is driven through the insulation and makes contact with the conductor. When the cover

is closed, the line wires come out through grooves in the rubber gasket opposite the binding posts. (See fig. 87.)

c. Spacing.—The loading coils are designed to be installed at intervals of 1 mile in wire W–110 and W–110–B. The distance between one terminal of a circuit and the first coil, or the distance between the other terminal and the last coil, is known as an end section. The length of this section must be at least 0.2 mile but not over 1 mile. The spacing of the coils between the end sections should not deviate more than plus or minus 5 percent from 1 mile.

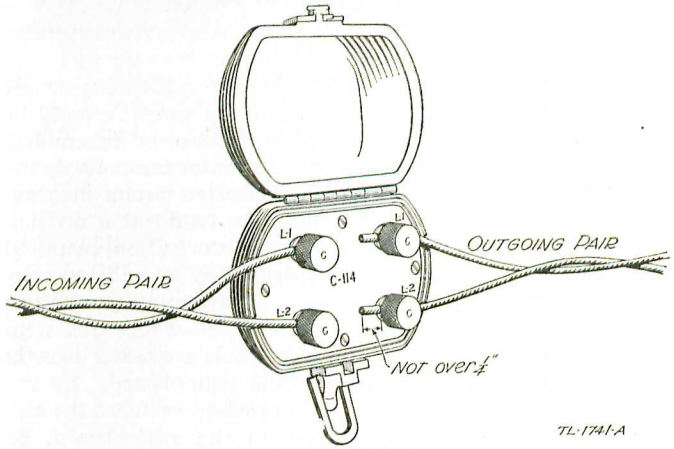


FIGURE 87.—Method of connecting loading coil C–114 in field wire line.

d. Installation.—The coil is installed in a circuit by connecting the field wire from one direction to the two adjacent binding posts marked L_1 and L_2 at one end of the coil, and the field wire from the other direction to the two remaining binding posts marked in a similar manner. The wires should be cut but not skinned when making connections to the terminals, nor should the inside ends of the wires extend more than ¼ inch from the terminals after connections are completed. All four wires must fit snugly into the grooves in the rubber gasket. All strain should be taken off the coil

connections in order to avoid damage to the coil and reduction in the tensile strength of the line.

■ 208. EXPEDIENTS.—*a.* Many units have found that at higher headquarters some central point, other than the switchboard, is an advantageous one from which to control wire crews in action and make tests on trunks or long locals. Such an installation removes these duties from switchboard personnel, thus increasing their efficiency. It could be located at the edge of the command post where all the long lines from the front are arranged to come together upon entering the command post area. It is called a "construction center." The size and amount of equipment thereat may vary widely from a terminal strip and telephone with test leads to the inclusion of a test switchboard and test set. However, if such a center is established, only available standard equipment should be used and so installed as to be readily removed or dissembled. Figure 88 shows one such construction center temporarily installed in a trailer. Figure 89 is a suggested circuit diagram for such an installation which might be found at a division headquarters. The equipment is, by improvisation, installed on one side of the trailer and is operated by an enlisted construction chief. The diagram shows all incoming trunks and long locals terminating at a terminal strip. From this strip the circuits when completed and serviceable are taken directly through another terminal strip to the switchboard. By the use of test clips, jumper wires, or improvised switches the circuit may, instead of going direct to the switchboard, be switched to a test telephone switchboard affording a lineman or construction crew working on the line an opportunity to call the construction chief for a test, additional instructions, or to report his progress. The switchboard gives the construction chief, by the use of his operator's phone or set, access to any of his long lines. If desired, the test set leads may be equipped with a spare switchboard plug. Thus he may quickly connect his test set to any line by the insertion of the test set plug into the switchboard jack to which such line is connected. The trailer shown in figure 88 may normally be used to transport communication equipment.

b. It has been found that laying field wire from a truck can be accelerated by the use of an improvised, laterally and

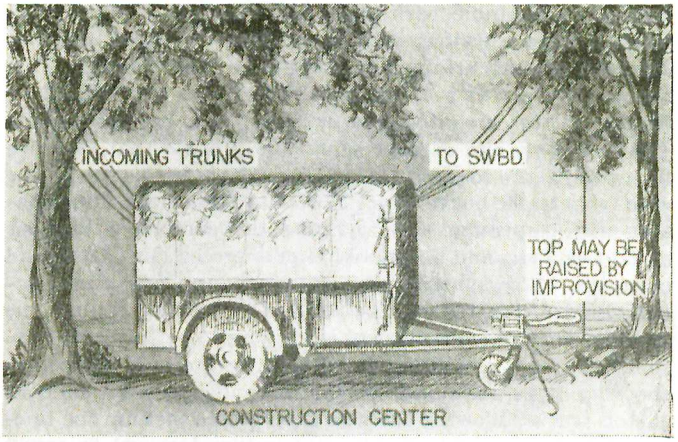


FIGURE 88.—External view of the suggested construction center for larger units.

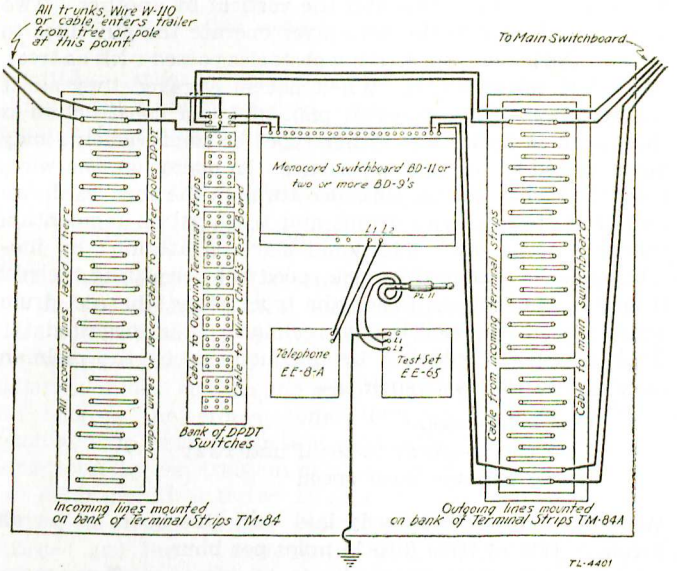


FIGURE 89.—Wiring diagram for the suggested construction center.

vertically adjustable, wire boom. Its efficiency is greatly dependent upon a trained crew as, at first, the speed and distribution of slack attained is likely to be discouraging. This boom, attached to a truck in which a reel unit RL–26 or RL–31 has been mounted, is so equipped as to lay two circuits simultaneously and at such a horizontal angle that the wire falls well off the road. This initially affords protection of the wire from traffic but does not eliminate the necessity for subsequently inspecting and servicing the completed line for slack, ties, tags, and additional circuit protection. Overhead crossings, tying, underground crossings, and occasional accumulations of slack may be secured by leaving behind one or more linemen and sufficient slack wire to perform the mission. As circuit establishment speed is paramount, this causes the wire layer minimum delay. A tender vehicle, such as ¼-ton truck, following the wire layer would pick up the lineman left behind and quickly shuttle him forward to rejoin the wire layer. The lateral position of the wire boom is adjusted by one guy line and the vertical by another. Two men on the alert in the wire layer operate the guy lines to prevent the boom from striking obstacles passed such as trees, posts, and heavy brush. When not so engaged they assist the reelman. One suggested plan of boom construction is illustrated in figure 90. Other types or improvements may be suggested by use and experience. In operation, the wires from the reel drums are threaded through the sheaves shown and after the reel wire drums and truck attain momentum the wire feeds out. Additional slack is attained by momentarily decreasing the truck speed but permitting the reel drums to run freely. When the truck stops, the reel drum brake must be applied by the reelman. It is suggested the truck speed be controlled by telephone or by the reelman blowing whistle blasts such as—

One blast—stop
Two blasts—go or faster if underway
Three blasts—slower speed

Wire has been satisfactorily laid with this boom at an all inclusive rate of from 8 to 14 miles per hour.

c. The use of such expedients to increase efficiency by

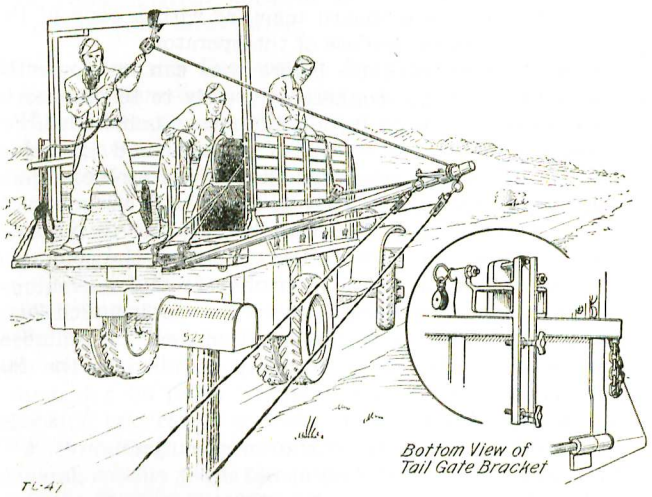


FIGURE 90.—One suggested form of wire boom.

permitting earlier establishment of communication is encouraged but is not directed and should not be taken as a basis of converting transportation solely to this use.

SECTION III

FIELD TELEPHONES AND CENTRALS

■ 209. INSTALLATION OF SWITCHING CENTRALS.—*a.* Installation of a field switching central includes installing the switchboard and its auxiliary equipment, terminal strips if required, and testing equipment if available. It also includes the installation of local circuits and telephones (except long locals), and making the proper connections at the switchboard terminal strip between these circuits and the trunk circuits turned over by construction details.

b. Each circuit is tested as soon as it is connected, and when it is in satisfactory operative condition the time is recorded and the message center is informed of the available service. A traffic diagram (see par. 223) is prepared

and posted at the switchboard together with a copy of the telephone directory for the use of the operator.

c. Trunk circuits available before they can be connected to the switchboard, are connected directly to telephones to give temporary service until the switchboard is installed.

d. After the switching central is installed and operating, circuits should be rearranged for their better protection and to facilitate maintenance. Care is taken that circuits radiating from a switching central are not subject to interference from troops and traffic in the vicinity of the command post. They are placed overhead or underground.

e. Priority in which local telephones are installed at a command post varies with the situation and the orders of the commander. They are normally installed in the following order:

(1) Message center.
(2) Commander (or chief of staff or executive).
(3) Operations section (G–3 or S–3).
(4) Intelligence section (G–2 or S–2).
(5) Supply section (G–4 or S–4).
(6) Signal section (signal officer).
(7) Personnel section (G–1 or S–1).
(8) Public telephone for personnel not furnished individual telephones. (Installed convenient to staff personnel and well marked as the public telephone.)
(9) Other staff officers and activities as required.

f. At command posts of small units, as in battalions or regiments, one telephone ordinarily serves two or more staff officers. At larger headquarters, more than one telephone may be required in each staff section. At all echelons, telephones are reduced to minimum requirements.

■ 210. INSTALLATION OF TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARDS.—A field switching central may include one or more switchboards, depending on the number of trunk and local circuits to be installed. With certain types of switchboards it is necessary to install terminal strips; with others, the terminal strips and repeating coils are self-contained in the switchboard itself. The switchboard and its associated equipment are installed in a centrally located place affording as much shelter

and freedom from noise or interference as possible, and concealed from observation.

■ 211. CARE AND PROTECTION OF FIELD TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT.—*a. Care.*—After use, no equipment containing batteries will be temporarily stored until all batteries therein have been removed. If batteries are not removed, corrosion will take place and the equipment eventually will be damaged. Do not allow dirt to accumulate on any part of the equipment. Keep terminals and contacts particularly clean. Keep all mounting screws and wire connections tight. Protect the equipment from the elements as far as practicable when installed, and place it in a cool, dry place when stored. Do not attempt field repairs beyond the replacement of batteries, the replacement of broken or defective elements or parts which can be properly replaced with tools issued, and the checking and repair of loose or broken connections.

b. Protecting equipment against enemy capture.—(1) In general, smaller items of equipment can be carried off by personnel. Each soldier should be trained to carry off smaller items of equipment when danger of enemy capture exists.

(2) If the equipment is too heavy to be carried off, it should be destroyed as thoroughly as time permits. (See par. 14.)

■ 212. INSTALLATION OF TELEPHONES.—Both common battery and local battery telephones are used in field wire systems, often in the same installation; within divisions, however, the instruments are usually local battery (magneto). Telephones should be installed in a position convenient to the user, with the field wire connection tied in near the instrument, leaving sufficient slack between the tie and the instrument to permit some movement of the telephone. If the circuit enters the place of installation from overhead, a drip loop is inserted to drain water away from the instrument (see fig. 56). If the telephone is strapped to a tree trunk or tent pole, tie down the instrument firmly with a short length of field wire in a manner providing easy access to the handset and generator crank. Attach to each telephone the telephone directory referred to in paragraph 175 and a tag bearing the directory name and number of that telephone.

When an installation has been tested and is completed, the user is immediately informed of that fact.

■ 213. TYPES OF FIELD TELEPHONES.—The field type telephones in common use are the EE–8–A, EE–8, EE–5, and EE–3B. These instruments have common operating characteristics but vary in details of construction. (See par. 2, app. I, for descriptions.)

■ 214. TESTING FIELD TELEPHONES.—A field telephone must perform two distinct functions: Signaling of the distant and local party, and transmission and reception of speech. Separate apparatus and circuits are provided for both functions, properly interconnected to the single pair of field wires. The simplest and most comprehensive field test of a telephone is to connect an instrument known to be satisfactory to the telephone under test by means of a short line. If both telephones can be signaled satisfactorily, and if speech can be transmitted intelligibly without effort, the telephone under test is in an operative condition. If the telephone is not serviceable, or if more specific tests as described below fail, the telephone should be turned in for repair.

a. Test of signaling circuits.—The magneto or hand-operated generator furnishes signaling currents for the telephone. It should turn freely when not connected to a line. Short-circuiting the line binding posts should produce a definite drag on the crank. The internal ringer or buzzer is tested by connecting the telephone to another serviceable telephone and cranking the generator of the latter. The ringer or buzzer of the field telephone under test should respond energetically.

b. Test of speech circuits.—Field-type telephones require a suitable battery for speech transmission when used on local or common battery systems (sound-powered telephones are exceptions). Brighten the spring or clip terminals in the battery compartment if inspection discloses they are corroded. Place a new dry-cell battery of proper type in the compartment. Blowing into the transmitter of telephones EE–8–A and EE–8 should produce an audible sound (sidetone) in the receiver when the handset button or switch is operated. In the telephones EE–5 and EE–3B, short-circuit

the line terminals to complete the voice circuits, and depress the handset button of the EE–5 during the test. Presence of sidetone indicates that the voice circuits are functioning properly and that the battery is serviceable. Blowing into the transmitter of handset TS–10 should produce an audible sound (sidetone) in the receiver, indicating that the handset is in operative condition.

■ 215. REPEATING COILS.—*a. Types.*—Repeating coils are used in field wire systems for the construction of simplex and phantom circuits for additional telegraph, teletypewriter, or telephone channels. They consist of two windings on a magnetic core, carefully balanced to prevent crosstalk. The ends of one winding are brought out to two terminals marked LINE which are connected to the incoming wire line. The ends of the other winding are brought out to two terminals marked SWITCHBOARD which are connected to the switchboard line terminals. The midpoint of the line side of the coil is brought out to a fifth terminal marked TELEG, which can be connected to provide a simplex or a phantom circuit as explained in paragraphs 216 and 217.

(1) *Military.*—The coils commonly issued for use in the field are the coil C–75 and the coil C–161 (fig. 91). These are similar in electrical characteristics, but the coil C–161 is more efficient, smaller and lighter, and is also used in switchboards BD–72 and BD–71.

(2) *Commercial.*—Commercial repeating coils of the type illustrated in figure 92 may be issued. These have windings brought out to soldering terminals numbered 1 to 8. Prior to being taken into the field, these coils should be mounted on a wood base and wired to five binding posts lettered as shown in figure 92. The connections are made with insulated wire soldered to the coil terminals. These coils are designed to withstand moisture and a certain amount of rough handling, but are subject to failure due to broken connections and corroded or dirty terminals. The coils should be inspected before installation for broken or loose connections outside of the metal cover; these are resoldered if necessary and corroded or dirty terminals are thoroughly cleaned and brightened with sandpaper or emery cloth.

b. Test.—To test repeating coils, connect the coil under test with a coil known to be satisfactory by a short length of wire in the manner shown in figure 93, for simplexing a line. The ground should be an actual wire connection for the test. Then connect four serviceable telephones to the two coils, one pair of telephones to the metallic circuit, and one pair of telephones to the simplex circuit which is completed through the wire replacing the ground return circuit. The test consists in ringing and talking over each circuit. If

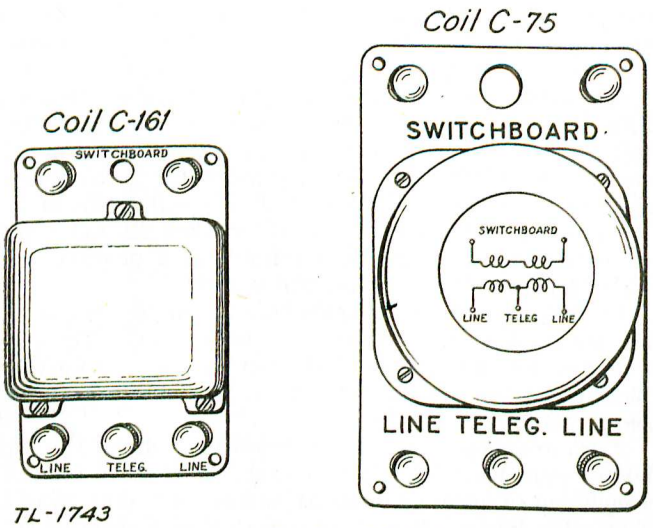


FIGURE 91.—Coils C–161 and C–75 (repeating).

unable to ring or talk over either circuit, test each of the short wire connectors both for continuity and for cross connection with all other wires. If they are clear of trouble, the coil windings which are inside the iron case are probably defective. If the first test shows that both circuits are clear, ring and talk over each circuit while listening over the other circuit. If the ringing or talking over one circuit can be heard loudly over the other circuit, the coil is defective and should be turned in for repair.

■ 216. SIMPLEX CIRCUIT (fig. 93).—*a.* The simplex circuit (par. 164*c*) is obtained by placing a repeating coil at each end of a metallic circuit (par. 215). The coil at each end is

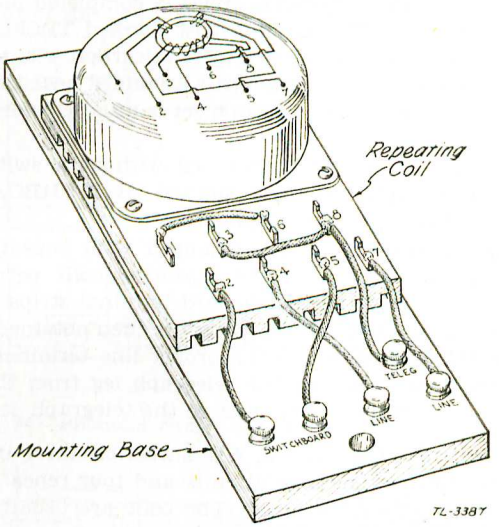


FIGURE 92.—Commercial repeating coil mounted and wired to binding posts.

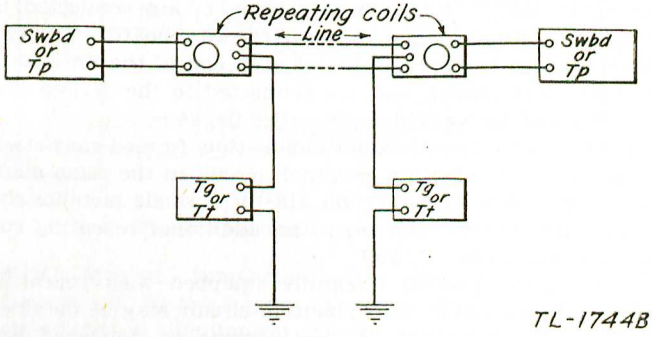


FIGURE 93.—Simplex circuit constructed with repeating coils.

usually located in the line as close to the switchboard terminal strip as practicable. The binding posts marked LINE are connected directly to the line, and those marked SWITCHBOARD are connected to the desired line terminals on the switchboard. The telephone circuit is completed inductively through the coil. The binding post marked TELEG is connected to one line terminal of the telegraph set, the other line terminal of which is ordinarily grounded near the instrument. This line to the telegraph set is usually referred to as the telegraph leg.

b. When a telephone is installed without a switchboard, the repeating coil terminals marked SWITCHBOARD are connected directly to the telephone.

c. Switchboards integrally equipped with repeating coils and terminal strips have the repeating coils permanently connected between the switchboard terminal strips and certain line units. The simplex circuit is then obtained by connecting the desired line to the proper line terminals on the switchboard and running the telegraph leg from the corresponding telegraph binding post to the telegraph set.

■ 217. PHANTOM CIRCUIT.—*a.* A phantom circuit may be constructed from two metallic circuits and four repeating coils, two at each end of the lines. The coils are usually located near the switchboard terminal strips unless they are integral parts of the switchboards. The end of each line is connected to the LINE binding posts of a repeating coil, and the corresponding SWITCHBOARD binding posts are connected to the line terminals of the appropriate switchboard. The two binding posts marked TELEG at each end of the lines form the phantom circuit, and are connected to the desired line terminals of the switchboards. (See fig. 94.)

b. If desired, the phantom circuit thus formed may itself be simplexed to obtain a telegraph circuit in the same manner as described in paragraph 216 for a single metallic circuit. This requires the use of an additional repeating coil at each end. (See fig. 95.)

c. In a switchboard integrally equipped with repeating coils and terminal strip, a phantom circuit may be obtained by connecting the two physical circuits to simplexed line

terminals of the switchboard, and connecting the two corresponding telegraph binding posts to another line terminal on the same switchboard, thus forming the phantom circuit. The corresponding phantom connections must be made at both ends of the two physical line circuits.

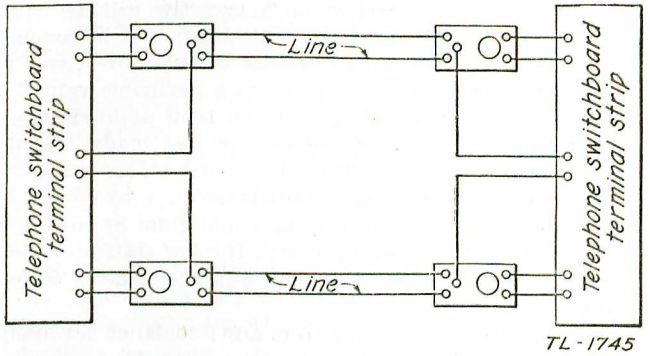


FIGURE 94.—Phantom circuit constructed with repeating coils.

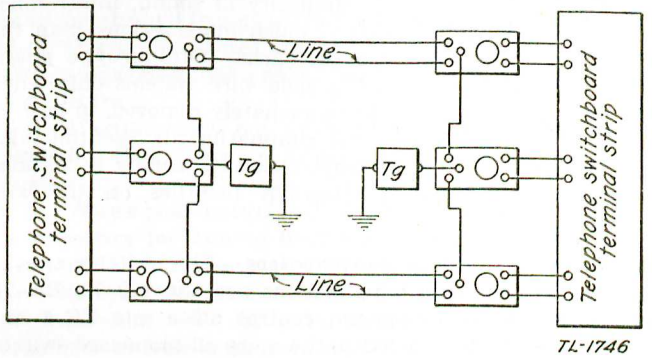


FIGURE 95.—Simplexed phantom circuit.

■ 218. MUTUAL INTERFERENCE IN SIMPLEX AND PHANTOM GROUPS.—*a.* In these types of connections, mutual interference between simultaneous signals in different channels will result when all wires in the simplex or phantom group do

not have exactly the same impedance. The circuits are then said to be unbalanced and the amount of the interference will depend upon the degree of unbalance between the two physical, or metallic, circuits. The primary causes are poor splices which introduce a high resistance into either side of the circuit and improperly taped splices or damaged insulation which, particularly when wet, result in excessive leakage from one side of the circuit to ground. Although it is impossible to obtain a perfect impedance balance in field wire circuits, mutual interference may be reduced to a negligible value by making sure that each wire of a group is of approximately the same length and that all splices are well made, and by employing overhead construction at low, wet places and during rainy weather. Resistance unbalance may be corrected and mutual interference reduced to a minimum by inserting and adjusting a variable resistance in the low resistance side of an unbalanced circuit. The low resistance side is determined by trial.

b. The interference resulting from any unbalance is usually more pronounced in a phantom group than in a simplex circuit as there are more circuits involved in the former. Furthermore, due to their similarity of sound, interference between telephone channels is much more serious than the interference from telegraph key clicks. Ordinarily, a phantom circuit should be used in field wire systems only when the phantom circuit can be immediately removed, in case of undesirable crosstalk, without eliminating an essential talking channel. The use of simplex circuits usually is confined to the superposition of telegraph facilities on the wire systems.

■ 219. TYPES OF FIELD SWITCHBOARDS.—The switchboards in common use on field wire systems are the BD–72, BD–71, BD–11, BD–9, and telephone central office sets TC–4 and TC–12. Except for the TC–4, these are all monocord switchboards, and are described in paragraph 3, appendix I.

■ 220. SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—The ideal switchboard operator is courteous, intelligent, efficient, and capable of working for prolonged periods under stress. He should be familiar with Army organization, should be able to speak distinctly,

and should be able to understand speech over the telephone readily.

■ 221. OPERATING PHRASES.—The following phrases are prescribed for use by switchboard operators in all cases where they apply, to the exclusion of other phrases of similar meaning:

a. "Magic operator." Used by the operator in answering a call at the switchboard of the unit whose directory name is Magic.

b. "Magic ——." (Blank is appropriate directory number.) Used by an operator to indicate that he has correctly understood a number given to him by either a local party or by an operator of another central, and that he is proceeding to complete the call.

c. "What number please?" Used by an operator to request repetition of a number which he has not understood.

d. "The line is busy." Used by an operator to report that a local telephone for which he has received a call is already in use.

e. "Maytime is busy." Used by an operator who has received a call to be completed to a certain central (Maytime) to report that all trunks to that central are in use.

f. "Magic three-three does not answer." Used by an operator in reporting that a called party (Magic three-three) does not answer.

g. "Maytime does not answer." Used by an operator in reporting that a certain called central (Maytime) does not answer.

h. "Here's your party." Used by an operator whenever it is necessary for him to start the conversation over a connection.

i. "Are you through?" Used by an operator in supervising a connection, when no conversation is heard. Repeat the challenge at least once if no reply is heard.

j. "I will ring again." Used by an operator when, in supervising a connection, he is informed that the called party did not answer.

k. "What number is calling, please?" Used by an operator if, after supervising a connection, he is given a new number

to call by one of the parties and he is otherwise unable to identify that party.

l. "Magic three-zero has no telephone but I can give you Magic one-one." Used by an operator when there is no telephone at the number called, but another telephone is available to which the calling party might desire to be connected.

m. "What number were you calling, please?" Used by an operator to determine the number desired by a party who reports he has been given a wrong number or has been cut off.

n. "One moment please" or "I have a call for you." Used by an operator if necessary, to hold either party on the line while a connection is being completed.

o. "Calling Magic," or "Calling Magic one-one." Used by an operator when there is confusion or interruption in getting an operator or called party on the line.

p. "I must interrupt—urgent call from Magic six—please hang up." Used by an operator to inform the parties using a circuit that it is required for an urgent call by a certain calling party.

■ 222. SUPERVISION.—*a.* A switchboard operator supervises each connection to insure that conversation is established between the calling party and the called party, and to remove the connection as soon as possible after the conversation is completed. The operator listens in after he has made a connection and rung the called party, waiting to hear the called party answer and conversation begin. He remains in on the connection of a trunk call to another central until the other central has answered and he has passed the call to the other central. If it be necessary to answer another call before he has supervised a connection, he does so at the first opportunity. A shutter is never restored on a connection until it has been supervised.

b. In supervising a connection which has already been established, no conversation is heard, he challenges by asking "Are you through?" Great care is taken not to interrupt a conversation in progress. If after a second challenge, he receives no response, he takes down the connection. If he is notified that the called party has not answered, he answers, "I will ring again," and does so. If he is informed that the

connection is still in use, he removes his operator's plug. Connections are supervised frequently in the above manner in case both parties may have failed to ring off when the conversation was completed.

c. Normally, when a conversation is completed, the shutter on the connection will fall due to one of the parties ringing off. This is the signal for the operator to supervise the connection in the same manner as in *b* above. If a new number is given him by either party he asks, "What number is calling?" and proceeds to complete the call in the usual manner.

■ 223. TELEPHONE TRAFFIC DIAGRAM.—*a.* A traffic diagram is a chart showing the number of telephone channels actually existing between the switching centrals of a telephone system. Circuits connecting distant locals are also shown. A single line indicates direct telephone communication; a numeral placed on the line indicates the number of channels available including phantom circuits. The units to which each switching central or distant local pertains are indicated by the telephone directory name or otherwise.

b. The telephone traffic diagram is prepared at each switchboard by the wire chief or chief operator, assisted by the operator on duty, from information received over the wire system and shows such circuits only as are available for traffic. Its purpose is to indicate to the operator the most direct routing for a call to any other central in the system and to show alternate routings in case the direct routing is busy or out of order. For this purpose it often includes connecting telephone systems of other higher, lower, and adjacent units. It must be corrected continuously as changes occur and expanded as information is obtained. An example of a telephone traffic diagram is shown in figure 105.

■ 224. RECORDS.—At each switching central such records covering its operation are kept as required by the signal or communication officer. These records may include a station log and a test and trouble record (pars. 225 and 235).

■ 225. STATION LOG.—The station log is kept by the switchboard operator on duty under the supervision of the chief

STATION LOG

DIRECTORY NAME _____

LOCATION	OPENED DATE	OPENED HOUR	CLOSED DATE	CLOSED HOUR

DROP NO	CIRCUIT NO	TIME SERVICE OPENED	TIME SERVICE CLOSED	SERVICE INTERRUPTIONS OUT—TIME—IN	REMARKS NATURE OF TROUBLE ETC
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					

SCHEDULE OF OPERATORS

TIME ON	TIME OFF	NAME	TIME ON	TIME OFF	NAME

DROP NO	CIRCUIT NO	TIME SERVICE OPENED	TIME SERVICE CLOSED	SERVICE INTERRUPTIONS OUT—TIME—IN	REMARKS NATURE OF TROUBLE ETC
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					
53					
54					
55					
56					
57					
58					
59					
60					

_____ CHIEF OPERATOR

TL 673-A

FIGURE 96.—Example of station log for telephone central.

operator. A simple form for a station log, illustrated in figure 96, contains the following information:

Directory name of station to which it applies.
Location, date, and hour station opened and closed.
Schedule of operators.
Drop and circuit number.
Time service opened and closed on each circuit.
Time of interruptions to service.
Remarks (nature of trouble, etc.).

In small switching centrals this form is not required.

■ 226. REPORTS TO MESSAGE CENTER.—The operating personnel keeps the message center continuously informed of telephone communication available to other centrals in the system. Interruptions and changes are likewise reported promptly to the message center.

SECTION IV

FIELD TELEGRAPH SETS AND STATIONS

■ 227. CIRCUITS.—Telegraph circuits used in field wire systems are usually obtained by simplexing existing telephone circuits (par. 216). Where the tactical situation is such that hostile interception is unlikely and proper operating precautions are taken, the earth may be used as a return circuit. The telegraph terminal on the repeating coil or switchboard at each end of the circuit is connected to one line binding post of the telegraph instrument. This is the telegraph leg and may be either a single conductor or a twisted pair field wire with both conductors in parallel. The other line binding post of the telegraph set at a terminal station is grounded. Where a good ground connection cannot be obtained (par. 228), and a second telephone circuit can be simplexed, a phantom circuit may be used (par. 217).

■ 228. GROUND CONNECTION.—A good low-resistance ground connection usually is necessary for each terminal station not only to insure sufficient operating current, but also to prevent interference with neighboring telegraph circuits. It is almost always possible to obtain a good ground by proceeding as follows:

a. Drive a metal ground rod about 2 feet in length well

into the ground where it is moist. Use a longer rod if one is necessary and available. Usually the ground near the roots of a shrub, cactus, or other vegetation is moist. The ground rod, or a long spike, may be driven into the roots proper. If only dry ground is available, wet it thoroughly and pack it down around the rod.

b. Use a separate ground for each telegraph set or other equipment and keep separate grounds at least 15 feet apart.

c. Use two or more ground rods at least 15 feet apart connected together for a single set if one ground rod will not suffice.

d. Keep the wire leading from the ground rod to the set reasonably short, but do not hesitate to use a wire several hundred yards long if necessary to reach moist ground, such as a stream bed.

■ 229. BRIDGING SIMPLEXED CIRCUITS AROUND A SWITCHBOARD.—When a telephone circuit which is to be simplexed for telegraph passes through an intermediate telephone central at which no telegraph set is to be located it is necessary to make the simplex circuit continuous by bridging it around the telephone switchboard by means of repeating coils (par. 170*a*).

■ 230. TELEGRAPH WAY STATIONS.—Intermediate stations located between the terminal stations on a telegraph circuit are called the telegraph way stations. The connections which may be made at the way station are shown in paragraph 170*a*.

■ 231. TYPES OF FIELD TELEGRAPH SETS.—The telegraphs in common use on field wire systems are the telegraph sets TG–5–A and TG–5, the older buzzerphone EE–1–A, and teletypewriters. The sets differ from commercial Morse telegraph equipment, in that no sounders are used. Instead, the telegraph operators wear headphones and hear a sharp tone whenever local or distant keys of telegraph sets on a circuit are depressed. Operation and procedure are therefore similar to a break-in radiotelegraph circuit. For descriptions of the TG–5–A, see paragraph 4 of appendix I, which also includes appropriate references for the other telegraph sets. (See paragraphs 180*b* and 181 for references to teletypewriters.)

■ 232. ESTABLISHING TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.—*a.* On long telegraph circuits where good ground connections cannot be obtained, some difficulty may be experienced in establishing communication because the operator at one station may not know when the distant operator is on the line and attempting to transmit or receive signals, and therefore a definite procedure should be prescribed by the unit signal or communication officer. If telephone communication with the distant operator is possible, one operator should call the other by telephone and indicate that he is ready to operate and that he will attempt to establish communication by telegraph.

b. When no other means of communication is available, it will be necessary for each operator to adjust his instrument for most sensitive operation, connect it to the line, and alternately listen and transmit until he succeeds in communicating with the distant operator. A definite time should be prescribed the unit signal or communication officer for beginning telegraphic communication to facilitate establishing the net.

■ 233. TELEGRAPH OPERATING PROCEDURE AND RECORDS.—Station records and operating procedure for military manual field telegraph sets generally are the same as for radio, including the use of the International Morse Code. (See ch. 5 and TM 11–454.)

SECTION V

MAINTENANCE OF FIELD WIRE SYSTEMS

■ 234. GENERAL.—*a.* Maintenance of a field wire system includes the prevention, detection, localization, and correction of trouble in the system. Trouble may be prevented to a large extent by the following actions:

(1) Routing of wire lines and locating of centrals and stations so as to avoid hostile artillery fire and aerial bombing as far as practicable, and to protect the lines and equipment from injury by friendly troops and traffic.

(2) Careful handling of wire equipment and its protection from moisture while in storage, in transit, and after it is installed.

(3) Training of all operating and using personnel in the proper use and care of wire equipment.

(4) Conference between signal and communication officers with reference to the location of wire lines.

b. Trouble that occurs on field wire systems is of two classes: that which causes an interruption to service, and that which is located and cleared before an interruption to service occurs. Most trouble may be kept in the latter class by an alert maintenance crew making proper routine tests. When trouble occurs it is located and cleared as soon as possible by methodical locating procedure and proper repair or replacement of equipment. All trouble, whether detected by operating and maintenance personnel or reported by users, is recorded and followed up until cleared. Clearing of trouble on wire lines is facilitated by the establishment of test stations at important junctions and at points near which trouble is anticipated.

■ 235. ROUTINE TESTS.—*a.* The frequency with which routine tests of circuits and equipment should be made varies and is determined by the nature and importance of the circuits, type of equipment and its manner of installation, amount of traffic being handled, and amount of trouble being experienced. The frequency of these tests is prescribed by the signal or communication officer. All local and trunk circuits and the operating equipment connected to them or used in their operation are included in these tests. In general, circuits that are kept busy do not require as frequent routine tests as those that are seldom used. Communication is never interrupted to make a routine test, as a busy circuit obviously indicates that it is not in trouble. Circuits that have been busy and suddenly become idle are always tested at the first opportunity by the switchboard operator.

b. The routine tests of trunk circuits ordinarily are made by the wire chief, although they may be made by the switchboard operator if it does not interfere with the prompt handling of traffic. The test includes a check to see that each switchboard can be signaled from the other over all circuits between them, and that the voice transmission in each direction over the circuits its clear and satisfactory.

c. The routine tests of local circuits are ordinarily made by sending to the local telephone a maintenance man who

tests back to the wire chief or switchboard operator. The test includes a check that the switchboard can be signaled from the telephone and vice versa, and that the voice transmission in both directions over the circuit is satisfactory. In cases where it is impracticable to send a man to the local telephone, as might happen in the case of a long circuit, the user is called and requested to make the test. Ordinarily, however, users are not disturbed in making routine tests of local circuits.

d. A record of installation time, tests made, and troubles found or reported on trunk circuits, is kept by the wire chief at each switching central on a form such as illustrated in figure 97. Information included comprises—

Directory name of station to which it applies.
Location, date, and hour station opened and closed.
Schedule of assistant wire chiefs.
Notation of time interval between routine tests.
Drop and circuit numbers.
Time lines connected to switchboard.
Time service was opened on particular line.
Time of interruptions to service, with notation of personnel clearing trouble.
Time service terminated on particular line.
Remarks (nature of trouble, etc.).

■ 236. CIRCUIT TROUBLES.—*a. Character.*—Trouble on a field wire circuit is indicated when it is impossible to signal or be signaled, when it is impossible to hear or be heard, or when the transmission is weak or is interfered with by noise on the circuit or crosstalk from other circuits. A knowledge of the various troubles and the manner in which they affect transmission will materially aid in localizing the troubles when they occur.

b. Cause.—The trouble may occur either in the line wire itself or in the operating equipment attached to it, and will usually be found to be the result of an open circuit, a short circuit, a grounded circuit, or a crossed circuit at one or more points in the circuit.

(1) The open circuit or "open" is a break or cut in the conductor, either on one or both sides of the circuit.

INSTALLATION, TEST, AND TROUBLE RECORD.

DIRECTORY NAME _____.

CIRCUITS TESTED EVERY _____ MINUTES.

LOCATION	OPENED DATE	OPENED HOUR	CLOSED DATE	CLOSED HOUR

DROP NO.	CIRCUIT NO.	TIME LINE CONNECTED	TIME SERVICE OPENED	SERVICE TIME OUT	INTERRUPTIONS T TIME	INTERRUPTIONS CLEARED BY	TIME SERVICE CLOSED	REMARKS NATURE OF TROUBLE ETC
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
28								
29								
30								

SCHEDULE OF ASST WIRE CHIEFS

TIME ON	TIME OFF	NAME

DROP NO.	CIRCUIT NO.	TIME LINE CONNECTED	TIME SERVICE OPENED	SERVICE TIME OUT	INTERRUPTIONS T TIME	INTERRUPTIONS CLEARED BY	TIME SERVICE CLOSED	REMARKS NATURE OF TROUBLE ETC
31								
32								
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
54								
55								
56								
57								
58								
59								
60								

TL-727-A

WIRE CHIEF

FIGURE 97.—Installation, test, and trouble record.

(2) The short circuit or "short" is caused by electrical contact between the two conductors of a circuit. It may be the result of bruised or stripped insulation which either permits the bare wires to touch each other or permits them to conduct electricity from one to the other when wet.

(3) The grounded circuit or "ground" occurs when there is an electrical path to earth from one or both conductors of the circuit. It also may be the result of bruised or stripped insulation or a poorly taped splice where the wire is lying on the ground. The effects of grounds will be most pronounced in wet or damp weather.

(4) The crossed circuit or "cross" is caused by electrical contact between conductors of two adjacent circuits, and is in reality a short circuit between a conductor of one circuit and a conductor of another.

c. Effects on telephone transmission.—(1) An open will interrupt telephone communication completely. However, a partial open, such as results from a poorly made splice or a loose contact which introduces a high resistance in the circuit, may not destroy communication completely, but the transmission will be weak and probably noisy.

(2) A heavy or low resistance short will interrupt telephone communication completely. A partial or high resistance short will result in weakened transmission.

(3) A ground on both sides of a circuit will produce an effect similar to that of a short described in (2) above. A ground on only one side of a circuit will not usually interrupt telephone communication, but may produce hum or noise in the circuit.

(4) A cross is likely to result in crosstalk or interference between the two circuits involved which may or may not be sufficient to render the separate conversations unintelligible.

d. Effects on simplex telegraph operation.—It will be observed that a simplex telegraph channel may continue operative under certain trouble conditions which render the physical circuit on which it is superimposed inoperative for telephone communication, thus emphasizing again the value of the simplex telegraph channel. For example, the simplex telegraph circuit will work, or may be made to work, by the addition of battery in the case of the telegraph set

TG–5 or TG–5–A even though one side of the physical circuit is open; a short on the physical circuit will not affect the telegraph channel adversely; an accidental ground on one or both sides of the physical circuit will not render the telegraph channel inoperative generally unless the ground is of unusually low resistance; a cross is not likely to interfere with the telegraph channel unless both of the circuits involved in the cross are simplexed, and even then does not necessarily render the telegraph channels inoperative.

■ 237. EQUIPMENT USED FOR TESTING.—The nature of the trouble on a field wire circuit or in operating equipment can be determined with any of the following equipment in the manner described for each:

a. Field telephones.—Any field telephone may be used for testing line or equipment circuits. For convenience in making tests the telephone is equipped with a pair of test leads made of lamp cord, field wire, or other flexible twisted pair wire about 3 feet in length. A test clip is soldered to one end of each conductor, and if stranded wire is used the other end which is to be connected to the line terminal of the telephone is soldered lightly to hold the strands together and prevent accidental short circuits at the telephone terminals. The following tests may be made:

(1) *Test for an open.*—Connect the ends of the circuit to the line terminals of the test telephone and turn the generator crank rapidly. If the generator crank turns quite freely without any drag on it the circuit is probably open.

(2) *Test for a short.*—With the telephone connected as above, if the generator turns quite hard, as if a drag had been placed on it, the circuit is probably short-circuited or grounded on both sides.

(3) *Test for a ground.*—Connect one side of the circuit to one line terminal of the telephone, and connect the other line terminal of the telephone to ground. If there is a ground on that side of the circuit, the generator will turn hard as in the case of a short. Test the other side of the circuit in a similar manner.

(4) *Test for a cross.*—Connect one side of the circuit to one line terminal of the telephone and the other line terminal of the telephone to the conductor with which the circuit may

be crossed. If there is a cross the generator will turn hard as in the case of a short circuit. Test each side of the circuit in a similar manner with any conductor with which it might be crossed.

b. Test sets EE–65–A and EE–65.—The test sets EE–65–A and EE–65 are compact wire chief's testing equipment for

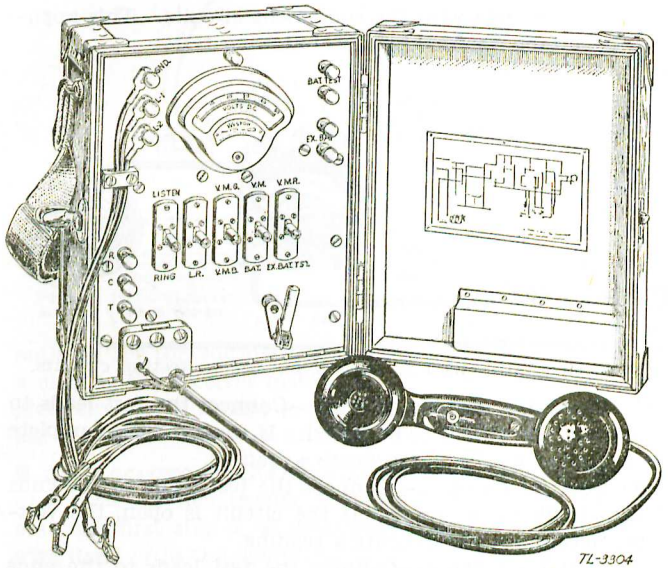


FIGURE 98.—Test set EE–65–A.

use in the field or in central office installations. The test set EE–65–A is illustrated in figure 98. In addition to means for ringing and talking on field wire systems, both test sets have provisions for the usual measurements required for analysis of faulty line operation. These include tests for continuity, opens, shorts, grounds, and other more specialized applications such as determinations of line capacitance and leakage. The principal differences between the two test sets are that the EE–65–A has the more sensitive voltmeter and has no telephone handset included with the instrument. For

a complete description and circuit diagrams of the test sets EE–65–A and EE–65, see TM 11–361.

c. Voltmeter and battery (fig. 99).—A simple arrangement for testing equipment circuits consists of a voltmeter and battery connected in series and equipped with wire leads. The terminals of the wire leads may be fitted either with test clips or short lengths of stiff copper wire for convenience in making contacts with the equipment circuits. This apparatus is suitable for making the following tests:

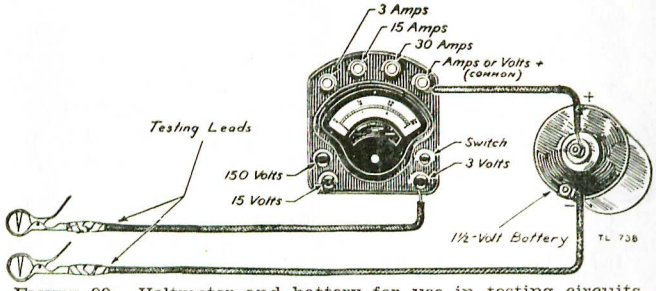


FIGURE 99.—Voltmeter and battery for use in testing circuits.

(1) *Test for a complete circuit.*—Connect the test leads to the ends of the circuit to be tested. If the circuit is complete the voltmeter needle will indicate a reading.

(2) *Test for an open.*—Connect the test leads to the ends of the circuit to be tested. If the circuit is open, the voltmeter needle will *not* indicate a reading.

(3) *Test for a short.*—Connect the test leads to the ends of the circuit to be tested. Open the other end of the circuit. If a short circuit exists, the results noted will be the same as for a complete circuit ((1) above).

(4) *Test for a ground.*—Connect one test lead to the circuit to be tested. Connect the other test lead to ground. If the circuit is grounded, the results noted will be the same as for a complete circuit ((1) above).

(5) *Test for a cross.*—Connect one test lead to the circuit to be tested. Connect the other test lead to the circuit with which the circuit to be tested is believed to be crossed. If one is crossed with the other, the results noted will be the same as for a complete circuit ((1) above).

d. Receiver and battery (fig. 100).—A telephone switchboard receiver connected in series with a battery and fitted with leads may also be used for testing. The terminals of the test leads may be either test clips or short lengths of stiff copper wire. The apparatus is suitable for making the tests

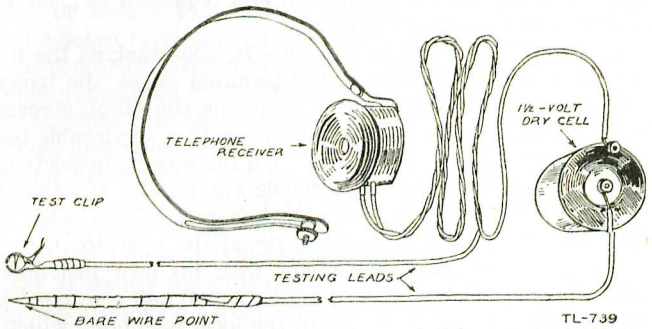


FIGURE 100.—Receiver and battery connected for use in testing circuits.

outlined for the voltmeter and battery in *c* above. However, a click in the receiver instead of a reading indicates a complete circuit. A failure to obtain a distinct click on completing the circuit indicates an open circuit.

■ 238. LOCATING AND CLEARING TROUBLE.—*a. General localizing of trouble.*—When trouble is detected or reported on a circuit, the first step is to determine whether it is in the line wire itself or in the operating equipment. If the line wire is cleared from the terminal equipment at the terminal strip, tests made from that point toward the switchboard show no trouble in the operating equipment, the trouble may be assumed to be either in the line wire itself or in the operating equipment at the distant end. This is verified by connecting the test equipment to the line and testing toward the distant end of the circuit. Trouble on a trunk circuit may be still further localized, providing an additional good circuit is available, by requesting the wire chief at the distant end to clear the faulty circuit from the operating equipment at that end. The circuit is then tested again for an open with the distant ends of the circuit open, and for a complete circuit

with the distant ends of the circuit connected together. If the trouble is in the line wire itself it will appear upon making these tests, and it is located and cleared as described in *d* below. If these tests show the line wires to be good, the trouble is in the operating equipment at the distant end and the wire chief there is so notified and requested to clear the trouble and reconnect the circuit.

b. Short local circuit in trouble.—If, upon making the first test described in *a* above at the terminal strips, the trouble is found to be toward the user's telephone, the circuit is reconnected and a trouble man dispatched with a serviceable telephone to the user's instrument. On his way he inspects the circuit for visible sources of trouble and repairs any that he finds. He then makes a ringing and talking test with the user's telephone. If he cannot signal the operator with it, he replaces the local instrument with his own instrument and repeats the test. If he can now signal and converse with the operator, the trouble was in the local telephone which is either repaired or replaced by him. If he cannot signal the operator, the trouble is probably in the local line circuit, and he first tests for a short and an open circuit, then tests for a grounded circuit, and, if applicable, tests for a cross with another circuit. If trouble is located in the line wire, he works back toward the switching central, making a careful inspection of the line wire, paying especial attention to splices and other doubtful points over its entire length. If the fault is located, he repairs it and notifies the user that the service is again available. If careful inspection does not readily disclose the fault, time may be saved by running a new circuit. This circuit is then connected into the switchboard, the local telephone connected at the end of the circuit, and the new installation tested.

c. Trunk circuit or long local circuit in trouble.—(1) If the tests described in *a* above determine that the trouble is in the line wire of a trunk circuit or in a long local circuit, the wire chief determines as accurately as his instruments permit the nature and approximate location of the trouble. This will facilitate the testing and materially shorten the time required to locate and clear the trouble.

(2) The circuit is then connected to a test telephone at the

switchboard terminal strip or left connected into the switchboard if there is not sufficient maintenance personnel available to man the test telephone. A lineman is then sent out on the line with a test telephone to test methodically from various points back to the man at the switchboard terminal strip or to the switchboard operator. Starting from the switchboard terminal strip, he carefully examines the circuit as he proceeds, particularly scrutinizing the insulation, splices, underground and overhead road crossings, and places where the wire has been passed over or pulled out of place by traffic. Fouled insulation, poor splices, and other evidences of possible trouble are repaired and the circuit tested in order to determine if the trouble has been cleared. If no such points of obvious trouble are found, the lineman bridges his telephone across the circuit at intervals and tests.

(3) If testing the defective circuit for an open, he connects the test telephone across the circuit without opening it. If testing for a ground or a short, he opens the circuit and then tests in both directions. Before opening the circuit however, he connects his telephone to it with the test clips and attempts to communicate in either direction as there is a possibility that the trouble has been cleared in the meantime by other personnel. In case it is necessary to open the circuit, it is opened at a splice or at a test station if practicable. After making each test the circuit is reconditioned by taping wherever a test clip has been connected to it, or by splicing and taping wherever the wire was cut.

(4) Upon making each test the lineman himself can determine whether the circuit is good between his location and the central by his ability to ring and talk to the man at the switchboard terminal strip or the operator. If any test toward his own central is successful, the fault still lies beyond in the direction of the distant central and the lineman continues to work in that direction. If he is unsuccessful in reaching his own central during any test, he has passed the fault and therefore works back over the circuit, reducing the distance between successive tests to about one half. By following this procedure the fault is located between two points a short distance apart. This section of the line is then carefully inspected until the actual fault is located. It is then

repaired by splicing, by cutting out and replacing the faulty section, or by simply taping as required.

(5) A defective circuit may have more than one fault. These may be of the same nature or different. It is essential that the lineman, after clearing each case of trouble, test the circuit in both directions to insure that it is in order. If trouble still exists he continues his inspection until all trouble has been located and cleared.

(6) The time consumed in splicing a circuit after each test for a shirt or ground is considerable, and will seriously delay the ultimate locating of a fault if such tests are made at too frequent intervals along the circuit when first starting out. Furthermore, a visual inspection of the circuit by the lineman as he progresses along its route will frequently disclose the fault. A knowledge of the geographic location of a circuit will aid the wire chief in predicting the probable location of a fault, having determined its nature. He may direct the lineman to make tests from the vicinity of such points or may specify the approximate interval for making tests. A good rule is to test each time a portion of the circuit has been passed which could not be visually inspected.

d. Removing trouble.—In repairing a circuit in the field, speed in restoring service comes first and proper technique in splicing next. When repairing a break in a line, communication is first restored by completing the square knot in each wire. Then while the bare wires are kept separated to prevent a short circuit, the splice is completed and taped. A valuable addition to the equipment of a lineman consists of two short pieces of wire about 3 feet in length with test clips on each end. These jumper wires are used to bridge a break during the construction of a splice, thus keeping the circuit in operation. In using jumper wires, care is taken that a short circuit is not caused while splicing. In locating trouble, linemen, preferably from the unit originally constructing the line, are sent out from each end of the circuit and work toward each other. The wire chiefs at both ends are responsible that it is cleared, regardless of where the trouble was first discovered. In addition to pliers, tape, and test telephone, each lineman carries a 50-foot coil of field wire with which to repair defective sections.

e. Trouble in local operating equipment.—If the trouble was originally determined to be toward the operating equipment at the central, it may be localized by opening the circuit at various places such as the line terminals, fuses, protectors, etc., and the tests repeated. Terminal strips and connections are inspected carefully for "shorts," "opens," and "crosses." If the trouble is in the equipment itself it can be located by a rigid system of testing such as prescribed for that specific piece of equipment elsewhere in this manual or in the Technical Manuals relating thereto. In the case of a faulty unit in a switchboard, its use should be discontinued and the circuit transferred to a spare unit until repair or replacement can be made.

■ 239. OPERATION OF TEST STATIONS (pars. 174 and 200).—*a.* The personnel at a test station may consist of one or more linemen as the situation requires. When the talking range will not be affected adversely, a test telephone may be kept bridged across a circuit, usually the lowest numbered telephone circuit passing through the test station, or a special circuit ending at the test station may be temporarily reserved for test purposes. The personnel on duty at the test station is instructed to answer prearranged signals only, usually three short rings. When answering this prearranged signal, the test station personnel states the name of the test station. The test station personnel is then instructed as to patching, testing, or repairing circuits, as the situation requires.

b. Test station personnel keeps informed constantly as to the serviceability of the circuit across which the test telephone is bridged by listening for the normal signaling and conversation that is passed over the circuit. If the circuit becomes idle it is tested promptly, and frequently thereafter. If these tests show the test circuit to be in trouble, the test telephone is bridged across another circuit and a report made to the switchboard operator or the wire chief.

c. Locating and clearing trouble on defective circuits which pass through test stations manned by linemen is facilitated by the fact that the wire chief can call each successive test station and quickly determine the faulty section. The nearest test station can then be directed to dispatch a lineman to

locate and clear the trouble. In the meantime serviceable sections may be patched as described in paragraph 240. A copy of the circuit diagram and line route map indicating all circuits passing through or terminating is kept posted at each test station.

■ 240. PATCHING CIRCUITS AT TEST STATIONS.—*a.* The patching of circuits at test stations frequently results in maintaining communication between centrals over these patched circuits during the locating and clearing of trouble on the defective sections of the original circuits. If this patching were not

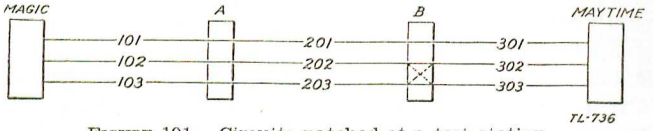


FIGURE 101.—Circuits patched at a test station.

done, communication would be interrupted until the trouble had been cleared. The example in *b* below illustrates how patching may be used advantageously.

b. Assume that two switching centrals are connected by three circuits, all of which pass through two test stations as shown in figure 101. The telephone switchboard operator at MAGIC reports to the MAGIC wire chief that circuits 102 and 103 to MAYTIME are out of order. The wire chief at MAGIC tests these two circuits. With the aid of a serviceable circuit to his test stations, he finds that the trouble on the 102 circuit lies in section 202, between test station A and test station B, and that the trouble on the 103 circuit lies in section 303 between test station B and MAYTIME. He then instructs the lineman at B to connect circuit 203 to circuit 302, and circuit 202 to circuit 303. This gives immediately one serviceable built-up circuit from MAGIC to MAYTIME in addition to the 101–201–301 circuit. The MAGIC wire chief informs the lineman at A and the MAYTIME wire chief of the changes made at B so that all circuit diagrams can be temporarily changed accordingly. When the interrupted circuits have been repaired the wire chief is notified. Upon instructions from him the original connections are restored during an interval between busy periods, and all concerned are notified to this effect.

■ 241. PATROLLING WIRE LINES.—In shelled areas or where wire lines are subject to frequent damage from other causes, periodic testing from designated points is supplemented by patrolling the sections most subject to damage. Whenever possible, the personnel that have constructed a given section are also assigned the mission of patrolling that section. Wire patrols to be effective must carefully inspect every foot of the wire in the sections they cover, using a wire pike or an improvised wire guide made by fastening a bridle ring to a hand grip. Wire patrols repair trouble whenever found. They replace doubtful splices or sections of the line, tape abrasions in insulation, and improve the construction.

■ 242. TESTING FIELD WIRE ON REELS.—All insulated wire is carefully reconditioned after use, as follows:

a. Mount an empty reel and the reel containing the wire to be tested, so that the wire may be wound from the full reel on to the empty reel.

b. Pass the end of the wire through the hole provided near the drum of the empty reel and secure it so that the end will protrude from the side of the reel. This end must be free for use in future testing.

c. Station an experienced man between the reels to examine the wire carefully as it is slowly wound on to the empty reel. Cover with tape each abrasion or break in the insulation. If only the braid is broken, apply two layers of friction tape. If the bare wire is exposed, remove the ragged portions of insulation and cover the wire with two layers of rubber tape and two layers of friction tape as described in paragraph 187*b*. Carefully splice breaks in the conductor. Untape and examine each old splice; if the splice is poorly made, cut it out and splice the wire properly. If the insulation has been damaged over a long section of the wire, or if there are several splices very close together, cut out the faulty section.

d. After each splice, and also when all the wire of a reel is completely repaired, test the wire on the reel being filled for an open circuit or a short circuit between the two wires. These tests may be made by any of the equipment described in paragraph 236.

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■ 243. TRANSPORTATION OF WIRE EQUIPMENT IN FIELD.—*a. Operating equipment.*—Operating equipment is comparatively delicate and its serviceability is governed to a great extent by care in methods of packing it for transportation. Operating equipment is packed and loaded in such manner as to protect it from—

(1) Dust and dirt.
(2) Weather.
(3) Shocks of the road.
(4) Injury from other articles loaded in the same vehicle.

b. Telephones.—Field telephones are carried in pack chests when these are provided. Handsets and cords are always placed neatly in their proper compartments, hook switches and removable generator cranks placed inside the cases, and carrying cases closed and locked or strapped. Special care must be taken to keep push buttons or butterfly switches on telephone handsets in the "off" or undeflected position to prevent useless drain on batteries.

c. Switchboards.—Monocord switchboards with cable and switchboard terminal strip attached are packed in a pack chest separate from telephones. Before placing in the pack chest the switchboards are placed in their carrying cases with shutters locked and cable neatly coiled.

d. Repeating coils, loading coils, terminal strips, spare batteries, and spare parts.—These are carried in the pack chests provided, packed in such manner as to prevent injury to themselves or other equipment in the same chest.

e. Telegraph and buzzerphone sets.—When pack chests are available it is desirable to use them for packing this equipment as loads that are more compact and easily handled result from their use. The cases of buzzerphones are of more sturdy construction and they may be packed outside of special pack chests without danger of injury.

f. Wire.—The principal precaution necessary in transporting wire is that the metal drums or commercial spools should not be dropped from vehicles or handled in such a manner as to injure or bend them and thereby make difficult their refilling and use. The wire should be protected from crushing or abrasion from other objects transported with the reels.

CHAPTER 9

SIGNAL SUPPLY

■ 244. GENERAL.—For general information regarding supply, see FM 100–10.

a. Signal supply is conveniently discussed in terms of the division and the supply duties of the division signal officer. Signal supply of corps troops is effected by the same methods as are employed in the division, the duties of the corps signal officer in this respect being analogous to those of the division signal officer. Signal supply for army troops and GHQ troops is accomplished in a similar manner. See paragraph 254 for signal supply of air force troops.

b. Responsibilities of commanders for signal supply of their troops are the same as for other supply. The principal supply duties of a division signal officer are given in paragraph 12 and the most important publications relating to signal supply are included in appendix II.

■ 245. CLASSIFICATION.—All items of signal communication equipment, except pyrotechnics and pyrotechnic projectors, are classed as signal supplies. These excepted items are ordnance property and are handled through ordnance channels. All signal supplies issued to division units are normally class II and the methods of procurement described below are based on this premise. Some signal supplies properly fall into class IV. Special materials for cable, pole, and trench line construction, and for radio and other installations not usual within the division fall into this latter classification. Such materials are commonly used by Signal Corps troops or corps and higher echelons, and occasionally by troops of other arms.

■ 246. DIVISION PERSONNEL.—The supply officer of the division signal company or troop is the principal supply assistant of the division signal officer. The supply and transportation personnel and facilities of the company or troop are utilized for division as well as for company or troop supply purposes. Supply officers of all division units may deal directly with the division signal officer on signal supply matters within the limits of policies prescribed by the commanders concerned.

■ 247. METHOD.—The impulse for signal, like other supplies, is from *rear* to *front*. Any expediency which can be adopted to expedite supply, particularly in the theater of operations, should be vigorously enforced. To reduce formal paper work, full advantage should be taken of provisions of AR 35-6540, which authorize the exchange of serviceable for unserviceable articles. In the theater of operations, radio and telegraphic messages, or, in an emergency, even oral or telephonic messages, may suffice for requisitions. In such case, an explanation of the need for such articles may be required by the approving authority, especially when the articles requested are in excess of T/BA allowances. The supply approval decision should be based upon a careful consideration of the expressed need for supplies in contradiction to any special formal allowance. Stocks available and priority of need are the main controlling features.

a. Normal requisitions are reduced to a single request by the consolidation of needs within any unit. Emergency requisitions may be submitted at any time. A requisition or request for supplies which has been accepted by a higher office must be followed up vigorously to see that every effort is made to secure them, and that any action taken or results obtained is transmitted to the requesting authority. Hence, no unit should duplicate on later requisition items previously requested unless they have been informed that such items have been stricken from the original requisition.

b. Requisitions or requests are submitted to the division signal officer by the unit supply officer. Each requisition includes the consolidated needs of the unit. A signal company or troop submits requisitions or requests the same as any other unit.

c. Requisitions or requests should be for supplies within

established T/BA unless justification for the additional needs is included. It is understood no requisition is submitted by any unit when its supply officer could furnish the material from some excess source available to him.

d. Using standard nomenclature as listed in T/BA or the Signal Corps General Catalog expedites supply.

e. When an article has been lost, destroyed, or damaged other than by fair wear and tear, a request for replacement, accompanied by the responsible officer's certificate that the article is in the process of survey, will suffice for a replacement requisition.

f. The division signal officer—

(1) Edits all requisitions for quantity, authenticity, and nomenclature, and takes action relative to the supply thereof.

(2) If any needs can be met by using supplies on hand in the division signal company or troop or in other units in excess of their reasonable requirements, authorizes issues of such supplies.

(3) Prepares one consolidated requisition for the unfilled signal supply needs of the entire division. No requisition should include articles of different classes.

(4) When necessary, obtains the approval of the division commander and forwards the requisition in accordance with instructions of higher authority, usually through the corps signal officer to the army signal officer.

(5) Informs unit commanders of the action taken on requisitions submitted by their units.

■ 248. RECEIPT.—Signal supplies are received by the division at army supply points either in response to requisitions of the division signal officer or in the form of credits allocated to the division by the army signal officer. In the case of credits, the division signal officer may reallocate these to units of the division. This procedure, when it can be followed, expedites supply and reduces the necessity for requisitions being submitted through higher channels. The division signal officer takes control of supplies when they are issued at the army supply point.

■ 249. TRANSPORTATION.—The division signal officer notifies unit supply officers when and where to send transportation

for signal supplies. Usually units send their transportation to the signal supply dump. When drawing against credits, an informal request for the items desired, signed by the unit supply officer, should accompany the transportation. In the combat zone where accountability is suspended, the supply officer includes on his receipt for the property a notation of the organization and purpose, or work, for which the supplies or materials are to be used. When unit transportation is not available, cargo vehicles available to the division commander are used to deliver supplies to the subordinate units. In an emergency, the division commander may direct the use of transportation of the signal company or troop for this purpose. When possible, supplies are delivered to unit distributing points where supply officers make any additional distribution which may be desired.

■ 250. SIGNAL UNIT SUPPLIES.—The quantities of signal supplies authorized for the division signal company and troop are the minimum necessary for their proper functions, and the use of those supplies to meet the needs of other units is not normal. However, in unusual situations, emergency needs of lower units are balanced by the signal officer against those of the signal company or troop, and if necessary, are met to some extent from those supplies. In such cases immediate action is initiated to replenish the supplies so issued. To release the train of the division signal company or troop for its combat mission, it is necessary to dump some or all of the unit supplies at a point convenient to the unit. This point is located near the division command post.

■ 251. STORAGE BATTERIES.—*a.* In units not equipped with charging sets, the storage batteries authorized solely for use with communication equipment are serviced by the division signal company or troop.

b. The division signal officer provides for the collection, charging, and distribution of these batteries. Batteries should always be fully charged before the beginning of a tactical operation.

c. The charging and maintenance of storage batteries installed in a vehicle and used jointly in the operation of the vehicle and of signal equipment installed therein is the responsibility of the arm or service charged by AR 850–15 with the maintenance of the vehicle.

d. For further details, see TM 11–430.

■ 252. PIGEONS.—Pigeons are distributed as prescribed in paragraph 92*a*.

■ 253. REPAIR OF EQUIPMENT.—While much of the signal equipment issued is simple and usually needs only minor mechanical or electrical repair, other items are inherently as delicate as precision instruments and require the attention of expert repairmen. The attempted repair of the latter equipment by an incapable repairman often results in greater damage to the equipment. The Signal Corps General Catalog and Technical Manuals provide guides to the repairs which should be attempted in the field. Repairs are accomplished as follows:

a. The extent to which repairs are permitted in any unit is determined by the commander of the unit after the receipt of advice from the division signal officer. This determination is made only after a consideration of the tools and testing equipment available in the unit and of the capabilities of available personnel.

b. Using units habitually replace unserviceable batteries, cords, tubes, easily accessible assemblies, nuts, bolts, screws, straps, and other simple mechanical parts.

c. Equipment which is not repaired in lower units is turned in for repair or replacement to the division signal company or troop which has limited but usually better repair personnel and facilities. If needed repairs are beyond the immediate capabilities of those units, the signal officer takes immediate steps to secure replacement and forward the unserviceable item to the army signal depot or to a mobile repair shop of the army signal repair company when the division is part of an army, or disposes of it in accordance with instructions of higher authority when it is not.

■ 254. SIGNAL SUPPLY FOR ARMY AIR FORCES.—*a. Organization for supply.*—Supply for air force units is described in FM 100–10. The organization for supply of air force units, which is shown graphically in figure 102, follows the chain of ground installations rather than the chain of command. The air

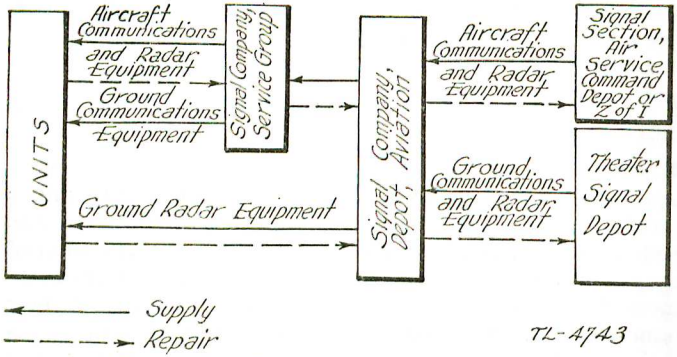

FIGURE 102.—Flow of supplies in an air force.

force signal officer is responsible for proper operation of signal supply in the air force and the signal officer of each command echelon is responsible for assuring himself that signal supply requirements of all units of his echelon are being met and for making reports and recommendations for improving this service.

b. Signal supply officers.—Signal Corps officers are provided for signal supply down to include the subair base. Down to this point, accountability and the process of requisitions and shipments of property are maintained. Below the subair base, requisitions are informal and property is held on memorandum receipt. Full advantage is taken of the exchange of property provisions of AR 35–6540. Every authorized procedure which will facilitate supply is followed.

c. Method.—If, in the air force squadron, authorized nonexpendable property becomes unserviceable through fair wear and tear, the squadron supply officer executes an informal certificate of fair wear and tear and with an informal requisition for replacement of the equipment submits it to the air force distributing point officer. The distributing point officer exchanges the unserviceable item for a like serviceable item in his stock whenever possible. If he does not have the item in stock, he informally requisitions the item from his subair base signal supply officer accompanying the requisition with the squadron supply officer's informal certificate of fair wear and tear and also the item when practicable.

d. Source.—The appropriate section of an air force base command serving an air support command is the agency charged with maintaining appropriate reserve stocks of signal supplies and issuing them to the signal communication units to the extent of allotments provided in the Tables of Basic Allowances, in the first instance, and thereafter as replacements are required.

e. Expendable and nonexpendable items.—Expendable items of signal supplies and equipment will be replaced by the supply agency upon presentation to it by the signal or communication unit concerned a duly executed certificate of expenditure, listing thereon the expendable items to be replaced. Unserviceable expendable and nonexpendable items will be turned in to the signal supply agency accompanied by a duly executed certificate of fair wear and tear, and the items will be replaced. The certificate in each instance will serve as a requisition.

f. Repair of equipment.—Minor repairs only of signal equipment, and only within the facilities and means available, will be undertaken by signal and communication units. Equipment in need of repair will be turned in to the signal supply agency accompanied by a certificate of fair wear and tear and replacement will be furnished.

CHAPTER 10

ORDERS, RECORDS, AND REPORTS

■ 255. REFERENCES.—For further information on this subject, see FM 101–5 and FM 11–5.

■ 256. ORDERS.—Signal communication personnel are required to interpret and execute the instructions contained in routine and combat orders. (See FM 101–5 for classification of orders and forms.)

■ 257. RECORDS AND REPORTS.—*a. Unit journal.*—Signal units of division and higher headquarters keep a journal during operations in the field. The journal is a daybook containing briefs of important written and oral messages received and sent and notations of periodic reports, orders, and similar matters that pertain directly to the signal unit. Copies of messages and other data pertaining to the signal unit and furnished by it for purposes of information to sections of the unit are not entered in the journal. Communication units may keep a similar journal but rarely find it necessary to do so. (See form for a signal unit journal in par. 261.)

b. Circuit diagram.—A consolidated circuit diagram is kept by signal communication troops of the unit headquarters to show the wire system of the unit and those of its subordinate units. A circuit diagram also serves as a convenient method of reporting to the next superior headquarters the circuit connections installed by the subordinate unit. (See pars. 167 and 262.)

c. Line route map.—A consolidated line route map is kept by signal communication troops of the unit headquarters to show the routes of the wire lines of the unit and those of its subordinate units. A line route map also serves as a practical and convenient method of reporting to the next superior headquarters the routes of the wire lines installed by the subordinate unit. (See pars. 169 and 263.)

d. Disposition.—The signal or communication officer arranges for the collection of message center records, switching central records, and records of radio and telegraph stations, and other operating agencies from each operating agency at frequent or at least daily intervals. (See par. 46*d*.) Such records are useful for the correction of errors, checking on operation, or for information for special reports. When of no use, they are destroyed.

■ 258. STEPS INVOLVED IN EACH TACTICAL OPERATION.—The solution of any situation demanding action requires that certain definite steps be taken in a logical sequence.

a. Mission.—The signal mission is the particular duty required of signal communication troops. The commander may give his signal or communication officer definite instructions as to what signal communication he desires or he may restrict the mission of the signal or communication officer by directing that only certain agencies be employed. In most cases, however, this mission is seldom stated by the commander. It is more or less routine and is usually deduced from the commander's directive to his staff.

b. Estimate of the signal situation.—The signal or communication officer makes an estimate of the signal communication situation in order to arrive at his recommendations concerning the signal activities of the command. He first considers his mission; he next considers so much of the enemy situation as may affect his commander's signal communication; then the tactical decision and so much of the friendly situation, including the signal situation, as has a bearing on the furnishing of the signal communication desired for the operation; and last, the several plans open to the commander for providing adequate signal communication for the contemplated tactical operation. From as complete an analysis of these considerations as time permits, the signal or communication officer makes his decision as to the recommendations he will make to his commander for providing signal communication for the tactical operation planned.

c. Plan.—When time permits, the recommendations are submitted to the commander in the form of a plan for signal communication. Whether or not the time necessary to

evolve and obtain approval for a communication plan will be available will depend on the tactical situation. In any event the steps in evolving the plan are followed whether they are transcribed as a formal written order or are issued as an oral or dictated order, fragmentary or complete. Whether or not the plan is submitted to the commander or to his G–3 (S–3) depends upon the operating methods of the particular staff. Since G–3 (S–3) is charged with supervision of signal communication, it is considered better practice to first submit the plan to him. The plan presented will comprise the following:

(1) Paragraph 5 of the field order. (See par. 259*a*.)
(2) Time the signal system will be ready for operation.
(3) Essential service to be provided.
(4) Signal supply details affecting the plan.

d. Signal orders.—After the commander approves the plan for signal communication, the signal or communication officer works out the details necessary to put the plan in order form. The instructions to be included in paragraph 5 of the field order are submitted to the operations and training section of the staff; this section is charged with the preparation of the field order. The plan, supplemented by other necessary information and instructions, is issued as signal orders. The purpose of these orders is to coordinate the establishment of the signal system throughout the command and, therefore, contain only essential information and necessary instructions to accomplish this purpose. By the employment of standing operating procedure signal orders may be very brief, indicating only the deviations or additions to standing operating procedure. (See appendix I, FM 11–10.) Signal orders may be issued as an annex to formal written field orders, and if so issued, that annex is ordinarily called the signal annex. (See par. 259*b*.) When it is impracticable to prepare the signal orders in written form, they may be issued either as a dictated or an oral order, complete or fragmentary. If the order is issued orally the ultimate information imparted is identical with that contained in the formal written order. An operation map indicating points of special interest to signal and communication units may be issued as an annex to the signal order. This operation map will materially re-

duce the size of the written field order and will supplant much of the oral signal order. A circuit diagram of the wire system may be issued as an annex to the signal order. (See example, par. 262.) However, when time does not permit the issue of a circuit diagram, fragmentary orders or standing operating procedure will indicate the circuit connections to be made and the circuit diagram will be made up after the wire system is installed. A line route map may also be issued as an annex to the signal order when sufficient time is available to permit thorough reconnaissance, or when it is desired to indicate general routes of wire lines. (See example, par. 263.) However, when time does not permit, fragmentary orders may indicate the wire routings or construction personnel may select the routing between given points, making up the line route map as a record of the route followed. In units smaller than a division, the signal orders are normally oral or fragmentary, supplemented by such sketches as may be necessary.

e. Supervision.—The responsibility of the commander does not end with the issue of orders. Therefore, to secure proper compliance by subordinates and to assure himself that plans of subordinates are in furtherance of his own orders, the commander may direct his signal or communication officer to supervise the execution of the signal orders which have been issued. Supervision is exercised by means of conferences and visits. Such conferences have as their object the promotion of mutual understanding, the correct interpretation of doubtful or obscure points, and the development of teamwork.

■ 259. FIELD ORDERS.—Field orders are issued by the commanders of all tactical organizations for each distinct operation. They contain instructions governing all tactical activities of the command during the combat operation for which the order is issued, including as paragraph 5 the establishment of signal communication.

a. Paragraph 5 of the field order.—This paragraph contains instructions arranged in lettered subparagraphs and in sequence as follows:

(1) Subparagraph *a* refers to the signal annex if issued. If signal orders are not issued as an annex, this subparagraph

refers to the index to signal operation instructions in effect for the operation. If reference is made to the annex, further reference to signal operation instructions is unnecessary since the annex contains a statement indicating what index to signal operation instructions is in effect. Examples:

a. See Annex No. 3, Signal Orders.
a. See Index No. 7 to Signal Operation Instructions.

In addition, important instructions in the annex or in signal operations instructions may be repeated in this subparagraph to emphasize them. Examples:

All radio communication is restricted until the hour of attack, 0448 14 November.
Pyrotechnic signal to fire barrage: Signal, ground green star cluster, M20.

(2) Subparagraph *b* announces the initial locations of the command posts of the unit and each of its principal subordinate combat units, and the axes of signal communication for all tactical operations in which a displacement of command posts is contemplated. A command post location may be expressed in several ways, depending upon the situation. It may be expressed by stating a definite location or a definite position in a column. It may be indicated as being at a certain place after a certain hour. It may be shown as closing at one location and opening at a new location at the same hour. A subordinate combat unit may be directed to report the location of its command post when the location cannot be predicted. Axes of signal communication are prescribed by the higher unit for its principal next subordinate combat units, and for itself if not already prescribed by a higher unit. Example of subparagraph *b* for a division field order:

b. Command posts and axes of signal communication.—(1) *Command posts.*

1st Inf Division: Closes at TWO TAVERNS at 1900 and opens at BONNEAUVILLE at the same hour
1st Infantry: RJ 575–D (358.2–750.7) after 1800
2d Infantry: RJ 598–H (359.6–748.7) after 1900
3d Infantry: To be reported by 2100

(2) *Axes of signal communication:*

1st Inf Division: RJ 568–A (360.3–750.1)—CEDAR RIDGE (361.3–751.5)—NEW OXFORD (366.2–753.8)
1st Infantry: RJ 572–B (359.6–752.7)—RJ 524–D (361.2–753.7)—SWIFT RUN SCHOOL (363.1–754.5)—RJ 461–D (365.0–756.0)
2d Infantry: RJ 586–J (360.5–750.1)—RJ 534–D (361.9–752.1)—RJ 569–C (363.4–753.3)—RJ 536–K (365.5–753.5)
3d Infantry: RJ 549–E (363.8–751.4)—RJ 544–A (365.4–751.6)—RJ 604–F (367.7–752.1)

(3) Subparagraph *c* announces instructions governing advance message center and march control points. Examples:

c. An Advance Message Center, 1st Inf Division, will be established at CR 581–A (368.9–754.7) by 1400.
c. 1st Inf Division will establish the following march control points for the movement of the main attack force:

CR 581–P (370.2–747.0) opens 1730, closes 2200.
CR 601–A (363.6–746.5) opens 1900, closes 2330.
CR 530–D (356–748.2) opens 2030, closes 0100 night 14/15 November.

(4) If no instructions are published pertaining to an indicated subparagraph, its letter designation is applied to the succeeding subparagraph.

b. Signal annex (par. 258*d*).—The signal annex contains the signal situation confronting the command as a whole, the mission to be accomplished by the signal agencies of the command as a whole, any missions other than those covered by standing operating procedure assigned to the commanders of the next subordinate units, and any additional instructions for signal communication troops of the command necessary to coordinate the establishment of signal systems and agencies throughout the command.

(1) Signal annexes are prepared by signal officers of divisions and higher units when formal written field orders are issued by the headquarters. In units below the division and in the division and higher units when field orders are

oral and fragmentary, signal orders are normally issued as dictated or oral orders, complete or fragmentary.

(2) The general form of signal annexes to formal written field orders follows that prescribed for field orders.

(3) A signal annex to a formal written field order may be subdivided into annexes which comprise an operations map, a circuit diagram, a line route map, etc. When the signal order is issued orally it probably will be supplemented with an operations map, circuit diagram, and line route map.

(4) A signal annex is given the same distribution as the field order. Extra copies may be distributed to signal communication troops as required.

c. Orders of signal communication units.—The commander of a signal communication unit follows certain steps in each tactical operation. His mission is defined in the orders of the commander whose headquarters he serves, and he makes an estimate of the situation and reaches a decision in order to adopt a plan of action. In making this estimate he considers the allotment of tasks to the components of his organization and the methods available to install, operate, and maintain the signal agencies for the headquarters his unit is serving. The plan of action adopted is then put into order form, either written or oral, for issue to his unit.

(1) In signal units of divisions and in communication units, field orders are usually issued as oral orders and often in fragmentary form.

(2) A circuit diagram of the wire system to be installed, operated, and maintained; and, whenever practicable, a signal operation map indicating certain of the proposed signal installations and as much of the tactical plan as is required by signal troops, are issued as annexes to the field orders of signal units. When oral orders are issued they are normally supplemented by a circuit diagram even though roughly drawn, and whenever practicable, are issued from a signal operation map.

■ 260. SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS.—*a.* Signal operation instructions are a type of combat orders which primarily affect the employment of signal communication troops and agencies. They are issued for the technical control and

coordination of signal agencies throughout the command, generally in advance of a contemplated operation, and may remain in force throughout the entire operation or cycle of operations, or be changed whenever required. They are prepared by signal officers of divisions and higher headquarters and are issued to subordinate units in the name of the respective commander. Units smaller than the division have little occasion to prepare signal operation instructions. However, an independent force smaller than a division may find it advantageous to prepare certain items of signal operation instructions if it is to be engaged on a separate mission for any appreciable length of time.

b. The instructions may be prepared as separate items so that only those items which apply to their particular duties may be issued to interested personnel. Each issuing headquarters issues both an index and a distribution list.

(1) The index states the title of each item of signal operation instructions, the serial number of each item, the issuing headquarters when other than the headquarters issuing the index, the date and hour each item becomes effective or supersedes a previous item, and such other pertinent remarks as are essential. A new index with a new serial number is prepared and issued whenever a new item or change is issued.

(2) Each item of signal operation instructions has a distribution including only units or individuals concerned. This distribution, referred to as "Distribution S", is published and distributed as signal operation instruction. It lists the number of copies of each item to be distributed to each unit needing a copy.

c. Each item covers a distinct phase of activity concerned and is designated by a title descriptive of its contents and by a number which is changed serially for successive issues. At the top of each item appears the heading SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS. When applicable, the classification SECRET, CONFIDENTIAL, or RESTRICTED is noted as prescribed by AR 380–5. In certain organizations the complete signal operation instructions are published bound as a unit. When bound the document as a whole bears the highest classification contained within it.

d. Examples of items of signal operation instructions are given in paragraph 265. Those examples are suggested as a

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guide only and departures therefrom are authorized. Except for the items of index and Distribution S, appropriate titles for required items will be determined by the headquarters of issue.

■ 261. FORM FOR SIGNAL UNIT JOURNAL.

---------- Journal [1]

Time [2]		Serial No.	Time dated [3]	Incidents, messages, orders, etc.	Disposition [4]
In	Out				
				(Day and date)	

[1] The journal is the day book of the signal unit. It is usually not kept by signal units of organizations smaller than a division. It contains briefs of important written and oral messages received and sent and notations of periodic reports, orders, and similar matters that pertain directly to the unit. Copies of messages and other data pertaining to the unit and furnished by it for purposes of information of other sections or units are not entered in the journal. If any item is received or issued in oral form, the entry herein is detailed; if in document form, the entry may be a notation referring to a file or a brief synopsis of contents.

[2] Refers to time of receipt or sending in this office.

[3] Refers to time information originated thus calling attention to age of the information.

[4] The following symbols may be used: M=noted on situation map; S=standard distribution at CP; T=information furnished troops.

■ 262. EXAMPLE OF CIRCUIT DIAGRAM.—This example was prepared for issue as an annex to a signal order to a division field order (fig. 103).

■ 263. EXAMPLE OF LINE ROUTE MAP.—This example prepared as a record for the signal section, headquarters, 1st Infantry Division (fig. 104).

■ 264. EXAMPLE OF TELEPHONE TRAFFIC DIAGRAM.—This example was prepared for use at a switching central and retained as a record for the signal officer, headquarters, 1st Infantry Division (fig. 105).

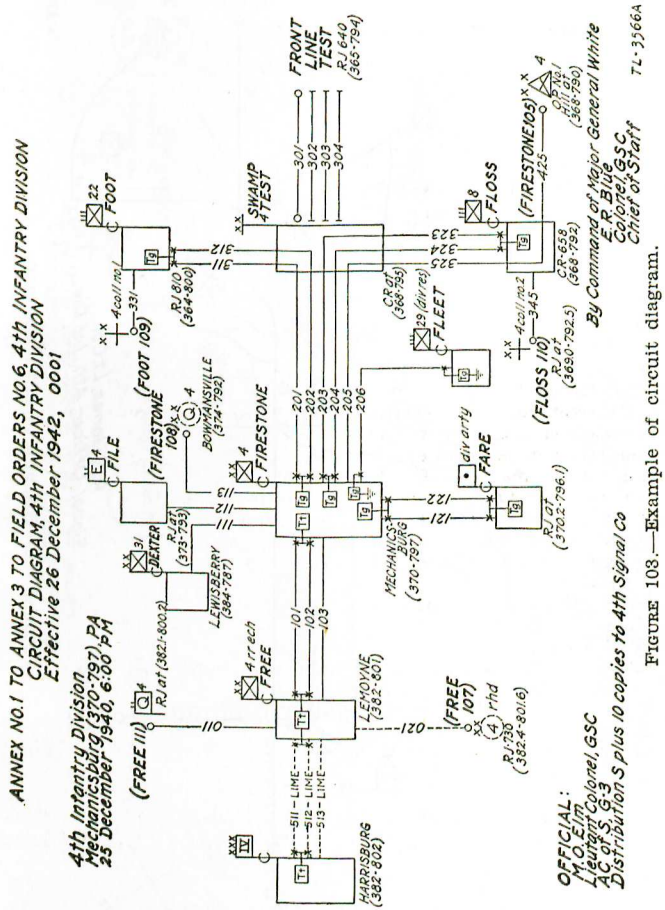

FIGURE 103.—Example of circuit diagram.

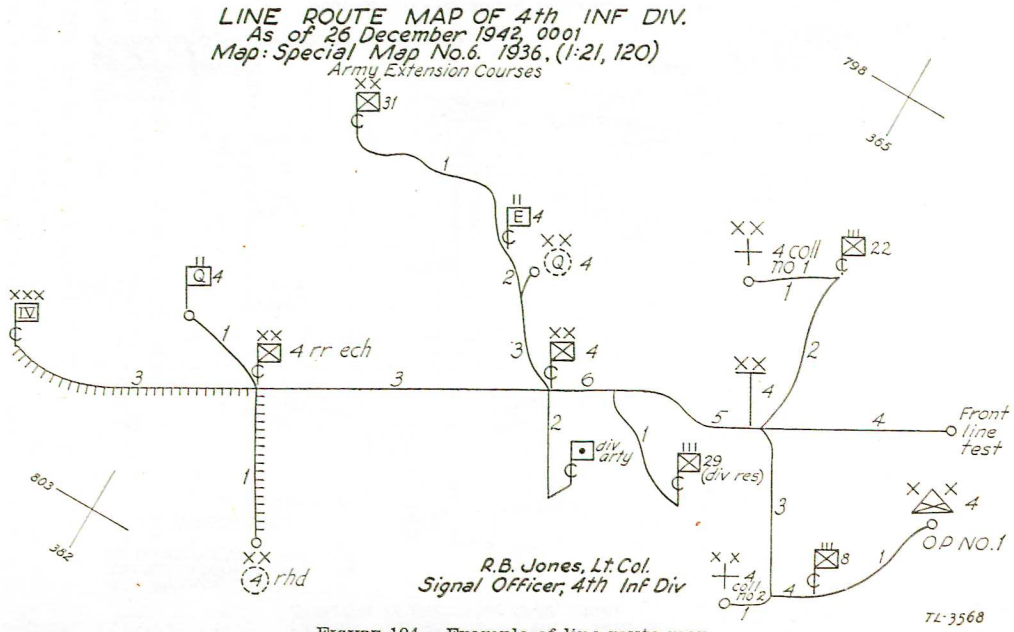

FIGURE 104.—Example of line route map.

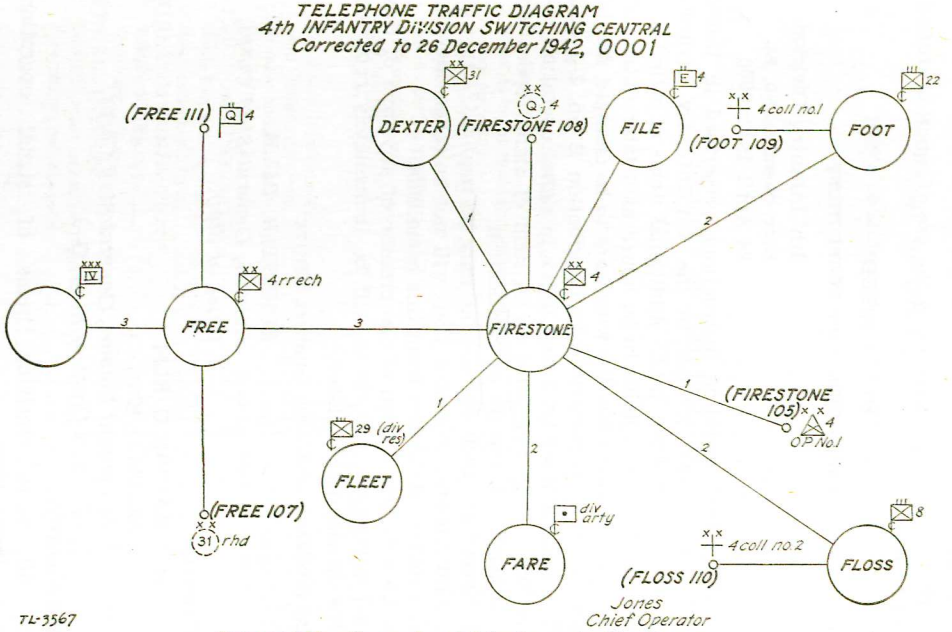

FIGURE 105.—Example of telephone traffic diagram.

■ 265. EXAMPLES OF SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR AN INFANTRY DIVISION.—These examples are intended for use as guides only.

a. Instruction page prescribing the use of signal operation instructions.

RESTRICTED*

SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

4th Infantry Division
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
24 April 1942, 0900

1. The signal operation instructions prescribed in Index No. 1–2 are issued for use in the 4th Infantry Division effective 0001, 25 April 1942. Additional items of signal operation instructions, items to be issued at a later date, and items listed in Index No. 1–2 which are to be changed will be issued to units as prescribed in distribution S No. 2–1 and will be accompanied by a new index to signal operation instructions. Each new issue of an item of signal operation instructions will bear an authentication.

2. Except for such extracts as may be required, items of this signal operation instructions will not be taken forward of the command posts of front line battalions.

3. Loss or information of compromise of any item of this signal operation instructions will be immediately reported to the division signal officer.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WHITE:

ERNEST R. BLUE,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ MARVIN O. ELM
Marvin O. Elm,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

DISTRIBUTION:

All units receiving items of signal operation instructions.

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*Classifications used in this and other examples of signal operation instructions which follow are examples only and do not necessarily mean that those instructions should be so classified.

b. Example of index to signal operation instructions.

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

INDEX TO SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

NO. 1–2

4th Infantry Division
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
24 April 1942, 0900

Effective 25 April 1942, 0001

Item	Serial No.[1]	Remarks
GENERAL:		
Index to signal operation instructions	1–2	Supersedes No. 1–1.
Distribution S	2–1	
Index to regulations and orders on signal communication.	3–1	To be issued.
CODES AND CIPHER KEYS:		
Supplement to AGL T–1	4–2	Supersedes No. 4–1.
Supplement to DFC T–1	5–2	Supersedes No. 5–1.
Authenticator code	6–1	
Supplement to FCC	7–1	
Cipher keys	8–1	For Cipher Device M–94 and Converter M–209.
Panel identification code	9–1	
Map identification code	10–1	
Number and map coordinate code	11–1	Issued by Corps.
Pyrotechnic code	12–1	Issued by Corps.
RADIO COMMUNICATION:		
Radio frequencies	13–1	
Radio call signs	14–1	
WIRE COMMUNICATION:		
Telephone directory	15–1	
Wire tagging code	16–1	
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Daylight chart and moon phase	17–1	Issued by Corps.
Prearranged message code	18–1	Issued by Corps.

[1] First number is associated with the designation of the item; second is the serial issue of that item.

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Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ MARVIN O. ELM
Marvin O. Elm,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

DISTRIBUTION: S.

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c. Example of signal operation instructions.

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

DISTRIBUTION S

No. 2–1

4th Infantry Division
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
24 April 1942, 0900

Effective 25 April 1942, .0001

Key to serial numbers

1. Index to signal operation instructions
2. Distribution S
3. Index to regulations and orders on signal communication
4. Supplement to AGL T–1
5. Supplement to DFC T–1
6. Authentication code
7. Supplement to FCC
8. Cipher keys for cipher device M–94
9. Panel identification
10. Map identification code
11. Number and map coordinate code
12. Pyrotechnic code
13. Radio frequencies
14. Radio call signs
15. Telephone directory
16. Daylight chart
17. Prearranged message code

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Organizations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Staff Officers Div Hq	2	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	2	2	2
Division Signal Officer	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
4th Signal Company	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	10	20
8th Inf Hq & Hq Co	4	4														4	4
Ea Inf Bn—Total	4	4														4	6
22d Inf Hq & Hq Co	4	4														4	4
Ea Inf Bn—Total	4	4														4	6
29th Inf Hq & Hq Co	4	4														4	4
Ea Inf Bn—Total	4	4														4	6
Hq Division Artillery	5	5														5	5
29th FA Bn, 105-mm	4	4														4	4
42d FA Bn, 105-mm	4	4														4	4
44th FA Bn, 105-mm	4	4														4	4
20th FA Bn, 155-mm	4	4														4	4
4th Engr Bn	4	4														4	4
4th Med Bn	1	1														1	---
4th QM Bn	1	1														1	---
4th Ren Troop	4	4														4	12
IV Corps	4	4														4	4
31st Infantry Division	4	4	4	4	--	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
43d Infantry Division	4	4	4	4	--	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Diary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	85	85	83	76	37	60	48	64	81	83	83	81	44	44	104	90	112

Numbers represent such quantities as are necessary for distribution. (It is intended to show that numbers throughout the table will be inserted in the quantities necessary; those shown are not fixed).

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WHITE:

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Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ MARVIN O. ELM
Marvin O. Elm,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

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d. Example of signal operation instructions supplement to AGL T–1.

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTUCTIONS
SUPPLEMENT TO AGL T–1
NO. D–2

4th Infantry Division
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
24 April 1942, 0900

Effective 25 April 1942, 0001

1. *Special meanings for supplement groups.*—The following special meanings are assigned to supplement groups of the Air-Ground Liaison Code, Training Edition No. 1 (AGL T–1). They should be pasted in the spaces reserved for same in both the encoding and decoding sections of the code. No other meanings will be assigned to the supplement groups listed below. The coordinates shown under the columns headed "Coordinates" refer to the General Map of Gettysburg (1925), 1/312,500.

ENCODING

Meaning	*Code group*			*Panel*
BEECHER HILL	Hypo	Tare	Unit	256
BLACK ROCK	Dog	Queen	Unit	184
CODORUS CREEK	Mike	Fox	Xray	359
EBBVALE	Cast	Yoke	Prep	168
HOFFACKER VALLEY	Fox	Baker	Prep	217
WENTZ	Baker	King	Tare	133
WESTERN MARYLAND RR	Love	Mike	Inter	342

DECODING

Meaning	*Code group*
WENTZ	Baker
EBBVALE	Cast
BLACK ROCK	Dog
HOFFACKER VALLEY	Fox
BEECHER HILL	Hypo
WESTERN MARYLAND RR	Love
CODORUS CREEK	Mike

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2. Map coordinates appearing in messages encoding in the Air-Ground Liaison Code will be encoded in the map coordinate code listed in the current Index to Signal Operation Instructions of this division.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WHITE:

ERNEST R. BLUE,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ MARVIN O. ELM
Marvin O. Elm,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

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e. Example of signal operation instructions supplement to DFC T–1.

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

SUPPLEMENT TO DFC T–1

NO. 5–2

4th Infantry Division
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
24 April 1942, 0900

Effective 25 April 1942, 0001

ENCODING

Meaning	*Code group*		*Meaning*	*Code group*	
ABBOTTSTOWN	EKZC	1224	BLACK ROCK	EWEA	1429
BACHMAN MILLS	ETSZ	1392	BOILING SPRINGS	EWIE	1433
BAIR	EVGO	1406	BOWMANSVILLE	EWWS	1446
BALTIMORE	EVNW	1413	BRICKLYN	EXIS	1458
BALTIMORE & HANOVER RD	WIIO	5083	CARLISLE JUNCTION	EXJT	1459
BECKLEYSVILLE	EVRZ	1416	CRANBERRY	EXWF	1471
BIXILER	EWBX	1426	DALLASTOWN	EXYH	1473

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Meaning	Code group		Meaning	Code group	
DILLSBURG	FALW	1511	HAMPSTEAD	ARGO	0356
DUG HILL RIDGE	WUGF	5131	HOFFMANVILLE	ARPY	0365
EBBVALE	FAMX	1512	KEENER	ARYG	0373
EKLO	FEUG	1544	KINGSDALE	ASDZ	0378
FISCAL	FIXL	1572	LINEBORO	ASGC	0381
FREELAND	FIYM	1573	LOGANVILLE	ASVR	0395
GLADFELTERS	FOOG	1589	MANCHESTER	ATPZ	0415
GLEN ROCK	FORI	1591	MAPLE GROVE	WUML	5137
GUILDENS	FOTK	1593	MECHANICSBURG	ATRA	0416
GUNPOWDER FALLS CREEK	APWR	0346			

DECODING

Code group		Meaning	Code group		Meaning
APWR	0346	GUNPOWDER FALLS CREEK	EWWS	1446	BOWMANSVILLE
AGRO	0356	HAMPSTEAD	EXIS	1458	BRICKLYN
ARPY	0365	HOFFMANVILLE	EXJT	1459	CARLISLE JUNCTION
ARYG	0373	KEENER	EXWF	1471	CRANBERRY
ASOZ	0378	KINGSDALE	EXYH	1473	DALLASTOWN
ASGC	0381	LINEBORO	FALW	1511	DILLSBURG
ASVR	0395	LOGANVILLE	FAMX	1512	EBBVALE
ATPZ	0415	MANCHESTER	FEUG	1544	EKLO
ATRA	0416	MECHANICSBURG	FIXL	1572	FISCAL
EKZC	1224	ABBOTTSTOWN	FIYM	1573	FREELAND
ETSZ	1392	BACHMAN MILLS	FOOG	1589	GLADFELTERS
EVGO	1406	BAIR	FORI	1591	GLEN ROCK
EVNW	1413	BALTIMORE	FOTK	1593	GULDENS
EVRZ	1416	BECKLEYSVILLE	WIIO	5083	BALTIMORE & HANOVER RD.
EWBX	1426	BIXILER			
EWEA	1429	BLACK ROCK	WUGF		
EWIE	1433	BOILING SPRINGS	WUML		

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WHITE:

ERNEST R. BLUE,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

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OFFICIAL:

/s/ MARVIN O. ELM
Marvin O. Elm,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

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(This takes the same classification as the code to which it pertains.)

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f. Example of signal operation instructions supplement to FCC.

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

SUPPLEMENT TO FCC

NO. 7–1

4th Infantry Division
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
24 April 1942, 0900

Effective 25 April 1942, 0001

Special meanings for supplement groups.—The following special meanings are assigned to supplement groups of fire-control code (FCC). They should be entered on the page containing the supplemental code groups in TM 6–230, in pencil. No other meanings will be assigned to the supplement code groups listed below.

Code group	Panel	Meaning
ZA	Ø87	Adjust (will adjust) on head of column.
ZB	Ø88	Adjust (will adjust) on leading assault wave.
ZC	Ø89	Adjust (will adjust) on rear target.
ZE	Ø91	Check target position.
ZG	Ø 93	Describe target.
ZH	Ø 94	Fly (will fly) gun target line.

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BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WHITE:

ERNEST R. BLUE,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ MARVIN O. ELM
Marvin O. Elm,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

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g. Example of signal operation instructions cipher keys for cipher device M–94 and converter M–209.

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

CIPHER KEYS FOR CIPHER DEVICE M–94 AND CONVERTER M–209

NO. 8–1

IV Corps
MECHANICSBURG, PA.
23 April 1942, 0900

Effective 25 April 1942, 0001

Cipher device M–94

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Effective Midnight 24–25 April to Midnight 28–29 April

G O N E W I T H T H E W I N D G O N E W I T H T H
5 17 14 2 23 11 19 7 20 8 3 24 12 15 1 6 18 16 4 25 13 21 9 22 10

(Proceed in a similar manner for successive periods of time.)

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Converter M–209

Position of Key Wheel Pins

Period of Midnight 24–25 April to Midnight 28–29 April

No. 1 (26)	No. 2 (25)	No. 3 (23)	No. 4 (21)	No. 5 (19)	No. 6 (17)
A–	–A	A–	–A	–A	A–
B–	–B	B–	–B	B–	B–
–C	–C	–C	C–	–C	–C
D–	D–	–D	–D	D–	D–
–E	E–	–E	E–	E–	–E
–F	–F	–F	F–	F–	–F
–G	G–	G–	–G	–G	–G
H–	–H	H–	H–	H–	H–
I–	–I	–I	I–	I–	–I
–J	J–	J–	–J	–J	–J
K–	K–	–K	–K	–K	K–
–L	L–	L–	–L	–L	–L
M–	–M	M–	M–	M–	–M
N–	–N	N–	N–	N–	N–
–O	O–	–O	–O	–O	O–
–P	–P	–P	P–	P–	–P
–Q	–Q	–Q	–Q	–Q	Q–
–R	R–	R–	–R	–R	
S–	S–	S–	S–	S–	
T–	–T	T–	T–		
–U	U–	U–	U–		
V–	–V	V–			
W–	X–	X–			
–X	–Y				
–Y	–Z				
–Z					

(Proceed in a similar manner for successive periods of time.)

Position of Drum Bar Lugs

Period of Midnight 24–25 April to Midnight April 30–May 1

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	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	X					
2		X				
3		X				
4			X			
5			X			
6			X			
7				X		
8				X		
9				X		
10				X	X	
11					X	
12					X	
13					X	
14					X	
15					X	
16					X	
17					X	X
18						X
19						X
20						X
21						X
22						X
23						X
24						X
25						X
26						X
27						X

(Proceed in a similar manner for successive periods of time.)

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26- letter check

T K H R X C U Y T K N O I K R J N T A D T A I V P M

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SMITH:

L. M. JONES,
Brigadier General, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ R. L. BROWN
R. L. Brown,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

DISTRIBUTION: S.

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h. Example of signal operation instructions panel identification code.

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS
PANEL IDENTIFICATION CODE
NO. 9–1

4th Infantry Division
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
24 April 1942, 0900

Effective 25 April 1942, 0001

Headquarters	*Panel*
4th Infantry Division	018
8th Infantry	450
1st Battalion 8th Infantry	519
2d Battalion 8th Infantry	527
3d Battalion 8th Infantry	490
Antitank Company 8th Infantry	489
22d Infantry	455
1st Battalion 22d Infantry	532
2d Battalion 22d Infantry	459
3d Battalion 22d Infantry	544
Antitank Company 22d Infantry	523
29th Infantry	470
1st Battalion 29th Infantry	480
2d Battalion 29th Infantry	529
3d Battalion 29th Infantry	533
Antitank Company 29th Infantry	497
4th Infantry Division Artillery	545
29th Field Artillery Battalion	520
42d Field Artillery Battalion	465
44th Field Artillery Battalion	482
20th Field Artillery Battalion	451
4th Reconnaissance Troop	550

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481834°—42——20

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ERNEST R. BLUE,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/S/ MARVIN O. ELM
Marvin O. Elm,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

DISTRIBUTION: S.

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i. Example of signal operation instructions map identification code.

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

MAP IDENTIFICATION CODE

NO. 10–1

4th Infantry Division
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
24 April 1942, 0900

Effective 25 April 1942, 0001

Map name	Identification April 25–30	Code groups May 1–6
Abbotstown sheet, 1/21, 120	TQ	LV
Antietam quadrangle, 1/62, 500	PZ	EP
Arendtsville sheet, 1/21, 120	YN	CL
Baltimore quadrangle, 1/62, 500	QX	MK
Belair quadrangle, 1/62, 500	AI	EW
Bonneauville sheet, 1/21, 120	TM	CA
Carlisle quadrangle, 1/62, 500	PM	CU

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Map name	Identification April 25–30	Code groups May 1–6
Chambersburg quadrangle, 1/62, 500	ZS	QB
Ellicott quadrangle, 1/62, 500	YB	CP
Emmitsburg quadrangle, 1/62, 500	VN	IH
Emmitsburg sheet, 1/21, 120	CH	ZL
Fairfield quadrangle, 1/62, 500	UA	OV
Fairfield sheet, 1/21, 120	LR	HO
General map, Gettysburg (1925) 1/312, 500	WE	AY
Gettysburg quadrangle, 1/62, 500	ZB	YK
Gettysburg sheet, 1/21, 120	WO	UK
Hagerstown quadrangle, 1/62, 500	YA	YG
Hanover quadrangle, 1/62, 500	PR	GT
Hanover sheet, 1/21, 120	TX	LA
Harrisburg quadrangle, 1/62, 500	US	ZT
Hunterstown sheet, 1/21, 120	AO	YZ
Ijamsville quadrangle, 1/62, 500	ZN	OQ
Kingsdale sheet, 1/21, 120	LU	HD
Knowlyn sheet, 1/21, 120	KY	GR
Mercersburg quadrangle, 1/62, 500	BI	WJ
Middletown quadrangle, 1/62, 500	WV	ZL
Mount Airy quadrangle, 1/62, 500	NM	GD
New Cumberland quadrangle, 1/62, 500	BG	AZ
Newman sheet, 1/21, 120	XT	YT

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BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WHITE:

ERNEST R. BLUE,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ MARVIN O. ELM
Marvin O. Elm,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

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j. Example of signal operation instructions number and map coordinate code.—This system can be used to indicate grid, polar, or thrust line coordinates.

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

NUMBER AND MAP COORDINATE CODE

NO. 11–1

IV Corps
MECHANICSBURG, PA.
23 April 1942, 0900

Effective 24 April 1942, 0001

1. *Purpose and construction of the chart.*—*a.* This number chart can be used for indicating numbers of any type, including map coordinates expressed in any of the three generally accepted systems, namely, gridded quadrangles of the U. S. Geological Survey, polar coordinates, or point of origin-extension point coordinates.

b. The chart has been constructed in four sections numbered I, II, III, and IV so that by combining properly the groups from the various sections any desired number can be expressed. Sections I and II are intended to be used together to express any number under 100 to the nearest tenth by means of a single three-letter group. Sections III and IV are intended to be used together to express round numbers above 100. In line A the numbers from 100 to 995 can be

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expressed by intervals of 5, in line E the numbers from 1,000 to 99,500 can be expressed by intervals of 50, and in line I the numbers from 10,000 to 99,500 can be expressed by intervals of 500, all by means of single three-letter groups. The letter B in section IV is used as a null to produce a three-letter group in cases where a number is completely expressed by two letters. Example: EPB=2,000.

2. *Indicating numbers.*—*a.* Numbers less than 100, including decimals in tenths, can be expressed by the use of sections I and II of the chart. For example, to indicate the number 64.5, locate 64 in section I and write down the letters at the left of the row and at the top of the column in which 64 appears, in that order; follow these letters by the letter heading the column in which 5 appears in section II on the same row as 64 in section I. This gives the three-letter group JSC.

b. For numbers greater than 100 use is made of sections III and IV in addition to sections I and II. For example, to indicate the number 114,000, find 100 in section III and write down the letters at the left of the row and at the top of the column in which 100 appears; follow these letters by the null letter B. This gives the three-letter group ANB. Now find 14 in section I and write down its equivalents by proceeding as in 2*a* above. For the third letter of the group write down the letter heading the column in which .ø appears in section II on the same row as 14 in section I. This gives the three-letter group CSC. Thus the two groups ANB CSC will represent 114. The group for øøø is now derived as in the case of 100. This gives the three-letter group AYB. Thus the complete expression of 114,000 will be ANB CSC AYB.

c. Using any authorized code or cipher system, substitute the appropriate code or cipher equivalents for the groups obtained by the above procedure.

d. It will usually be found that a large number can be made up in several different ways, but in general that method should be employed which makes use of the least possible number of groups. For example, 1,500,000 can be represented by BPB ASB AYB, but more simply by ENN AYB.

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3. *Indicating grid coordinates.*—*a.* The method of using the number chart to indicate grid coordinates applicable to a gridded map can best be explained by means of an example. Assume the coordinates to be 332.8–749.5. Locate the number 300 in section III and write down the letters at the left of the row and at the head of the column in which 300 appears, in that order, plus the null letter B, as: AQB. Then find 32 in section I and write down the letters at the left of the row and at the top of the column in which 32 appears, in that order; follow these letters by the letter heading the column in which 8 appears in section II on the same row as 32 in section I. This gives the three-letter group FQC. Thus 332.8 is expressed by the two groups AQB FQC.

b. For 749.5, proceeding as in 3*a* above, write AVB GYM.

c. Using any authorized code or cipher system, substitute for AQB FQC AVB GYM the code or cipher equivalents of those twelve letters.

4. *Indicating polar coordinates.*—*a.* Polar coordinates are commonly given in this order: (1) magnetic azimuth in degrees, (2) reference point, (3) distance in miles, or yards. To indicate the polar coordinates 105° C 12, locate the number 100 in section III and write down the letters at the left of the row and at the top of the column in which 100 appears; follow these letters by the letter heading the column in which 05 appears in section IV. This gives the three-letter group ANC.

b. Write down the reference point letter C.

c. Find 12 in section I and write down the letters at the left of the row and at the top of the column in which 12 appears; follow these letters by the letter heading the column in which ∅ appears in section II on the same line as 12 in section I. This gives the three-letter group CQC.

d. Using any authorized code or cipher system, substitute for ANC C CQC the code or cipher equivalents of those seven letters.

5. *Indicating point of origin–extension point coordinates.*—*a.* Coordinates in this system are commonly given in this order: (1) distance in miles (or yards) from point of origin, (2) left or right, (3) distance to left or right in miles (or

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yards). To indicate 21.5 L 6.7, proceeding as in 3*a* above, write down DPK for 21.5.

b. Write down the letter L.

c. For 6.7, proceeding as in 3*a* above, write down BVK.

d. Using any authorized code or cipher system, substitute for DPK L BVK the code or cipher equivalents of those seven letters.

e. While it is permissible to mix miles and yards in this system (indicating one direction in miles, the other in yards), this is not advisable.

6. *Reversing the operations.*—*a. For numbers.*—Having decoded or deciphered a message and obtained INK HNH as numbers, to convert these groups back into numbers, find in section III the number in row I under N; it is 10,000. Since the number under K in section IV on row A is 3,500, then INK=13,500. For the second group, HNH, find the number under N in row H of section I; it is 50. Since the third letter in the group is H, and this represents ∅ on the H row of section II, then HNH=50. Thus the total value of INK HNH is 13,550.

b. For grid coordinates.—Having decoded or deciphered a message and obtained AQB HXC AVB KVB as grid coordinates, to convert these groups back into numbers, find in section III the number in row A under Q; it is 300. Since the 3d letter in the group is B, and this represents a null, then AQB=300. The 2d group is HXC; find the number under X in row H of section I, and annex the number under C in row H of section II as the decimal. This gives 58.6. The number 58.6 added to 300 gives 358.6, which is the X coordinate. For the Y coordinate (AVB KVB) proceed as for the X coordinate, obtaining 776.3. The complete coordinates are therefore 358.6–776.3.

c. For polar coordinates.—Having decoded or deciphered a message and obtained GTD B EWB as polar coordinates, to convert back into numbers, find in section I the number in row G under T and annex as the decimal the number under D in row G of section II. This gives 45.8, which is the magnetic azimuth in degrees. The reference point is B. The distance is obtained by proceeding as in paragraph 6*a* with the

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group EWB, obtaining 8,000, which is the distance in yards. The complete polar coordinates are therefore 45.8°—reference point B—8,000 yards.

d. For point of origin–extension point coordinates.—Having decoded or deciphered a message and obtained GYJ R CQJ as point of origin–extension point coordinates, to convert back into numbers, find in section I the number in row G under Y and annex the number under J on row G of section II as the decimal. This gives 49.2, which is the distance in miles away from the point of origin toward the extension point. The direction is to the right as indicated by the letter R. For the distance to the right, proceeding as in paragraph 6*a* with the group CQJ, the number 12.5 is obtained. The complete coordinates are therefore 49.2 miles from point of origin—right 12.5 miles.

SECTION I

	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y
B	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
C	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
D	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
F	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
G	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
H	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
J	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
K	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
L	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
M	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99

SECTION II

B	C	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	M
.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
.9	.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8
.8	.9	.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7
.7	.8	.9	.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6
.6	.7	.8	.9	.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5
.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	.0	.1	.2	.3	.4
.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	.0	.1	.2	.3
.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	.0	.1	.2
.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	.0	.1
.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	.0

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SECTION III

	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y
A	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	000
E	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	0,000
I	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	90,000	00,000

SECTION IV

	B	C	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	M
NULL		05	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
NULL		50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450
NULL		500	1,000	1,500.	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500

N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y
50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95
500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950
5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,500

NUMBER CHART

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SMITH:

L. M. JONES,
Brigadier General, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/S/ R. L. BROWN
R. L. Brown,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

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k. Example of signal operation instructions pyrotechnic code.

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS
PYROTECHNIC CODE
NO. 12–1

IV Corps
MECHANICSBURG, PA.
23 April 1942, 0900

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Effective 25 April 1942, 0001

Signal	*Meaning*
Signal, ground, white star parachute, M17.	Artillery is firing short.
Signal, ground, white star cluster, M18.	Lift barrage.
Signal, ground, green star parachute, M19.	Fire barrage.
Signal, ground, green star cluster, M20.	Objective taken.
Signal, ground, amber star cluster, M22	Understood.
Signal, aircraft, white star blinker, M15	Display panels, (identification or marking).
Signal, aircraft, green star blinker, M16.	Friendly pursuit aircraft.
Signal, aircraft, red star parachute, M11.	Understood.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SMITH:

L. M. JONES,
Brigadier General, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ R. L. BROWN
R. L. Brown,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

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l. Examples of signal operation instructions, radio frequencies, and call signs.—For a type radio net organization for the infantry division, see figure 106. These examples are intended to illustrate only the forms in which information may be presented, and not to prescribe or limit the organization of radio nets.

(1) Example of assignment of radio frequencies:

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

RADIO FREQUENCIES

NO. 13–1

4th Infantry Division
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
24 April 1942, 0900

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Effective 25 April 1942, 0001

Designation of net	Period effective	Corps command net	Div. command net	Div. command net (alternate)	Inf. rgt. command net	Inf. rgt. command net	Inf. rgt. command net	Div. arty. command net	Div. arty. AG net	Reconnaissance net	Warning net
Net frequency	A–	2980	3860	3880	3960	4120	4340	4820	W–2520 X–2620 Y–2720 Z–2820	1620	3060
	B–	2950	3840	3890	3920	4330	4100	4860	W–2540 X–2640 Y–2740 Z–2840	1710	3100
UNIT											
IV Corps		X									
4th Inf Div		X	X	X				X		X	X
31st Inf Div		X									
43d Inf Div		X									
8th Inf			X	X	X						X
1st Bn					X						
2d Bn					X						
3d Bn					X						
Vehicle Set No. 1					X						
22d Inf			X	X		X					X
1st Bn						X					
2d Bn						X					
3d Bn						X					
Vehicle Set No. 1						X					
29th Inf			X	X			X				X
1st Bn							X				
2d Bn							X				
3d Bn							X				
Vehicle Set No. 1							X				
4th Ren Troop										X	
Div Arty			X	X				X	X		
29th FA Bn								X	X		
Plane									X		
42d FA Bn								X	X		
Plane									X		
44th FA Bn								X	X		
Plane									X		
20th FA Bn								X	X		
Plane									X		

A—Frequencies in kilocycles for use April 25–27.
B—Frequencies in kilocycles for use April 28–30.

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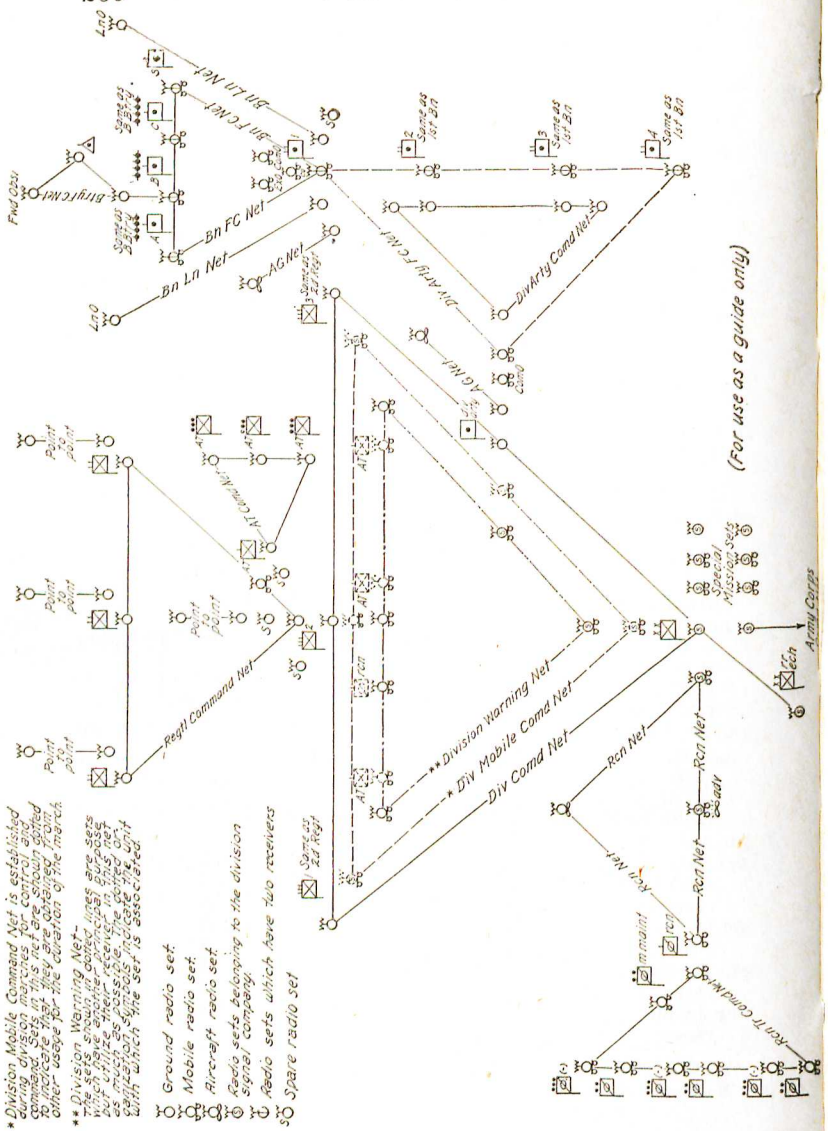
Div Arty Comd Net
Bn Ln Net
Bn FC Net
AG Net
Div Arty FC Net
Div Arty Comd Net
Div Arty Ln Net
Bn Ln Net
Bn FC Net
Bn AG Net
Same as 1st Bn
Same as 1st Bn
Same as 1st Bn
Same as 2d Regt
Same as 2d Regt
Same as 1st Bn
Same as 2d Regt
Point to Point
Point to Point
Point to Point

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Organization	Radio set	Frequencies	Channel Nos.
29th FA Battalion	SCR-194	27.70 mc	1
Do	do	28.50	3
Do	do	29.30	5
Do	do	30.10	7
Do	do	30.90	9
Do	do	31.70	11
Do	do	32.50	13
Do	do	33.30	15
42d FA Battalion	do	28.10	2
Do	do	28.90	4
Do	do	29.70	6
Do	do	30.50	8
Do	do	31.30	10
Do	do	32.10	12
Do	do	32.90	14
Do	do	33.70	16
44th FA Battalion	do	34.10	17
Do	do	34.90	19
Do	do	35.70	21
Do	do	36.50	23
Do	do	37.30	25
Do	do	38.10	27
Do	do	38.90	29
Do	do	39.70	31
20th FA Battalion	do	47.30	50
Do	do	48.10	52
Do	do	48.90	54
Do	do	49.70	56
Do	do	50.50	58
Do	do	51.30	60

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WHITE:

ERNEST R. BLUE,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ MARVIN O. ELM
Marvin O. Elm,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

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(2) Example of assignment of radio call signs:

SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

RADIO CALL SIGNS

NO. 14–1

4th Infantry Division
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
24 April 1942, 0900

Unit	Effective 250001–251630	251631–261500	261501–280100
CORPS COMMAND NET	UK8		
IV Corps	DS4		
4th Inf Div	4MW		
31st Inf Div	XW3		
43d Inf Div	3GC		
DIVISION COMMAND NET	4GW	(Similar columns providing for changes of call signs are prepared for such other periods of time as may be desired.)	
4th Inf Div	4MW		
4th Ren Troop	5MJ		
4th Inf Div Arty	HR5		
8th Inf	H76		
22d Inf	EW4		
29th Inf	LV7		
DIVISION RECONNAISSANCE NET	DH7		
4th Inf Div	4MW		
4th Ren Troop	BJ5		
DIVISION ARTILLERY COMMAND NET	51J		
Div Arty	HR5		
29th FA Bn	UV7		
42d FA Bn	H7R		
44th FA Bn	CW4		
20th FA Bn	RH5		
ARTILLERY AIR - GROUND NET	5EJ		
Div Arty	HR5		
29th FA Bn	UV7		
42d FA Bn	H7R		
44th FA Bn	CW4		
20th FA Bn	RH5		
Plane	2WR		
29th FA Bn	UV7		
Plane	2OR		
42d FA Bn	H7R		
Plane	2KB		
44th FA Bn	CW4		
Plane	2LR		
20th FA Bn	RH5		
Plane	2UR		

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(2) Example of assignment of radio call signs—Continued.

Unit	Effective 250001–251630	251631–261500	261501–280100
INFANTRY REGIMENT COMMAND NETS			
8th INF REGT NET	5QH		
8th Inf Regt Hq	H76		
1st Bn	7DV		
2d Bn	V7K		
3d Bn	RV7		
Vehicle Set No. 1	V7B		
22d INFANTRY REGIMENT NET	5XH		
22d Inf Regt Hq	EW4		
1st Bn	4CW		
2d Bn	W4V		
3d Bn	4NW		
Vehicle Set No. 1	EW4		
29th INFANTRY REGIMENT NET	5PH		
29th Inf Regt Hq	LV7		
1st Bn	SH7		
2d Bn	YH7		
3d Bn	7BH		
Vehicle Set No. 1	H7K		

Code names for radio sets SCR–194, and SCR–195

	Channel	Code name	Channel	Code name
8th Inf, SCR–195	1	Magic	19	Mercy.
	4	Marvel	22	Mervin.
	7	Maytime	25	Moontide.
	10	Modest	28	Moonray.
	13	Morbid	31	Moonshine.
	16	Mortal		
22d Inf, SCR–195	2	Daring	20	Dexter.
	5	Dashing	23	Devil.
	8	Darling	26	Duty.
	11	Dory	29	Dungeon.
	14	Docile	32	Duffle.
	17	Dotage		

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Code names for radio sets SCR–194, and SCR–195—Continued

	Channel	Code name	Channel	Code name
29th Inf, SCR–195	3	Fairy	21	Fiction.
	6	Fable	24	Filly.
	9	Fagin	27	Forage.
	12	Fertile	30	Forest.
	15	Fervent	33	Fortune.
	18	Fervor		
29th FA Bn, SCR–194	1	Angle	9	Apex.
	3	Anzac	11	Apron.
	5	Alto	13	Acid.
	7	Album	15	Acme.
42d FA Bn, SCR–194	2	Bargain	10	Boston.
	4	Barkeep	12	Borrow.
	6	Bedside	14	Bundle.
	8	Bedtime	16	Britain.
44th FA Bn, SCR–194	17	Casket	25	Copper.
	19	Candy	27	Coddle.
	21	Carton	29	Custer.
	23	Castle	31	Cushion.
20th FA Bn, SCR–194	50	Gable	56	Guernsey.
	52	Gascon	58	Guilty.
	54	Gallop	60	Gunner.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WHITE:

ERNEST R. BLUE,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ MARVIN O. ELM
Marvin O. Elm,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

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(3) *Example of assignment of radio frequencies and call signs.*—In this example, the first figure given is the frequency in kilocycles, followed by the net call and call sign of the station, respectively. The final letter indicates the type of net as explained in the example.

481834°—42——21

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS
RADIO FREQUENCIES AND CALL SIGNS
NO. 14–1

4th Infantry Division
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
24 April 1942, 0900

Unit	Effective 250001–251835	251836–271930	271931–021030
IV Corps	2980/UK8–DS4/A		
31st Inf Div	2980/UK8–XW3/A		
43d Inf Div	2980/UK8–3GC/A		
4th Inf Div	2980/UK8–4MW/A		
	3860/4GW–4MW/A	(Similar columns providing for changes of call signs and frequencies are prepared for such other periods of time as may be desired.)	
	3880/4GW–4MW/B		
	1620/DH7–4MW/E		
	3060/4GW–4MW/F		
8th Inf	3060/4GW–H76/F		
	3960/5QH–H76/A		
1st Bn	3960/5QH–7DV/A		
2d Bn	3960/5QH–V7K/A		
3d Bn	3960/5QH–RV7/A		
Vehicle Set No. 1	3960/5QH–V7B/A		
22d Inf	3060/4GW–EW4/F		
	4120/5XH–EW4/A		
1st Bn	4120/5XH–4CW/A		
2d Bn	4120/5XH–W4V/A		
3d Bn	4120/5XH–4NW/A		
Vehicle Set No. 1	4120/5XH–EW4/A		
29th Inf	3060/4GW–LV7/F		
	4340/5PH–LV7/A		
1st Bn	4340/5PH–SH7/A		
2d Bn	4340/5PH–YH7/A		
3d Bn	4340/5PH–7BH/A		
Vehicle Set No. 1	4340/5PH–H7K/A		
Div Arty	3860/4GW–HR5/A		
	4820/5IJ–HR5/C		
	W–2520, X–2620,/ /5EJ–HR5/D		
	Y–2720, Z–2820,/		
29th FA Bn	4820/5IJ–UV7/C		
	W–2520, X–2620,/5EJ–UV7/D		
Plane	Y–2720, Z–2820,/5EJ–20R/D		
42d FA Bn	4820/5IJ–H7R/C		
	W–2520, X–2620,/5EJ–H7R/D		
Plane	Y–2720, Z–2820,/5EJ–2KB/D		
44th FA Bn	4820/5IJ–CW4/C		
	W–2520, X–2620,/5EJ–CW4/D		
Plane	Y–2720, Z–2820,/5EJ–2LR/D		
20th FA Bn	4820/5IJ–RH5/C		
	W–2520, X–2620,/5EJ–RH5/D		
Plane	Y–2720, Z–2820,/5EJ–2WR/D /5EJ–2UR/D		

A—Command net.
B—Alternate command net.
C—Artillery command net.
D—Artillery air-ground net.
E—Reconnaissance net.
F—Warning net.

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BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WHITE:

ERNEST R. BLUE,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ MARVIN O. ELM,
Marvin O. Elm,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

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m. Example of signal operation instructions telephone directory.—This is an example of an instance in which the division commander has prescribed the use of a telephone directory (see par. 175).

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

NO. 15–1

4th Infantry Division
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
24 April 1942, 0900

Effective 25 April 1942, 0001

1. Telephone directory—names of switching centrals:

Switching central	*Name*
4th Infantry Division	FIRESTONE
4th Infantry Division, rear echelon	FREE
8th Infantry Regiment	FLOSS
22d Infantry Regiment	FOOT
29th Infantry Regiment	FLEET
4th Infantry Division Artillery	FARE
4th Engineer Battalion	FILE
31st Infantry Division	DEXTER
IV Corps	FOURTH CORPS

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RED, WHITE, BLUE, or GREEN added to the telephone directory name of the regiment switching central indicates the switching central of the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th Battalion respectively. Example: FLEET BLUE is the directory name of the switching central of the 3d Battalion of the 29th Infantry Regiment.

2. Telephone directory numbers—officers, and offices:

Number	*Title*
1	G–1 or S–1
2	G–2 or S–2
3	G–3 or S–3
4	G–4 or S–4
5	Chief of staff or executive officer
6	Commanding officer
7	Adjutant (division and higher units)
8	Ordnance officer
9	Inspector
10	Signal or communication officer
11	Message center (incoming)
12	Message center (outgoing)
13	Aide-de-camp
14	Air officer
15	Engineer officer
16	Surgeon or medical officer
17	Judge advocate
18	Finance officer
19	Chaplain
20	Postal officer
21	Quartermaster (not supply officer)
22	Chief of artillery or artillery officer
23	Chemical or gas officer
24	Liaison officer
25	Munitions officer
26	Pigeon loft
27	Provost marshal
28	Radio station
29	Reconnaissance officer
30	Telegraph office
31	Telephone wire chief or trouble chief

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2. Telephone directory numbers—officers, and offices—Con.

Number	*Title*
32	Veterinarian
33	Public telephone
34	Headquarters commandant
35	Motor officer
36	Antitank officer
37	Special services officer

3. Telephone directory number—units:

Number	*Unit*
101	4th Signal Company
102	4th Medical Battalion
103	Division advance landing field
104	Headquarters and Military Police Company
105	4th Division observation post No. 1
106	4th Division observation post No. 2
107	4th Infantry Division railhead
108	4th Infantry Division quartermaster park
109	4th Infantry Division collecting station No. 1
110	4th Infantry Division collecting station No. 2
111	4th Quartermaster Battalion

4. Telephone directories will be attached to each telephone and switchboard. Tags showing the telephone directory name and number of that particular telephone will be securely attached to the telephone.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WHITE:

ERNEST R. BLUE,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ MARVIN O. ELM
Marvin O. Elm,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3

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n. Example of signal operation instructions wire tagging code.

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

WIRE TAGGING CODE

NO. 16–1

4th Infantry Division
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
24 April 1942, 0900

Effective 25 April 1942, 0001

1. The code names listed herein are for use in designating units on wire circuit tags.

2. The code names will be used as prescribed in paragraph 189 of FM 24–5.

3. Code names in the first column will remain in force until canceled by division order, at which time the second column will be used.

4. Lines will be tagged in accordance with FM 24–5.

Unit	First period Code name	Second period Code name
4th Division	Asp	Owl
4th Division Artillery	Cat	Egg
8th Infantry	Dog	Perch
1st Battalion	Dough	Peach
2d Battalion	Doubt	Pet
3d Battalion	Dock	Pearl
12th Infantry	Frog	Sail
1st Battalion	Fret	Salt
2d Battalion	Frail	Sand
3d Battalion	Fruit	Sap
22d Infantry	Rat	Cow
1st Battalion	Ramp	Coot
2d Battalion	Race	Corn
3d Battalion	Rail	Cock
4th Signal Company	Mud	Dirt
34th Quartermaster Battalion	Duck	Hen

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Unit	First period Code name	Second period Code name
4th Medical Battalion	Wren	Crow
604 Military Police Company	Cop	Crook
54th Engineer Battalion	Dig	Bridge
84th Reconnaissance Battalion	Hunt	Eye
37th Ordnance Control Point	Shell	Cap
4th Antitank Battalion	Can	Keg
104th Coast Artillery (AA) Battalion	Sky	Fly
194th Tank Battalion	Bee	Rose
37th Ordnance Company	Shock	Soup

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WHITE:

ERNEST R. BLUE,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ MARVIN O. ELM
Marvin O. Elm,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

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o. Example of signal operation instructions—daylight and moon phase chart.

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

DAYLIGHT AND MOON

PHASE CHART

NO. 17–1

IV Corps

MECHANICSBURG, PA.

24 April 1942, 0900

Effective 25 April 1942, 0001

1. The following table will be used to determine the approximate time of sunrise and sunset for the dates and areas shown. This table was calculated using FM 101–10 for latitudes and longitudes shown. Note that all tables are in *24-hour clock, War Time.*

2. Daylight begins 1 hour before sunrise and dark begins 1 hour after sunset.

Date	Latitude 30 N Longitude 82 W South Atlantic Seaboard (Eastern War Time)		Latitude 30 N Longitude 90 W Mississippi Valley (Central War Time)		Latitude 30 N Longitude 98 W Texas Area (Central War Time)		Latitude 35 N Longitude 120 W South Pacific Seaboard (Pacific War Time)	
	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset
April 21	0656	1958	0628	1930	0700	2002	0621	1937
May 1	0646	2005	0618	1937	0650	2009	0610	1945
May 11	0630	2011	0610	1943	0642	2015	0600	1953
May 21	0632	2018	0604	1950	0636	2022	0553	2001
May 31	0628	2024	0600	1956	0632	2028	0548	2008
June 10	0626	2028	0548	2000	0630	2032	0545	2013
June 20	0627	2032	0559	2004	0631	2036	0546	2017
June 30	0630	2033	0602	2005	0634	2037	0549	2018
July 10	0634	2032	0606	2004	0638	2036	0554	2016
July 20	0639	2029	0611	2001	0643	2033	0600	2012
July 30	0645	2023	0617	1955	0649	2027	0607	2005
Aug 9	0651	2015	0623	1947	0655	2019	0615	1956
Aug 19	0657	2006	0629	1938	0701	2010	0622	1944
Aug 29	0703	1955	0635	1927	0707	1959	0630	1932
Sept 8	0708	1943	0640	1915	0712	1947	0637	1918
Sept 18	0714	1930	0646	1902	0718	1934	0644	1904

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	New Moon	First Quarter	Full Moon	Last Quarter	New Moon	First Quarter	Full Moon	Last Quarter
January	16	24	2	10	6	13	21	29
February	15	22	1	8	4	11	20	27
March	16	24	2	9	6	13	21	28
April	15	23	1 and 30	7	4	12	20	27
May	15	23	30	7	4	12	19	26
June	13	21	28	5	2	10	18	24
July	13	21	27	5	2 and 31	10	17	23
August	11	19	25	3	30	8	15	22
September	10	17	24	2	29	7	13	21
October	9	16	23	2	28	6	13	20
November	8	15	22	1 and 30	27	4	11	19
December	7	14	22	30	26	4	11	19

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SMITH:

L. M. JONES,
Brigadier General, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/S/ R. L. BROWN
R. L. Brown,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

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p. Example of signal operation instructions prearranged message code.

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SIGNAL OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

PREARRANGED MESSAGE CODE

NO. 18–1

4th Infantry Division
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
24 April 1942, 0900

Effective 25 April 1942, 0001

1. This code is to be used when operating with division headquarters signal communication units. It is intended primarily for the rapid transmission of certain messages when danger of hostile interception exists and transmissions in the clear are not authorized. Other cryptograph methods should be used for meanings not listed herein, when secrecy is required.

2. Regiment and separate units of this division may prepare prearranged messages appropriate for their use. Such prearranged message codes will be changed frequently. (See par. 48*d*, FM 24–5.)

Code group		*Meaning*
Telegraphic	*Telephonic*	
AB	AFIRM BAKER	Combat team 8 now at_____.
CF	CAST FOX	Combat team 22 now at_____.
RY	ROGER YOKE	Combat team 29 now at_____.
GJ	GEORGE JIG	No change in enemy situation.
KN	KING NEGAT	Enemy contacted.
LO	LOVE OPTION	Corps command post now at_____.
TY	TARE YOKE	Attack launched.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WHITE:

ERNEST R. BLUE,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ MARVIN O. ELM
Marvin O. Elm,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

DISTRIBUTION: S.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX I

WIRE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

■ 1. WIRE-LAYING EQUIPMENT.—*a. Reel unit RL–31* (fig. 107).—(1) The reel unit RL–31 is a lightweight portable frame and mounting designed to facilitate the reeling and unreeling of field wire by hand. The unit uses either one reel DR–5 or two reels DR–4.

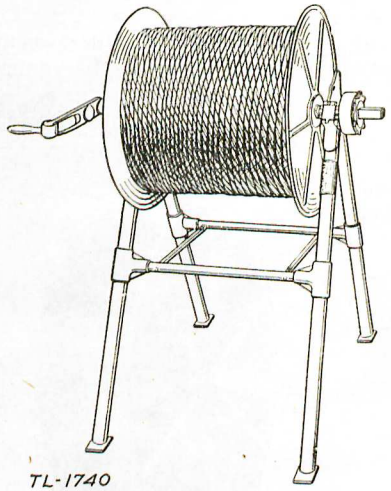


FIGURE 107.—Reel unit RL–31 with reel DR–5.

(2) The reel unit may be set up on the ground, mounted in a vehicle, or secured to the tailboard thereof. It may also be used as a carrying frame, similar to a litter, for use by two men using carrying straps to help support the weight of the frame and reel. One man may use it as a rolling frame in wheelbarrow fashion.

(3) The reel unit consists of a folding tubular aluminum alloy frame with bearings for a steel axle equipped with a removable hand crank. A brake is provided to prevent the reels from overspinning while unreeling. Two tailboard hangers with bolts are provided to facilitate mounting the reel unit on the tailboard of a truck or wagon. Four toe



FIGURE 108.—Axle RL–27 showing removable handle.

plates are provided to hold the reel unit securely in place when it is mounted on the floor of the vehicle. (See TM 11–362.)

b. Axles RL–27 and RL–27–A (figs. 108 and 109).—The axle RL–27 is a simple form of wire-laying device for laying short

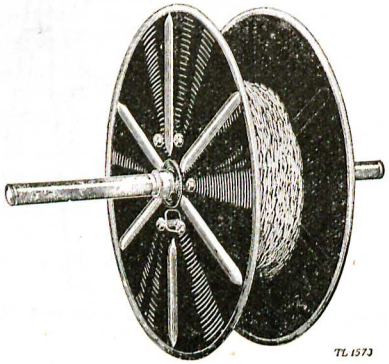
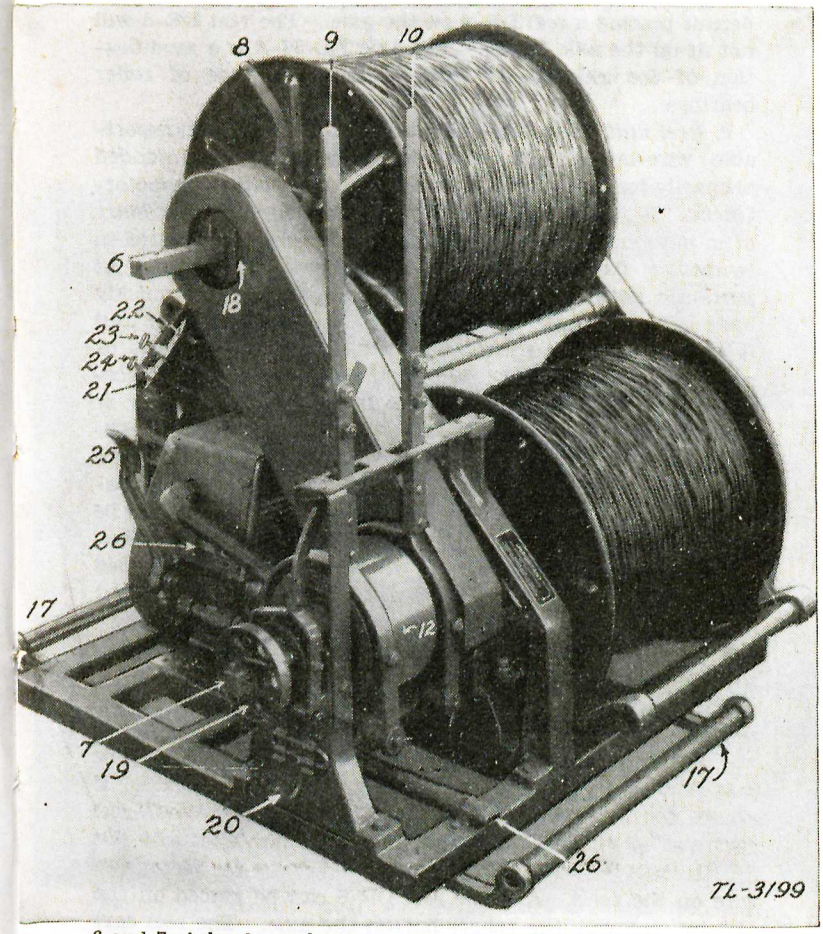


FIGURE 109.—Axle RL–27 with reel DR–4.

local circuits by hand. It can be used to lay lines where conditions do not permit the use of other wire-laying equipment. The axle RL–27 is a machined steel bar, about 2 feet long, with two knurled aluminum handles, one of which is permanently fixed to the bar. The other can be removed to



6 and 7. Axles for reels.
8. Secondary clutch lever for upper axle.
9. Main clutch lever for lower axle.
10. Main clutch lever for upper axle.
12. Clutch drum.
17. Skid frame.
18 and 19. Axle latches.
20. Axle tool.
21. Control panel.
22. Ignition switch.
23. Throttle.
24. Choke.
25. Pedal starter.
26. Exhaust pipe.

FIGURE 110.—Reel unit RL–26 with two reels DR–5 in position.

permit placing a reel DR–4 on the axle. The reel DR–5 will not fit on the axle RL–27. The axle RL–27–A is a modification of the axle RL–27 with an improved type of roller bearings.

c. Reel unit RL–26–A.—Reel unit RL–26–A is a transportable wire-laying and wire-recovering machine intended primarily for temporary or permanent installation in motor-trucks. It may be operated while the vehicles are stationary or in motion. Dismounted, the unit may also be operated in temporary fixed positions on the ground. All component parts are assembled on a skid frame which can be quickly installed in the back of a vehicle. The capacity of the unit is two reels DR–5, mounted in position for paying out or reeling in the wire. The individual reels are readily replaceable. The wire can be payed out from either reel singly or from both simultaneously, and means are provided for braking the reels to prevent overspinning. By means of a small gasoline engine, the wire can be reeled in on either reel separately or on both at the same time (fig. 110). It can also be reeled in by hand cranking when the engine is inoperative. The weight of the RL–26–A, without reels, is about 346 pounds. The unit fully loaded with 2 miles of wire weighs approximately 690 pounds.

The method of laying wire from a reel unit RL–26–A mounted in a truck is shown in figure 111. More complete descriptions of the operation and maintenance of these reel units may be found in TM 11–360.

d. Reel cart RL–16 (fig. 112).—This is a cart which may be pulled by hand or towed behind a communication cart. It should not be towed behind a fast-moving vehicle. Each reel cart carries two reels DR–4 which are removable, and the axle is equipped with a detachable hand crank for recovering wire on the reels. A single reel DR–5 can be placed on the cart by removing the spacer bar on the axle. The reel cart may be taken apart for packing.

e. Reel equipment CE–11.—This is a breast reel and telephone handset carried by the individual soldier as illustrated in figure 113. It consists of reel unit RL–39 and handset TS–10. The reel unit RL–39 comprises a reel DR–8, carrying handles for the reel which incorporate the supported bearings, a square-shaft axle with crank for rewinding, and

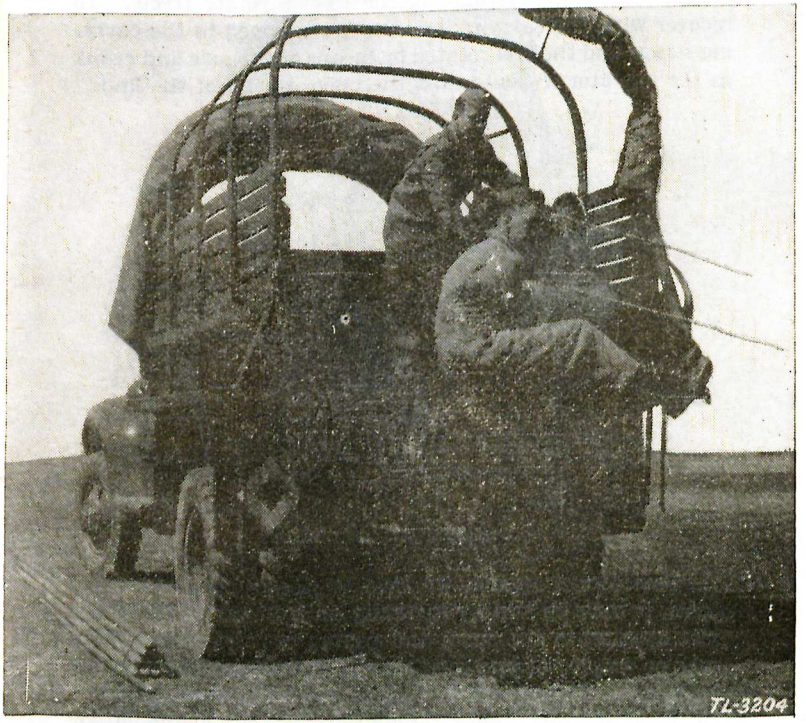


FIGURE 111.—Laying field wire from truck-mounted reel unit RL–26–A.

carrying straps. The method of carrying the handset shown in figure 111 permits the operator to hear a prearranged signal for attracting his attention without the necessity of continuously holding the handset to his ear. To lay wire with this equipment, the handles are unsnapped from the carrying straps and the reel is then carried by the handles at the side of the soldier permitting the reel to rotate freely. To recover wire, the carrying handles are snapped to the carrying straps and the reel rotated by means of the axle and crank as the operator walks toward the opposite end of the line.

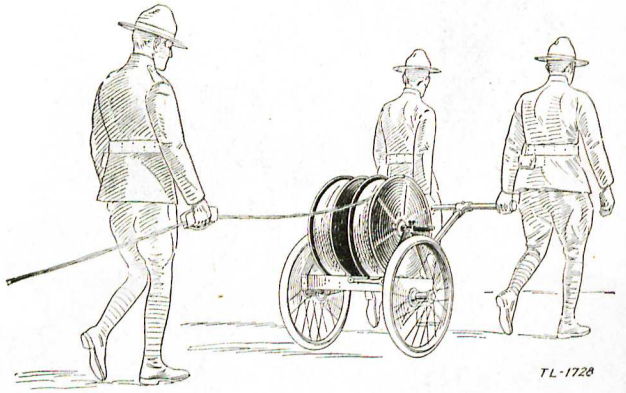


FIGURE 112.—Reel cart RL–16.

f. Commercial spools.—If wire is issued on commercial spools, it may be laid by inserting an iron bar through the axial opening in the spool and paying out the wire from a truck or wagon; or two men may carry the spool on the bar and pay out the wire while walking along the route.

g. Pack carriers.—Pack-saddle carriers are available for transporting several reels DR–4 on the back of a pack animal. Field wire may be payed out or reeled in directly from the mounted reels.



FIGURE 113.—Reel equipment CE–11.

■ 2. TYPES OF FIELD TELEPHONES.—*a. Telephone EE–8–A.*—The field telephone EE–8–A can be used on either local battery or common battery systems and has other applications described in TM 11–333. Two batteries BA–30 are required with the instrument; these are not supplied as part of the telephone and must be requisitioned separately. An external 3-volt battery may be used instead of the two batteries BA–30 provided it is connected to the external battery binding posts and the internal batteries are removed. A view of the telephone EE–8–A with the case opened is shown in figure 114. The handset and cord fit into the compartment shown when the instrument is not in service.

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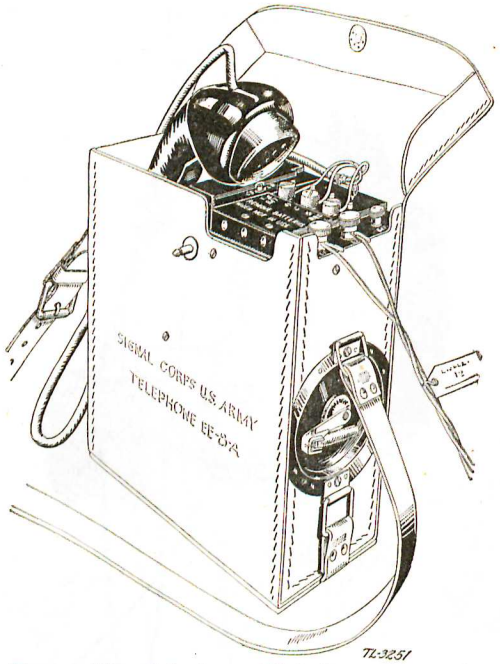

FIGURE 114.—Telephone EE–8–A, case opened.

(1) *Installation.*—Place two batteries BA–30 in the compartment under the lever switch, accessible when the handset is removed from the case. Make certain that the bottoms of the batteries rest on the springs and that the brass caps rest securely on the contacts at the top of the battery compartment. Connect the field wire conductors to the binding posts L_1 and L_2.

(2) *Operation.*—(*a*) *Local battery.*—For use on local battery systems, turn the screw switch near the lever switch (fig. 115) with a screw driver counterclockwise toward LB until it comes to a stop.

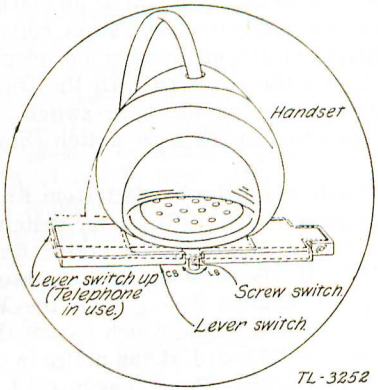

FIGURE 115.—Position of handset on lever switch in common battery operation.

1. *To signal.*—Turn the generator rapidly for several turns. The position of the handset or lever switch is immaterial.
2. *To talk and listen.*—Hold the handset with the receiver to the ear. While talking, operate the handset switch with the thumb and talk directly into the transmitter. When listening only, release the switch to conserve the battery strength; this does not reduce the receiver sensitivity, but does cut out any extraneous noises originating near the telephone.
3. *To ring off.*—If the circuit is established through a switchboard, ring off by two or three sharp turns of the generator when the conversation is completed. This indicates to the switchboard operator that the conversation is ended or that a new connection is desired. After ringing off, if a new connection is not desired, replace the handset in the case, leaving the cord hanging out.

(*b*) *Common battery.*—Turn the screw switch near the lever switch clockwise toward CB with a screw driver until it comes

to a stop. The lever switch (fig. 115) is an essential part of the telephone in common battery operation, corresponding to the hook or plunger switch on commercial telephones. The handset when not in use is placed with the transmitter up, resting upon and depressing the lever switch. This is the position of the handset on the lever switch shown in figure 115.

1. *To call.*—Remove the handset from its position on the lever switch. (The lever switch is then released, as shown by the dotted lines in figure 114.) If the switchboard operator does not answer, depress and release the lever switch *slowly* several times, which flashes the line lamp at the switchboard, giving notice to the operator.
2. *To talk and listen.*—Proceed as in (*a*) 2 above. The BA–30 batteries furnish talking current for common battery as well as local battery operation.
3. *To recall operator.*—Push the lever switch down and release *slowly* several times.
4. *To indicate completion of call.*—Place the handset as shown in figure 115, depressing the lever switch.

(3) *To close station.*—Before disconnecting the telephone from a wire circuit, the person removing the telephone should call the switching central or other party on the line informing him that the telephone is being removed from the circuit. Remove the connections to L_1 and L_2. Remove the batteries BA–30, unless the telephone is to be installed on another circuit immediately, as highly corrosive chemicals injurious to the telephone leak out of run-down batteries. Fold the rubber-covered cord loosely into folds about as long as the handset, place the folds alongside the handset, and insert the handset (receiver end first) into the case as shown in figure 113. The cord may also be conveniently handled by holding the handset in the left hand, placing the thumb against the receiver case, and wrapping the cord in long folds completely around the handset. In either case, *do not wrap the cord around the handle of the handset* as that is injurious to the cord and may operate the handset switch. The switch must be left in the neutral position (wings parallel to the

handset body) to prevent rapid running down of the batteries if still in the instrument.

b. Telephone EE–8.—The field telephone EE–8 operates on local or common battery circuits and is described in TM 11–333. It is similar to the telephone EE–8–A.

c. Telephone EE–5.—(1) *Description and installation.*—The telephone EE–5, shown in figure 116, can be used only on local battery circuits. One battery BA–9 (4½ volts) is required, and it is inserted in a spring clip just below the top

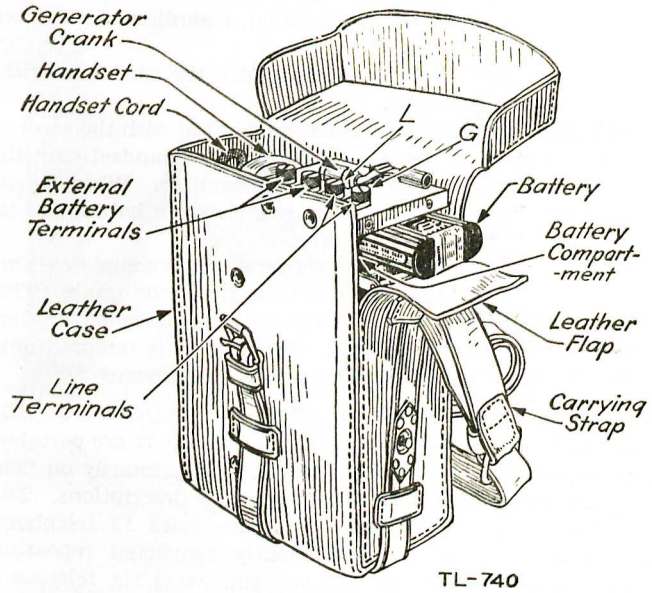

FIGURE 116.—Telephone EE–5.

of the frame. The battery is covered by the leather flap formed by one side of the case. Two screws which hold this flap to the frame must be removed to insert the battery, after which the screws should be replaced. The top of the frame is a hardwood panel on which are two knurled screw driver binding posts marked L and G to which the line wires are connected. Two similar binding posts are provided for ex-

ternal battery (if an external battery is used, it should not exceed 4½ volts and the internal battery BA–9 must be removed). A clip on the panel holds the generator crank when the telephone is packed for transportation. To use the generator, remove the crank from the clip and screw it on to the generator shaft at the side of the case. Misplaced or lost generator cranks render the instrument useless for calling purposes, and particular care should be taken that this does not occur. The handset is provided with a push button switch which must be depressed in order to talk, but the receiving circuit is always in operation, regardless of the position of the push button.

(2) *Operation.*—(*a*) *To signal.*—Turn the generator crank rapidly for several turns.

(*b*) *To talk and listen.*—Hold the handset with the receiver to the ear, depress the push button on the handset with the thumb, and talk directly into the transmitter. When listening only, release the push button to conserve battery, as its depression is then not necessary.

(*c*) *To ring off.*—When the conversation is completed, ring off by two or three sharp turns on the generator crank. This signals the operator that the conversation is ended or that another connection is desired. Ringing off is required only when the telephone is connected to a switchboard.

■ 3. FIELD TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARDS.—*a. Switchboards BD–72 and BD–71.*—Switchboards BD–72 and BD–71 are portable, monocord, telephone switchboards for use primarily on field wire systems. See TM 11–330 for complete descriptions. The switchboard BD–72 (fig. 117) accommodates 12 telephone lines and includes four permanently connected repeating coils; the switchboard BD–71 accommodates six telephone lines and includes two permanently connected repeating coils. The height of the writing shelf (front cover of the carrying case) of either switchboard is 24 inches when the mounting legs are fully extended. Both types require a total of 12 batteries BA–30. Six batteries are necessary for operation; the remainder are spares.

(1) *Installation.*—If the switchboard is placed on a table, leave the legs folded and locked in place. Otherwise, turn

the case on its side, unlock and unfold the legs, extending them to full length by pressing the spring release button on each leg. Lift the switchboard up and place all four legs firmly on the ground. Open the front compartment; the lower panel serves as a desk and the upper panel can be pushed back into the recess beneath the top of the case, or



FIGURE 117.—Switchboard BD–72 set up for operation.

it may be adjusted as a rain or sun shield. Pull out the cords from under the switchboard line units, allowing them to hang down freely in front of the shelf. The plugs should clear the ground so as not to collect dirt which may later foul the line jacks. Lower the spring locking bars on the signal drops of the line units to the horizontal position. The drops should fall freely of their own weight when energized by an

incoming signal; this may require a slight forward tilt of the switchboard front. Open the battery case inside the rear compartment (fig. 118). Place two batteries BA–30 in series

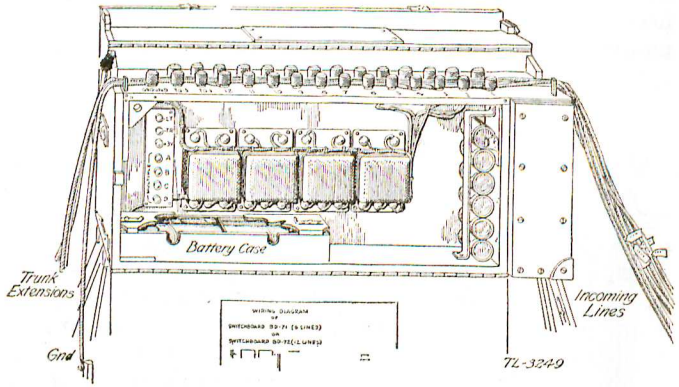

FIGURE 118.—Rear view of switchboard BD–72, with compartments opened.

in the right-hand division of the case; these furnish talking current for the operator's set. Place two pairs of batteries in series in the left-hand division; these operate the night alarm and panel lights. The bottoms of the batteries must make good contact to the coiled springs. The brass caps of the other batteries of any pair should seat firmly on the contact plate in the middle of the compartment. The contact between the batteries of a pair should likewise be clean and firm. Tighten all connections and in general care for the switchboard as outlined in paragraph 212. The operator's head and chest set is plugged into the panel on the left of the switchboard units. The three binding posts marked T, C, and R immediately above the plug receptacle are paralleled with the plug contacts; this makes possible the use of a field telephone handset or other suitable telephone transmitter and receiver in an emergency. Terminal T connects to the telephone transmitter, R to the receiver and C to the common connection between them.

(2) *Preliminary tests.*—Select any line unit and see that the corresponding line binding post in the terminal compartment is clear. Raise the key of the line unit to the "ring" position (up) and crank the ringing generator. It should turn freely. Short-circuiting the two line terminals should produce a definite drag on the generator when the key is in the "ring" position. Remove the short circuit. Blow lightly into the transmitter (chest toggle switch in locked position) and throw the key of any line unit to the "talk" position (down). Sidetone should be clearly audible with the switch down, but not present when in the neutral position. Connect a serviceable field telephone to the line binding posts of the first line unit. Crank the generator of the field telephone. The line drop of the first unit should fall. Test the night-alarm circuits by throwing the NT AL toggle switch to the right. The alarm bell should start ringing and stop when the line drop is reset. Ring the field telephone by cranking the generator and throwing the key to "ring" (up). The bell or buzzer of the field telephone should operate energetically. Depress the key to the "talk" position (down). Conversation should be possible without sensible effort. Test each line successively in the same manner.

(3) *Line connections.*—Connect field wire lines, properly tagged, to the binding posts (numbered in pairs from 1 to 6 in the BD–71 and 1 to 12 in the BD–72) in the top rear compartment of the switchboard (fig. 118). The binding posts on the line terminal strip are of the type not requiring skinning of insulation unless the contact is found to be unsatisfactory, in which case a small amount of insulation is stripped and the bared wire secured in the binding post slot by tightening the knurled head of the post by hand. Each pair of posts is connected internally to a correspondingly marked line unit, comprising a line drop, plug and cord, jack, and key switch. The field wires may enter the line compartment from either the left or right but should place no mechanical strain on the switchboard. (See figure 117.) This arrangement also prevents water from running down the field wires into the switchboard. Trunk lines should be connected to the lower-numbered line circuits on the board since these are connected to the repeating coils for simplex use. (Line circuits 1 and 2 on the 6-line BD–71 and 1, 2,

3, and 4 on the 12-line BD–72 switchboards.) Local circuits should be connected to the higher-numbered line circuits. This is a convenient manner of distinguishing between trunk and local circuits and facilitates switchboard operation. Since trunk circuits are likely to be extended along the axis of signal communication, such trunks should enter the switchboard from one end and be carried completely through the switchboard, with about 3 feet being allowed to hang freely from the opposite end (fig. 118). (The free ends of these wires should be taped.) When the extended circuits are ready to be cut in, the trunks are connected to the 3-foot extensions without disconnecting the circuits from the switchboard. When the splices are completed, the new switchboard at the extended position takes over. The trunk lines are then removed from the binding posts and the wires taped. Continuity of communication is thereby maintained. The telegraphed legs of the simplexed line circuits are marked TG–1, TG–2, in the BD–71; TG–1, TG–2, TG–3, and TG–4 in the BD–72 (fig. 118). The GROUND binding post should be connected to a metal ground rod or stake driven in the earth near the switchboard. This provides lightning protection to the system by means of small spark-gaps between each line terminal and ground. Grounds for simplex circuits must be independent of the switchboard ground connection.

(4) *Operation.*—(*a*) *Operator's equipment.*—The operator should be seated so that he may observe all drops and conveniently operate the switchboard. The head and chest set should be adjusted for comfort, with the mouthpiece about ½ inch from the operator's lips, and the toggle switch on the chest unit set to the lock position to close the transmitter circuit. The switch is left in that position since the circuit is not complete (and the talking batteries thereby conserved) unless a key of a line unit is in the "talk" position. The night alarm is turned on by the NT AL toggle switch and the panel lights, used only for answering calls at night by the LT toggle switch.

(*b*) *Incoming call.*—An incoming call is indicated by the falling of the line drop of the calling line. (This will operate the night alarm if the night alarm switch is on the NT

AL position.) Depress the key of the calling line unit to the "talk" position (down) and answer the party (or central) calling, at the same time picking up the calling party's plug. After determining the party (or central) to be called, restore the calling party's key to the neutral (mid) position. Ring the called party by raising the key of that line unit to the "ring" position (up) and turning the generator crank rapidly several times. ***Caution:*** Ringing back into the ear of the calling party is very objectionable, and will result if the calling party's key switch is not restored to neutral (midposition) before ringing the called party. Immediately after ringing, depress the called party's key to "talk" and, if it is a local call, insert the calling party's plug into the called party's jack. If it is a trunk call, pass the call to the distant operator before making the connection. After the connection has been made, the operator's telephone is bridged across the connection enabling him to supervise the call. The called party's key may be left down until conversation has actually begun, or in the case of a trunk call, until the call has been passed to the distant operator. When the call has been supervised the called party's key and the calling party's drop should be restored. In case it is necessary for the operator to answer another call before he has properly supervised the first connection, he restores the key but leaves the drop down and proceeds to handle the other call. He then goes back at the first opportunity and supervises the first connection, restoring the drop after he has done so. A drop is not restored on a connection until it has been supervised, and when left in the "down" position indicates a connection that still requires supervision. A connection that has been established and which is in use can be supervised by depressing the key of the called party's line unit, listening, and challenging if necessary. The operator should not throw two keys in the "talk" position at the same time, since the two circuits would thereby be coupled through the operator's set, resulting in crosstalk on both circuits. After talking to either party, the operator always restores his key to midposition before beginning any other operation.

(*c*) *Completed call.*—When a conversation is completed and either of two connected parties rings off, that is, turns the

generator of his telephone, the drop of the calling party's line unit will fall. The operator should then depress the key and answer the signal to see if either party desires another connection. If no reply is received, he takes down the connection by removing the plug from the called party's jack and restores the drop and key. *Caution:* Never pull on cord to remove plug from jack. The line drop of the other unit will not fall, since it was automatically removed from the circuit when the plug of the calling party was inserted in the jack of the unit. In case another call is desired by either party, the operator must ascertain which party desires another connection by asking which party is calling.

(5) *Conference call.*—Inform the calling party desiring the conference connection that he may hold the line or not, as he desires. Restore the calling party's key. Ring the first of the called parties, depress this party's key, and when he answers advise him to hold the line for a conference call. Restore his key and insert the calling party's plug in his jack. Pick up the first called party's plug and ring the second called party. Depress this party's key and when he answers advise him also to hold the line for a conference call. Restore his key and then insert the first called party's plug into the second called party's jack. Extend the connection in a similar manner to each of the called parties in turn. When the last of the called parties has been connected, restore his key, depress the key of the calling party, and if he is not already on the line, ring him. When the calling party answers, inform him that all parties are now on the line. When the conversation has begun, restore the calling party's key and drop. All parties are bridged together (at the switchboard) so that each can talk or listen to any of the others. The drop of the calling party remains bridged across the connection for a supervisory signal as in an ordinary call. The connection may be supervised by depressing the key of any one of the connected line units.

(6) *Removal from service.*—Before removing any connections, notify all parties connected that the switchboard is being removed from service. When the switchboard is to be removed from service, disconnect all lines from the terminal

strip. Remove the batteries from the case if the switchboard is not to be again placed in service within 24 hours. Put the operator's chest and headset in the left front compartment. Lock all line drops. Clean out any dust or dirt accumulations. Place the line cords under the line units. Carefully close all the covers and retract and lock the legs of the switchboard.

b. Switchboard BD–14.—For the installation, operation, and maintenance of switchboard BD–14, see TM 11–331.

c. Switchboards BD–11 and BD–9.—(1) *Description.*—(*a*) Switchboards BD–11 and BD–9 are identical in design except for line capacity; the BD–11 accommodates 12 lines, and the BD–9 accommodates four lines. A fiber carrying case with carrying strap is provided for protection of switchboards in transportation. No terminal strips, repeating coils, or operator's telephone set are included in the switchboard. Any field telephone may be used as the operator's telephone. Repeating coils, if required, are installed as described in paragraph 215. When found desirable to do so, each switchboard may be equipped with a switchboard cable and terminal strip as explained in (*b*) below. This should be done prior to taking it into the field. These then remain integral parts of the switchboard and should not be disconnected except for replacement.

(*b*) To prepare cable for these switchboards cut wire W–110–B (or similar twisted pair field wire) into 11-foot lengths, cutting one more length than there are units on the switchboard. Connect one pair of wires to the line terminals of the left-hand switchboard line unit, and temporarily attach the other end of the pair to the upper left-hand pair of binding posts on a terminal strip placed about 10 feet from the switchboard. Connect the remaining lengths of wire similarly in order from left to right on the switchboard and from top to bottom on the terminal strip. Leave the extra pair sufficiently long so that each free end will reach any pair of binding posts; this is a spare pair for use in case one of the others becomes unserviceable. Lace the wires together neatly and securely with a piece of lacing twine or other stout cord. Begin at the switchboard and use a lockstitch. Work toward the terminal strip in lacing, spacing the

stitches about 1½ inches apart, pushing the slack in the wires ahead of the lacing so as to make a neat and compact cable. Figure 119① shows the method of starting the lacing; ② the serving completed and the beginning of the lacing cord snubbed; ③ the lockstitch and the method of securing the end of the cord by a double stitch (two half hitches); finally, ④ shows the completely laced cable.

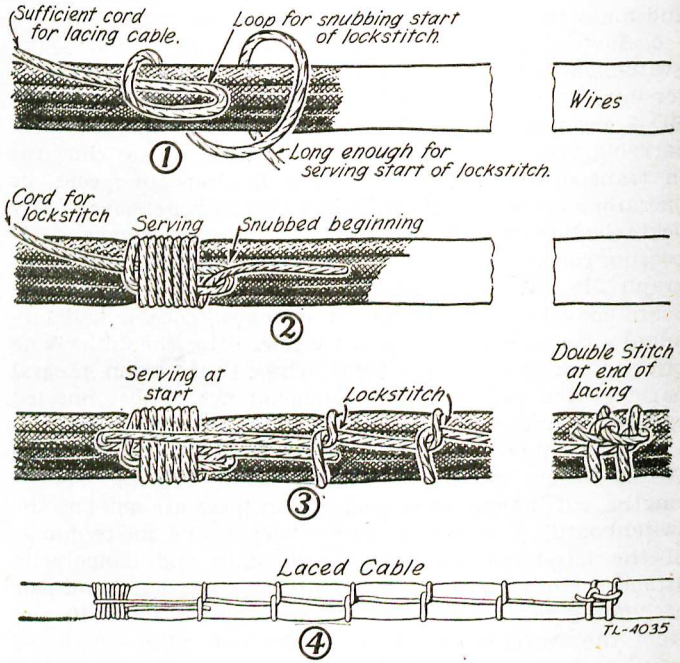

FIGURE 119.—Method of lacing cable using lockstitch.

At the terminal strip, the wires of each pair should come out as a pair opposite the proper left-hand binding posts on the terminal strip. Form the wires along the side of the terminal strip and cut them so that each will be of the proper length for attaching to its proper binding post, and then attach them in the same order as before. Leave the ends of the spare pair free until the cable is completed, then

lace them down with a separate piece of twine. In order to relieve the terminal connections of all strain, secure the completed cable to the wooden part of the switchboard by clamping it with strips of leather held down with screws

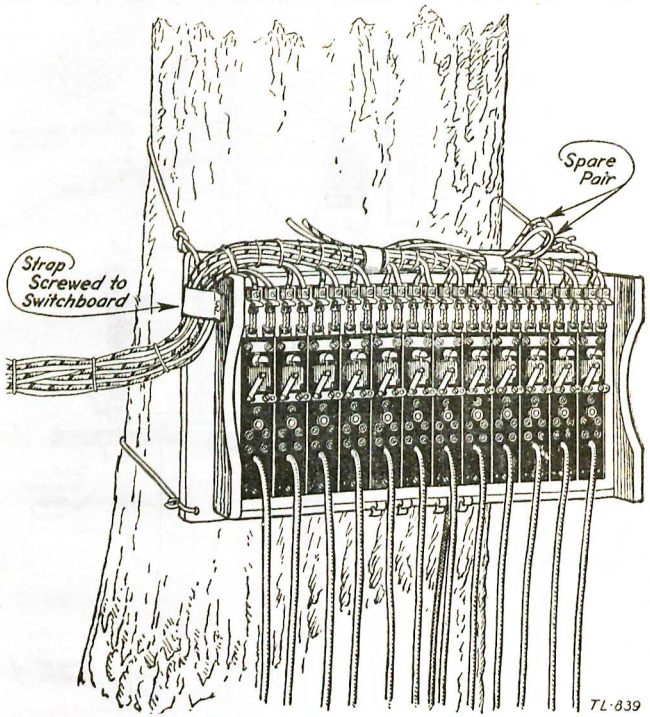

FIGURE 120.—Cable secured to monocord switchboard.

(fig. 120). Mount the terminal strips on a wood strip and secure the cable to the wood to relieve the terminal strip binding post connections of strain. Coil the cable during transportation for protection.

(2) *Installation.*—The switchboard with cable and switchboard terminal strip attached may be installed in the following manner:

(*a*) Secure the switchboard to a support with wire or stout

cord. Do not drive nails through any part of the frame. The switchboard should tilt slightly forward to permit the shutters to fall when released, and the plugs must not touch the ground (fig. 121).

(*b*) Install the switchboard terminal strip out of the way

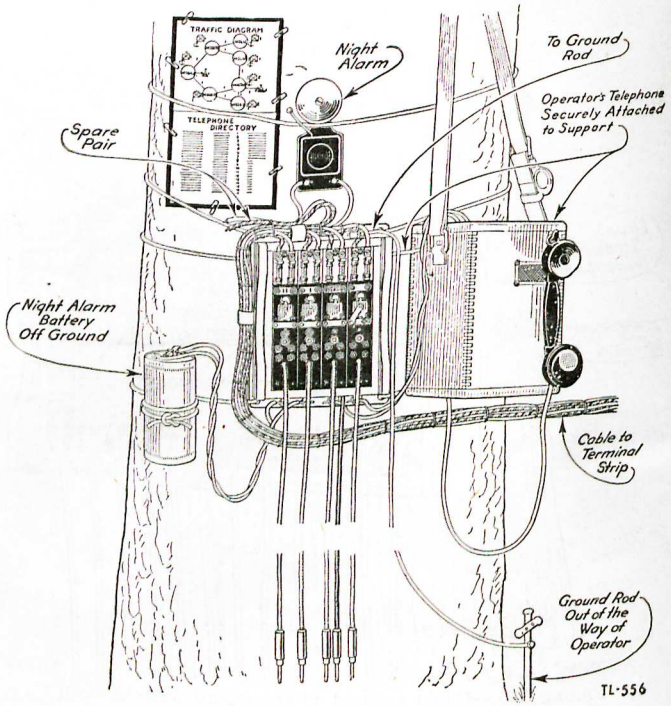

FIGURE 121.—Installation of monocord switchboard.

of the operator, but conveniently placed for maintenance personnel to work thereat. Route the cable from the switchboard to the terminal strip so as to afford protection to the wires (fig. 122).

(*c*) Connect the operator's telephone to the spring clip terminals on the switchboard marked L_1 and L_2. Connect a low resistance buzzer or bell as a night alarm across the

terminals marked A and A_1 and a dry battery for operating the night alarm across terminals marked B and B_1. Connect a wire from the terminal marked G to a suitable metal ground rod or stake driven in the ground near the switchboard (par.

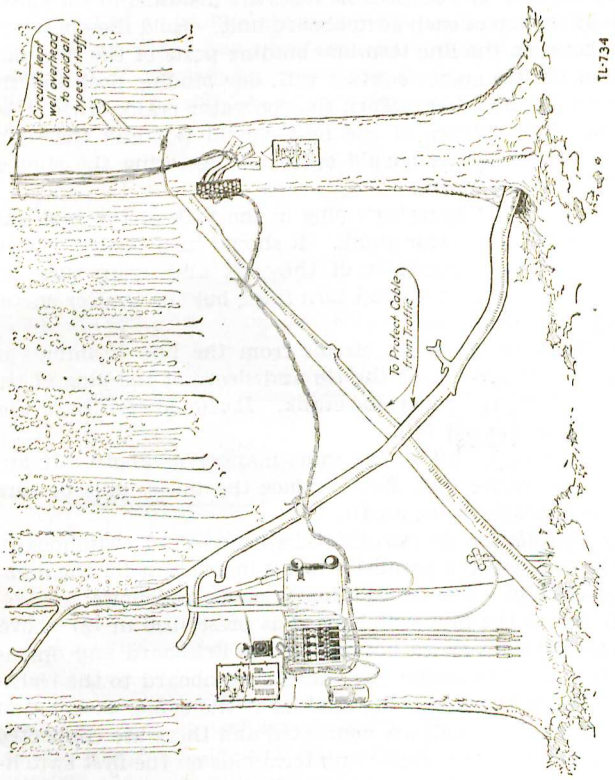

FIGURE 122.—Switching central using monocord switchboard.

228). Release the shutters of the units which are to be used by lowering the spring locking bars to the horizontal position. Write with a lead pencil the designation of the directory names and numbers on the small celluloid strips on each switchboard line unit.

(3) *Preliminary tests.*—(*a*) Turn the generator crank of

the operator's telephone rapidly for several turns. It should turn easily.

(*b*) Short-circuit the tip and sleeve of the operator's plug and again turn the generator crank. It should turn hard.

(*c*) See that two serviceable fuses are installed in the spring clips at the top of each switchboard unit. Hold the operator's plug between the line terminal binding posts of the first unit so that the tip makes contact with one binding post and the sleeve with the other. Turn the generator crank of the telephone. The shutter of the unit should fall and the night alarm bell or buzzer should operate. Restoring the shutter should stop the alarm.

(*d*) Insert the operator's plug in the jack of the first unit and turn the generator crank. It should turn easily. Short-circuit the line terminals of the unit and again turn the generator crank. It should turn hard, but the shutter should not fall in either case.

(*e*) Remove the short circuit from the line terminals of the unit. Short-circuit the tip and sleeve of the plug of the unit and turn the generator crank. It should turn hard and the drop should not fall.

(*f*) Test each unit in the same manner as above. If any one of the above tests fails, replace the faulty unit or turn the switchboard in for repair.

(4) *Installation in parallel.*—Two monocord switchboards may be connected in parallel if one is insufficient for the number of circuits. The installation is made as follows:

(*a*) Install the first switchboard as prescribed in (2) above, leaving sufficient space between the switchboard and operator's telephone to mount the added switchboard to the right-hand side of the first. Installation is the same, except that only certain terminals are connected and these are connected in parallel to the corresponding terminals on the first switchboard as shown in figure 123; connect terminals A_1 to A_1 and B_1 to B_1; and if the operator's cord on the first switchboard is not sufficiently long to reach all units on the additional switchboard connect terminals L_1 to L_1 and L_2 to L_2. To ground the switchboards, connect G to G and ground one of the terminals.

(*b*) When the switchboards connected in parallel are installed in a manner which prohibits the plugging in of any line unit cord in all of the other line jacks, full use may be made of the switchboards by trunking the switchboards together. This is accomplished by reserving for trunking one or more line units on the right-hand side of the left-hand switchboard and a like number of line units on the left-hand side of the right-hand switchboard. Plug the cord of the line unit of the left-hand switchboard into the jack of the line unit of the right-hand switchboard and leave this connection up throughout the operation of the switchboards in parallel. Any connection to be made between the switchboards where the line unit cords will not reach may be made through these two line units which are trunked together.

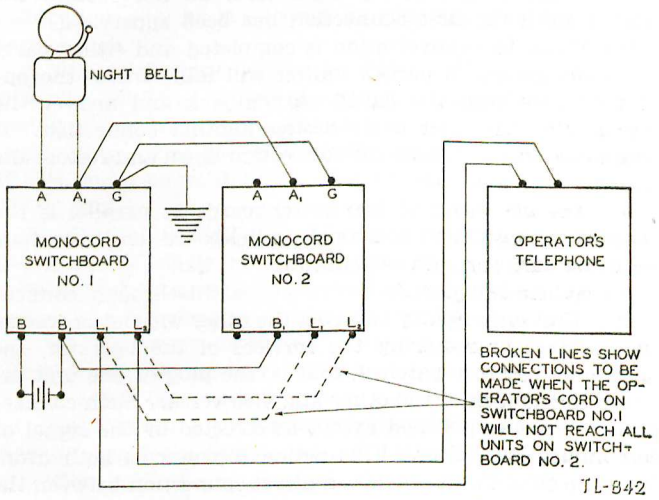

FIGURE 123.—Parallel connection of monocord switchboards.

(5) *Operation.*—(*a*) An incoming call is indicated by the falling of the shutter of the calling line. Insert the operator's plug into the calling party's jack. After determining the party (or central) to be called, remove the operator's plug and insert it in the called party's jack. Ring the called party by turning the generator crank of the operator's telephone

and then insert the called party's plug into the calling party's jack. In the case of a trunk call, do not insert the called party's plug in the calling party's jack until after the number has been passed to the distant operator. The operator's plug may be left in the called party's jack until the conversation has actually begun, or until it is necessary to answer another call. When the conversation has actually begun, remove the operator's plug and restore the shutter. In case it is necessary to answer another call before the first connection has been properly supervised, do not restore the shutter until the first connection has been supervised.

(*b*) When the conversation is completed and either party rings off, the called party's shutter will fall. Insert the operator's plug into the called party's jack and answer the signal to see if either party desires another connection. If no reply is received, take the connection down and restore the shutter.

(*c*) The operation of two switchboards in parallel is the same as the operation of a single switchboard, one operator's set being used for both switchboards.

(*d*) When two parties desire a straight-through connection so that either party can ring the other without operating the shutters or requiring the services of the operator, the units may be cross-patched, that is, the plug of one unit inserted in the jack of the other and vice versa. Such connections are not established except as directed by the signal or communication officer. This action disconnects both drops from the circuit and provides a direct connection between the two lines. Since neither party is then able to signal the operator, the latter should be informed as to how long the through connection is desired.

(6) *Conference call.*—(*a*) Inform the calling party that he will be called when all parties are on the line.

(*b*) Ring the first of the called parties and when he answers request him to hold the line for a conference call, telling him what party is calling.

(*c*) Ring the second called party and when he answers request him also to hold the line for a conference call. Then plug the first called party's plug into the second called party's jack. Extend the connection in a similar manner to each of the called parties in turn.

(*d*) When the last of the called parties has been connected, ring the calling party if he is not already on the line. Inform the calling party that all parties are now on the line, then plug the calling party's plug into the first called party's jack and tell the calling party to go ahead.

(*e*) When the conversation has begun, remove the operator's plug from the calling party's jack and restore his shutter. All parties are now connected and each can talk or listen to any of the others. The calling party's drop remains bridged across the connection for a supervisory signal. The connection may be supervised by plugging into the calling party's jack.

d. Telephone central office set TC–4.—The telephone central office set TC–4 is used at division and other headquarters requiring a switching central of the capacity of this equipment. The principal equipment comprises a switchboard BD–96 and a panel BD–97. (For a complete description see TM 11–332.)

(1) *Switchboard BD–96.*—The switchboard is a complete transportable single position, manually operated telephone switchboard for serving magneto-line traffic as well as originating and terminating trunk-line and tie-line traffic. The switchboard comprises 40 line circuits, magneto; 12 cord circuits; 4 common battery trunk circuits, manual and automatic; 1 first operator's telephone circuit with grouping key; 1 ringing circuit; 1 conference circuit; 1 dial cord circuit; 1 second operator's circuit; and 1 night alarm circuit. In operating position the approximate size of the switchboard is 15 inches deep by 22 inches wide by 47 inches high. (See fig. 124.) The switchboard is arranged to be packed within the angle iron base; therefore, no additional packing case is necessary for transportation.

(2) *Panel BD–97.*—The panel is arranged as shown in figure 125. It comprises eight repeating coils C–161 mounted four on each side of the cabinet; two terminal strips of 44 binding posts each mounted on each side of the cabinet; two vertical rows of 22 pairs of 1-ampere fuses and unit dischargers mounted in the center of the cabinet; and three rubber covered cables of 15 pairs each 21 feet long for interconnecting the panel BD–97 with the switchboard BD–96. In operating

position the size of the panel is approximately 11 inches deep by 24½ inches wide by 55 inches high. (See fig. 125.) A separate packing case is not necessary for transportation of the panel.

(3) *Installation.*—Turn the switchboard and base upside

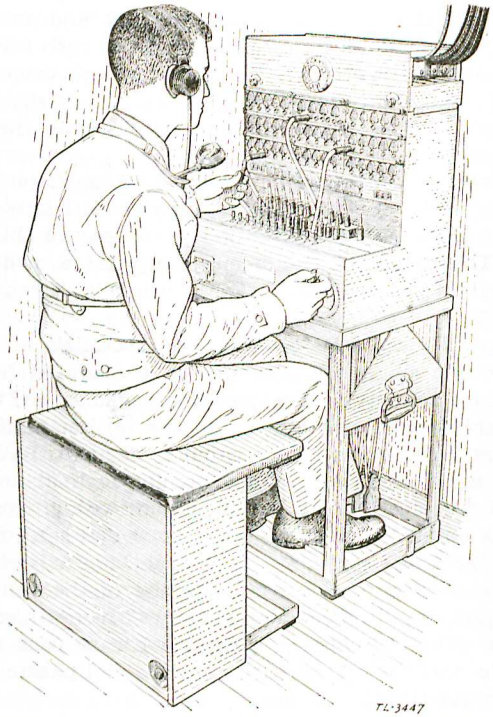

FIGURE 124.—Switchboard BD–96 set up for operation.

down, remove the seat top, and extend the extension legs of the base. Ease the equipment to an upright position and lift the base off the switchboard, setting it in the desired position for the switchboard. Set the switchboard on the base making sure that the dowels in the base of the switchboard engage the holes in the top of the base. Unfasten the

cord compartment allowing the cords and weights to drop into position. Clamp the switchboard to the base by means of the two wing-nut bolts provided. Remove the front cover of the

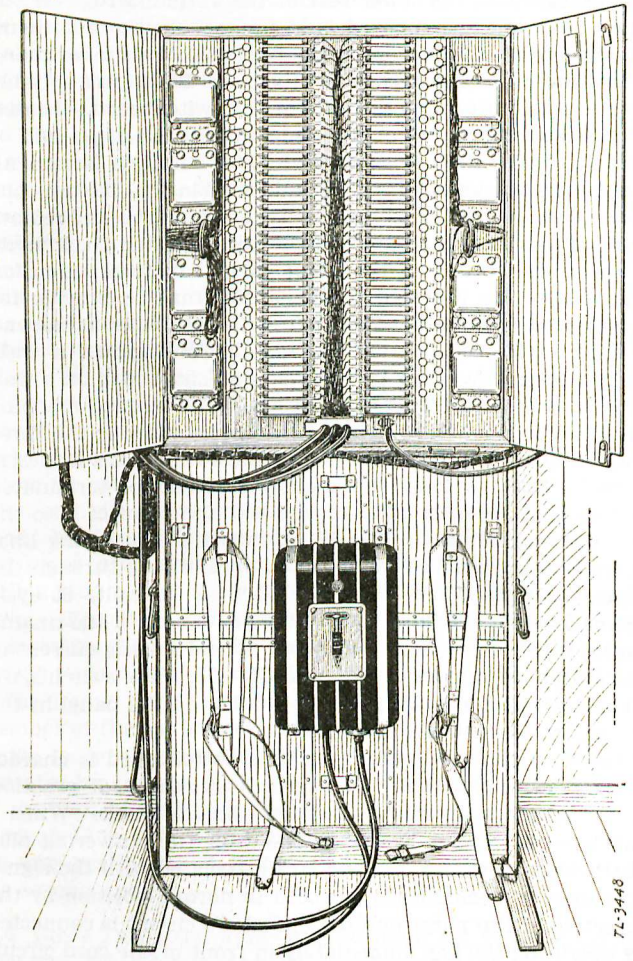

FIGURE 125.—Panel BD–97 ready for operation.

switchboard and raise the designation strips permitting the drops to fall. Fasten the seat top to the switchboard cover for an operator's chair. Install six batteries BA–30 in the compartment in the lower rear of the switchboard. (When more than one switchboard is in use, set up the additional units successively adjacent to the first unit in a similar manner to that just described.) Set the panel BD–97 in a suitable location within cabling distance of the switchboard. Loosen the bars on the outside of the case and raise the upper half of the panel (the half without the handles) until it is vertical. Fasten the two lower bars of the upper cabinet to the top bolts of the lower cabinet as a brace. Unstrap the cables and remove the two angle irons chained to the panel; fasten these angle irons to the bottom of the lower cabinet to form extension legs. Slots are provided in the angle irons to provide for mounting the panel BD–97 either at the center or at the end of the angle irons permitting installation against a wall. The upper cabinet may be removed and suspended on a wall by means of hangers at each corner. The ringing machine may also be removed. Connect the three cables to the three rows of binding posts in the top of the switchboard as designated. (Local battery trunk circuits should be terminated in line jacks.) Install the ground rod and connect it to the ground terminal of the BD–97. Connect the incoming lines to the binding posts in the upper cabinet, wiring through the repeating coils when desired. When a 110-volt, 60-cycle power source is available, plug in the power cord of the ringing source into a convenient outlet and extend ringing current to the switchboard by means of cord CD–451. The switchboard termination for ringing power is located on the panel in the top of the switchboard.

(4) *Operation.*—Operation of this switchboard is characteristic of comparable commercial switchboard practice. The drop signals indicate a call on a line or trunk. When a call is received as indicated by the drop, the answering plug (back plug) is inserted in the jack associated with the signal (the drop is mechanically restored to normal position by the insertion of the plug) and the operator's circuit is connected by operating the key immediately in front of the cord circuit used to the locking position (away from the operator). To

call a number, insert the calling plug (front plug) in the desired party's line jack and operate the key immediately in front of the cord circuit used to the nonlocking ringing position (toward the operator). Supervision of a call is provided by a row of drops located immediately above and directly associated with each cord circuit. Ring off or recall is indicated by these drops falling. An audible night-alarm circuit is associated with all drops at the option of the operator by a night-alarm key located at the upper left of the face panel. A grouping key is provided so that an operator may use the cord circuits of an adjacent switchboard where two or more boards are set up together. To connect a telephone to a dial exchange, use any cord circuit to connect the telephone line jack to the trunk-line jack (engraved L) of the trunk desired. When the operator hears dial tone, he plugs the dial cord into the adjacent dial jack (engraved D) and proceeds to dial the desired number. When ringing is heard, the operator removes the dial plug from the dial jack. To connect a telephone to a common battery manual exchange, use any cord circuit to connect the telephone-line jack to the trunk-line jack desired. Plugging in signals the distant operator. An incoming call on a trunk line is answered the same as any other call. To connect a number of lines together for conference, the answering cord plug is inserted in the line jack of the party originating the conference call. The associated calling plug is then inserted in one of the six conference call jacks. The other connections to the conference are made by inserting the answering cord plugs in one of the conference circuit jacks and the associated calling plug in the line jack of the desired party to be called. The operator must call each member of the conference in the usual manner. During peak traffic loads, provision is made for the use of an additional operator by operating the key at the lower left-hand corner of the switchboard panel face. This places cord circuits 9 through 12 on external terminals with provision for connecting any local battery telephone to the switchboard for use of the second operator.

■ 4. FIELD TELEGRAPH SETS.—*a. Telegraph set TG–5–A.*—The telegraph set TG–5–A is shown in figure 126 and is described

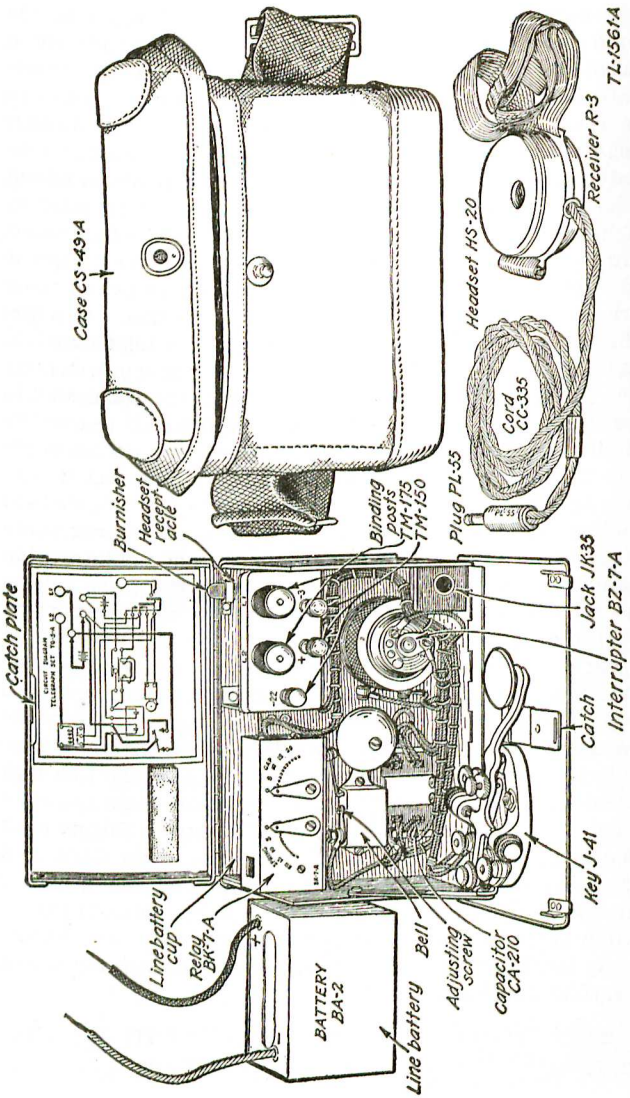

FIGURE 126.—Telegraph set TG–5–A.

completely in TM 11–351. Two batteries BA–30 and one battery BA–2 are required for operation. The line battery BA–2 is carried in the line battery cup and the batteries BA–30 are contained inside the local battery compartment in the rear of the set. (See figure 127.) The large binding posts L_1 and L_2 are the line connections, whether for simplex to ground, or for full metallic circuit. Basically the circuits of the telegraph set TG–5–A can be divided into the line circuit and the local circuit. The line circuit comprises the 22.5-volt line battery, the telegraph key and the line relay, all in series; it is connected by the field wire line to the identical equipment in the distant stations comprising the net. The telegraph keys have three terminals, and the circuits are such that when the key is up, the circuit is completed through the back contact. Depressing any key in the telegraph net places a 22.5-volt battery in series with the line, causing all the line relays to operate. The local circuit has two functions; it can operate as an alarm, in which case ringing of the bell in the telegraph set indicates that a station in the net is beginning operation; or it can key a tone from a hummer (telephone receiver direct-coupled to a carbon-button microphone) for Morse code communication.

(1) *Installation.*—Remove the telegraph set from its carrying case, and open the front compartment, removing the headset and cord. Open the local battery compartment by turning the slot on the catch to a vertical position by means of a screw driver. Place two fresh batteries BA–30 in the local battery compartment, making certain that the case of one battery makes contact to the coiled spring and that the cap of the other battery makes firm contact to the metal spring plate which should be clean and bright. The contact between the batteries should likewise be clean. Close and lock the door of the local battery compartment. Should the alarm bell ring, set the SPRING and the GAP pointers on the relay at zero, then increase the SPRING pointer setting one notch at a time until the ringing ceases. Adjust the key until its "feel" is suitable to the touch. Be certain that the front contacts are open when the key is released, otherwise the line battery will be short-circuited and the key contacts may also be ruined. Connect the red lead of the

22.5-volt battery BA–2 to the small plus (+) binding post and the black lead to the 22-volt negative (—22) binding post. Connect the telegraph lines (or telegraph leg of repeating coil and ground of simplex circuit) to L_1 and L_2.

(2) *Adjustment and test.*—(*a*) *Alarm circuit.*—Short-circuit the binding posts L_1 and L_2. Depressing the telegraph key should start the alarm bell ringing. If the alarm

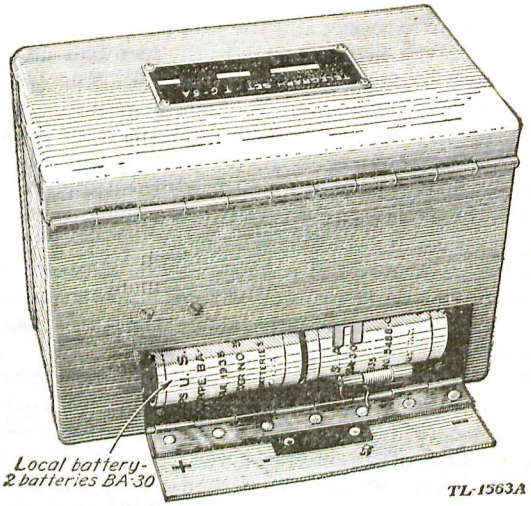

FIGURE 127.—Telegraph set TG–5–A, showing the local battery compartment and batteries BA–30.

fails to ring, and the battery BA–2 is known to be serviceable and properly connected, move the GAP pointer setting one notch at a time beginning with zero until the bell rings when the key is depressed. If the bell continues to ring upon releasing the key, increase the SPRING pointer setting one notch at a time until the alarm stops ringing.

(*b*) *Local tone circuit.*—Insert the plug in the jack at the lower right-hand corner of the set. This closes the local battery circuit to the hummer, and a faint hum may be heard continuously, indicating the hummer is working. De-

press the telegraph key (with the line binding posts still short-circuited). A 1,000-cycle-per-second tone should be heard clearly. The set box must be in an upright position as this is necessary for the best operation of the hummer. The short circuit should now be removed and the relay may now be adjusted for operation in the telegraph circuit.

(*c*) *Line relay adjustment.*—Considerable care is required to adjust the line relay for satisfactory functioning on circuits of varying line length and ground connection resistance. When the SPRING and GAP pointers are at zero, the armature air-gap is smallest and the spring tension least. Under these conditions, the relay will operate with small currents. Due to the characteristics of the relay, this adjustment will not be satisfactory for relatively larger currents, as the spring adjustment will be too weak to pull the armature sufficiently quick after the larger currents cease to flow. The adjustment consists in properly balancing the spring tension against the magnetic pull when current flows in the relay winding. Best adjustments are obtained with the lowest setting of the GAP pointer which will permit the relay to operate with the current from the most distant set, and the lowest setting of the SPRING pointer which will open the relay contacts sharply. Proper adjustment of the relay is obtained when the tone in the telephone headset clearly and accurately follows the telegraph keying, and shows no tendency to lag or stick on dashes or to chirp on dots.

(3) *Operating the set.*—(*a*) *Transmitting.*—Use the key as in any other telegraphic circuit; continuous monitoring of the transmission is always present. The line battery BA–2 furnishes current only when the telegraph key is depressed.

(*b*) *Receiving.*—With the relay properly adjusted, the transmissions from the distant station are as loud as the local signals, since the hummer circuit furnishes the tone for both.

(*c*) *Break-in.*—If it is desired to break in on the transmission of the distant operator, operate the telegraph key of the local set, making long dashes. The distant operator will immediately be aware of the break-in signals and stand by for the local operator's transmission.

(*d*) *Continuous operation.*—If the set is to be operated con-

tinuously, keep the plug in the jack. Signals are then received only in the headset which must be worn in order not to miss a call. Such operation causes a continuous drain on the local batteries.

(*e*) *Stand-by operation.*—With the plug withdrawn from the jack, the hummer is inoperative, and incoming signals operate the alarm bell. No battery drain exists in such case except when the alarm is ringing. This is desirable for stand-by operation .

(4) *Care of telegraph set TG–5–A.*—Keep the telegraph set TG–5–A clean and dry, blowing out all dust or dirt picked up in the field. Keep all connections tight, and inspect the wiring for broken leads. The local battery coiled-spring and plate contacts should be clean and bright. The telegraph key contacts and the relay contacts should be kept clean. This is done by placing a small piece of glazed paper which has been dipped in carbon tetrachloride between the contacts and withdrawing the paper with slight pressure on the contacts. Repeat with a piece of dry paper, always taking pains to prevent lint from accumulating on the contacts. Should the contacts be pitted, it may be necessary to use the burnisher furnished with each set. This is done by placing the thin blade between the contacts and withdrawing it with a slight pressure on the contacts. Especial care must be taken in burnishing the relay contacts *not to spread or bend the springs apart*, as this will cause faulty operation. As with all other apparatus, remove all the batteries from the telegraph set if it is not to be kept in continuous service.

b. Telegraph set TG–5.—The telegraph set TG–5 is described in TM 11–351.

■ 5. DRY BATTERIES.—*a. General.*—Dry batteries are the principal source of power for field wire equipment. Since weak or run-down batteries render such equipment inoperative, they are always suspected as the cause of trouble when equipment in which batteries are installed begins to decrease in efficiency. Dry batteries deteriorate rapidly when in use, and slowly when in storage. The date of manufacture is ordinarily stamped on dry batteries and aids in estimating the probable capabilities of dry batteries either in stock for issue or in use.

b. Characteristics.—Some characteristics of dry batteries commonly used in field equipment are given in the following table.

Battery	Principal use	Identification of terminal polarity		Open-circuit voltage	Dimensions in inches	Weight in pounds
		Positive	Negative			
BA–1	Tp	Top, center	Zinc case	3	1⅜ dia. x 6 1/16	1
BA–2	Rad	Red wire	Black wire	22½	2 3/32 x 2 19/32 x 3 7/16	1¼
BA–8	Rad	Red wire	Black wire	22½	3⅛ x 6⅝ x 4 1/16	5½
BA–9	Tp	Short strip	Long strip	4½	2⅝ x 2¾ x 1 3/16	¼
BA–23	Tp and Rad	Top, center	Zinc case	1½	2½ dia. x 6½	2
BA–30	Tp	Top, center	Zinc case	1½	1¼ dia. x 2¼	¼
BA–32	Rad	Marked on 5 pin socket on top of battery		Marked on battery	5 x 7 x 8	12

c. Storage.—(1) The number of dry batteries in storage is kept as low as possible by anticipating requirements and requesting small periodic shipments to meet the requirements.

(2) Deterioration is minimized by storing dry batteries in a cool, dry place, and by keeping them clean.

(3) The oldest batteries in storage are issued first, and stocks are arranged to assure such issue.

(4) Since deterioration of a dry battery is sure to damage equipment in which it is installed, the battery is always removed from equipment not in use and is stored separately.

d. Test.—(1) *Under load.*—The best obtainable indication of the condition of a dry battery is its voltage while supplying normal load current. If in good condition, its voltage should be only slightly less than the open circuit voltage given in *b* above.

(2) *Open circuit.*—Since the open circuit (no load) voltage of a run-down dry battery may be equal to that given in *b*

above, measuring the voltage of a battery when it is not supplying load current may in some cases give little indication of its condition. Nevertheless, this voltage may be measured as a matter of routine before a battery is installed, because if the open circuit voltage is less than 90 per cent of that given in *b* above, the battery is practically useless, as will be otherwise evident from the fact that the apparatus will not function properly. The "tongue-test" method which is frequently used for estimating the condition of a low-voltage battery, performed by placing the battery terminals on the tongue, is worthless as a measure of a battery's condition.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF REFERENCES

■ 1. FIELD MANUALS.

Mission, Functions and Signal Communication in General	FM 11–5
Organization and Operations in Infantry Divisions	FM 11–10
Organizations and Operations in the Cavalry Division and Cavalry Corps	FM 11–15
Signal Organizations and Operations in the Armored Division and the Armored Corps	FM 11–17
Organizations and Operations in the Corps, Army, Theater of Operations, and GHQ	FM 11–20
Signal Corps Intelligence	FM 11–35
List of Publications for Training	FM 21–6
Conventional Signs, Military Symbols, and Abbreviations	FM 21–30
Radio Procedure	FM 24–6
Joint Army and Navy Radio Procedure	FM 24–10
Operations	FM 100–5
Administration	FM 100–10
The Staff and Combat Orders	FM 101–5
Organization, Technical and Logistical Data	FM 101–10

■ 2. TECHNICAL MANUALS AND TECHNICAL REGULATIONS.

Electrical Fundamentals	TM 1–455
Radio Sets SCR–178 and SCR–179	TM 11–231
Radio Set SCR–177–B	TM 11–232
Radio Sets SCR–131 and SCR–161	TM 11–237
Radio Sets SCR–194 and SCR–195	TM 11–238
Radio Set SCR–203	TM 11–239
Radio Sets SCR–210–A, –B, –C, –D, –E, –F, –G, –H and –J and Radio Sets SCR–245–A, –B, –C, –D, –E, –F, –G, –H, –J, –K, –L, –M, –N, and –P	TM 11–272

Radio Sets SCR–193–A, SCR–193–B, SCR–193–C, SCR–193–D, and SCR–193–E	TM 11–273
Frequency Meter Sets SCR–211–A, SCR–211–B, and SCR–211–C	TM 11–300
Charging Set SCR–169	TM 11–302
Switchboards BD–71 and BD–72	TM 11–330
Switchboard BD–14	TM 11–331
Signal Corps Telephones EE–8–A	TM 11–333
Telegraph Set TG–5 and TG–5–A	TM 11–351
Installation and Maintenance of Telegraph Printer Equipment	TM 11–353
Reel Unit RL–26 and RL–26–A	TM 11–360
Signal Corps Test Set EE–65 and EE–65–A	TM 11–361
Reel Unit RL–31	TM 11–362
Converter M–209	TM 11–380
The Homing Pigeon	TM 11–410
Tables of Vertical and Horizontal Components of Distances of Pilot Balloons	TM 11–420
Storage Batteries for Signal Communication Except Those Pertaining to Aircraft	TM 11–430
Target Range Communication Systems	TM 11–431
Code Practice Equipment	TM 11–432
Training of Signal Communication Personnel	TM 11–450
The Radio Operator	TM 11–454
Radio Fundamentals	TM 11–455
Division Field Code, Training Edition No. 2	TM 11–460
Air-Ground Liaison Code, Training Edition No. 2	TM 11–461
Buzzerphone, Type EE–1–A	TR 1230–5

■ 3. ARMY REGULATIONS.

Leather and Leather Equipment	AR 30–3040
Requisitioning Property	AR 35–6540
Safeguarding Military Information	AR 380–5
Military Motor Vehicles	AR 850–15

APPENDIX III

INTERNATIONAL MORSE CODE

■ 1. INTERNATIONAL MORSE CODE.—The dot and dash equivalents for the International Morse Code are as follows:

a. Alphabet.

A .—	J .———	S ...
B —...	K —.—	T —
C —.—.	L .—..	U ..—
D —..	M ——	V ...—
E .	N —.	W .——
F ..—.	O ———	X —..—
G ——.	P .——.	Y —.——
H	Q ——.—	Z ——..
I ..	R .—.	

b. Numerals.

1 .————	6 —....
2 ..———	7 ——...
3 ...——	8 ———..
4 ....—	9 ————.
5	0 —————

c. Special signs.—These are not used in service communications.

ä (German) .—.—	ñ (Spanish) ——.——
á (Spanish, Scandinavian) or å .——.—	ö (German) ———.
	ü (German) ..——
ch (German, Spanish) ————	

d. Special characters.

Period (.)	.—.—.—	Underline (——)	..——.—
Comma (,)	——..——	Double dash (=)	—...—
Colon (:)	———...	Understood	...—.
Interrogation (?) or request to repeat	..——..	Error	.....
Apostrophe (')	.————.	Cross or end (+)	.—.—.
Hyphen or dash (—)	—....—	Invitation to transmit	—.—
Wait	.—...	End of work	...—.—
Fraction bar (/)	—..—.	Separation between whole number and fraction	.—..—
Brackets or parentheses ( )	—.——.—	Is it correct	..—.—
Starting signal	—.—.—		

e. Distress, urgent, and safety signals.—See the General Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention.

Distress call $\overline{\text{SOS}}$	...———...
Urgent signal XXX	—..— —..— —..—
Safety signal TTT	— — —

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TM 11-452

WAR DEPARTMENT

TECHNICAL MANUAL

SIGNAL SUPPLY

March 4, 1943

TECHNICAL MANUAL
No. 11-452

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1943.

SIGNAL SUPPLY

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CHAPTER 1

OUTSIDE THEATERS OF OPERATIONS

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*This manual supersedes TM 11-452, January 26, 1942.

511157°—43——1

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SECTION I

GENERAL

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1. Purpose and scope.—The material contained in this manual is intended for the purpose of providing instruction and reference in supply duties for supply officers and company commanders of Signal Corps companies, supply officers of Signal Corps regiments and separate battalions, and signal property officers of posts, camps, and stations. Except for the material in chapter 2, the procedures described are generally applicable within the continental United States. All material in this manual is based on the provisions of

Army Regulations, the simplified system of supply described in Circular No. 405, War Department, 1942, as amended, Circulars, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, and Supply Letters, Office of the Chief Signal Officer. Throughout the manual references have been made to specific sources on which discussions are based for the purpose of providing officers with the means to find more complete information when it is needed. In the paragraphs below is given a series of definitions. A study of these should be of assistance toward a full comprehension of succeeding sections.

2. Relation of individuals to Government property.—The care and maintenance of Government property provided for their use or otherwise intrusted to them is a responsibility of all military personnel. In addition, most commissioned officers are responsible a large part of the time, and many all of the time, for property which is in the possession of and in use by others. Such a responsibility is incumbent upon commanders of all military units of whatever size, and upon commanders of posts, camps, and stations (see AR 35–6520). It is the duty of such officers to exercise supervision over the care and employment of Government property by all personnel in their commands, and to exercise authorized pecuniary and disciplinary measures for safeguarding property when necessary. It should be impressed upon all personnel that loss of or damage to Government property through carelessness is tantamount to giving aid to the enemy.

3. Property (AR 35–6520).—Military property comprises all items purchased from funds appropriated by Congress for the support of the Army and includes real property (see par. 21) and supplies.

4. Supplies (AR 35–6520).—Supplies, as a general classification of property, include all raw materials, commodities, manufactured articles, means of transportation, unit assemblages, and units of equipment procured, stored, or issued by or for the army. The term "supplies" is also used in the classification "supplies and equipment" to include those items which are consumed when used and are thus generally expendable. (See Cir. No. 1–4, OCSO, and par. 5.)

5. Equipment (Cir. No. 1–4, OCSO).—Equipment is a term used to distinguish those supplies which are lasting in nature, and in general must continue to be accounted for when in use, unless installed as replacement parts or as part of some larger assemblage.

6. Expendable supplies (AR 35–6620).—Expendable supplies consist of—

a. Such articles as powder, paint, fuel, subsistence, forage, drugs, cleaning and preserving materials, tools, equipment, fixtures, appliances, etc., which are consumed or which lose their identity as a re-

sult of being permanently placed or incorporated in or attached to real property or other supplies in connection with repair, maintenance, operation, manufacture, or construction. (See app. A, Signal Corps General Catalog, and articles marked X in the descriptive section of that catalog, and in Cir. No. 10–1, OCSO.)

b. Such articles as spare and repair parts, and components which are used to repair or complete other articles and thereby lose their identity. (See app. A, Signal Corps General Catalog.)

c. Materials used by Government activities in manufacturing, and for testing and experimental purposes.

d. Ammunition when used within the prescribed allowances and for prescribed purposes.

7. Nonexpendable supplies.—Certain items of supply are classed as nonexpendable items. Generally such items are those which are not consumed when used and do not lose their identity if incorporated in or attached to real property or other supplies. Radio sets, telephones, trucks, and other items of equipment and tools are classed as nonexpendable.

8. Numerical classification of supplies (FM 100–10).—For simplicity and convenience of administration, supplies required by troops in the field are divided into five classes, as follows:

a. Class I.—Those articles which are consumed at an approximately uniform daily rate irrespective of combat operations or terrain, and which do not necessitate special adaptation to meet individual requirements, such as rations and forage.

b. Class II.—Those authorized articles for which allowances are established by Tables of Basic Allowances and Tables of Allowances, such as clothing, gas masks, arms, trucks, radio sets, tools, and instruments.

c. Class III.—Engine fuels and lubricants, including gasoline for all vehicles and aircraft, Diesel oil, fuel oil, and coal.

d. Class IV.—Those articles of supply which are not covered in Tables of Basic Allowances, and demands for which are directly related to operations contemplated or in progress (except for materials in classes III and V), such as fortification materials and machinery. Included also in this class are wire, tape, and other materials required for the construction and maintenance of field and other types of wire lines; dry batteries; and other items of Signal Corps equipment expended rapidly in operations or training in excess of the amounts prescribed by Tables of Basic Allowances.

e. Class V.—Ammunition, pyrotechnics, antitank mines, and chemicals.

9. Serviceability classification of nonexpendable items (AR 30–2145).—The following letter classification is used to indicate the serviceability of nonexpendable items of supply or equipment:

a. Class A, new property.

b. Class B, reclaimed property or used property which is still serviceable.

c. Class C, property which is unserviceable but in such condition that reclamation is justified.

d. Class D, property which is unserviceable and not fit for reclamation. This includes waste products and property which has been declared obsolete by the War Department.

10. Accountability (AR 35–6520).—This is a relationship to property of an officer or warrant officer* who is a custodian of property and carries it on a stock record account. He is said to be an accountable officer and has accountability for the property. His records must be so kept that property auditors may account for all property which he has in stock or has issued to other officers or organizations. The accountable officer is pecuniarily liable for the property on his accounts, and will be charged with the money value of lost items or other items not in his possession, and for which he can show no records to prove their disposition.

11. Stock record account (AR 35–6520).—The account kept by an accountable officer, showing disposition of all property which he has received and has in stock or has issued, is a stock record account. This account is kept on stock record cards, one for each type of article. Each entry in the account, except a property auditor's balance, must be supported by an authenticated voucher such as a shipping ticket, receipted requisition, receiving report, statement of charges, report of survey, over, short, and damaged report, inventory and inspection report, or other authorized vouchers.

12. Stock record card (AR 35–6720).—The stock record card form used for keeping the stock record account. W.D., Q.M.C. Form No. 423 (Stock Record Card) is used at depots not specifically authorized by the War Department to use some other form. W.D., Q.M.C. Form No. 424 (Stock Record Card) is used at posts and stations unless the account is very large, in which case the former Form No. 423 may be used.

13. Responsibility (AR 35–6520).—Responsibility is the relationship of an individual in the military service to property, whereby he becomes pecuniarily liable for the care and preservation of the property. He may be required to keep a record of the property, such as

*The use of the term "officer" or "officers" in this publication with respect to property accountability or responsibility will be understood to include warrant officers. (See Cir. No. 221, W. D., 1941, as amended.)

a memorandum receipt account (see par. 14), or a company property book (see sec. II); but such record is not subject to audit by property auditors unless he (the responsible officer) is also the accountable officer. The property may be in the possession of the responsible person, or may be drawn by him for use by a unit or for general use. An accountable officer is also responsible for property on his stock record account if the property is in his possession, but he is not responsible if he has issued the property on memorandum receipt to others.

14. Memorandum receipts (AR 35–6720).—A receipt signed for property issued by an accountable officer to an individual for which the individual assumes responsibility is a memorandum receipt. It may be used by an officer not accountable for property in issuing property to other individuals. W.D., Q.M.C. Form No. 487 (Memorandum Receipt) is used.

15. Table of Basic Allowances and Table of Equipment.—*a.* A Table of Basic Allowances, usually called T/BA, prescribes the authorized allowances of equipment for units and individuals, with the exception of—

(1) Equipment required for temporary use for special purposes.

(2) Component parts, spare parts, accessories, and expendable supplies listed in supply catalogs and circulars of supply arms and services. (See Cir. No. 10–1, OCSO, for such allowances of Signal Corps items. This supersedes app. B, Signal Corps General Catalog.)

(3) Recruit clothing and equipment, clothing and equipment for aviation cadets, and Alaskan clothing, prescribed in AR 600–750, 615–160, and 615–40.

b. Separate tables are published for each arm or service, and a list of such tables is published in FM 21–6, including Training Films and Film Strips. (See T/BA 11 for Signal Corps, T/BA 11–3, for Signal Corps, Aircraft Warning Service, and T/BA 21, Quartermaster Clothing and Individual Equipment.)

c. A Table of Equipment, usually called T/E, prescribes the items listed in the T/BA for a specific organization. Its number corresponds to the Table of Organization number of the organization.

d. Subsequent references to T/BA in this manual will be interpreted to include also T/E.

16. Table of Allowances.—A Table of Allowances prescribes the allowances of equipment authorized for use at posts, camps, or stations; general and special service schools; the United States Military Academy; replacement training centers; disciplinary units; auxiliaries; and special activities. Such equipment is authorized partly on the basis of units at a station, and is in addition to T/BA equipment of such units. It is not ordinarily taken into the field or on change of station.

17. Individual equipment (AR 310–60).—Individual equipment, those articles required by and authorized for an individual to enable him to perform the duties of a soldier, consists generally of clothing, pack equipment, shelter half, cartridge belt with accessories, mess equipment, individual weapons, tools and similar articles. The major portion of individual equipment is issued by the Quartermaster Corps and Ordnance Department. The Signal Corps issues only a few items such as tools, lineman's equipment, etc. Individual equipment is prescribed in Tables of Basic Allowances.

18. Organizational equipment (AR 310–60).—Organizational equipment comprises supplies issued to a unit for performance of its specific military functions. Mess and office equipment and tentage are examples of organizational equipment required by nearly all organizations. Radio sets, telephones, switchboards, etc., are examples of Signal Corps organizational equipment. Organizational equipment is prescribed in Tables of Basic Allowances and Tables of Allowances.

19. Supervised property (AR 20–35).—*a.* Property which has become unserviceable or obsolete, and which probably may be disposed of on an inventory and inspection report (see par. 23) is called "supervised" when its final disposition is supervised by the chief of the supply arm or service concerned. Chiefs of supply arms and services may delegate such authority to commanding generals, service commands. Articles not supervised are referred to as "non-supervised."

b. Supervised articles are designated by chiefs of supply arms or services in supply catalogs or similar publications approved by the Secretary of War. Signal Corps supervised articles are designated by status figure "14" in appendix C, Signal Corps General Catalog, which gives the Chief Signal Officer's instructions for disposition. Certain other status numbers also provide specific instructions of the Chief Signal Officer.

20. Controlled items (Supply Letter No. 133, amended, Office of the Chief Signal Officer).—These are important items of equipment which are distributed directly to organizations by the War Department according to approved priorities. They are principally those major items listed in Tables of Basic Allowances in which there is such an actual shortage that it is necessary to retain close control of their distribution. They are listed in War Department letters, file AG 400.

21. Real property records (AR 35–6520).—This is the designation of any record of real estate or property permanently installed for current service. Such property is not carried on stock record accounts. The form and manner of keeping such a record is as prescribed by or approved by the Commanding General, Services of Supply, Army Ground Forces, or Army Air Forces, for their respective commands. Examples of Signal Corps property in this category (the Commanding General, Services of Supply, approves a list of items for such purposes) are communication systems as follows, including all functional parts but excluding nonfunctional movable apparatus such as portable testing instruments and tools:

Cable systems, including terminal facilities.
Fire control systems, exclusive of telephone substations.
Radio stations, land and ship.
Target range communication systems, exclusive of telephones and other removable substation equipment.
Telegraph systems.
Telephone systems, exclusive of telephone substations.
Laboratories, repair shops, and manufacturing establishments, including all permanently installed apparatus and machinery therein, but excluding movable accessories and hand tools.

Property on historical records must be inventoried once a year or upon change of responsible officers.

22. Classification of obsolete and unserviceable property with reference to disposition (AR 35–6640).—*a. Class I.*—This is property worn out or otherwise rendered unserviceable by fair wear and tear in the military service, and property declared obsolete by competent authority.

b. Class II.—This is property lost or rendered unserviceable from causes other than fair wear and tear in the military service or by obsolescence.

23. Inventory and inspection report (AR 20–35).—This is a report of property of class I for disposition (see par. 22). It is prepared on W. D., I. G. D. Form No. 1 (Inventory and Inspection Report). This report is usually called an I and I report. Property placed on such a report must be in the physical possession of the officer who initiates it.

24. Report of survey (AR 35–6640).—This is a report of property of class II for disposition (see par. 22), prepared on W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 15 (Report of Survey). It is used in determining responsibility for loss of or damage to property and may be used to support a statement of charges, an I and I report, or a stoppage of pay against an officer. Class I property may also be put on a report of survey.

25. Statement of charges (AR 345–300).—This is a statement prepared as a basis for collection on pay rolls from enlisted men for Government property which they have lost or damaged through their own fault. Such a charge must be accepted by the soldier or supported by a report of survey.

26. Quarterly dropping allowance (AR 35–6620).—Minor items for nonexpendable organizational equipment, when authorized by chiefs of supply arms and services, may be dropped or replaced by company or similar unit commanders on the last day of each quarter upon a certificate by the commander concerned that the articles were lost, damaged, or destroyed without fault or neglect by anyone concerned. Separate certificates are made for the property pertaining to each supply arm or service, but their combined value cannot exceed $10 (exclusive of field wire). This allowance is neither cumulative nor subdivisible for periods of less than 3 months. An additional certificate is authorized for dropping field wire, types W–40, W–44, W–110, W–110–A, W–110–B, and W–130, not to exceed 10 percent a quarter for organizations or 25 percent for replacement training centers, when it is unserviceable and not worth reclaiming. (See Supply Letter No. 141, OCSO.)

27. Requisition (AR 35–6540).—*a.* A request for supplies and equipment is a requisition. Such a request is usually prepared upon approved blank forms. W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 400 (Requisition) (Form No. 401 for extra sheets) is used for most purposes. Any piece of paper may be used when forms are not available, provided all necessary data are furnished. When necessary, requisitions may be submitted by telephone, telegraph, or radio.

b. A validated requisition is a copy of a requisition bearing acknowledgment of receipt by the organization or other supply officer to whom the original was submitted. Any paper showing that a requisition has been put in for items "short" is considered a validated requisition.

28. Shipping ticket.—A shipping ticket is a report of property transferred from one accountable property officer to another. This is usually prepared on W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 434 (Shipping Ticket). Copies are used as vouchers to stock record accounts of shipping and receiving officers and for records of property auditors.

29. Over, short, and damaged report (AR 35–6640).—A report prepared on W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 445 (Over, short, and damaged report) for effecting adjustment of discrepancies in property accountability which occur in storage or transit, for making changes in nomenclature of property, for taking up property discovered to be

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unaccounted for, and for other purposes, as prescribed in property accounting regulations, is called an over, short, and damaged report.

30. Receiving report (AR 35–6560).—A receiving report is a report of receipt and acceptance of articles purchased, usually prepared on W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 431 (Receiving Report). It is used as a voucher to the stock record account of the accountable officer who first acquires the articles as Government property.

31. Supply arms and services.—*a.* The following arms and services are charged with the procurement, storage, and issue of all military supplies:

Quartermaster Corps.
Ordance Department.
Corps of Engineers.
Army Air Forces.
Medical Department.
Chemical Warfare Service.
Signal Corps.

b. Except for the Army Air Forces, they are supervised in these functions by the Commanding General, Services of Supply (Cir. No. 59, W. D., 1942, as amended).

32. Signal Corps as a supply arm.—The Signal Corps is charged with the development, procurement, storage, issue, and repair of equipment and supplies for the following purposes:

a. Signal communication for all arms.
b. Meteorological service.
c. Pigeon service.
d. Cryptographic activities.
e. Sound and flash ranging.
f. Sound recording apparatus.
g. Aircraft warning service and other radar applications.
h. Photographic service (except that used in aircraft and for engineer mapping).

Section II

COMPANY SUPPLY

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33. Duties of the company commander.—*a.* A company commander is responsible for all public property pertaining to his command whether he receipts for it or not (see par. 2). This responsibility is transferred to a successor only in case of a permanent transfer of the company commander, or in case of an absence expected to exceed one month. In order to insure his own protection in case of loss, damage, or destruction of the equipment for which he is responsible he may take hand receipts from officers or enlisted men for articles of equipment issued by him. He may not otherwise delegate his property responsibility except as indicated in *b* below. He must attend personally to security of property for which he is responsible and superintend issues himself, or cause them to be superintended by an officer. All statements concerning duties of a company commander with respect to supply and supply records which he is required to keep apply equally to commanders of separate platoons and detachments having a T/BA.

b. Tables of Organization of many Signal Corps companies provide a company supply officer who is specifically designated as such in the table. In each such case this supply officer may be the custodian of the company's property book (see par. 34), instead of the company commander. He maintains the property records of the company and supervises storage and issue of company property. However, the company commander in each such case remains responsible and pecuniarily liable with the supply officer for the strict observance of all regulations in regard to preservation, use, and issue of company property.

34. Company property book.—*a.* A record of the property in each company is required to be maintained in a company property book. (See Cir. No. 405, W. D., 1942, as amended.) This is furnished initially by the regimental or separate battalion supply officer, except that in separate companies the company commander or company supply officer prepares the book himself. The company property book should contain the following information:

(1) Quantities of each article prescribed by the T/BA for the company, except individual clothing and equipment of enlisted men issued under AR 35–6560.

(2) Quantities of each article in serviceable condition actually on hand in the company.

(3) Quantities of each article not on hand, with validated requisitions for such articles or other suitable property vouchers as indicated in paragraph 39*b*(2). (See also par. 27.)

(4) Quantities of each article in excess of the authorized allowance with written authority therefor.

(5) Articles required to be accounted for by serial numbers. (The requirement to keep such records of certain articles has been suspended (see Cir. No. 202, W.D., 1942, as amended).)

(6) Articles designated as supervised property. (See AR 20–35 and 35–6640; also par. 19.)

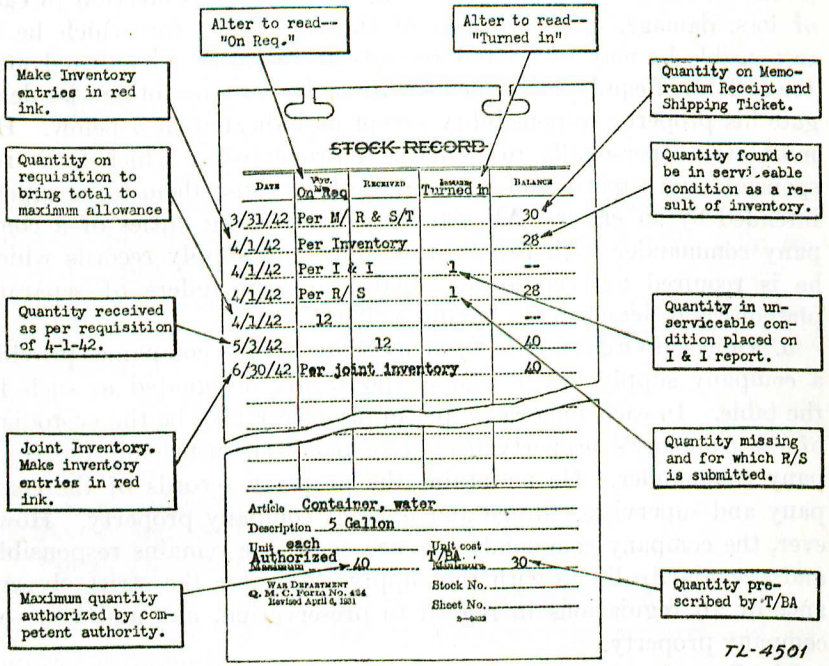

FIGURE 1.—Example of a company property book card.

b. The company commander does not give memorandum receipts for articles of T/BA equipment issued to his unit, as the company property book constitutes the sole prescribed record of such equipment.

35. Form for company property book.—A convenient form for keeping the company property book is W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 424 altered as shown in figure 1, W. D., AAF Form No. 106 is applicable to Army Air Forces units. The information concerning each item prescribed to be kept in the company property book (see par. 34) is entered on the card for that item. Any other form may be used provided it includes the same information. The company property book

is not classified as a stock record account and will not be audited by property auditors.

36. Transfers of company property.—Transfer of responsibility for company property is effected by means of a joint inventory by the old and new custodians under supervision of the regimental or battalion supply officer; or of any other officer of suitable grade designated by the commanding officer. In making such an inventory, it is well to check the cards against the current T/BA to see that none are missing. On the date of transfer the new custodian, by his signature in the company property book, acknowledges receipt of all the articles found in serviceable condition as a result of the joint inventory, taking into consideration any validated requisitions covering missing articles. The old custodian must originate a report of survey for lost, damaged or unserviceable articles not covered by validated requisitions. The certificate to be signed by the new custodian in the front of the property book will take the following form:

TRANSFER OF COMPANY PROPERTY RESPONSIBILITY

I hereby assume responsibility for the property of this organization in the quantities shown on each page of this book as on hand per joint inventory.

(Date)
(Signature)

In addition to inventories upon transfer, all property must be inventoried at least once each 6 months.

37. Transfer of property with enlisted men changing station.—When enlisted men, on transfer from one unit to another, are authorized to take with them property listed in the company property book, such property is listed on W.D., A.G.O. Form No. 35 (Individual Clothing Slip) in duplicate. The property transferred is shown on the appropriate lines or blank spaces used without regard to group headings. The company commander and the enlisted man concerned are required to sign both copies of the form. One copy is filed with the company property book as a credit voucher and the other is forwarded with the enlisted man's service record. It becomes a debit voucher to the company property book of the soldier's new company commander.

38. Responsibility of individual officers and enlisted men.—*a*. Property issued to officers or soldiers by company commanders or other agencies for their own use or for the use of personnel under their control is issued upon hand receipt. Individual responsibility for property is enforced by disciplinary action by means of statements of charges or reports of survey (see sec. VIII).

b. When an officer or other individual responsible for memorandum receipt property leaves his station or organization, or is other-

wise separated from property for which he has been responsible on memorandum receipt, he is required to turn in his property and effect a settlement before leaving. He may be furnished with a credit memorandum receipt by the officer from whom the property was held, the latter keeping a copy of the credit, or his original signed memorandum receipt may be returned to him when the list of articles turned in is identical with those charged.

c. When an officer or other individual holding public property on memorandum receipt has been absent from his station without authority for a period of 10 days, or sooner if the circumstances in a particular case dictate such action, the commanding officer causes the property officer to take charge of his property and designates a disinterested officer to effect a settlement.

39. Replenishment of company property.—After the initial allowance of equipment has been received by an organization, articles of equipment authorized in T/BA (except individual clothing and equipment) are replenished by methods outlined in *a* and *b* below. Articles are obtained through regimental or separate battalion supply officers, if any. In emergencies, the commander of a company which is part of a regiment or battalion may obtain replenishment of articles directly in the manner prescribed, but must promptly report such transactions to the regimental or battalion supply officer.

a. Expendable articles.—(1) By direct exchange with the station property officer on presentation of the unserviceable articles, together with a certificate that the property was expended in the public service.

(2) By requisition for expendable spare parts, tools, etc., accompanied by a certificate that the articles are required to complete an authorized set, or to replace those which cannot be presented for exchange for the reasons stated.

(3) By requisition for supplies issued on an allowance basis.

b. Nonexpendable articles.—(1) By direct exchange of unserviceable articles or component parts, when accompanied by a certificate that the unserviceability is due to fair wear and tear. If the station property officer is not satisfied that the unserviceability is due to fair wear and tear, he may require that the certificate be approved by the commanding officer.

(2) On presentation to the station property officer of a complete voucher covering the articles, such as a statement of charges, inventory and inspection report, approved report of survey, or quarterly dropping allowance certificate (see par. 26).

(3) By requisition for articles not available at the post, camp, or station for replenishment by the methods described in (1) and (2) above. Requisitions may be also submitted for immediate replacement of articles listed on vouchers of the types listed in (2) above pending preparation and processing of such vouchers. (See Cir. No. 112, W. D., 1942, as amended.)

40. Initial issues.—Upon activation of a unit it is the responsibility of the chiefs of supply arms and services to take the necessary steps to issue all T/BA property to the unit without requisition on the part of the unit. A similar procedure is followed in the case of initial issues of property newly placed on T/BA and of controlled items for all units whether or not newly activated.

41. Exchanging property.—Under the provisions of AR 35–6540, items of unserviceable property may be exchanged with the post, camp, or station property officer of the appropriate supply arm or service for like serviceable articles. This is done through the regimental or battalion supply officer, if any, for T/BA items, or through the custodial officer for post, camp, or station articles. The unserviceable articles must be accompanied by a certificate signed by the company commander (or custodial officer) that the articles were worn out through fair wear and tear in the military service. When this procedure is followed, no entries in the company property book or custodial officer's memorandum receipt are required, either for dropping the unserviceable articles or for picking up the new articles except for articles accounted for by serial number.

42. Requisitions.—Commanders of companies or similar units of regiments or battalions organically provided with a supply officer will notify the supply officer (orally or on improvised form) of all items required. The supply officer must provide a written acknowledgment of receipt of the oral request, which will be accepted as a validated requisition. The commander of a sparate company which is a part of a division will submit a requisition in triplicate directly to the divison supply officer of the approprate supply arm or service. In the case of separate companies which are not parts of divisions, the requisitions are submitted to a post, camp, or station property officer of the appropriate supply arm or service. In every case where written requisitions are used, one copy of the requisition is signed by the supply or property officer to whom it is submitted and returned to the company commander as an acknowledgment of receipt of the requisition. Such a signed requisition is described as "validated." The preparation of requisitions is explained in section VI.

43. Vouchers other than requisitions.—Property listed on statements of charges, approved reports of survey, approved I and I

reports, quarterly dropping allowance certificates, and field wire dropping certificates may be replaced by exchanging these papers with the post, camp, or station property officer as vouchers to his property accounts for replacement of the items. Assistance of regimental or separate battalion supply officers should be obtained when appropriate. In case replacement of such items carried in the company property book is not required, these reports or certificates are filed with the company property book as vouchers in support of dropping the items. Otherwise no entries in the company property book are required (AR 35–6540).

44. Receipt of requisitioned property. —Property obtained on requisition is furnished to the company commander by the officer to whom the requisition was submitted. When the supplies delivered to the company are identical with those on his requisition, the company commander acknowledges receipt on the supply officer's retained copy of the requisition except for articles accounted for by serial number; or, if only a slight difference exists, the requisition may be amended to show the articles actually delivered. When there is a material difference between the supplies on the requisition and those delivered, the supplies are issued to the company on a shipping ticket prepared in duplicate, one copy of which is retained by the company commander, and the other, signed by the company commander, is returned to the supply officer. In either case the company commander is required to surrender the validated copy of his requisition (see par. 42). The shipping ticket is used for initial issues.

45. Post, camp, or station property.—*a.* Post, camp, or station property issued for the use of the company is not receipted for by the company commander. Post, camp, or station commanders may appoint an officer of the station complement (designated as a "custodial officer") as custodian of the memorandum receipts for all such property for all the units of one or more regiments or similar organizations (see Cir. No. 405, W.D., 1942, as amended). The same procedure may be followed for a group of units of the station complement. Organizations not provided with a custodial officer will continue to draw camp and garrison equipment in accordance with the provisions of AR 35–6520.

b. Post, camp, or station property issued on memorandum receipt is not taken by units for use in field service or upon change of station, except on specific instructions by the War Department. In case War Department orders direct that cots, trunk lockers, heavy tentage, and similar articles of post, camp, or station property be taken by units proceeding to theaters of operations, or upon change of station, this property is consigned by the accountable post, camp,

or station property officer on a shipping ticket to the unit commander prior to departure of the unit from the station. The unit commander receipts the shipping ticket which operates to cancel the memorandum receipt of the post, camp, or station custodian of these articles. Company commanders take up such property in their property books and thereafter account for it in the manner prescribed for T/BA property. In no other case does the company commander of a field organization sign for or maintain records of post, camp, or station property issued to his unit.

46. Requisitions for individual clothing and equipment.—*a.* Individual clothing and equipment issued to enlisted men solely for their own use is dropped for accountability upon issue. The basis for such issues is found in T/BA No. 21 and the methods for requisition and issue are prescribed in AR 35–6560. W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 409 (Requisition and Receipt for Clothing in Bulk) will be prepared in duplicate. A detailed discussion of the prescribed procedure may be found in TM 12–250.

b. A company commander may be called upon to assist properly identified casual enlisted men proceeding to secret destinations to draw articles of clothing and equipment from post, camp, or station, or other designated accountable property officers. The procedure to be followed does not involve company property records and is prescribed in Cir. No. 405, W. D., 1942, as amended.

SECTION III

BATTALION AND REGIMENTAL SUPPLY OFFICERS

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Jacket file	48
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Action upon change of station of a company	51
Equipment for casuals	52

47. Preparation of company property books (Cir. No. 405, W. D., 1942, as amended).—Company property books for companies which belong to regiments or separate battalions are prepared initially by the regimental or battalion supply officer, who provides the company commander with the information listed in paragraph 34. It is thereafter the duty of the regimental or battalion supply officer to supervise the company commander's work in keeping his property book and to keep him informed concerning T/BA and other authorized quantities and as to supervised and controlled items and articles required to be accounted for by serial number. The regimental or

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battalion supply officer assists the company commander in securing or maintaining in serviceable condition all articles prescribed in T/BA or similar articles otherwise authorized. He edits company requisitions and obtains articles for them as outlined in paragraphs 39, 41, and 43.

48. Jacket file.—Regimental or battalion supply officers keep no stock record accounts. Each such officer keeps a jacket file containing copies of requisitions, shipping tickets, and other property papers pertaining to each company of his organization. These records are not subject to audit by property auditors, but may be used to assist in establishing or reestablishing the company commander's responsibility for T/BA equipment. Each record kept in the jacket file may be withdrawn and destroyed after 1 year from the date of the transaction to which it pertains.

49. Requisitions.—Requisitions from companies of the regiment or battalion are submitted to the unit supply officer who edits the requisitions for items of T/BA equipment to determine that the items requested are not in excess of authorized allowances (T/BA), and returns it to the company commander as an acknowledgment of its receipt. The regimental or battalion supply officer then prepares a consolidated requisition in triplicate for articles pertaining to each supply arm or service, certifies on the requisiton that the supplies requested are not in excess of T/BA property, obtains its approval by the commanding officer or an officer designated by him, and submits two copies to the appropriate division supply officer, except that in the case of regiments or battalions not parts of divisions, such requisitions are submitted to the post, camp, or station property officer. It is the duty of a supply officer to bring to the attention of his commanding officer for appropriate action all cases where units consume supplies and equipment much in excess of the average required by similar units under like conditions.

50. Distribution of supplies.—Supplies obtained through requisitions prepared as indicated in paragraph 49 are issued in bulk to the regimental or battalion supply officer, who acknowledges receipt thereof on the division or station supply officer's retained copy of the requisition. This requisition may be corrected suitably if the supplies delivered are slightly different from the articles shown on the requisition. However, if there is a material difference between the supplies issued and the supplies requisitioned, such issues are made on a shipping ticket prepared in duplicate by the division or station supply officer. In this case the regimental or battalion supply officer keeps one copy and signs and returns the other to the division

or station supply officer. He then segregates the supplies by companies on the basis of requisitions submitted by company commanders and distributes them to the company commanders as described in paragraph 44.

51. Action upon change of station of a company.—When a company of a regiment or separate battalion is detached for a change of station, the regimental or battalion commander will require the supply officer or a disinterested officer to prepare a list of T/BA equipment taken by the company concerned to its new station. This may be prepared on a copy of the applicable T/BA or on shipping tickets. The list will then be forwarded to the regimental, battalion, or post, camp, or station commander to which the company is assigned, for use in establishing the status of the T/BA property in its possession. In case a unit of a station complement is changed in station, a similar procedure will be followed by the post, camp, or station commander, and post, camp, or station supply officers.

52. Equipment for casuals.—The supply officer may be called upon to assist in obtaining articles of clothing and equipment authorized for free issue by T/BA or otherwise to officers, Army nurses, and warrant officers, either assigned or attached to their units or in a casual status under orders to join the field forces. The procedure for doing so is prescribed in Circular No. 405, War Department, 1942, as amended. He may also be required to assist company commanders in a similar procedure with respect to properly identified enlisted men ordered to secret destinations (see par. 46).

Section IV

DIVISION SIGNAL SUPPLY

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Issues	55

53. Division signal supply officer.—Tables of Organization for division signal companies and troops each provide for a division signal officer's section, including a warrant officer and enlisted clerical personnel for division signal supply purposes. The division signal officer is the division signal supply representative of the division commander, and the warrant officer is intended to be employed as the division signal supply officer. The division signal supply officer maintains no stock record accounts and, except in combat zones or elsewhere as is necessary in theaters of operation (see ch. 2), he keeps no stock of supplies. For the purpose of administrative control and for the information of division and higher commanders,

the division signal supply officer maintains files containing shipping tickets upon which property has been received and the receipted requisitions and shipping tickets on which property has been issued. Such records are not subject to audit by property auditors. These may be kept in the form of jacket files, one for each regiment, separate battalion, and separate company or detachment of the division. Division signal supply officers are responsible pecuniarily for property during any period in which it is in their custody, whether or not they receipt for it.

54. Requisitions (Cir. No. 405, W. D., 1942, as amended).—Upon receipt of the requisitions for signal supplies from division units the division signal supply officer will prepare a consolidated requisition in triplicate for all articles required, and will present two copies to the post, camp, or station signal property officer. The division signal supply officer will not reedit the requisitions but will certify on his consolidated requisitions that the supplies required are not in excess of T/BA. Such requisitions must be carefully prepared to show both the designation of the division signal supply officer concerned and the designation of the post, camp, or station signal property officer to whom the shipment should be invoiced.

55. Issues (Cir. No. 405, W. D., 1942, as amended).—When the post, camp, or station signal property officer has the supplies listed on any division signal supply officer's requisition available for issue, he makes such issues in bulk, obtaining a receipt of the division signal supply officer on a copy of the requisition when issues are made from local stock, or upon a copy of the depot shipping ticket when shipments are received from a depot and the entire consignment listed on the shipping ticket is to be issued to the same division signal supply officer. Otherwise, the division signal supply officer receipts a copy of a shipping ticket locally prepared by the post, camp, or station property officer in lieu of the preceding receipts. Thereafter, he segregates the supplies on the basis of requisitions received from divisional units and makes issues to them as described in paragraph 50.

SECTION V

POST, CAMP, AND STATION SIGNAL PROPERTY OFFICERS

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Audits	59
Transfer of property accountability	60
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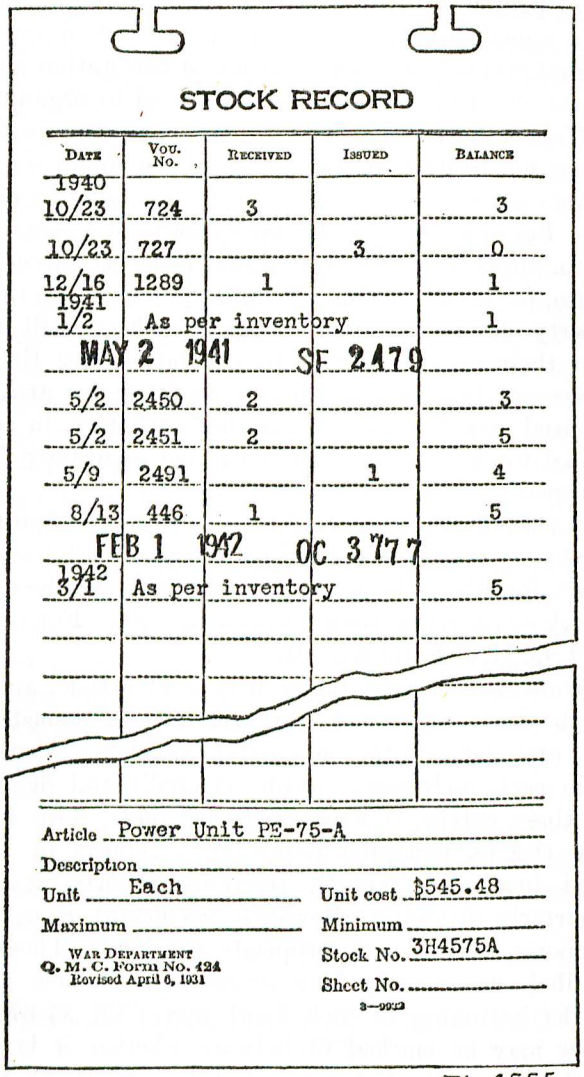
	Paragraph
Memorandum receipt account	62
Requisitions from organizations	63
Issues to organizations based on requisitions	64
Replacement stocks	65

56. Signal property officer (AR 35–6520).—At each post, camp, or station, a signal property officer is designated as custodian of stocks of signal property provided for use at the station and organizations thereat, other than that regularly issued to organizations on the basis of Tables of Allowances. Ordinarily, an organizational supply officer may not be detailed for this duty, but under some circumstances such an officer may be detailed when no other suitable officer is available. For example, a signal supply officer of a signal company, service group, might be detailed as signal property officer of an air station. Also, for organizations serving at points where there are no signal property officers, organization supply officers will act in this capacity for their organizations. In the latter case the property accounts necessary for procuring and accounting for articles which may be required and authorized by higher authority, in addition to those provided for in T/BA's, will be carried separately from those of T/BA property.

57. Stock record accounts (AR 35–6520).—*a.* The post, camp, or station signal property officer is required to keep a stock record account of all articles for which he is accountable, whether they are maintained in stock or issued on memorandum receipts. For this purpose he uses W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 424.

b. A separate card is kept for each type of article, and an entry is made each time such articles are received or issued, including the number and date of the supporting voucher. A new balance is entered in each such case. A file of credit and debit vouchers supporting these entries is required to be kept. This file consists of shipping tickets, receipted requisitions, reports of survey, inventory and inspection reports, receiving reports, statements of charges, quarterly dropping allowance certificates, over, short, and damaged reports, and other appropriate vouchers. These are numbered and filed consecutively in a single series, a new series being started at the beginning of each fiscal year (AR 35–6700). Each such voucher may be marked to indicate whether it is a credit, a debit, or both. Their numbers are recorded on W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 480 (Register of Voucher to Stock Account). After an audit is made and a clearance given, vouchers and filled-up stock record cards may be put in a dead file which is kept until authorized to be destroyed (see AR 35–6700 and 345–10).

58. **Inventories** (AR 35-6520).—*a.* An inventory of all property on stock record accounts is required to be made at least once each fiscal year and upon the occasion of a transfer of property from one officer to his successor. Such an inventory is made of 100 per-



STOCK RECORD

Date	Vou. No.	Received	Issued	Balance
1940 10/23	724	3		3
10/23	727		3	0
12/16	1289	1		1
1941 1/2	As per inventory			1
MAY 2 1941	SF 2479			
5/2	2450	2		3
5/2	2451	2		5
5/9	2491		1	4
8/13	446	1		5
FEB 1 1942	OC 3777			
1942 3/1	As per inventory			5

Article Power Unit PE-75-A
Description
Unit Each
Unit cost $545.48
Maximum
Minimum
War Department
Q. M. C. Form No. 424
Revised April 6, 1931
Stock No. 3H4575A
Sheet No.
3—9922

TL-4555

FIGURE 2.—Stock record card.

cent of the items, except that in large accounts a physical inventory may be made of such number of items of property as may be necessary to establish the correctness of the balances shown on the stock record account. The actual balance on hand as determined

by the inventory is entered on the stock record in red ink immediately after inventory whether or not it agrees with the stock record balance, except as prescribed in *e*(2) below. On the same line in the "Received" and "Issued" columns there will be written the notation "As per inventory," and in the "Date" column the date of the inventory. If the inventory balance does not agree with the stock record balance, the red ink entry is also given a serial voucher number.

b. In each case where the inventory balance does not agree with the stock record balance, the necessary vouchers to adjust the discrepancy, such as over, short, and damaged reports, or reports of survey, must be prepared as soon as practicable, and the vouchers required to adjust such a discrepancy in full, whether one or several, are given the same serial number assigned to the red ink entry and are filed together, in proper serial number order, with the other vouchers to the account.

c. In carrying out the instructions in *b* above, if it is desirable to include on one over, short, and damaged report or on one survey report the discrepancies under several items, the red ink inventory balance entries under all such items must be given the same serial voucher number, in order that the over, short, and damaged report or survey report involved may have the proper serial number reference to each item listed thereon.

d. The inventory slips or memoranda of the results of the actual physical count, which must be prepared in ink or indelible pencil, and from which are taken the red ink inventory figures entered on the stock record cards as directed in *a* above, must each be signed by the person or persons who made the count of the articles listed thereon. These signed slips or memoranda are required to be carefully assembled and filed in the office of the accountable property officer and to be made available for examination by the inspector and the property auditor. They may be destroyed after adjustment on the next audit.

e. In accomplishing the inventory of property and supplies, the following procedure may be normally followed:

(1) Original packages and packages that have been assembled, verified, marked, and sealed locally need not be opened for inventory, if there is no evidence indicating that they have been tampered with. As large a proportion as practicable of property and supplies to be inventoried should be kept in such packages, and the contents as listed thereon may be accepted for inventory purposes. Other expedients are authorized if they will indicate absolutely any tampering.

(2) In an appropriate case the balance on hand of an article may be determined for inventory purposes by comparing the total weight

of all such articles on hand with the ascertained weight of one or of a definite number of such articles; likewise the total number or weight may be determined by comparing the total cubic feet dimensions of all such articles on hand with the ascertained number or weight of

WAR DEPARTMENT
Q. M. C. Form No. 445
Revised Oct. 21, 1935

C-57-43
Voucher No. D-57-43

STOCK RECORD ACCOUNT

OVER, SHORT, AND DAMAGED REPORT

Pur. Cont. No. ..... Pur. Order No. ..... Ship. Ticket No. ..... Date .....

Shipped by Signal Property Officer ..... From Fort Bragg, N. C. .....

Shipped to Signal Property Officer ..... At Fort Bragg, N. C. .....

Inspected by ..... Rec. Report No. ..... Date .....

Received by ..... Rec. Report No. ..... Date .....

Car No. ..... Car seal Nos.: Original ..... Arrival .....

Were car seals broken? ..... Was discrepancy notation made on B/L? .....

Shipment made by truck No. ..... Mail ..... Com. B/L ..... Gov't B/L .....

Total packages billed ..... Numbered from ..... to .....

Total packages received ..... Numbers of missing packages .....

Number of damaged packages ..... Packages referred to below .....

STOCK NO.	ARTICLE	QUANTITY					
		UNIT	BILLED	OVER	SHORT	DAMAGED	ACCEPTED
-------	Screw driver, Asstd, 6 in.	ea	-	-	6	-	-
6R16020	Screw driver, 6 in. blade, regular						
	handle	ea	-	4	-	-	-
6R16050	Screw driver, 6 in. blade, Perfect						
	handle	ea	-	2	-	-	-
	This report is prepared solely for the purpose of						
	changing the nomenclature of the items listed.						

REPORT BY George C. Smith
George C. Smith
Captain, Signal Corps (Rank)
Sept. 7, 1942 (Date)

APPROVED BY George C. Smith
George C. Smith
Captain, Signal Corps (Rank)
Sept. 7, 1942 (Date)

USE OTHER SIDE FOR SPECIAL NOTATIONS AND REMARKS

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TL-4630

FIGURE 3.—Example of over, short, and damaged report for changing nomenclature.

such articles in a cubic foot, or in a definite number of cubic feet. In case the balance as determined by weight differs not more than two percent from the balance shown on the stock record cards, the card balance will be considered the true balance on hand.

f. Changes of nomenclature (see par. 29).—Whenever it is necessary or desirable to change the nomenclature under which an article is carried on a property account, or to account by individual items for property which has formerly been accounted for as a complete unit or set of parts, or vice versa, an over, short, and damaged report is prepared to serve as both a debit and a credit voucher, listing thereon the former nomenclature and quantity as the "quantity short" and the new nomenclature and quantity as the "quantity over." The items, "quantity short," are then dropped from the account and the items listed as "quantity over" are taken up in lieu thereof. Where the number of items involved requires it, lists may be prepared and attached to the over, short, and damaged report.

59. Audits (AR 35–6740).—*a.* The stock record account of the post, camp, or station signal property officer is subject to audit by property auditors at least once each fiscal year under direction of the commanding general of the service command. The accountable officer is notified in advance and prepares a list of balances in duplicate for use of the auditor.

b. The general purpose of the audit is to determine whether—

(1) Regulations governing property accountability have been observed.

(2) Any irregularities in vouchers, postings, or handling of property with fraudulent intention have occurred.

(3) The stock record account reflects a true accounting of all property.

c. In addition to checking records, the property auditor inventories such numbers of items as he may have been instructed. He makes red ink notation of audit upon each stock record card.

d. The auditor prepares a certificate of audit. A copy is forwarded to the accountable officer through his commanding officer. If it shows unadjusted discrepancies, another copy is sent to the commanding officer who indorses the action to be taken and returns it to the commanding general of the service command. Any discrepancies finally remaining unadjusted will be reported through the Chief of Finance to The Adjutant General for stoppage of the money value against the pay of the delinquent officer.

60. Transfer of property accountability (AR 35–6680).—*a.* When the accountability for a stock record account is transferred from one officer to another, both the transferring officer and his

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successor satisfy themselves by count and examination, under their personal supervision, that all balances on the stock record cards are actually on hand and in the condition shown on the cards. When excesses are found upon taking an inventory incident to transfer of property, they must be taken up at once on the stock account, and when loss, damage, or deficiency is discovered, a surveying officer is appointed by the commanding officer at once to investigate and ascertain the cause thereof, which he reports, with his conclusions as to the responsibility for the same.

b. (1) When an officer is relieved from duty as property officer, a physical inventory must be made of such number of items of property as may be necessary to satisfy the officers concerned of the correctness of the balances shown on the stock record accounts. In a post signal property account this should usually be a 100 percent inventory.

(2) The officer being relieved of accountability and his successor sign certificates effecting the transfer as follows:

_____, 19__
(Place) (Date)

I certify that the balances shown on the stock record account of the _____ as of the above date, last voucher
(Designation of the account)
No._____, dated_____, 19__, are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that the property has this date been turned over to_____
(Name of receiving officer)
pursuant to_____.
(Order directing transfer)

_____
(Officer turning over property)

_____, 19__
(Place) (Date)

I certify that I have this date received from_____ predecessor, all property pertaining to the above designated stock record account for which my said predecessor is accountable, as shown by the last audit of the account plus all proper charges against and less all authorized credits to my predecessor's account to the time of transfer, last voucher No. _____, dated_____, 19__, and that I have this date assumed accountability for the property pertaining to this account.

_____
(Officer receiving property)

APPROVED:

_____
(Commanding)

(3) One copy of the certificate of transfer is retained by the officer who is relieved of the accountability, one copy is filed with the property records, and one copy, together with a copy of the orders directing

the transfer, is sent immediately to the service command finance officer for the auditor's file.

61. Special cases.—Action to be taken upon the death or insanity of an accountable officer and the procedure to be followed when an enlisted man changes station will be found in AR 35–6680.

62. Memorandum receipt account (AR 35–6520).—*a.* Property other than that on T/BA, T/A, or other special authorizations is issued to individuals or to persons in charge of activities, on W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 487. In order that the quantity and location of property issued on memorandum receipt may at all times be known, the accountable officer keeps a general account of such property on W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 488 (Account of Property on Memorandum Receipt).

b. In the general account are shown the quantities of each article which have been issued to individuals or organizations. An individual account for each such individual or organization consists of the current initial signed debit memorandum receipt and subsequent debits and credits.

c. (1) Postings are made to the general account from the original memorandum receipt and from debit and credit slips covering transactions between the date of the original memorandum receipt and the date of a periodical settlement or of transfer or final settlement of the memorandum receipt account.

(2) Debit and credit entries posted to a general account kept on W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 488 (except the balances at last settlement brought to new account, for which a separate column is provided) are entered on the proper line in one of the small squares in column headed "Debit" or "Credit," as the case may be, but the balances are not extended to the column headed "Balance" until the time of the next settlement, except that balances may temporarily be extended in pencil at any time when it is desired to ascertain the total quantities of any articles out on memorandum receipt.

d. With a view to effecting the prescribed periodic settlements annually of all property on memorandum receipt, property officers prepare in duplicate at the end of each such period new memorandum receipts to conform to such changes as were made in the period, as shown by debit and credit slips, and submit them to the responsible individuals for verification and signature if found correct. The original copy of this memorandum receipt, when signed by the company or detachment commander, is returned to the property officer and the duplicate retained. Upon receipt by the property officer of the new memorandum receipt, he returns the old memorandum receipt to the individual concerned. If, upon inventorying the

property on hand, responsible individuals find that there are excesses or shortages in articles of property listed on the new memorandum receipt, they are required either to turn in the excess or to add it to the receipt. The discrepancy must at once be adjusted according to regulations. The giving or acceptance of a memorandum receipt to cover articles of property which are short or appear to be short in the property accountability or responsibility of an officer or other individual is prohibited.

63. Requisitions from organizations (Cir. No. 405, W. D., 1942, as amended).—The post, camp, or station signal property officer receives requisitions from both divisional and nondivisional units and detachments at his post, camp, or station. He will issue such items as are available in his stocks to the requisitioning organizations. He will mark the requisition to show those items not in stock, and the supply officer of the organization receiving the supplies will sign the marked requisition to show receipt of the issued supplies. The marked requisition will constitute an active requisition for the items not issued. The property officer will requisition (from the depot) the items he needs to replenish his stocks and to complete the issue of supplies requisitioned from him. For more detailed treatment of requisitions, particularly their preparation, see section VI.

64. Issues to organizations based on requisitions (Cir. No. 405, W.D., 1942, as amended).—Issues of such property was made as described in paragraphs 54 and 55. When property is received from a depot for a unit (for example, a division) on a requisition which has been forwarded to a depot on behalf of the unit, it is received on a shipping ticket which includes items for that unit only. In such a case the post, camp, or station signal property officer does not pick up such items on his stock record account. He checks them and turns them over to the division signal supply officer with two copies of the shipping ticket. The division signal supply officer signs and returns one copy of the shipping ticket, which is then used as a voucher for file with the stock record account of the post, camp, or station signal property officer. The latter assigns this voucher the next serial number in his file. It is desirable that he place the notation "Not taken up on stock record cards" on the voucher and initial it. The signal property officer then signs the third copy of the shipping ticket and returns it to the shipping officer.

65. Replacement stocks.—The post, camp, or station signal property officer is authorized, under provisions of Supply Letter No. 122, OCSO, to keep on hand a small stock of signal supplies for replacement purposes under the provisions of AR 35–6540. Such items may be used for direct exchange with units for unserviceable items which are submitted with certificates of fair wear and tear. They may also be used for replacement of articles whose loss, damage, or destruction has been covered by a statement of charges, a report of survey, an I and I report, or a quarterly dropping allowance certificate. Each such voucher which is accepted in exchange for property becomes a part of the voucher file supporting the stock record account. The service provided by the maintenance of such a replacement stock and the employment of the stock in the manner described is of great assistance to troop units in simplifying and speeding up the replenishment of their supplies and reducing paper work. It is a service which all post, camp, or station signal property officers should carry out diligently. It conforms to the fundamental doctrine that the impetus of supply is from the rear. In general, items which are kept in such a replacement stock should be those which are consumed most rapidly and whose valuation is less than $20 (see AR 35–6540). Unserviceable articles acquired in following the above procedure are disposed of by means of I and I reports. A suggested procedure is to prepare such a report for accumulated items about once each month.

SECTION VI

REQUISITIONING SUPPLIES

	Paragraph
General	66
Requisitions for signal supplies	67
Routing of requisitions	68
Preparation of company requisitions	69
Regimental and battalion requisitions	70
Division requisitions	71
Post, camp, and station signal requisitions	72

66. General.—*a.* A requisition is a request submitted to a supply agency for authorized supplies for the use of the requisitioning organization. For convenience, blank forms are provided. However, a requisition prepared on any paper will be accepted as a proper and valid requisition by the supply agency, provided that the essential data is shown. (See AR 35–6540.) Under no circumstances is there justification for returning a requisition for technicalities or deficiencies in form. So long as the data are adequate to determine what is required, and articles are authorized, requisitions should be filled.

b. Requisitions for supplies are made on W.D., Q.M.C. Forms Nos. 400 and 401 when available, irrespective of the source whence the property is to be obtained, or the character of the property requi-

sitioned, except that special blank forms are provided for clothing and certain specified supplies issued by the Quartermaster Corps.

c. Separate requisitions are prepared for supplies stored and issued by the different supply arms and services.

d. Requisitions are numbered serially by the originating office in one continuous series for each fiscal year. (No. 1, the first requisition submitted for supplies to be used on or after July 1 of each year.)

e. Separate requisitions are submitted for—

(1) Quantities of authorized supplies and equipment within established allowances.

(2) Quantities of authorized articles in excess of established allowances.

(3) Articles not authorized.

(4) Replacements only for controlled items. Such a requisition should be forwarded by letter explaining the need for replacement.

f. (1) Requisitions submitted under *e*(1) above, must show the basis of authority for the issue and when appropriate, the organization or activity for which required.

(2) Requisitions submitted under *e*(2), (3), or (4) above, must state fully the necessity for the articles requisitioned.

(3) All requisitions must be complete in every detail necessary for the information of and intelligent action by the approving and supplying officers. This requirement is intended to facilitate action and does not justify returning requisitions for corrections in form or for addition of data not essential to enable the supply agency to fill the requisition.

g. All requisitions for supplies or equipment originated by post, camp, or station property officers are submitted to the commanding officer for approval.

67. Requisitions for signal supplies.—Detailed instructions for preparing Signal Corps requisitions are provided in Circular No. 1–6, Office of the Chief Signal Officer. Requisitions for signal supplies may be submitted monthly or at such other times as may be necessary to meet urgent requirements (see Supply Letter No. 123, OCSO). Every effort should be made to anticipate requirements in order that the number of requisitions may be kept to a minimum.

68. Routing of requisitions.—*a.* The routing of requisitions for signal supplies within units and posts, camps, and stations, as prescribed in Circular No. 405, War Department, 1942, as amended, has been covered in sections II, III, IV, and V.

b. Requisitions are forwarded by post, camp, and station signal property officers as follows:

(1) In the continental United States requisitions are submitted directly to depots designated in Supply Letter No. 133, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Inclosure No. 1. Usually requisitions so submitted are one for each division or similar unit (see Cir No. 405, W.D., 1942, as amended) and a consolidated requisition for other units, activities, and agencies for each category of signal supplies (see (3), (4), and (5) below).

(2) In territorial departments where signal depots are organized the procedure is the same as in (1) above.

(3) In oversea locations outside of the continental United States where there are no signal depots requisitions are submitted through such channels as may be locally prescribed to a post signal officer designated by the War Department. The latter fills such requisitions from stocks or forwards them to depots designated in Supply Letter No. 133 (amended), Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Inclosure No. 1.

(4) Requisitions for aircraft radio equipment and supplies are submitted directly to the Signal Officer, Air Service Command, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

(5) Requisitions for meteorological equipment and supplies are submitted to the Commanding Officer, Dayton Signal Depot, Dayton, Ohio.

69. Preparation of company requisitions.—In preparing company requisitions, W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 400 is prepared as follows:

a. After the heading "To" insert the designation of the officer to whom the requisition will be submitted; for example, "Supply Officer, 62d Signal Battalion," for a company which is a part of a battalion or regiment, or "Signal Officer, 9th Infantry Division," in the case of a separate company.

b. Indicate the number of sheets of which the requisition consists and number consecutively the sheets pertaining to one requisition.

c. Fill in serial number and date; the number being the next unused serial number in the series of requisitions for the company for the current fiscal year.

d. After the heading "Period" show the period for which the supplies requisitioned are required; for example, "4th Quarter, F. Y. 1941," "May 1941," or "Special."

e. After the heading "Ship to" enter the designation of the company; for example, "9th Signal Company." No mailing or shipping address need be entered unless the address of the unit is different from that of the officer to whom the requisition is being submitted.

f. In the space headed "Requisitioned by" enter the name and rank of the company commander, followed by the word "Commanding." The company commander signs the requisition in this space.

g. In the column headed "Stock No." enter the stock number obtained from stock catalogs, nomenclature lists, etc., which are provided by the supply arm or service concerned. If these are not available for all items, items should be numbered serially beginning with "1" in the left-hand margin for identification purposes.

h. At the top of the column headed "Articles" a subhead "Basis for Requisition" should be inserted, followed by suitable remarks,

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Q. M. C. Form No. 400
Revised Apr 6, 1931

REQUISITION

To: Signal Officer, 9th Infantry Division No. of Sheets 1 Sheet No. 1

Requisition No. 4 Date September 1, 1942 Period October, 1942

SHIP TO 9th Signal Company

REQUISITIONED BY (show Signature, Rank, Organization, Destination. If different from "SHIP TO" include address):

Robert C. Wilson

Robert C. Wilson
Captain, 9th Signal Company,
Commanding.

APPROVED BY:

STOCK No.	ARTICLES	UNIT	ON HAND AND DUE	CONSUMED	REQUIRED	APPROVED
	Basis for requisition: T/BA for Signal Corps No. 11, March 1, 1942					
1B1103D	Wire W-110-B on Reel DR-5	Foot	702800	36960	36960	
6Q45144	Gage TL-144	Each	1	1	1	
6Q60229	Knife TL-29 (Component of Tool Equipment TE-33)	"	170	5	5	
6Q60508	Knife, draw, folding handle, 8" (Component of Tool Set TE-11)	"	0	1	1	
6R4513	Pliers TL-13 (Component of Tool Equipment TE-33)	"	166	9	9	
6Z4002	Flashlight TL-122	"	97	3	3	
6Z4810-10½	Gloves LC-10, size 10½	Pair	34	8	8	
6Z4829-11	Gloves LC-29, size 11	"	2	1	1	

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FIGURE 4.—A company commander's requisition for signal supplies.

such as "T/BA No. 11 for Signal Corps," special reasons, if these are brief, for articles not provided by T/BA, for references to attached correspondence, for letters of authority, or other statements of reasons. Thereunder are entered the articles being requisitioned.

i. In the column headed "Unit" suitable unit designations such as "Each," "Pounds," "Feet," "Miles," etc., are entered.

j. Under the heading "On hand and due" show the quantity of each requisitioned item which is on hand, plus any quantity entered on previous requisitions, but as yet neither received nor canceled by higher authority.

k. Under the heading "Consumed" show the quantity of each article which has been consumed since the last requisition. This includes items on pending reports of survey, I and I reports, etc.

l. In the column headed "Required" enter opposite each item the quantity desired, or which it is expected will be required, for use during the period covered by the requisition after allowing for the amounts on hand and those to be furnished under requisitions previously submitted.

m. The column headed "Approved" should be left blank, to be filled in by the officer authorized to make that decision.

n. When a particular make, or equivalent, of an article is desired or preferred, it must be so stated and a detailed description furnished. When practicable, reference should be made to the catalog or other publication wherein the article desired is shown, with page and type number. If deemed advisable, a drawing or sketch, with dimensions, etc., or a sample, should accompany the requisition.

o. An example of a requisition prepared by a company commander is shown in figure 4.

70. Regimental and battalion requisitions.—Requisitions are prepared by supply officers of separate battalions or regiments in a similar manner, consolidating all articles shown on requisitions submitted by company commanders in the battalion or regiment. Certification must be made on the requisition that items requested are not in excess of authorized allowances (T/BA). The supply officer's signature and designation are entered in the space under the heading "Requisitioned by." The designation of the unit commander, or of his authorized representative, is entered in the space under the heading "Approved by," and his signature is obtained before forwarding the requisition.

71. Division requisitions.—The consolidated requisition for signal supplies for a division is prepared by the division signal supply officer (warrant officer). The general manner of preparation is similar to that described in paragraph 69. The following steps are different:

a. After the heading "To," enter the designation on the post, camp, or station signal property officer.

b. After "Requisition No.," enter the serial number, followed by "SC" and the fiscal year number.

c. In the space following "Ship to," enter the title of the division officer and the place.

d. In the space under "Requisitioned by," enter the signature and designation of the division signal officer.

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REQUISITION

To: Signal Property Officer, Fort Bragg, N. C. No. of Sheets 1 Sheet No. 1

Requisition No. 5-SC-43 Date September 5, 1942 Period October, 1942

SHIP TO Signal Officer, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Bragg, N. C.

REQUISITIONED BY (show Signature, Rank, Organization, Destination. If different from "SHIP TO" include address):

Richard Roe
Richard Roe
Lt.Col., Signal Corps
Signal Officer
9th Infantry Division

APPROVED BY:
For the division commander:
William T. Nelson
William T. Nelson
Lt. Col., G. S. C.
G-4
9th Infantry Division

STOCK No.	ARTICLES	UNIT	ON HAND AND DUE	CONSUMED	REQUIRED	APPROVED
	Basis for requisition: T/BA for Field Artillery No. 6, July 1, 1942 T/BA for Infantry No. 7, June 20, 1942 T/BA for Signal Corps No. 11, March 1, 1942 a. Hq.Btry., 9th Inf Div Arty b. 26th FA Bn c. 25th Inf d. 27th Inf e. 9th Sig Co					
1B110BD	Wire W-110-B on Reel DR-5	Foot	147840 702800	10560 36960	10560 a. 36960 c.	
3C161	Coil C-161	Each	6	1	1 d.	
3Z8158A	Switch SW-158-A (Component of Remote Control Unit RC-66)	do	20	1	1 b.	
4E9304	Terminal Strip TM-184	do	4	2	2 c.	
6A1144	Flag MC-44 (Component of Flag Kit M-113)	do	31	5	5 b.	
6A3122	Panel AL-122 (Component of Panel Set AP-30-C)	do	12 49	1 3	1 a. 3 d.	
6F705	Chest BC-5	do	12	1	1 c.	
6H904	Crank GC-4	do	33	1	1 b.	
6Q45144	Gage TL-144	do	1	1	1 e.	
6Q60508	Knife, draw, folding handle, 8" (Component of Tool Set TE-11)	do	0	1	1 e.	

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FIGURE 5.—Example of a division signal requisition.

e. In the space under "Approved" enter the designation of the division commander's authorized representative, such as the adjutant general or G–4, and obtain his signature before forwarding the requisition.

f. Under the heading "Basis for requisition," below the caption "Article," indicate by means of tabulated "a, b, c, d" references the organization for whom articles are requisitioned and state the T/BA or other authority in each case.

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Revised Apr. 6, 1931

REQUISITION

To: Commanding Officer, Signal Section, Atlanta General Depot, Atlanta, Ga. No. of Sheets 1 Sheet No. 1

Requisition No. 159-11-SC-43 Date September 15, 1942 Period October, 1942

SHIP TO Quartermaster, Fort Bragg, N. C. (For Signal Property Officer, Fort Bragg, N.C.)

REQUISITIONED BY (show Signature, Rank, Organization, Destination. If different from "SHIP TO" include address):

George C. Smith
George C. Smith,
Captain, Signal Corps,
Signal Property Officer.

APPROVED BY:
For the Commanding General:
Robert A. McNary
Robert A. McNary,
Major, AGD.
Adjutant.

Item No.	STOCK No.	ARTICLES	UNIT	ON HAND AND DUE	CONSUMED	REQUIRED	APPROVED
		Basis for requisition: Maintenance of the following: a. 42d Engrs. b. Replacement stock.					
1	1B110BD	Wire W-110-B on Reel DR-5	Foot	147840	364880	528000 b.	
2	3A30	Battery BA-30	do	350	4268	5000 b.	
3	3E59.1	Cord CC-59, green	do	15	13	20 b.	
4	6Q60229	Knife TL-29 (Component of Tool Equipment TE-33)	do	48	65	65 b.	
5	6R4513	Pliers TL-13	do	53	61	61 b.	
6	6Z4002	Flashlight TL-122	do	35 0	7 150	7 a. 150 b.	
7	6Z4810-10½	Gloves LC-10, size 10½	Pair	3	15	20 b.	
8	6Z6759	Lamp LM-19	Each	60	73	75 b.	

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FIGURE 6.—A station signal requisition.

g. If the column headed "Basis for requisition" contains two or more organizations, reference may be made to the quantities needed by specific organizations by placing appropriate a, b, c, or d references at the immediate right of all quantities in the column headed "Required."

h. When a division requisition is forwarded directly to the depot by the post, camp, or station signal property officer, the latter places the station number at the beginning of the requisition number and adds shipping instructions similar to those in figure 6 at the bottom of the requisition.

72. Post, camp, and station signal requisitions.—*a.* Post, camp, and station signal property officers prepare consolidated requisitions for nondivisional units and activities at their stations in a manner similar to that of a division signal requisition. Special instructions for numbering these requisitions are as follows: the number to comprise the numerical designation of the station as indicated in Circular No. C–2, Office of Chief of Finance, August 1, 1934, and the serial number of the requisition with the initials of the supply arm or service and the last two figures of the fiscal year in which supplies will be required. Example: Serial No. 159–11–SC–43 would indicate the eleventh requisition for Signal Corps supplies in the fiscal year 1943 submitted from Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In the space following "Ship to," the instructions are for shipment to the station quartermaster, marked for the signal property officer (see fig. 6).

b. Post, camp, and station property officers will forward requisitions as indicated below:

(1) Requisitions for supply of troop units are forwarded directly to the depot for action.

(2) Requisitions for supply of permanent installations (such as post radio and target range systems) are sent to the headquarters of the service command where they are edited before being forwarded to the depot for action.

SECTION VII

RECEIPT, SHIPMENT, AND ISSUE OF PROPERTY

	Paragraph
General	73
Receiving shipments of property	74
Receiving property intended for organizations or individuals	75
Receiving purchased property	76
Shipment of property	77
Issues of equipment	78
Expendable property	79

73. General.—The procedures required to be followed by supply officers in divisions and other units for receipt and issue of property have been described in previous sections. Also described was the procedure to be followed by a post, camp, or station signal property officer in receiving and issuing property for divisions by an "in and out" method not involving his stock record cards. This section contains a discussion of procedures to be followed by an accountable officer where receipt, shipment, and issue of property necessitate entries in the stock record cards.

74. Receiving shipments of property (AR 35–6560).—*a.* (1) When a shipment of public property is received, the receiving officer must have the quantities received checked against the quantities listed on W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 434 forwarded by the shipping officer, and he must satisfy himself by such personal supervision, or supervision by another commissioned officer designated for the purpose, as may be necessary, that the method and completeness of the check are sufficient to determine that the quantity, quality, and condition of the property are in accordance with the shipping ticket. Do not break original packages until issues are to be made, except as may be necessary for examination or in case there is reason to believe the contents defective. Should defects or shortages be discovered, note such discrepancies on the shipping ticket. Enter the quantities received on the stock record account and file one copy of the shipping ticket as a voucher thereto.

(2) The accountable receiving officer signs the acknowledgment of receipt, "Articles listed in column 'shipped' have been received," on the second copy of the shipping ticket and returns the signed copy to the shipping officer. Should any discrepancy have been found, add the words "except as noted" to the acknowledgment of receipt and initiate W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 445 to cover the discrepancy as prescribed in section VIII. When a surveying officer does not hold the shipping officer responsible, the receiving officer is required to furnish a certified extract copy of the approved findings to the shipping officer, who files it with his copy of the over, short, and damaged report for the information of the auditor.

b. Should no shipping ticket covering the shipment be received within a reasonable time, list the articles received on an over, short, and damaged report, assign it a voucher number, and take up the property on the stock record account.

c. When packages of supplies are opened for the first time, whether because of apparent defect or for issue, verify the contents as to actual weight, count, or measurement, as circumstances may require, by two persons, one of whom, at posts and camps, must be a commissioned

officer. In case of deficiency or damage, persons present when the package was opened are required to make and file in the office of the accountable officer sworn statements in writing (certified statements in the case of officers), showing the facts disclosed by the verification, including a record of the markings on the outside of the original container sufficient to identify it and the designation of the consignor, if available. Also preserve the packing slip found in the container and attach it to the statements. Should a survey be ordered, attach these

WAR DEPARTMENT
Q. M. C. Form No. 431
Revised April 6, 1931

RECEIVING REPORT

Voucher No. 73-43
Stock Record Account

No. sheets 1

Sheet No. 1

Received October 6, 1942 (Date) by Signal Property Officer, Fort Bragg, N. C. (Consignee)

Received from Independent Radio Service (Consignor) Atlanta, Ga. (Location)

Delivered by ~~Delivered to~~ Express Car No. ..... Seal No. ..... P. O. or ~~Contract~~ No. 45

How purchased: F. o. b.—~~Origin~~ Destination (Delete one)

Govt. B/L No. ..... Date ..... Contracting office Signal Section, Atlanta General Depot

F. o. b. point Fort Bragg, N. C. (Stated in contract) Shipping point Atlanta, Ga. (Shown on B/L) P/A No. SC-3173-P-310-09-A-0605-3 S.S.A.1943

Shipped to Signal Property Officer, Fort Bragg, N. C.

Shipment No. ..... ~~Partial~~ Final Payment by Finance Officer at Atlanta, Ga.

ARTICLES INSPECTED, ACCEPTED, AND RECEIVED

NUMBER PKGS.	QUANTITY	STOCK NO	ARTICLES	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
1	1	----	Radio Receiver, Hallicrafters Model S20R (Sky Champion)	ea.	$47.50	$47.50

I CERTIFY that the articles listed on this report were inspected and accepted by me, and that they conform to the contract requirements; that the articles listed on the back of this report were rejected for the reasons stated, and that the foregoing report is correct.

George C. Smith
George C. Smith
(Inspector's signature)

Date Oct. 6, 1942 Captain, Signal Corps
(Rank of inspector)

APPROVED: Date .....

(Signature of officer in charge of inspection at receiving point indicating approval of inspection)

(Rank)

I CERTIFY that the articles listed on this report were received by me in the quantity and condition stated, and that the same have been taken up on the stock record cards of this station.

George C. Smith
George C. Smith
(Signature of accountable officer)

Captain, Signal Corps
(Rank and designation)

Date Oct. 6, 1942

INDICATE DISTRIBUTION BY CHECK OPPOSITE PROPER DESIGNATION

√ 1. Voucher to Stock Record Account. 2. Finance Officer Who Pays Account. 3. File with Purchase Record.

TL-4577

FIGURE 7.—Example of a receiving report.

sworn and certified statements, together with the packing slip, to the report of survey as evidence.

d. The giving or taking of receipts in blank for public property is prohibited.

75. Receiving property intended for organizations or individuals (AR 35–6560).—Signal property received at a post, camp, or station that is intended for the specific use of organizations or individuals is receipted for and taken up on the stock record account by the post, camp, or station signal property officer and reissued by him to the organization or individual for whom intended, except as indicated in paragraph 78*b*. (See pars. 77*c* and 78*a*.)

76. Receiving purchased property (AR 35–6560).—*a.* When property is received as the result of a local purchase at a post, camp, or station, a receiving report listing such property is prepared on W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 431 in triplicate, and certified on the original only by the officer or duly accredited inspector who inspects and accepts the property for the Government (see fig. 7). The three copies of a receiving report are disposed of as follows:

(1) The certified original and one copy are forwarded to the finance officer designated to make payment.

(2) One copy is retained and filed as a voucher to the stock record account.

b. If materials are purchased at some other place for delivery to a post, camp, or station signal property officer under a purchase order or contract which requires delivery to destination by the vendor and inspection upon delivery, the signal property officer prepares a receiving report as in *a* above except that he prepares it in quadruplicate, disposing of copies as follows:

(1) The certified original and one copy are forwarded to the disbursing finance officer designated to make payment.

(2) One copy is forwarded to the contracting or purchasing officer.

(3) One copy is retained as a voucher to his own stock record account.

77. Shipment of property.—*a.* When property is transferred from one accountable property officer to another, the property officer making shipment lists the articles on a shipping ticket and provides five copies for property accounting and auditing purposes, which are disposed of as follows:

(1) Two copies are sent to the receiving officer: one for his file; one to be signed by him after receipt of the property and returned to the shipping officer as provided for in paragraph 74.

(2) Two copies are forwarded to the finance officer of the service command in which consignee is located, who will compare them, stamp

both copies to show the name of his office and the date, file one copy, and send the other to the finance officer of the service command of the shipping officer for use in auditing credit vouchers.

(3) One copy is filed as temporary voucher to stock record account pending return of receipted copy from consignee.

b. A shipping ticket may list property stored and issued by only one supply arm and service. The articles are listed alphabetically

WAR DEPARTMENT
Q. M. C. Form No. 434
Revised Jan. 2, 1935

SHIPPING TICKET

CONSIGNOR'S VOU. NO. 157-43
CONSIGNEE'S VOU. NO. 76-42
NUMBER OF SHEETS

CONSIGNOR: Signal Section, Atlanta General Depot

DATE SHIPPED OR DELIVERED October 3, 1942

SHIP TO— Signal Property Officer, Fort Bragg, N. C.

AUTHORITY OR REQ. NO. 159-11-SC-43

TRANSPORTATION COST OF $..... CHARGEABLE TO P/A No. .....

QUANTITY ORDERED	QUANTITY SHIPPED	STOCK NO.	ARTICLE	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
536000	322640	1B110BD	Wire W-110-B on Reel DR-5	Foot	$0.007	$2258.48
2	2	2T55	Tube VT-55	Each	6.45	12.90
20	20	3E59.1	Cord CC-59, green	do	.30	6.00
2	2	3E3348.1	Cord WE Co #348, 4-foot 2-conductor	do	.40	.80
33	25	4C5492G	Lamp, switchboard, 24-volt, WE Co #2-G	do	.24	7.92
65	65	6Q60229	Knife TL-29	do	.40	26.00
61	61	6R4513	Pliers TL-13	do	.85	51.85
157	157	6Z4002	Flashlight TL-122	do	.63	98.91
20	20	6Z4810-10½	Gloves LC-10, size 10½	Pair	1.90	38.00
75	75	6Z6759	Lamp LM-19	Each	.04	3.00

ARTICLES LISTED IN COLUMN "ORDERED" HAVE BEEN RECEIVED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED IN COLUMN "SHIPPED." Oct. 7, 1942 03—9029

George C. Smith (NAME) George C. Smith | Captain, Signal Corps (RANK) | Signal Property Officer (ORGANIZATION)

TL-4578

FIGURE 8.—Example of a shipping ticket.

or numerically by divisions or subdivisions in accordance with approved classification for the property involved (see fig. 8). Only one entry is made on a shipping ticket of any one article, except that where a shipment includes different lots of the same article, and it is necessary or desirable to indicate the condition of the respective lots, they may be entered as separate items but should be grouped together.

c. Shipment in every case is consigned to a property officer at the post or station named as the destination, except shipments of unserviceable property to reclamation or salvage officers and transfers of the individual equipment of enlisted men changing stations. Where a shipment is intended for a specific organization or individual, the shipping ticket must designate the appropriate property officer at the post, camp, or station as the consignee, and such additional explanatory notations are placed on the shipping ticket and on the packages or containers as may be required to indicate the organization or individual for whom intended, for example, "For 121st Signal Radio Intelligence Company."

d. When under authority of an approved inventory and inspection report or report of survey, unserviceable property is shipped to a depot for repair or shipped to another post or station for reclamation or salvage, the transfer is effected by means of shipping tickets upon which are indorsed the disposition of the property finally approved, together with designation of the accountable officer, and other data sufficient to identify the inventory and inspection report or report of survey.

e. If an officer to whom public property has been transferred fails to receipt for it within a reasonable time, the shipping officer is required to report the facts to the commanding officer of the former for action. Copies of all papers relating to the transaction are filed with the shipping officer's property account.

78. Issues of equipment.—*a.* When initial issues of equipment authorized by T/BA are made by a post, camp, or station property officer to organization at the same post, camp, or station, three copies of the shipping ticket, or other blank form authorized for issue of specific classes of property, are prepared and disposed of as follows:

(1) One copy is given to the organization supply officer who receives the property.

(2) One copy is sent to the finance officer of the service command in which the post, camp, or station is located, who will require the auditor to use this copy as a check voucher against the property account of the issuing officer at the next audit.

(3) One copy, which must be receipted by the officer to whom the property is issued, or his commissioned or warrant officer assistant, is filed as a voucher to the stock record account.

b. When a shipment marked for a division is received from a depot and articles for no other purpose are listed on the same shipping ticket, the post, camp, or station signal property officer checks the shipment against the shipping ticket and delivers the shipment in bulk, together with two copies of the depot shipping ticket, to the division signal supply officer, who signs and returns one copy, amended, if necessary, to show the property actually delivered. The post, camp, or station signal property officer gives the receipted shipping ticket the next serial number and files it in the voucher file to his stock record account, but he does not take up the articles in his stock record account (Cir. No. 405, W.D., 1942, as amended). He receipts a third copy of the shipping ticket promptly and returns it to the depot.

c. Issues of articles in exchange for like articles in unserviceable condition turned in as contemplated in AR 35–6540, or as replacements for articles lost or totally destroyed when accompanied by suitable vouchers, are made without shipping tickets.

d. Initial issues of expendable articles of signal equipment authorized by T/BA (see also Cir. No. 10–1, OCSO) and initial issues of other expendable articles authorized for troops at posts and stations are made upon requisitions approved by the division, regimental, separate battalion, etc., commander, and the property is receipted for thereon by the officer to whom issue is made. The receipted requisition constitutes a valid voucher upon which the property officer may drop the articles (see fig. 9).

In cases where allowances are fixed by orders or regulations, the officer giving the receipt is required also to certify that the articles receipted for, added to those previously drawn during the period, do not exceed the prescribed allowances.

e. The commissioned officer who receipts for the supplies prescribed in *a* and *b* above will personally verify the quantity and quality of the articles so issued and receipted for.

79. Expendable property (AR 35–6540 and 35–6620).—*a.* Items of Signal Corps supplies and equipment, which may be classed as expendable under the provisions of paragraph 6, are published in the Signal Corps General Catalog and appendices thereto and in Circulars Nos. 10–1 and 10–2, OCSO. (Note: Cir. No. 10–1 supersedes app. B, Signal Corps General Catalog.)

b. The following classes of material are expendable when used or installed at Signal Corps repair shops and Signal Corps laboratories:

WAR DEPARTMENT
Q. M. C. Form No. 400
Revised Apr. 6, 1931

REQUISITION

To: Signal Officer, 9th Infantry Division No. of Sheets 1 Sheet No. 1

Requisition No. 2 Date August 1, 1942 Period September 1942

SHIP TO 9th Signal Company

REQUISITIONED BY (show Signature, Rank, Organization, Destination. If different from "SHIP TO" include address):

Robert C. Wilson
Robert C. Wilson,
Captain, 9th Signal Company,
Commanding.

APPROVED BY:

STOCK No.	ARTICLES	UNIT	ON HAND AND DUE	CONSUMED	REQUIRED	APPROVED
	Basis for requisition: Maintenance of the following per Cir. 10-1, OCSigO: 1 Inf Div Sig Co, 10 officers, 1 warrant officer, 3 message centers, 4 switchboards BD-71, 4 switchboards BD-72, 60 telephones EE-8, 100 flashlights TL-122, 10 ground radio sets, 1 stationery set SY-1-B, 3 stationery sets SY-2-B, 1 stationery set SY-3-B,6 teletypewriters TG-7,1 tool set TE-6, 4 switchboards BD-96, 30 linemen's equipment TE-21, 175 tool equipment TE-33.					
3A30	Battery BA-30	Each	672	503	503	503*
4A1650.3	Paper, teletype, canary colored, triplicate copy	Roll	8	4	4	4*
4Z7272	Tag MC-72	Each	900	1100	1100	1100*
6M640	Message envelopes M-140	do	2100	1470	1470	1470*
6M1040	Pencil M-140	do	79	278	278	278*
6N7531	Solder M-31	Spool	0	1	1	1*
6N8594	Tape TL-94	Roll	161	309	309	309*
6Z6981	Marlin RP-2	Pound	5	5	5	5*
6Z7904	Rope RP-1	Foot	50	250	250	250

October 4, 1942.

Received the supplies listed in the column "Approved" in the quantities indicated. I certify that the expendable supplies marked * are procured for immediate use in current service and will not be taken up in the company property book. I certify that the articles drawn, together with those on hand, do not exceed the prescribed allowances.

Robert C. Wilson
Robert C. Wilson,
Captain, 9th Signal Co.,
Commanding.

TL-4631

FIGURE 9.—Example of receipted requisition for expendable articles.

(1) Obsolete equipment, when turned in to supply depots, repair shops, or laboratories, parts of which are to be used in the repair or manufacture of equipment.

(2) Material (brass, copper, etc.) and instruments (ammeters, voltmeters, etc.) used in the fabrication or repair of apparatus or equipment.

(3) Spare parts for any instrument or machine.

c. In addition, articles which are used to repair or complete other articles or installations and thereby lose their identity are expendable.

d. Expendable articles used in making repairs or to replace components of equipment or repair sets may be issued by exchange with a post, camp, or station signal property officer or a depot; or they may be receipted for on a requisition on which a certificate is placed to the effect that the material requisitioned is to replace material that has been used in the repair of Government property (see fig. 10). Such a

WAR DEPARTMENT
Q. M. C. Form No. 400
Revised Apr. 6, 1931

REQUISITION

To: Supply Officer, 9th Signal Company No. of Sheets: 1 Sheet No. 1

Requisition No. - Date: September 8, 1942 Period: Current

SHIP TO: Supply Officer, 9th Signal Company, for Repair and Maintenance Section

REQUISITIONED BY (show Signature, Rank, Organization, Destination. If different from "SHIP TO" include address):

William G. Carlysle
William G. Carlysle,
1st Lt., 9th Signal Company.

APPROVED BY:

STOCK No.	ARTICLES	UNIT	ON HAND AND DUE	CONSUMED	REQUIRED	APPROVED
	Basis for requisition: Repair of: 2 Swbds BD-71, 9th Sig Co. 1 Telephone EE-8-A, 26th FA Bn 1 Radio Set SCR-245, 27th Inf					
3C105	Coil C-105	Each	-	1	1	
3D195	Capacitor CA-195	do	-	1	1	
3E59.1	Cord CC-59, green	do	-	3	3	
3E337	Cord CC-337	do	-	2	2	
3Z275	Binding post TM-175	do	-	5	5	
3Z4564	Resistor RS-164	do	-	1	1	
4B454	Crank GC-9	do	-	1	1	

September 8, 1942

Received the articles listed in the quantities indicated in the column "Required". I certify that these articles are procured for immediate use in the repair of Government property to replace unserviceable parts.

William G. Carlysle
William G. Carlysle,
1st Lt., 9th Signal Company,
O.I.C. Rep. & Maint. Section.

TL-4634

FIGURE 10.—Example of a receipted requisition for expendable items.

receipted requisition constitutes a proper voucher to a stock record account.

e. When a post or station supply officer issues expendable supplies for which he is accountable, to and for use by activities for which he is responsible in his capacity as such supply officer, it is unnecessary for him to receipt to himself for the supplies so issued. His certificate on the requisition or shipping ticket on which the issues are made, to the effect that the supplies listed thereon have been expended in the public service, constitutes a proper voucher for dropping the articles from the stock record account when approved by the commanding officer.

f. In lieu of making the certificate authorized in *e* above for each individual issue, the work orders, lists, or memorandums in such form as prescribed by the commanding officer, of all the issues made during a month may be kept, each bearing the receipt of a responsible person connected with the activity to which the issue was made. At the end of the month the totals are abstracted on a shipping ticket to which the work orders, lists, or memorandums are attached as subvouchers, and the certificate by the supply officer and approval by the commanding officer prescribed in *e* above is placed on the shipping ticket to cover the total monthly issues.

SECTION VIII

LOST, DESTROYED, DAMAGED, OR UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTY

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80. Fixing responsibility.—When public property is lost, destroyed, damaged, or rendered unserviceable, except by fair wear

and tear in the military service, prompt action must be taken to fix the responsibility, to adjust responsibility and accountability, and to effect replacement and suitable disposition or repair of the articles concerned. When an enlisted man acknowledges, over his signature, responsibility for loss, destruction, or damage of public property, it may be charged to him at listed prices on a statement of charges. If a commissioned officer or warrant officer makes a similar acknowledgment, he may make payment directly to a finance officer, or the circumstances may be reported through channels directly to the Chief of Finance for deduction from his pay. If the persons concerned will not accept responsibility or make claim for an adjustment of cost because of condition of the property at the time of loss, destruction, or damage, it is necessary to investigate the circumstances and determine whether the officers or other persons responsible for the property were at fault or negligent in their duties, or whether an adjustment should be made in the value of the articles. An investigation of this nature is conducted by an officer specially appointed for the purpose. The report which he renders is known as a "Report of Survey."

81. Preparation and disposition of statement of charges (AR 345–300).—*a.* A separate statement of charges is required for property of each supply arm or service. Three copies are prepared by the personnel adjutant. In the column headed "Cause of charge" state whether the articles were lost, damaged, or destroyed, and, if the charge was authorized by a report of survey, the abbreviation R/S is added. Enter the names of all men who are to be charged for property and the cost of items charged in appropriate spaces (see fig. 11).

Indicate with an asterisk articles which are not accountable. This is applicable to all company T/BA property and to individual clothing and equipment of enlisted men. Acceptance of the charges by each soldier should be indicated by his signature beneath a statement of acknowledgment. This is not prescribed but serves to indicate that the soldier has been given an opportunity to accept or reject the charge. If there is no room for this acknowledgment on the face of the form it may be placed on the back. He must be advised at the time of signing of his right to demand a survey. If he declines to accept the charges, action by report of survey is necessary to authorize the charges. In this case, a copy of the report of survey must be attached to the statement of charges. The personnel adjutant keeps one copy of the statement of charges and furnishes two to the company commander in the case of T/BA property or clothing and equipment of individuals, or to the custodial or accountable officer in the case of post, camp, or station equipment.

b. The statement of charges may be employed by company commanders or custodial officers in lieu of a requisition to obtain replacement of articles. This is done through the regimental or separate battalion supply officer, if any, for clothing or articles on T/BA. The officer who furnishes replacements keeps a copy as a voucher to his stock record account. If he cannot furnish all replacements, he enters articles not replaced on line B and signs in space C upon his own and the company commander's copies. The company commander then uses

***STATEMENT OF CHARGES against enlisted men for** Signal Corps **Property**
(Name of supply arm or service to which property pertains)

On final statements of ..... or

on pay roll of 9th Signal Company for month of September, 1942

Names	Knife TL-29	Pliers TL-13	Reel DR-5	Gloves LC-10, pr.	Total Value $	Total Value c	Cause of Charge
Enter on this line size of articles				10½			
Enter on this line price of articles	.40	.85	2.25	1.90			
Sgt John H Jones ASN 1501617		1				85	Lost through neglect
Cpl Wm M Walters ASN 3004712	1			1	2	30	" " "
Pvt Walter Brown ASN 1674319			2		4	50	Damaged through carelessness R/S

I hereby waive my right to action of a surveying officer under AR 35-6640 and acknowledge the correctness of the charge.

John H. Jones — John H. Jones, Sgt., 9th Sig Co
Wm. M. Walters — Wm. M. Walters, Cpl., 9th Sig Co

A. Total charge	1	1	2	1
B. Not replaced	-	-	2	-

George C. Smith
C. George C. Smith (Name)
Captain, Signal Corps
Signal Property Officer (Grade)

I certify that the statements hereon are complete and correct, and that the charges have been made for the reasons stated.

Robert C. Wilson
Robert C. Wilson
Captain, Sig C Commanding 9th Sig Co

The articles listed as damaged, under the heading "Cause of charge" above, have been received by me for salvage.

John H. O'Hara
John H. O'Hara
Captain, QMC.
Salvage Officer

Voucher to Stock Record Account of George C. Smith (Name) Captain, Sig C (Grade) ~~Credit~~ †Credit Voucher No.

the accountable officer Signal Property Officer (Organization or agency) 61-43

Fort Bragg, N. C. (Station)

W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 36 September 10, 1937 — * See AR 345-300, AR 35-6620, and AR 35-6640. † Strike out word not applicable. — 3—4283 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE TL-4629

FIGURE 11.—Example of a completed statement of charges.

his copy to support requisitions or to be filed with the company property book in case replacements are not required.

c. When charges are made for damaged articles, these must be turned in to salvage and receipted for by the salvage officer in the space provided before obtaining replacements. Notations to complete the form as a stock record account voucher are entered by the accountable officer who replaces the articles.

82. Relief from responsibility.—*a. General* (AR 35–6640).—Officers and other persons responsible for public property are required to be charged for any loss or destruction of or damage to property for which they are responsible and the money value thereof deducted from their pay, unless they are relieved from responsibility for the loss, destruction, or damage by an approved report of survey, or in any other manner in accordance with regulations.

b. When a survey is required (AR 35–6640).—(1) When public property has been lost, destroyed, or damaged under circumstances which place it in class II (see par. 22), a survey is required to determine the responsibility therefor and to recommend the disposition of the property damaged.

(2) Signal property must be acted upon by a surveying officer in the following cases:

(*a*) Property lost, destroyed, or damaged in transit, when responsibility for the loss, destruction, or damage is not accepted by the shipping officer, through the medium of an over, short, and damaged report, or by the carrier. (The over, short, and damaged report is omitted when the value is less than $10.)

(*b*) Property of a value greater than $500 ordered to be abandoned.

(*c*) Property lost, destroyed, or damaged through the fault or neglect of an officer or enlisted man, and for which he declines to accept a charge against his pay.

(*d*) Property found to be short or damaged upon transfer of accountability from one individual to another, when controversy arises as to the liability for such shortage or damage.

(*e*) When property is damaged, destroyed, or unaccounted for while in the possession of a contractor or firm who declines to make payment therefor.

(*f*) When survey is directed by the commanding officer or higher authority, regardless of any other authority for omitting action of a surveying officer.

(*g*) Wrecked aeronautical equipment. Such equipment is considered to be in class I if rendered unserviceable through wrecks resulting from a flight ordered or authorized by proper authority, but a survey is required in the following cases:

1. Whenever there is any question as to whether or not the wreck was the result of fault or neglect on the part of any person or persons.

2. When the equipment is damaged beyond economical repair as a result of the wreck.

(*h*) When the value of property short, damaged, or otherwise unserviceable exceeds $500 or when, in the judgment of the commanding officer, all concerned should not be relieved from responsibility. At depots and arsenals the limitation of $500 is waived.

c. When action by a surveying officer is not required.—Action of a surveying officer is not required in the following cases, although the articles are in some cases required to be listed on a report of survey:

(1) When the responsibility for a shortage in or damage to property found to exist upon arrival of shipment at destination is accepted by the shipping officer through the medium of an over, short, and damaged report.

(2) When reports of survey covering property lost, destroyed, or damaged in transit are authorized to be approved by the commanding officer without the appointment of a surveying officer. The commanding officer may approve such reports of survey without action of a surveying officer only up to a value of $20 if the common carrier is to be held liable; otherwise he may take this action up to a value of $500.

(3) When the value of property ordered to be abandoned is not greater than $500.

(4) When value of property short or damaged does not exceed $500 and the commanding officer approves a recommendation to relieve all concerned. When the commanding officer takes such action, the report of survey is referred to as "short form," and disposition of the survey is the same as if a surveying officer had acted (see Cir. No. 66, W. D., 1942, as amended). The officer who initiates the report of survey enters a recommendation for such action by the commanding officer and for appropriate disposition of the property under "Date and circumstances."

(5) (*a*) When property previously issued to an enlisted man is found to be missing or damaged upon his death, desertion, or upon his becoming insane, a report of survey in triplicate is prepared, on which the responsible officer executes one of the following certificates as may be appropriate and forwards the report to the commanding officer:

1. I certify that the loss or damage of property listed hereon occurred without fault or neglect on the part of

_____
(Name, grade, and organization of enlisted man)

2. I certify that the loss or damage of property listed hereon is attributable to the fault or neglect of

_____
(Name, grade, and organization of enlisted man)

(*b*) The commanding officer may in his discretion approve the report without further action by a surveying officer. In the event the approved report bears the certificate quoted in (1) (*b*) above, the commanding officer requires that a statement of charges be prepared.

(6) (*a*) When an accountable officer has taken up on his stock record account an apparent overage of property, as "Found at post," and it is subsequently determined that an overage in the articles in question did not in fact exist, or that the real overage was in less quantity than originally taken up, the property may, except as provided in (*c*) below, be listed on an over, short, and damaged report on which the accountable officer executes a certificate setting forth the circumstances and the date and serial number of the voucher covering such erroneous overage, and files the over, short, and damaged report as a valid voucher for dropping the articles from his stock record account.

(*b*) In such cases the accountable officer places on the voucher on which the property was erroneously taken up a cross-reference to the date and serial number of the voucher on which it is dropped, in order that a proper check of the transaction may be made by the property auditor.

(*c*) The method of adjustment provided in (*a*) above is not authorized in cases where overages have been taken up by a predecessor or as the result of an approved survey report.

83. Preparation of reports of survey (AR 35–6640).—*a. Prompt action; time limit.*—Whenever loss or destruction of, or damage to, public property occurs, requiring the action of a surveying officer, such action must be instituted by the responsible officer as soon as practicable and in every case within 30 days after discovery of the loss, destruction, or damage, unless exceptional circumstances, explained by the officer's certificate, prevent such action within the prescribed period.

b. Form used; copies required; evidence to accompany.—An officer instituting a survey prepares and forwards to the commanding officer three copies of W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 15 (Report of Survey). To the original attach copies of all pertinent papers upon which the interested officer relies to be relieved from responsibility, such as over, short, and damaged reports, bills of lading, certificates

and affidavits; and in cases of accidental damage to Government property attach a copy of the approved report of the investigating officer or proceedings of a board, if any, or other available reports bearing on the accident which resulted in the damage. No copies of the supporting evidence are required to be attached to the duplicate and triplicate copies of the report of survey form. (See fig. 12.)

c. Separate reports; when required.—Separate reports of survey are required for property pertaining to different supply arms and services.

d. Money totals.—The money total on each sheet, in the column headed "Value" must be initialed by the responsible officer. No other money total is initialed.

e. Alterations.—Erasures, interlineations, and other alterations in the written matter of a report of survey must be initialed by the officer making them.

f. Disposition recommended; when required.—When a report of survey covers damaged or unserviceable property not exceeding $500 in value and, in the opinion of the responsible officer, all concerned should be relieved from responsibility, he includes in the statement of date and circumstances on W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 15 a recommendation for disposition of the property. At depots and arsenals the limitation of $500 is waived.

84. Surveying officers (AR 35–6640).—*a. By whom appointed.*—A disinterested officer, usually of field grade, whenever practicable, is appointed by the appropriate commanding officer. In lieu of referring a report of survey to a surveying officer, it may be referred to the post, camp, or station "Board of Officers for Property Adjustment," where such a board exists (see Cir. No. 405, W. D., 1942, as amended).

b. Duties.—The surveying officer must reach a decision concerning the matters placed before him and make suitable recommendations to the commanding officer on the following items:

(1) Who or what was responsible for loss, damage, or destruction of Government property.

(2) Whether anyone, and if so, who, should be charged with the cost of such loss, destruction, or damage, and how much (money value) should be charged to each person concerned.

(3) What disposition should be made of damaged property or wreckage of destroyed property.

c. Procedure.—(1) The surveying officer must fully investigate matters submitted to him.

(2) He calls for all evidence attainable, and does not limit his inquiries to proofs or statements presented by parties in interest. In

case a board of officers or investigating officer has investigated the circumstances, he includes in his findings a file citation of the report and a statement that he has considered it.

(3) He rigidly scrutinizes the evidence, especially in cases of alleged theft or embezzlement, and does not recommend the relief of all parties from responsibility unless fully satisfied that those charged

REPORT OF SURVEY

Signal (Class of property, ordnance, medical, etc.) Property 9th Signal Company, Property Book, Fort Bragg, N. C. (Stock record account and station)

Accountable officer No accountability Date Sept. 4, 1942

STOCK NO.	ARTICLES[1]	QUANTITY	TOTAL COST[3]	DISPOSITION[5] DESTROY	SALVAGE	OTHER
6H2505	Reel DR-5	2	$4.50		S	
		Grand total[4]	$4.50 RCW			

DATE AND CIRCUMSTANCES[2]

Damaged beyond repair by Pvt. Walter Brown, ASN 157322, on or about Sept. 3, 1942, through carelessness. Soldier was looking back into truck he was driving and talking to another soldier therein when he ran into the 9th Signal Company property storage yard, wrecking beyond repair two reels DR-5 which were stored there. Soldier is unwilling to accept a charge against his pay without action of a surveying officer under par. 2b(3), AR 35-6640. Exhibits A to C herewith.

AFFIDAVIT

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the articles of public property shown above and/or on attached sheets were lost, destroyed, damaged, or worn out in the manner stated, while in the public service.

Robert E. Watkins
(Signature)
Staff Sgt., 9th Sig Co.
(Grade and organization)

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at Fort Bragg, N. C.

this 4th day of Sept., 1942

Earl N. Kinwood
Earl N. Kinwood
Captain, A.G.D.
Asst. Adjutant General, 9th Inf Div
(Grade and organization or title; if notary public, affix seal)

CERTIFICATE[6]

I CERTIFY that the loss, destruction, damage, or unserviceability of the articles of public property shown above, and/or on attached sheets, was caused in the manner stated and without fault or neglect on my part, and that each article listed with a view to elimination by destruction has been examined by me personally, has never been previously condemned, and is, in my opinion, worthless for further public use.

Robert C. Wilson
(Signature)
Captain, 9th Sig Co., Commanding
(Grade and org., accountable or responsible officer)

Hq. 9th Inf Div
Station Fort Bragg, N. C.
Date Sept. 5, 1942

To Lt. Col. Warren Atkins
26th Infantry

who is appointed surveying officer.

By command of Maj. Gen. Hill:
Earl N. Kinwood
Captain, A.G.D. Ass't Adjutant Gen.

(7) Property Voucher No. C-60-43

W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 15
July 15, 1935

TL-4632-1

① Front.

FIGURE 12.—Example of a report of survey.

with the care or shipment of property, or responsible for the observance of regulations governing its preservation, use, and issue, have performed their whole duty in regard to it.

(4) He should hear in person or by deposition all persons concerned in the subject matter before him.

(5) If property in question has previously been acted upon, he must be so informed and he should consider the previous papers.

FINDINGS.—I have examined all available evidence as shown in exhibits A to C and as indicated below have personally investigated the same and it is my belief that the articles listed hereon and/or on attached sheets, total cost $4.50 were damaged beyond repair as a result of careless driving of a motor vehicle, by Private Walter Brown, ASN 157322.

Recommendations

That 2 each Reels DR-5 damaged beyond repair be turned in to salvage and that the total cost thereof, $4.50, be deducted from the pay of Private Walter Brown, ASN 157322, 9th Sig Co.

Warren Atkins
Warren Atkins,
Lt. Col., 26th Infantry,
Surveying Officer.

I have witnessed the destruction of the articles to be destroyed and/or received the articles to be turned in to salvage.

Date .....
(Officer witnessing destruction, or salvage officer)

(9)
Hq. 9th Inf Div
Station Fort Bragg, N. C.
Date Sept. 10, 1942

APPROVED: Any damaged property shown above and/or on attached sheets has been inspected by me, or by a disinterested officer of suitable grade and arm or service, and the disposal indicated is in the best interests of the public service. By command of Major General Hill: Walter C. Wheeler

Walter C. Wheeler
Col., AGD, Adjutant General
(Appointing authority)

(10)
Hq. .....
Reviewed for corps area commander
Date .....
Number .....
Finance officer.

(11)

[1] If space is inadequate, list articles on suitably ruled and captioned attached sheets and recapitulate in this and Total Cost column as "Sheet 1, $147.00"; "Sheet 2, $254.30," etc.

[2] Estimate cost if not known.

[3] When disposition of articles is involved, the surveying officer will indicate same in proper column using abbreviated entries as follows: D—to be destroyed; S—to be turned in for salvage; V—to be sold; Rp—to be turned in for reclamation of component parts; C—to be continued in service; Rp—to be repaired; Ex—to be held for exchange.

[4] The grand total cost of all articles acted upon will always be shown.

[5] Enter a concise statement of date and circumstances together with a reference to certificates and affidavits submitted, as "Exhibits A to H herewith." Each exhibit will bear a reference to the report of survey to which it pertains as, "Ex. 'A'—R/S 3/4/34—$75.00."

[6] The certificate may be omitted if the oath is subscribed to by the accountable or responsible officer. In any event the oath must be subscribed to.

[7] For use of chief of arm or service or Secretary of War or both.

[8] Enter total cost as shown on the face of the report and continue with the findings in full. If any oral testimony is considered, the name of each witness and a clear, concise statement of the testimony given will appear in the findings. Opposite a caption "RECOMMENDATIONS", which should follow the findings without loss of space, enter appropriate recommendations. The recommendations should be complete in all details and cover all articles or subjects investigated. If space is insufficient, continue on additional sheets; the station, date, and signature to follow the recommendations in any case.

[9] Should the appointing authority disapprove the recommendations of the surveying officer, the disapproval with reasons or action recommended will be typed on the back of the report or on an attached sheet and reference made thereto in this space.

[10] For action or review of division, post, camp, or station commander if surveying officer is appointed by a subordinate administrative commander.

[11] For use of corps area commander.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 9—10463

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② Back.

FIGURE 12.—Example of a report of survey—Continued.

(6) If the report of survey covers loss of or damage to property by fire, he investigates and reports upon the origin and extent of the fire and the responsibility therefor. In case the loss or damage in question was occasioned by a fire or other catastrophe which has been investigated by a board of officers, the report of such board must be made available for his consideration, and he should include in the evidence filed with the report of survey a transcript of the findings and recommendation of the board, or, if available, a copy of the board's report may be attached.

(7) He makes inventories of property ordered to be abandoned when the articles have not been enumerated in the orders for abandonment.

(8) He verifies the discrepancy between shipping tickets and the actual quantity or kind of property transferred from one officer to another; fixes definitely the amounts received, for which the receiving officer must receipt; and ascertains, as far as possible, where and how the discrepancy occurred.

(9) He affords to the officer responsible for the property being surveyed an opportunity to examine all evidence, or copies thereof, made a part of the survey report, and considers and attaches to the report any additional statements or affidavits such officer may desire to submit. In the event the investigation leads a surveying officer to a conclusion of pecuniary responsibility of an officer or individual other than the officer who initiated the survey, he must in like manner afford to such other officer or individual an opportunity to examine the evidence and submit reply thereto.

d. Disposition of property to be recommended.—The surveying officer may make recommendations for the disposition of property as follows:

(1) *To be continued in service*, if it is still fit for service or reparable locally.

(2) *To be turned in to a depot*, if reparable economically but not at the post, camp, or station.

(3) *To be turned in for reclamation of component parts*, when the articles are unreparable economically but have usable component parts, or if obsolete as a whole but possess components which are not obsolete.

(4) *To be sold*, if unserviceable or obsolete but have sales value for use for the original purpose, or readily reparable for such use.

(5) *To be turned in for salvage*, when articles have usable or sales value only as waste, scrap, or junk. When the report of survey is approved by the commanding officer, he has such articles marked "IC" or mutilated sufficiently to prevent future presentation for condemnation. The salvage officer's receipt for the articles is obtained on the accountable officer's retained copy of the report of survey.

(6) *To be destroyed*, when unserviceable articles have no usable or sales value as such, or as waste or junk. Such property should then be listed on an I and I report, with a copy of the approved report of survey attached, and presented to an inspector for destruction.

e. Announced policies of supply arms and services.—When articles placed on a report of survey are covered by announced policies of a supply arm or service, the disposition recommended should be in accordance with such announced policies. These announcements may in special cases reserve final decision to the War Department. Announced policies with respect to Signal Corps supervised property are contained in appendix C, Signal Corps General Catalog, Circulars Nos. 1–6, 11–1, 11–2, and Supply Letters, Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

85. Action on reports of survey; use as property vouchers (Cir. No. 66, W. D., 1942, as amended).—*a.* The surveying officer submits all three copies of the report of survey to the appointing authority for his approval or other action. Should the action taken result in a pecuniary charge against an officer or enlisted man, the individual against whom the charge is made is notified and his desires ascertained in connection with the action prescribed in *d* below.

b. Before ordering the destruction of property, when so recommended by the surveying officer and/or in accordance with announced policies of chiefs of supply arms or services, the appointing authority should personally inspect such property or cause such inspection to be made by a disinterested officer of suitable grade and arm or service.

c. When a report of survey is approved the original will be filed as a permanent record at service command headquarters. The duplicate will be returned to the company commander in behalf of whom the report was prepared, and may be filed as a credit voucher to his company property book. The triplicate will be filed at post, camp, or station headquarters. All copies will be clearly marked "NO ACCOUNTABILITY"; the original will be also marked "INFORMATION COPY," and the duplicate will be marked "PROPERTY VOUCHER."

d. Should the accountable officer, an interested officer, or an enlisted man question the approved action of a surveying officer or the action of the appointing authority, or should control of the disposal of the property be specifically reserved by the chief of the supply arm or service, or should the information at hand be insufficient to insure that proper disposal of the property has been recommended, or should the appointing authority for any reason so desire, all three copies must be transmitted direct to the commanding general, service command. In such cases the copy for the originating accountable or responsible officer will be delivered to him when returned.

e. Should a report of survey result in a money charge against an enlisted man, either as initially approved or as modified or amended by higher authority, the appointing authority takes appropriate action to have the proper organization commander provide the accountable officer with a statement of charges for file with the property records.

f. The copy of an approved report of survey delivered to the originating officer may be filed as a valid voucher to a property account even though final action by higher authority, such as commanding general, service command, chief of supply arm or service, or Chief of Finance, is not complete. They are to be regarded as opinions and recommendations of disinterested officers to aid in the settlement of questions concerning the property. A report of survey may be reopened by appeal to the Secretary of War upon presentation of new evidence, and only the Secretary of War's decision may be regarded as final.

86. Shortage or damage in shipment (AR 35–6640).—*a.* Whenever the quantity of property delivered by a carrier, an Army or Navy transport, or parcel post does not agree with the quantity listed on the corresponding shipping ticket or bill of lading, or whenever the property is received in a damaged condition, a notation of such shortage or damage is made on the bill of lading given to the carrier and W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 445 is prepared by the receiving officer, except that the report is omitted when the value is less than $10.

b. Detailed instructions concerning the action to be taken on over, short, and damaged reports under different conditions in connection with the loss or damage of property in shipment are contained in AR 35–6640.

87. Inventory and inspection reports (AR 20–35).—Unserviceable property of class I (see par. 22) may be submitted upon an inventory and inspection (I and I) report directly for the action of an inspector without prior action of a surveying officer, or it may be placed upon a report of survey and acted upon in the manner prescribed for such reports (see AR 35–6640).

88. Officers authorized to inspect property for condemnation (AR 20–35).—This duty is performed by inspectors general, acting inspectors general, or by officers especially designated by commanding generals, service commands, division or higher commanders of the ground forces, and corresponding commanders in the air forces.

89. Preparation of inventory and inspection reports (AR 20–35).—*a. Copies required; when prepared.*—The responsible officer prepares and signs two copies on W. D., I. G. D. Form No. 1, listing

the property to be inspected. Such inventories are prepared whenever needed.

b. Separate inventories.—Separate inventories are required for—

(1) Property pertaining to different supply arms and services.

(2) Property not listed as supervised (see par. 19).

(3) Property listed as supervised.

c. Supervised articles.—The responsible officer corrects the entry under the title "Inventory and Inspection Report" to read: "These articles not designated as supervised" or "These articles are designated as supervised." (See par. 94 for action to be taken concerning supervised articles.)

d. Erasures; changes.—(1) Erasures of entries on inventory and inspection reports are prohibited.

(2) Changes in entries must be authenticated by the initials of the inspector.

e. Cost price.—The cost price of the property will always be stated. If not of record, it is estimated, in which case the word "Estimated" is written above the price given.

f. Copy of report of survey; when required.—If the property to be inspected has been acted upon by a surveying officer, a copy of the report of survey must accompany the inventory and inspection report. Completed copies of an I and I report, supported by a report of survey, will be plainly marked "NO ACCOUNTABILITY." The original will be marked "PROPERTY VOUCHER" and the duplicate marked "FILE." The original may be used as a credit voucher to the company property book or surrendered for exchange or replacement. In all cases the duplicate will be forwarded to the service command finance office for file.

90. Resubmission of condemned property (AR 20–35).—*a.* Great care will be taken to prevent property once condemned and ordered dropped from property accounts from being presented again for inspection.

b. The responsible officer is required to certify on the inventory and inspection report that the property has not been previously condemned (see fig. 13②).

91. Arrangement of property for inspection; examination by inspector (AR 20–35).—*a.* Property should be arranged for inspection in the order of enumeration on the inventory and every article must be examined by the inspector.

b. The responsible officer is required to accompany the inspector and be prepared to give all necessary information in regard to the property.

92. Worn or shabby property (AR 20–35).—Public property which is still serviceable will not be condemned by an inspector merely because it is worn or shabby in appearance.

93. Disposition of property (AR 20–35).—*a.* After careful examination of property submitted to him, the inspector recommends disposition of the property by marking in the proper columns on the face of the I and I report the number of articles to be disposed

C-63-43

PAGE 1

INVENTORY AND INSPECTION REPORT

supervised

(Articles {are / are not} designated as ~~serviceable~~)

Of Signal (Class, QM, medical, etc.) property. Pertaining to Fort Bragg, N. C. (Station or organization)

Accountable officer Capt. George C. Smith, Sig C Inspected at Fort Bragg, N. C.

On Sept. 29, 1942 By Lt. Col. Malcolm C. Weber, (FA) I.G.D. (If special inspector, state authority and date)

REPORT BY RESPONSIBLE OFFICER				DISPOSITION BY INSPECTOR					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stock No.	ARTICLES (If the condition of property is due to fair wear and tear, state so after last item in this column. If not, state circumstances.) Description	Quantity	Total cost price, if not known, estimate it	To be continued in service	To be destroyed	To be turned in for reclamation of parts	To be turned in to salvage	To be sold	To be turned in to depot or arsenal
1B110BX	Wire W-110-B in coils	58080ft	348.48		58080				
3E59.1	Cord CC-59, green	11	3.30		11				
3E59.2	Cord CC-59, red	3	2.22		3				
6A1144.1	Flag MC-44, without staff	9	1.71		9				
6F705	Chest BC-5	1	14.00				1		
6Q60229	Knife TL-29	37	14.80	1	36				
6R4613	Pliers TL-13	17	14.45		17				
6Z4002	Flashlight TL-122	43	27.09		43				
-	Motor, 1-hp, 230 v, "ESCO"	1	Estimated 20.00				1		
	LAST ITEM		$446.06 MCS						

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① Front.

FIGURE 13.—Example of an I and I report.

of as indicated by column headings. Authorized dispositions are similar to those for property on reports of survey (see par. 84*d*). His decision is final except as indicated in *g* below and in paragraph 94.

b. Articles which are to be turned in to salvage are marked "IC" at once by the inspector, or mutilated sufficiently to prevent them from being presented again for inspection. Articles to be turned in for

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This form will be used for the inventory and inspection of property (except public animals) for condemnation in all the branches of the Army. Reports to be submitted in duplicate.
2. Separate inventories will be prepared for property pertaining to the different supply branches, for "Subsistence Stores" as distinct from other property of the Q. M. Corps, for property not listed as controlled, for property listed as controlled, for public buildings, and for vessels or boats of the Army.
3. For regulations relating to the inspection of property for condemnation, including the preparation, approval, and disposition of I. & I. Reports, see A. R. 20-35. Special attention is invited to the following paragraphs thereof:

Par. 2a (5): Articles identified by serial numbers will be listed singly, giving serial number, arsenal or other initial, date of issue, and length of time they have been in the service, together with such other special information peculiar to the article as may be required. These data may be given in column 1, using more than one line if necessary, or on a list attached to the I. & I. Report.

Par. 2c: Erasures of entries on I. & I. Reports are prohibited. Changes in entries must be authenticated by the initials of the inspector. Blank lines, column 1, will be ruled out in red ink when no articles are entered thereon.

Par. 2d: Cost price of the property if not of record will be estimated.

Par. 6b (6): Marking "I. C." etc., at time of inspection of articles to be turned in to salvage. Salvage officers must receipt on the I. & I. Report for such property turned in.

Par. 6b (3): Marking or mutilation at time of inspection of articles "to be turned in for reclamation of component parts." Reclamation officer must receipt on the I. & I. Report for such articles turned in.

Par. 7: Witness to the destruction of property.

Par. 8: Disposition of I. & I. Reports.

4. When all the articles inventoried are not presented to the inspector, the number or quantity not presented should be carried in the column "to be continued in service."

Fort Bragg, N. C., Sept. 29, 1942

I CERTIFY that the articles "to be destroyed" on this I. & I. Report have been destroyed in my presence.

Malcolm C. Weber

Malcolm C. Weber

Lt. Col., (FA) I.G.D.

Par. 7, AR 20-35

Received the articles "to be turned in for reclamation of component parts" on this I. & I. Report.

Reclamation Officer.

Par. 6b (3), AR 20-35

Fort Bragg, N. C., Oct. 3, 1942

Received the articles "to be turned in to salvage" on this I. & I. Report.

John H. O'Hara

John H. O'Hara

Capt., QMC

Salvage Officer.

Par. 6b (6), AR 20-35

WD, IGD, Form No. 1
Auth. Feb. 9, 1929
(Revised Nov. 14, 1939)

16—12272
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Signal Property Office, Fort Bragg, N. C.

I CERTIFY that this inventory, consisting of one (1) sheets, is correct in every particular; that each article enumerated has been examined by me personally, has never been previously condemned, and is, in my opinion, unserviceable or unsuitable for further public use here, and requires the action of an inspector.

George C. Smith

George C. Smith

Capt., Signal Corps

Responsible Officer.

Fort Bragg, N. C., Sept. 29, 1942

I CERTIFY that I have carefully examined the articles enumerated within, and that the disposition recommended is, in my judgment, the best for the public interest.

Malcolm C. Weber

Malcolm C. Weber

Lt. Col., (FA) I.G.D.

Inspector.

For action of Department or Corps Area Commander.
(Par. 8, AR 20-35)

Approved:

By command of

For action of Chief of Supply Branch.

For action of the Secretary of War.

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② Back.

FIGURE 13.—Example of an I and I report—Continued.

reclamation of component parts are similarly mutilated, except that care is taken not to damage parts which are to be reclaimed.

c. Articles to be destroyed may be destroyed at the time of the inspection or at some other time. In any case such destruction will be witnessed by the inspector himself, by the commanding officer, or by an officer designated by the latter. The witness certifies in the space provided on the I and I report that the property has been destroyed in his presence.

d. Property to be sold is shipped to the quartermaster on a shipping ticket.

e. Property to be turned in to salvage is receipted for when entered on the I and I report by the salvage officer.

f. Property to be turned in for reclamation is receipted for when placed on the I and I report by the reclamation officer of the appropriate supply arm or service. In the absence of such a reclamation officer, the post, camp, or station property officer of the appropriate arm or service receipts for the property and ships it to a depot or other place where there is a reclamation office.

g. When articles are to be turned in to a depot, approval by the commanding general, service command is required before final action.

94. Announced policies of supply arms and services and supervised articles (AR 20–35).—*a.* When articles placed on an I and I report are covered by announced policies of a supply arm or service, they are disposed of in accordance with such instructions. Such policies of the Chief Signal Officer are announced in appendix C, Signal Corps General Catalog, Circulars Nos. 1–6, 11–1, and 11–2, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, and certain Supply Letters, Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

b. When such policies result in classing an article as "supervised" (see par. 19) the following procedure is followed:

(1) When announced policies of supply arms and services require such action, the responsible officer submits a list of the property through channels to the commanding generals, service command, or as required by such policies, requesting prior authority for submitting the property for the action of an inspector and/or requesting advance specific instructions as to disposition of the property, including designation of depots or arsenals to which articles will be shipped, if such disposition is deemed desirable. When in doubt, commanding general, service command, or depot or arsenal commanders may refer such requests to the chiefs of supply arms or services for decision. (See *a* above for sources of announced policies with respect to Signal Corps property.)

(2) After action by the inspector, both copies of the I and I report are forwarded through the service command to the chief of supply arm or service, who indicates his action and transmits the report to the Chief of Finance for final action and distribution for the War Department. Authority to take final action may be delegated by chiefs of supply arms and services and the War Department to the commanding general, service command.

95. Disposition of inventory and inspection reports (AR 20–35).—*a. Copies.*—(1) When the action of the inspector is final, one copy of the I and I report is forwarded for the service command auditors' file and the other is sent directly to the responsible officer.

(2) When I and I reports are forwarded as indicated in paragraphs 93*g* and 94*b*, one copy is finally retained after approval at service command headquarters for the property auditor's file and the other copy is returned to the responsible officer.

b. Use as property vouchers.—A complete I and I report may be employed as a valid voucher to his stock record account by an accountable officer for dropping property. He may acquire such a voucher as a result of initiating the report himself or by furnishing replacements, in exchange for the report, for articles listed on a report initiated by some other responsible officer.

96. Special notations on shipping tickets for unserviceable property.—When shipments of property are transferred on shipping tickets as a result of action taken in reports of survey or I and I reports, suitable notations are required to be entered on the shipping ticket to identify the report of survey or I and I report, the disposition directed therein for the articles concerned, and the date and authority of approval, if any. (See Cir. No. 1–6, OCSO.)

97. Company property on reports of survey and I and I reports (Cir. No. 405, W. D., 1942, as amended).—In battalions and regiments it is the duty of the supply officer to assist company commanders in the preparation of reports of survey and I and I reports, in order to relieve them of as much paper work as possible. In the case of separate companies the post inspectors, or a "board of officers for property adjustment" appointed by post, camp, or station commanders, should perform a similar duty. Certificates, affidavits, and other papers supporting the reports of survey should be reduced to the minimum consistent with the facts. Only one affidavit or certificate should be required to support any fact or to refute an allegation. However, persons held pecuniarly liable should be afforded an opportunity to submit additional evidence. The post, camp, or station commander takes final action as the appointing authority in con-

nection with reports of survey on company property. Such reports of survey when approved are distributed as follows:

a. The original will be filed as a permanent record at service command headquarters.

b. The duplicate copy is sent to the company commander as a credit voucher to his property book.

c. The triplicate will be filed at post, camp, or station headquarters.

Section IX

SIGNAL REPAIR

	Paragraph
Association with signal supply	98
Basic policy	99
System of signal repair	100
Disposition of unserviceable equipment	101
Accountability, responsibility, and shipping	102
Spare parts and replacement units	103

98. Association with signal supply.—An important adjunct to signal supply is the provision of facilities for repair of signal equipment in the hands of troops.

99. Basic policy.—The basic policy to be followed is that each organization shall make such repairs to Signal Corps equipment in use by it, or sent to it for repair, as can be satisfactorily accomplished by personnel authorized in its T/O, using such repair and maintenance equipment as is authorized for it by T/BA.

100. System of signal repair.—*a.* A system of signal maintenance or repair, divided into echelons, has been established, in which maintenance in the first and second echelons is executed by the using unit, regardless of arm, within the limitations imposed by the basic policy. Maintenance in the higher echelons is executed by Signal Corps units or agencies, each accomplishing repairs, within its capabilities, which cannot be acomplished in the next lower echelon. Repairs in the third echelon are made by Signal Corps field units in both the air forces and the ground forces. Repairs in the fourth and fifth echelons are made by permanently located Signal Corps repair shops and depots or signal sections of air or quartermaster depots.

b. The signal repair system is shown below.

(1) In the air forces, maintenance and repairs are made as follows (see Cir. No. 11–2, OCSO):

	Aircraft communication and radar equipment, ground communication equipment	Ground radar equipment
First echelon	Operator(s)	Operator(s).
Second echelon	Repairman of using unit	Repair platoon, headquarters and headquarters company, reporting battalion, AW regiment.
Third echelon	Repair and maintenance elements of signal company, service group.	Signal company, service group, with attached sections from signal company, depot aviation.
Fourth echelon	Repair and maintenance elements of signal company, depot, aviation.	Signal company, depot, aviation.

(2) In the ground forces, maintenance and repairs are made as follows (see Cir. No. 11–1, OCSO):

First echelon—Operator(s).
Second echelon—Repairman of using unit.
Third echelon—Repair and maintenance elements of—
- Division signal company.
- Corps signal battalion.
- Signal repair company.
- Signal depot company.

Fourth echelon—Fixed signal repair shops.

Note.—Facilities may be used to assist in maintenance in either second or third echelons, depending upon the urgency of repairs and facilities available within a tactical command.

Fifth echelon—Fixed United States signal depots.

Note.—It is probable that shops of the fifth echelon will be established only in the United States.

c. When facilities in any echelon are not available to any troop unit, repairs should be requested of the next higher repair organization.

101. Disposition of unserviceable equipment.—*a.* Unserviceable Signal Corps equipment which is beyond the repair means of the using organizations should be exchanged with the next higher echelon for like quantities of serviceable equipment.

b. Signal Corps field repair organizations should not spend in excess of 1 day in the search for faults, the repair of any item of equipment, and the return of the equipment in serviceable condition to the using organization. Repairs requiring more time should be accomplished by exchange of components or the complete equipment, provided such spare parts, minor components, or complete equipment are available for that purpose. The defective components or equipment should be sent to fixed repair shops for repair.

c. Facilities of the fixed repair shops may be utilized for assisting the Signal Corps field repair organizations or using organizations when urgency requires, or when facilities of these organizations are inadequate to meet the demand. Whenever possible, immediate exchange may be made for equipment turned over to a fixed repair shop for repair.

d. The depots will make repairs which cannot be accomplished satisfactorily by the fixed repair shops and which require the use of a wide variety of machine tools, test equipment, and precision instruments, as well as highly trained specialized technicians not ordinarily available in the fixed repair shops.

e. Signal Corps equipment, unserviceable beyond economical repair, which accumulates at the fixed repair shops and depots should be disposed of as set forth in appendix C, Signal Corps General Catalog.

f. Repair work performed in all echelons conforms to Signal Corps specifications. The Chief Signal Officer or the signal officer of a theater of operations may authorize major field modifications of Signal Corps equipment. Modifications which will prevent equipment from being readily converted back to standard characteristics will not be made without such authority.

102. Accountability, responsibility, and shipping.—*a.* The interchange of property between the operator, using unit, and Signal Corps field repair organization should usually be done informally. Accountability and responsibility for property in these organizations is ordinarily only temporarily affected. This temporary transfer of property can usually be covered by means of a memorandum receipt, repair claim tag, or memorandum shipping ticket thus saving the time and labor of formal accounting. Memorandum shipping tickets should bear a suitable notation such as, "*For repair and return, or replacement in kind, without transfer of accountability.*"

b. Fixed repair shops should secure transfer of property accountability from the property officer from whence the unserviceable property came before such unserviceable property is disposed of or shipped to a depot for repair. Shipping tickets transferring property accountability of unserviceable items to depot stock should bear a notation showing the authority for the shipment, such as, "Approved report of survey," "Approved I and I report," or a certificate as follows:

"I certify that the equipment listed hereon has become unserviceable through fair wear and tear in the military service and is shipped to _____ for repair, return, or replacement."

c. In order to enable an officer in charge of a fixed repair shop to make notations on shipping tickets as indicated in *b* above, when a Signal Corps field repair organization accepts an article which must

be transmitted to the fixed repair shops, the officer should require submission with the article of a certificate, as indicated in *b* above by the custodian of the equipment, in the absence of a report of survey or an I and I report. The officer in charge of the repair agency may require that a report of survey be initiated if he is convinced that the need for repair was due to some cause other than fair wear and tear or other authorized reason for including the property in class I (see par. 22). Steps to obtain repairs should not be delayed to await completion of the report of survey, but notation should be made on memorandum receipts or shipping tickets that a report of survey has been initiated.

d. Shipments of property to Signal Corps depots and signal sections of quartermaster depots should be made by either motor or rail transportation, depending upon the distance and the urgency of the case at hand. Between air force signal repair echelons, shipments may be made by air if air transport is available.

103. Spare parts and replacement units.—*a.* Limited quantities of spare parts and replacement units of Signal Corps equipment will be furnished repair organizations from time to time as they become available, to provide replacement units for equipment where extensive repairs are necessary and for use in testing radio sets which are being repaired. These components are maintenance replacements and should not be assembled into complete sets nor used to make initial installations.

b. Replenishment requisitions for maintenance parts and maintenance units should be prepared by the property officers concerned on the first day of each month, and after approval by the requisition-approving authority, the second and third echelons should forward them to the next higher echelon for supply. The fourth echelon should forward them to the signal officer, air service command, in the air forces, or to commanding generals, service commands, Services of Supply, in ground forces.

c. Radio requisitions for maintenance parts and maintenance units received by any repair organization will be given priority treatment.

d. Expendable parts in reasonable quantities for immediate needs should be dropped upon receipt, or upon use, in accordance with provisions of AR 35–6620.

e. Every advantage should be taken of the provisions of AR 35–6640, which authorize exchange of unserviceable components and units of equipment for those that are serviceable. Such exchanges should be made by a repair echelon with a post, camp, or station signal property officer, or with the next higher repair organization, without shipping tickets where it is feasible to visit the higher repair echelon, or upon memorandum shipping tickets where direct visiting is not feasible.

SECTION X

PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES, SERVICES, AND RENTALS BY ORGANIZATIONS AWAY FROM HOME STATIONS—LOCAL PURCHASES

	Paragraph
Organizations affected	104
Procurement of supplies and nonpersonal services	105
Funds supplied to agent officer	106
Invoices or bills and disposition thereof	107
Vouchers and payment	108
Rentals	109
Local purchases	110

104. Organizations affected.—It is occasionally necessary for commanding officers or other designated officers of units temporarily away from their home stations (AR 35–6300), or of small detachments such as isolated Signal Corps detachments (AR 35–320) permanently or semipermanently located, to secure supplies, services, and rentals locally. This section is intended to explain the procedure and sources of information on this subject. It is not intended to explain the subject of procurement in general, as the latter is considered to be outside the scope of this manual. No formal purchase orders are required in the procedures described herein.

105. Procurement of supplies and nonpersonal services (AR 35–6300).—*a. While traveling.*—An initial quantity of supplies should be drawn at the post, camp, or station from which operating before the command departs. Troops other than detachments, when on the march, establish supply points en route in advance and carry with them such supplies within the capacity of accompanying transportation facilities as are necessary. Supplies are not shipped to supply points when such articles can be procured locally at less cost, original cost and transportation to be considered. The commanding officer or other properly designated officer secures subauthorizations to obligate funds, and procures, within the amounts so authorized, the necessary supplies and nonpersonal services required en route, but purchases beyond such amounts cannot be made.

b. When not at or operating from a regularly established post, camp, or station.—When a command is operating at or from a place at which there is no quartermaster, the initial supply should be obtained from the quartermaster who supplies the station so far as practicable. The commanding officer or other properly designated officer of the detachment may secure subauthorizations to obligate funds and then procure supplies and nonpersonal services required for immediate needs, which can be procured more advantageously

locally, as provided in *a* above. A procurement authority number is furnished by the commander making the subauthorization (AR 35–840).

106. Funds supplied to agent officer.—*a.* To provide for the prompt payment of bills in cash, the commanding officer, or other properly designated officer may, as agent officer, secure an advance of funds from a finance officer in the amount designated by the commanding officer of the station, who is responsible that the funds authorized for his station are not exceeded (AR 35–6300).

b. After obtaining suitable authority from the commander authorized to direct expenditure of such funds, the funds are obtained from the designated disbursing finance officer or agent finance officer and receipted for on W. D., F. D. Form No. 45A (Receipt for Trust Funds). The officer to whom such funds are intrusted is known as a Class B agent officer. He must make a statement of the status of funds intrusted to him monthly on the twentieth day of the month, upon turning in funds, or at other times as directed, using W. D., F. D. Form No. 45B (Return of Funds and Statement of Balance). Vouchers for expended funds are attached to this form and any remaining cash also accompanies it if trust is being terminated, leaving a zero balance. Such returns are receipted for by finance officers upon W. D., F. D. Form No. 45C (Acknowledgment of Return of Funds and Statement of Balance). (See AR 35–320.)

107. Invoices or bills and disposition thereof (AR 35–6300).—*a.* The agent officer must secure from each vendor invoices or bills in triplicate, upon the original copy of which is entered the following certificate:

_____, *19*____
(Date)

I certify that the above account is true and correct and that payment therefor has not been received.

_____
(Name of vendor)

He obtains the vendor's signature to this certificate on the original invoice or bill. After payment has been made, the agent officer enters the following certificate on all three copies of invoices or bills for supplies, and signs the original and triplicate copies:

I certify that the supplies enumerated hereon were received by me and that payment therefor has been made by me as agent officer in cash this_____ day of _____, 19____, from funds intrusted to me by _____, finance officer at _____, that the nonexpendable property listed hereon (if any) will be accounted for by the quartermaster at _____, and that the expendable items hereon designated thus (X) are for immediate consumption in cur-

rent service in _____

(State purpose for which expendable supplies are to be immediately used. For example: "Operation of motor trucks or airplanes," "Troops on the march," etc.)

Procurement authority No. _____.

(Name, grade, and organization agent officer)

b. On invoices or bills for nonpersonal services the agent officer accomplishes the following certificate:

I certify that the services have been rendered as stated and payment for same has been made by me in cash this _____ day of _____, 19__, at _____, from funds intrusted to me by _____.

Procurement authority No. _____.

(Name, grade, and organization agent officer)

c. In the above certificates, the name of the officer by whom funds were intrusted must be an accountable finance officer. If the funds were actually obtained from an agent officer, the name of the accountable officer for whom he was agent must be used.

d. The original certified copy and the duplicate copy of vendor's invoices or bills must be attached to the proper voucher.

(1) When the invoices or bills include items of nonexpendable property, the third copy, certified as prescribed in *z* above, is forwarded to the quartermaster or other appropriate station property officer at the station from which the detachment is operating or from which it is ordinarily supplied, except that when a detachment or organization is en route for permanent change of station the third copy will be forwarded to the quartermaster at destination. Upon receipt of the third copy of vendor's invoice or bill, the station property officer originates a receiving report in triplicate covering the nonexpendable items, which he takes up on his stock record account and issues to the detachment or organization in the regular manner on memorandum receipt or shipping ticket, as the case may require. He forwards two copies of the accomplished receiving report promptly to the finance officer designated in the certificate on the vendor's invoice or bill.

(2) When the invoices or bills include only items of expendable property purchased for immediate consumption by the troops on the march or under field conditions, the third copy, certified by the agent officer as prescribed in *a* above, and approved by the commanding officer of the detachment or organization if he is not also the agent officer, is forwarded to the finance officer of the service command in which the home station of the detachment or organization is located.

e. Receipts for small sums paid in currency to a corporation, such

as a railroad, telegraph, turnpike, transfer, express, steamboat, hotel, newspaper, or ice company, for an occasional service rendered may be signed and the vouchers certified by the local agent in charge of the business of the company at the place where the service is rendered or where it begins or terminates. The certificate of the officer who made the payment, that the person to whom the payment was thus made was then the local agent of the company in charge of its business at

Standard Form No. 1034—Rev. Form approved by Comptroller General, U. S. May 26, 1936 (Gen. Reg. No. 51, Supp. No. 7)

PUBLIC VOUCHER FOR PURCHASES AND SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

D. O. Voc. No. ____
Sa. Voc. No. ____

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE PREAUDIT
Certified for payment in the sum of $____
Comptroller General of the United States
By ____

U. S. War Department, 9th Signal Company (Department, bureau, or establishment)
Voucher prepared at Homeville, South Carolina (Give place and date)
THE UNITED STATES, Dr.,
To Strong Chevrolet Company (Payee)
Address Homeville, South Carolina
Payee's Account No. ------

PAID BY
(For use of Paying Office)

No. and Date of Order	Date of Delivery or Service	Articles or Services (Enter description, item number of contract or general supply schedule, and other information deemed necessary) Terms ------% Discount Cash ------ days	Quantity	UNIT PRICE Cost	UNIT PRICE Per	AMOUNT Dollars	AMOUNT Cts.
		Brought forward from continuation sheet(s)					
---	8/10/42	Carburetor for 1½T truck (Chevrolet,1940)	1	12.60	each	12	60

Shipped from --- to --- Weight --- Government B/L No. --- Total 12 60

I certify that the above bill is correct and just; that payment therefor has not been received; and that except as otherwise noted all of the articles, materials, and supplies furnished under purchase order No. ____ if unmanufactured articles, materials, and supplies, have been mined or produced in the United States, and if manufactured articles, materials, and supplies, they have been manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured, as the case may be, in the United States; and that State or local sales taxes are not included in the amounts billed.

*Payee Strong Chevrolet Co. (Sign original only)
(The name should be exactly as required when payment is made by payee as indicated in 6a or 6b)
Per Frank Thomas Title Mgr., Service Dept.

(Payee must NOT use this space)
Differences ____
Account verified; correct for ____
(Signature or initials) ____

Contract No. --- Date --- Req. No. --- Date --- Invoice Rec'd ---

Pursuant to authority vested in me, I certify that the above articles were received in good condition, after due inspection, acceptance, and delivery prior to payment as required by law, or the services were performed as stated; that they were procured under the contract numbered above or the unnumbered contract attached hereto, or that they were procured without written contract, in open market, and with or without advertising, under the circumstances stated in No. ____ of "Method of or Absence of Advertising" shown on reverse hereof, and were necessary for the public service; and that the prices charged are just and reasonable and in accordance with the agreement.

†Approved for $ 12.60 (Sign original only)
† Robert C. Wilson
ROBERT C. WILSON
Capt., 9th Signal Co.,
Title Agent Finance Officer

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION (for completion by Administrative Office)

Appropriation, limitation, or project symbol	Appropriation title	Limit'n or Proj't Amount	Appropriation Amount
21230502	S & T 1942-43	100.00	150.00
	QM1228-P-171-08-A-0502-23		

Allotment symbol	Amount	Encumbrance liquidated	COST ACCOUNT Symbol	COST ACCOUNT Amount	OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE Symbol	OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE Amount

Paid by Check No. ____ dated ____ 19__ for $____ on Treasurer of the United States in favor of payee named above.
Cash, $ 12.60 on August 10 19 42 *Payee Strong Chevrolet Co.
(Sign original only)
Per Frank Thomas
Title Mgr., Service Dept.

* When a voucher is signed or countersigned in the name of a company or corporation, the name of the person writing the countersign or corporate name, as well as the name of the person who is to receive payment thereunder, must be typed, printed, or stamped in the space provided for the signature. For example: "John Doe Company, per John Smith, Secretary" or "Treasurer," as the case may be. If the ability to certify and authority to approve are combined in one person, one signature only is necessary; otherwise the approving officer will sign in the blank space below, "Approved for $____," and over his official title.

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FIGURE 14.—Example of a statement of supplies and services purchased, prepared on Standard Form No. 1034.

the place designated, is sufficient evidence of the agent's authority to certify to the vouchers and to receipt for the money paid. The following supplemental certificate is prescribed for vouchers involving payments for long-distance telephone tolls:

> Pursuant to section 4 of the act approved May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 738), I certify that the use of the telephone for the official long-distance calls listed herein was necessary in the interest of the Government.

f. Copies of telegrams sent should be attached to Standard Form No. 1034 (Public Voucher for Purchases, and Services Other Than Personal) (see par. 108) marked "Paid in cash," and initialed by the sender.

108. Vouchers and payment (AR 35–6300).—*a.* Except as provided in *b* below, Standard Form No. 1034 is used in stating the accounts for supplies and services procured under the provisions of these regulations (see fig. 14). The vendor's signature is secured to the cash receipt at the bottom of the voucher and the original certified copy and the duplicate copy of the invoice or bill is attached as provided in paragraph 107*d*. Payment is made in cash.

b. In cases where a sufficient volume of purchases warrants, W. D. Form No. 332 (Public Voucher—Emergency Purchases and Nonpersonal Services Not Exceeding $100) may be used in lieu of Standard Form No. 1034. W. D. Form 332 is so arranged that names of vendors furnishing supplies or services may be entered thereon in sequence, regardless of whether the accounts cover supplies or nonpersonal services. Original and duplicate invoices or bills are numbered and filed with W. D. Form No. 332 as subvouchers.

109. Rentals (AR 35–6300).—*a.* The hire of camp sites for troops, office and storage space for small detachments, garage space, and space for recruiting stations, when the premises are to be occupied not longer than 3 months and the rental for the entire period of occupancy is less than $100, may be evidenced by an informal written agreement. In no case will a premises be occupied for a period of more than 3 months without a formal lease. Informal written agreements should be worded substantially as follows:

> _____
> (Place)
>
> _____, 19__
> (Date)
>
> The undersigned hereby agrees to allow the use of premises
>
> _____ by _____
> (Description of premises) (Designation of detachment)
>
> at a rental of $_____ per month, or proportionate part thereof for the time of occupancy.
>
> _____
> (Signature of property owner)

> I certify that I have this day entered into an informal agreement with _____ covering rental of
> (Name of property owner)
>
> _____, same being required and absolutely
> (Description of premises)
>
> necessary for the successful operation of my detachment.
>
> _____
> (Name)
>
> _____
> (Grade and organization)
>
> _____, 19__
> (Date)

b. The agreement must be executed in quadruplicate, the original to be forwarded to The Quartermaster General for file, two copies for transmission to the finance officer designated to pay the account, and one copy for transmission to the property owner.

110. Local purchases.—*a.* Funds may be allotted to signal officers of posts, camps, or stations to make local purchases for special purposes. An example is an allotment from special field exercise funds to purchase special supplies needed for troops on maneuvers. If the signal officer is not also the signal property officer, he may nevertheless have the latter keep the necessary records and obtain the supplies. W. D. Form No. 23 (War Department Procurement Authority) is the form on which notification of the allotment is received. On the back of this form, space is provided to show each expenditure and the balance on hand. Purchases are made by an officer designated officially as a contracting officer under provisions of Procurement Regulations Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, Headquarters, Services of Supply. This is usually the post, camp, or station quartermaster. The signal officer or signal property officer should write a letter to the contracting officer stating what is required, giving the procurement authority number and certifying that sufficient funds are available for payment. A report must be made to the service command by the fifth day of each month, unless otherwise specified on W. D. Form No. 23 or in letter instructions regarding the procurement authority being used, as to purchases made since the last report and balance on hand. When property purchased by the quartermaster under these provisions is received, the post signal property officer makes out a receiving report and takes up the property on his record account.

b. Signal Corps units may be allotted funds in a similar manner for such purposes as unit training. A similar procedure is followed in obtaining purchases of property from such funds.

c. In case a post, camp, or station signal property officer or signal unit supply officer is designated as a contracting officer by proper authority, he makes the purchases as prescribed in Procurement Regulations Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, Headquarters, Services of Supply.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Form No. 23
(Revised Oct. 10, 1937)

SERIAL NO. 3222

WAR DEPARTMENT PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY

Atlanta, Georgia, August 9, 1942
(Place and date.)

FROM Commanding General, Fourth Service Command
(Issuing office.)

To Signal Officer, Fort Bragg, N. C.
(Agency and place.)

You are issued a procurement authority for supplies and services for the purposes and in the amounts as follows. Purchases of supplies as defined in AR 5-100, if any are required, will be made only by contracting officers designated in accordance therewith.

For purchase of expendable supplies for use of troops of the 9th Infantry Division and 13th Field Artillery Brigade while engaged in field exercises. Purchase will be limited to supplies which can be procured locally from stocks on hand in the possession of merchants.

AUTHORITY NUMBER	AMOUNT		APPROPRIATION TITLE	SPACE FOR ACTION OF CHIEF OF FINANCE
SC-3222-P-510-08-A-0605-23	$ 500	00	S.S.A. 1942-43	

For the commanding general:

John Doe
(Signature.)

John Doe
Col., A.G.D.
~~Adjutant General~~

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

NOTE.—Reverse side is for purpose of keeping record of obligations.

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① Example of an allotment of funds on W. D., Form No. 23.

FIGURE 15.

RECORD OF OBLIGATIONS

NATURE OF OBLIGATION	FINANCE OFFICER DESIGNATED TO MAKE PAYMENT	AMOUNT OF OBLIGATION	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE	ACTUALLY EXPENDED	UNEXPENDED BALANCE
6/12/42 1 six-volt storage battery	Fort Bragg, N. C.	$ 12 30	$ 487 70	$ --- --	$ 500 00
6/15/42 2 radio tubes 6K7	do	-- 76	486 94	12 30	487 70
6/15/42 100 bolts, machine, 5/8"x12",GI	do	12 00	474 94	12 30	487 70

TL-4636-2

② Record of expenditures and balance on reverse side of W. D., Form No. 23.

FIGURE 15.—Continued.

CHAPTER 2

IN THEATERS OF OPERATIONS

	Paragraphs
SECTION I. Definitions and records	111–114
II. Ground force signal supply channels in the combat zone	115–121
III. Signal supply in the Army Air Forces	122–125
IV. Signal repair	126–129

SECTION I

DEFINITIONS AND RECORDS

	Paragraphs
Definitions	111
Methods of supply in the communications zone	112
Supply records in the combat zone	113
Company property books	114

111. Definitions.—The organization and general methods of supply employed in a theater of operations, that is, in the portion of a war theater occupied by our own forces, are prescribed in FM 100–10. This chapter presents their application to signal supply. The following are definitions of terms employed:

a. The *zone of the interior* comprises all the national territory exclusive of areas included in theaters of operations.

b. A *communications zone* includes all the territory of a theater of operations between the rear boundary of the theater, as fixed by the War Department, and the rear boundary of the combat zone, as designated by the commander of the theater.

c. A *combat zone* comprises the forward area of the theater of operations. It is divided into army, corps, and division areas, each comprising zones of operations of the unit to which it pertains.

d. An *army service area* is the rear portion of an army area of the combat zone between the rear boundary of the corps and the rear boundary of the combat zone. The mass of army administrative establishments and army service troops is usually located in this area.

e. Balanced stocks consist of an accumulation of supplies of all classes and in quantities necessary to meet requirements for a fixed period of time.

f. A *call* is a demand for delivery of supplies by credits.

g. Credit is the allocation of a definite quantity of supplies, is placed at the disposal of the commander of an organization for a prescribed period of time.

h. A *depot* is an organized locality for the reception, classification, storage, issue, and salvage of supplies, or for the reception, classification, and forwarding of replacements. Arm or service depots pertain

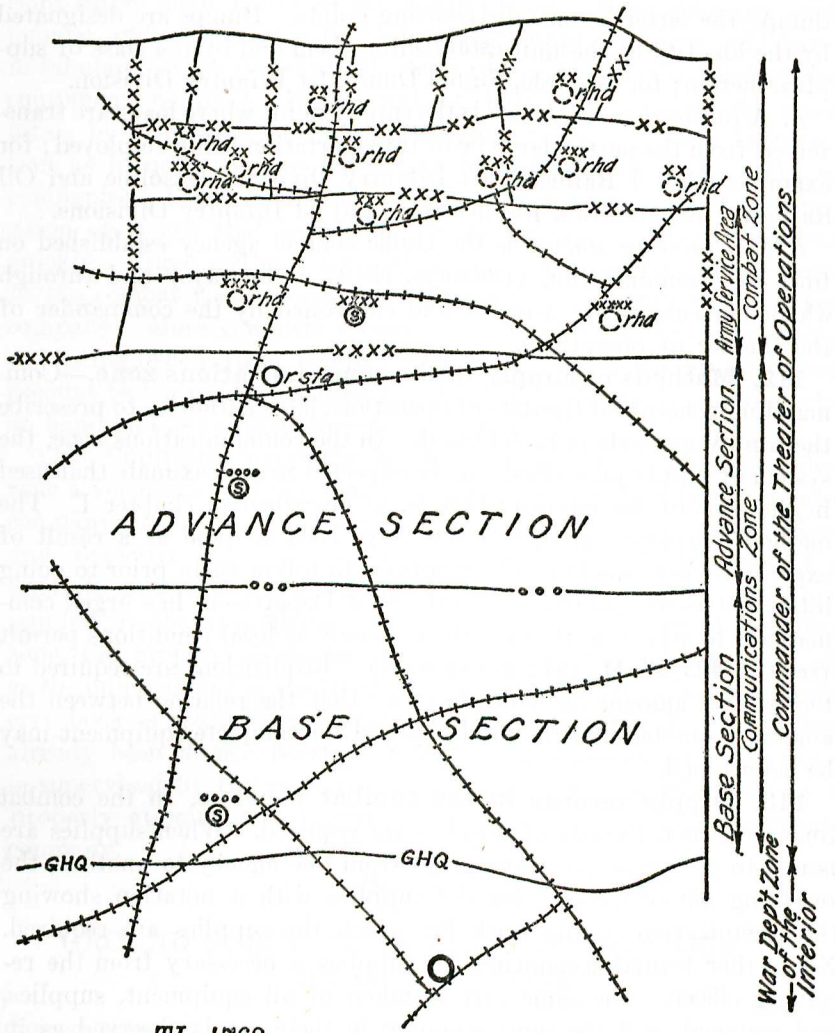

FIGURE 16.—Organization of signal supply in the theater of operations.

to a single arm or service, and quartermaster depots pertain to two or more supply arms or services; for example, First Army Signal Depot, or Communications Zone Quartermaster Depot No. 3.

i. A *distributing point* is the place, other than a depot or railhead, where supplies are issued to regiments and smaller units. It is designated by the class of supplies therein and by the identity of the unit establishing it; for example, Signal Distributing Point, 1st Infantry Division.

j. A *dump* is a temporary stock of supplies established by a corps, division, or smaller unit. When supplies are ordered issued from

dumps, the latter become distributing points. Dumps are designated by the identity of the unit establishing them and by the class of supplies therein; for example, Signal Dump, 1st Infantry Division.

k. A *railhead* or *truckhead* is the supply point where loads are transferred from the particular type of transportation being employed; for example, Class I Railhead, 1st Infantry Division; Gasoline and Oil Railhead; Ammunition Railhead, 1st and 2d Infantry Divisions.

l. A *regulating station* is the traffic control agency established on lines of communication (railways, roads, waterways) and through which movements are directed and controlled by the commander of the theater of operations.

112. Methods of supply in the communications zone.—Commanding generals of theaters of operations have authority to prescribe the supply methods to be followed. In the communications zone, the system of supply prescribed may be expected to approximate that used in the zone of the interior; that is, as described in chapter I. The methods employed in that system have been adopted as a result of experience, personnel have been trained to follow them prior to going into theaters of operations, and the War Department has urged commanders to adhere to that system as closely as local conditions permit (see Cir. 405, W. D., 1942, as amended). Requisitions are required to include the amount on hand, in order that the relation between the amount requested and the total required for complete equipment may be determined.

113. Supply records in the combat zone.—*a.* In the combat zone no formal records of supplies are required. When supplies are issued to troops or are transferred from one agency to another, the receiving officer receipts for the supplies with a notation showing the organization or the work for which the supplies are required. No further formal accounting for supplies is necessary from the receiving officer. The same care is taken of all equipment, supplies, and material, and the same economy in their use is observed as in cases where a formal accounting is required. All commanders are charged with insuring that neither men nor organizations of their commands waste or misuse supplies, material, and equipment furnished to them, or accumulate an unauthorized surplus.

Organizations or individuals demanding much in excess of the average amounts required by other like units under similar conditions are investigated, and appropriate action is taken.

b. Although the keeping of property records is largely discontinued in the combat zone, the unit commander must nevertheless continue to check frequently to see that he has on hand the property necessary to perform his mission. This is the basis for requisi-

tions rather than Tables of Basic Allowances. Each company commander and each regimental or battalion supply officer should have, in tabular form, a list of all the items of organization and individual equipment required. Regimental or battalion lists should show totals by companies and for the regiment or battalion. Information as to quantities on hand may be obtained by spot checks in companies. From tabular lists and spot check information a requisition or report that represents actual conditions can be prepared quickly. These methods adequately serve the requirements of units in the combat zone except in such a unit as an army signal depot company. More complete records must be kept of the depot stocks as distinguished from company property. Here the stock record account best provides a means for obtaining information as to stocks on hand and as to replacement requirements.

114. Company property books.—Prior to entering the combat zone a verification of the quantity and condition of property in each company should be made by the regimental or battalion supply officer and corrective action should be taken if needed. In the case of a separate company, the check is made by a disinterested officer appointed by the appropriate commander. After leaving the combat zone, the property book may or may not be reestablished so long as the unit remains in the theater of operations. The company property book is reestablished upon leaving the theater if this has not already been done. Reestablishment of a company property book is supervised by the regimental or battalion supply officer, or by a properly appointed disinterested officer in the case of a separate company.

Section II

GROUND FORCE SIGNAL SUPPLY CHANNELS IN THE COMBAT ZONE

	Paragraph
Responsibility for supply	115
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Credits	117
Transportation and delivery of signal supplies	118
Division signal stocks	119
Replenishment of army signal depot stocks	120
Replenishment of stocks in communications zone depots	121

115. Responsibility for supply.—The impetus of supply should be from the rear; that is, supplies must be moved forward as they are needed to supply points from which troops can get them. This is a command responsibility carried out by appropriate staff assistants to the commander in each echelon. However, the commander of each unit which finally draws and uses supplies is responsible for

initiating requests for the proper quantities and at the proper time to enable him to accomplish his mission. He is also generally responsible for obtaining these supplies from designated supply points with his own transportation. Signal supplies fall into class II or class IV (see par. 8). A request for supplies of these classes is made in the form of a requisition, either formal or informal.

116. Requisitions from troops.—*a.* All division units requisition supplies from or through their division signal officers. Corps troops requisition signal supplies in a similar manner through the corps signal officer, and army troops requisition supplies through the supply section, headquarters, army signal service. Division and corps signal officers re-requisition directly through the army signal officer whose agency for handling such requisitions is the supply

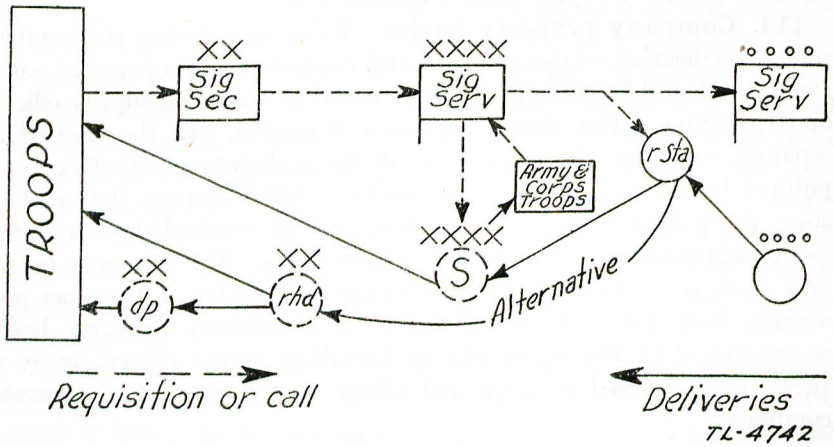

FIGURE 17.—Channels for requisitioning and issuing signal supplies.

section of the headquarters, army signal service. This section then authorizes direct issue or shipment of property to the requisitioning units from an army signal depot or supply point which is established in the army service area by the signal depot company. In some cases the army signal officer may arrange for shipment to be made directly from a communications zone depot to the unit or signal officer concerned. The supply section, headquarters, army signal service, informs the requisitioning signal officer of the location and time the supplies will be available to the requisitioning unit. The signal officer forwards this information to the commanding officer of the requisitioning unit so that he may arrange to obtain the supplies from the army signal depot, railhead, or truckhead.

b. Every effort should be made (particularly in divisions) to avoid the necessity for units to submit formal requisitions for signal supplies. Requisitions may be transmitted in writing, by telegraph or

radio, or orally. The latter method is least preferable as it is more likely to lead to errors.

117. Credits.—In order to simplify signal supply the army signal officer may establish credits in the army signal depot in favor of units in the army, especially for such items as are consumed during combat; for example, field wire and dry batteries. He may establish such credits in favor of a division, or, upon recommendation of the division signal officer, he may establish credits directly to regiments and other subordinate units in the division. When credits have been established in its favor, a unit may draw supplies against them upon call in the form of an informal written request. If the credits have been allotted to the division rather than to its subordinate units, the same procedure is followed, except that the informal request must be approved by the division signal officer.

118. Transportation and delivery of signal supplies.—The decision as to what transportation is to be used in moving signal supplies from an army signal depot or supply point to a regiment or other division unit is dependent upon a number of factors, including the reserves or other loads being carried by unit transportation, the quantity of supplies to be drawn, routes and distances involved, and any restrictions imposed by higher headquarters. The preferred method is for the unit, using its own transportation, to draw supplies directly from the army signal depot or supply point. Division transportation may be used when it is impracticable to use unit transportation. This is usually obtained from the division quartermaster service on application to the division G–4. The division signal officer may arrange for delivery of the supplies by the daily train bringing class I supplies. In such a case it is necessary for him to verify the arrival of the supplies and to have unit or division transportation call for them at the railhead or truckhead. Unit transportation is normally used in delivery of signal supplies to corps and army units.

119. Division signal stocks.—When a division is in the combat zone, the division signal officer should obtain a small stock of signal supplies from the army signal officer. The purpose of such a stock is to make emergency issues or replacements to division troops. The stock must necessarily be small because it will be transported, stored, and issued by the supply and transportation section, headquarters platoon, of the division signal company. This stock, in its place of storage, is the division signal dump. When issues are made the location of issue becomes automatically a signal distributing point. Issues from this stock will be authorized by the division signal supply officer when time required for requisition and delivery from the army signal depot or supply point would interfere with the

satisfactory operation of the unit requiring the supplies. The purpose of this stock is to facilitate the operations of the division. It must not be hoarded and also it must not be freely issued when normal requisition through the division signal supply officer will provide for a timely arrival of the necessary supplies.

120. Replenishment of army signal depot stocks.—Stocks in army signal depots may be replenished as follows:

a. By requisitions.—For class II supplies, requisitions are submitted to the signal officer of the communications zone and those for class IV supplies are submittted to the chief signal officer of the theater of operations. When requisitions are submitted, copies are furnished to the regulating officer. This officer exercises a traffic control over shipments into the combat zone and must be acquainted with the requirements and the locations of supply points to which shipments are to be made.

b. By calls.—This means may be used when credits have been established in favor of the army signal officer in communications zone depots. Calls on established credits are submitted directly to the regulating officer. These are handled and shipments are arranged by a signal representative on the regulating officer's staff.

121. Replenishment of stocks in communications zone depots.—Stocks in communications zone signal depots or signal sections of quartermaster depots are replenished by requisitioning through designated supply channels on the zone of the interior. Local procurement may also be made in theaters of operations when stocks are available and such purchases are authorized under policies established by the theater commander. Requisitions for signal supplies on the zone of the interior from oversea theaters are submitted to signal officers of designated ports of embarkation. These are in turn backed up by signal depots or signal sections of quartermaster depots as prescribed in Supply Letter No. 133, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Inclosure No. 1.

Section III

SIGNAL SUPPLY IN THE ARMY AIR FORCES

	Paragraph
Air service command	122
Service center	123
Air depot	124
Methods of supply	125

122. Air service command.—The Army Air Forces establish within each theater an air service command. It is the duty of such an air service command to establish all ground installations necessary to

supply and maintain air squadrons. Tactical air units are relieved as far as possible from all responsibility and concern with problems of supply and maintenance. Tactical command channels are not employed in this connection. Squadrons obtain all supplies directly from agencies of the air service command.

123. Service center.—At an airdrome centrally located with respect to several others, the air service command establishes a service center which is responsible for supplying units at the several airdromes. Included in the service center is a signal company, service group, which furnishes signal supplies, except for ground radar equipment, to air force units of all arms at all the airdromes served by the service center.

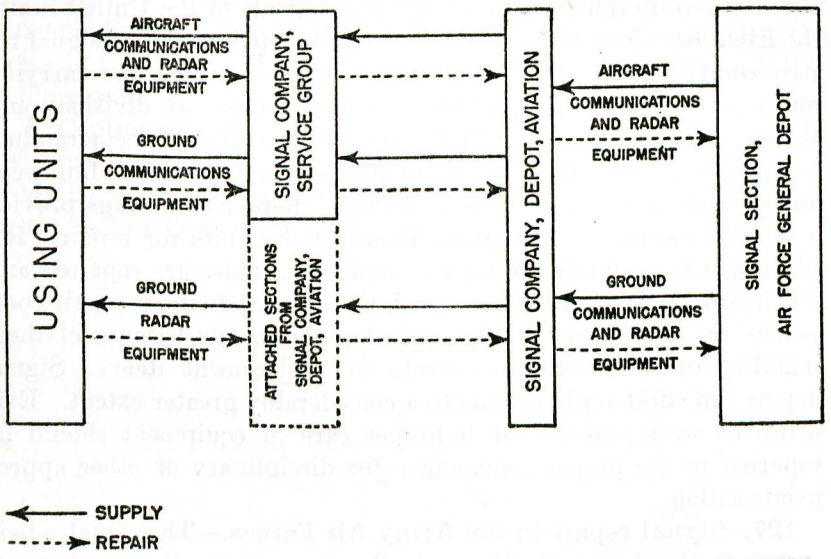

FIGURE 18.—Channels of signal supply and repair in the Army Air Forces.

124. Air depot.—In support of two or more service centers the air service command establishes an air depot which includes a signal company, depot, aviation. This unit furnishes supplies as required to signal companies, service group, and also furnishes ground radar supplies directly to the units concerned. This company in turn obtains ground communication and radar supplies from a designated depot in the communications zone. It obtains aircraft communication and radar equipment and supplies from the zone of the interior or, in large theaters, from the signal section of an air service command depot established in the theater of operations.

125. Methods of supply.—In the Army Air Forces, signal supply is simplified to the maximum extent. Requisitions are eliminated

as far as possible and emphasis is placed upon direct exchange of unserviceable for serviceable items with troops and between supply echelons.

SECTION IV

SIGNAL REPAIR

	Paragraph
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Signal repair in the Army Air Forces	127
Salvage	128
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126. Signal repair in the Army Ground Forces.—Signal repair in the Army Ground Forces is effected through the system listed in paragraph 100*b*(2), except that outside of the United States the fixed deposits are omitted. The mobile repair shops of signal repair companies can be located conveniently to troops for carrying out repairs, thus supplementing repair facilities of divisions and corps signal units. (See FM 11–20.) Formalities of memorandum receipts, memorandum shipping tickets, and certificates of fair wear and tear are omitted in the combat zone. Repair claim tags provide a suitable means for identifying items left by units for repair. Replacement is preferable to repair; replaced articles are repaired and put in stock. Division and corps signal units and signal repair companies are able to make only limited replacements because of their inability to carry extensive stocks of replacement items. Signal depots can effect replacements to a considerably greater extent. Evidence of waste, misuse, or improper care of equipment should be reported to the proper commander for disciplinary or other appropriate action.

127. Signal repair in the Army Air Forces.—The signal repair system in the Army Air Forces in theaters of operation is approximately the same as that outlined in paragraph 100*b*(1). (See also fig. 18.) The signal company, depot, aviation, performs maintenance of signal communication and radar equipment used by the Army Air Forces and ground troops under their jurisdiction. Unserviceable equipment which this company cannot repair is salvaged. No shipping tickets, memorandum receipts, certificates, or other papers need be prepared in connection with items of equipment submitted to depots, except whatever may be needed to identify the unit to which the equipment belongs. Items to be repaired may be transported to repair organizations and returned by rail, truck, or air transportation, depending upon the availability of transportation and the urgency of the repairs needed.

128. Salvage.—Salvage supplies and equipment of all kinds are collected and sorted by special units organized for this purpose. Articles of signal equipment suitable for re-use in the combat zone may be turned over to army signal depots by salvage units. Articles not so suited are sent by the salvage units through regulating officers to depots of the communications zone for reclamation, repair or other disposition. Abandonment of signal supplies in the field will be held to a minimum. Using units habitually will recover all usable signal material. (See T. C. No. 88, W. D., 1942.)

129. Captured enemy signal equipment.—*a.* Captured enemy signal equipment, if usable and of known type, will be repaired and used whenever possible. Care must be used in handling enemy equipment to assure that it is free of "booby traps" before repair is attempted. Technical manuals and instruction books concerning the care and use of captured equipment will be prepared when practicable and necessary.

b. Captured enemy signal equipment, if not of known type, will be returned through signal supply channels for identification and study by the theater signal officer. Report of capture will be made to the S–2 or G–2 of the capturing organization. (See FM 11–35.)

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[A. G. 062.11 (1–26–43).]

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OFFICIAL:

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DISTRIBUTION:

D (8), B (2); R (3); Bn 11 (3); C 11 (5).
(For explanation of symbols see FM 21–6.)

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BASIC SIGNAL COMMUNICATION

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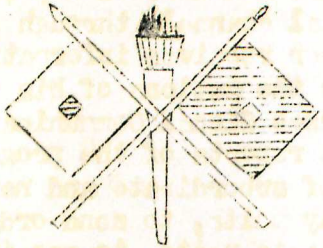
BRING THIS BOOKLET TO
EACH CLASS.

KTH-3 Edited Dec. 1941

BASIC SIGNAL COMMUNICATION



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SIGNAL COMMUNICATION

What is the function of Signal Communication?

Signal Communication provides the essential channels through which a commander receives information and directs the actions of his troops.

He uses Signal Communication to receive reports of the progress and needs of subordinate and neighboring friendly units, to send orders to subordinate units, to receive orders from superior units, and to send to higher and adjacent units information necessary for the coordinated action of the whole command.

MESSAGE: The term "message" includes all instructions, reports, orders, documents, photographs, maps, etc. in plain language or secret text, that is transmitted by a means of signal communication.

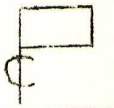
BASIC SIGNAL SYMBOLS



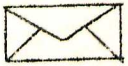
Switching central of a tactical unit.



Circuit terminating in a telephone.



Telephone central at a command post.



Message center.



Radio Station



Visual Signaling station



Pigeon post.



Test station.

Definitions

An Agency of Signal Communication embraces the personnel and equipment necessary to operate any branch of the Signal Corps.

A Means of Signal Communication is any Agency capable of transmitting messages.

MESSAGE CENTER

The message center is the agency of the commander at each headquarters or command post charged with the receipt, transmission and delivery of messages.

The sole purpose of the message center is to speed the transmission of messages. It accomplishes this purpose by:

1. Providing a certain point to which messages and messengers may be directed.

2. Keeping informed at all times of the availability of the means of signal communication.

3. Properly distributing message traffic to the available effective means of signal communication.

4. Eliminating unnecessary delays in transmission.

5. Operating an efficient messenger service.

SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE-gathers information about the enemy, safeguards friendly communications, polices friendly communications, and compiles, distributes and accounts for secret systems.

MILITARY SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

• Squad	III Regiment
•• Section	X Brigade
••• Platoon	XX Division
| Company	XXX Corps
|| Battalion	XXXX Army

X Infantry

\+ Medical

A Coast Artillery Antiaircraft

Artillery, not coast antiaircraft

S Signal Corps

E Engineers Corps

Q Quartermaster

∞ Air Corps

G Chemical Warfare Service

/ Cavalry (mounted)

Cavalry (mechanized)

Troop Unit

Command Post or Headquarters

Observation Post

Probable Future Command Post

Supply Organization

PHONETIC ALPHABET

A..Afirm	J..Jig	S..Sail
B..Baker	K..King	T..Tare
C..Cast	L..Love	U..Unit
D..Dog	M..Mike	V..Victor
E..Easy	N..Negat	W..William
F..Fox	O..Option	X..Xray
G..George	P..Prep	Y..Yoke
H..Hypo	Q..Queen	Z..Zed
I..Inter	R..Roger	

PHONETIC NUMERALS

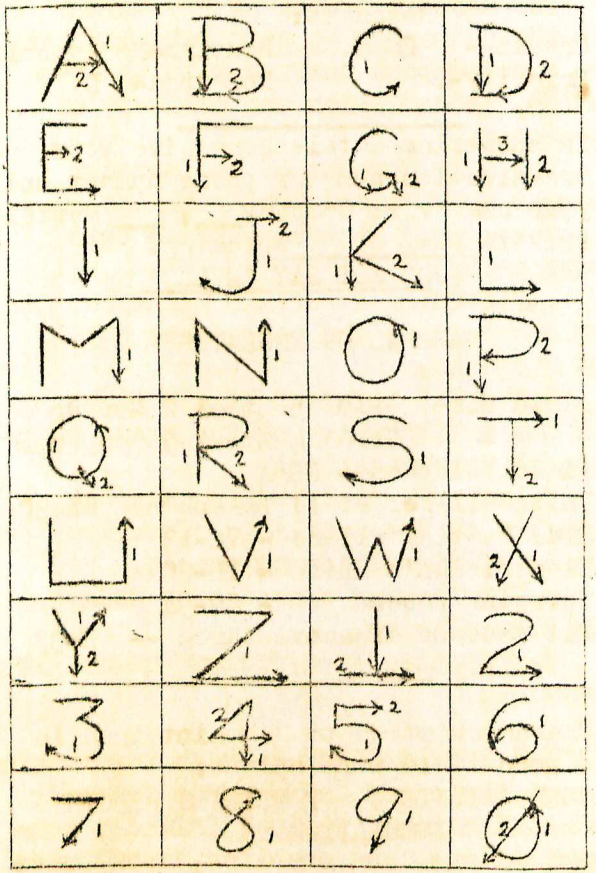
0..Ze-ro	3..Thuh-ree	7..Sev-ven
1..Wun	4...Fower	8..Ate
2..Too	5...Fi-yiv	9..Ni-yen
	6..Siks	

ABBREVIATIONS

Msg...Message	Pgn...Pigeon
Rad...Radio	Vis...Visual
Tp....Telephone	Tg....Telegraph

Msg Cen...Message Center
Msgr.....Messenger
Ap Msgr...Airplane Messenger
Bcl Msgr..Bicycle Messenger
Mtd Msgr..Mounted Messenger
Mtcl Msgr.Motorcycle Messenger
M Msgr....Motor messenger

LETTERING



Classification as to urgency of messages:

Urgent-- O Routine-No symbol
Priority-P Deferred- D

In answering a telephone give your organization name or phone number and your name viz: Company___, ___ Battalion Private_____speaking.

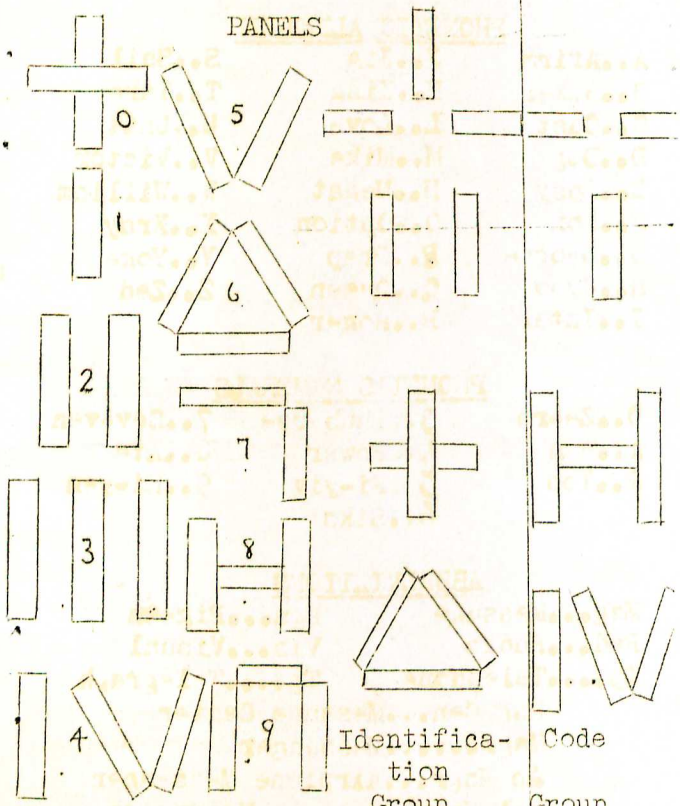
DO NOT SAY "HELLO"

GENERAL NOMENCLATURE

Field Wire W110 5 Steel 2 Copper
W110B 4 Steel 3 Copper
Field Telephone- EE8A
Unit Cell for Field Telephone BA 30
Side Cutting Pliers - TL-13
Electrician's Knife - TL-29
Carrying Pouch - CS-34
Kit made up of above three -- TE-33

Characteristics to be maintained in a good field wire splice:
CONDUCTIVITY TENSILE STRENGTH
INSULATION

PANELS



Identification Group 206

Code Group 184

Make certain that the knot is a SQUARE KNOT and note that $\frac{1}{2}$" of rubber is exposed on each side of the knot.
Insert a piece of seizing wire about 8" in length through the center of the knot and wrap snugly around the two wires for about 2 or 3 turns as shown in Fig. 4. Then cut off the tail ends flush with the rubber insulation.

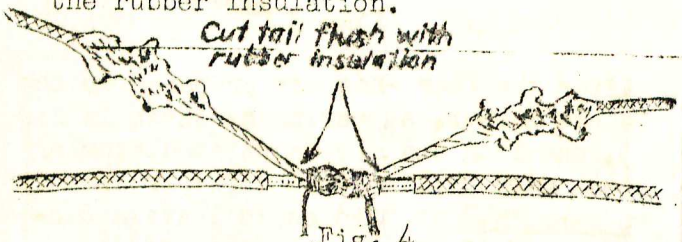


Fig. 4

Continue to wrap the seizing wire until 2 or 3 turns are wrapped on the rubber. Cut off the seizing wire and press the ends into the rubber insulation.

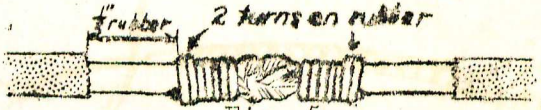


Fig. 5

The splice as shown in Fig. 5 is ready for taping with rubber and friction tape which are both applied in two full layers starting at the center of the splice.

THE FIELD WIRE SPLICE

The field wire splice is used to join the ends of stranded wires of W-110 and W-110B types. The steps of procedure are exactly specified and must be followed precisely in order to accomplish the aims of the splice, which are to provide at the junction, ---- CONDUCTIVITY, TENSILE STRENGTH, and INSULATION comparable to the original wire.

The tools employed are those contained in the kit TE-33, namely:

Side Cutting Pliers	TL-13
Electrician's Knife	TL-29

Materials required are bare copper wire of 20 to 24 gauge, Rubber Tape TL-94 and Friction Tape TL-83.

The splices are staggered on the two conductors six inches apart in order to minimize the bulkiness resulting from the taping and to avoid the possibility of short circuit.

The actual splice is made in the following manner. Cut the wire so as to bring the ends of the two conductors together and then cut off six inches or one pliers length from one conductor of each pair. Crush the insulation thoroughly in the heel of the pliers as shown in Fig. 1 being certain to leave approximately 2" of uncrushed insulation at the end.

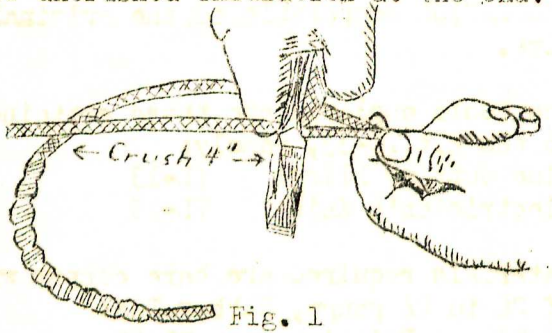


Fig. 1

Strip the insulation as shown in Fig. 2 being certain not to nick or cut the strands. Care should also be taken to avoid stripping the uncrushed portion at the end of the wire thus exposing the ends of the strands. Approximately 3" of stripped wire is satisfactory. Scrape the wire clean with the back of the screw driver blade.

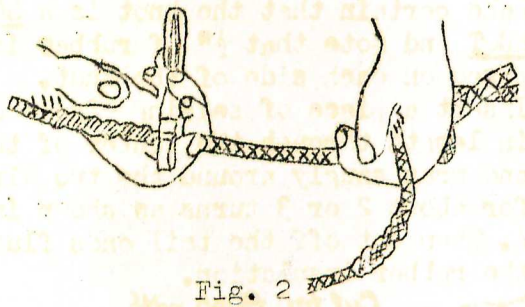


Fig. 2

After the four ends are prepared in the above manner, appearing as shown in Fig 3, one long and one short conductor of each wire will be tied together in a SQUARE KNOT so tied as to leave a distance of ½" between the loop of the knot and the rubber insulation.

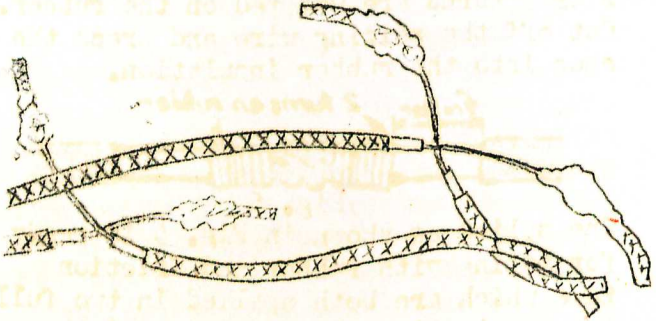


Fig. 3

No 246467

WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST

1a

MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS BOOKLET

DO NOT OPEN IT UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

1940

16—16810

1. To ASSAULT is to (A) leave (B) return (C) attack (D) retreat

2. FOOLISHNESS means most nearly (A) wisdom (B) nonsense (C) mischief (D) dread

3. To REPLY is to (A) make (B) do (C) answer (D) come

4. A MUZZLE is a part of a (A) sword (B) gun (C) car (D) train

5. A BOULDER is a (A) rock (B) field (C) fire (D) wall

6. To CHASE is to (A) follow (B) raise (C) carry (D) sit

7. A DECORATION means most nearly (A) debt (B) desire (C) condition (D) ornament

8. To PERSPIRE is to (A) tremble (B) run (C) sweat (D) shoot

9. A GANG is a group of (A) persons (B) buildings (C) weapons (D) chains

10. INDECISION means most nearly (A) doubt (B) courage (C) fancy (D) assertion

11. Fred bought a package of razor blades. He gave the clerk a dime and 4 pennies. How many cents did he pay for the package of razor blades?
(A) 14 (B) 17 (C) 12 (D) 15

12. Jones has 4 times as many packages of tobacco as Smith. Smith has 7 packages of tobacco. How many packages of tobacco does Jones have?
(A) 24 (B) 27 (C) 28 (D) 32

13. How many are 6 cans of tobacco and 7 cans of tobacco?
(A) 15 (B) 17 (C) 13 (D) 11

14. Yesterday I had 12 stamps. Today I bought 3 stamps, and found 5 more. How many stamps do I have altogether?
(A) 18 (B) 20 (C) 22 (D) 30

15. Some rounds of ammunition were divided equally among 7 men. Each man received 6 rounds. How many rounds of ammunition were divided?
(A) 19 (B) 37 (C) 42 (D) 49

16. A man bought 5½ lbs. of meat at 10¢ per lb. How much did the meat cost?
(A) 15½¢ (B) 55¢ (C) 52¢ (D) 4½¢

17. Johnson had 13 dollars. When he added his partner's to his own, there were 65 dollars. How many dollars did his partner have?
(A) $12 (B) $32 (C) $42 (D) $52

18. Brown had 9 packages of cigarettes and 4 cans of tobacco. Evans had 7 packages of cigarettes. How many packages of cigarettes did they have altogether?
(A) 20 (B) 18 (C) 14 (D) 16

19. An airplane carrier has 159 airplanes. 42 planes were removed. How many airplanes were left?
(A) 117 (B) 131 (C) 125 (D) 129

20. My brother has 87 cows and his neighbor has 64 cows. The neighbor has how many cows less than my brother?
(A) 42 (B) 31 (C) 23 (D) 24

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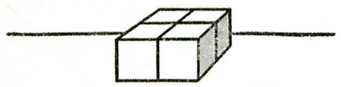
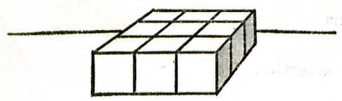
16—16810

21. How many blocks?



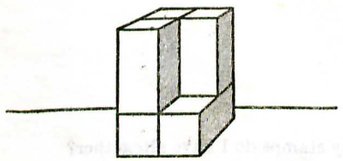
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 4

22. How many blocks?



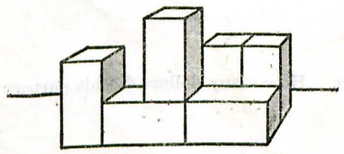
(A) 6 (B) 9 (C) 10 (D) 7

23. How many blocks?



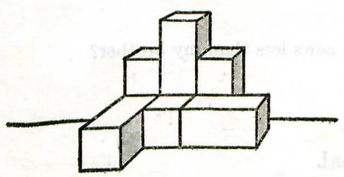
(A) 3 (B) 7 (C) 4 (D) 5

24. How many blocks?



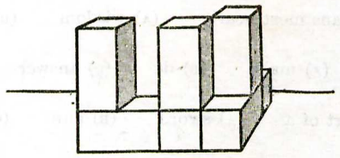
(A) 6 (B) 7 (C) 8 (D) 5

25. How many blocks?



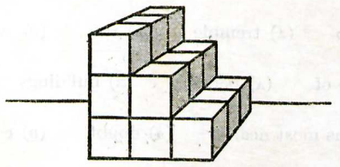
(A) 9 (B) 8 (C) 7 (D) 6

26. How many blocks?



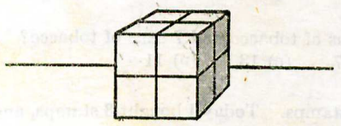
(A) 7 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D) 4

27. How many blocks?



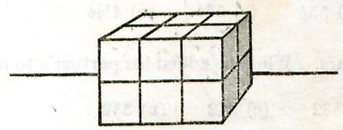
(A) 15 (B) 9 (C) 18 (D) 12

28. How many blocks?



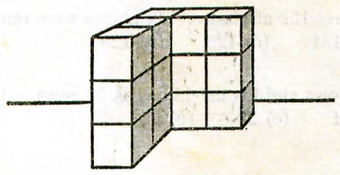
(A) 4 (B) 8 (C) 6 (D) 12

29. How many blocks?



(A) 8 (B) 12 (C) 10 (D) 16

30. How many blocks?



(A) 15 (B) 12 (C) 10 (D) 16

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16—168 9

31. AGE means most nearly (A) person (B) school (C) bread (D) time

32. A STAVE is made of (A) thread (B) wood (C) jelly (D) grass

33. To SQUABBLE is to (A) float (B) sing (C) dispute (D) speak

34. A THUD is a (A) nut (B) bolt (C) sound (D) light

35. VIOLENT means most nearly (A) modern (B) dead (C) fierce (D) better

36. Bill has 6 dollars, Jack has 8 dollars, and Henry has 4 dollars. How many dollars do they have altogether?
(A) $16 (B) $14 (C) $17 (D) $18

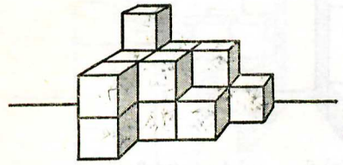
37. A man attended target practice 9 times. He scored 189 in all. What was his average score for each time?
(A) 18 (B) 21 (C) 24 (D) 27

38. Six men went on a trip by automobile. The total expense was $13.44, which was shared equally. How much was each man's share of the total expense?
(A) $2.24 (B) $2.56 (C) $2.92 (D) $3.24

39. Men start work at 8:30 in the morning and quit at 12:00 noon. How many hours do the men work in the morning?
(A) 2½ (B) 3 (C) 3½ (D) 4

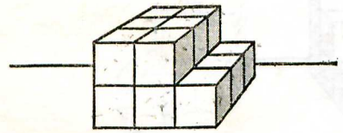
40. A camp has 186 men in three equal groups. How many men are in each group?
(A) 62 (B) 93 (C) 33 (D) 59

41. How many blocks?



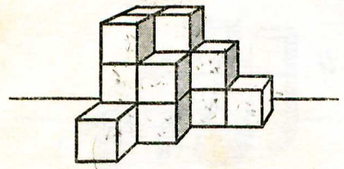
(A) 10 (B) 8 (C) 15 (D) 12

42. How many blocks?



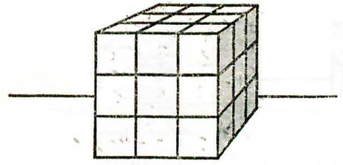
(A) 14 (B) 11 (C) 15 (D) 16

43. How many blocks?



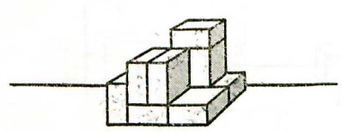
(A) 15 (B) 13 (C) 12 (D) 10

44. How many blocks?



(A) 18 (B) 24 (C) 19 (D) 27

45. How many blocks?



(A) 9 (B) 10 (C) 11 (D) 12

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16—10810

46. To DRILL is to (A) bore (B) wash (C) line (D) mail

47. PUNCTUAL means (A) late (B) tardy (C) prompt (D) slow

48. To CONTRADICT is to (A) deny (B) admit (C) reveal (D) suspect

49. DILAPIDATED means most nearly (A) ruined (B) finished (C) retained (D) carved

50. A NEIGH is the cry of a (A) sheep (B) goat (C) donkey (D) horse

51. At the rate of 9 miles in 15 minutes, how far will a tank go in an hour?
(A) 6 mi. (B) 24 mi. (C) 36 mi. (D) 135 mi.

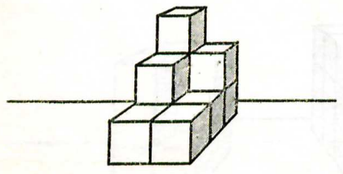
52. Tom spends 45 cents a day for lunch. Fred spends 38 cents a day for lunch. How much more does Tom spend than Fred for lunches in a working week of 5 days?
(A) 15¢ (B) 22¢ (C) 29¢ (D) 35¢

53. Mr. Williams took out an $8,000 life insurance policy. The rate was $25 per $1,000. What was the annual premium on this policy?
(A) $280 (B) $290 (C) $200 (D) $210

54. Tom has 15 packages of cigarettes and Bill has 8 packages of cigarettes. Tom has how many more packages of cigarettes than Bill?
(A) 7 (B) 9 (C) 23 (D) 3

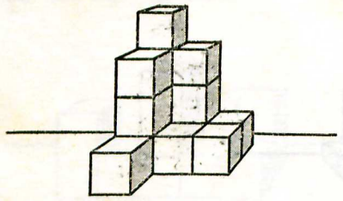
55. A baseball team wishes to buy uniforms for its members. The total cost of the uniforms will be $52.00 but there is only $25.00 in the treasury. The nine regulars of the team decide to share the balance of the expenses equally. How much will each man have to pay?
(A) $1.00 (B) $1.75 (C) $2.25 (D) $3.00

56. How many blocks?



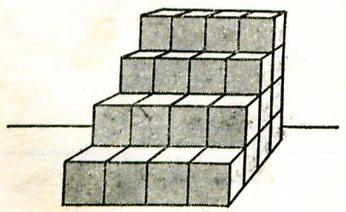
(A) 7 (B) 9 (C) 8 (D) 10

57. How many blocks?



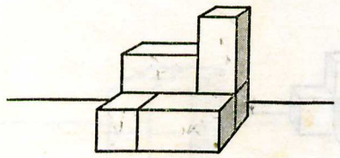
(A) 10 (B) 13 (C) 9 (D) 14

58. How many blocks?



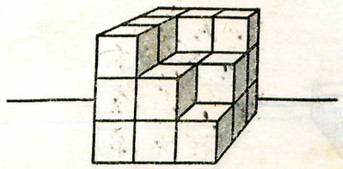
(A) 16 (B) 26 (C) 40 (D) 32

59. How many blocks?



(A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 4 (D) 3

60 How many blocks?



(A) 22 (B) 16 (C) 27 (D) 24

4

Go right on to next page. Do not wait for signal.

16—16810

61. To SWIRL is to (A) upset (B) copy (C) whirl (D) disappear

62. CONCURRENT means most nearly (A) rebellious (B) simultaneous (C) capable (D) conscientious

63. To SPURT is to (A) talk (B) reduce (C) live (D) gush

64. To REPOSE is to (A) die (B) trot (C) interest (D) rest

65. PREMATURE means most nearly (A) late (B) steep (C) productive (D) early

66. If Jim has 5 neckties and Bill has 9 neckties, how many neckties do both men have together?
(A) 12 (B) 16 (C) 14 (D) 13

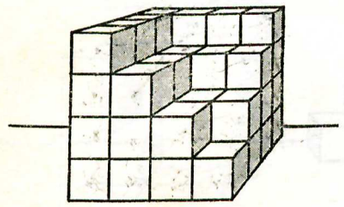
67. Mr. Jackson has $2,000 invested at interest of 3%. How much interest does this investment earn him in a year?
(A) $60 (B) $50 (C) $40 (D) $30

68. A property was assessed at $7,000. The tax rate was $6.00 per $100. How much was the tax on the property?
(A) $355 (B) $405 (C) $420 (D) $500

69. An officer in the Army is paid $4,140 a year. How much is his salary per month?
(A) $345 (B) $295 (C) $255 (D) $385

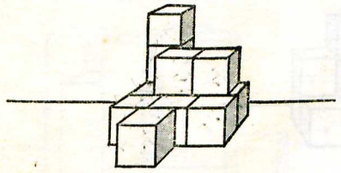
70. Three men caught 81 fish. If each man took one-third of the catch, how many fish would each man have?
(A) 17 (B) 21 (C) 23 (D) 27

71. How many blocks?



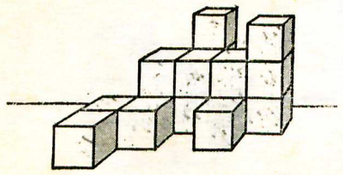
(A) 25 (B) 30 (C) 50 (D) 42

72. How many blocks?



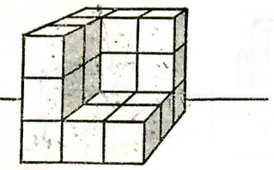
(A) 9 (B) 12 (C) 10 (D) 13

73. How many blocks?



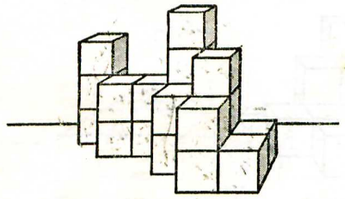
(A) 14 (B) 16 (C) 17 (D) 15

74. How many blocks?



(A) 20 (B) 19 (C) 21 (D) 15

75. How many blocks?



(A) 20 (B) 17 (C) 16 (D) 19

5

Go right on to next page. Do not wait for signal.

16—16810

76. To PLOD is to (A) hurry (B) hang (C) teach (D) toil

77. An APERTURE is an (A) ending (B) opening (C) oracle (D) exercise

78. SPONTANEOUS means (A) voluntary (B) unwilling (C) rigid (D) ridiculous

79. A QUERY is a (A) school (B) narrative (C) question (D) purse

80. ANGULAR means (A) sharp (B) angry (C) angelic (D) straight

81. A sentry has 8 hours of sentry duty each night. He goes on duty at 9 p. m. What time does he get off?
(A) 4 a. m. (B) 5 a. m. (C) 6 a. m. (D) 7 a. m.

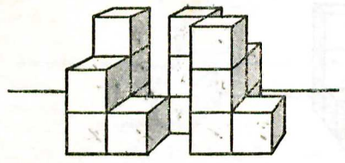
82. The scale on a road map reads 1″=22 mi. How many miles apart are two towns that are 3½ inches apart on the map?
(A) 55 (B) 66 (C) 77 (D) 88

83. You know the mileage reading at the beginning and at the end of a trip. How would you find out the length of the trip?
(A) add (B) subtract (C) divide (D) multiply

84. Mr. Wilson has ⅕ of his money in a savings account. The amount of his savings account is $20.00. What is the total amount of Mr. Wilson's money?
(A) $20 (B) $50 (C) $80 (D) $100

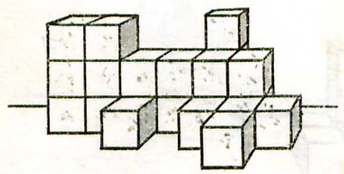
85. At 5:00 a. m. the thermometer stood at 7° below zero. At noon it stood at 10° above zero. How many degrees has the temperature risen in the 7 hours?
(A) 3° (B) 10° (C) 17° (D) 24°

86. How many blocks?



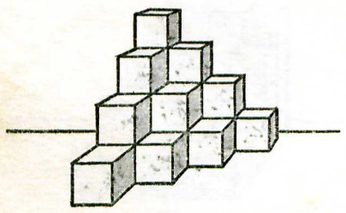
(A) 17 (B) 15 (C) 16 (D) 14

87. How many blocks?



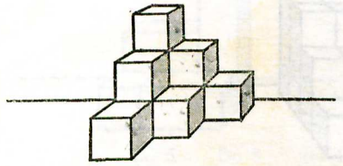
(A) 17 (B) 22 (C) 18 (D) 21

88. How many blocks?



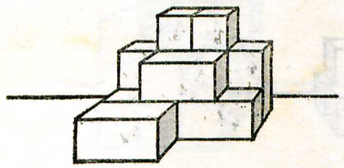
(A) 20 (B) 10 (C) 16 (D) 12

89. How many blocks?



(A) 7 (B) 9 (C) 6 (D) 10

90. How many blocks?



(A) 6 (B) 7 (C) 9 (D) 8

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16—10810

91. To PERPETRATE is to (A) linger (B) conceal (C) commit (D) labor

92. An HYPOTHESIS means most nearly a (A) fact (B) supposition (C) statement (D) discussion

93. To FLAUNT is to (A) conceal (B) display (C) expire (D) ride

94. To CONVEY is to (A) leave (B) carry (C) credit (D) direct

95. LIEU means most nearly (A) harvest (B) stead (C) money (D) brew

96. How much money must be invested at 4% interest in order to earn $5.00 interest per year?
(A) $125 (B) $130 (C) $135 (D) $140

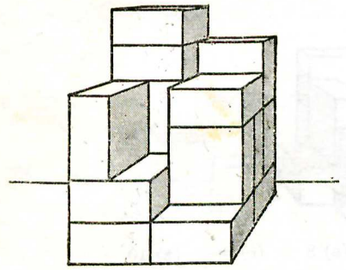
97. Angle A of triangle ABC is 40°, and angle B is 60°. How many degrees are there in angle C?
(A) 70° (B) 78° (C) 80° (D) 82°

98. A man has 4 yards of twine. How many packages can he wrap if he uses ⅔ of a yard for each package?
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6

99. At the time that a bush 4 ft. high casts a shadow 3 ft. long, a tree casts a shadow 36 ft. long. How high is the tree?
(A) 40 ft. (B) 48 ft. (C) 54 ft. (D) 60 ft.

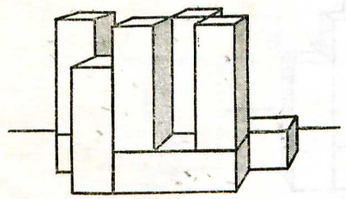
100. The perimeter of a square field is 140 ft. What is the length of each side?
(A) 20 ft. (B) 25 ft. (C) 30 ft. (D) 35 ft.

101. How many blocks?



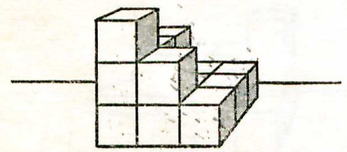
(A) 16 (B) 17 (C) 18 (D) 19

102. How many blocks?



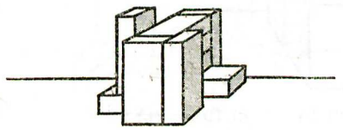
(A) 6 (B) 7 (C) 8 (D) 9

103. How many blocks?



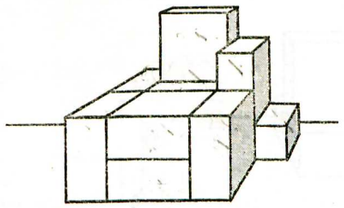
(A) 10 (B) 13 (C) 12 (D) 14

104. How many blocks?



(A) 8 (B) 9 (C) 10 (D) 11

105. How many blocks?



(A) 9 (B) 8 (C) 11 (D) 10

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16—10810

106. PROBITY means most nearly (A) fraudulency (B) honesty (C) tenacity (D) charity

107. QUANDARY means most nearly (A) predicament (B) quirk (C) consolidation (D) granary

108. To JEOPARDIZE is to (A) imperil (B) depress (C) enwrap (D) harmonize

109. TORPOR means most nearly (A) terror (B) activity (C) laxative (D) sluggishness

110. PLENARY means (A) complete (B) candid (C) culpable (D) cloying

111. A door is 10′ x 5′. A window in the door is 2′ x 3′. The wooden portion of the door has an area of how many square feet?
(A) 36 sq. ft. (B) 44 sq. ft. (C) 48 sq. ft. (D) 54 sq. ft.

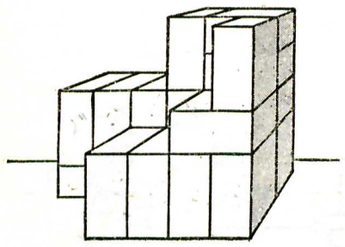
112. How many degrees of a circle graph would you shade to show that 10% of all the men in the Army smoke some form of tobacco?
(A) 10° (B) 15° (C) 18° (D) 36°

113. The formula for finding the circumference of a circle is $C=2\pi r$, where C=circumference, $\pi=22/7$; r=radius. If a circular base of a column has a radius of 14 feet, how many feet of brass will be needed to encircle the base?
(A) 64 (B) 76 (C) 88 (D) 100

114. An airplane hangar is rectangular in shape. It is 65 yards long and 80 yards wide. What is the area of the floor in square yards?
(A) 290 (B) 5200 (C) 3000 (D) 8400

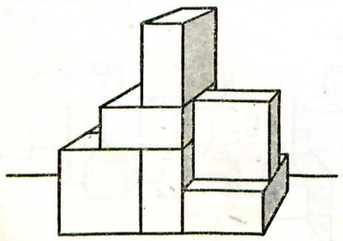
115. A rectangular field is 300 feet long and 400 feet wide. Approximately how long would be a diagonal path made across this field?
(A) 1400 (B) 1000 (C) 800 (D) 500

116. How many blocks?



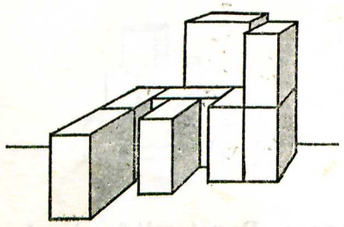
(A) 17 (B) 18 (C) 19 (D) 20

117. How many blocks?



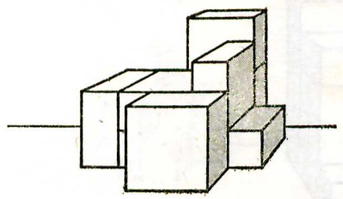
(A) 9 (B) 8 (C) 7 (D) 6

118. How many blocks?



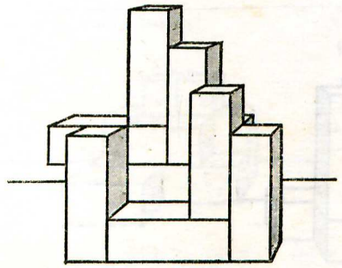
(A) 9 (B) 10 (C) 8 (D) 13

119. How many blocks?



(A) 7 (B) 8 (C) 9 (D) 10

120. How many blocks?



(A) 7 (B) 8 (C) 9 (D) 10

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16—16810

121. TYRO is a (A) locomotive (B) beginner (C) weakling (D) tyrant

122. AMBIENT means most nearly (A) surrounding (B) ill (C) essential (D) barbaric

123. ABJURE is to (A) confer (B) renounce (C) embezzle (D) venerate

124. A VESTIGE is a (A) cloak (B) loss (C) plague (D) trace

125. SALTATORY means (A) seasoned (B) bowing (C) tasty (D) leaping

126. Cigarettes sell 2 packs for 25 cents. If a carton containing 10 packs of cigarettes sells at wholesale prices for $1.12 how much money would you save by buying 2 cartons of cigarettes wholesale?
(A) 26¢ (B) 50¢ (C) 10¢ (D) 13¢

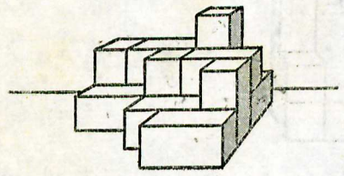
127. The area of a square lot of ground is 81 sq. rods. What is the length of one of the sides in rods?
(A) 6 (B) 3 (C) 9 (D) 18

128. At the time that a tree 9 feet tall casts a shadow 6 feet long, a flag pole casts a shadow 60 feet long. How tall is the flag pole?
(A) 9 ft. (B) 54 ft. (C) 75 ft. (D) 90 ft.

129. The scale on a map reads 1 inch equals 225 miles. The distance between two points on the map measures 2⅔ inches. What is the actual distance between those two points in kilometers? 1 mile=1.61 kilometers.
(A) 966 (B) 375.6 (C) 161.1 (D) 600

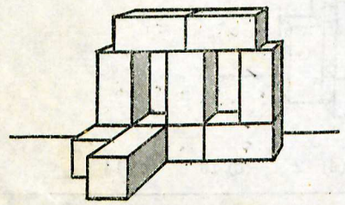
130. A house costing $10,000 was insured for one year at 90% of its original value at the rate of 10¢ per $100. How much was the yearly cost of insurance for the house?
(A) $9 (B) $10 (C) $90 (D) $100

131. How many blocks?



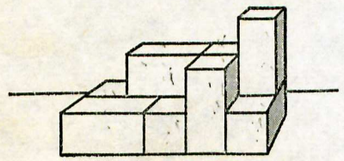
(A) 9 (B) 10 (C) 11 (D) 12

132. How many blocks?



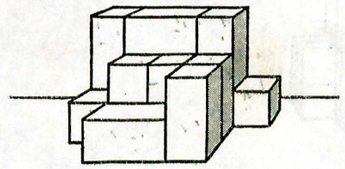
(A) 8 (B) 9 (C) 10 (D) 11

133. How many blocks?



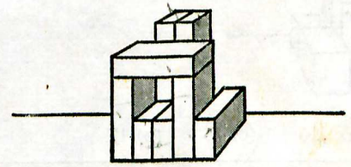
(A) 6 (B) 7 (C) 8 (D) 9

134. How many blocks?



(A) 10 (B) 11 (C) 12 (D) 13

135. How many blocks?



(A) 8 (B) 9 (C) 10 (C) 11

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16—16810

136. VALANCE means most nearly a kind of (A) drapery (B) radical (C) chemical (D) dale

137. RECONDITE means (A) secret (B) exposed (C) explosive (D) known

138. EGREGIOUS means (A) appropriate (B) congregational (C) designed (D) flagrant

139. TORSION means most nearly (A) bending (B) pulling (C) compressing (D) twisting

140. SCHISM means most nearly (A) descendant (B) spectrum (C) party (D) division

141. The weights of each of the five men on a basketball team are 151, 172, 158, 164, 180. What was the average weight of the team?
(A) 157 (B) 165 (C) 170 (D) 178

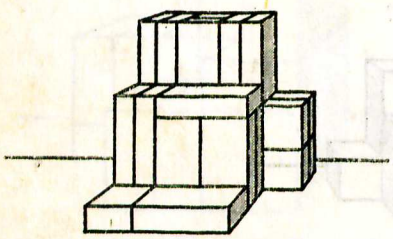
142. The mileage reading on your car at the start is 11,503. At the end of a day of driving your mileage reading is 11,566. If your car makes 14 miles on a gallon of gasoline, how much gasoline would you use up for the trip?
(A) 14 (B) 7¼ (C) 4½ (D) 10¾

143. Smith having spent 25% of his money now has as much as Brown, who has just increased his money by 20%. Brown originally had $50. How much did Smith have originally?
(A) $50 (B) $80 (C) $75 (D) $62.50

144. In a certain company ⅜ of the men are between the ages 26 to 29. Of the remainder, ⅔ are under 26 years of age and 14 are over 29 years of age. How many men are there in the company?
(A) 55 (B) 90 (C) 105 (D) 118

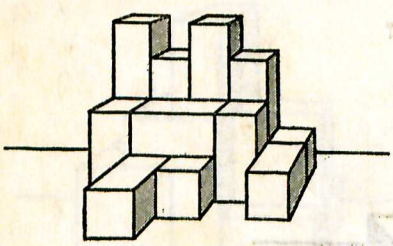
145. Privates Jones and White have $40 together. If ¾ of Jones' money equals ½ of White's money, how much of the money belongs to Jones?
(A) $12 (B) $16 (C) $24 (D) $15

146. How many blocks?



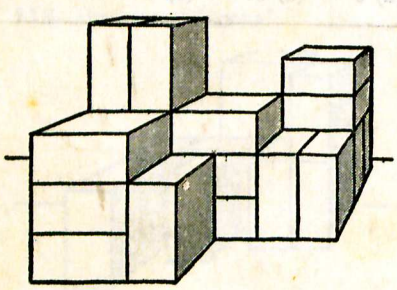
(A) 20 (B) 21 (C) 22 (D) 23

147. How many blocks?



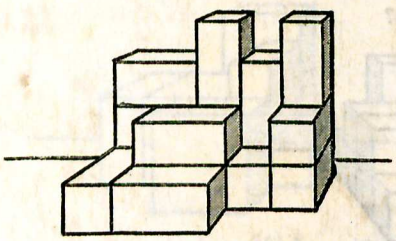
(A) 14 (B) 15 (C) 16 (D) 17

148. How many blocks?



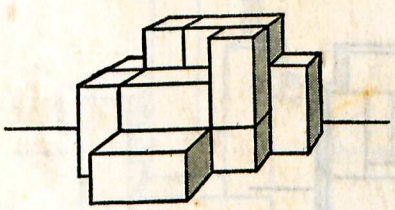
(A) 16 (B) 17 (C) 18 (D) 19

149. How many blocks?



(A) 13 (B) 14 (C) 15 (D) 16

150. How many blocks?



(A) 11 (B) 12 (C) 13 (D) 14

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Major E. B. Peebles, Jr.,
Rcvd a copy of this plan and made me one.

TOP SECRET <Declassified>

COMPHIBPAC
OPERATIONS PLAN A11-45

The Story of the Invasion of Japan

by
James Martin Davis

EYES ONLY

Serial No. 0013

TOP SECRET

Deep in the recesses of the National Archives in Washington. D.C., hidden for over four decades, lie thousands of pages of yellowing and dusty documents. These documents, which are now declássified, still bear the stamp, "Top Secret." Contained in these little examined documents are the detailed plans for "Operation Downfall," the code name for the scheduled American invasion of Japan.

Only a few Americans in 1945, and fewer Americans today, are aware of the elaborate plans that had been prepared for the American invasion of the Japanese home islands. Even fewer are aware of how close America actually came to launching that invasion and of what the Japanese had in store for us had the invasion of Japan actually been launched.

"Operation Downfall" was prepared in its final form during the spring and summer of 1945. This plan called for two massive military undertakings to be carried out in succession, and aimed at the very heart of the Japanese Empire.

In the first invasion, in what was code named "Operation Olympic," American combat troops would be landed by amphibious assault during the early morning hours of November 1, 1945, on Japan itself. After an unprecedented naval and aerial bombardment, 14 combat divisions of American soldiers and marines would land on heavily fortified and defended Kyushu, the southernmost of the Japanese home islands.

On March 1, 1946, the second invasion, code named "Operation Coronet," would send at least 22 more American combat divisions against one million Japanese defenders to assault the main island of Honshu and the Tokyo Plain in a final effort to obtain the unconditional surrender of Japan.

With the exception of a part of the British Pacific Fleet, "Operation Downfall" was to be a strictly American operation. It called for the utilization of the entire United States Marine Corps, the employment of the entire United States Navy in the Pacific, and for the efforts of the 7th Air Force, the 8th Air Force recently deployed from Europe, the 20th Air Force, and for the American Far Eastern Air Force. Over 1.5 million combat soldiers, with millions more in support, would be directly involved in these two amphibious assaults. A total of 4.5 million American servicemen, over 40% of all servicemen still in uniform in 1945. were to be a part of "Operation Downfall."

The invasion of Japan was to be no easy military undertaking and casualties were expected to be extremely heavy. Admiral William Leahy estimated that there would be over 250,000 Americans killed or wounded on Kyushu alone. General Charles Willoughby, MacArthur's Chief of Intelligence estimated that American casualties from the entire operation would be one million men by the fall of 1946. General Willoughby's own Intelligence staff considered this to be a conservative estimate.

During the summer of 1945, America had little time to prepare for such a monumental endeavor, but our top military leaders were in almost unanimous agreement that such an invasion was necessary. While a naval blockade and strategic bombing of Japan was considered to be useful, General Douglas MacArthur considered a naval blockade of

Japan ineffective to bring about an unconditional surrender. General George C. Marshall was of the opinion that air power over Japan as it was over Germany,would not be sufficient to bring an end to the war. While most of our top military minds believed that a continued naval blockade and the strategic bombing campaign would further weaken Japan, few of them believed that the blockade or the bombing would bring about her unconditional surrender. The advocates for invasion agreed that while a naval blockade chokes, it does not kill; and though strategic bombing might destroy cities, it still leaves whole armies intact. Both General Eisenhower and General Ira C. Eaker, the Deputy Commander of the Army Air Force agreed. So on May 25,1945, the Combined Chiefs of Staff, after extensive deliberation, issued to MacArthur, to Admiral Chester Nimitz, and to Army Air Force General "Hap" Arnold, the Top Secret directive to proceed with the invasion of Kyushu.The target date was set, for obvious reasons after the typhoon season, for November 1, 1945.

On July 24th, President Harry Truman approved the report of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, which called for the initiation of Operations "Olympic" and "Coronet." On July 26th, the United Nations issued the Potsdam Proclamation, which called upon Japan to surrender unconditionally or face "total destruction." Three days later, on July 29th, DOMEI, the Japanese Governmental news agency, broadcast to the world that Japan would ignore the proclamation of Potsdam and would refuse to surrender.

During this same time period, the intelligence section of the Federal Communications Commission monitored internal Japanese radio broadcasts, which disclosed that Japan had closed all its schools to mobilize its school children--it was arming its civilian population and forming it into national civilian defense units, and that it was turning Japan into a nation of fortified caves and underground defenses in preparation for the expected invasion of their homeland.

"Operation Olympic," the invasion of Kyushu, would come first. Olympic called for a four-pronged assault from the sea on Kyushu. Its purpose was to seize and control the southern one third of that island and to establish American naval and air bases there in order to effectively intensify the bombings of Japanese industry, to tighten the naval blockade of the home islands, to destroy units of the main Japanese army, and to support "Coronet," the scheduled invasion of the Tokyo Plain, that was to come the following March.

On October 27th, the preliminary invasion would begin when the 40th Infantry Division would land on a series of small islands to the west and southwest of Kyushu. At the same time, the 158th Regimental Combat Team would invade and occupy a small island 28 miles to the south of Kyushu. On these islands, seaplane bases would be established and radar would be set up to provide advance air warning for the invasion fleet, to serve as fighter direction centers for the carrier based aircraft and to provide an emergency anchorage for the invasion fleet, should things not go well on the day of the invasion.

As the invasion grew imminent, the massive power of the United States Navy would approach Japan. The naval forces scheduled to take part in the actual invasion consisted of two awesome fleets--the Third and the Fifth.

The Third Fleet, under Admiral "Bull" Halsey, with its big guns and naval aircraft, would provide strategic support for the operation against Honshu and Hokkaido in order to impede the movement of Japanese reinforcements south to Kyushu. The Third Fleet would be composed of a powerful group of battleships, heavy cruisers, destroyers, dozens of support ships, plus three fast carrier task groups. From these fast carriers, hundreds of Navy fighters, dive bombers and torpedo planes would hit targets all over the island of Honshu.

The Fifth Fleet, under Admiral Spruance, would carry our invasion troops. This Fleet would consist of almost 3,000 ships, including fast carriers and escort carrier task forces, a gunfire and covering force for bombardment and fire support, and a joint expeditionary force. This expeditionary force would include thousands of additional landing craft of all types and sizes.

Several days before the invasion, the battleships, heavy cruisers and destroyers would pour thousands of tons of high explosives into the target areas, and they would not cease the bombardment until after the landing forces had been launched.

During the early morning hours of November 1, 1945, the actual invasion would commence. Thousands of American soldiers and marines would pour ashore on beaches all along the eastern, southeastern, southern and western coasts of Kyushu.

The Eastern Assault Force, consisting of the 25th, 33rd and the 41st Infantry Divisions, would land near Miyaski, at beaches called Austin, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Chrysler and Cord and move inland to attempt to capture this city and its nearby airfield.

The Southern Force, consisting of the 1st Cavalry Division, the 43rd Division and Americal Division would land inside Ariake Bay at beaches labeled DeSoto, Dusenberg, Essex, Ford and Franklin and attempt to capture Shibushi and to capture, further inland, the city of Kanoya and its surrounding airfield. On the western shore of Kyushu, at beaches Pontiac, Reo, Rolls Royce, Saxon, Star, Studebaker, Stutz, Winton and Zephyr, the V Amphibious Corps would land the 2nd, 3rd and 5th Marine Divisions, sending half of its force inland to Sendai and the other half to the port city of Kagoshima.

On November 4th, the reserve force, consisting of the 81st and 98th Infantry Division, and the 11th Airborne Division, after feigning an attack off the island of Shikoku would be landed, if not needed elsewhere, near Kaimondake, near the southern-most tip of Kagoshima Bay, at beaches designated Locomobile, Lincoln, LaSalle, Hupmobile, Moon, Mercedes, Maxwell, Overland, Oldsmobile, Packard and Plymouth.

The objective of "Olympic" was to seize and control the island of Kyushu in order to use it for the launching platform for "Coronet," which was hoped to be a final knockout blow aimed at Tokyo and the Kanto Plain. "Olympic" was not just a plan for invasion, but for conquest and occupation as well. It was expected to take four months to achieve its objective, with three fresh American Divisions per month to be landed in support of that operation if needed. These additional troops were to be taken from the units scheduled for "Coronet."

If all went well with "Olympic," on March 1, 1946, "Coronet" would be launched. "Coronet" would be twice the size of "Olympic," with as many as 28 American Divisions to be landed on Honshu, the main Japanese island.

On March 1, 1946, all along the coast east of Tokyo, the American 1st Army would land the 5th, 7th, 27th, 44th, 86th and 96th Infantry Divisions along with 1st, 4th and 6th Marine Divisions.

At Sagami Bay, just south of Tokyo, the entire 8th and 10th Armies would strike north and east to clear the long western shore of Tokyo Bay, and attempt to go as far as Yokohoma. The assault troops, landing to the south of Tokyo would be the 4th, 6th, 8th, 24th, 31st, 32nd, 37th, 38th and 87th Infantry Divisions, along with the 13th and 20th Armored Divisions.

Following the initial assault, eight more Divisions--the 2nd, 28th, 35th, 91st, 95th, 97th and 104th Infantry Divisions and the 11th Airborne Division--would be landed. If additional troops were needed, as expected, other Divisions redeployed from Europe and undergoing training in the United States would be shipped to Japan in what was hoped to be the final push.

The key to victory in Japan rested with the success of "Olympic" at Kyushu. Without the success of the Kyushu campaign, "Coronet" might never be launched. The key to victory in Kyushu rested with our firepower, much of which was to be delivered by carrier launched aircraft.

At the outset of the invasion of Kyushu, waves of Helldivers, Dauntless Dive Bombers, Avengers, Corsairs and Hellcats would take off to bomb, rocket and strafe enemy defenses, gun emplacements and troop concentrations along the beaches. In all, there would be 66 aircraft carriers loaded with 2,649 naval and marine aircraft to be used for close-in air support for the soldiers hitting the beaches.

These planes were also the fleet's primary protection against Japanese attack from the air. Had "Olympic" begun, these planes would be needed to provide an umbrella of protection for the soldiers and sailors of the invasion. Captured Japanese documents and post-war interrogation of Japanese military leaders disclose that our intelligence concerning the number of Japanese planes available for the defense of the home islands was dangerously in error.

In the last months of the war, our military leaders were deathly afraid of the Japanese "kamikaze" and with good cause. During Okinawa alone, Japanese aircraft sank 32 ships and damaged over 400 others. During the summer months, our top brass had concluded that the Japs had spent their air force, since American bombers and fighters flew unmolested over the shores of Japan on a daily basis.

What our military leaders did not know was that by the end of July, 1945, as part of the Japanese overall plan for the defense of their country, they had been saving all aircraft, fuel and pilots in reserve, and had been feverishly building new planes for the decisive battle for their homeland. The Japs had abandoned, for the time, their suicide attacks in order to preserve their pilots and planes to hurl at our invasion fleets

The plan for the final defense of Japan was called "Ketsu-Go" and a large part of that plan called for the use of the Japanese Naval and Air Forces in defense. Japan had been divided into districts, and in each of these districts hidden airfields were being built and hangers and aircraft were being dispersed and camouflaged in great numbers- Units were being trained deployed and given final instructions. Still other suicide units were being scattered throughout the islands of Kyushu and elsewhere, and held in reserve; and for the first time in the war, the Army and Navy Air Forces would be operating under one single unified command.

As part of the "Ketsu-Go," the Japanese were building 20 suicide take-off strips in southern Kyushu, with underground hangers for an all-out offensive. In Kyushu alone, the Japanese had 35 camouflaged airfield and 9 seaplane bases. As part of their overall plan, these seaplanes were to be used in suicide missions as well.

On the night before the invasion, 50 seaplane bombers, along with 100 former carrier aircraft and 50 land based army planes were to be launched in a direct suicide attack on the fleet.

The Japanese 5th Naval Air Fleet and the 6th Air Army had 58 more airfields on Korea, Western Honshu and Shikoku, which also were to be used for massive suicide attacks. Allied intelligence had established that the Japanese had no more than 2,500 aircraft of which they guessed only 300 would be deployed in suicide attacks. However, in August of 1945, unknown to our intelligence, the Japanese still had 5,651 Army and 7,074 Navy aircraft, for a total of 12,725 planes of all types. During July alone, 1,131 new planes were built and almost 100 new underground aircraft plants were in various stages of construction.

Every village had some type of aircraft manufacturing activity. Hidden in mines, railway tunnels, under viaducts and in basements of department stores, work was being done to construct new planes.

Additionally, the Japanese were building newer and more effective models of the "Okka" which was a rocket propelled bomb, much like the German V-1, but piloted to its final destination by a suicide pilot. In March of 1945, the Japanese had ordered 750 of the earlier models of the "Okka" to be produced. These aircraft were to be launched from other aircraft. By the summer of 1945, the Japanese were building the newer models, which were to be catapulted out of caves in Kyushu to be used against the invasion ships which would be only minutes away.

At Okinawa, while almost 10,000 sailors died, as a result of kamikaze attacks, the kamikaze there had been relatively ineffective, primarily because of distance. Okinawa was located 350 miles from Kyushu and even experienced pilots flying from Japan became lost, ran out of fuel or did not have sufficient flying time to pick out a suitable target. Furthermore, early in the Okinawa campaign, the Americans had established a land based fighter command which, together with the carrier aircraft, provided an effective umbrella of protection against kamikaze attacks.

During "Olympic," the situation would be reversed. Kamikaze pilots would have little distance to travel, would have considerable staying time over the invasion fleet, and would have little difficulty picking out suitable targets. Conversely, the American land based aircraft would be able to provide only minimal protection against suicide attacks, since these American aircraft would have little flying time over Japan before they would be forced to return to their bases on Okinawa and elsewhere to refuel.

Also, different from Okinawa would be the Japanese choice of targets. At Okinawa aircraft carriers and destroyers were the principal targets of the kamikaze. The targets for the "Olympic" invasion were to be the transports carrying the American troops who were to participate in the landing. The Japanese concluded they could kill far more Americans by sinking one troop ship than they could by sinking 30 destroyers. Their aim was to kill thousands of American troops at sea, thereby removing them from the actual landing. "Ketsu-Go" called for the destruction of 700 to 800 American ships.

When invasion became imminent, "Ketsu-Go" called for a four-fold aerial plan of attack. While American ships were approaching Japan, but still in the open seas, an initial force of 2,000 army and navy fighters were to fight to the death in order to control the skies over Kyushu. A second force of 330 specially trained Navy combat pilots were to take off and attack the main body of the task force to keep it from using its fire support and air cover to adequately protect the troop carrying transports.

While these two forces were engaged, a third force of 825 suicide planes was to hit the American transports in the open seas.

As the convoys approached their anchorages, another 2,000 suicide planes were to be detailed in waves of 200 to 300, to be used in hour by hour attacks that would make Okinawa seem tame in comparison.

American troops would be arriving in approximately 180 lightly armed transports and 70 cargo vessels. Given the number of Japanese planes and the short distance to target, certainly a number of the troop carrying transports would have been hit.

By mid-morning of the first day of the invasion, most of the American land based aircraft would be forced to return to their bases, leaving the defense against the suicide planes to the carrier pilots and the shipboard gunners. Initially, these pilots and gunners would have met with considerable success, but after the third, fourth and fifth waves of Japanese aircraft, a significant number of kamikaze most certainly would have broken through.

Carrier pilots crippled by fatigue would have to land time and time again to rearm and refuel. Navy fighters would break down from lack of needed maintenance. Guns would malfunction on both aircraft and combat vessels from the heat of continuous firing, and ammunition expended in such abundance would become scarce. Gun crews would be exhausted by nightfall, but still the waves of kamikazes would continue. With our fleet hovering off the beaches, all remaining Japanese aircraft would be committed to nonstop mass suicide attacks, which the Japanese hoped could be sustained for ten days.

The Japanese planned to coordinate their kamikaze and conventional air strikes with attacks from the 40 remaining conventional submarines from the Japanese Imperial Navy, beginning when the invasion fleet was 180 miles off Kyushu. As our invasion armada grew nearer, the rate of submarine attacks would increase. In addition to attacks by the remaining fleet submarines, some of which were to be armed with "Long Lance" torpedoes with a range of 20 miles, the Japanese had more frightening plans for death from the sea.

By the end of the war, the Imperial Japanese Navy still had 23 destroyers and two cruisers which were operational. These ships were to be used to counterattack the American invasion and a number of the destroyers were to be beached along the invasion beaches at the last minute to be used as anti-invasion gun platforms.

As early as 1944, Japan had established a special naval attack unit, which was the counterpart of the special attack units of the air, to be used in the defense of the homeland. These units were to be saved for the invasion and would make widespread use of midget submarines, human torpedoes and exploding motorboats against the Americans.

Once offshore, the invasion fleet would be forced to defend not only against the suicide attacks from the air, but would also be confronted with suicide attacks from the sea.

Attempting to sink our troop-carrying transports would be almost 300 Kairyu suicide submarines. These two-man subs carried a 1,320 pound bomb in their nose and were to be used in close-in ramming attacks. By the end of the war, the Japanese had 215 Kairyu available with 207 more under construction.

With a crew of five, the Japanese Koryu suicide submarine, carrying an even larger explosive charge, was also to be used against the American vessels. By August, the Japanese had 115 Koryu completed, with 496 under construction.

Especially feared by our Navy were the Kaitens, which were difficult to detect, and which were to be used against our invasion fleet just off the beaches. These Kaitens were human torpedoes over 60 feet long, each carried a warhead of over 3,500 pounds and each was capable of sinking the largest of American naval vessels. The Japanese had 120 shore-based Kaitens, 78 of which were in the Kyushu area as early as August.

Finally, the Japanese had almost 4,000 Navy Shinyo and Army Liaison motor boats, which were also armed with high explosive warheads, and which were to be used in nighttime attacks against our troop carrying ships.

The principal goal of the special attack units of the air and of the sea was to shatter the invasion before the landing. By killing the combat troops aboard ships and sinking the attack transports and cargo vessels, the Japanese were convinced the Americans would back off or become so demoralized that they would then accept a less than unconditional surrender and a more honorable and face-saving end for the Japanese.

In addition to destroying as many of the larger American ships as possible, "Ketsu-Go" also called for the annihilation of the smaller offshore landing craft caring our G.I.'s to the invasion beaches.

The Japanese had devised a network of beach defenses, consisting of electronically detonated mines farthest offshore, three lines of suicide divers, followed by magnetic mines and still other mines planted all over the beaches themselves.

A fanatical part of the last line of maritime defense was the Japanese suicide frogmen, called "Fukuryu." These "crouching dragons," were divers armed with lunge mines, each capable of sinking a landing craft up to 950 tons. These divers, numbering in the thousands, could stay submerged for up to ten hours, and were to thrust their explosive charges into the bottom of landing craft and, in effect, serve as human mines.

As horrible as the defense of Japan would be off the beaches it would be on Japanese soil that the American armed forces would face the most rugged and fanatical defense that had ever been encountered in any of the theaters during the entire war.

Throughout the island-hopping Pacific campaign, our troops had always outnumbered the Japanese by two and sometimes three to one. In Japan it would be different. By virtue of a combination of cunning, guesswork and brilliant military reasoning, a number of Japan's top military leaders were able to astutely deduce, not only when, but where, the United States would land their first invasion forces. The Japanese positioned their troops accordingly.

Facing the 14 American Divisions landing at Kyushu would be 14 Japanese Divisions, 7 independent mixed brigades, 3 tank brigades and thousands of specially trained Naval Landing Forces. On Kyushu the odds would be three to two in favor of the Japanese, with 790,000 enemy defenders against 550,000 Americans. This time the bulk of the Japanese defenders would not be the poorly trained and ill-equipped labor battalions that the Americans had faced in the earlier campaigns. The Japanese defenders would be the hardcore of the Japanese Home Army. These troops were well fed and well equipped, and were linked together all over Kyushu by instantaneous communications. They were familiar with the terrain, had stockpiles of arms and ammunition, and had developed an effective system of transportation and resupply almost invisible from the air. Many of these Japanese troops were the elite of the Japanese army, and they were swollen with a fanatical fighting spirit that convinced them that they could defeat these American invaders that had come to defile their homeland.

Coming ashore, the American Eastern amphibious assault forces at Miyazaki would face the Japanese 154th Division, which straddled the city, the Japanese 212th Division on the coast immediately to the north, and the 156th Division on the coast immediately to the south. Also in place and prepared to launch a counter-attack against our Eastern force were the Japanese 25th and 77th Divisions.

Awaiting the Southeastern attack force at Ariake Bay was the entire Japanese 86th Division, and at least one independent mixed infantry brigade.

On the western shores of Kyushu, the Marines would face the most brutal opposition. Along the invasion beaches would be the 146th, 206th and 303rd Japanese Divisions, along with the 6th Tank Brigade, the 125th Mixed Infantry Brigade and the 4th Artillery

Command. Additionally, components of the 25th and 77th Divisions would also be poised to launch counterattacks.

If not needed to reinforce the primary landing beaches, the American Reserve Force would be landed at the base of Kagoshima Bay on November 4th, where they would be immediately confronted by two mixed infantry brigades, parts of two infantry divisions and thousands of the naval landing forces who had undergone combat training to support ground troops in defense.

All along the invasion beaches, our troops would face coastal batteries, anti-landing obstacles, and an elaborate network of heavily fortified pillboxes, bunkers, strongpoints and underground fortresses.

As our soldiers waded ashore, they would do so through intense artillery and mortar fire from pre-registered batteries as they worked their way through tetrahedra and barbed wire entanglements so arranged to funnel them into muzzle of these Japanese guns.

On the beaches and beyond would be hundreds of Japanese machine gun positions, beach mines, booby traps, trip-wire mines, and sniper units: Suicide units concealed in spider holes would meet the troops as they passed nearby. Just past the beaches and the sea walls would be hundreds of barricades, trail blocks and concealed strongpoints.

In the heat of battle, Japanese special infiltration units would be sent to reap havoc in the American lines by cutting phone and communication lines, and by indiscriminately firing at our troops attempting to establish a beachhead. Some of the troops would be in American uniform to confuse our troops, and English speaking Japanese officers were assigned to break in on American radio traffic to call off American artillery fire, to order retreats and to further confuse our troops.

Still other infiltrators with demolition charges strapped on their chests or backs would attempt to blow up American tanks, artillery pieces and ammunition stores as they were unloaded ashore.

Beyond the beaches were large artillery pieces situated at key points to bring down a devastating curtain of fire on the avenues of approach along the beach. Some of these large guns were mounted on railroad tracks running in and out of caves where they were protected by concrete and steel.

The battle for Japan, itself, would be won by what General Simon Bolivar Buckner had called on Okinawa "Prairie Dog Warfare." This type of fighting was almost unknown to the ground troops in Europe and the Mediterranean. It was peculiar only to the American soldiers and marines whose responsibility it had been to fight and destroy the Japanese on islands all over the south and central Pacific. "Prairie Dog Warfare" had been the story of Tarawa, of Saipan, of Iwo Jima and Okinawa. "Prairie Dog Warfare" was a battle for yards, feet and sometimes even inches. It was a brutal, deadly and dangerous form of combat aimed at an underground, heavily fortified, nonretreating enemy. "Prairie Dog Warfare" would be what the invasion of Japan was all about.

In the mountains behind the beaches were elaborate underground networks of caves, bunkers, command posts and hospitals connected by miles of tunnels with dozens of separate entrances and exits. Some of these complexes could hold up to 1,000 enemy troops.

A number of these caves were equipped with large steel doors that slid open to allow artillery fire and then would snap shut again.

The paths leading up to these underground fortresses were honeycombed with defensive positions, and all but a few of the trails would be booby-trapped. Along these manned defensive positions would be machine gun nests and aircraft and naval guns converted for anti-invasion fire.

In addition to the use of poison gas and bacteriological warfare (which the Japanese had experimented with), the most frightening of all was the prospect of meeting an entire civilian population that had been mobilized to meet our troops on the beaches.

Had "Olympic" come about, the Japanese civilian population inflamed by a national slogan, "One Hundred Million will die for the Emperor and Nation," was prepared to engage and fight the American invaders to the death.

Twenty-eight million Japanese had become a part of the "National Volunteer Combat Force" and had undergone training in the techniques of beach defense and guerilla warfare. These civilians were armed with ancient rifles, lunge mines, satchel charges, Molotov cocktails and one-shot black powder mortars. Still others were armed with swords, long bows, axes and bamboo spears.

These special civilian units were to be tactically employed in nighttime attacks, hit and run maneuvers, delaying actions and massive suicide charges at the weaker American positions.

Even without the utilization of Japanese civilians in direct combat, the Japanese and American casualties during the campaign for Kyushu would have been staggering. At the early stage of the invasion, 1,000 Japanese and American soldiers would be dying every hour. The long and difficult task of conquering Kyushu would have made casualties on both sides enormous and one can only guess at how monumental the casualty figures would have been had the Americans had to repeat their invasion a second time when they landed at heavily fortified and defended Tokyo Plain the following March.

The invasion of Japan never became a reality because on August 6, 1945, the entire nature of war changed when the first atomic bomb was exploded over Hiroshima. On August 9, 1945, a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, and within days the war with Japan was at a close.

Had these bombs not been dropped and had the invasion been launched as scheduled, it is hard not to speculate as to the cost. Thousands of Japanese suicide sailors and airmen would have died in fiery deaths in the defense of their homeland. Thousands of American sailors and airmen defending against these attacks would also have been killed with many more wounded.

On the Japanese home islands, the combat casualties would have been at a minimum in the tens of thousands. Every foot of Japanese soil would have been paid for, twice over, by both Japanese and American lives.

One can only guess at how many civilians would have committed suicide in their homes or in futile mass military attacks.

In retrospect, the one million American men who were to be the casualties of the invasion, were instead lucky enough to survive the war, safe and unharmed.

Intelligence studies and realistic military estimates made over forty years ago, and not latter day speculation, show quite clearly that the battle for Japan might well have resulted in the biggest bloodbath in the history of modern warfare

At best, the invasion of Japan would have resulted in a long and bloody siege. At worst, it could have been a battle of extermination between two different civilizations.

Far worse would be what might have happened to Japan as a nation and as a culture. When the invasion came, it would have come after several additional months of the continued firebombings on all of the remaining Japanese cities and population centers. The cost in human life that resulted from the two atomic blasts would be small in comparison to the total number of Japanese lives that would have been lost by this continued aerial devastation.

If the invasion had come in the fall of 1945, with the American forces locked in combat in the south of Japan, who or what could have prevented the Red Army from marching into the northern half of the Japanese home islands. If "Downfall" had been an operational necessity, the existence of a separate North and South Japan might be a modern-day reality. Japan today could be divided down its middle much like Korea and Germany. The world was spared the cost of "Downfall," however, because on September 2, 1945, Japan formally surrendered to the United Nations and World War II was finally over.

Almost immediately, American soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines in for the duration were now discharged. The aircraft carriers, cruisers, transport ships and LST's scheduled to carry our invasion troops to Japan, now ferried home American troops in a gigantic troop-lift called "Magic Carpet."

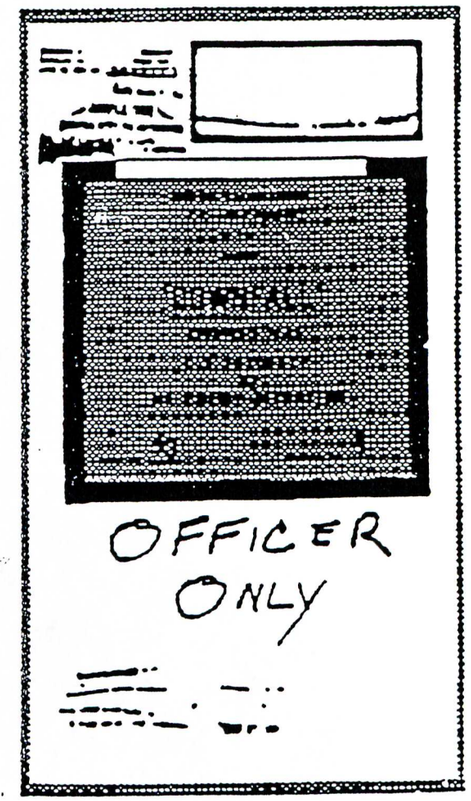
The soldiers and marines who had been committed to invade Japan were now returned home where they were welcomed back to American shores. All over America celebrations were held and families everywhere gathered in thanksgiving to honor these soldiers who had been miraculously spared from further combat and were now safely returning home.

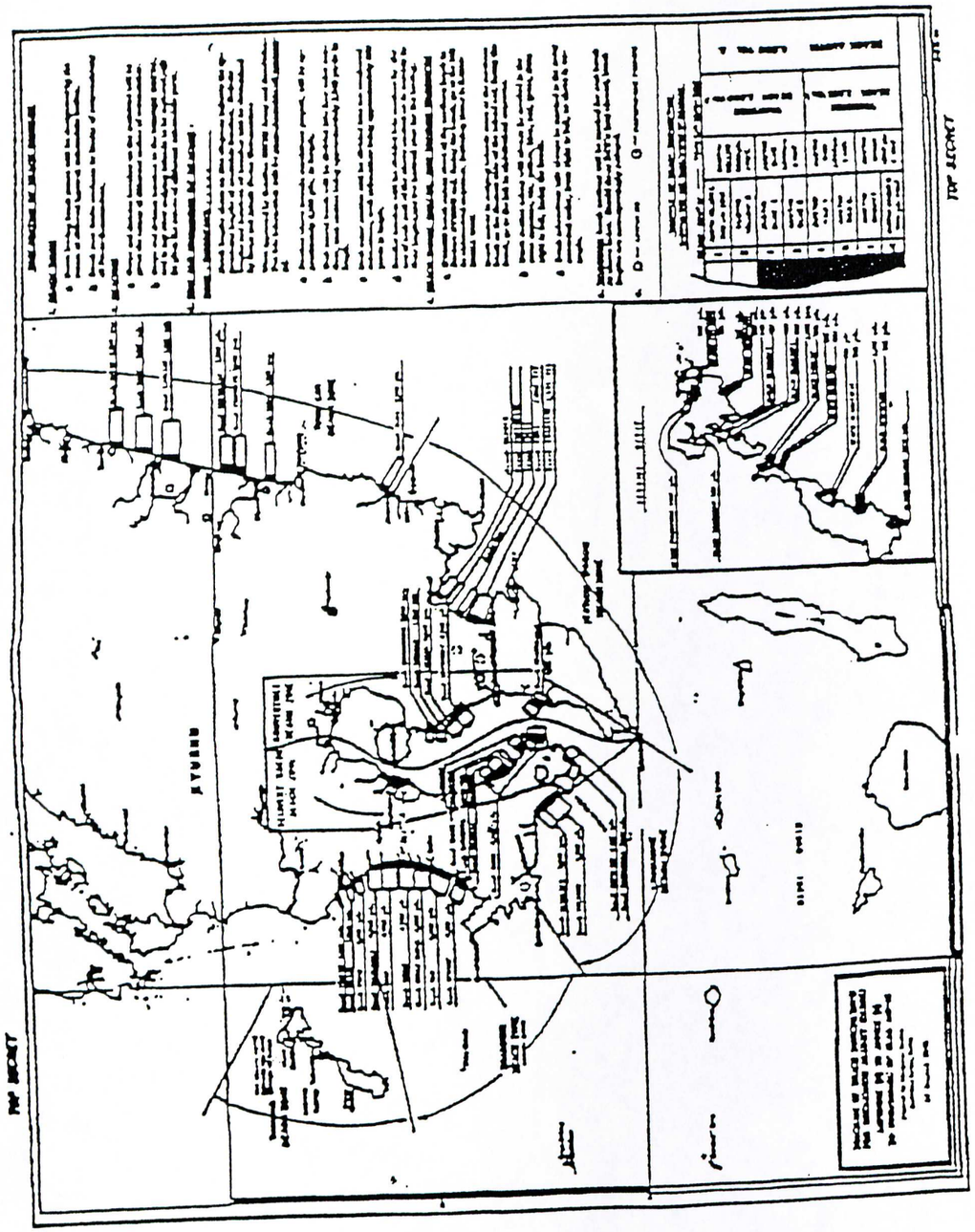
In the fall of 1945, with the war now over, few Americans would ever learn of the elaborate top-secret plans that had been prepared in detail for the invasion of Japan. Those few military leaders who had known the details of "Operation Downfall" were now preoccupied with demobilization and other postwar matters, and were no longer concerned with this invasion that never came.

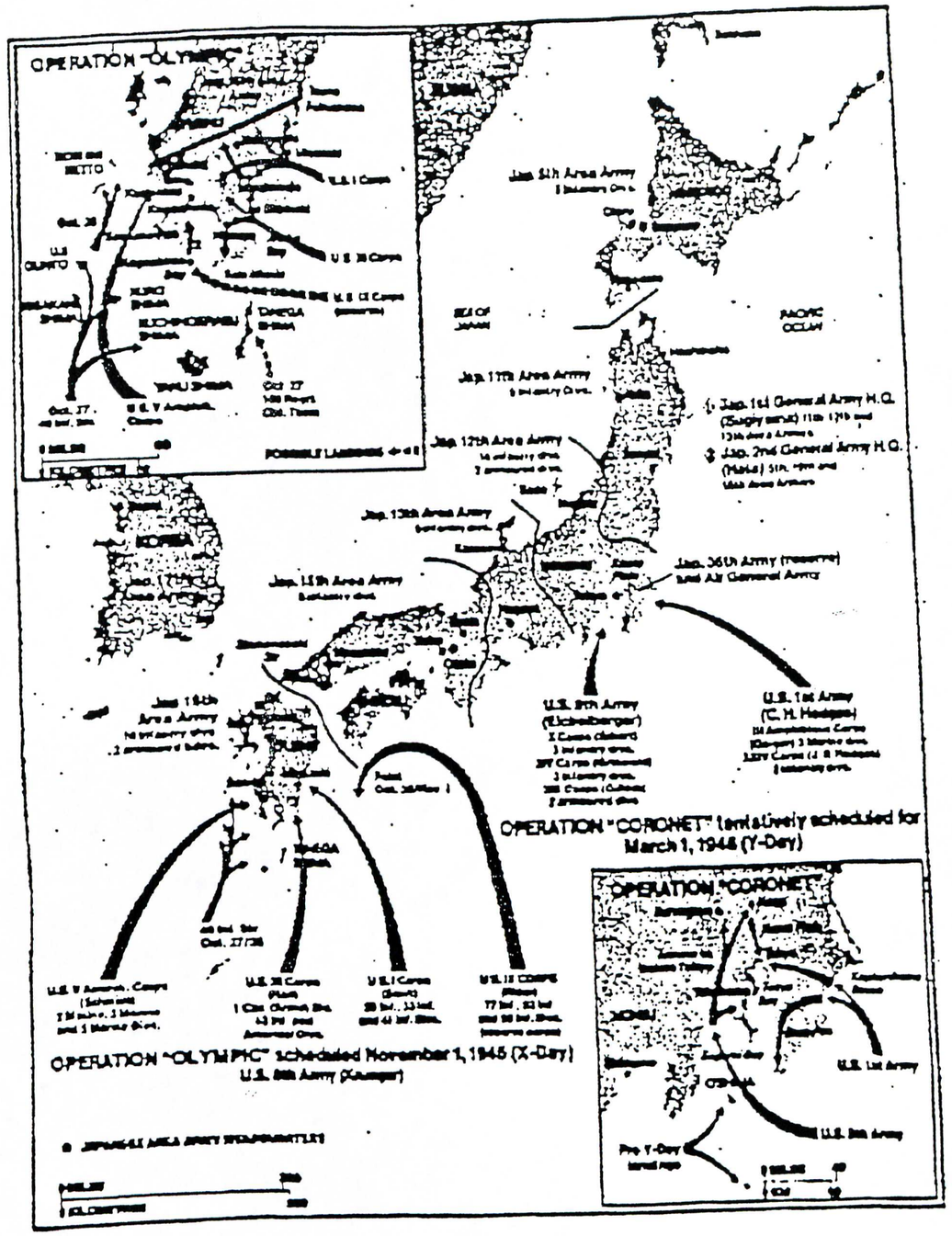
In the fall of 1945, in the aftermath of the two thermonuclear explosions that triggered the Japanese surrender, and with the war a fading memory, few people concerned

themselves with the invasion plans for Japan that had been rendered obsolete by the atomic age. Following the surrender, the classified documents, maps, diagrams and appendices for "Operation Downfall" were packed away in boxes where they began their long circuitous route to the National Archives where they still remain.

But even now more than forty years later, these plans that called for the invasion of Japan paint a vivid description of what might have been one of the most horrible campaigns in the history of modern man. The fact that "Operation Downfall," the story of the invasion of Japan, is locked up in our National Archives and is not reflected in our history books is something for which all Americans can be thankful.






OPERATION "OLYMPIC"
Jap. 5th Area Army
Jap. 11th Area Army
Jap. 12th Area Army
Jap. 13th Area Army
Jap. 15th Area Army
Jap. 16th Area Army
Jap. 1st General Army H.Q.
Jap. 2nd General Army H.Q.
Jap. 36th Army (reserve) and Air General Army
U.S. 9th Army (Eichelberger)
U.S. 1st Army (C. H. Hodges)
OPERATION "CORONET" tentatively scheduled for March 1, 1946 (Y-Day)
OPERATION "CORONET"
U.S. 1st Army
U.S. 8th Army
OPERATION "OLYMPIC" scheduled November 1, 1945 (X-Day)
U.S. 8th Army (Krueger)

POST SCRIPT

With the capture of Okinawa during the summer of 1945 the Americans in the Pacific had finally obtained what the allies in Europe had enjoyed all along--a large island capable of being used as a launching platform for invasion. Following the cessation of hostilities with Germany, millions of American soldiers, sailors and airmen were being redeployed to the Pacific for the anticipated invasion of Japan. The center of this immense military buildup and the primary staging area for the invasion was the island of Okinawa.

American military planners knew that the invasion of Japan would be a difficult military undertaking. Japan had never been successfully invaded in its history.

Six and one-half centuries before, an invasion similar to, the planned American invasion had been attempted and failed. That invasion had striking similarities to the one being planned by the Americans that summer of 1945.

In the year 1281 A.D., two magnificent Chinese fleets set sail for the Empire of Japan. Their purpose was to launch a massive invasion on the Japanese home islands and to conquer Japan in the name of the Great Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan.

Sailing from China was the main armada, consisting of 3,500 ships and over 100,000 heavily armed troops. Sailing from ports in Korea was a second impressive fleet of 900 ships, containing 42,000 Mongol warriors.

In the summer of that year, the invasion force sailing from Korea arrived off the western shores of the southernmost Japanese island of Kyushu. The Mongols maneuvered their ships into position and methodically launched their assault on the Japanese coast. Like human surf, wave after wave of these oriental soldiers swept ashore at Hagata Bay, where they were met on the beaches by thousands of Japanese defenders who had never had their homeland successfully invaded.

The Mongol invasion force was a modern army, and its arsenal of weapons was far superior to that of the Japanese. Its soldiers were equipped with poisoned arrows, maces, iron swords, metal javelins and even gunpowder. The Japanese were forced to defend themselves with bow and arrows. swords. spears made from bamboo and shields made only of wood.

The battle was fierce, with many soldiers killed or wounded on both sides. It raged on for days, but aided by the fortifications along their beaches of which the Mongols had no advance knowledge; and, inspired by the sacred cause of the defense of their homeland, these ancient Japanese warriors pushed the much stronger Mongol invaders off the beaches and back into their ships lying at anchor in the Bay.

This Mongol fleet then set back out to sea, where it rendezvoused with the main body of its army, which was arriving with the second fleet coming from China.

During the summer of 1281, this combined force of foreign invaders maneuvered off shore in preparation for the main assault on the western shores of Kyushu.

All over Japan elaborate Shinto ceremonies were performed at shrines, in the cities, and in the countryside. Hundreds of thousands of Japanese urged on by their Emperor, their warlords, and other officials prayed to their Shinto gods for deliverance from these foreign invaders. A million Japanese voices called upward for divine intervention.

Miraculously, as if in answer to their prayers, from out of the of the south a savage typhoon sprang up and headed toward Kyushu. Its powerful winds screamed up the coast where they struck the Mongol's invasion fleet with full fury, wreaking havoc on the ships and on the men onboard. The Mongol fleet was devastated. After the typhoon had passed, over 4,000 invasion craft had been lost and the Mongol casualties exceeded 100,000 men.

All over Japan religious services and huge celebrations were held. Everywhere tumultuous crowds gathered in thanksgiving to pay homage to the "divine wind" that had saved their homeland from foreign invasion. At no time thereafter has Japan ever been successfully invaded. The Japanese fervently believed that it was this "divine wind" that would forever protect them.

During the summer of 1945 another powerful armada was being assembled to assault the same western coastline on the island of Kyushu, where six and one-half centuries earlier the Mongols had been repelled.

The American invasion plans for Kyushu, scheduled for November 1, 1945 called for a floating invasion force of 14 army and Marine divisions to be transported by ship to hit the western, eastern and southern shoreline of Kyushu. This shipboard invasion force would consist of 550,000 combat soldiers, tens of thousands of sailors and hundreds of naval aviators.

The assault fleet would consist of thousands of ships of every shape, size and description, ranging from the mammoth battleships and aircraft carriers to the small amphibious craft, and they would be sailing from Okinawa, the Philippines and the Marianas.

Crucial to the success of the invasion were nearly 4,000 army, navy, and marine aircraft that would be packed into the small island of Okinawa to be used for direct air support of our landing forces at the time of this invasion.

By July of 1945, the Japanese knew the Americans were planning to invade their homeland. Throughout the early summer, the Emperor and his government officials exhorted the military and civilian population to make preparations for the invasion.

Japanese radios throughout that summer cried out to the people to "form a wall of human flesh" and when the invasion began, to push the invaders back into the sea, and back onto their ships.

The Japanese people ferverently believed that the American invaders would be repelled. They all seemed to share a mystical faith that their country could never be invaded successfully and that they, again, would be saved by the "divine wind."

The American invasion never came, however, because the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as if by a miracle, ended the war.

Almost immediately American soldiers, sailors and airmen, in for the duration, were being discharged and sent home. By the fall of 1945, there remained approximately 200,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen still on Okinawa. Okinawa, which would have been the major launching platform for the invasion of Japan, was now peaceful.

In October, Buckner Bay, on the east coast of the island, was still jammed with vessels of all kinds--from Victory ships to landing craft. On the island itself, 150,000 soldiers lived under miles of canvas, in what were referred to as "Tent Cities." All over the island, hundreds of tons of food, equipment and supplies stacked in immense piles lay out in the open.

During the early part of October, to the southwest of Okinawa just northeast of the Marianas, the seas were growing restless and the winds began to blow. The ocean skies slowly turned black and the large swells that were developing began to turn the Pacific Ocean white with froth. In a matter of only a few days, a gigantic typhoon had somehow out of season, sprung to life and began sweeping past Saipan and into the Philippine Sea. As the storm grew more violent, it raced northward and kicked up waves 60 feet high.

Navy Meteorologists eventually became aware of the storm, but they expected it to pass well between Formosa and Okinawa, and to disappear into the East China Sea.

Unexplainably, on the evening of October 8th, the storm changed direction and abruptly veered to the east. When it did so, there was insufficient warning to allow the ships in the harbor to get under way in order to escape the typhoon's terrible violence. By late morning on the 9th, rain was coming down in torrents, the seas were rising and visibility was zero. Winds, now over 80 miles per hour blowing from the east and northeast, caused small crafts in Buckner Bay to drag their anchors.

By early afternoon, the wind had risen to over 100 miles per hour, the rain coming in horizontally now was more salt than fresh, and even the larger vessels began dragging anchor under the pounding of 50 foot seas.

As the winds continued to increase and the storm unleashed its fury, the entire Bay became a scene of devastation. Ships dragging their anchors collided with one another; hundreds of vessels were blown ashore. Vessels in groups of two's and three's were washed ashore into masses of wreckage that began to accumulate on the beaches.

Numerous ships had to be abandoned, while their crews were precariously transferred between ships.

By mid-afternoon, the typhoon had reached its raging peak with winds, now coming from the north and the northeast, blowing up to 150 miles per hour. Ships initially grounded

by the storm were now blown off the reefs and back across the bay to the south shore, dragging their anchors the entire way. More collisions occurred between wind-blown ships and shattered hulks.

Gigantic waves swamped small vessels and engulfed larger ones. Liberty ships lost their propellers, while men in transports, destroyers and Victory ships were swept off the decks by 60 foot waves that reached the tops of the masts of their vessels.

On shore. the typhoon was devastating the island. Twenty hours of torrential rain washed out roads and ruined the island's stores of rations and supplies. Aircraft were picked up and catapulted off the airfields; huge quonset huts went sailing into the air, metal hangars were ripped to shreds, and the "Tent Cities," housing 150,000 troops on the island, ceased to exist.

Almost the entire food supply on the island was blown away. Americans on the island had nowhere to go, but into the caves, trenches and ditches of the island in order to survive. All over the island there were tents, boards and sections of galvanized iron being hurled through the air at over 100 miles per hour.

The storm raged over the island for hours, and then slowly headed out to sea; then it doubled back, and two days later howled in from the ocean to hit the island again. On the following day, when the typhoon had finally past, dazed men crawled out of holes and caves to count the losses.

Countless aircraft had been destroyed, all power was gone, communications and supplies were nonexistent. B-29's were requisitioned to rush in tons of rations and supplies from the Marianas. General Joseph Stillwell, the 10th Army Commander, asked for immediate plans to evacuate all hospital cases from the island. The harbor facilities were useless.

After the typhoon roared out into the Sea of Japan and started to die its slow death, the bodies began to wash ashore. The toll on ships was staggering. Almost 270 ships were sunk, grounded or damaged beyond repair. Fifty-Three ships in too bad a state to be restored to duty were decommissioned, stripped and abandoned. Out of 90 ships which needed major repair, the Navy decided only 10 were even worthy of complete salvage, and so the remaining 80 were scrapped.

According to Samuel Eliot Morrison, the famous Naval historian, "Typhoon Louise" was the most furious and lethal storm ever encountered by the United States Navy in its entire history. Hundreds of Americans were killed, injured and missing, ships were sunk and the island of Okinawa was in havoc.

News accounts at the time disclose that the press and the public back home paid little attention to this storm that struck the Pacific with such force. The very existence of this storm is still a little-known fact.

Surprisingly, few people then, or even now, have made the connection that an American invasion fleet of thousands of ships, planes and landing craft, and a half million

men might well have been in that exact place at that exact time, poised to strike Japan, when this typhoon enveloped Okinawa and its surrounding seas.

In the aftermath of this storm, with the war now history, few people concerned themselves with the obsolete invasion plans for Japan.

However, had there been no bomb dropped or had it been simply delayed for only a matter of months, history might well have repeated itself. In the fall of 1945, in the aftermath of this typhoon, had things been different, all over Japan religious services and huge celebrations would have been held. A million Japanese voices would have been raised upward in thanksgiving. Everywhere tumultuous crowds would have gathered in delirious gratitude to pay homage to a "divine wind" which might have once again protected their country from foreign invaders, a "divine wind" they had named, centuries before, the "Kamikaze."

Lt. Benton

RESTRICTED

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THIRTY-FIRST SIGNAL COMPANY
31st Infantry Division
Camp Bowie, Texas

May 9, 1942 GHC/jeb

TRAINING CIRCULAR:

NUMBER.....4:

I. This Training Circular supersedes Training Circular No. 3, 31st Signal Company dated May 1, 1942.

II. In compliance with Training Circular No. 78, Headquarters 31st Infantry Division dated April 28, 1942, the following Call to Arms, Alert Plan "A" and Alert Plan "B" are announced.

III. GENERAL.

1.a. Proper plan will become effective as ordered by the announcement "Call to Arms," Alert Plan "A" or Alert Plan "B" and the time announced unless otherwise instructed.

b. All assemblies and movements in executing these plans will be tactical unless otherwise announced. In the event an alert is called during a black-out period, strict black-out discipline will be observed.

c. Annexes and changes will be announced as made and will then become an integral part of this plan.

d. "Call to Arms" contemplates an action in the immediate vicinity of the camp area in defense thereof. "Alert Plan A" contemplates an action in the vicinity of the camp of one (1) day or one (1) night. "Alert Plan B" contemplates an action in the field of several days and nights.

2.a. OFFICERS:

1. Uniform: Field uniform, OD, or khaki in season, overcoat or raincoat as required, steel helmet, authorized weapon, prescribed allowance of ball ammunition, gas mask, and side arms.

2. CO:

a. Issues necessary orders to Section Commanders.

b. Reports to Division Signal Officer when company has completed preparation according to plan announced, and requests further orders. In the event of the absence of the Division Signal Officer the CO will act in his stead, and will request further orders from proper higher authorities.

3. SECTION COMMANDERS:

1. Supply Officer.
a. Supervises issue of 21 rounds ammunition per man.
b. Issues orders relative to use of motor transportation.
c. Reports to CO for further orders.

2. Message Center Officer.
a. Takes necessary steps as required for cryptographic security.
b. Assists Motor Officer in providing motor transportation as required.
c. Reports to CO for further orders.

3. Telephone & Telegraph Officer.
a. In the event of the absence of Construction Officer, reports to CG as Liaison Officer from this Unit.

4. Radio Officer:
a. Reports to CO as Assistant to CO.

5. Construction Officer.
a. Reports to CG as Liaison Officer.

3.a. INDIVIDUAL SOLDIERS:

1.a. Field Uniform, OD, or khaki in season, overcoat or raincoat as required, steel helmet, authorized weapon, prescribed allowance of ammunition, gas mask and side arms.
b. Draw 21 rounds of ball ammunition per person.
c. Ammunition for individuals armed with other than prescribed will be announced upon receipt of said ammunition.
d. Assemble in company street prepared to defend area in case of a "Call to Arms." In the event either Alert Plan "A" or "B" is announced, soldiers will report to Section Leaders instead.

4.a. SECURITY MEASURES:

Each vehicle will have one man designated as look-out whose duty it shall be to give warning or, pass on warning of air, armored or gas attack. Action to be taken b individuals at sound of the various alarms will be as dictated by the occasion.

b. MISCELLANEOUS:

1. Individuals will be transported by organic sectional vehicles.
2. All measures conducive to prior preparation for the execution of these Alert Plans will be utilized to the fullest extent.
3. Execution of these plans upon being announced will take precedence over all other activities.
4. Line up of vehicles for all movements will be as follows:

a. Vehicles will line up on McDowell Street, head at First Street by sections as follows:

4.a. (Continued)

1. CO's vehicle unless otherwise ordered.
2. Div. Sig. O's vehicle unless otherwise ordered.
3. Message Center.
4. Radio.
5. T. & T.
6. Construction.
7. Supply.
8. Mess.
9. Transportation with shop truck as last vehicle in line-up.

5.a. SECTIONS:

a. Administration.

1. Maintain company guard and personnel section in normal operation. Line up trucks as prescribed.

b. Supply.

1. Issue prescribed allowance of ball ammunition.
2. Load supplies on trucks and trailers and line up vehicles as prescribed above (this applies only in case Alert Plan "B" is announced).

c. Mess.

1. Load field ranges on kitchen truck.
2. Load 2/3's of one ration on kitchen supply.
3. Fill water cans and load on water truck.
4. Place trucks in line as prescribed.
5. The above will not apply should "Call to Arms" be announced.

d. Message Center.

1. Maintain Message Center operation at present Division Headquarters.

6.a. Upon announcement of Alert Plan "A", the above will apply plus: -

1. Company will prepare to move as ordered.
2. Operation and preparations will be such as to follow instructions contained in SOP, 31st Signal Co., dated April 8, 1942.

7.a. Upon announcement of Alert Plan "B", all above will apply plus:-

1. Administration and personnel section will prepare to take the field.
2. Supply will prepare to take the field.
3. Mess load all rations on hand. Kitchen supply truck will remain behind to draw rations, and will rejoin kitchen in the field.
4. Remainder of company will prepare to follow instructions contained in SOP, 31st Signal Company, dated April 8, 1942.

GEORGE H. COMBEL,
Capt., Signal Corps,
Commanding.

LT. BENTON

THIRTY-FIRST SIGNAL COMPANY
31st Infantry Division
Camp Bowie, Texas

May 14, 1942

TENTATIVE
STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE

I. This standing operating procedure (S.O.P.) is based upon the Standing Operating Procedure, 31st Division, and any amendments thereto, which might be added from time to time. This SOP rescinds Tentative SOP, this organization, dated April 8, 1942. The purpose of this S.O.P. is to have at hand a basis for operating as a team in such a manner as to accomplish the duties imposed by existing regulations, directives, circulars, orders and S.O.I.'s with the least delay and with the best results to be obtained in the existing circumstances.

II. a. ON THE MARCH.

1. Message Center.

a. March Message Center consisting of 1 Division Message Center Officer, A Message Center Chief, Two Code Clerks, One Dispatcher, Two dismounted Messengers, Three Mounted Messengers, One 1½ ton truck (CP Message Center Truck), One ½ ton Message Center Truck and Two ¼ ton Message Center Trucks, with necessary personnel, will move with the march Command group. Place in column will be assigned by the Headquarters Commandant.

In the event the march is begun from a base which is to remain as such, or as a rear echelon, the rear echelon Message Center Team consisting of two Message Center Chiefs, Two code and Receiving Clerks, Two Dispatchers and Four Messengers; One 1½ ton truck (Rear Echelon Message Center Truck) and Two ¼ ton Message Center Trucks will remain at such base or rear echelon, and will function there.

The march Message Center truck will be prepared for marking as such upon call by friendly air forces. Air-ground panels and equipment to set up a pick-up and drop message station will be carried. Upon call from friendly air forces the truck with this equipment will pull out of the column and set up operations. At completion of such operations this truck will resume its place in the column.

Other vehicles and personnel consisting of one ¼ ton truck, Five ½ ton trucks and 16 men of the Message Center will travel with the main body, 31st Signal Company.

2. Radio Section.

a. SCR No. 193 Radio Vehicle No. 1, consisting of One Chief Operator, Two Assistant Chief Operators, One Chauffeur and one 3/4 ton Radio Truck, will report to Commanding Officer CT 167th for assignment to place in column and be attached 167th Hq. Co. for rations. This set will join the 31st Division Command Net as ordered. When notified that march conditions have ceased, this station will notify the NCS, using PAM code, giving location. NCS will advise Team No. 1 as to further action to be taken and will advise as to location of Division Wire Head. Team No. 1 will then advise Construction Team present as to location of said wire head, and will transmit orders as to action to be taken by Construction Team.

b. SCR No. 193, Team No. 2, consisting of One Chief Operator, Two Assistant Chief Operators, One Chauffeur and One 3/4 ton Radio Truck, will be attached to CT 155th. Its actions will be the same as Team No. 1, and perform those duties as are pertinent, as are to be done by Team No. 1.

c. SCR No. 193, Team No. 3, consisting of One Chief Operator, Two Assistant Chief Operators, One Chauffeur and One 3/4 ton Radio Truck, will attach to CT 156th. Its actions will be the same as Teams Nos. 1 & 2 and perform such duties as are pertinent, as are to be performed by Teams Nos. 1 & 2.

d. SCR No. 193, Team No. 4, consisting of One Chief Operator, Two Assistant Chief Operators, One Chauffeur and One 3/4 ton Radio Truck will report to CG prepared to accompany the CG and operate as ordered.

e. SCR No. 193, Team No. 5, consisting of Division Radio Officer, One Chief Operator, Two Assistant Chief Operators, one Chauffeur and one 3/4 ton Radio Truck, will operate as the NCS and will form in the March Command group immediately behind the Message Center, upon being notified, that march conditions have ceased. The NCS will advise CT stations as to location of Division Wire Head, and will govern the actions of the CT stations. PAM will be used in handling this traffic.

f. SCR No. 193, Team No. 6, consisting of one Chief Operator, Two Assistant Chief Operators, One Chauffeur and One 3/4 ton Radio Truck, will form behind Team No. 5, prepared to operate as ordered, and will govern the actions of the CT stations. PAM will be used in handling this traffic.

g. That part of the Radio Section not listed above, consisting of 20 men, Two 1½ ton trucks, and one ½ ton truck, will march with the main body, 31st Signal Co., unless otherwise ordered.

3. Telephone and Telegraph Section.

a. The Command Post Team, consisting of Division Telephone and Telegraph Officer, one 1½ ton truck and trailer, one 3/4 ton Carryall, one Wire Chief, one Chief Operator, two operators, five Installer Repairmen and two cable splicers with TWX Team, consisting of one Chief Operator, two operators and one 1½ ton truck and switch crew, consisting of one Ass't Wire Chief, one Assistant Chief Operator, one operator, two linemen, one chauffeur and one 3/4 ton Carryall, will form immediately behind the Radio Section in the Command March group column. Upon advice that march conditions have ceased and CP location is made known, local installations will be begun at once. Simplexing, phantoming, and TWX operators of Division circuits will be under control of the CP Wire Chief. He will initiate steps to have these operations performed at lower echelons and rear echelon at the proper time. Installations of local phone service to be normal unless otherwise ordered.

b. In the event the march commences from a base that is to remain as such, or is to be the Division Rear Echelon, the Division Rear Echelon Team, consisting of two Assistant Wire Chiefs, one Assistant Chief Operator, five operators, five installer repairmen, one 1½ ton TC truck and one 3/4 ton Carryall with TWX team, consisting of one Assistant Chief Operator, two operators and one ½ ton truck with trailer, will remain and establish the normal system unless otherwise ordered. Attached to Rear Echelon Hq. & M. P. Co. for rations.

c. That part of the Section not covered above, consisting of 5 trucks and 21 men, will march with main body, 31st Signal Co. unless otherwise ordered.

4. Construction Platoon.

a. Team No. 3, consisting of one Line Foreman, one Cable Splicer, nine Linemen and two 1½ ton trucks, will report to C. O. CT 167th and will march with that CT, being attached to Hq. Co. 167th Inf. for rations. Upon being advised that march conditions have ceased, the team leader will contact the operator of SCR No. 193, team No. 1, of 31st Signal Co. attached to same column, for information as to location of Division Wire Head. Upon securing location of Division Wire Head, this team will lay 2 physical circuits from Switchboard terminal, CT 167th to the wire head. These circuits will normally be numbered 101 and 102. Upon completion of Construction this team will forward to Division CP a line route map covering circuits it has constructed. This team will immediately refill with wire, report to Construction Foreman, and will return to CT 167th CP prepared to extend or modify its circuits.

b. Team No. 1, consisting of one Line Foreman, one Cable Splicer, nine Linemen and two 1½ ton trucks, will report to CT 155th and will perform same functions within its sphere as Team No. 3, laying circuits Nos. 103 and 104.

c. Team No. 2, consisting of one Line foreman, one cable splicer, nine linemen and two 1½ ton trucks, will report to CT 156th and will perform same functions within its sphere as Team No. 1, laying circuits Nos. 105 and 106.

d. Team No. 4, consisting of one Line Foreman, One Cable Splicer, Nine Linemen and one 1½ ton truck and one ½ ton truck, will be placed in CP group behind T. & T. trucks, prepared to extend circuits to the wire head upon being advised that march conditions have ceased.

e. Balance of Construction Platoon, consisting of 29 men and 11 trucks, will march with the main body, 31st Signal Co.

f. Location of Construction Officer will be dictated by the necessities of the situation.

5. That remaining portion of the company not mentioned above will form the main body which will march in the following formation:

a. 1. Commanding Officer.
   2. Message Center.
   3. Radio Section.
   4. Telephone & Telegraph Section.
   5. Construction Section.
   6. Hq. Platoon, with gas and wrecker truck at tail in that order.

b. The total main body will ordinarily consist of 123 men and 15 trucks, six with trailers. In the event there is to be no base nor rear echelon, the total of the main body will normally be increased by such personnel and vehicles.

c. Upon being notified that march conditions have ceased the main body will move into concealed bivouac selected by the Hq. Commandant, and the Commanding Officer of the Signal Company. Functions of the various sections become normal. The section leaders of the sections in the main body will report to the section Commanders for further instructions. The Supply Officer will report to the Division Signal Officer to secure the location of the Division Signal Supply Dump and will open same upon order.

III. MOVEMENT OF COMMAND POSTS.

a. In any activities requiring the movement of a command post to another location, the operations of the various teams and sections will be essentially the same as that set out under the heading "On The March", with the exception that normally the various sections and its vehicles will move by infiltration.

Under normal conditions involving this movement, the second echelon of the Telephone and Telegraph Command Post Team will move by infiltration to the new location and upon arrival thereat, will immediately begin installation of its normal CP system. The Message Center will move to the new location the second echelon of its command post team in order to begin operations upon opening up new command post. The Construction Platoon will also move the necessary personnel to change over the trunk circuit system. The Radio Section will move team 6 to the new location prepared to take over as NCS when notified.

b. The remainder of the company will move by infiltration to the bivouac in the vicinity of the new command post as ordered.

c. Every effort will be made to move the main body of the Signal Company under cover of darkness, however, when the situation necessitates a move during day-light hours, every effort will be taken to avoid road congestion and the parking of vehicles on road.

d. It is imperative that communications at the old command post be maintained until such time as communications in the new command post are established.

IV. DEFENSIVE ACTIVITIES.

a. When in a defensive situation the initial installation will be the same with the maintenance normal. Immediately after the initial installation has been completed, every effort will be made to improve and enlarge upon, the system of Signal Communications. This is best accomplished by the selection of and the use of alternate wire routes, alternate Message routes and alternate positions for operation of Command Post installations.

V. IN A WITHDRAWAL.

a. Operation, installation and maintenance will be as set forth above.

b. Every effort will be made to utilize existing wire lines to the rear for the Division system. Recovery of wire will be at a maximum in these circumstances. In the event wire forward has to be abandoned it is necessary that this wire be withdrawn from the remainder of the Division system to avoid enemy wire tapping.

VI. Continuous reconnaissance for alternate routes, both messenger and wire routes, is essential. Constant patrolling of wire lines will be accomplished. It is the responsibility of the team laying the wire to patrol and repair its circuits.

VII. It is layed out in the Division SOP, Radio communication will be prohibited when wire communications are available. When in reserve, radio is prohibited prior to committment to action.

Geo H Combel

GEORGE H. COMBEL,
Capt., Signal Corps,
Commanding.

LT. Benton

THIRTY-FIRST SIGNAL COMPANY
31st Infantry Division
Camp Bowie, Texas

June 1, 1942

TENTATIVE
STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE

CHANGE NO. 1

Change Number 1 to Tentative Standing Operating Procedure dated May 14, 1942, effective immediately.

1. Paragraph IIa, 1a, 3, is amended to read as follows:
   A March Message Center truck will be prepared for marking as such upon call by friendly air forces. Upon call by friendly air forces a 1/4 ton truck will pull out of the column prepared to dispatch any message that might be dropped.

2. Paragraph II, 2e, is amended by adding the following:
   This truck will habitually carry the air ground panels and will be prepared to set up and operate a pick-up and drop message station while on the march. Upon call from friendly air forces this vehicle will withdraw from the column and set up panels to operate the pick-up and drop station. Messages received in this manner will be dispatched by the 1/4 ton Message Center truck which will be in the pick-up and drop station.

Geo H Combel

GEORGE H. COMBEL,
Capt., Signal Corps,
Commanding.

RESTRICTED

THIRTY-FIRST SIGNAL COMPANY
31st Infantry Division
Camp Bowie, Texas

June 1, 1942.

TRAINING CIRCULAR:

NUMBER.....4:

CHANGE NO. 1

Change No. 1, Training Circular Number 4, dated May 4, 1942, effective immediately.

1. Paragraph 3a, 1b, is ammended to read:
Draw 21 rounds ball ammunition per individual from Section Supply man.

2. Paragraph 4b, 2 is changed to read 4b, 2b, and add 4b, 2a:
Each Section Leader will appoint a Section Supply man whose duty it will be to handle all Sectional equipment and upon announcement of Alert will draw necessary ball ammunition for the men of his section, and issue prescribed number of rounds to individuals.

Geo H Combel

GEORGE H. COMBEL,
Capt., Signal Corps,
Commanding.

(Staff Sergeant) Sorry 21 yrs old Sep Aug. 25th - 1940:

BOOST MOBILE!
Alabama's Only Seaport

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VOL. 12—NO. 137 | *World's News In Print and Pictures* | MOBILE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1940 | *Easy to Read and Worth Reading* | PRICE THREE CENTS

MOBILE GUARD CALLED NOVEMBER 25

ONE MAN KILLED, COMPANION HURT IN AUTO WRECK

Donald Shephard, Montgomery, Dies in Accident Six Miles From Chatom

British Warships Shell Italian Army As Planes Bomb Libya Bases; Rome Says Fleet Routed, Troops Fled In Disorder

London Counts Many Casualties; Nazi Ports Heavily Damaged; Berlin Hints

Italians Drive Toward the Suez Canal

BANKHEAD WIDOW AND NEPHEW SHUN CONGRESS OFFICE

Action Makes Seventh District Congressional Race Wide Open Affair

Assign Local Units To Camp In Florida For Year's Training

Secretary Stimson Reveals Tentative Plans For Mobilization of Thirty-First Division Troops

Tentative plans for mobilization on November 25 of Thirty-First Division National Guard troops, which includes Mobile's four companies and two detachments, for a year's training, were revealed today in Washington by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, an Associated Press dispatch to The Mobile Press said.

The division, including the local troops, has been assigned to Camp Blanding, Fla. The camp is located at Keystone Heights, which is between Jacksonville and Gainesville.

Mobile has approximately 300 men and about 20 officers in its guard units. They recently returned from three weeks' maneuvers held in the Sabine River Valley, along the Louisiana-Texas border in August. They are known as the special troops of the Thirty-First Division.

Air Squadron To Jacksonville

The 106th Observation Squadron of Alabama, which is based at Birmingham, has been ordered to duty at Jacksonville. This will place the air force close enough to work with the other Alabama companies during the year's training.

The squadron spent part of its three weeks' training this summer at Fort Whiting, here, before joining the troops in Louisiana.

Stimson said the Thirty-first Division, which includes troops of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, would be part of a fourth increment called for service. Other units making up this group will be the Thirty-Fifth Division, from Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, and the Third Division from Texas. They

CATCHES TWO TARPON AT MOUTH OF TENSAS

Two more members of the tarpon population in Mobile Bay today had met their eternity.

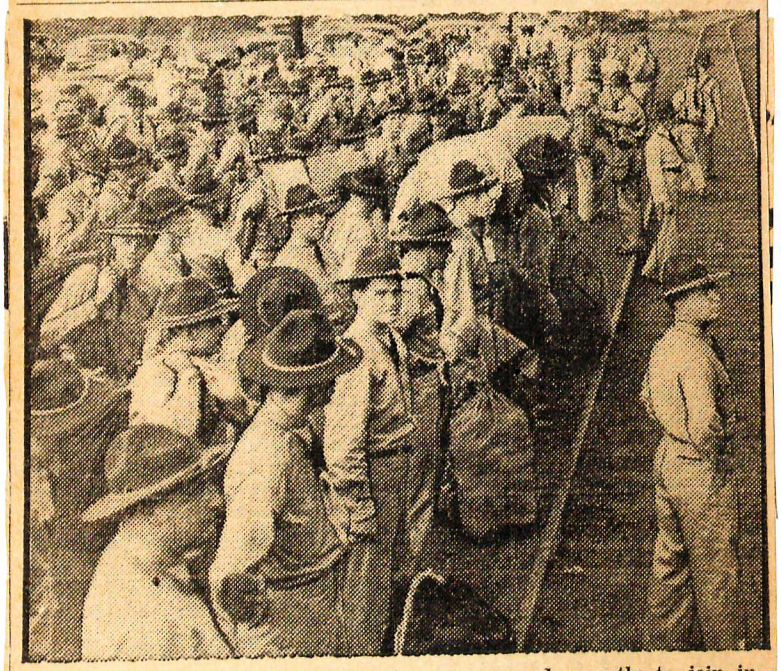
L. G. Adams, Jr., 1835 Old Shell Road, spends his mornings these days before he goes to work at the National Gypsum Company at 8:30 o'clock—fishing in the mouth of the Tensas River.

Monday morning Adams, using regular tarpon tackle, hauled in a grandpappy of a silver king weighing 115 pounds, after a tussle lasting an hour and 15 minutes.

Today the Mobile fisherman was back at his post bright and early, and shortly after 7 o'clock he hauled in grandpappy's grandson—a tarpon weighing 50 pounds.

Adams said there are more tarpon in that vicinity than he has seen in a long time.

It Won't Be Long Now!



When Mobile's national guard troops prepared recently to join in maneuvers in the Sabine River Valley area, here's how they appeared just before their departure. On November 25 they are scheduled to leave again—this time for a year's training at Camp Blanding, Fla.

More Than 300 Names Listed As Active Members Of Six 31st Division Guard Units In This City; They Are Scheduled To Train In Florida

More than 300 Mobile national guardsmen, with eyes on the calendar, these days are putting their affairs in shape for a year away from home, a year's training of their units.

The guardsmen, under war department orders, are scheduled to leave Mobile November 25 for Camp Blanding, Fla.

Mobile active national guardsmen, as listed Saturday by their commanding officers, are:

Special Troops, 31st Infantry

Capt. Benjamin W. Martin, commanding officer.

31st Signal Company

First Lieutenants:
Lord E. Wheyland, Commanding Officer of Signal Co.
George H. Combel,
William E. Cane.

Second Lieutenants:
Frank J. Andrade,
John E. Mandeville.

Master Sergeants:
John P. Sweeney,
Theodore G. Smith.

First Sergeant:
John R. Allen.

Staff Sergeants:
Roy H. Benton,
Donald B. Jones,
Henry L. Morris,
Ernest L. Moorehead,
Thaxter T. Trotter,
Buck P. Weaver.

Sergeants:
Henry C. Hamilton,
Silas G. Hardy,
Carl J. Kroner,
Jamie W. Mickle,
Francis C. Rosser,
Thomas Whitworth.

men on account of recent discharges of married men and men with dependents, although the allowed strength is 129 men. This unit is, therefore, in need of 36 recruits to fill this unit up to its authorized strength quota of 129 men. It is hoped this quota will be reached by voluntary enlistment prior to November 25.

31st Military Police Company, Prichard

Captain:
Robert T. Ervin, Jr.

Second Lieutenant:
Wilmer A. Edge, Jr.,

First Sergeant:
F. Maurice Drain.

Sergeants:
Lester L. Allen,
Arnold W. Dahlgren,
Charles E. Kennedy,
James E. Offord.

Corporals:
Henry M. Adams,
Vincent J. Ford,
Burke E. Langham,
Emory L. Mitchell,
James R. Rogers,
Harry B. Tindel.

R. S. McKeever,
R. L. Pyle,
J. B. Rush,
H. F. Schaub,
G. W. Scott,
E. M. Thompson,
W. W. Weaver,
L. Waters,
C. Chambers,
H. Cleveland,
M. Crow,
R. L. McConnell,
R. Young.

Headquarters Company, 31st Division

Captain:
George A. Haas.

First Lieutenant:
Joseph N. Langan.

Second Lieutenant:
Harold N. Logan.

First Sergeant:
Robert R. Douville.

Sergeants:
J. K. Sayers,
Norwood Carroll,
Dudley Hemphill,
Grady Flynn,
Herren McInnis.

Corporals:
H. R. Luscher,
Clyde V. Britton,
John Moore.

Privates:

Francis C. Rosser,
Thomas Whitworth.

Corporals:
Edward S. Allenback,
James E. Campbell,
English H. Cody,
Walker B. Hall,
Joseph B. Hand,
Frank J. Kroell,
Edgar Pooley,
Edward J. Posey,
Robert E. Pringle,
Elbert M. Steiner,
Samuel B. St. John,
Martin O. Sweeney.

Privates, First Class:
Eugene H. Broadway,
Theo J. Combel, Jr.,
Sanford H. Crooks,
Howard G. Dunn,
Edmund J. Herman,
Robert J. Hill,
John K. Ingram,
Oswald D. Karter,
William P. Kinsey,
Arthur U. Linam,
Malcolm E. Morris,
Harry E. O'Brien,
Wallace C. Pennington,
Lee W. Roe,
John W. Therrell,
Carl C. Tinnea.

Privates:
Wm. L. Ankerson, Jr.,
Norman L. Bangs,
Robert H. Bassett,
Carl W. Brandeau,
Claude T. Bromley,
Joseph F. Carrio,
Joseph E. Chesky,
Grover C. Clark,
Nick P. Costarides,
Harry V. Drinkard,
Harvis C. Dyas,
James L. Fail,
Leslie S. Gaston,
Thomas E. Harkins,
Maxwell T. Hasty,
Clyde H. Hemphill,
James G. Kotis,
John L. Lavretta, Jr.,
Frank J. Leavins,
Edward A. Linam,
Earl J. McDonald,
Harold L. McLeod,
James W. McLeod,
Clifton G. McNamee,
George V. Michael,
Ralph E. Moody,
Archie C. Moore,
William B. Morgan,
Frederick G. Morton,
Kenneth M. Morton,
Robert Moss,
Henry F. Piemme,
Robert J. Piemme,
Harlan H. Powell,
Francis J. Reese,
Oscar S. Rush,
William H. Rogers,
Oliver Sims,
Bedford F. Slaughter,
William T. Spake,
Leslie J. Stagner,
Theo G. Strimenos,
Robert A. Tait,
Cook E. Tomberlin, Jr.,
George L. Vautrot,
Dawson E. White,
John A. Wilson,
Lloyd D. Winslow,
Harry H. Wood,
Levert F. Marks.

The 31st Signal Company's actual enlisted strength is now only 93

James R. Rogers,
Harry B. Tindel.

Privates, First Class:
John A. Allen,
Willard Anderson,
Charles F. Broadus,
Edward C. Bryant,
Thomas M. Byrd,
Cecil D. Chadwell,
Robert E. Chason,
Bernard Church,
William C. Courson,
Wilmer T. Dixon,
John W. Drain,
Linton H. Evans,
Buford E. Fussell,
George Norris,
Horace D. Glass,
Lamar Hamlett,
Frank E. Hearn, Jr.,
Glenn W. Hobson,
A. C. Jackson,
Charles H. Ketchum,
Curtis E. Lord,
Dave B. McKenna,
Moulton M. McKinley,
Willie F. Phillips,
Charles R. Reaves,
James Y. Rogers,
Otley L. Smith,
John W. Spotswood,

Privates:
James W. Byrd,
Zeno Byrd,
Hallard P. Cain,
DeWitt C. Camp,
George C. Carter,
Richard N. Haskins,
Woodrow Myers,
John C. Myrick,
Glen C. Roberts,
Frank B. Schottgen,
Jack E. Tranum.

All men on the inactive list assigned to this company are ordered to contact the commander, Captain Ervin.

106th Ordnance Co., Medium Maintenance

Captain:
E. W. Faulk.

Second Lieutenant:
C. V. Kling.

Sergeants:
J. J. Feore,
M. P. Farnell,
W. J. Lawrence,
L. G. Falck,
A. W. Rubira.

Corporals:
M. F. Adair,
J. E. Crabtree,
P. E. Clausen,
J. T. Toenes.

Privates:
M. F. Avinger,
J. H. Byrd,
B. I. Crabtree,
G. W. Gaillard,
W. P. McDonnell,
W. B. Stauffer,
C. H. McLeod,
H. I. Bogue,
T. S. Boyd,
V. B. Bru,
W. I. Cornelius,
C. S. Duval,
C. M. Grimes,
R. S. Hyde,
V. E. Lee,

Privates:
R. H. Ching,
W. C. Claiborne,
Perry Cox,
George M. Pittman,
Norman K. Reinhart,
Ed L. Dillard,
M. O. Bosarge,
R. L. Butts,
Greg Byrne,
Harry Byrne,
Thomas Campbell,
Marshall Demeranville,
W. W. Funchess,
Richard Gonzales,
George Hannagan,
Harry T. Inge,
Earl W. Karm,
Joe Kempner,
Charles Lambert,
James B. Morton,
Charles Perez,
Charles Pollman,
Louis Schneider,
Enoch M. Stickney,
Martin Schott,
James Vernon,
Donald Winchester,
W. T. Ponder,
Lester A. Carrington,
Oliver Fayard,
Wilber G. Sanders.

Medical Detachment, Special Troops, 31st Division

First Lieutenant:
James W. Headstream.

Sergeants:
Willard E. Manry,
Edward J. Balzli,
Joseph T. Regan.

Privates, First Class:
Edmund J. Doody,
Claude E. Harris,
Percy R. Merriwether,
Harry S. Wolf.

Privates:
Charles A. Boyes,
George Reynolds Brabner,
Louis D. Crane,
A. V. Hall,
Bernard J. Knowles,
William T. Partridge,
Charles A. Pond,
George E. Pond.

Headquarters Detachment

First Lieutenant:
T. Vernon Burgett,
Commanding Officer.

Sergeant-Major:
James M. McLean.

Supply Sergeant:
Lee B. Tacon.

Personnel Record Sergeant:
Wilbert Woodrow Smith.

Corporal:
William G. Allenbach.

Privates, First Class:
William E. Gordon,
James S. Hunter.

Privates:
Wirt A. Laun, Jr.,
William B. Merriott,



September
1942

INFORMATION LETTER

No. 9

UNRESTRICTED

War Department • Office of the Chief Signal Officer

Washington, D. C.



Major General Walter E. Prosser,
Commandant, Midwestern Signal Corps School,
Camp Crowder, Neosho, Missouri.

My heartiest congratulations are sent to you, your officers and men on the formal dedication today of the Midwestern Signal Corps School.

The results of the important training activities to be carried on under your leadership will be reflected in the high standard of performance demanded and expected of Signal Corps personnel.

The officers and soldiers now under your command will, I am sure, acquit themselves as always in a manner to bring credit upon our Army and our country.

Good luck and Godspeed!

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War

August 11, 1942

Copy of a radiogram sent to General Prosser by Secretary of War Stimson which was read during the dedication ceremonies at the Midwestern Signal Corps School on August 11.

THE SEPTEMBER

Information Letter

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES BRANCH—SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY

Number 9 - Unrestricted Washington D. C.

MIDWESTERN SIGNAL CORPS SCHOOL AT CAMP CROWDER OFFICIALLY DEDICATED

Visitors Inspect Camp After Ceremonies

THE MIDWESTERN Signal Corps School at Camp Crowder, Mo., was officially dedicated on August 11. The ceremonies—as was the case recently at Camp Murphy—coincided with the graduation of the first group of students. The Midwestern School becomes the third of the Signal Corps schools, the others being at Fort Monmouth, which has been renamed the Eastern Signal Corps School, and at Camp Murphy, Fla.

The ceremonies at Camp Crowder included addresses by representative Dewey Short of Missouri, Maj. Gen. Walter E. Prosser, Commandant of the Midwestern Signal Corps School, and Brig. Gen. C. M. Milliken, Chief of the Signal Operations Service, who came from Washington to represent the Chief Signal Officer, Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead. The day's events were climaxed with a Nation-wide broadcast in the "Cheers from the Camps" series.

Representative Short, who is a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, emphasized the importance of Signal Corps training in bringing about victory for the United States.

REPRESENTATIVE SHORT LAUDS GRADUATES

"It is these brave young men graduating from Midwestern Signal Corps School today, and others who will follow them," he said, "who will bring about the coordination and synchronization of land, sea, and air forces that will give us ultimate victory."

Gates of the post were thrown open to the public at 1 o'clock and a throng of civilians, men and women, gathered at the parade grounds where the dedicatory ceremonies were carried to the assembly by means of a loud-speaker system. The program also was broadcast over radio station WMBH of Joplin, Mo.

Representative Short and General Milliken arrived at the post shortly after 2 o'clock. They were met by General Prosser, and an honor guard in charge of Capt. Waldemar Wittmus. After inspection of the guard, the party proceeded to the parade grounds where troops of the Eight Hundredth Signal Service Regiment already had been assembled.

Lt. Col. P. L. Neal, Assistant Commandant of the school, opened the dedicatory service with the introduction of Chaplain Karsten, who pronounced the invocation. Col. George W. Teachout, Post Commander, and Col. Robert A. Willard, Commanding Officer of the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center, also were on the reviewing stand.

"Located in a state which has always demonstrated its hospitality for the army and furnished with a staff already experienced in its duties, I

Below: Regimental color guard in review at formal retreat.





Below: Mrs. G. R. Cannaday, of Joplin, Mo., tries the Teletype-writer.



The photograph in the center above shows the three principal speakers of the day standing at attention at Lyon Gate, main entrance to Camp Crowder, where they reviewed the military guard of honor which escorted them to the dedication ceremonies at the school. From left to right are Brig. Gen. Milliken, Congressman Short, and Major General Prosser.

confidently look forward to an accelerated training program for the development of the communications technicians so necessary for this war," General Prosser said.

SECRETARY OF WAR SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

General Prosser then read the following radiogram received from the Secretary of War:

My heartiest congratulations are sent to you, your officers and men on the formal dedication today of the Midwestern Signal Corps School.

The results of the important training activities to be carried on under your leadership will be reflected in the high standard of performance demanded and expected of Signal Corps personnel.

The officers and soldiers now under your command will, I am sure, acquit themselves as always in a manner to bring credit upon our Army and our country.

Good luck and Godspeed!

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.

General Prosser continued: "The knowledge gained in this Signal Corps training will be of



Visitors to Midwestern's "open house" line up before a field Message Center set up under tent exactly as on the battlefield. All messages between infantry, armored forces, cavalry, field artillery and other units in the field are channeled through Message Centers such as this.



"Midwestern is an important contribution to the nation's record-breaking war effort," Brig. Gen. C. M. Milliken told the assembled soldiers and visitors. General Milliken came to Camp Crowder from Washington, D. C., to deliver the dedicatory address of Midwestern Signal Corps School.

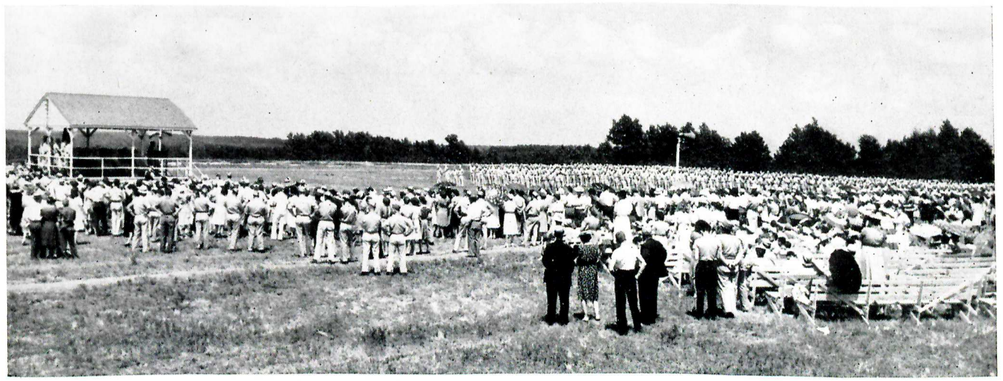
material advantage in that it will be the ground work for a career in the field of communications and will give a very high degree of satisfaction to those who embrace it in the knowledge that they have served their country in its hour of need."

Following General Prosser's address, the Midwestern band and glee club presented the official Signal Corps Song, written by Mrs. Dawson Olmstead, wife of the Chief Signal Officer.

"The importance of signal communication for the entire army must not be underestimated," General Milliken declared. "Plans formulated, decisions reached, and orders issued have never won a battle. It is the gathering of



General Prosser explains to Representative Dewey Short the technical working of a piece of equipment used in Midwestern's Wire School classrooms. Each division in Midwestern's Wire, Radio and Common Subjects set up practical exhibits to show visitors how Signal Corps men are trained.



Against a beautiful setting of Ozark Hills, the soldier-student body of Midwestern Signal Corps School stands formal retreat in the closing event of the dedication.



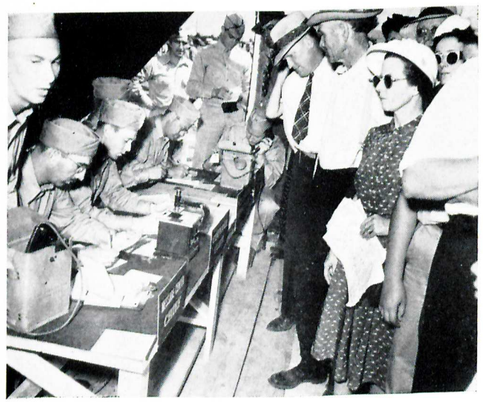
The Radio School exhibit of equipment was an unending source of interest.

enemy information upon which orders are based and it is the execution of those orders on the battlefield which results in victory.

"Signal communications are the primary means by which this information is gathered, by which it reaches the point of execution, and by which the action of the battle itself is controlled and coordinated.

"Every type of signal equipment from the front line to the supreme headquarters must be maintained. That is the enormous task of the Signal Corps in carrying out its duty to get the message through.

"In dedicating this newest Signal Corps School to the service of our country, I pay high tribute in the name of General Olmstead to our mutual comrade and friend of many years' standing, General Prosser, and his assistants, for their diligence and loyalty; to the press for its fine spirit of cooperation; to the citizens of the surrounding communities for their hospitality; to the Corps of Engineers, the contractors and hundreds of workmen, without whose unremitting labor this mighty contribution to our nation's all-out war effort would not be possible."



Visitors to Midwestern's "open house" displays following the dedication, were impressed by the vivid demonstration of Message Center at work. The Message Center is the heart of Signal Corps communications, where all messages are received and transmitted, to keep the various army units in contact during battle. Note soldier at far end of table using a field telephone.



Missouri's Congressman Dewey Short inspecting the famous "Walkie-Talkie" during "open house" following the dedication.

Civilian guests, following the program, were permitted to visit a wide assortment of displays of Signal Corps equipment and to see a formal retreat staged on the school parade grounds.

An "open house" was held in the three divisions of the school—radio, wire, and common subjects. Demonstrations were set up showing the use of blinker lights, automatic code signals, and automatic transmitters. Signal Corps radio sets used for communication with airplanes were demonstrated. Visitors were given an opportunity to ride in "jeeps" and armored cars equipped with radio. They also were enabled to walk and talk with the famous "walkie-talkie."

In the Wire Division field-type telephones, switchboards, and other field equipment were on display. Contrasted with it were examples of the antiquated field-telephone equipment used in the last war. Teletype machines bringing in messages from Washington and other points of the Nation were set up and the public was permitted to practice sending messages by teletype instruments and by teletype key. Also demonstrated was a complete command post with its message center. An unusual feature of the exhibition was the display of an oscillograph, which permitted those attending to see the pattern of their own voices in the form of waves on the instrument screen.

The Nation-wide radio program, "Cheers from the Camps," was the occasion for the world premiere of a new song using code symbols instead of words to "get the message through." When decoded, the words were found to spell out "Code for the Signal Corps . . . Beat those Japs." The code was tapped out on a code key, with a musical accompaniment played by the "Midwestern Signaleers," the school's swing orchestra. The tune was written by Private Philip Snyder and was especially arranged by Sergeant Harry Herst of the Midwestern Band.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SINGLE ENGINE GUNNERY TRAINING GROUP, Eglin Field, Florida, August 1, 1942. To: War Department Training Film Production Laboratory, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

1. Receipt acknowledged of completed draft of a "Manual For Ground and Aerial Gunnery."

2. This headquarters would like to express its appreciation for the exceptional cooperation and aid rendered by the Training Film Production Laboratory to this headquarters. If all relationships within the arms and services could be conducted in such an efficient and expeditious manner, it is the belief of this headquarters that the entire war effort would be improved tremendously.

3. The number of people who did excellent work on the subject project are too numerous to mention. However, it is a creditable reflection directly upon any commanding officer to have such a fine and outstanding organization.

HOWARD F. NICHOLS,
Major, Air Corps, Commanding.

GENERAL OLMSTEAD RECEIVES POOR RICHARD CITATION OF MERIT

Honored by Famous Advertising Club at Special Luncheon

MAJ. GEN. DAWSON OLMSTEAD, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, was paid high tribute August 18 by the Poor Richard Club of Philadelphia when that famed advertising club presented him with the Poor Richard Citation of Merit.

The award, which was created "to extend deserved recognition to outstanding people in American letters, science, business and industry," was presented to General Olmstead by Peter L. Schauble, President of Poor Richard, who is also a Vice President of The Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania and at present on temporary duty as special assistant to the Chief Signal Officer. General Olmstead is the fifth person to be so honored by the Poor Richard Club.

Presentation of the award was made at a special luncheon meeting attended by leading representatives of the advertising profession and allied fields, and the Army.

In making the award, Mr. Schauble declared this is a resolution to "pay proper and earnest tribute to Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, for his work in the development of communications for the Army, in recognition of the difficult problems which have faced him and the courage and ability with which he has solved them, during these days when a global war fought in three dimensions requires communications facilities of a quality, a quantity, a range, and a diversity unknown heretofore."

In accepting the award, General Olmstead said:

"It is difficult for me to find words to express my appreciation. It is made easier, however, by the realization that through me you are in reality honoring the entire Signal Corps. For the Signal Corps is not a one man job. Whatever the Corps has accomplished has been due to the spirit within the Corps—a spirit which communications people call 'The Spirit of the Service.'

IMPOSSIBLE TAKES LONGER

"Somebody once placed a sign in one of our offices. It said: 'The difficult we do at once, the impossible takes a little longer.' I like the expression which I believe was created by my good friend Colonel Bickelhaupt, which says: 'Get the message through.' "

In his address to the club, preceding presentation of the award, General Olmstead said:

"When I was asked to come up here from Washington to speak before the Poor Richard Club, I was greatly pleased. As your Chairman said, I am a fellow Pennsylvanian and it is always like a homecoming when I get a chance to get back in my own State.

"But I could not help wondering what a man who had spent all his days in the Army could say which might be of interest to advertising people. Perhaps the invitation comes out of the fact that one of the problems which has been facing the Signal Corps ever since this great war program started has been to secure the right kind of people to do the kind of work which is essential to modern wartime communications. Selective Service has not given us the answer. Recruiting is essentially a promotion job—a job for advertising people. The Signal Corps is right now in the midst of an advertising campaign. So I guess I ought to be a member of the Poor Richard Club.

REFERS TO LONDON TRIP

"I have just recently returned from London. I left here on one week end, and by the second week end following I was back in Washington.



CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER RECEIVES POOR RICHARD CLUB'S AWARD OF MERIT

Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead is shown receiving the award from Peter L. Schauble, President of Poor Richard Club and Vice President of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, at ceremonies in Philadelphia on August 18. At the left is Col. David Sarnoff and at the right is Brig. Gen. A. A. Farmer, Commandant of the Philadelphia Signal Corps Supply Depot.

The speed of modern travel is indicative of the need of constantly increasing speed and efficiency of communication.

"At one time military communications meant carrier pigeons and wigwag with flags. We still have carrier pigeons. The Signal Corps breeds a lot of them. We have an old pigeon called the Kaiser. We captured him in the World War and he is quite a lively old rooster—giving us many youngsters each year. But the electrons have pushed the pigeons and flags back so far that we don't talk much about them any more.

"Even in the short time I was in London, I was impressed with the spirit of the people over there. They have been through hell. So far, they have held back the enemy.

"Few of us fully realize how critical the situation in Britain was and still is. Think what the position of our Army and Navy would be, were Britain and the British Navy now in Hitler's hands. One thing is certain, there would be little talk of a second front. We would have other things to think about.

"We are beginning to get some appreciation of the gravity of the situation of the United Nations today. If we are ever tempted to become complacent, all we need do is repeat a list like this—Poland, Dunkirk, Greece, Crete, Singapore, Philippines, Bataan, Corregidor, Java, Malaya, Burma, Sevastopol, Tobruk, the Caucasus. We can try to balance that with such glorious victories as Coral Sea and Midway and the bombing of Japan. But the scales are still mighty heavy on the Axis side.

UNITED NATIONS WILL WIN

"We must get one idea out of our heads. It is the idea that it would be impossible for us to lose this war. We hear that America never has lost a war, and that seems conclusive proof that America can't lose. But Japan can say exactly the same thing.

"Please do not misunderstand me. The United Nations are going to win this war. But we'll never put blood and sweat into it as long as we are cocksure that no matter what we do, we'll win. We will never succeed until we do put blood and sweat into it, until we pull in our belts and pitch in with a full realization that our very existence as a free nation is at stake, and that we *can* lose. When we get that spirit we will be on the high road to victory.

"This war covers practically every square mile of the earth's surface. We have troops all over the world. We are fighting a war that requires instant communications—military communications—over tremendous distances.

"There is another aspect. This war is being fought in three dimensions—on the surface of the earth, beneath the surface, and up in the air. It is a war with few fixed positions. Battle fronts move many miles in a few hours. It is also a war of rapidly moving mechanisms—tanks and planes and ships. There are communications problems such as no previous conflict knew.

12,000 TELEPHONE CALLS PER BOMBER

"There are two methods of instant communication these days—wire and radio. Wire will always carry the bulk of our communications. That must be so because there isn't room in the air for all the messages that a modern war generates. Recently I saw an advertisement stating that 12,000 telephone calls go into the building of one bomber. But the radio does something that wires could never do. We can't maneuver airplanes or tanks or ships by wire.

"I wish I could tell you how many radio sets the Signal Corps now has and how many more it will have in operation by the end of the year. The figures would startle you. But to mention them might enable the smart boys among our enemies to work out some things that we don't want them to know

"From the same angle I can't tell you how many men the Signal Corps is going to require. I can tell you that for every hundred soldiers in the Signal Corps, we must have 50 civilians. That is why we have been compelled to open technical schools in every part of the country. And we are taking in men who cannot get into the military services because of age or minor physical handicaps.

"An airplane without a radio has been called a dead pigeon. A tank with defective communications is like a blind horse. The man responsible for the condition of the radio, which makes it possible for a bomber to reach Berlin and knock the daylights out of the Nazi capital, is contributing as much to the winning of the war as the bombardier who drops the bombs.

"Modern mechanisms of communication demand an unusual type of young American manhood. Back when I entered the Signal Corps, they did not have to know so much. But this is a war of vacuum tubes and electrons and resistors and condensors and walkie-talkies and a lot of other technical things.

SIGNAL CORPS APPLICANTS INCREASE

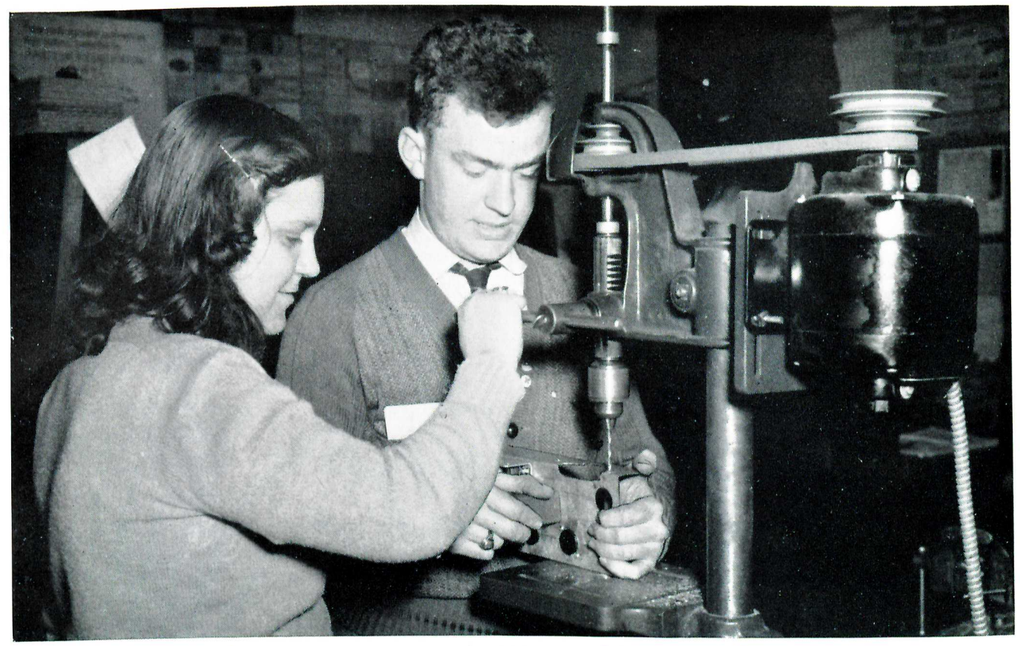
"These are days when everybody is trying to sell something. The armed forces of the nation are going commercial too. They are attempting, by advertising, to sell the youth of America a bill of goods. This advertising has been attracting our best young manhood to those services which have used it. We in the Signal Corps began to feel the difficulty of securing high type men recently and we are starting to follow suit—to advertise. And I can say to you advertising people that already we see fine results from what little publicity has appeared. The number of applicants, both for military and civilian service, has increased and the quality has improved. We can testify to the effectiveness of advertising.

"In closing let me express my appreciation for the invitation to talk before this famous organization."

Col. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation, in paying tribute to General Olmstead, said:

"It has been my good fortune, both as an officer in the Signal Corps and a civilian engaged in work in which the Signal Corps is actively interested, to observe General Olmstead at close range on many different occasions. On each occasion I have had reason to admire his ability, sincerity, and forthrightness . . .

(Concluded on Page 12)



Two trainees learn to operate the drill press at Fort McPherson, Georgia

THE ARMY OF CIVILIANS

Intensive Training Prepares Signal Corps Workers for Specialized Tasks

BACK of every two soldiers in the Signal Corps is a civilian employee who is just as eager to do his or her job well as are the two soldiers served.

As the Signal Corps Army grows larger the "Civilian army" must grow in proportion. During the early months of the war, the armed forces and industry absorbed available trained communications personnel. So it became necessary for the members of this civilian army to be given specialized training to prepare them for their tasks.

The Civilian Training Branch of the Signal Corps plans, administers and supervises this training for civilians.

The number of trained technicians required is determined on the basis of communications equipment in use and on order. Trainees are employed and placed in training in advance of actual need so that they may complete basic training and be ready for service when such service is required.

Pre-service training courses are conducted in high schools and colleges throughout the country, in cooperation with the United States Office of Education training program. The greater number of pre-service trainees are being prepared for jobs in installation, maintenance and operation of radio equipment.

Many young men desiring to serve as Signal Communications troops enlist in the Signal Section of the Enlisted Reserve Corps and com-

(Concluded on Page 24)



Visiting British officers are greeted by executives of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. in Baltimore, Md. From left to right: Mr. C. J. Burnside, Manager Radio Division, Brig. R. E. H. Nalder, O. B. E., British Army War Office, Capt. F. J. Wylie, Royal Navy Admiralty, Mr. Walter Evans, Vice President, Westinghouse, Brig. Gen. Roger B. Colton, Office, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, Air Commodore O. G. W. G. Lywood, C. B. E., Royal Air Force, Mr. M. W. Smith, Vice President Westinghouse.

BRITISH OFFICERS INSPECT SIGNAL CORPS INSTALLATIONS

Accompany General Olmstead Back from England for American Tour

BECAUSE of the crucial importance of coordinating the Signal systems of the British and American Armed Forces, the last month has witnessed an important series of conferences and visits by American and British Signal officers.

Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, initiated this latest series of conferences with a visit to England. On his return he was accompanied by a delegation of British officers whom he had invited to inspect Signal Corps installations and factories manufacturing Signal Corps equipment in the United States.

The visiting officers were Brigadier R. F. H. Nalder, O. B. E. Deputy Director of Signals at the British War Office; Capt. F. J. Wylie, Deputy Director of the Signals, British Admiralty, and Air Commodore O. G. W. G. Lywood, C. B. E., O. B. E., Director of Signals, British Air Ministry. They were accompanied by Col. W. D. J. Harries, British Army, Group Captain

(*Concluded on Page 12*)

ROYAL AIR FORCE DELEGATION
(British Air Commission)

August 3, 1942.

Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead,
Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.

Dear General Olmstead:

I would like to thank you on behalf of myself and my fellow Directors of Signals, Brigadier Nalder and Captain Wylie, R. N., and the other members of the British party for the wonderful and, I believe, unique tour which we have just completed. We were fortunate indeed in having General Colton guide us and we are deeply appreciative of your kindness in this respect and trust that it has not too greatly interfered with the numerous activities of his high office. We should be most grateful if you could convey to him our appreciation of the splendid way he guided our tour and the very great additional value which we thereby gained.

We are also greatly indebted to the officers of your staff who at such short notice planned this magnificent tour and we should be most grateful if you would also convey to them our thanks.

All that we saw and learned on our various visits of inspection gave us a fuller understanding of both your problems and our own and, I assure you, will further assist in establishing closer collaboration between the Signals Services of our two countries, which we all agree is so essential to the successful prosecution of the war and which has been so well emphasized by you.

We would be glad if our thanks could also be passed to the other officers who looked after us so well during the tour, namely, Maj. P. Ketterer, Lt. Comdr. E. B. Patterson, Capt. J. McCaw, Lt. A. K. McCleery and Mr. Frank Grubbs, the secretary.

Please accept our warmest appreciation.

Yours sincerely,

O. G. Lywood, *Air Commodore,*
Director of Signals,
Air Ministry, London.

(*Concluded from Page 10*)

A. F. Lang, Royal Air Force, Capt. R. M. Dick, Royal Navy, and Squadron Leader F. Williams, Royal Air Force.

In their only interview for the benefit of the American press, the British officers stressed the importance of what they called the "radio war." They warned that German Signal equipment was "good" and that it was being produced in large quantities, but they added: "We believe we are one step ahead, and we hope to stay one step ahead."

The British officers, while stressing the importance of superior equipment such as has been turned out of American assembly lines, also emphasized the importance of the organization which uses that equipment.

"It isn't enough," Commodore Lywood said, speaking for the group, "to have equipment. One must have a highly trained organization. We hope we may be of assistance to your forces in this respect, since we have been at it longer. We want to learn all we can about American signal organization and methods, in order that we may cooperate fully in developing complete collaboration between our two countries."

In addition to holding conferences on the standardization and coordination of communications procedure and equipment, the British officers inspected the United States Naval Academy and the United States Military Academy. They visited Signal Corps installations and factories at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York City, Schenectady, Detroit, Wright Field, Fort Monmouth, Mitchel Field, and Kearney.

POOR RICHARD CITATION

(*Concluded from Page 8*)

"We have reason to look upon General Olmstead not only as a great leader, but also as a great educator. In honoring him, the Poor Richard Club honors itself, and I congratulate the membership for awarding its Citation of Merit to General Olmstead."

Brig. Gen. A. A. Farmer, Commandant of the Philadelphia Signal Corps Depot, in his remarks stated that, at the depot "we have about 10,000 employees working 7 days a week, 24 hours per day, busily engaged in procuring, issuing and repairing the hundreds of highly technical items of signal equipment required by our troops and those of our allies . . . I give to him (General Olmstead) and to his foresight and courage and ability all the credit for the very rapid expansion of our depot and that of the numerous other Signal Corps activities. He is indeed an inspiring leader."

Clarence L. Jordan, Executive Vice President of N. W. Ayer & Son, representing the advertising profession, remarked: "It is a very great pleasure to be introduced as one of the group serving the Army in advertising. I call it a group advisedly—because almost the entire advertising profession is now the advertising agency for the Army . . . I am sure that if Ben Franklin—the patron saint of all advertising men—could be with us now, he would be very proud that the Club which bears his name is paying tribute to a General of the United States Army in recognition of the work he has done in communications—which are the tools of our industry."

Philip C. Staples, President of The Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, representing, as he said, "wire telephony," recalled that just 25 years ago this month the First Telegraph Battalion of World War I was organized, composed of Bell Telephone men. And today, he said, the telephone companies again are providing skilled men for the Signal Corps in great numbers.

He took occasion to remind the luncheon audience—some 220 men and women—that the rush of war work is attended by a flood of telephone traffic. "We must ask you—the public—to be tolerant, patient, considerate, of the situation."

Highlights OF THE ORGANIZATION

Military Personnel

OFFICER PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

The Chief, and representatives of Branches, Military Personnel Division, attended conferences held at Military Personnel Division, Services of Supply, during which the point was brought up that effective August 1, 1942, Selective Service registrants who are now classified as 1–B (physical disability) will be inducted for limited military service. A proposed plan was submitted to various branches concerned, recommending that all such personnel be assigned direct from reception centers to Corps Area service units. A 10 percent increase of allotments in Grade 7 will be authorized for each service unit to absorb this personnel. The suggested plan proposes that this personnel will receive their basic training within the unit and also job training, which will continue for a period of 60 days, at which time they will replace Class 1–A men for assignment to tactical organizations. The recommendation of the Chief Signal Officer is being submitted to Military Personnel Division, Services of Supply, outlining the method of requisitioning Class 1–B men and the reassignment of Class 1–A men who are being replaced.

PROCUREMENT OF AFFILIATED PERSONNEL

Capt. Daniel H. Horney of the Officers Branch, Military Personnel Division, OCSigO, returned from a trip during which 125 applicants were interviewed regarding their qualifications for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States for assignment to the Signal Corps under the affiliated plan. Newark, N. J., New York, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., constituted the itinerary. Approximately 95 percent of the men interviewed were considered acceptable applicants.

NEW REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER AT WEST COAST

Military Personnel Division is taking steps to secure personnel allotments and authorization to assign necessary officers and enlisted men for the new Signal Corps Replacement Training Center to be located near Sacramento, Calif. The organization and personnel of the West Coast Training Center is to be similar to that now at another camp.

OFFICER JOB DESCRIPTIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL CODES

Classification Branch, Military Personnel Division, has distributed to officers in this division, mimeographed copies of the book on Signal Corps Officer Job Descriptions. Work has also been completed on the development of occupational codes for civilian jobs in telephone and telegraph companies and in radio manufacturing and operating companies. Development of these codes was based on material received from the following sources: Signal Corps Board; American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; National Broadcasting Co. and Columbia Broadcasting System; Department of Labor Dictionary of Occupational Titles; National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel and the Inter-Departmental Placement Bureau of the Civil Service Commission. These codes will be used for recording on IBM cards the civilian experiences of present and potential Signal Corps personnel.

ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS

The Auxiliary Corps Branch of the Military Personnel Division will process all applications for appointment in the Army Specialist Corps. Office Memorandum No. 169, dated July 14, 1942, issued by the Director of Administration, outlines the procedure to be followed in recommending appointments, and furnishes information about the Army Specialist Corps. Allotments to divisions have been fixed by Office Memorandum No. 159.

ROTC GRADUATES

Information has been received from The Adjutant General to the effect that ninety-seven recent ROTC graduates who were commissioned in other branches have been transferred to the Signal Corps and assigned to duty at the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center at Fort Monmouth.

Scheduling

On June 6, 1942, Timing Section was activated as a Section of the Scheduling Branch.

This Section is charged with the computing of requirements for aircraft and vehicular Signal Equipment and coordinating delivery with equipment of using arms or services, preparation of delivery schedules of other Signal equipment, consistent with requirements, available facilities and materiels, and good manufacturing practice.

This Section also assists in the coordination of information necessary for proper procurement of necessary Signal equipment.

Plant

Plant Assembly Point at Philadelphia Signal Corps, activated with Lt. Harper assigned at Philadelphia to act as Liaison Officer between Philadelphia Procurement District and Plant Division in Washington.

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New project accounting system as directed by the War Department, placed in effect July 1, 1942. This provides for a uniform system of accounting throughout the various services and permits preparation of uniform reports to higher authority reflecting status of funds.

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Arrangements effected with Corps of Engineers to close out some 600 individual procurement authorizations restricted for expenditure at individual locations, and utilization of such funds, by transfer of such funds to recently created procurement authorities which permit their use without regard to location, so long as they are used for appropriate purpose.

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In line with program of decentralization, funds have been allotted in major amounts to the Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Service Command Signal Officers to permit of accomplishment of program of installing company owned telephone systems.

These two changes should effect a material reduction in clerical work now deemed necessary.

TELETYPEWRITER AND TWX SERVICE

Some of the telephone companies in the Bell System have entirely exhausted their supply of teletypewriter machines, due to the fact that the teletypewriter factories are making machines for the Army under high priority ratings. The Bell System does not expect to receive any model No. 15 machines until September, and no model No. 19 machines until October; and these delivery dates only obtain in case the Army does not place any more orders for machines between this time and the above mentioned delivery dates. The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has a very limited supply, too few to permit the transfer of any machines to a subsidiary company. The Commercial Service Branch of the Plant Division has found it necessary to make surveys of the use made of TWX service in various offices, from the bills that clear through the Branch for payment, and removal of the machines from offices where their use has been very limited is being requested by personal solicitation, so that the machines may be installed in locations where the necessity for their use is more acute. Such studies as are necessary with respect to leased line Teletypewriter installations has also been started.

Arrangements have been completed in letter of instruction issued to all Service Command Signal Officers, announcing the transfer (effective August 1, 1942) of the responsibility for the procurement and maintenance of miscellaneous communication facilities from the Corps of Engineers to the Signal Corps. These facilities include public address systems, mechanical buglers, push button and buzzer systems and independent intercommunicating systems.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

To date, over 100 telephone systems at military establishments have been turned over to commercial telephone companies for operation and maintenance. Letters were written to Service Command Signal Officers outlining the objective to have every telephone system handled in this manner whereever practicable, in order that all enlisted men possible might be relieved for field duty, to provide satisfactory and efficient telephone service, and to have an unlimited reserve of adequate personnel available to handle maixmum requirements.

CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL MATERIAL

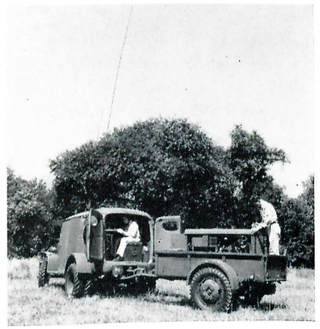
As the supply of critical material becomes more acute, directives have been forwarded to the Service Command Signal Officers making it mandatory that telephone allotments for all new military establishments are to be reduced approximately 25 percent. This directive will also apply to existing camps and posts which will result in the removal of certain equipment for use at new military establishments. Pertaining to ground forces, the major reduction in telephones will be accomplished by allotting telephones down to and including battalions, except where companies are functioning as a separate unit, and similarly the same procedure will apply to Army Air Force Units as applicable.

PRIORITIES

Heretofore, priority applications (Forms PD1A and PD200) pertaining to the procurement of material and equipment for telephone systems to be installed at military establishments have been required by the War Production Board from only independent telephone companies. As the Western Electric Co. is the manufacturing agency for the Bell System Companies, it has furnished telephone materials and equipment to the Bell Companies from its monthly allotments of critical materials. Hence, the Bell System Companies have not been required to make priority applications.

Effective August 1, 1942, all commercial telephone companies will be required to submit priority applications. In order to expedite procurement, one copy of Forms PD1a and PD200 must be forwarded to the Service Command Signal Officer by the commercial telephone company involved. The Service Command Signal Officer will prepare a letter transmitting the application to the Chief Signal Officer for final review and approval. This letter will include a certificate as to the military necessity of all component parts of the telephone system involved and an explanation of the reduction of telephone equipment to that necessary to meet the absolute minimum requirements.

In order to simplify the furnishing of radio station equipment for Task Forces, arrangements are being made to supply miscellaneous material required in these installations in the form of kits. One kit which is being assembled will cover all the material required for the construction of rhombic antennas. Another kit will include all basic tools together with a small amount of bolts, nuts and screws required at the smaller station installations. This kit will be known as Tool Equipment TE–87. A third kit will be known as Tool Equipment TE–88, and will include a more elaborate lay-out of tools required at the main radio stations. This kit will include such items as: chain hoist, electric drills, and the more special tools needed for complete overhaul of radio transmitters, power units, and radio receivers.



AFIELD AT FT. MONMOUTH

Truck and trailer radio installation gets a workout at the Signal Corps Center

Army Pictorial

The Photographic Division has been expanded into the Army Pictorial Service. All of the old functions of the Photographic Division will be continued. The film training program will be stepped up so that an increased number of well-planned essential training films will be made available for the use and training of all field units.

The Field Activities Division will handle a program of photography in the theatre of operations. Through its activities, a photographic record of the activities of the Armed Forces will be available for the information of the people in the United States.

THE PICTORIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

This division will make all arrangements necessary to facilitate the supply of motion picture equipment and other photographic equipment needed by the field forces.

Secondly, necessary action is being instituted to provide for the Army Pictorial Service qualified and enlisted photographic personnel that will be needed at overseas stations where action may be anticipated.

Thirdly, action is being taken to secure the services of qualified military photographic personnel for domestic field activity under the control and supervision of this office.

And, finally, the Pictorial Administrative Division is setting up the necessary machinery to handle all fiscal activities and budget estimates of the Army Pictorial Service.

Steps have been taken by this division to obtain the assignment of officers to the Army Pictorial Service in order to fill vacancies which have been allotted to Office Memorandum No. 150. To date these efforts have been unsuccessful, although through the cooperation of Military Personnel Division, it is felt that every effort is being made to obtain this personnel.

Steps have been taken by the Equipment Branch to obtain a number of 16 mm. motion picture cameras for distribution to field photographic organizations.

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Two officers have reported to this office for several days' training prior to embarkation to overseas station where they will act as photographic officers.

FOREIGN FILM BRANCH

The United Nations Central Film Committee has been functioning at the National Archives since the First of July. The Executive Secretary of the committee is Miss Alice Lichtenstein.

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A showing of War Department Training Films and Film Bulletins scored with Spanish and Portuguese sound tracks took place at the National Archives on Saturday, July 10. A group of officers and military attachés from the Latin-American countries were present. As a result of this showing, it was decided to set up a plan for the rescoring of training films. Arrangements were

made whereby these rescored films will be distributed through G–2 and the United States Military Attachés in the various Latin-American Capitals.

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A policy has been established between the Army Pictorial Service and the U. S. S. R. for the exchange of War Department Training Films for Russian combat and training films.

SPECIAL PROJECTS BRANCH

The Special Projects Branch, Motion Picture Production Division, Army Pictorial Service, has prepared scenarios for two more industrial morale films for the Office of the Undersecretary of War.

"Combat Report," designed for showing to workers of the aircraft industry, is now in production at Paramount Studios in Hollywood under the direction of Lieutenant John M. Huston who collaborated with Capt. Richard W. Maibaum in writing the script.

"Firepower," for the workers in the Army and Naval ordnance plants, will be placed in production shortly. The script of "Firepower" was written by Captain Maibaum and will be the first film produced by the Signal Corps jointly for the Army and the Navy.

"The Arm Behind the Army," the first industrial morale film, is being screened extensively in war plants and has received enthusiastic receptions by both management and labor.

V-MAIL BRANCH

Since publication of the last Signal Corps Information Letter, the operation of microfilming the old records of the Army has been taken over by The Adjutant General's Office, and the Microfilming Section has been discontinued.

V-Mail service is now the only function of this Branch. Stations are in operation at Melbourne, Honolulu, San Francisco, New York, London and Cairo and service between these points is now established. Stations in other parts of the world will soon be established. This Service has received wide public acceptance and the volume of V-Mail letters is increasing rapidly.

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Lt. Hudson has left for field duty, primarily as a station security officer and secondarily as a Photographer-Observer for the Signal Corps.

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The Photo-Mail Co., which is stationed at Fort Myer, Va., was officially activated on July 1. The men in this company are now engaged in putting the V-Mail station at the Pentagon Building into operation. It is expected that this station will be in operation by August 1.

FILM DISTRIBUTION UTILIZATION BRANCH

Progress has been made in developing maximum effective use of training films and film strips in the Army training program through improvements in the system of distributing films and the establishment of Visual Aid Coordinators in the Service Command Headquarters. Closer liaison has been established with Service Command Central Distribution libraries.

The experimental library established at the 76th Division, Fort George Meade, has proved of such value in the training program that similar libraries are being planned for all newly activated divisions. Approximately ten new sublibraries have been established to meet growing demands for training films and film strips. Representatives of the Branch have visited Fort Meade and the Philadelphia Region Anti-aircraft Artillery Command to aid in the establishment of new film libraries.

Wider distribution of foreign films and film bulletins is being developed, Training circulars are in preparation, listing British films and War Department Film Bulletins.

The experimental establishment of a Visual Aid Coordinator in the Eighth Service Command has proved of such value that this program is being followed in other Service Commands. Visual Aid Officers in charge of central distribution are to spend a period of intensive training and orientation in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Editorial work has been completed on a revision of FM 21–6, to be published in September. A subject index to all films and film strips has been completed, in addition to a manual on the use of projection equipment, to be used in all camps where training films are distributed.

NEW TRAINING FILMS RELEASED

TF 7–265 Sand Table, Preparation.
TF 7–266 Sand Table, Use.
TF 1–285 Hamilton Constant Speed Propeller—Theory and Operation.
TF 11–298 The Mitchell Camera.
TF 17–315 Armored Force Drill, Mounted Drill.
TF 11–321 Combat Counter Intelligence.
TF 5–322 Pneumatic Paving Breaker.
TF 1–327 Aerial Navigation—Radio Aids.
TF 17–375 Tank Driving—Basic.
TF 10–377 Trouble Shooting, Motor Maintenance, The Fuel System—The Engine Will Not Start.
TF 5–378 Construction of the Timber Trestle.

TF 5–392 Floor System of Timber Trestle Bridge—Guard Rails and Flooring and Hand Rails.
TF 7–393 The Rifle Squad.
TF 4–398 The Antiaircraft Searchlight Battery, the Searchlight Section Equipped with MI Trailers—Preparation for Action.
TF 1–404 The Type B–2 Field Lighting Set.
TF 1–417 Identification of Aircraft—Italian Bombers—Cantiere Z–1007
TF 1–421 Identification of Aircraft—Japanese—Navy Scouting Seaplane 95.
TF 1–422 Identification of Aircraft—Japanese—Navy Patrol Bomber 97.
TF 1–433 Identification of Aircraft—Halifax Bomber.
TF 1–453 Airplane Propellers—Hamilton Hydromatic Propeller-Servicing.
TF 1–454 Aircraft Propellers—Hamilton Hydromatic Propeller Installation.
TF 1–459 Curtiss Electric Propeller—Reassembling the Power Unit.
TF 1–460 Curtiss Electric Propeller—The Hub and Blades.
TF 1–462 Curtiss Electric Propeller—Balancing.
TF 1–464 Curtiss Electric Propeller—Installation.
TF 1–474 Radio Antennas—The Creation and Behavior of Radio Waves.
TF 1–479 Incendiary Bombs—Thermit and Magnesium.
TF 1–503 Airplane Hydraulic Brakes—Disassembly and Reassembly—The Hayes Expander Tube Brake.
TF 1–508 The Automatic Pilot—The Automatic Pilot "A"—Mechanics.
TF 10–570 Automatic Trouble Shooting—Part 10—Engine Tune-Up.
TF 25–624 Cutting a Keyway on a Finished Shaft.
TF 25–625 Machining a Rectangular Cast Iron Block.
TF 25–626 Drilling and Tapping a Cast Steel Valve Body.
TF 25–627 Drilling to a Layout and Spotfacing a Cast Iron Valve Body.
TF 25–628 Machining a Tool Steel V Block.

NEW FILM STRIPS RELEASED

FS 1–11 Forced Landings.
FS 1–32 The Sun.
FS 1–58 Fuel Level Gages.
FS 1–59 Mathematics For Navigators.
FS 1–61 Formation Flying.
FS 1–62 The Hamilton Standard Constant Speed Propeller.
FS 1–65 Aerial Bombs, Part III, Equipment for Loading.
FS 1–66 Aircraft Engine Troubles—General.
FS 1–67 Aerial Navigation—Dead Reckoning, Part 1—Radius of Action Returning to Same Base.
FS 1–68 Aerial Navigation—Dead Reckoning, Part II—Radius of Action Returning to Alternate or Moving Base.
FS 1–69 Cross Country By Map.
FS 1–70 Aerial Traffic Patterns.
FS 1–71 System of Procurement and Exchange of Aircraft.
FS 1–72 Aircraft Engine Operation.
FS 1–73 Aircraft Inspection Procedure.
FS 1–75 Hamilton Standard Hydromatic Propeller.
FS 1–76 Aircraft Maintenance Inspection—Part IV—Inspection of Camera.
FS 1–77 Aircraft Engine Fuels.
FS 1–78 Identification of Aircraft—British Blenheim Types.
FS 1–79 The Identification of the ME 109.
FS 1–80 Antennas.
FS 1–81 Aircraft Maintenance Inspection — Part III, A—Inspection of Armament Equipment—Guns.
FS 1–82 Aircraft Engine Troubles: Starting.
FS 1–83 Parachutes—Part VIII, Instruction for Using Parachutes.
FS 2–3 Thompson Submachine Gun, M1928A1, Cal. .45—Mechanical Training, Part II.
FS 2–10 Thompson Submachine Gun, Caliber .45 M1928A1—Mechanical Training—Part 1.
FS 2–11 Horsemanship Instruction—Mounting, Dismounting, and the Military Seat.
FS 2–12 Horsemanship—Blanket, Saddle, and Bridle.
FS 4–12 Antiaircraft Guns and Accessories, Part II—The 90mm Antiaircraft Gun.
FS 4–14 Antiaircraft Searchlight Equipment — Part II —60″ Antiaircraft Searchlight—Sperry M1941—Ventilating System—Sperry Zero Reader Follow-up System.

FS 4–15 Fire Control and Position Finding, Antiaircraft Artillery, Elements of Data.

FS 7–20 Arm and Hand Signals for Motor Transport.

FS 7–21 Anti-Mechanized Defense Part One Passive Means of Defense Natural and Artificial Obstacles Exclusive of Mines and Demolitions.

FS 7–22 Pitching and Striking the Latrine Screen.

FS 7–63 Browning Machine Gun, Caliber .30 M1917, Part VIII, Section I, Stoppages and Immediate Action.

FS 7–65 Browning Machine Gun, Cal. .30, M1917, Part II, Section I: Machine Gun Markmanship, Preparatory Exercises, Sighting and Aiming, Exercises (FM 23–55).

FS 7–73 37mm Gun, Anti-Tank, M3, Part IV, Care and Cleaning.

FS 8–41 Emergency Measures for Wounds and their Immediate Complications.

FS 8–42 Preparation and Administration of Intravenous Solutions.

FS 9–11 Gun 75mm, M1897A4 and Carriage, Gun, 75mm, M2A3—Part II —Disassembly and Assembly of Units.

FS 9–28 Gun, Automatic 37mm M4, Part I, Disassembly and assembly of the Weapon.

FS 9–29 Gun, Automatic 37mm M4, Part II, Disassembly and Assembly of the Weapon. Supply.

FS 10–80 Servicing Vacuum and Power Brakes.

FS 10–89 Servicing the Chevrolet Hydraulic Brake.

FS 10–90 Motorcycle Lubrication (Harley-Davidson).

FS 10–91 How to Use a Micrometer.

FS 10–92 The Rule

FS 10–93 The Piston Ring

FS 17–12 Tank Maintenance, the One - Hundred Hour and Three - Hundred Hour Inspections, the Light Tank, M–3.

FS 17–14 Tank Maintenance—The One - Hundred Hour and Three - Hundred Hour Inspections, the Medium Tank, M3—(Gas. Eng.)

FS 17–15 Browning Machine Gun, Caliber .50, H. B., M2, Mechanical Training, Part 1.

Legal

At the hearing before the Committee on Appropriation of the United States Senate, on June 26, 1942, General Olmstead said: "I would like to take this occasion to pay my respects to the Officers in my Office who have worked day and night. I don't know of any men who could have worked harder. I certainly could not have made this progress without them."

Procedure Coordination

RADIO PROCEDURE

The revised manuscript for TM 11–454, The Radio Operator, has been completed and it is anticipated that the manual will be available for distribution within the near future. Those representatives who attended a meeting at the Chief Signal Office during the preparation of this manual were:

Lt. Col. Bernard A. Byrne,
Infantry School.

Maj. A. A. McCrary,
Signal Corps,
OIC, Procedures Coordination Branch.

Maj. Gordon W. Seward,
Field Artillery School.

Maj. F. E. Handy,
Security Section & Procedures,
Controls Division, AAF.

Maj. George L. Martin,
Signal Corps,
SCRTC, Ft. Monmouth.

Capt. Eric R. Osborne,
Signal Corps,
Armored Force.

Capt. G. M. Kinser,
Controls Division, AAF.

Capt. J. F. Craig,
Signal Corps,
Procedures Coordination Branch.

1st Lt. Robert E. Williamson,
W. D. Net "WAR",
Signal Corps.

1st Lt. Allen J. Ursprung,
Signal Corps,
SCRTC, Camp Crowder, Mo.

1st Lt. Virgil L. Clapp,
Signal Corps,
Procedures Coordination Branch.

2d Lt. N. K. Walter
Air Forces Technical School,
Scott Field, Ill.

Mr. Leo W. Bundy, WO, USA,
Chief Instructor and Asst. OIC, EMD,
Radio Division, Signal Corps School.

Mr. Francis J. Case,
Air Forces Technical School,
Scott Field, Ill.

CABLE ASSEMBLY CC–358
(Spiral 4 Cable)

In order to develop methods of handling, installing and recovering Cable Assemblies CC–358, it was requested that the Army Ground Forces and the Army Air Forces each designate a signal battalion to conduct maneuver tests of this equipment under the direction of the Signal Corps Board. Concurrence of both Forces has been obtained and it is expected that the tests will begin as soon as delivery of the cable can be made.

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE

A study of the material contained in the SOP's and SOI's submitted to the Chief Signal Officer has revealed the need for the distribution of more detailed instructions to Signal Officers in connection with the preparation of this important phase of signal communication. This Branch has initiated the preparation of a Signal Operations Manual which is intended to be a supplement and a guide in the formulation and use of Signal Operation Instructions. A further study of the latter is to be made for the purpose of standardizing the items included in SOI.

Statistics and Reference

The Enemy Signal Communication Collection of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer has been activated, and the first actual captured equipment has been placed therein, after having been studied for military and technical characteristics by Equipment Coordination Branch, and for procedure by Procedures Coordination Branch. It is expected that this collection will be augmented as rapidly as possible by additional captured equipment from other fronts. The information on this captured equipment is being incorporated in the Enemy Equipment Information Manual, now in process of preparation.

The Signal Corps Reference Library has been established by directive from General Olmstead, and appropriations have been made to bring this Library up to 50,000 volumes over a period of three years. It is intended to make this one of the outstanding technical reference libraries in the Service. Contributions of historical value have been received from a number of sources, and an appropriate bookplate has been prepared for the indentification of the donors of such gifts. Prominent among contributions received to date are the following:

Approximately 50 text books donated by Col. C. O. Bickelhaupt, Signal Corps, covering the underlying fields of electrical communications; approximately 75 volumes on signal communications, some in the German language, donated by Mrs. Murphy, widow of the late Lt. Col. William G. Murphy, recently killed in active duty in the Pacific area.

Procurement

ARMY-NAVY PRODUCTION AWARD

The War Department, in conjunction with the Navy Department, has inaugurated a program of war work awards for outstanding performance on war production, known as Army-Navy Production Award. An Army Board for Production Awards to serve under the Chief of the Procurement and Distribution Division, Services of Supply, has been set up and is now formulating policies and rules governing awards. This Board will make final selection of award recipients, and clear same with the Incentive Division, Office of the Under Secretary of Navy.

A Signal Corps Board for Production Awards has been established to pass on recommendations from the Procurement Districts and from the OCSigO, and to process the nominations to the Army Board for Production Awards. Some nominations have been sent forward and others are now in preparation.

The first awards were made in August 1942.

PURCHASE SECTION

Final plans have been made and instructions have been released for the transfer of the control of the Chicago and San Francisco Signal Corps Procurement Districts to the Philadelphia Signal Corps Procurement District by August 15, 1942. All DP and affiliated functions will be taken over by the Philadelphia Signal Corps Procurement District. Field offices will be maintained in San Francisco and Chicago to administer certain procurement functions.

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In order to expedite the placing of contracts and/or purchase orders, the Purchase Section has further decentralized procurement whereby the procurement districts may make awards up to $5,000,000 without prior approval of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

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Pursuant to Priorities Regulation No. 12, this Office is assisting procuring officers to re-rate all undelivered contracts and/or purchase orders.

A special report was prepared and forwarded to Headquarters, Services of Supply, covering the investigation and study of the mica condenser industry to determine the possible effects of Maximum Price Regulations No. 136 of the Office of Price Administration with respect to this industry.

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The Purchase Section, in addition to its other functions, is now charged

with procurement through the Office of The Quartermaster General and allocation of all typewriters and office machinery for Signal Corps activities under the direct command of the Chief Signal Officer, exclusive of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

INSPECTION SECTION

Mr. G. L. Schnable, inspection specialist, has recently completed, for the Director, Supply Service, a detailed study of the organization and operations of Signal Corps inspection of matériel at manufacturing plants. This study included examination of the procedures employed at most of the major plants at which Signal Corps inspection is being conducted. It has been found that the rapidly increasing procurement program will make it essential that steps be taken to insure the most effective utilization of the limited amount of inspection personnel which will be available, particularly those with specialized experience or supervisory capabilities. Detailed recommendations for improvement in this and other respects have been prepared for consideration.

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The magnitude of the Signal Corps procurement program makes it desirable that possibilities of modifying specifications to facilitate manufacture, clarify requirements or remove unnecessary restrictions be given prompt consideration as soon as such possibilities become apparent. Accordingly, a procedure has been established under which Signal Corps Procurement District inspectors who are working at the manufacturing plants, and to whom such possibilities become evident, will enter the necessary data on forms provided therefor. The forms are transmitted to the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and routed to the proper engineering organization for consideration. A number of such suggestions have already been handled in this manner, and it is believed that increased use will be made of this means of enabling prompt consideration of changes needed to take care of new situations in the production of Signal Corps matériel.

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The high number of rejections of ceramic materials, particularly by contractors' inspectors, has led to a relaxation of inspection with respect to minor defects, such as flaws, chips, warpage, etc., when the quality and performance of the equipment will not be impaired. No revision of essential requirements of the specifications under which equipment is now being manufactured for the Signal Corps will be made but it is deemed advisable not to hold up production of necessary equipment when slight imperfections in ceramic materials occur.

PRODUCTION EXPEDITING SECTION

On June 27, 1942, the following telegram was received from Lt. E. W. Medbery, Officer in Charge, New York Signal Corps Expediting Region:

"THIS OFFICE IS INFORMED THAT WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY THROUGH ITS GENERAL MANAGER PLANS TO REQUEST FROM THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER THAT ARRANGEMENTS BE MADE SO THAT EMPLOYEES OF THE BAYONNE NJ PLANT CAN SECURE GASOLINE FOR DRIVING THEIR CARS TO AND FROM WORK STOP IT IS THE RECOMMENDATION OF THIS OFFICE THAT FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN THIS REQUEST AS THE PROBLEM OF TRANSPORTATION FOR THESE EMPLOYEES IS BECOMING CRITICAL STOP IT IS THE UNDERSTANDING OF THIS OFFICE THAT A SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT HAS BEEN WORKED OUT BY THE AIR CORPS FOR THE BENDIX RADIO CORPORATION STOP IT IS FURTHER SUGGESTED THAT ACTION TAKEN IN THIS REGARD BE CONSIDERED AS A PRECEDENT FOR SIMILAR ACTION IN OTHER CASES WHERE THE SAME PROBLEM OF TRANSPORTATION EXISTS."

At the same time in Baltimore, Signal Corps Production Expediter Kenneth G. Howard was hard at work lining up war employees' gasoline rights for the benefit not only of local war plants but for the entire east coast. The following is a partial quotation of a report from a Baltimore newspaper:

"Baltimore over the week end began reaping benefits from the plan put into operation here three days ago by the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator providing additional supplies of gasoline for sale to war workers at certain designated filling stations in the vicinity of production plants.

"The Office of the Petroleum Coordinator issued authorization for the additional deliveries of gasoline in the Baltimore area last week after a study of facts contained in a survey submitted to the OPC by Kenneth G. Howard, who is in charge of communications equipment in the Baltimore area for the War Department.

"Intent on presenting an intelligent picture of the entire Baltimore situation to the OPC, Mr. Howard sought and received the cooperation of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, industrial representatives, and other business agencies.

"Mr. Howard's Survey, dealing in detail with the problems of essential gasoline supply, dealt with six major points. They are:

1. Definition of the area affected.
2. Increase in manufacturing employment in the Baltimore industrial area from 1939 to June 1, 1942.
3. Estimated increase in the Baltimore metropolitan population.
4. Summary of Baltimore business indexes from January 1941, through June 1942.
5. Statistics on the delivery and consumption of motor fuel in the area, names and addresses of all companies supplying motor fuel in the area, and quotas assigned to service stations.
6. Maryland motor-vehicle registration for 1940–41 and 1941–42.

"Illustrating his point, Mr. Howard said that in one day recently during the low ebb in gasoline supplies, an estimated 190,000 man-hours were lost in the Baltimore area because workers were unable to reach their plants."



FIELD TRAINING
This Signal Corps field radio operates on elbow grease

Fiscal

BUDGET SECTION

The Estimates Section is now called the Budget Section. Its duties and responsibilities are unchanged.

The Budget Section is developing a uniform system of estimating repair and utility expenses for Signal Corps posts and depots.

LAND AND BUILDINGS SECTION

There has been leased, or in the process of leasing, approximately 1,000,000 square feet of office and storage space for use by the recently activated Dayton Signal Depot at Dayton, Ohio.

WAR BOND AND STAMP ACTIVITIES, OCSigO

There is a drive on by the War Bond Officer, OCSigO to obtain, purely voluntarily, 100 percent participation in the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps. The number of pledges received for the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps for the month of June 1942, has increased approximately 25 percent over those for May 1942.

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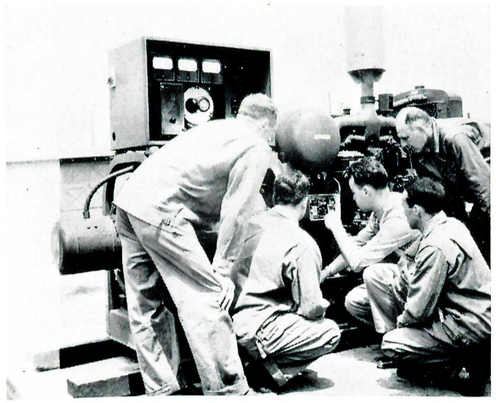
Maj. A. H. F. Stephan has recently joined the Fiscal Branch. He was the Budget Officer for the State of New Jersey.

(*Continued on page* 23)



AN INTRODUCTION
The Signal Corps soldier learns about some new machinery



RADIO SCHOOL
Future radio operators learning the International Morse Code

Revision of Signal Service of the Army Projects

NEW PROJECTS FOR F. Y. 1943		PREVIOUS PROJECTS	
No.	*Title*	*No.*	*Title*
100	PROCUREMENT AND PRODUCTION.		
110	Procurement Planning.	25	Procurement Planning.
120	Equipment and Supplies for Combat Organizations.	5	Equipt and Supplies for Combat Organizations.
		5–D	Photo Supplies for C. A. Units.
		5–R	R and D Reserve.
		1–P	Pay of Inspectors.
		15	Patent Royalties.
		22–A	Transportation from Point of Origin.
130	Radio for Army Boats.	19	Radio for Army Boats.
140	Meteorological Equipment.	18	Meteorological Service.
200	CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDING EQUIPMENT).	10	Construction and Rehabilitation of Telephone Systems.
210	Telephone Systems.	11	Installation and Rehabilitation of Radio Systems.
220	Radio Systems.	23	Aircraft Warning Service.
230	Aircraft Warning Systems.		
300	MAINTENANCE OF STRUCTURES AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES.	2	Operation and Maintenance of Signal Corps Facilities at Depots and Repair Shops.
310	Equipment, Supplies and Maintenance for Operation of Signal Corps Activities.	5–A	Pay of Mechanics.
		5–C	Preservation of War Reserve.
		8	Operation and Maintenance of Fort Monmouth.
		12	Electric Power.
		14	Gasoline and Oil.
		20	General Supplies.
		22	Miscellaneous Supplies and Equipment.
		24	Office Equipment and Supplies.
			Signal Intelligence Service.
400	OPERATING (INCLUDING MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR).	17	Maintenance of Telephone Systems.
410	Maintenance and Operation of Telephone Systems.	16	Maintenance of Radio Systems.
420	Maintenance and Operation of Radio Systems.		
430	Maintenance and Operation of Aircraft Warning Systems.	23	Aircraft Warning Service.
440	Commercial Communications.	3	Commercial Telephone Service.
450	Pigeon Service.	4	Commercial Telegraph Service.
460	Photographic Service.	6	Pigeon Service.
. . .	(To be included in Project Estimates Concerned).	7	Photographic Service.
		26	Funds Advanced to Task Forces and Military Missions.
500	EDUCATION AND TRAINING.	9	Technical Publications.
510	Equipment and Supplies for Training.	21	Equipment and Supplies for Training.
600	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.	13	Research and Development.
610	General Development.		Department Overhead, Civilian Personnel, Printing and Binding, Contingent Expenses, Department Office Supplies and Equipment.
700	DEPARTMENTAL OVERHEAD.		
710	Civilian Personnel and Contingent Expenses.		

ADMINISTRATIVE USE ONLY

[1] 800	FIELD PERSONNEL.		
810	Field Personnel. (Allotment Purposes only—All obligations to be distributed to individual projects.	1	Pay of Civilians.

[1] Reference to paragraph 4 of covering letter.

FISCAL

(*Concluded from Page 21*)

ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS SECTION

Policies have been formulated by the War Department for the establishment of a standard system throughout the services that will insure a uniform accounting for all funds allocated to each service. New project numbers have been classified into seven major groups, segregating relating activities and designated as shown in the box at the bottom of the page.

FOREIGN AID (DEFENSE AID) SECTION

Funds have been included in Signal Service of the Army appropriations fifth and sixth Supplemental Appropriation Acts 1942 and fiscal year 1943 for Foreign Aid equipment and services and expenses in connection with Foreign Aid activities.

Unobligated balances of apportionments for the Office of the Lend-Lease Administration are being withdrawn and returned to the OLLA, and all new procurements are being met from Signal Service of the Army funds.

Signal Corps to Open New Replacement Training Center

A NEW Signal Corps Replacement Training Center will be opened about September 15, 1942, near Walerga, California, about 12 miles from Sacramento, the War Department announced today.

Brigadier General Stephen H. Sherrill has been named commanding general of the new training center.

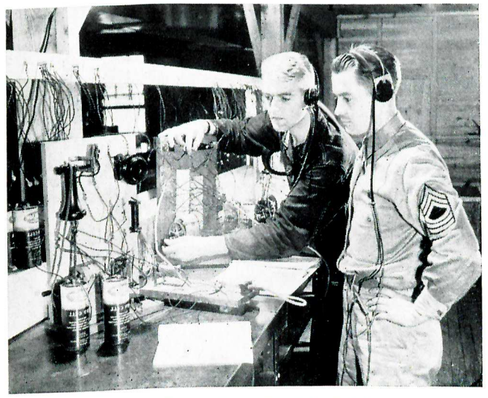
The post has been named Camp Kohler, for First Lieutenant Frederick L. Kohler, Signal Corps, who was killed March 14, 1942, in the Far Eastern theatre while serving with Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stillwell's military mission to China.

Lieutenant Kohler, a native of Oakland, California, was graduated in 1941, from the University of California at Berkeley, at which he commanded his Signal Corps Reserve Officers Training Corps battalion. He was called to active duty as a reserve officer and later was commissioned in the Regular Army.

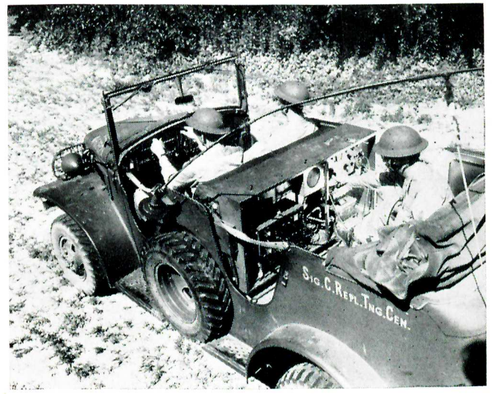
Entering the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in September 1930, General Sherrill was graduated in June 1932. He entered the Army War College at Washington, D. C., in September 1938 and was graduated in June 1939. General Sherrill was assigned to the War Department General Staff after graduation from the War College and subsequently served in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, War Department, and in the Operations Division of the General Staff.

General Sherrill was born in East Hampton, New York, in 1893. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, April 20, 1917, and commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry. Assigned to the 2d Cavalry, he served with that regiment in France and in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

General Sherrill transferred from Cavalry to the Signal Corps in September 1919 and was subsequently assigned to Yale University's Sheffield Scientific School for a course in Communications Engineering. In December 1923 he became professor of military science and tactics at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT
Checking telephone connections at Eastern Signal School



GETTING MESSAGES THROUGH
Adjusting vehicular radio in tests at Fort Monmouth

THE ARMY OF CIVILIANS

(*Concluded from Page 9*)

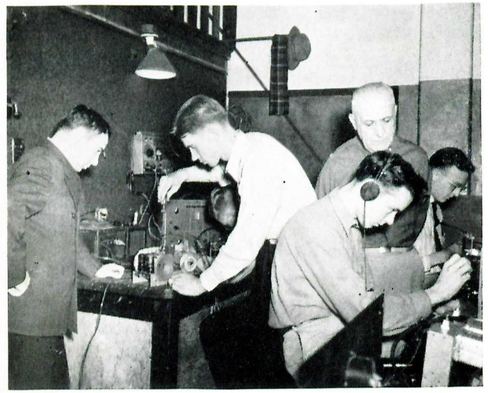
plete civilian training courses before being called to active duty.

The following table summarizes the available pre-service training courses:

Course	Level	Objective
Mechanic Learner (Five optional Subjects).	Vocational school.	To train helpers in maintenance of communications equipment.
Jr. Draftsman Trainee.	Vocational school.	To train Junior electrical draftsman.
Jr. Repairman Trainees (Radio and Telephone).	Vocational school.	To train Junior repairmen, inspectors, and candidates for more advanced training.
Under Engineer Trainee (Radio).	College level.	To train laboratory Technicians, repairmen, and inspectors.
Asst. Technician Trainee (Radio).	College level.	To acquaint trainees with Signal Corps equipment and prepare them for specialized training (for maintenance of specialized equipment).

Trainees are selected for these courses through regular United States Civil Service procedure. The pay is as follows:

Mechanic Learner $1,020 per year, Junior Draftsman Trainee and Under Engineer Trainee $1,440 per year, and Assistant Technician Trainee $1,620 per year.



In the Signal Corps Training Schools emphasis is laid on the practical application of principles.

It is not necessary that Mechanic Learners have had previous radio experience or training, but all trainees for all other courses must have had some previous radio experience or training. After completion of courses, trainees are promoted to higher levels of training or to civilian duty in maintenance shops. Graduates of the Assistant Technician Trainee course are given intensive training in specialized equipment and if they complete it successfully, are assigned to maintenance of this equipment.

More than 250 vocational schools and colleges are conducting Signal Corps courses for an approximate total of 20,000 trainees. In addition, many civilian schools are operated by the Signal Corps on its own premises, and a number of special-skill schools are conducted by manufacturers under Signal Corps contracts.

S. C. TRAINING AFTER ASSIGNMENT

In compliance with instructions issued by the Secretary of War and the Chief Signal Officer, training is given all civilian employees of the Signal Corps to increase their efficiency and to prepare them for positions of greater responsibility and service.

Training on the job is conducted by supervisors and foremen while the trainee is actually on duty. The trainee learns by doing under the guidance of a practical expert. Analysis of each job is used as a basis for on-the-job training. Skilled radio mechanics, qualified by practical experience, are employed and trained on the job as maintenance men for specialized equipment.

Group training is also given by supervisors and foremen at a time when it can best be given to a number of trainees requiring the same instruction. Such instruction usually occurs outside of regular hours of duty.

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS, SERVICES OF SUPPLY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 4, 1942.

TO ALL OFFICERS AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

1. WARS ARE WON BY TEAM-WORK. Your daily work as an individual in cooperating with others constitutes that team-work. As a part of this Signal Corps team, translate your "will to win" into action and intelligent, painstaking, accurate work. Doing your job is your part in this war, your chance to help your fighting men. ACCEPT THIS CHALLENGE.

2. Our task is huge--gigantic. Its accomplishment is difficult but it can be done if you will plan your day; use your mind; prepare yourself for your job; try to be ever helpful; do your bit.

3. Working under pressure, we are frequently tried by almost insurmountable problems. Our job is to lick our own, and help others with theirs. Try to keep courage rolling; be self-assured because you are right; act courageously and with determination.

4. Waste nothing, particularly time--either yours or the other fellow's. Be on guard and ever watchful for mistakes. Conserve your explanations, words, time and effort. Keep active and be positive. You are the men and women behind the men with the weapons. Don't let it be said of you--"too little, and too late".

5. Victory and triumph come only as a result of intelligent, well directed, hard work. Every minute you waste you have enlisted on the enemy's side. Wars are not won by blockades, so do not be a stumbling block. Get away from slow-motion strangulation. Think in terms of WE CAN, WE MUST, WE WILL! Many may die in winning the war, but the Nation faces death if we lose it.

6. To carry on the work of the Signal Corps, we need all sorts of workers--foot, hand, and brain. We have gone through a tremendous expansion and cannot expect a perfect harmonious working team overnight. We are just well started at building that team. Let each of us realize that our individual fitness for the job is the only criterion of our worthiness to hold it. Be sure to guard your physical fitness. Do not allow personal prejudice to interfere. Be in sympathy with your surroundings and your fellow workers. Cooperate, assist, ask questions if you do not understand; but don't unnecessarily annoy. Earn your position and your right to promotion. There is no time to train replacements. Give all you have to the job and stay in it.

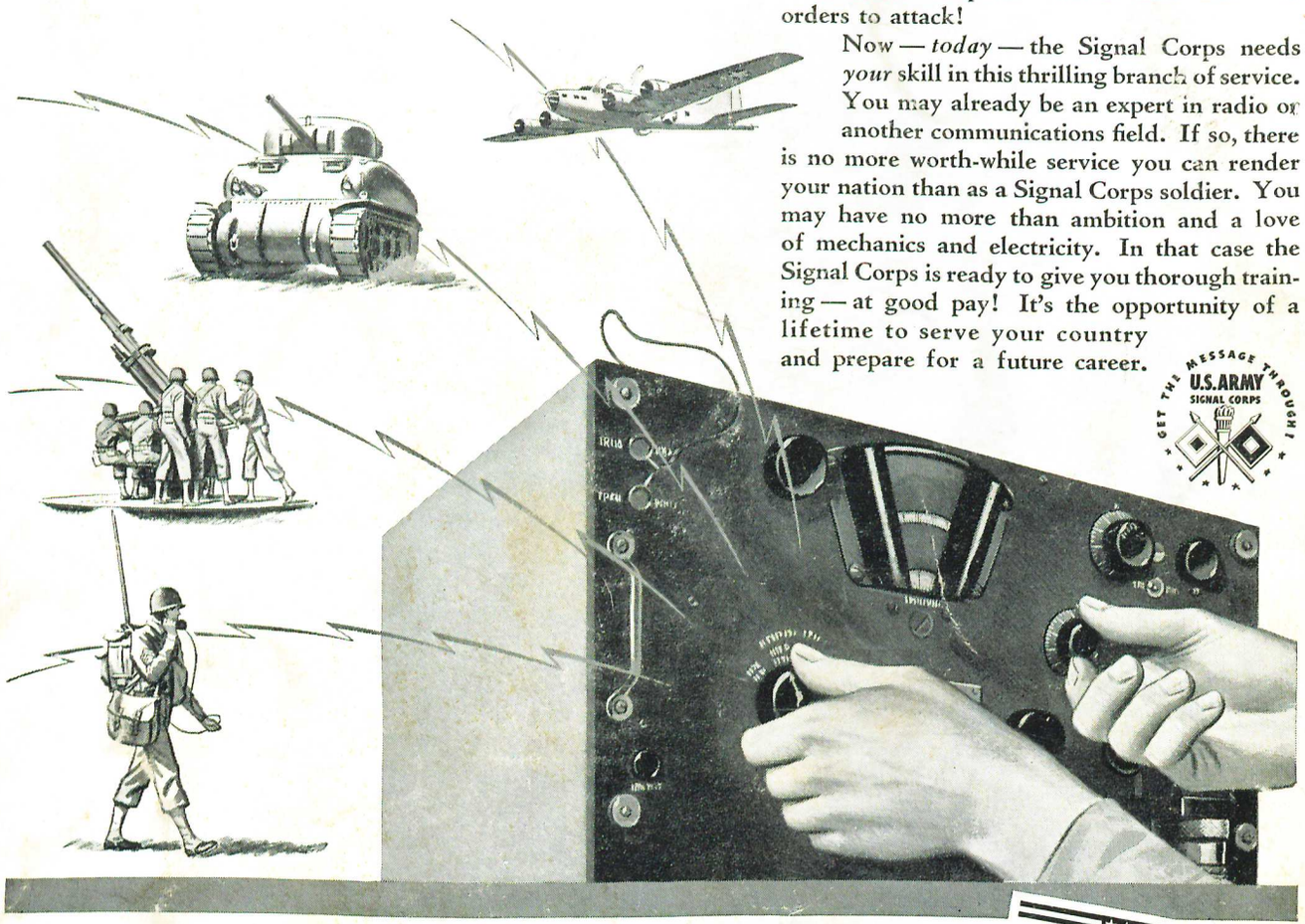
Dawson Olmstead,
Major General,
Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

The "Nerve Center of the Army" needs your skilled hands TODAY!

THIS is a war of speed — a radio war. Commands and messages must go through like lightning. Never have communications been so vital to victory, or have new devices meant so much.

The whole responsibility for "getting the message through" is in the hands of the U. S. Army Signal Corps. Hands that install and maintain countless thousands of radio sending and receiving sets — hands that adjust the marvelous mechanisms of America's newest and most secret weapons — hands that flash the orders to attack!

Now — *today* — the Signal Corps needs *your* skill in this thrilling branch of service. You may already be an expert in radio or another communications field. If so, there is no more worth-while service you can render your nation than as a Signal Corps soldier. You may have no more than ambition and a love of mechanics and electricity. In that case the Signal Corps is ready to give you thorough training — at good pay! It's the opportunity of a lifetime to serve your country and prepare for a future career.



HOW YOU CAN GET IN NOW

1. *ENLISTMENT*

If you are 18 to 45 and physically fit, you may apply for enlistment in the Signal Corps or in the Signal Corps Enlisted Reserve.

DIRECT ENLISTMENT: Experience as a licensed radio operator, a trained radio repairman, a telephone or telegraph worker, will qualify you for active duty at once. From Private's pay you can advance rapidly as you earn higher technical ratings—up to $138 a month, with board, shelter and uniforms.

ENLISTED RESERVE: If you are skilled with tools but lack qualifying experience, you may enter the Enlisted Reserve. You will be given training, with pay, in one of the many Signal Corps schools, and ordered to active duty when you have completed the course.

COMMISSIONS: Graduate Electrical Engineers may apply for immediate commissions in the Signal Corps. And special opportunities for training and commissions are open to Juniors and Seniors in electrical engineering colleges.

2. *CIVILIAN TRAINING*

If you are over 16 years of age, and even though registered for Selective Service, have not received your order to report for induction, the Signal Corps offers you an outstanding opportunity.

If you have ability with tools—if you want to secure training in the vitally important field of communications—you may attend a school in or near your home city. You will be paid not less than $1020 per year *while learning*. And when you have finished your training—in 9 months or less—you can advance to higher pay as your technical skill increases.

Even if you have a minor physical handicap, Signal Corps Civilian Training may give you the chance you've wanted to serve the Army of the United States.

"KEEP 'EM FLYING!"

U. S. Army

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING ENLISTMENT — Call and talk this over at the nearest Army Recruiting and Induction Station. Or write to: "The Commanding General," of the Service Command nearest you:

First Service Command	Boston, Massachusetts
Second Service Command	Governors Island, New York
Third Service Command	Baltimore, Maryland
Fourth Service Command	Atlanta, Georgia
Fifth Service Command	Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio
Sixth Service Command	Chicago, Illinois
Seventh Service Command	Omaha, Nebraska
Eighth Service Command	Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Ninth Service Command	Fort Douglas, Utah

Or *write to*: Enlisted Branch, AJ-1, A.G.O., Washington, D. C.

★ ★ ★

FOR CIVILIAN TRAINING INFORMATION — Call at any office of the U. S. Civil Service or U. S. Employment Bureau.

106TH ENGINEER COMBAT BN OFFICERS MESS
CAMP SHELBY, MISS.

February 1 1943

TO: W. O. Ray
31st Signal Co

	MEALS	DAYS	AMOUNT
____ Incl. Rate (___) per day			-
Jan. 28-31 Incl. Supplemental *Expense rate (40) per day		4	1.60
GUESTS: rate ($0.35) per meal			
TOTAL			1.60

____ Field Rations rate of (___) per day will be deducted by Finance Department on ____ Pay Voucher.

Frank L Orlich
2nd Lt 106th Eng, Bn.
MESS OFFICER

The above field rations will be deducted from your ____ Pay Voucher by the Personnel Officer.

Received Payment _____

Foreign Checks will include an additional clearing charge of $0.10.

PERSONNEL OFFICER

*To cover deficit shown on Financial Statement as of January 6, 1943, in accordance with Letter, Headquarters 31st Infantry Division, Officer of Inspector General, dated January 21, 1943.

106TH ENGINEER COMBAT BN OFFICERS MESS
CAMP SHELBY, MISS.

February 1 1943

TO: Lt R Duke
31st Signal Co.

	MEALS	DAYS	AMOUNT
Jan 1-11 Incl. Rate (1.00) per day		11	11.00
Jan. 12-31 Incl. Supplemental *Expense rate (.40) per day		20	8.00
GUESTS: rate ($0.35) per meal	1		.35
TOTAL			19.35

20 Field Rations rate of (.60) per day will be deducted by Finance Department on Feb. Pay Voucher.

Frank L Orlich
2nd Lt 106th Eng Bn.
MESS OFFICER

The above field rations will be deducted from your February Pay Voucher by the Personnel Officer.

Received Payment _____

Foreign Checks will include an additional clearing charge of $0.10.

PERSONNEL OFFICER

*To cover deficit shown on Financial Statement as of January 6, 1943, in accordance with Letter, Headquarters 31st Infantry Division, Officer of Inspector General, dated January 21, 1943.

106TH ENGINEER COMBAT BN OFFICERS MESS
CAMP SHELBY, MISS.

February 1 1943

TO: Lt S Kendrick
31st Signal Co

	MEALS	DAYS	AMOUNT
Jan. 1-11 Incl. Rate (1.00) per day		11	11.00
Jan. 12-31 Incl. Supplemental *Expense rate (.40) per day		20	8.00
GUESTS; rate ($0.35) per meal			
TOTAL			19.00

20 Field Rations rate of (.60) per day will be deducted by Finance Department on Feb. Pay Voucher.

Frank L Orlich
2nd Lt 106th Eng Bn.
MESS OFFICER

The above field rations will be deducted from your February. Pay Voucher by the Personnel Officer.

Received Payment _____

PERSONNEL OFFICER

Foreign Checks will include an additional clearing charge of $0.10.

*To cover deficit shown on Financial Statement as of January 6, 1943, in accordance with Letter, Headquarters 31st Infantry Division, Officer of Inspector General, dated January 21, 1943.

106TH ENGINEER COMBAT BN OFFICERS MESS
CAMP SHELBY, MISS.

February 1 1943

TO: Capt. R Benton
31st Signal Co.

	MEALS	DAYS	AMOUNT
Jan-1-11 Incl. Rate (1.00) per day		11.	11.00
Jan. 12-31 Incl. Supplemental *Expense rate (.40) per day		20	8.00
GUESTS: rate ($0.35) per meal	19		6.65
TOTAL			25.65

20 Field Rations rate of (.60) per day will be deducted by Finance Department on Feb. Pay Voucher.

The above field rations will be deducted from your February Pay Voucher by the Personnel Officer.

Frank L Orlich
2nd Lt 106th Eng Bn.
MESS OFFICER

Received Payment _____

Foreign Checks will include an additional clearing charge of $0.10.

PERSONNEL OFFICER

*To cover deficit shown on Financial Statement as of January 6, 1943, in accordance with Letter, Headquarters 31st Infantry Division, Officer of Inspector General, dated January 21, 1943.

106TH ENGINEER OFFICERS' MESS

Organization ~~61st Signal Co.~~

~~February 1st 1943~~
(Date)

I certify that I have paid to the Officers' Mess, 106th Engineer Combat Bn, amount set opposite ~~my~~ name in full payment for mess dues for the month of ~~January~~ 1943

Date Paid	Name	Amount	Signature
	~~Capt. J. P. Sweeney~~	19.35	John P Sweeney
	~~Capt. R. H. Benton~~	25.65	
	~~Lt. H. O. Wills~~	23.90	Howard O Wills
	~~Lt. R. A. Duke~~	19.35	
	~~Lt. J. A. Kozar~~	19.00	1st Joseph J Kozar
	~~Lt. S. E. Kindrick~~	19.00	1st S E Kindrick (FOB)
	~~Lt. A. H. Pingel~~	21.80	1st A H Pingel
	~~Lt. T. E. Bolte~~	19.70	1st T E Bolte
	Mr. Crippen (C)	7.70	
	Mr Ray W.O.	16 0	

I certify that the payments referred to above has been (~~made~~) (received) and has not ~~previously~~ been (~~made~~) (received) and that the account is just and correct.

Frank L Orlich
(Signature)

Frank L. Orlich
~~2nd Lt. 106th Engr. Bn.~~
(Rank & Organization)
(Custodian, 106th Engineer Officers Mess)

Voucher No. ~~1~~

2/5/43

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION
Office of the Signal Officer

Camp Shelby, Miss.
8 April 1943

SUBJECT: Leave of Absence.

TO: Commanding General, 31st Infantry Division
Camp Shelby, Miss.

1. Under the provisions of AR 605-155, it is requested that I be granted a leave of absence for four (4) days effective on or about 10 April 1943.

2. In compliance with Administrative Memorandum No. 13, Headquarters 31st Infantry Division, 1941, the following information is furnished:

a. I am not a member of a court.
b. My organization is not on field duty.
c. My organization is not participating in range practice.
d. My address on leave will be:

921 Church Street, Mobile, Alabama.

e. I have sufficient leave accumulated to cover the period requested.
f. Reasons: Personal business of an urgent nature which can be cared for only by the undersigned.
g. I have been granted and taken advantage of leave as follows since entry into active service:

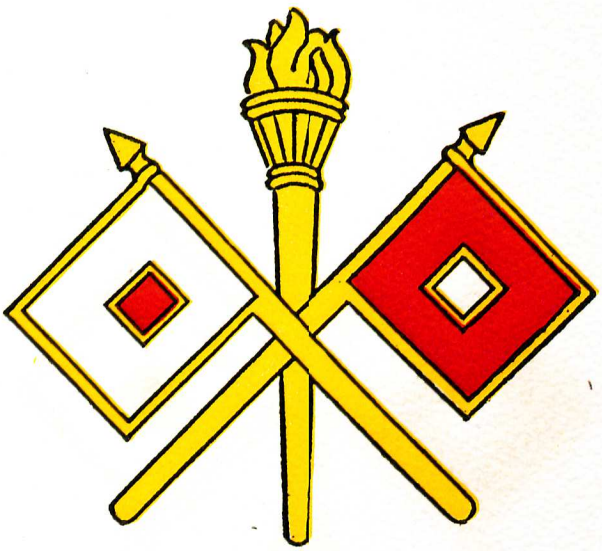
DAYS	ON
5	21 December 1940
1	11 May 1941
3	12 July 1941
4	9 December 1941
10	15 June 1942
2	18 October 1942

JOHN P. SWEENEY
Capt. Sig. C.
Signal Officer
ASN O-396821

RESTRICTED

31st SIGNAL COMPANY

31st INFANTRY DIVISION



THANKSGIVING BANQUET

Camp Pickett, Virginia

1943

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Father in Heaven we give you thanks. As our American Ancestors paused to celebrate and thank you in times of stress, we today, in times of stress, thank you not only for your bounty before us, but for the privilege to stand as a company of American men determined that right, honor, decency and justice shall not be terrorized from the world.



RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

THE WAR BUGLES blared. Resplendent, in rhythmic step, the Mobile Cadets came marching down the street. They were set to see the Governor of Alabama and offer their services in the war between the United States and Mexico. The governor viewed the youthful faces before him and kept a sober mien. His refusal of their offer was equally sober and firm. The Cadets were too young for combat and would require their Mothers' consent before he could even consider sending them to the wars.

In this somewhat amusing and typically American incident—typically American in that when war comes the youth of the country forget their ages and seek the tasks of men—the background of the 31st Signal Company was laid. For the Cadets founded a company which has been in existence for almost a century and which has seen service in every war since that with Mexico.

Again the war bugles blared, sounding this time a note of discord and tragedy. Years before, a Southerner from Tennessee, who respected all women and feared no man, had risen at a banquet, lifted his wine glass, and looking into the teeth of opponents who had hoped to put him in a political spot, toasted:

"The Union; it must be preserved."

Andrew Jackson's courage, his honesty and the force of a forceful president had stomped upon Secession which burned even in his day. But political thoughts in years to come, varying interests, honest devotion to differing ideas and different ideals, finally ignited a flame which now roared into Civil War.

Again the Mobile Cadets—now known as Company A, First Alabama Regiment—marched. This time they were in war and left the mutilated bodies of their dead at Malvern Hill, the tortuous Wilderness and the sanguinary seven days of Shiloh.

Years to come saw peace and a United nation. Years to come saw the Spanish War, World War I. The company which had been organized as the Mobile Cadets, in 1924 was reclassified as a Signal Company within the 31st Infantry Division.

RESTRICTED

But the change of time and tactics which swung the company from musket to rifle then into communications, is nothing compared to the change which has swept into the company itself. Where formerly the roster contained only names as much a part of Mobile as her white-porticoed mansions and rows of azaleas, today's roll call is the roll call of a nation.

South, North, West, East, stand together when the 31st Signal Company assembles. Sergeants calling roll must make their tongues achieve names which were old when Poles fought against medieval tyranny; when Slavs and other races of central Europe met and jousted with the Mongol invaders; names that are as soft as the determination of their owners was hard when they marched with Garibaldi to found a free Italy which Fascist Mussolini destroyed; names from Russia, Spain, England, Scotland, Ireland; names of men who loved Goethe but would have none of Goebbels—names from all the nations which have served to make this United States a nation.

Listen to the roll call:

Major John P. Sweeney, Signal Officer
Captain Roy H. Benton, Company Commander

☆

First Lieutenant Thomas F. Boltz
First Lieutenant Russell A. Duke
First Lieutenant Samuel E. Kindrick
First Lieutenant Joseph F. Kozar
First Lieutenant Albert H. Pingel

Second Lieutenant Robert Conrad
Second Lieutenant Robert C. Glatz
Second Lieutenant Donald J. Jenson
Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Mattingly
Second Lieutenant Robert R. Schroeder

Second Lieutenant Arthur A. Swanson

☆

CWO Lawrence H. Scott
WOJG Richard H. Barnes

WOJG Blacksher C. Ray
WOJG Thomas B. Rhodes

☆

MASTER SERGEANTS
Hamilton, Henry C.
Keese, Christian J.
Trotter, Thaxter J.

FIRST SERGEANT
Weaver, Buck P.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS
Baas, James E.
Chester, John J.
Dunn, Earl
Dunn, Howard G.
Gray, Merle
Griffin, Edward T.
Harlan, Howard L.
Hutson, Louis N.

STAFF SERGEANTS
Abbott, Gene W.
Bush, George E.
Cook, William H.
Ingram, Lewis B.
Kinsey, William P.
Lancaster, Fred C.
McLeod, Harold L.
Posey, Edward J.
Robinson, Charles T.
Woods, Thomas M.

TECHNICIANS THIRD GRADE
Doswell, James M.
Ellis, Benjamin G.
Gilbert, Lewis E.
Krawczyk, Chester A.
Krohe, Frank A.
MacBay, Chauncey A.
Martonik, Joseph A.
Schaefer, Robert C.
Smutzer, Stephen S.

SERGEANTS
Cooper, Quentin J.
Dempsey, James J.
Kelly, Rudolph R.
McProud, James G.
Specht, Socola W.
Stagner, Leslie J.
Young, Burdine

TECHNICIANS FOURTH GRADE
Armbrust, Hans E.
Arras, George W.
Bianco, Anthony S.
Carpenter, Roger L.
Charlton, Kenneth
Christom, Clyde R.
Cody, English H.
Davis, James R.
Duce, Edwin C.
Eldridge, Edgar F.
Gillison, Marion L.
Gray, Gordon E.
Kerby, Lee D.
Lott, Claude F.
Maino, Thomas D.
Moss, Comus E.
Parmele, Harry B.
Paulsen, Kenneth D.
Perkins, Bert F.
Richards, Arthur L.
Sheff, Louis
Swensen, Lawrence
Tarcinale, Alfonse F.
Tillery, Lomax
Vann, Carlton
Whiteford, Noel B.

CORPORALS
Kronen, Ben

TECHNICIANS FIFTH GRADE
Banks, James A.
Bays, Carroll B.
Beltz, Joseph F.
Black, Marvin T.
Boteler, David F.
Burns, Vernon L.
Carroll, Eugene W.
Cook, Harry E.
Costa, John A.
Dague, Ronald E.
Ditchfield, Elwood L.
Dyckman, Robert F.
Etter, Charles E.
Goodman, Vernon E.
Grace, Charles E.
Gray, Arthur D.
Hans, Hubert J.
Harkins, Thomas E.
Harwell, Oliver V.
Harwood, Garland M.
Hill, Robert J.
Hoskins, John L.
Jackson, Joe Q.
James, Charles W.
Janeczko, Walter F.
Kaczmarek, Roman S.
Kalinoski, Joseph
Kearney, Fred B.
Lanham, Louis S.
Larson, Dayton A.
Marinelli, Louis
Metcalf, Charles C.
Milke, Leonard A.
Miller, Lewis E.
Mireles, Eugenio
Mize, Huston O.
Morak, William
Morris, Emory A.
Morris, Robert L.
Parry, John A.
Pennington, Simeon E.
Pfeifer, Harry C.
Pyle, Brookfield
Sellers, Ira B.
Sholley, Stephen M.
Shotts, Neely P.
Showalter, Glasco M.
Shumock, Earl F.
Smith, Charlie B.
Smith, William F.
Staller, Erwin P.
Taylor, James T.
Valeriano, Chris J.
Van Damme, Elmer J.
Wells, Marshall E.
Werner, George J.
Wilson, Edwin S.
Zacchi, Joseph
Zimmerman, Lionel J.
Zipnitski, Michael J.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS
Acheson, Darwyn W.
Anderson, Donald W.
Baker, Kenneth E.
Bergman, Lawrence A.
Broussard, Dalton J.
Captino, John N.
Crayton, Curtis L.
Cunningham, Charles O.
Darasko, Albert
DiCosimo, Nick J.
Dropauer, William C.
Dusch, Joseph G.
Erickson, Howard A.
Flechner, Sidney
Grecar, Peyton W.
Johnson, Earl W.
Jones, Robert D.
Kilpatrick, Jesse F.
Kluender, Oswin L.
Krysztopowicz, Joseph S.
Lombard, John E.
Lowe, Clarence H.
McMullan, Osier N.
Meier, Albert A.
Overton, Garland B.
Rauh, Bernard W.
Robinson, Riley E.
Schreiber, Leroy E.
Sedita, Sam
Treder, Joseph P.
Warren, Merrill B.
Weaver, Hascal B.
Wenk, Eugene F.
Wingate, Duard T.
Wright, Fred

PRIVATES
Allen, Nelson V.
Bandy, Charles R.
Bangs, Norman L.
Brace, John L.
Brown, William J.
Corigliano, Joseph
Culliney, Emmett B.
DeCoursey, Frederick F.
Dillard, William N.
Edwards, Charles E.
Elliott, Eugene F.
Faso, John J.
Fijalkowski, John M.
Finnegan, James E.
Fort, Richard S.
Gelwicks, Howard H.
German, Donald J.
Gorsuch, Bill S.
Granauro, Joseph J.
Green, William J.
Guess, Lawrence W.
Hofmann, George A.
Holmes, Lyman A.
Kay, Robert M.
Kelsey, Charles R.
Krause, Thomas W.
Kurkowski, Donald S.
Lane, Edwin M.
Long, Wallace R.
Lombardo, Vito
McDonald, Charles F.
McMonagle, Elmer C.
Malinowski, Edward J.
Miller, Graham A.
Mitchell, Merrill F.
Moffett, Melvin P.
Morris, Elmer B.
Nolan, Thomas G.
Norton, William F.
Ottinger, N. B. Ingram
Ouellette, Emile J.
Pascucci, Nazarene B.
Partridge, James D.
Patterson, Arthur F.
Pfeiffer, Donald W.
Prior, Andrew J.
Pullen, Paul L.
Richert, Raymond R.
Roche, James
Rubio, Philip J.
Ruszkowski, Walter J.
Rutherford, Gordon B.
Scharf, Robert L.
Smith, John
Spiletic, Walter R.
Stein, Sidney
Stone, Raymond G.
Stratton, Walter H.
Talbott, James B.
Teissere, Edmund A.
Thompson, Thomas J.
Tiller, Charles H.
Trumble, David M.
Vance, James C.
Wagner, Rodney E.
Weber, Harold F.
Westervelt, Kenneth L.
Wexler, Hal
White, Frank M.
Wonsetler, Francis J.
Woods, George G.
Young, Herbert C.

RESTRICTED

Now good digestion wait on appetite and health on both. MACBETH

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

M E N U

FRUIT CUP

ROAST TURKEY WITH DRESSING AND GRAVY
CRANBERRY SAUCE

MASHED POTATOES CORN BUTTERED PEAS

ASSORTED PICKLES

TOMATO AND LETTUCE SALAD CRISP CELERY

PUMPKIN PIE

HOT ROLLS FRUITS

ICE CREAM CAKE

COFFEE

RESTRICTED

Mobile, Alabama.
February 19th. 1940

Mobile Cadets:

Mobile, Alabama.

Listed below is a final statement on the Mobile Cadet's 1940 Annual Ball. All funds were handles thru The First National Bank, no actual CASH being handled. I ~~respectfully~~ submit my report below.

DEPOSITS: First National Bank.

Date	Amount.	Item
Dec. 14th.	$ 45.00	15 Favors.
18th.	293.00	Voted to spend on dance.
Jan. 16th	78.00	26 Favors.
18th.	12.00	4 Favors.
23rd.	21.00	7 Favors.
27th.	6.00	2 Favors.
29th.	18.00	6 Favors.
Feb. 2nd.	5.56	2 Favors. (Actual Cost.)
Total Deposits.	$ 478.56	

CHECKS: First National Bank.

Check # 1.	$ 25.00	Deposit on Decorations.
2.	45.00	do 65 White Jackets.
3.	5.77	Signal Flags, Ingrav. Cut.
4.	1.22	20 Yds. Blue & Gold Ribbon.
5.	1.75	100 American Flag pins.
6.	23.97	1500 Invites, Prtg.Badges.
7.	1.25	Stamps. 5 Yrds. White Ribbon.
8.	135.70	Bal. due on 65 Jackets.
9.	62.50	Jimmie Fondren Orchestra.
10.	75.00	Bal. on Decorations.
11.	5.00	Police
12.	5.00	Police
13.	6.00	2 Porters, 1 Maid.
14.	1.50	150 # Ice.
15.	10.20	Flowers, Norton, Mrs. Martin.
Total Expenses	$ 404.86	
Refund of 22¢ on 60 Favors.	13.20	
	$ 418.06	
Total Deposits.	478.56	
Balance On Hand.	$ 60.50	
3 Favors to be sold (2.78)	8.34	
Returnable to Mobile Cadets:	68.84	

Your's very truly,

Preston J. Albert
General Chairman
Mobile, Cadets.

NOTE:

Attached to the above is 'Bank Statement' covering the above 'Cancel Checks' and 'Deposits'.

COPY TO:

Benjamin W. Martin, Captain.
William E. Cane, 1st.Lieut.
J. P. Sweeney. Sgt.
Mobile, Cadets.

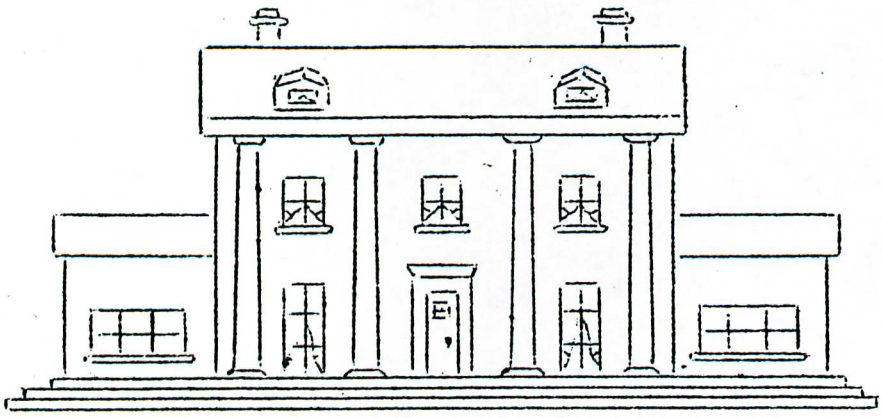
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Shortly after Nagasaki was bombed (August 9, 1945) the Emperor of Japan began to broadcast instructions to Japanese Armed Forces that they should cease fighting. The 31st Div. at that time had units of the Japanese army engaged on the island of Mindanao. The Division Headquarters on August 12, 1945 was located near the village of Malaybalay on what was known as Road 3. Knowing that the Japanese units had very limited radio contact Gen. Martin instructed me as Division Signal Officer to establish contact with the Japanese and provide them with radios so that they could hear their Emperor as they were not responding to the leaflets we were dropping from our L-1 spotter planes. Therefore, at various points along our line of combat, I set up stations with P.A. systems and directed them at the Japanese Lines.

It was on the morning of August 16th, 1945 while I was visiting one of the sites located near the barrio of Delwangan, a few kilometers north of Malaybalay on Road 3 that Major M. HIGUCHI sent an emissary with a message that he had heard the Emperor and that he was prepared to surrender as he was nearby. The message was in English and contained the words "I speak English". With that, I used the P.A. system to say that we were prepared to receive the Major and that he would be treated according to the Geneva Convention. Within a short time, we saw a figure approaching that was the Major. As he neared our perimeter, I stepped forward. He very ceremoniously saluted - bowed deeply - then stood erect - unbuckled his sword and presented it to me. By this time, our G-2 (intelligence officer) together with MP's had arrived. Details of the surrender of the battalion Major Higuchi commanded were worked out and he was then taken to the P.O.W. stockade that had been erected a short distance away. I did not see Major Higuchi again. We were in very rugged terrain and it took several more weeks to contact all of the Japanese forces in our area and to arrange for them to surrender. It was very difficult to convince THEM that they had lost the war.

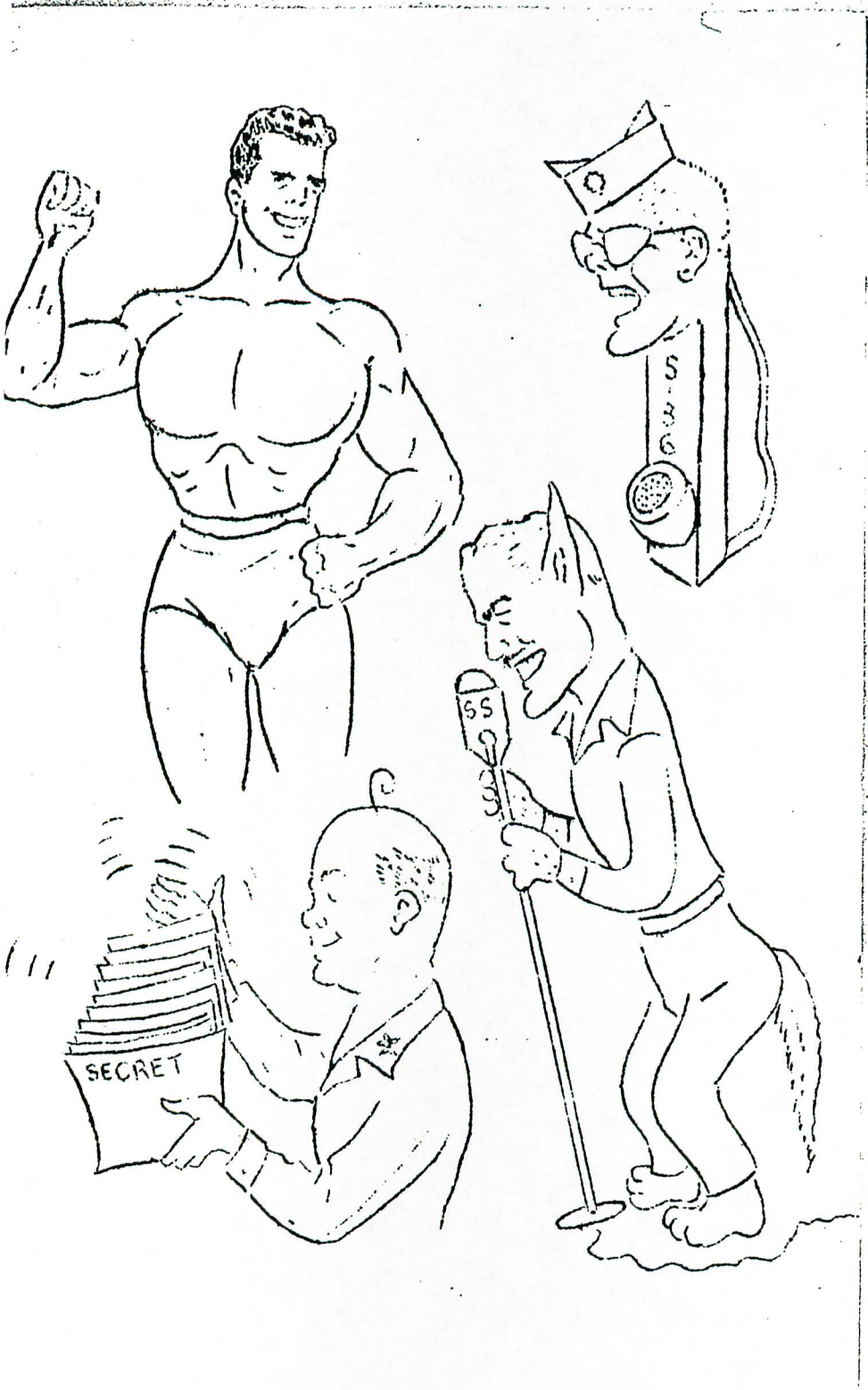
ROY H. BENTON, JR

AUGUST 16, 1948



HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY

M M


S-3-6
SS
SECRET

THE VOICE * THE BODY * THE FOX * THE TWINKLE

*

* *

CORDIALLY

INVITE YOU TO

PARTAKE OF TRUE

SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY

AT

MOBILE MANOR

*** THE EVENING OF ---

Master of Ceremonies
House of Hospitality

R*S*V*P

MOBILE MANOR

(THE HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY)

COCKTAIL:

Sea Foam

SALAD :

Krause Special

SOUP :

Turin of Tomatoe

ENTREE :

Broiled Sirloin of beef

VEGETABLES:

Pommes de Terre Haute'
Corn a'la Bama

DESSERT :

Mobile Manor Masterpiece

BREAD BUTTER

* * * * *

HOT TEA ICED TEA

31st Division LA. Manuvers
1942

Emergency repairs

Product of maneuvers
A Goatie













Top

Homeward Bound

Days end

Sergeant in the
Construction section

After.
Maneuvers 1942



Allen & machines taking up Wire



Rush job



Fuel to move









31st Signal comp Feb 19th,- 42-
Mobile, Ala.





"Isn't this cute?
S? Jeep?"

Lt Col 31st Div
typist clerk

On Aug 6th when first bombwas dropped - I was on Mindanao - preparing to invade Japan = On Aug 15th we celebrated

'The Sky Was Bleached a Bright White'

By Charles W. Sweeney

Fifty years ago hundreds of thousands of American servicemen anxiously waited at staging areas in the Pacific dreading the coming invasion of the Japanese mainland, scheduled for Nov. 1, 1945. The Japanese gave every indication they would fight to the death, as they had at Saipan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. And while they prepared for the final onslaught, an average of 900 more Americans were killed or wounded each day the war continued.

The Japanese could have surrendered at any point. But they didn't. So our government began to prepare for another way to end the war. In September 1944, I went with Col. Paul Tibbets, whom I'd known for about a year, to Wendover Field, Utah; at the time I was a captain in the Army Air Corps. Earlier that month Col. Tibbets had been ordered to Colorado Springs, Colo., where he was told of the Manhattan Project and assigned to plan and execute the delivery of an atomic weapon. The colonel would form the 509th Composite Group, a self-contained unit outside the military chain of command to carry out the project. The code word "Silverplate" would take him through the military bureaucracy.

Wendover was a desolate base—Bob Hope had once called Wendover "Leftover Utah." Col. Tibbets didn't brief me, or anyone else, on what our assignment was. Security at the base was higher than I had ever seen before.

One Bomb, One Pilot

The first Sunday at Wendover, a security officer invited me to take a ride into the desert. Standing in the middle of the vast openness, he reached down and picked up a handful of dirt. He told me that a bomb—20,000 times more powerful than any existing bomb—was being developed, and that Col. Tibbets's group would train to drop it. One bomb could reduce an entire city to "this," he said, and tossed the dirt into the air. He asked me if I had read Einstein's theory, which I had, in a Saturday Evening Post article before the war. I didn't understand the physics, but I understood its implications. One bomb, one pilot, taking the place of a thousand planes carrying out a thousand bombing missions. Tens of thousands of airmen were dying in Europe in bombing raids—some my friends, all my countrymen—and still they could not accomplish what this one bomb could do.

I would train the crews to drop this weapon. I was told to keep this information to myself, to discuss it with no one; I could not assume that anyone else knew, even Col. Tibbets. If we two were alone anywhere, we couldn't talk about it except in the presence of a security officer and only in an isolated room at the field. Any breach of security meant immediate transfer. I knew nothing of the mission itself or who on the team would take part in it; I was not to refer to the weapon as a bomb. I could call it a gimmick or a gadget, never a bomb. And under no circumstances was we had to deliver the bomb now. I knew we could deliver it to target, but without the full supply of fuel, the problem would be getting back. If everything went according to plan, we would make it. If not, we faced the prospect of falling into the ocean. The decision was mine to make, and I made it. I decided to go.

Hiroshima lay before us, distinct and bright in the morning sun. Col. Tibbets began his bomb run. On a tone signal from the Enola Gay, I prepared to release the instruments. Parachutes would open at 14,000 feet and the instruments would float above the blast. I saw the Enola Gay slowly open its bomb bay doors and release the bomb. I released the instruments at the same instant. I watched the bomb as it left the plane. I remember a thought flashing through my mind: "It's too late now. There's no string attached. There's no way to bring it back. And if it works this just might end the war." I then focused on the more immediate task of getting my airplane out of there—fast. I took the airplane into as sharp a banking turn to the right as possible. We were 12 miles from the target when the bomb detonated.

The sky was bleached a bright white,



The crew of the "Bock's Car." Capt. Sweeney is standing at left.

brighter than the sun. Suddenly, my tail gunner began talking gibberish over the intercom. Then the aircraft was hit and began to shake, and was hit again. My bombardier, who had been shot down in combat in Europe, yelled, "Flak . . . we're taking flak." But the airplane was handling fine. And what my excited tail gunner had tried to describe were concentric rings of donut-shaped, clear superheated air rushing toward the plane and hitting the plane as a vertical cloud rose upward. It was a sight that no human being had ever seen before. I watched as the cloud rose into the sky in every color of the rainbow. A huge white mushroom cloud formed at higher altitudes and continued to rise above 30,000 feet.

We continued back to Tinian. Mission accomplished. Col. Tibbets landed first. Upon landing, he and his crew were met by Gen. Carl "Tooey" Spaatz, commander of

Minutes. Thirty Minutes.

Still no sight of the photographic airplane. I was using up valuable fuel. I finally decided to go on without the third plane.

I learned much later that the airplane carrying the photographic equipment for some unknown reason had gone to 39,000 feet, instead of 30,000. The pilot, not seeing us at 39,000 feet, in a further lapse of judgment, broke radio silence—potentially giving away the mission. He radioed back to Tinian: "Has Sweeney aborted?" The transmission was received as: "Sweeney aborted." On Tinian, the command believed the mission had been scrubbed. They didn't know if we had jettisoned the bomb or if we were coming back with it to Tinian or if there had been an accident. They were now totally in the dark.

En route to Kokura a warning light on the bomb's fuse monitor suddenly began flashing. The device had been connected to the bomb to monitor its three fuses: a contact fuse that would trigger the detonator on impact; a barometric pressure fuse set to trigger at 1,500 feet; and a timing fuse set for 52 seconds, the time calculated for the bomb to reach 1,500 feet. If the lights began flashing, that meant that one or all of the fuses had been activated. I knew it could not be the contact fuse, for we would never have known what hit us. If the barometric fuse was malfunctioning, we would be all right unless the plane dropped below 1,500 feet. However, if it was the timing fuse, we had 52 seconds or less to find the problem and fix it.

My options were to jettison the bomb and hope to escape the blast, or rely on the weaponeer to correct the problem, or pray that it was the barometric fuse. I chose to rely on the weaponeer. Staying calm, he opened the monitor and started examining the device. He found the problem: Someone on the ground had placed two rotary switches in the wrong position, causing a malfunction in the monitor's circuits; the fuses had not activated. He quickly set the switches to their proper position, gave me an OK, and resumed his monitoring watch. My only response was to whisper, "Oh Lord."

Again, our orders were to bomb visually; we had to be able to see the target. Our weather aircraft had reported earlier that Kokura was clear. But as we made our approach I could see that the city was obscured by smoke and haze. The day before, a steel factory in a neighboring city had been bombed and it was still burning. As we started our bomb run, antiaircraft fire was coming up, breaking low and wide. Kokura was the most heavily defended city in Japan. Nearing the aiming point where the bomb would be released, my bombardier, Kermit Beahan, yelled, "I can't see it." I banked the airplane sharply to the left and set up to make a second run, something that bomber pilots rarely do—it gives antiaircraft gunners a second chance to nail you.

As we made the second run, I held course. The flak crawled closer. Again, Beahan could not see the target. We started to pick up radio transmissions that Japanese fighter planes were coming up.

I decided to make a third run. I took the airplane up to 33,000 feet to confuse the antiaircraft gunners. My tail gunner, "Pappy" DeHart, spotted about 10 Zeros below and climbing. Beahan still couldn't see the target. Flight engineer Kuharek informed me that we had just enough fuel to proceed to the secondary target, Nagasaki, and make one run. We didn't have enough fuel to make it to Okinawa, the closest American base.

Jim Van Pelt, our navigator, then charted the course and we proceeded to Nagasaki. The weather aircraft had reported scattered clouds at 6,000 to 8,000 feet, practically clear. Instead there was 70% to 80% cloud cover. I started my bomb run anyway. Visual bombing was no longer possible. If necessary we would drop by radar and I would take full responsibility. Every few seconds bombardier Beahan advised me he couldn't see through the clouds. Just before the end of the run, he shouted: "I've got it. I've got it." His aiming point was between the two great Mitsubishi armament plants.

As the 10,000 pound bomb left, the aircraft actually lurched upward. I then took

fer. I knew nothing of the mission itself or who on the team would take part in it; I was not to refer to the weapon as a bomb. I could call it a gimmick or a gadget, never a bomb. And under no circumstances was

Even with my eyes squeezed shut the light was blinding. A moment later, the first wave hit us with unexpected force.

I to ever use "Manhattan Project" with our code name "Silverplate." So ingrained was this secrecy that to this day I'm not sure who in our group knew anything.

After months of intense training at Wendover we transferred in May 1945 to Tinian Island in the Pacific. Col. Tibbets redesigned the B-29s we would fly. Our squadron had 15 brand new, state-of-the-art aircraft. To gain speed, range and altitude he removed all of the gun turrets except for two 20-millimeter cannons in the tail. This modification and the inclusion of reversible props would eventually prove to be crucial to the Nagasaki mission and save our lives. From Tinian we began to fly missions during June and July 1945, dropping torpex-filled (a high grade explosive) replicas of the bomb, which we called pumpkins, over the Japanese mainland. This familiarized us with the theater of operations and allowed us to continue to refine the specialized tactics and high-altitude pinpoint bombing required for our mission.

During this time, Gen. Curtis LeMay had been firebombing Japanese cities daily—dropping napalm-filled bombs, which created huge firestorms that incinerated everything. In one three-day period, Tokyo, Nagoya, Kobe and Osaka had been destroyed. The unrelenting bombing did not cause the Japanese to surrender.

When the first nuclear bomb was successfully detonated in a static test on a tower at Alamogordo, N.M., on July 16, President Truman gave the approval to proceed. Orders were issued that the first atomic mission could be flown any time after Aug. 3, weather permitting.

Col. Tibbets had decided that three unescorted, unarmed airplanes would fly the mission. He would take the weapon on his airplane, the Enola Gay; I would fly the instrument plane on his right wing to measure blast, heat and radiation; and Maj. George Marquardt would fly the photographic plane to film the blast and its effects. This would be the first weapons system ever used by the U.S. military that had not been extensively field tested. No one knew what to expect from a free-falling nuclear bomb dropped from 30,000 feet—some scientists expected the planes to be blown out of the sky, others thought that perhaps a chain reaction would be started that would destroy the world, and a few believed it wouldn't work at all.

The targets were Hiroshima, Kokura, Niigata and Nagasaki. (Kyoto had been on the original list, but Secretary of War Henry Stimson removed it because it was the religious center of Japanese culture.) At 2:45 a.m., on Aug. 6, 1945, our three B-29s took off from Tinian in the dark—no lights, radio silence, and no fighter escorts. Orders were that the bomb could be dropped only by visual targeting. The three of us rendezvoused at sunrise, 8,000 feet over Iwo Jima. The sky was crystal clear. As I looked to the east I saw the huge red ball of the rising sun.

Like the Fourth of July

I told my co-pilot to fire a distress signal. Nothing. No response. I was now committed. I told my co-pilot to fire every flare we had on board—reds, greens, blues. It must have looked like the Fourth of July above us. It got their attention. As I approached I could see traffic being cleared. Fire trucks and ambulances were racing toward the runway. We were coming in fast, with 600 gallons of high-test aviation fuel trapped in the plane's belly.

At 140 m.p.h. we hit about halfway down the runway and bounced 25 feet back into the air. As we settled down, my number two engine quit. The aircraft veered sharply to the left and we were heading directly into a line of parked B-24s. I hit the reversible props and barely got the aircraft slowed. We finally rolled to a stop within 10 feet of the end of the runway. I was now so physically and mentally exhausted that I just let the airplane roll to the side and waited for the trucks to come out and meet us. We had now been in the air for 12 hours.

Immediately upon landing, I was taken to the commander of the Eighth Air Force, Gen. Jimmy Doolittle. The irony struck me. Here I was about to meet the man who had flown the first American air strike against Japan by bombing Tokyo in 1942. And I had flown what might be the last mission of the war. After a brief informal report, I turned to leave Gen. Doolittle when he called me back. He said, "I can only tell you what they said to me." With a smile, he added, "Well done." Japan surrendered six days later.

Our dream had been realized—by flying a couple of bombing missions we had avoided an invasion of Japan, which would have produced massive casualties on both sides. I believed then and continue to believe today that President Truman made the right decision to drop the bomb. As the father of 10 children and the grandfather of 21, I am certainly grateful that the war ended when it did. And it is my fervent hope that there will never be another atomic mission. Ever.

Retired Air Force Gen. Sweeney is a director of U.S. Trust Co. in Boston.

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Editorial and Corporate Headquarters:
200 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y. 10281.
Telephone (212) 416-2000

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15 b&w photos.

LTC Leroy Benton donations 31st Signal Company

12th Portable Surgical Hospital, Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea

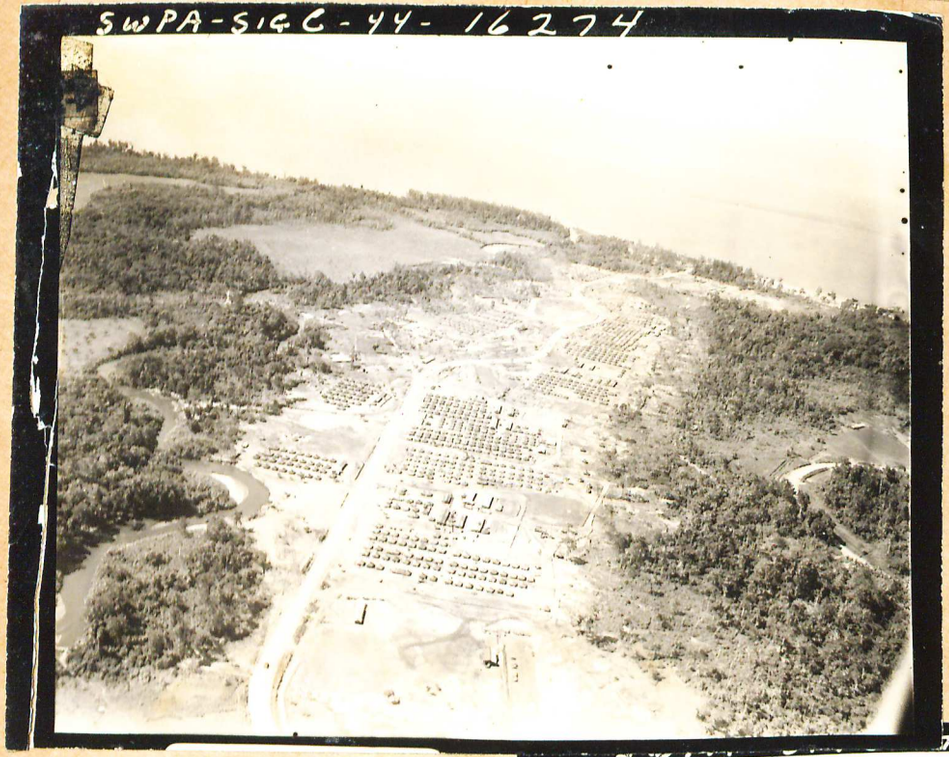
hospital about 4 miles below the Santeni Airstrip, New Guinea.
"SWPA-Sig C-44-11"--printed at the head of the photograph.

Contributor(s): United States. Army.

Publication: 1944

Hospitals, Military
World War II
Papua New Guinea
United States. Army. Portable Surgical Hospital, 12th.

SWPA-SIGC-44-16274





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SWPA-SIGC-44-16288


SWPA-SIGC-44-16289


SWPA-SIGC-44-16297
MED LAB
DENTAL LAB


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SWPA-SIGC-44-16300



SWPA-SIGC-44-16302



SWPA-SIGC-44-16303



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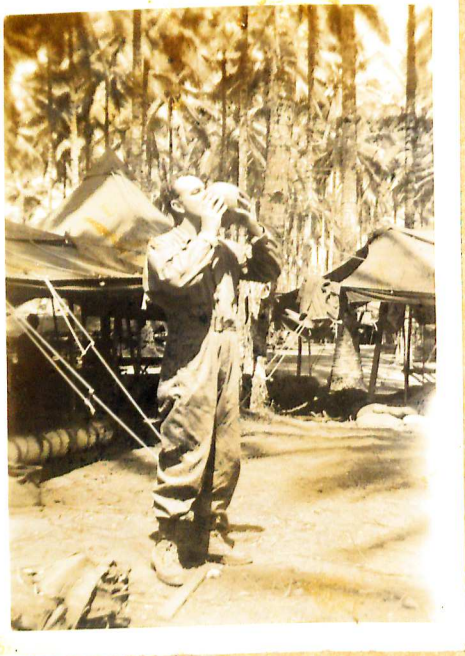
SWPA - SIG C - 44 - 16305

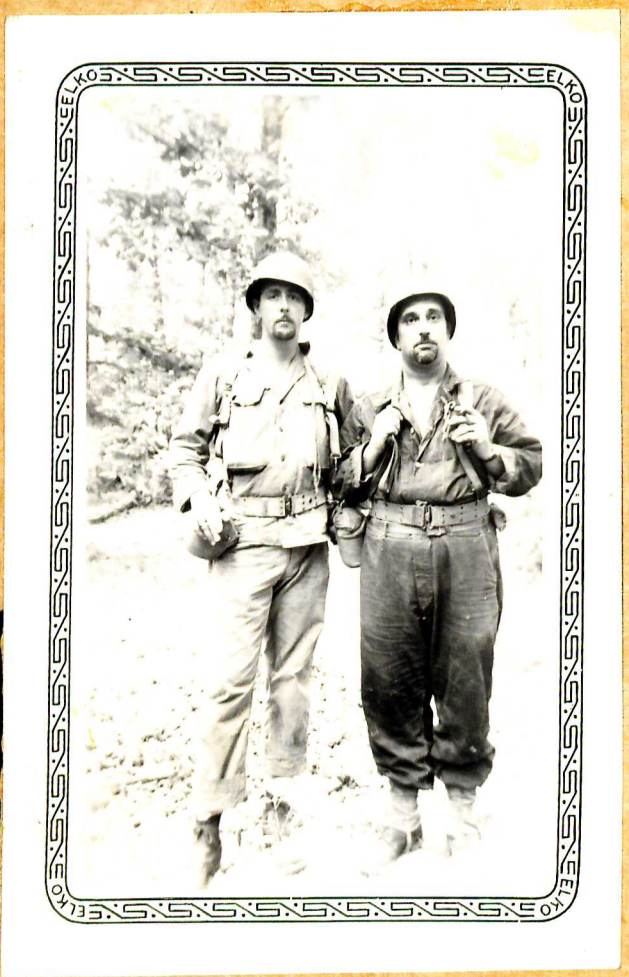


SWPA - SIG C - 44 - 16306





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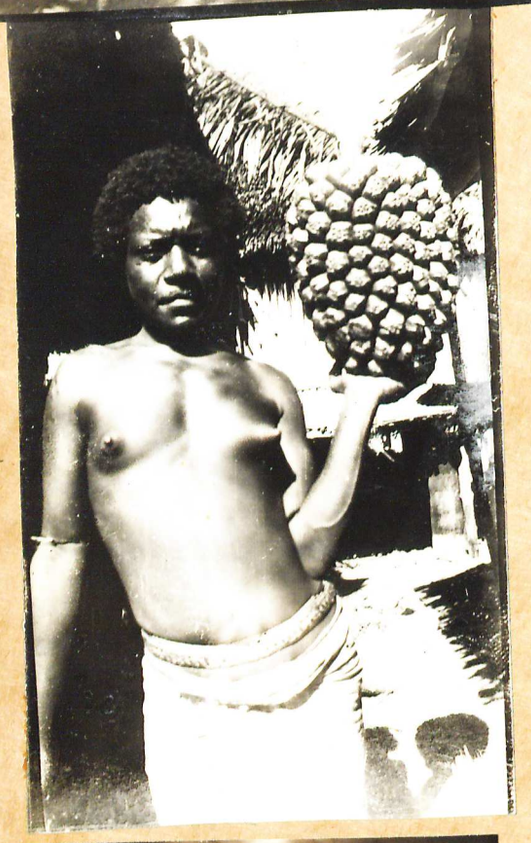
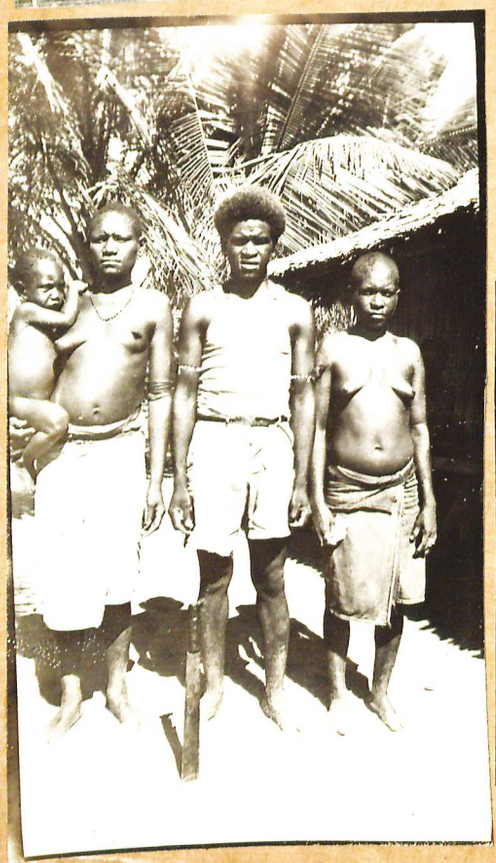
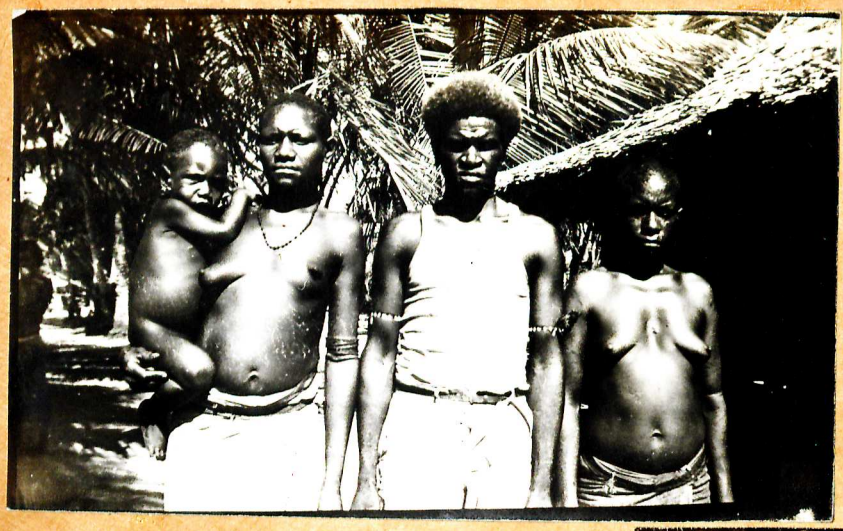


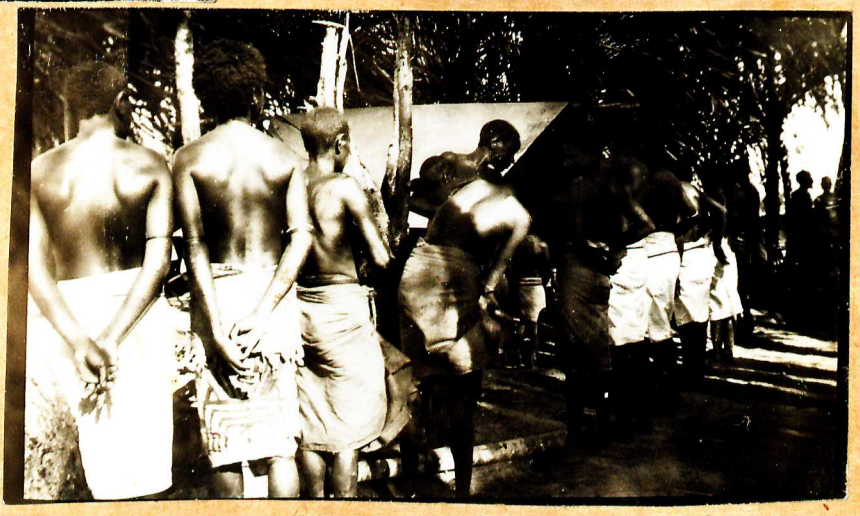




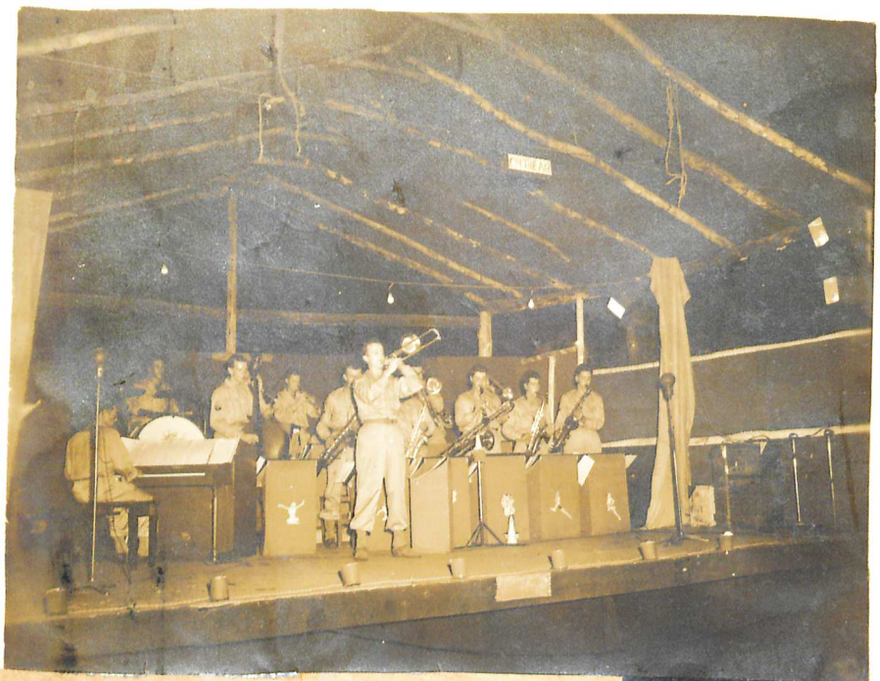






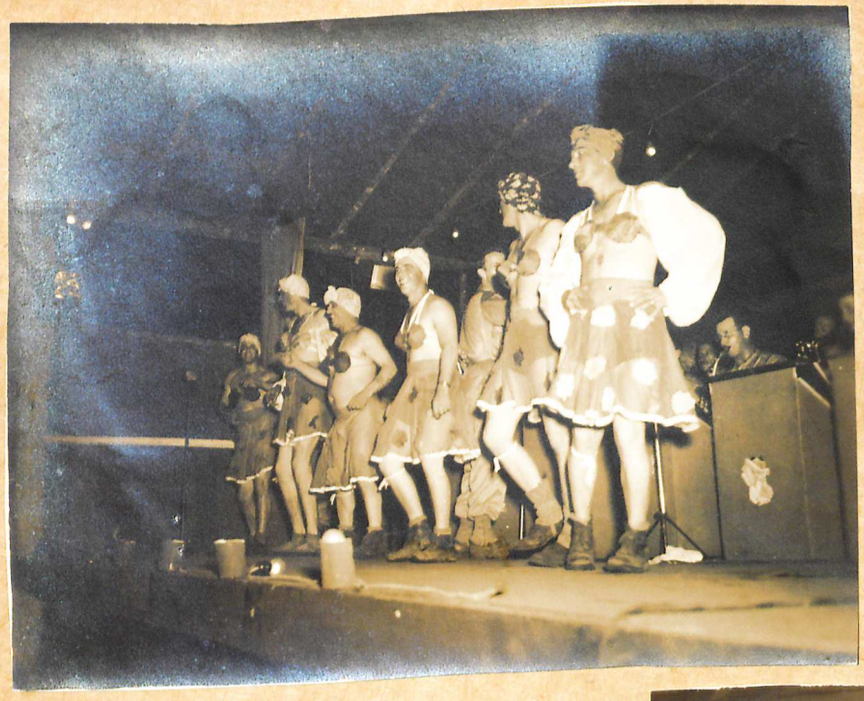








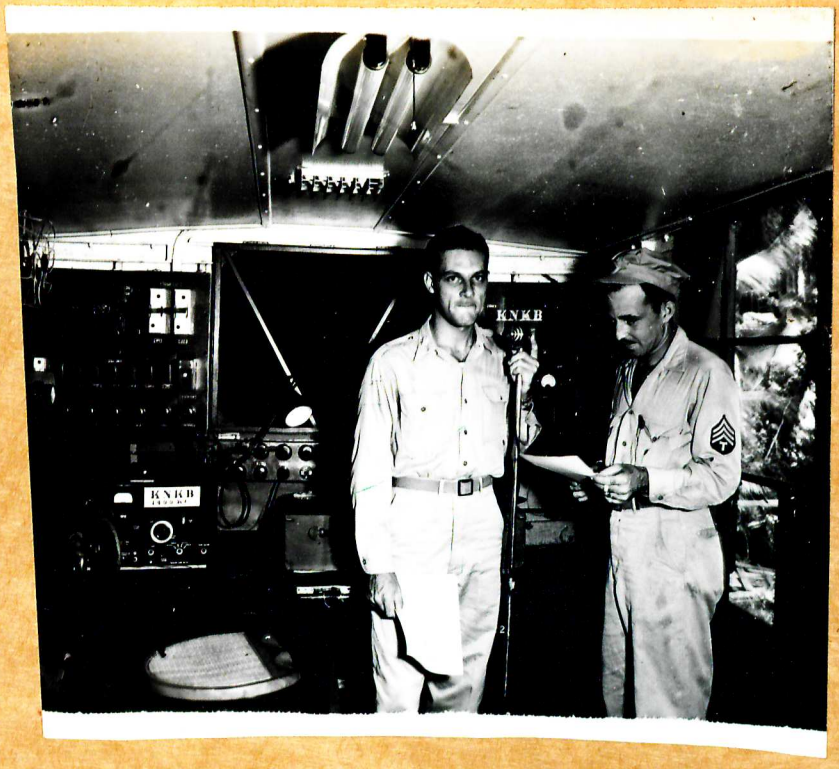

ON THE AIR







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31st SIGNAL COMPANY
MOBILE, ALABAMA

JUNE 15, 1937.

FIELD TRAINING MEMMORANDUM
31st SIGNAL COMPANY
CAMP BEAUREGARD, LOUISIANA.
July 4, 1937 to July 19, 1937.

1. Pursuant to instructions contained in SO. No.150,AGO,Ala.,June 5th,1937 the 31st Division Signal Company will be in training from July 4, 1937 to July 19, 1937 at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana.

2. As per training directions received from higher authority,the attached field training schedule of the 31st Signal Company has been arranged to provide a continuous constructive training for the members of the 31st Signal Company and during the first week coordinate the training of all other communication units in the 61st Inf.Brgde.

3. Other routine duties in training of this organization while at Camp Beauregard will be covered by Camp Schedules and Special Instructions.

4. Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer Schools, to check progress of training and review subjects for next days work. Time to be announced later.

FIRST DAY -- SUNDAY, July 4, 1937.

Arrival at Camp. Make Camp.

SECOND DAY -- MONDAY, July 5, 1937..

7:00 to 8:00 A.M. The 31st Signal Company, less Company Overhead and less details from Telephone and Telegraph Section and Construction Section will complete making and policing Camp.

7:00 to 12:00 A.M. Lt. Wm. E. Cane, with details from Telephone and Telegraph Section and Construction Section will install camp telephone system.

8:00 to 12:00 A.M. Under the direction of Col. John T. Moore, Signal Officer, all Section Commanders, with Communication Sections, less personnel mentioned above, will assemble (at a place to be named later), where they will contact Communication Personnel of the 61st Infantry Brigade and will outline the training procedure for the first week, check teams, make inspections of each unit for sufficient material and its serviceability, and acquaint all concerned with changes in communication procedure.

THIRD DAY -- TUESDAY, July 6, 1937.

7:00 to 12:00 A.M. CONDUCT SCHOOLS.

RADIO SCHOOL Calibrate radio sets, improve radio procedure.

TELEPHONE & WIRE SCHOOL Phonetic and Telephone Code, Switch Board Installation, Line Route Map and Circuit Diagram. Lay out work orders, etc.

MESSAGE CENTER SCHOOL Coordinate message center procedure, routing and utilization of messengers.

FOURTH DAY -- WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1937.

7:00 to 12:00 A.M. Installation of reduced distance wire nets and radio nets. Check over technique. Message center will continue study of procedure and printing and make up traffic load for next day's work.

FIFTH DAY -- THURSDAY, July 8, 1937.

7:00 to 12:00 A.M. Operation of wire and radio nets under normal load, Correct procedure and installation.

SIXTH DAY -- FRIDAY, July 9, 1937.

7:00 to 12:00 A.M. Close Order Drill. Full Field Inspection.

SEVENTH DAY -- SATURDAY, July 9, 1937.

7:00 to 12:00 A.M. 1. Full Field Inspection. Time and Place to be announced later.

2. Inspection of Mess Halls and Company Area.

EIGHTH DAY -- SUNDAY, July 11, 1937.

Morning Religious Services.
Afternoon as directed.

NINTH DAY -- MONDAY, July 12, 1937.

7:00 to 12 :00 A.M. Reconnaissance by Signal Officers of the Area to be covered in the CPX Problem. Othe r Company personnel will check equipment and Wire Section will make preparation for installation of wire system for CPX Problem.

TENTH DAY -- ELEVENTH DAY -- TWELFTH DAY.
TUESDAY, July 13th, WEDNESDAY, July 14,
& THURSDAY, July 15, 1937.

7:00 to 12:00 A.M. CPX Problem.

THIRTEENTH DAY -- FRIDAY, July 16, 1937.

7:00 to 12:00 A.M. Recovering Wire. Breaking down camp installation.

FOURTEENTH DAY -- SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1937.

Muster, Pay, Cleaning and Packing Equipment.

FIFTEENTH DAY -- SUNDAY, July 18, 1937.

8:00 to 12:00 A.M. Policing company area. Complete preparation for return to home station.

SIXTEENTH DAY -- MONDAY, July 19, 1937.

5:00 A.M. Depart for Home Station.

Benjamin W. Martin,
Captain, Signal Corps, A.N.G.,
Commanding.

Training Schedule for Communication Units,
Camp Beauregard, La., July 5-16, 1937.

31st Signal Company
Mobile, Alabama, June 15, 1937.

Date	Time	Personnel Participating	Character of Training	Place	Officer in Charge	Equipment	Text Reference	Remarks
Monday July 5	8:00-9:00AM	All Communication personnel	(See remarks)	To be announced.	Col. Jno. T. Moore	All communication equipment as required.	--------	Location of class room & organization.
	9:00-9:30AM	Same as above	Outline procedure for 1st Wk.	" " "	" " "	Same as above.	--------	----------
	9:30-11:00AM	Radio	Check equipment for serviceability & adequacy of material.	" " "	Lt. Harrison	Radio sets and accessories (2 complete sets of each type)	Pamphlet supplied with each set.	----------
		Telephone & Wire	Same as above	" " "	Lt. Wheyland	Telephones, Type EE3 EE5, Fresh Batteries Switchboards BD9, 11, 14,	BFM IV Chapt. 2, SC School, Pamphlet #2.	----------
		Message Center	Same as above.	" " "	Lt. Andrade	Paper & Pencil Field Desks Cipher Device	BFM Vol. IV Chapt. 6 Special Instr. Cypher Device Type M-94.	----------
	11:00-12:00AM	Same teams as above.	~~(Same as above.)~~ Check organization of teams & acquaint all concerned with current changes & communication procedure.	" " "	As shown above.			
Tues. July 6	7:00-9:00AM	Radio	Calibrate Radio sets	" " "	Lt. Harrison	Radio Sets	Pamphlet supplied with each set.	Test to be made in open
	9:00-11:00AM	Radio	Radio Procedure	" " "	Lt. Harrison	----------		
	11:00-12:00AM	Radio Panels, drop & pick up of airplane messages.		" " "	Lt. Harrison	One complet set of panels.	BFM IV, Ch. 4, &Div. Sig. Op. Instrs.	Each student to bring pencil & paper.

Training Schedule for Communication Units, Camp Beauregard, La. July 5-16, 1937.

31st Signal Company, Mobile, Alabama, June 15, 1937. (Sheet 2)

Date	Time	Personnel Participating	Character of Training	Place	Officer in Charge.	Equipment	Test reference	Remarks
Tues. July 6	7:00-9:00	Telephone & Wire	Phonetic & Telephone Codes.	To Be announced.	Sgt. Sweeney	Paper & Pencil	BFM IV Par. 48, Sig. Oper. Instrs. New Phonetic Code.	----------
	9:00-11:00	Telephone & Wire	Switchboard installation	" "	Sgt. Sweeney	Switchboards 9, 11 & 14 Wire	BFM IV Ch. 2 SC School Pamphlet No. 2	--------
	11:00-12:00	Telephone & Wire	Line route map and Circuit Diagrams Lay Out work orders, etc.	" "	Lt. Cane	Paper & Pencil Maps Overlay Paper	BFM IV, Ch. 2, Par. 18&19.	----------
	7:00-10:30	Message Center	Message Center procedure & co-ordination	" "	Lt. Andrade	Paper & Pencil	Suppl. Superseding Sec. 1-4, Chap #6 BFM IV, DFC-5I, AGL-%I, FCC-TI.	----------
	10:30-12:00	Message Center	Routing & Utilization of messengers.	" "	Lt. Andrade	----------	Lecture.	----------
Wed. July 7.	7:00-12:00	All Communication personnel except Mess. Cen.	Install reduced distance wire & radio nets, Check over technique	" "	Section Leaders	As Required.	----------	During this phase the message center will organize messenger teams & prepare traffic load for following days work.
	7:00 -12:00	Message Center)	Printing & Prepare traffic load for following day.	" "	Lt. Andrade	Paper & Pencil Cipher Device		
Thurs. July 8	7:00-12:00	All Communi- personnel.	Operations of wire & radio nets under normal load. Message Center to furnish traffic load. Correct Procedure & Installation.	" "	Section Leaders	All signal equipment required for installation & operation	----------	This is last day allotted for communication personnel training.

Training Schedule for Communication Units.
Camp Beauregard, La., July 5-16, 1937.

31st Signal Company, (Sheet 3)
Mobile, Alabama, June 15, 1937.

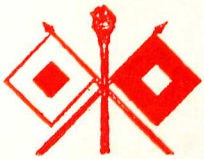
Date	Time	Personnel Participating	Character Of Training	Place	Officer in Charge	Equipment	Text Reference	Remarks
Friday July 9	7:00-9:00AM	31st Sig.Co.	Infantry Drill	Drill Area.	Lt. Harrison	---------	TR 420-50	----------
	9:00-12:00	31st Sig.Co.	Pack Making Shelter Tent Pitching, Display of Equipment	" "	Lt.Harrison	As required.	TR 50-90 TR 225-5 TR 50-80	
Saturday July 10	7:00-8:00	31st Sig.Co.	Policing Company (Co. Area) Area in preparation for inspection.		Lt.Wheyland	---------	--------	----------
	8:00-12:00	31st Sig.Co.	Full Field Inspec.	To Be Announced	Comm. Officer.	Full Pack Equipment	TR 50-80	Inspection of Company Area to be held as directed.
Monday July 12	7:00-12:00	All Communication Personnel	Checking of equipment in preparation for CPX problem.	Company Area.	Comm. Officer	As Required	-------	Wire Sections will be prepared to install wire for CPX problems as soon as CP'S have been designated.
Tues.) Wed.) Thurs.) July) 13-15)	7:00-until completion of the days work.	31st Sig.Co.	Field Training	Camp Area	All Officers	As Required	---	All night bivouac to be arranged as directed.
Friday July 16	7:00-12:00	Wire Section & other personnel as required.	Recovering Wire from from CPX Problem Breaking down camp Wire installation.	Camp Area	Comm. Officer	Tools	----	----------
Saturday July 17)	7:00-12:00	31st Sig.Co.	Muster, Pay, Cleaning & Packing Equipment	Company Area	Comm. Officer	----	----	----------

Training Schedule for Communication Units
Camp Beauregard, La., July 5-16, 1937.

31st Signal Company, (Sheet 4)
Mobile, Alabama, June 15, 1937.

Date	Time	Personnel Participating.	Character of Training	Place	Officer in Charge.	Equipment	Text reference.	Remarks
Sunday July 18	8:00-12:00	31st Sig.Co.	Policing Co.Area, Complete preparation for return to home station.	Company Area	Comm.Officer	----------	---------	----------
Monday July 19	5:00 A.M.	31st Sig.Co.	Depart for Home Station	----------	Comm.Officer	----------	---------	----------





The

31st Signal Company

31st Infantry Division

Camp Shelby,

Mississippi



Bids you welcome

to their

Thanksgiving Dinner

Thursday, November 26th, 1942

Company Roster

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN E. MOORE, Signal Officer
1st LIEUTENANT JOHN P. SWEENEY, Commanding

1st Lt. Roy H. Benton
1st Lt. Jamie W. Mickle
1st Lt. Howard O. Wills
1st Lt. George H. Miller
2nd Lt. Russell A. Duke
2nd Lt. Joseph P. Kozar
2nd Lt. Samuel E. Kindrick
2nd Lt. Thomas F. Boltz
2nd Lt. Albert H. Pingle

MASTER SERGEANTS
Hamilton, Henry C.
McCuan, Noble M.
McKinney, Maurice E.
Trotter, Thaxter J.

FIRST SERGEANT
Weaver, Buck P.

TECHNICAL SGTS.
Acker, Dallas C.
Barnes, Richard H.
Dunn, Earl
Keese, Christian J.
Rhodes, Thomas B.
Scarafile, Daniel D.
Sweeney, Martin O.

STAFF SERGEANTS
Arras, George W.
Cook, William H.
Dunn, Howard G.
Gray, Merle
Griffin, Edward T.
Ingram, Lewis B.
Kinsey, William P.
Lavretta, John L.
McLeod, Harold L.
Moore, Ernie O.
Whitworth, Thomas
Woods, Thomas M.

TECHNICIANS Grade III
Ellis, Benjamin G.
Harlan, Howard L.

SERGEANTS
Dillard, William N.
Kelly, Rudolph R.
Lancaster, Fred C.
Specht, Socola W.
Spengler, Vincent J.
Stagner, Leslie J.

TECHNICIANS Grade IV
Baas, James E.
Chester, John J.
Cooper, Quentin J.
Gray, Gordon E.
Kerby, Lee D.
Lott, Claude F.
Perkins, Bert F.
Ray, Blacksher C.
Robinson, Charles T.
Stark, Howard A.
Strimenos, Theophanes G.
Tillery, Lomax

CORPORALS
Martonik, Joseph A.

TECHNICIANS Grade V
Armbrust, Hans E.
Banks, James A.
Boteler, David F.
Brooks, Clyde J.
Carpenter, Roger L.
Cody, English H.
Davis, James A.
Duce, Edwin C.
Dunlap, Buford B.
Harkins, Thomas E.
Harvester, Charles T.
Harwell, Oliver V.
Hill, Robert J.
Gilbert, Lewis E.
James, Charles W.
Killian, Everett R.
Krawczyk, Chester A.
McProud, James G.
Mize, Hutson O.
Morris, Emory A.
Morris, Robert L.
Moss, Comus E.
Pfeifer, Harry C.
Pyle, Brookfield
Rodgers, Howard R.
Rogers, William H.
Shotts, Neely P.
Shumock, Earl F.
Smith, William
Todd, Dewitt
Vann, Carlton
Willis, William A.
Woods, Penwell L.
Young, Burdine

PRIVATES 1st Class
Anderson, Donald W.
Baker, Kenneth E.
Benson, Herman T.
Black, Marvin T.
Broussard, Dalton J.
Brown, Morris E.
Chambers, William E.
Cook, Harry E.
Cunningham, Charles O.
Duhon, Wesley M.
Dusch, Joseph G.
Dyer, Aubrey
Etter, Charles
Griffin, Elmo L.
Kilpatrick, Jesse F.
Krause, Thomas W.
Lanham, Louis S.
Linam, Edward A.
Lombard, John E.
Meier, Albert A.
Miller, Lewis E.
Petro, John
Petruolo, Luca A.
Rauh, Bernard W.
Sedita, Sam
Sellers, Ira B.
Silverman, Herman
Smith, Charles B.
Taylor, James T.
Valeriano, Chris J.
Wells, Marshall E.
Werner, George W.
Wingate, Duard T.
Wright, Fred

PRIVATES
Aaronson, Marcus J.
Anderson, Gifford L.
Abbott, Gene W.
Acheson, Darwyn W.
Bafford, Milton E.
Bandy, Charles R.
Bangs, Norman L.
Beltz, Joseph F.
Bevis, James W.
Bianco, Anthony S.
Blersch, Joseph M.
Bliss, Henry P.
Brown, Charles J.
Burns, Vernon L.
Bush, George E.
Butlage, L. J.
Captino, John
Carmel, Macy
Carroll, Herbert F.
Carroll, Eugene W.
Carroll, Orem F.
Charlton, Kenneth
Christom, Clyde B.
Cohen, Samuel
Copeland, Floyd C.
Corigliano, Joseph
Culley, Alfred E.
Cunningham, Chester A.
Daigle, James J.
Dague, Donald E.
Damme Van, Elmer J.
Daniels, Louis H.
Darasko, Albert
Davis, James R.
Derr, Bruce E.
Dempsey, James J.
DiCosimo, Nick J.
Ditchfield, Elwood L.
Doswell, James M.
Dropauer, William C.
Dusseault, Henry A.
Ellis, Harold L.
Embry, John J.
Enz, William C.
Faso, John J.
Fijalkowski, John M.
Freda, Richard
Frederick, Max
Freyburger, Stewart W.
Gaines, James E.
Geerken, Henry G.
Gerson, David
Goodman, Vernon E.
Gray, Arthur D.
Greear, Peyton W.
Green, William J.
Greenburg, Harry
Grier, Robert D.
Gunter, William R.
Hans, Hubert J.
Hansen, Arthur
Harrington, George M.
Harwood, Garland M.
Herzog, Martin R.
Henderson, Hiram E.
Hofmann, George A.
Holmes, Lyman A.
Horton, Howard F.
Jackson, Quenton J.
Janeczko, Walter F.
Jones, Robert D.
Kaminsky, Harry
Karl, Henry J.
Kearney, Fred B.
Kelly, Finnegan
Kelly, Francis J.
Kennedy, Thomas J.
Kazmarek, Roman
Kluender, Oswin L.
Kovach, Jonnie
Kreisel, Arthur W.
Krohe, Frank A.
Kronen, Ben
Krysztopowicz, Joseph S.
Kunen, James L.
Kuntz, Gleason A.
Kurkowski, Donald S.
Larson, Dayton A.
Leach, William Q.
Ligmanowski, John H.
Lichtman, Herbert
Lombardo, Vito
Long, Wallace R.
Lowe, Clarence H.
Lucas, Clyde H.
Ludwig, August W.
Lydon, John J.
Lyttle, Robert J.
McBay, Chauncey A.
MacDonald, Alexander F.
McDonald, Charles F.
McClaskey, John W.
McMullen, Osier N.
Maietta, Joseph T.
Maino, Thomas D.
Malinowski, Edward J.
Marinelli, Louis
Mee, Lawrence O.
Metcalf, Charles C.
Miller, Etienne H.
Miller, Joseph
Moffet, Melvin P.
Mohler, Wilmer W.
Morak, William B.
Morris, Elmer B.
Neuberg, Hugo A. C.
Nohejl, Charles P.
Nolan, Thomas G.
Norton, William F.
Ouellette, Emile J.
Parmele, Harry B.
Parker, Amos A.
Parry, John A.
Partridge, James D.
Pascucci, Nazarene B.
Paulsen, Kenneth P.
Penix, Charles E.
Pennington, Simeon
Perrini, Dominick D.
Persahbacher, Edwin
Poole, David L.
Powers, Edward T.
Price, William D.
Quesenberry, Richard W.
Rankin, John A.
Rehm, Robert E.
Richards, Arthur L.
Rice, Earle B.
Richert, Raymond R.
Roberts, John E.
Roche, James
Roemer, John F.
Rollins, Charles W.
Rosenbaum, Robert C.
Rubin, Jack
Rubio, Philip J.
Ruggiero, Savior R.
Sams, Burgess G.
Sanford, Gordon T.
Sansone, Joseph A.
Schaefer, Robert C.
Scharf, Robert L.
Schreiber, Leroy E.
Schneider, William R.
Schorr, Nathan
Seaman, Allen D.
Selman, George A.
Sharp, Arthur E.
Sheff, Louis
Sholley, Stephen M.
Sinatra, Frank J.
Smith, John
Smith, Joseph B.
Smutzer, Stephen S.
Sobel, Morris
Solnitzky, Herman
Spoon, Robert F.
Staller, Erwin P.
Stein, Sidney
Stone, Raymond G.
Stratton, Walter W.
Straub, Frank
Strayer, Charles E.
Sutherland, Arthur R.
Swensen, Lawrence
Talbott, James B.
Tarcinale, Alfonse F.
Teitelbaum, Irving
Thompson, Richard H.
Thompson, Thomas J.
Tiller, Charles H.
Treder, Joseph B.
Trumble, David M.
Urlaub, Harry M.
Vaupel, Frederick J.
Vellis, Alex L.
Warren, Merrell B.
Weber, Harold F.
Wenk, Eugene F.
Westervelt, Kenneth L.
Wexler, Hal
White, Frank M.
Whiteford, Noel B.
Widman, Albert F.
Williams, James P.
Wilson, Edwin S.
Wolf, Lester W.
Wonsetler, Francis J.
Wood, Robert A.
Woodhead, George R.
Young, Herbert C.
Zacchi, Joseph
Zimmerman, Lionel J.
Zipnitski, Michael J.

Thanksgiving Dinner

Menu

Rice and Celery Soup

TURKEY WITH DRESSING

Candied Sweet Potatoes Mashed Potatoes

Creamed Peas Buttered Asparagus

Head Lettuce with Mayonnaise

Sliced Tomatoes Olives Celery Pickles

Cranberry Sauce Hot Rolls with Butter

Pumpkin Pie

Oranges Apples Nuts Cigarettes Cigars

Coffee Lemonade

Roy Benton

History of the 31st Infantry Division

"Dixie"

Web sites relating to the "Dixie Division"

- 31st Infantry Division site by Jim West

- World War II Diary of Robert T. Webber a web site by Paul Webber dedicated to the war diary of his father, a Veteran of the 124th Infantry.

All information was provided by Ms. Marion Hess, Former President of the 124th Infantry Regiment Association, for which we are very grateful.

Click here to read personal stories from the 31st Infantry Division

The 31st "Dixie" Division has seen a lot of action. Some of the Regiments that comprise the Dixie Division date back to 1798. The 155th Infantry Regiment, formed in Mississippi, is the 7th oldest Regiment in the US Army. The 155th Regiment fought in World War I while assigned to the 39th Infantry Division. The 167th Infantry Regiment was formed in Alabama as the 4th Alabama Infantry in 1836. They saw action in World War I while assigned to the 42nd "Rainbow" Division. The third regiment of the Dixie division was the 124th Regiment formed in 1887 in Florida. When the Dixie Division was sent to France during World War I, it was sent as a replacement division and never saw combat as a division. Instead the regiments were sent to augment existing divisions and distinguished themselves in battle.

After returning to the United States, the Dixie Division was demobilized in 1919. In 1923, the division was reorganized as a National Guard Division drawing its personnel from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. Because almost all of the men who comprised the division came from the deep south, "Dixie" was a natural nickname.

On November 25, 1940 the Dixie Division was activated into Federal service and assigned to Camp Blanding FL. Over the next three years, the men of the Dixie Division would participate in numerous training exercises and served as a training cadre for other units bound for duty overseas. In late 1943, the Division was activated and prepared to move out themselves to enter the war. In January, 1944, the Dixie Division boarded transport ships at Hampton Roads VA and shipped out. Their destination was the Pacific Theater of Operations.

After a brief training stop in Oro Bay, New Guinea, the Dixie Division was sent into action. The 124th Regiment assisted the 32nd Division in the vicinity of the Driniumor River, New Guinea while the 155th and 167th were sent in on the Wakde-Sarmi camaign. During the course of these battles, the Regiments of the Dixie Division killed over 4,000 Japanese soldiers, wiping out 2 entire Regiments and broke the back of the Japanese 18th Army

In September of 1944, the 31st Division consolidated and invaded the island of Morotai, Southeast of the Phillipine islands. Over the next seven months, the 31st Division fought on Morotai, killing the Japanese defenders 2 or 3 at a time. The difficult fighting only further prepared the men of the Dixie Division for their next mission. The invasion of the island of Mindanao, the souternmost island in the Phillipines.

The 31st Division stored ashore at Mindanao, meeting very little resistance. As the Division pushed north, with the 124th Regiment on point, they met stiff resistance from the head-high cognon grass. While they struggled to continue the advance, the Japanese took the advantage and opened fire on the Americans. For six hours, the battle raged only to be conluded when the Americans had completely routed the Japanese forces. As they neared the Maramag Airtsrip Number 1, the Americans encountered stiff resistance from Japanese forces who had dug in under the roots of trees. For the next 7 days, all 3 battalions of the 124th fought to eliminate the fanatical resistance.

Sortly after the Japanese were driven from the woods, the 155th Regiment took point. After meeting light resistance, they came upon a group of Japanese soldiers sunning themselves next to a stream. The lead company opened fire and killed 96 of the soldiers catching them completely off-guard. No other Japanese came to their aid because the American rifle fire was drowned out by the roaring stream.

After securing Mindanao, the American forces continued on to liberate the rest of the Philippine islands. The men of the Dixie Division had fought in places where the only resupply available was by air drop. Yet they continued to fight and defeated an enemy that was greater in numbers and had more time to prepare for the battles. In December, 1945, the Dixie Division returned home and was deactivated on December 21, 1945 at Camp Stoneman, CA and returned to National Guard duty.

When hostilities broke out in the Korean peninsula and American soldiers were sent to fight, the Army realized they needed a training cadre of men who were experienced and could train its new soldier properly. On January 16, 1951, the Dixie Division was activated to fulfill that mission. Over the next 2 years, the Dixie Division conducted training missions for units slated for deployment to Korea. Many men who served in the Division were sent to Korea as replacements as the need for veteran soldiers increased. In the fall of 1953, the Dixie Division was ordered to prepare for deployment to Korea and the 200th Infantry Regiment was added to its ranks. The cease fire was signed before they could deploy however, and the 31st Division was deactivated and returned to National Guard status in late 1954.

Throughout its history, 1,709 Dixie Division veterans became casualties. 404 of them gave their lives. 4 men earned the Distinguished Service Medal, 177 earned the Silver Star, and 965 earned the Bronze Star. Four units of the Dixie Division have been awarded the Presidential UNit Citations; the 2nd BN 124th Regiment, 2nd BN Medical Detachment 124th Regiment, 3rd BN 124th Regiment, and the 106th Engineer Combat BN.

Today the proud tradition of the Dixie Division is carried on by the men and women of the Mississippi Army National Guard the Alabama Army National Guard and the Florida Army National Guard. The unit designations are different now, but they all still serve with pride knowing they decend from the Dixie Division

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United States Army, 1940-1945

31st Infantry Division

Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard

Typical Organization (1941)

- 61st Infantry Brigade HHC
  - 155th Infantry Regiment
  - 156th Infantry Regiment (until 14 Jul 42)
- 62d Infantry Brigade HHC
  - 124th Infantry Regiment (replaced by 154th on 15 Dec 41)
  - 167th Infantry Regiment
- 56th Field Artillery Brigade HHB
  - 114th Field Artillery Regiment [155-mm]
  - 116th Field Artillery Regiment [75-mm]
  - 117th Field Artillery Regiment [75-mm]
- Headquarters, 31st Division
- Hqs and Hqs Det
- Med Det
- Headquarters Company
- 31st Military Police Company
- 31st Signal Company
- 106th Ordnance Company
- 106th Engineers (Combat)
- 106th Medical Regiment
- 106th Quartermaster Regiment

Typical Organization (1944/1945)

- 124th Infantry Regiment
- 155th Infantry Regiment
- 167th Infantry Regiment
- HHB Division Artillery
  - 114th Field Artillery Battalion [155-mm]
  - 116st Field Artillery Battalion [105-mm]
  - 117th Field Artillery Battalion [105-mm]
  - 149th Field Artillery Battalion [105-mm]
- 31st Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized
- 106th Engineer Combat Battalion
- 106th Medical Battalion

[Nota Bene: These combat chronicles, current as of October 1948, are reproduced from The Army Almanac: A Book of Facts Concerning the Army of the United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1950, pp. 510-592.]

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page created 30 November 2001

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ARMORY

HISTORY OF THE COMPANIES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY IN FOLEY

1940-1970's

Photos and Documents

HISTORY

FOLEY NATIONAL GUARD UNIT

The first unit of the Alabama National Guard to organize as a Co size
nit was 106th Motor Cycle Co, in the year 1926 and was commanded by Capt
rank V. Barchard. The meeting place was a building in the vicinity of the
lf Ice Co.

In the year 1934 construction was begun on the present Armory. The
uilding was put up by WPA and National Guard Labor under the supervision
Capt Frank V. Barchard of Foley. Funds for construction were furnished
County, State, and Federal Governments.

In the year 1936 the unit participated with the 31st Div in maneuvers
Louisana.

The unit was re designated Co. F 106 Car Co. during 1937. On 25 Nov
40 the unit was called to active duty with the 31st Inf Div and stationed
Camp Blanding Florida. Capt Barchard was assigned 106 Bn Co upon activation
d Jesse L. Willingham accepted the command of Co F 106 Car Co.

An extensive 3 year training period was conducted by the Division in
orida, Louisana, and Carolina. In Dec 1943 the 31st Inf Div was allerted
r combat duty over seas. By Mar 1944 the unit engaged in combat against
e Japanese in New Guinea. On 15 Sep the unit a part of the 31st Inf Div.
s assigned the mission of Moretai in the Halmahera Sea.

As of this time the the personnel of the Foley unit were reassigned
units on all parts of the globe. Although the 31st Inf Div was still en-
ged in bitter fighting in Mindanao and the Philippine area. The division
s returned to the United States during Nov 1945 and deactivated.

In Feb 1947 the 31st Infantry (Dixie) Division was reorganized and this
ley unit was designated Co. "G", 200th Inf., still a part of the 31st Inf
ixie) Div., under the command of Capt Oscar B. Rich.

In a period of 4 years the unit had built its strength to 110 men and
rticipated in three summer field training camps with the entire 31st Inf
ixie) Div. for a period of two weeks each.

By this time the communist invasion was launched on South Korea and
e unit was again allerted for active duty with the 31st Inf Div now made
of Alabama and Mississippi men. On 16 Jan 51 this unit left Foley and
s stationed at Ft. Jackson, S.C. This made the third time in a period of
years the 31st Infantry (Dixie) Division was Federalized for combat
ty. On 5 Mar 51 the Division began its basic training cycle, after be-
g brought to full strength by filler personnel ordered to active duty
om all parts of the nation. As of this time all units were again weakened
loss of key personnel who were assigned to the Korean and other areas
cupied by the United States. Nevertheless the unit readied itself for
eld maneuvers in Camp McKall, N.C. and followed by maneuvers in Texas.
move to Texas was the first air lift of an entire combat division fully
ipped and was made without the smallest accident or loss of life. The
vision was moved by the 18th Air Force of Shaw Air Force Base, S.C.

Following the Texas maneuver the unit was air lifted to Cp Atterbury,
diana. The Division was designated as a training Div. and began to train
ller personnel for reassignment to Far East and Eurpean theaters, mostly
r Korea.

On 15 Jan 53 the last of the Foley personnel were released from active
ty with with exception of these who reenlisted for longer periods of ser-
e, and on 18 Mar 53 the unit was again reorganized and again redesignated
. "G", 200th Infantry under the command of Capt Anthony Sute.

"G" Co to "H" Co 200th Inf - 1 Nov 58
H" Co 200 Inf to Co A 711 - 2 May 59



#1 The Armory – National Guard Armory, located center of photo, Highway 59 in front.
Looking northwesterly

1970s

ALABAMA

STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36102

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 109

29 December 1969

NAMING OF FOLEY ARMORY

The Alabama Army National Guard Armory at Foley, Alabama, is hereby named and designated FORT WILLIAM L. SMITH, in memory of the late Sergeant William L. Smith. Sergeant Smith enlisted in Company G 200th Infantry, Alabama Army National Guard on 20 February 1947. He was inducted into Active Federal service with the unit on 16 January 1951. On 22 September 1951, he was sent to Korea where he was killed on 4 November 1951, near Kumhwa, Korea. It is therefore fitting and proper to honor the memory of this fine citizen and soldier who gave his life for his Country by naming the Foley National Guard Armory, "FORT WILLIAM L. SMITH".

BY ORDER OF GOVERNOR BREWER:

OFFICIAL:

ALFRED C. HARRISON
Major General
The Adjutant General

WILLIAM R. COLE
Colonel, GS, Ala ARNG
Chief, Army P & A Division

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Armory Construction Booms; 3 Facilities Announced

MONTGOMERY–New armories for Florala, Huntsville and Athens with construction costs totaling over $850,000 were announced February 9 by Governor Albert Brewer and Maj Gen Alfred C. Harrison, the Adjutant General.

Bids on the Huntsville and Athens structures were to be opened in late February, with the Florala bids slated for April or May.

"The new armories will replace old ones built by the Work Progress Administration in the 30's. The Huntsville facility will replace an armory destroyed by fire in 1968.

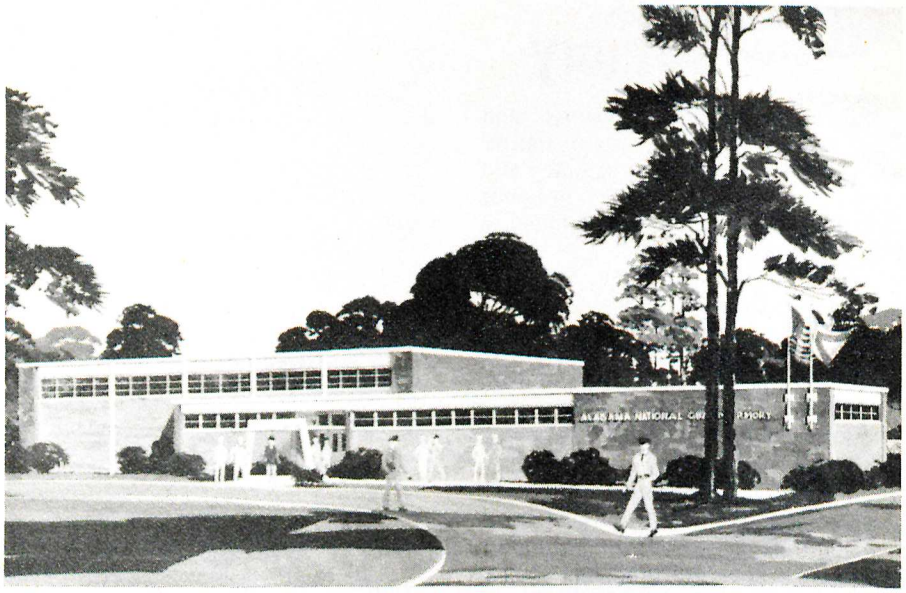
The armories will be built on a matching Federal-State funds program whereby the Federal Government supplies 75% of the funds with the State furnishing 25% and the real estate.

A freeze on armory construction funds by the Secretary of Defense in 1965 held the construction of armories at a standstill for four years. The first matching Federal funds were released in 1969.

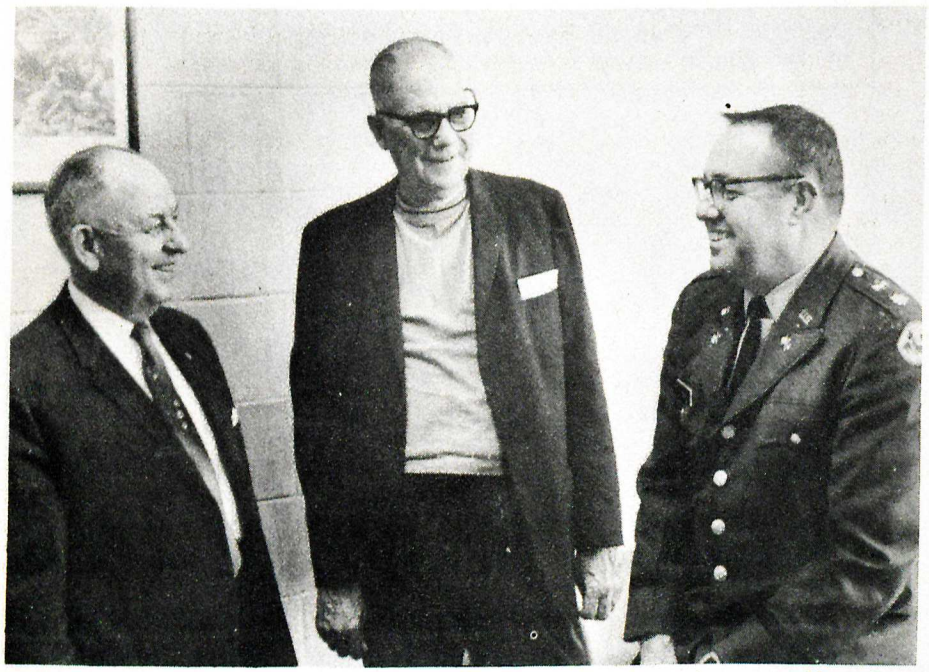
The Florala armory to house Co C, 1st Bn, 131st Armor will be built at an estimated cost of $200,000 and will be a standard one-unit design.

The Huntsville and Athens facilities will be multiple unit designs at estimated costs of $350,000 and $300,000 respectively. Hq & Hq Co and Co A, 279th Sig Bn; and Co A, 20th Special Forces will share the Huntsville armory. Hq & Hq Co, 1343d Engr Bn will be housed in the Athens facility.

Construction on all three buildings will be completed by early fall.



ARCHITECT'S drawing of standard one-unit armory to be built in Florala this summer. Huntsville and Athens structures will be multiple unit designs.



SHOP TALK–Recently retired from the Combined Support Maintenance Shop, but catching up on shop talk from Maj Robert Jolly are Col Hugh D. Cargill, left, and Sgt Maj Owen M. Butts, center. Col Cargill retired January 31 after 35 years of Guard service and a number of years as State Maintenance and Ordnance Maintenance Officer. Sgt Maj Butts, battalion sergeant major for the 731st Maint Bn and an inspector with the Combined Support Maintenance Shop retired February 1 after 40 years in the Guard. Col Cargill received the State's Distinguished Service Medal. Sgt Maj Butts was awarded the Alabama Commendation medal. (131st PI Det Photo)

AMA Announces New Class

AMA–The fifteenth class of officer candidates for the Army Guard's Alabama Military Academy is being enrolled to begin training June 6 at Ft. McClellan, Alabama.

An enrollment of 100 Guardsmen and 25 U. S. Army Reservists is expected by AMA Commandant, Col Alton R. Barnes.

"Applications are being processed at this time," states Col Barnes "and we will accept them on a first come first served basis."

A weekend orientation for the applicants will be held at the Academy May 23-24. "The applicants will be told what will be expected of them as cadets at the school; and they will be required to appear before a screening board, take a physical examination and a physical training test," he added. A central board at Ft. McClellan will screen all the applicants.

The new class will be the largest AMA class in two years, following a cutback in candidates in 1969 due to an excess of junior officers across the State.

Class 15 will begin two-weeks summer field training June 6, attend monthly weekend drill assemblies at the Academy and complete the Guard adapted OCS program during two-weeks summer training in 1971.

Qualification requirements and application procedures are outlined in SMDR 3-2.

Foley Dedicates New Armory

FOLEY—The State's newest and most modern National Guard armory was dedicated January 24 in Foley and named Fort William L. Smith, in honor of a former Foley Guardsman killed in action in Korea.

The $158,000 structure, home of the 1st Sig Det, Co A and Co B (-), 711th Sig Bn, bears the name of 19-year old Sergeant First Class William L. Smith, a member of Foley's Co G, 200th Infantry when the unit was called into Federal service during the Korean Conflict. He was killed in action near Kumhwa, Korea, November 4, 1951.

Congressman William L. Dickinson, Representative of the Second Congressional District and a member of the House Armed Services Committee, was the principal speaker. Dickinson emphasized the importance of community participation in the citizen- soldier concept and discussed the expanded role of the Guard envisioned for the post Vietnam years.

Brig Gen Norman J. Walton, Assistant Adjutant General, Army Guard; Col Lee R. Jones, commander of the 142d Sig Gp; and Col Eugene "Pat" Kilcullen, former commander of the 711th Sig Bn, voiced praises for support given by Foley civic leaders and military officials throughout the State for making the new armory available.

Foley Mayor Pro Tem, Arthur A. Holk, expressed appreciation of the city for the contributions made by the local Guardsmen.

Commanders of the two Foley units, 1st Lt Carl R. Fortner, Jr., and 1st Lt James G. Gulsby, participated in the ceremonies. Chief Warrant Officer W. Gene Lambert, a member of the unit, served as master of ceremonies.

Brig Gen Rufus W. Shepherd, Deputy Adjutant General, and Col Lua R. Blankenship, Chief, Army Division, represented the Adjutant General's Office.

Funds for constructing the facility were approved in 1968, following a four-year freeze on armory construction monies by the Secretary of Defense. The Foley armory was the first in the State to be built with the new funds. The building was completed in August, 1969. The old armory had been built in 1934 under the Work Progress Administration.

The building holds another "first"—a white brick exterior to correspond to other buildings in an adjacent industrial park.

The Foley National Guard was first organized in 1926 as a motorcycle company. The present units can be traced through three reorganizations.

During World War II, Foley Guardsmen fought in the New Guinea and Moretai Campaigns. The unit was stationed in Ft. Jackson, South Carolina, and Korea during the Korean Conflict and served 10 months Federal Service at Ft. Gordon, Georgia, in 1961 in the Berlin Crisis callup.

An open house, with refreshments served by wives of the unit members, followed the dedication ceremonies.



UNVEIL PORTRAIT—Mrs. J. J. Jones (right), mother of SFC William L. Smith, accompanied by Foley commanders, 1st Lt Carl F. Fortner, Jr. (left), and 1st Lt James G. Gulsby, admire portrait of Sergeant Smith unveiled during dedication.

Sergeant First Class William L. Smith was born in Ovett, Mississippi, November 13, 1931, but grew up in Foley. He attended Foley High School and was a three-year letterman in football. He enlisted in Co G, 200th Infantry in 1947. He was called into Federal Service with his unit January 16, 1951, and trained at Ft. Jackson, South Carolina. On September 22 he was sent to Korea and on November 4, nine days before his 20th birthday, he was killed in action near Kumhwa, Korea. He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. On December 29, 1969, the Foley National Guard armory was designated by the Adjutant General as Fort William L. Smith in his memory.





GUEST SPEAKERS—Brig Gen Norman J. Walton, Assistant Adjutant General, Army Guard, left; and Congressman William L. Dickinson, right, were among featured speakers at January 24 dedication ceremonies. (Photos by SFC Charles Blass)



SFC WILLIAM L. SMITH, was born November 13, 1931, at Ovett, Mississippi. He attended Foley High School, and was a three year letter man on the Foley Lions Football Team. He enlisted in Company G, 200th Infantry, Alabama National Guard at Foley, Alabama on February 20, 1947. He was inducted into Active Federal Service with the unit on January 16, 1951, and trained at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. On September 22, 1951, he was sent to Korea and assigned to the 27th Regiment of the 25th Division under command of Major General Ira P. Swift of Bon Secour, Alabama. On November 4, 1951, he was killed in action near Kumhwa, Korea. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross Posthumously. Therefore it is fitting and proper to honor the memory of this fine citizen and soldier who gave his life for his country by naming the Foley National Guard Armory "FORT WILLIAM L. SMITH".

PROGRAM

DEDICATION OF

FORT WILLIAM L. SMITH

ALABAMA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

JANUARY 24, 1970

2:00 P. M.

Invocation ..... 1st Lt Lamar J. Denkins
Chaplain, Searcy Hospital, Mount Vernon, Alabama

Welcome ..... 1st Lt Carl R. Fortner, Jr.
CO, Co B 711th Sig Bn (A)

Introduction of Master of Ceremonies ..... 1st Lt Carl R. Fortner, Jr.

Introduction of Distinguished Guests ..... Master of Ceremonies

Address ..... Honorable Arthur A. Holk
Mayor Pro Tem, City of Foley

Address ..... Brig Gen Norman J. Walton
Assistant Adjutant General, Army

Address ..... Colonel Lee R. Jones
CO, 142d Signal Group

Address ..... Lt Colonel Eugene P. Kilcullen

Reading of General Order ..... 2d Lt Bobby R. Wiggins
PIO, Alabama National Guard

Introduction of Principal Speaker ..... Honorable Dean Hansen
Councilman, City of Foley

Dedication Address ..... Congressman William L. Dickinson

Benediction ..... 1st Lt Lamar J. Denkins

Refreshments ..... National Guard Wives of the Foley Units

William L Smith

United States Korean War Dead and Army Wounded

Name	William L Smith
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	04 Nov 1951
Event Place	North Korea Sector
Casualty Type	Killed in Action OR Missing in Action, KIA
Military Casualty Group	KIA or Missing in Action, KIA
Military Disposition Date	04 Nov 1951
Military Disposition Place	North Korea
Military Rank	Sergeant First Class
Military Specialty	Light Weapons Assault Crewman OR Light Weapons Infantry Leader
Service Number	NG24534226
Military Service Branch	Infantry
Program Sequence	IN DIV - 25TH
Program Element	IN DIV INF REGT
Military Component	NGUS
Race	White
Birth Year	1931
Residence Place	Baldwin, Alabama, United States
Affiliate ARC Identifier	583580

Citing this Record

"United States Korean War Dead and Army Wounded, 1950-1953," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KXCW-K2D : 12 December 2014), William L Smith, 04 Nov 1951; citing Military Service, North Korea Sector, service number NG24534226, program sequence IN DIV - 25TH, program element IN DIV INF REGT, Records of Korean War Dead and Wounded Army Casualities, compiled 1950-1970, documenting the period 02/13/1950 - 12/31/1953, NARA NAID 583580, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

W

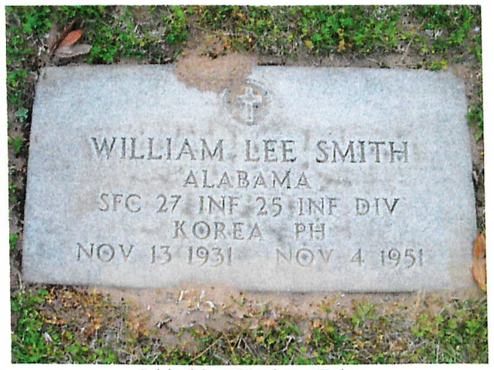
William Lee Smith

Birth: Nov. 13, 1931
Death: Nov. 4, 1951

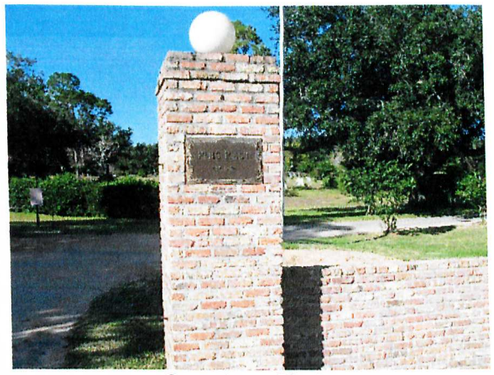
Inscription:
Alabama SFC 27 INF 25 INF DIV
Korea PH

Burial:
Pine Rest Cemetery
Foley
Baldwin County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Patricia Dunbar
Record added: May 25, 2010
Find A Grave Memorial# 52848672



Added by: Marlene Tyler



Cemetery Photo
Added by: William McNeil, Jr



Sergeant First Class William Lee Smith has Honoree Record 210186, with biography, at MilitaryHallofHonor.com.
- Charles A. Lewis
Added: Mar. 21, 2016



Flowers left for William Smith

SFC WILLIAM LEE SMITHDISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS27TH INFANTRY REGIMENTG CO 2 BN25TH INFANTRY DIVISIONARMYHOSTILE, DIED (KIA)DATE OF LOSS: NOVEMBER 4, 1951SERVICE NUMBER: NG24534226BORN: NOVEMBER 13, 1931HOME OR PLACE OF ENLISTMENTFOLEY, ALLOCATION OR BATTLE ZONE: KUMHWABURIAL LOCATIONPINE REST CEMETERY, FOLEY, ALComments: Sergeant First Class Smith was a member of the 27th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division. He was Killed in Action while fighting the enemy in North Korea on November 4, 1951. He was known as "Dub." IDNO CHGD FM 24535226KOREAN WAR PROJECT KEY NO: 28192
- Scrappy
Added: Aug. 22, 2013



Left: Fred Alms, ?

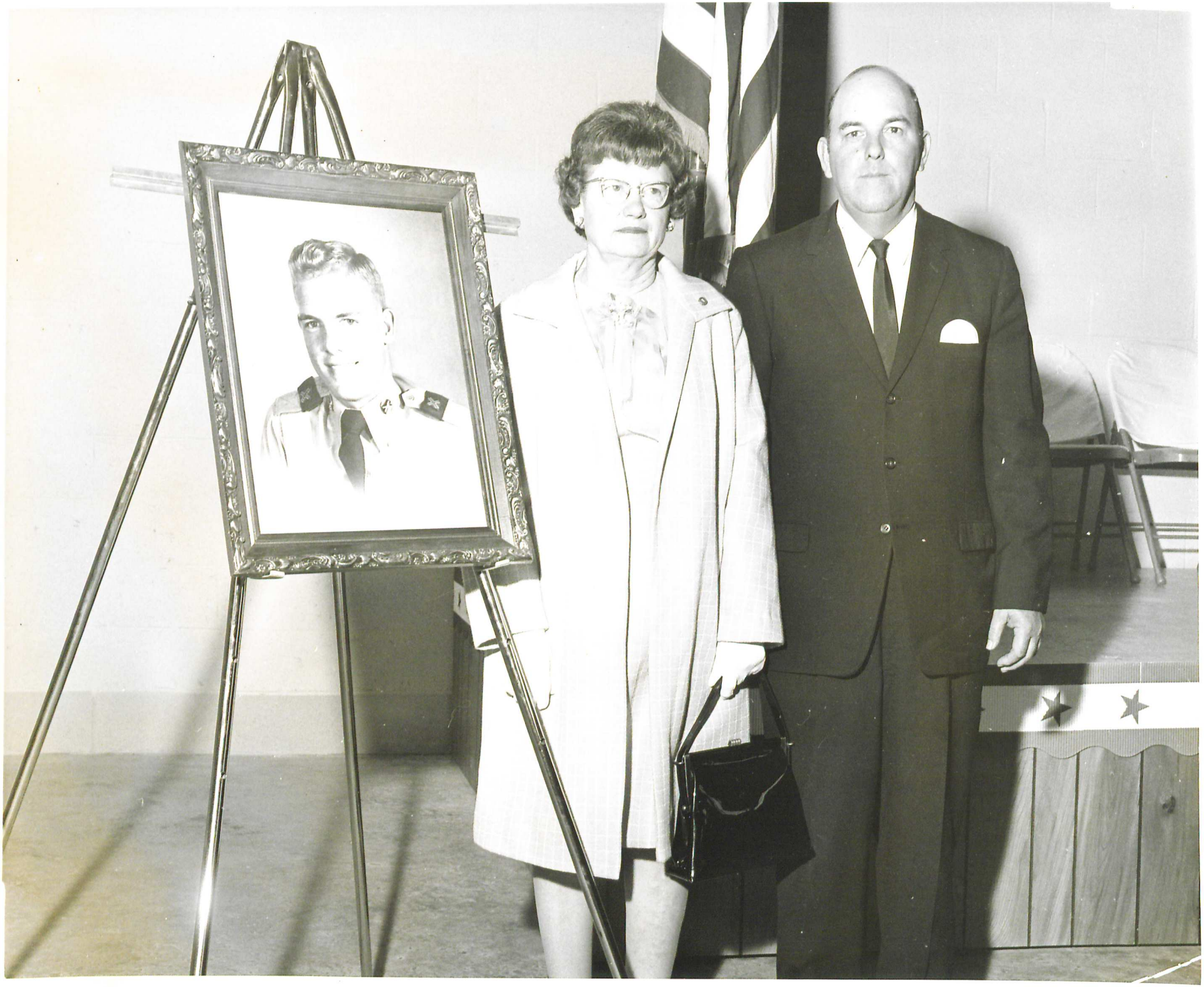


Unveil Portrait - from left
1st Lt Carl R. Fortner, Jr, 1st Lt James G Gulsby, Mrs. J. J. Jones, mother of SFC William L. Smith,



1st Lt James G. Gulsby with portrait of SFC William L. Smith







Foley Mayor Pr Tem,
Arthur A. Holk, feature
Speaker for dedication



Brig Gen Norman J. Walton,
Assistant Adjutant General
Army Guard- feature speaker



Background l to r: Congressman William L. Dickinson, Chief Warrant Officer W. Gene Lambert, 1st Lt Carl R. Fortner, Brig Gen Norman J. Walton, -?-

Speaker: Col. Eugene "Pat" Kilcullen, former commander of 711th Sig Bn. feature speaker



Col. Lee R. Jones, Commander of 142d Sig Gp, feature speaker, back l to right Congressman William L. Dickinson, Chief Warrant Officer W. Gene Lambert,



Honorable Dean Hansen
Councilman, City of Foley



2[d] Lt Bobby R. Wiggins PIO,
Alabama National Guard



Congressman William L. Dickinson, feature speaker

Foley guard unit's new home is modern, brick structure

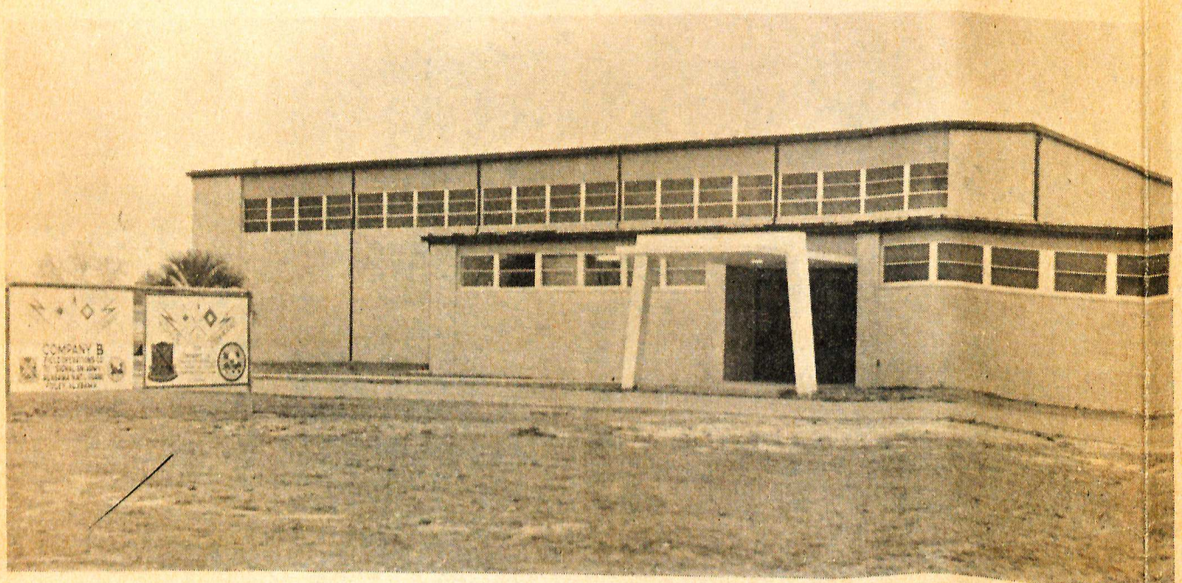


Photo shows front view of New Armory

The new home of Foley's two detachments of the 711th Signal Battalion is a modern brick structure located in the city complex of buildings in East Foley.

This sprawling structure was completed last August and will be dedicated Saturday, January 24.

First Signal Detachment of Company A and the Headquarters Detachment of Company B are headquartered at the new building which features a drill hall and rifle range which measures 71 feet wide and 101 feet long.

Chief Warrant Officer Fred W. Alms explained that the new building also contains other features that are vital to the unit's job of maintaining communications from Army area headquarters to brigade headquarters.

There are three classrooms, two supply rooms, one signal equipment storage room, kitchen, two restrooms equipped with showers, four office rooms and a utility room housing heating and cooling units.

Southwestern Construction Company, a Chatom, Alabama, firm, constructed the new building which will be dedicated here Saturday.

The entrance of the new building faces Highway 98 but the structure is located a block off the highway near the Riviera Utilities Building and the Foley Health Center, two other city buildings in the East Foley complex.

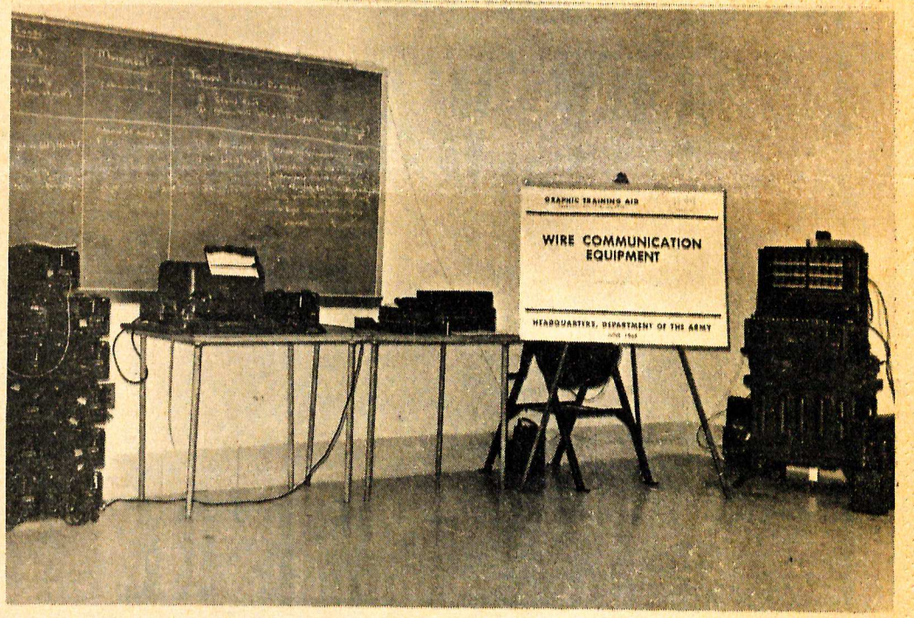
Landscaping for the new structure will be completed in the near future.

The new armory will be open for public inspection Saturday and the unit's equipment is slated to be on display.

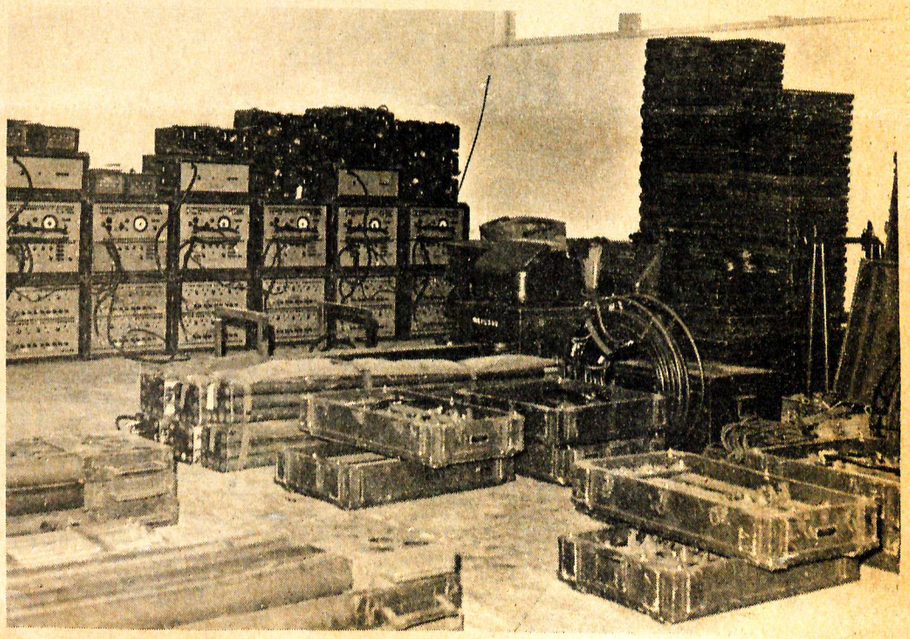
Other detachments of Company A are located in Prichard, Atmore and Citronelle. Other detachments of Company B are located in Bay Minette and Crichton.

Battalion headquarters is located in Mobile.

"Voice of Command" is the slogan for the 711th Signal Battalion.

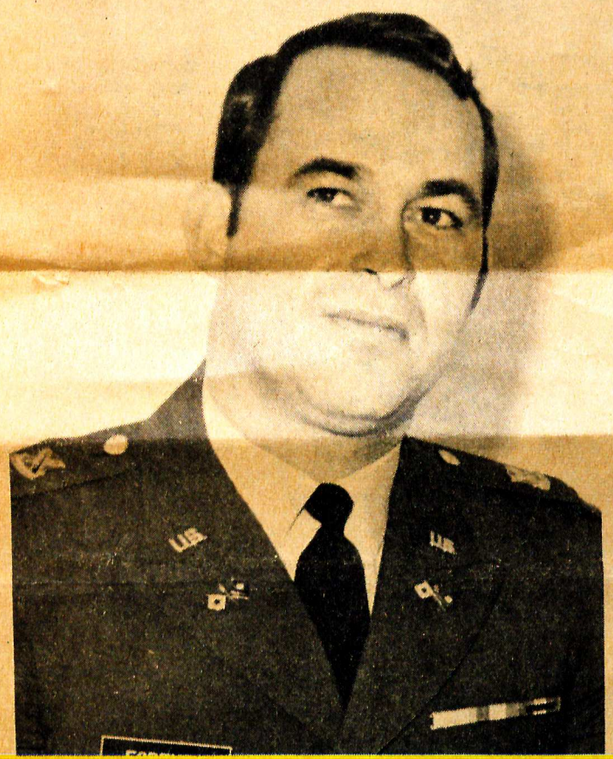


New armory features classrooms, storage space.



Unit's equipment to be on display Saturday.

Foley guard unit organized first as motorcycle company



The Foley National Guard unit was first organized on June 15, 1926 and was designated the 106 Motorcycle Company. Commander of the unit at that time was Frank V. Barchard.

The old Foley Armory was constructed in 1934 under the Work Progress Administration.

It was on March 7, 1937, that the Foley unit was redesignated as Company F, 106 Car Brigade.

On November 25, 1940, the Foley unit was called to active duty with the 31st Division and the duty station was Camp Blanding, Florida. At this time, the unit was under the command of Lieutenant Jesse L. Willingham.

At this time, the unit participated in extensive training maneuvers in Florida, Louisiana and the Carolinas.

In December 1943, the unit moved overseas and engaged in combat action against the Japanese in New Guinea and Moretai.

The Foley soldiers returned to the United States in November, 1945, as a part of the 31st Division and were deactivated.

In February 1947, the unit was reorganized and designated as Company G, 200 Infantry, 31st Division at Foley with Captain Oscar B. Rich in command.

The Foley unit was once hony Sute.

The unit was redesignated as Company H, 200 Infantry, 31st Division, on November 1, 1958.

Redesignation came again on May 2, 1959, as the unit became Company A, 711th Signal Batallion with headquarters in Foley under the command of Captain Anthony Sute and the Signal Center Platoon at Robertsdale under the command of First Lieutenant Howard F. Hirz.

On December 16, 1959, the unit changed command location with headquarters at Robertsdale and the Signal Center Platoon at Foley.

Active duty came again for the unit on October 15, 1961, and Fort Gordon, Georgia, was the duty station with Captain Anthony Sute in command. The unit was deactivated on August 4, 1962.

In November 1962, Captain Howard Hirz took command and remained in command until Captain Peter Fodor took over in November 1963. Captain M. S. Strickland assumed command of the unit in November, 1967.

The Foley guardsmen moved out of the old armory in October, 1968, and had drills at the Point Clear School until August 1969, when they

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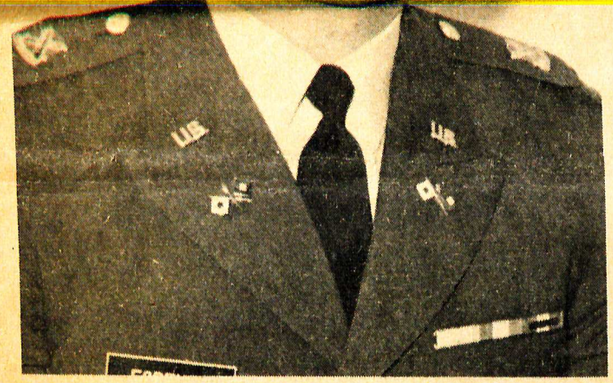

Lieutenant C. Robert Fortner
...unit's present commanding officer.



Officer Fred W. Alms
...unit's administrative technician.

ticipated in extensive training maneuvers in Florida, Louisiana and the Carolinas.

In December 1943, the unit moved overseas and engaged in combat action against the Japanese in New Guinea and Moretai.

The Foley soldiers returned to the United States in November, 1945, as a part of the 31st Division and were deactivated.

In February 1947, the unit was reorganized and designated as Company G, 200 Infantry, 31st Division at Foley with Captain Oscar B. Rich in command.

The Foley unit was once again called to active duty on January 16, 1951, as Company G, 200 Infantry, 31st Division, with Fort Jackson, South Carolina, designated as duty station and Captain Rich in command. The unit received filler personnel and began basic training cycle.

On July 15, 1951, the unit changed command and participated in full scale divisional manuevers at Camp Makall, North Carolina, under the command of Captain Sam M. Betty. In November, that same year, the unit returned from Camp Makall manuevers and supplied trained personnel for FECOM and EUCOM.

First Lieutenant George Leitner assumed command of the unit.

The unit participated in the Army-wide maneuvers "Exercise Longhorn" on March 1, 1952, and was airlifted from Shaw AFB, South Carolina, to Fort Hood, Texas. Elements of the 31st Division, 47th Division and 82 Airborne Division also participated.

Camp Atterbury, Indiana, was the new duty station of the unit in April, 1952, and the outfit was an element of the 31st Division when the division was converted to a training division.

Lieutenant Howard Hirz assumed command of the unit in April 1952 until September of that year when the personnel were released individually to state control. The unit was released from federal service on March 14, 1953.

On March 15, 1953, the unit was reactivated and federally recognized as Company G, 200 Infantry, 31st Division, under the command of Captain Anthony Sute in command. The unit was deactivated on August 4, 1962.

In November 1962, Captain Howard Hirz took command and remained in command until Captain Peter Fodor took over in November 1963. Captain M. S. Strickland assumed command of the unit in November, 1967.

The Foley guardsmen moved out of the old armory in October, 1968, and had drills at the Point Clear School until August, 1969, when they were able to move into the present armory.

On January 1, 1970, First Lieutenant Carl R. Fortner took command of the unit.

Fort Morgan was named for a Revolutionary War hero Daniel Morgan who took part in the Battle of Cowpens.



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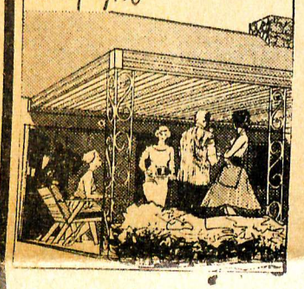
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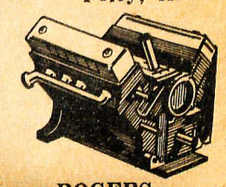
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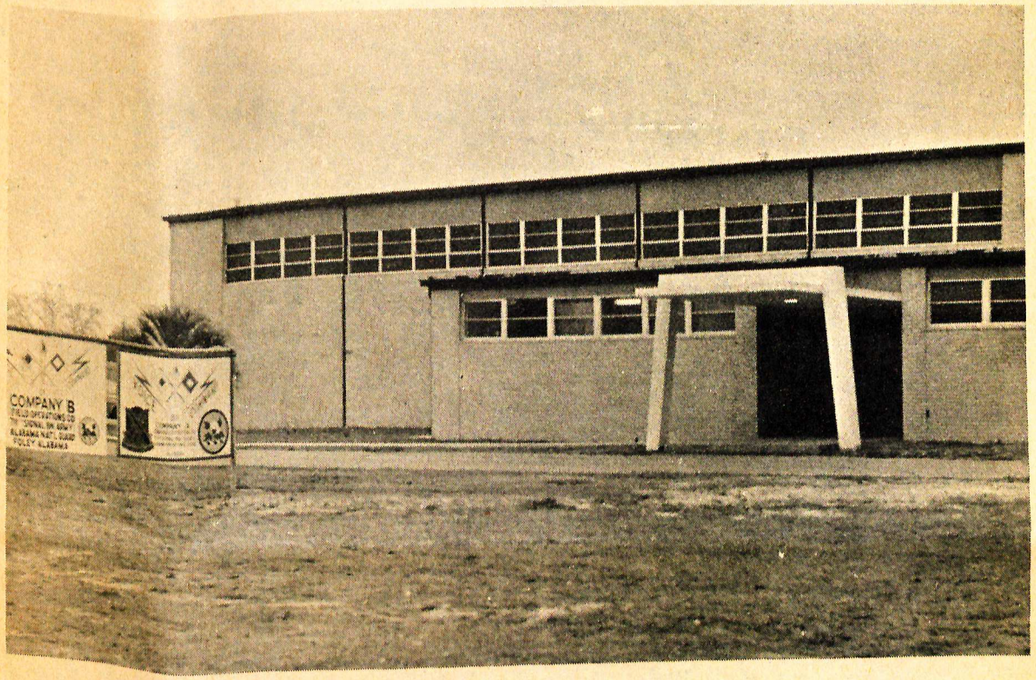

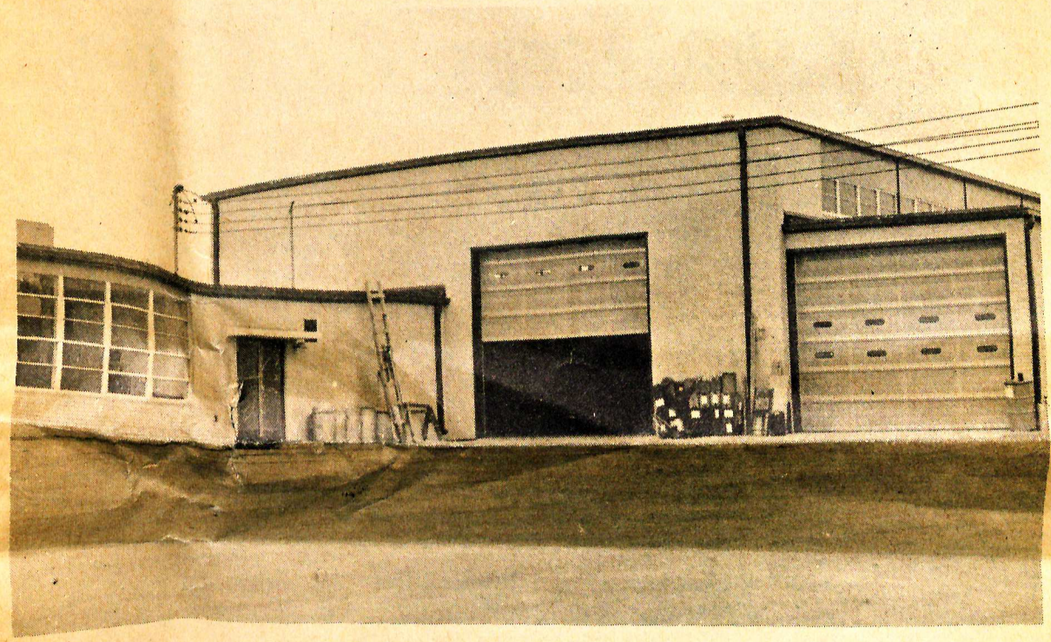

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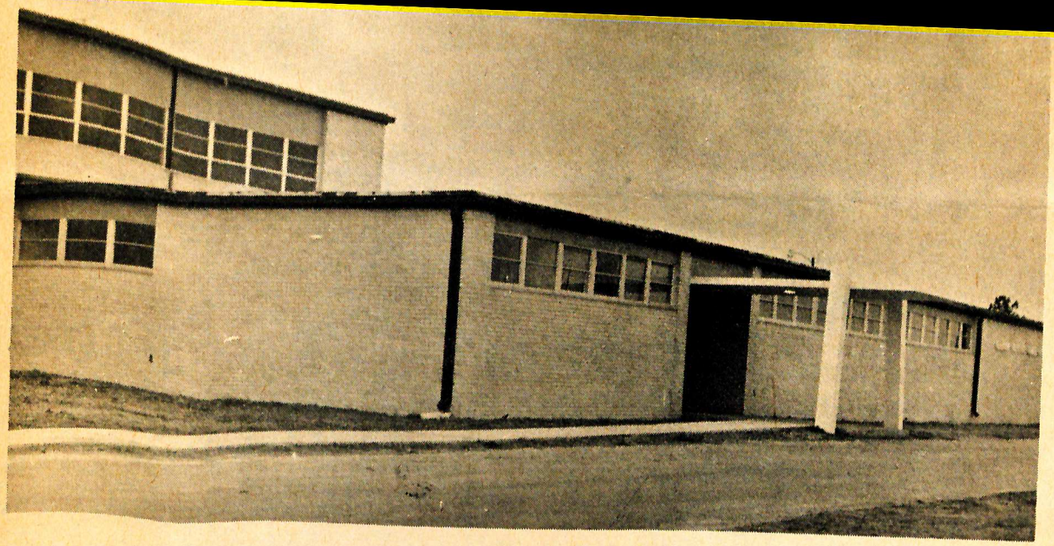

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THE ALABAMA
guardsman
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL • STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT • MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Vol. 6, No. 3 March, 1970

Recruiting Days Are Here Again!



BAND OF EAGLES—Proudly sporting new colonel promotions on Col Clarence C. Newsom's staff of the 226th Gen Spt Gp in Mobile are (L-R) Colonels Clarence F. Rhea, Gadsden, deputy commander; Clyde C. Toenes, Mobile, director of supply; and Eugene "Pat" Kilcullen, Mobile, director of maintenance. Col Newsom, of Enterprise, assumed command of the 226th in December when the unit was reorganized from the 226th Field Depot.

Dothan to Host Conference

DOTHAN—Early bird conferees are scheduled to kick off the 1970 conference of the National Guard Association of Alabama in Dothan April 3.

"A Night in Las Vegas" casino party is planned for the early bird arrivals, Friday evening, April 3, at the Elks Lodge according to the president, Col Lauris D. Graves. The party is a casual dress affair.

Governor Albert Brewer; Maj Gen Alfred C. Harrison, the Adjutant General; Maj Gen G. Reid Doster, Air Guard Chief; a representative of the National Guard Bureau and a spokesman from Third Army are among the speakers scheduled to address the conference delegates. Judge William C.

Continued on page 2

Special
"Operation Get That Recruit"
A glance at the days of recruiting drives
See pages 6-8

"Try One" Urges NGB Chief

TAGO—A nationwide recruiting program aimed at enlisting prior servicemen and extending present Guard enlistments has been announced in Washington by National Guard Bureau Chief, Maj Gen Winston P. Wilson.

The recruiting drive, designed to bolster a sagging national strength problem has been dubbed "Try One in the Guard."

Effective March 1, each state has been assigned an enlistment quota which drastically reduces the number of non-prior service or "draft age" enlistments that may be taken in, while lifting the manning levels imposed by recent reorganizations to accommodate prior servicemen and Guard extensions.

The Bureau's emphasis on recruiting the "experienced" serviceman is a matter of "numbers, dollars and quality" contends Gen Wilson.

"We have experienced heavy losses so far this year," states the NGB Chief in a recent letter to the State Adjutants General "and we expect that the losses for the balance of FY 1970 and FY 1971 will continue to be high."

Losses from units returning from mobilization caused in part by liberal release policies, the uncertainty of future draft procedures and lower retention rates have led to a necessity for recruiting. National strength at the end of December was down from the 400,000 ceiling to 393,000.

Several disadvantages accrue from recruiting prior servicemen, pointed out Gen Wilson. Most significant of these are lower training costs and acquisition of skilled men, especially combat experienced NCOs.

The Guard particularly wants former servicemen who have served in Vietnam, since World War II and Korean veterans are becoming more scarce in Guard

Continued on page 2

Comment

Changing of the Guard

This issue carries two stories and pictures of career Guardsmen who have reached the goal we all strive for in life-retirement.

It's interesting to note the comments of Sergeant Arthur Disney who spent 33 years of his life in Army green, 18 of these as a full-time technician. "I'm not ready to quit," he quickly states. His reflections on the 'old days' reveal a pride for the uniform he wore. It all might be summed up in the word patriotism, old fashioned, and often called outdated "patriotism."

Colonel Hugh Cargill and Sergeant Major Owen Butts hung up their Army greens in January also. Colonel Cargill joined the Alabama Guard in 1935; Sergeant Major Butts in 1929.

All three of these gentlemen had distinguished military careers. Under their watchful eyes, the Guard changed; had its ups and downs; good times and bad ones.

The Guard ranks are thinning of men like these. They belonged to a breed known simply as "Guardsmen." As citizens and soldiers, their country came first.

As the Guard changes, with it goes living pages of history. To you, the Old Guard, a salute for that which you gave to us.

The Editor



LADIES RECRUIT–Mrs. Richard Stone (seated, center) recently hosted a membership coffee for the Montgomery Ladies Auxiliary of the National Guard Association of Alabama. Discussing the Activities of the group are (L-R) Mrs. John Hall; Mrs. John G. Bookout, president; (seated) Mrs. Larry S. Guinn; Mrs. Stone; and Mrs. Glenn Sanford. Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Guinn and Mrs. Sanford are new members. The group has 65 members and has set a goal of 100 for the year.

Continued from page 1

Dothan Conference

Sullivan, Circuit Judge of Talladega County, a political humorist, will be principal speaker for the military dress banquet Saturday evening at the Elks Lodge.

"If there is an objective for this year's meeting," states Association Executive Secretary, Lt Col James F. Gamble, "it is how to get more officers, especially the younger ones, involved in the work of the Association." "The most important decision we must make is what the future role of the Association will be in Guard affairs in the State," he added.

Minutes of the 1969 meeting and letters urging fuller participation by Association members were mailed individually to the members in January by the Executive Secretary.

The state conference is open to all officers in the State whether in paid status or not. Each unit receives an allotment of one paid delegate.

Ladies activities for the weekend, in addition to the early bird party and banquet dance Saturday evening, include a Saturday luncheon meeting of the Ladies State Auxiliary at the Dothan Country Club. A tour of the Dothan Azalea Trail is planned for Saturday afternoon and a morning coffee for Sunday. Transportation will be provided to Sunday church services.

A full morning of committee meetings have been scheduled for the delegates Saturday, with the first general session opening at 1:00 p. m. Committee reports and the election of officers will highlight the Sunday morning session.

More than 500 Army and Air Guard officers and their guests are expected for the meeting. Conference headquarters will be the Ramada Inn Motel.

THE ALABAMA GUARDSMAN

THE ALABAMA GUARDSMAN is published monthly by the Adjutant General's Office, State of Alabama. Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the official views of this office. Deadline for submission of material for each issue is the 15th of the preceding month. All correspondence should be addressed to Office of Public Information, State Military Department, Montgomery, Ala. 36102. Printed by Reproduction Section, Military Department, J. Thomas Bushard, Chief. American Forces Press Service material is regularly used.

Editor ..... 2nd Lt Bobby R. Wiggins

Continued from page 1

"Try One"

ranks as the years go by.

The Air Guard successfully pursued the "Try One" program in 1963, netting over 7,000 prior service airmen. Now it will be applied to both branches of the Guard.

The immediate goal of "Try One" is to attract nearly 3,000 one-year enlistments who have completed their active duty military obligations and 3,000 one-year extensions of current Guard members reaching their ETS per month between March 1 and June 30.

Quota limitations have been placed on Air Guard units for non-prior service enlistments. Manning restrictions have been lifted so that Air units may now recruit both officers and airmen to the optimum level of their authorized strength.

Alabama's quota for the Army Guard during the four-month period is 107 Guard extensions and 107 prior service and 118 non-prior service enlistments.

"We have broken the Army Guard's quotas down by commands on a percentage basis," states Col William R. Cole, Chief of the State's Personnel and Administrative Division. "Units will be authorized the strength figure in their last reorganization General Order instead of 2.7% reduction which has been applied against this authorization," he added.

February 22, nationally recognized as "Muster Day" for the National Guard, was kickoff day for the recruiting program.

Armory Construction Booms; 3 Facilities Announced

MONTGOMERY–New armories for Florala, Huntsville and Athens with construction costs totaling over $850,000 were announced February 9 by Governor Albert Brewer and Maj Gen Alfred C. Harrison, the Adjutant General.

Bids on the Huntsville and Athens structures were to be opened in late February, with the Florala bids slated for April or May.

"The new armories will replace old ones built by the Work Progress Administration in the 30's. The Huntsville facility will replace an armory destroyed by fire in 1968.

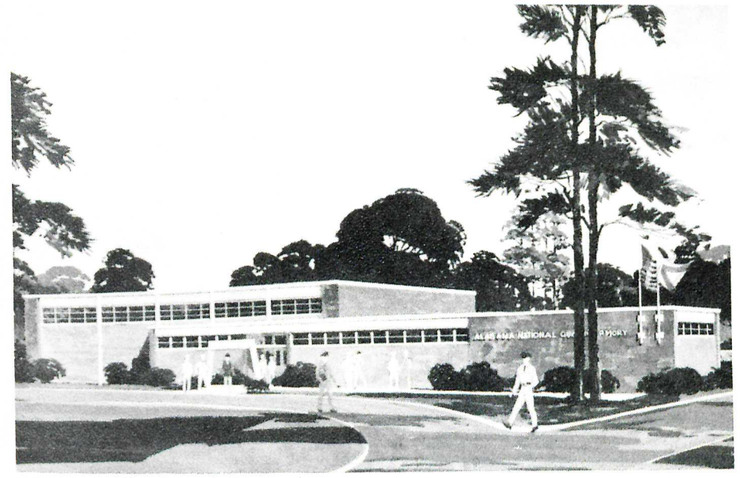
The armories will be built on a matching Federal-State funds program whereby the Federal Government supplies 75% of the funds with the State furnishing 25% and the real estate.

A freeze on armory construction funds by the Secretary of Defense in 1965 held the construction of armories at a standstill for four years. The first matching Federal funds were released in 1969.

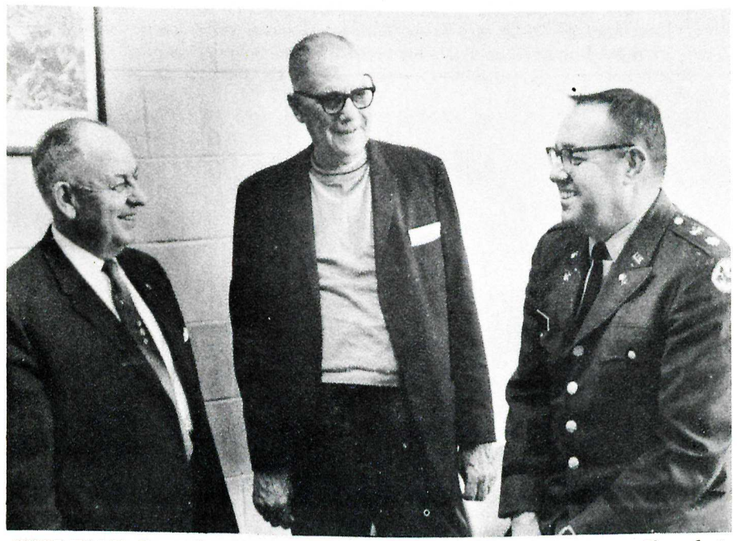
The Florala armory to house Co C, 1st Bn, 131st Armor will be built at an estimated cost of $200,000 and will be a standard one-unit design.

The Huntsville and Athens facilities will be multiple unit designs at estimated costs of $350,000 and $300,000 respectively. Hq & Hq Co and Co A, 279th Sig Bn; and Co A, 20th Special Forces will share the Huntsville armory. Hq & Hq Co, 1343d Engr Bn will be housed in the Athens facility.

Construction on all three buildings will be completed by early fall.



ARCHITECT'S drawing of standard one-unit armory to be built in Florala this summer. Huntsville and Athens structures will be multiple unit designs.



SHOP TALK–Recently retired from the Combined Support Maintenance Shop, but catching up on shop talk from Maj Robert Jolly are Col Hugh D. Cargill, left, and Sgt Maj Owen M. Butts, center. Col Cargill retired January 31 after 35 years of Guard service and a number of years as State Maintenance and Ordnance Maintenance Officer. Sgt Maj Butts, battalion sergeant major for the 731st Maint Bn and an inspector with the Combined Support Maintenance Shop retired February 1 after 40 years in the Guard. Col Cargill received the State's Distinguished Service Medal. Sgt Maj Butts was awarded the Alabama Commendation medal. (131st PI Det Photo)

AMA Announces New Class

AMA–The fifteenth class of officer candidates for the Army Guard's Alabama Military Academy is being enrolled to begin training June 6 at Ft. McClellan, Alabama.

An enrollment of 100 Guardsmen and 25 U. S. Army Reservists is expected by AMA Commandant, Col Alton R. Barnes.

"Applications are being processed at this time," states Col Barnes "and we will accept them on a first come first served basis."

A weekend orientation for the applicants will be held at the Academy May 23-24. "The applicants will be told what will be expected of them as cadets at the school; and they will be required to appear before a screening board, take a physical examination and a physical training test," he added. A central board at Ft. McClellan will screen all the applicants.

The new class will be the largest AMA class in two years, following a cutback in candidates in 1969 due to an excess of junior officers across the State.

Class 15 will begin two-weeks summer field training June 6, attend monthly weekend drill assemblies at the Academy and complete the Guard adapted OCS program during two-weeks summer training in 1971.

Qualification requirements and application procedures are outlined in SMDR 3-2.

Foley Dedicates New Armory

FOLEY–The State's newest and most modern National Guard armory was dedicated January 24 in Foley and named Fort William L. Smith, in honor of a former Foley Guardsman killed in action in Korea.

The $158,000 structure, home of the 1st Sig Det, Co A and Co B (-), 711th Sig Bn, bears the name of 19-year old Sergeant First Class William L. Smith, a member of Foley's Co G, 200th Infantry when the unit was called into Federal service during the Korean Conflict. He was killed in action near Kumhwa, Korea, November 4, 1951.

Congressman William L. Dickinson, Representative of the Second Congressional District and a member of the House Armed Services Committee, was the principal speaker. Dickinson emphasized the importance of community participation in the citizen- soldier concept and discussed the expanded role of the Guard envisioned for the post Vietnam years.

Brig Gen Norman J. Walton, Assistant Adjutant General, Army Guard; Col Lee R. Jones, commander of the 142d Sig Gp; and Col Eugene "Pat" Kilcullen, former commander of the 711th Sig Bn, voiced praises for support given by Foley civic leaders and military officials throughout the State for making the new armory available.

Foley Mayor Pro Tem, Arthur A. Holk, expressed appreciation of the city for the contributions made by the local Guardsmen.

Commanders of the two Foley units, 1st Lt Carl R. Fortner, Jr., and 1st Lt James G. Gulsby, participated in the ceremonies. Chief Warrant Officer W. Gene Lambert, a member of the unit, served as master of ceremonies.

Brig Gen Rufus W. Shepherd, Deputy Adjutant General, and Col Lua R. Blankenship, Chief, Army Division, represented the Adjutant General's Office.

Funds for constructing the facility were approved in 1968, following a four-year freeze on armory construction monies by the Secretary of Defense. The Foley armory was the first in the State to be built with the new funds. The building was completed in August, 1969. The old armory had been built in 1934 under the Work Progress Administration.

The building holds another "first"–a white brick exterior to correspond to other buildings in an adjacent industrial park.

The Foley National Guard was first organized in 1926 as a motorcycle company. The present units can be traced through three reorganizations.

During World War II, Foley Guardsmen fought in the New Guinea and Moretai Campaigns. The unit was stationed in Ft. Jackson, South Carolina, and Korea during the Korean Conflict and served 10 months Federal Service at Ft. Gordon, Georgia, in 1961 in the Berlin Crisis callup.

An open house, with refreshments served by wives of the unit members, followed the dedication ceremonies.



UNVEIL PORTRAIT–Mrs. J. J. Jones (right), mother of SFC William L. Smith, accompanied by Foley commanders, 1st Lt Carl F. Fortner, Jr. (left), and 1st Lt James G. Gulsby, admire portrait of Sergeant Smith unveiled during dedication.

Sergeant First Class William L. Smith was born in Ovett, Mississippi, November 13, 1931, but grew up in Foley. He attended Foley High School and was a three-year letterman in football. He enlisted in Co G, 200th Infantry in 1947. He was called into Federal Service with his unit January 16, 1951, and trained at Ft. Jackson, South Carolina. On September 22 he was sent to Korea and on November 4, nine days before his 20th birthday, he was killed in action near Kumhwa, Korea. He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. On December 29, 1969, the Foley National Guard armory was designated by the Adjutant General as Fort William L. Smith in his memory.





GUEST SPEAKERS–Brig Gen Norman J. Walton, Assistant Adjutant General, Army Guard, left; and Congressman William L. Dickinson, right, were among featured speakers at January 24 dedication ceremonies. (Photos by SFC Charles Blass)



Dr. A. L. Faulk, Sr.
. . .founded post WWI unit



Three brothers, (L-R) Sgt Larry Faulk, Sgt F. F. Faulk, Jr., and PFC Danny F. Faulk are third generation to serve in unit organized by grandfather. (Photo by The Samson Ledger)



F. F. Faulk, Sr.
. . .Was XO in post WWII unit

Guard is Faulk Family Tradition in Samson

Being a Faulk is being a National Guardsman if you're a member of the A. L. Faulk clan in Samson.

Dr. A. L. Faulk, Sr., organized a National Guard unit there in 1921 following World War I and every generation of his family has served in its ranks.

Today Sgt F. F. Faulk, Jr., Sgt Larry Faulk, and PFC Danny F. Faulk, all brothers, are members of Co A, 1st Bn, 131st Armor. They attend drill in the Samson armory–Fort T. S. Faulk–built in 1936 and named for their great grandfather, a prominent Alabama political figure.

The family tradition of Guard service started in 1921 when Dr. A. L. Faulk, Sr., a veterinarian, organized the 123d Veterinary Company. The unit changed names in 1931 to the 106th Veterinary Company, but Dr. Faulk remained in command until 1940.

Two sons, A. L. Faulk, Jr., and F. F. Faulk served under their father as enlisted men.

A. L. Faulk, Jr., replaced his father in command in 1940 and carried the unit on active duty during World War II and action in the Pacific. Prior to active duty, the unit was changed to the Medical Regiment, Headquarters Service Company.

At the end of the war, A. L. Faulk, Jr., carried on a precedent set by his father in 1921. He returned home and reorganized the Samson unit, this time as Service Btry of the 933rd Field Arty Bn. His brother, F. F. Faulk, served as his executive officer.

Dr. A. L. Faulk, Sr., retired from the Guard in 1945 in the rank of lieutenant colonel. F. F. Faulk, Sr., was released as a first lieutenant in 1951 for medical reasons.

Dr. Faulk, now 74 years old, still practices veterinary medicine. F. F. Faulk, Sr., is a local oil distributor. A. L. Faulk, Jr., transferred from the Guard to the Reserve in 1950 and retired as a lieutenant colonel in 1955. He is a Samson merchant.

The three sons of F. F. Faulk, Sr., carry on the family tradition of National Guard service today.

Sgt Larry Faulk joined the unit in 1955 and was called to active duty for 10 months in 1961 during the Berlin mobilization. Sgt F. F. Faulk, Jr., enlisted in 1964 and PFC Danny Faulk joined in 1969.

Being a Guardsman is more than just serving an obligation to the Faulk family. It is now a proud family tradition.

Guard Briefs

NGB–The word has passed from Maj Gen Winston P. Wilson, NGB Chief, that a Guardsman is a "Guardsman," not a Reservist. Although the Guard is a part of the Reserve Components, many people, including some in its own ranks, incorrectly refer to the Guard as the "Reserve." Assistant Secretary of Defense, Roger Kelley, passed the word to other DOD personnel, now Gen Wilson wants his own troops to tell it like it is. It's the Guard!

MONTGOMERY–The Veterans Service Medal, Faithful Service Medal and Special Service Medal of Alabama have been awarded to Sgt Maj Roy H. Houlton, HHD, Ala ARNG, Montgomery. The latter award is for 30-day aggregate State Military Service in support of law and order.

Next Issue

Special

The Fighting "Dixie" Division

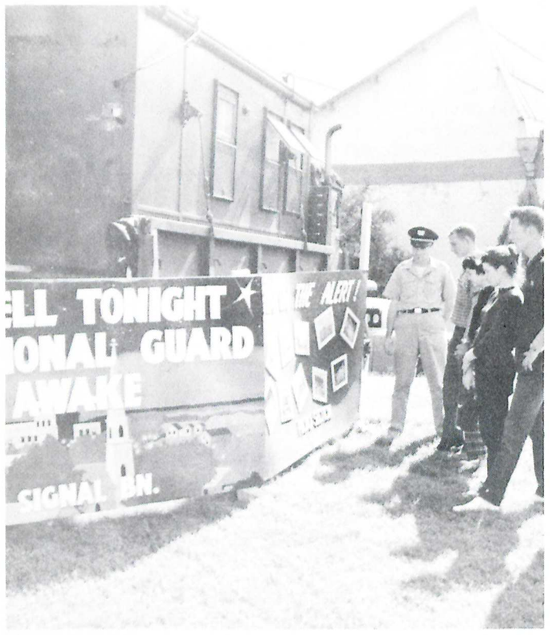
Its History and Heritage

WASHINGTON, D. C.–Despite a Senate cut of $2.2 million from the House passed Appropriation Bill, the National Guard has received the first billion-dollar appropriation in its history. The Senate cut was made from the $300 million requested for Operations and Maintenance in the Army National Guard. It left the total Army and Air Guard budget at $1,082,400,000 for the Fiscal Year 1970.

TAGO–Modifications to State armories can be made only upon approval of the Adjutant General's Office, according to a recent letter to all units from Brig Gen Rufus W. Shepherd, Deputy Adjutant General. Changes in designed use of areas, improvements or alterations will have to receive State approval.



. . .Actress Terry Moore, right, star of "Between Heaven and Hell," the World War II movie based on the "Dixie" Division, appeared at Birmingham premiere October, 1956, to boost "Operation 90-90" campaign. Maj Gen Walter J. "Crack" Hanna and Mrs. Hanna pose with starlet at recruiting booth.



. . .State and local fairs were focal point of Guard exhibits.

"Operation



. . .Mass swearing-in ceremonies were well publicized part of recruiting drives.



. . .Gadsden unit sponsored local Guard radio show in 1962.

Get That Recruit"

Step right up young man! Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!

Get your ticket for the Big Show!

Join the Up-to-the-Minuteman!

There was an air of carnival fanfare in the gigantic equipment displays, catchy slogans, banners, bonuses, free trips, movie stars, and parades.

They were part of an era from the end of World War II to the Vietnam buildup that demanded the constant attention of the National Guard to an everchanging, but everpresent problem—recruiting.

The National Guard Bureau's announcement of a new program—"Try One in the Guard"—marks the first time in half a decade that recruiting has been a topic of Guard conversation. A glance backward reveals some of the comic memories and profound seriousness of a problem that may demand much attention of the Guard in the Seventies.

World War II ended and the troops came home. While few people were concerned with the military, the National Guard faced the task of rebuilding its ranks.

"Now is the time for America to build a National Guard," proclaimed Brig Gen James S. Saliba, Alabama's Adjutant General, "so that American security will not be jeopardized a third time in this generation."

Alabama set to the task and assumed her traditional role of national leadership in Guard affairs. In June 1947, she stood second among the states in Federal recognition of units and third in the actual number of enlistments.

Governor James E. Folsom declared July 1947, "Alabama National Guard Get Acquainted Month" and General Saliba launched a vigorous campaign to bring the units up to strength.

Local units turned to the news media for publicity; open houses were held statewide; support was solicited from veterans' organizations and a trophy was promised to the unit showing the greatest percentage of increase during the month.

"Come on men, shake a leg, walk down the street and talk National Guard to everyone you see. Ask 'em to join, beg 'em if you wish, hell, sand-bag them if you have to, but get them signed up," admonished an article in the June 1947 ALABAMA GUARDSMAN.

For the first time the National Guard was given permission to enlist 17-year olds, and they soon became a prime target for recruitment.

As the Guard moved into the 50's, "Each One, Get One" became the recruiting cry of Guard commanders.

Audie Murphy, World War II's most decorated soldier and a Texas Guardsman, gave units added recruiting impetus whenever "To Hell and Back" played local theaters. Many movie operators showed short film features on the Guard to assist their hometown units.

Some of the most successful Guard membership drives of the 50's were directed by the 31st Infantry Division, commanded by Brig Gen John D. Sides. "Operation 55-55" in January 1956, boosted unit enlisted strength to 55%. During a four-month period 1,061 men were enlisted with a net gain of 452. By the end of 1956, "Operation 90-90" had brought 14 units up to their goal of 90% strength or a minimum of 90 Guardsmen to a unit. "These are drastic times," proclaimed a Guard officer, "and we must use drastic means in our recruiting."

In the first 22 days of February 1956, the Army Guard units enlisted 643 new men in their goal to "recruit one full division."

In February 1956, lists of registrants 18-18½ years old were supplied by the Selective Service Boards to Guard units.



. . .Traveling billboards were displayed by Air Guardsmen on private vehicles.

A campaign to enlist these men before they reached draft age at 19 netted 66 enlistments the first month.

Maj Gen William D. Partlow, Jr., the Adjutant General in 1956, sponsored a four-month statewide campaign with two-day free trips to Montgomery's Blue-Grey Football Classic going to the top ten recruiters. The top recruiter enlisted 18 men.

A July 6, 1956, Gallup Poll showed that America's youth were less than lukewarm about military service. At least 74% of those interviewed looked on his military obligation as "something to do if you must." Only 2% wanted to join the National Guard.

Nonetheless, at the Third Army National Guard Recruiting Conference in September, Alabama was first in practically every recruiting effort and from June 1, 1955, to June 1, 1956, the Alabama Guard had a net gain in personnel of 2,261. The Air Guard was tops among states in the Third Army area.

One commander rated a good community relations program conducted by the hometown unit as more

"talk National Guard to everyone you see"

important than state and national information programs. "One personal contact is worth more than 50 radio spot announcements," stated another.

In 1957 President Eisenhower's Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson dropped a bombshell on the Guard when he testified before the House Armed Services Committee that the National Guard was "sort of a scandal during the Korean War"—a haven for draft dodgers to escape fighting in Korea.

Continued on page 8

" these are drastic times."

Continued from page 7

He failed to point out that 37% of the Army Guard served in Korea. The entire Alabama National Guard was mobilized. The Guard did accept 17 and 18 year olds, deferring them from the draft, which was aimed at the age groups above 19.

Out of the heated controversy came a far-reaching new training directive for the National Guard – the mandatory six-months basic and advanced training program. Its unpopularity was an immediate deterrent to recruiting.

The Department of the Army required the Army Recruiting Service to devote equal recruiting efforts to the Reserve Components, including the National Guard. Army recruiters distributed material on the Guard to prospective members but left actual enlistment up to the hometown unit.

In January 1960, Maj Gen Henry V. Graham, the Adjutant General, kicked off the most ambitious recruiting campaign in years–"Operation 2000"–to recruit 2,000 men by summer field training.

General Graham and his staff stumped the State, once again enlisting the news media's aid in the massive campaign. "America's Up-to-the-Minute-man" was the image they sold.

Major news articles appeared on the front pages of the State's leading newspapers in support of the recruiting drive. Television and radio stations featured interviews. Billboards highlighting the Guard appeared throughout the State.

Following the Berlin mobilization of the Guard in 1961 by President Kennedy, recruiting problems once again intensified.

"we have no recruiting problems today, but" . . .

"Try One" was the Air Guard campaign adopted by NGB in 1963 to acquaint experienced airmen with the Air Guard on a year enlistment basis. Alabama's quota of 266 prior service enlistments was readily realized by Maj Gen G. Reid Doster's Air units. The 280th Comm Sq in Montgomery paid a $5 "bounty" to each member enlisting a prior serviceman.

Top Air Guard recruiters were awarded free transportation on regularly scheduled Air Guard over water training flights to Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Active duty without pay was authorized by NGB for each state's top two recruiters for the months of February-June, but Federal supporting funds were prohibited.

"Try One" was discontinued by the Air Guard in 1966.

Quotas and ultimatums were common orders to the Guard, but none were more demanding than those issued by the Department of Defense in 1963–"get up to strength or get the ax."

The Army Guard was pulling out of a major reorganization when Maj Gen Alfred C. Harrison, the Adjutant General, issued the orders and quotas that February 1, 1965, was the deadline for Army Guard units to fill 2,250 vacancies. Alabama had dropped from the fifth largest Guard force in the nation to seventh.

When the men of the 3d AW Bn, 203d Arty didn't recruit, Lt Col Oral L. Davis (now Brig Gen Davis), battalion commander, really got their goat!

Their goat happened to be a real live billy goat named ½ PVT William P. (Pungent) Goat. The unit having the lowest strength automatically received custody of the non-recruiting prize and transfer of PVT Goat was made without notice. "Recruit – or you may find PVT Goat in your ranks (and everything else)"–became the slogan of the battalion.

Local Selective Service Boards gave the Guard units another recruiting boost in 1964. Pre-induction physical lists were made available 10 to 30 days before they were mailed. Through personal contacts, the units could enlist the men before the induction notices were received.

Local recruiting days at county fairs, shopping centers and armories were publicized. Some units sponsored local radio shows; full page newspaper ads were run in hometown newspapers. Gigantic equipment displays vied for attention at State and regional fairs.

A statewide contest offering free trips to the New York World's Fair to the 10 best recruiters attracted wide interest. Over 700 men were enlisted by 85 recruiters. The champion recruiter was MSgt Johnny L. Lowe, Jr., AST for Co B, 1st Bn, 167th Inf in Homewood with35 enlistments.



"Him. Ah he helps me with my recruitin' drives."

Reprinted from **The National Guardsman**, *August, 1960*

As the Vietnam buildup swelled the Guard's ranks in 1965, active recruiting efforts by both Army and Air Guard units dwindled. "Operation Get That Recruit" was no longer needed.

"We have no recruiting problems today," states Brig Gen Rufus W. Shepherd, Deputy Adjutant General and veteran recruiter, "but following every period of mobilization since World War II we have seen serious strength problems which required intensive recruiting efforts."

"With the prospects of a sizeable cutback of our Armed Forces in the near future, coupled with the success of Vietnamizing the war, we can envision a similar or even more critical recruiting problem on the horizon," he added.

Step right up young man! Get your ticket for the Big Show! –BRW



PRIDE AND JOY–Lt Col John T. Neher of Ozark poses with his 1940 WACO bi-winger, an antique craft which he often pilots to drill at the 117th Tac Recon Wing in Birmingham. (Photo by 117th Tac Recon Wg)

Guard Pilot Recalls Days As

The Flying Newspaper Boy

by Major Bill Bolen

Alabama Air Guardsman, Lt. Col John T. Neher flies a modern RF84F reconnaissance jet on his duty week ends in Birmingham, but prefers the old 1940 vintage WACO VPF7, to hop around the country side in his spare time.

Neher of Ozark, Ala., frequently uses his hobby aircraft to commute to Birmingham on his drill weekends.

If you are old enough to remember the early days of World War II, and more in particular, what type of aircraft were being flown then, you will immediately recognize this old by-winger as the "workhorse" of the flight training program.

Col Neher, flight commander of the 106th Tac Recon Sq Birmingham, bought the WACO in February 1968 from a commercial airlines pilot stationed in Miami. He did so, he said, because it was a fully restored, operational aircraft that has a special nostalgic meaning in his 30 year flying career. Since he has owned the plane, he has flown it to Montgomery, Bainbridge, Ga., Gastonia, N.C., and Birmingham, taking his 14 year old son, Johnny on as many of the flights as possible. "It's not an easy plane to fly," Neher commented," on taxing you can't see straight ahead, as the tilt of the nose is too high." The WACO is powered by a 220 horse power continental radial engine, and has a cruising speed of 95 MPH.

Col Neher in civilian life is a flight instructor for the Army at Ft Rucker. The fact is, Neher has spent a great deal of his life in the air. He acquired his pilots license in 1939 in his home at Altus, Okla. Since then he has logged over 20,500 hours of flying time, or in another way, can be translated into the fact that he has spent nearly three years of his 47 years up in the "wild blue yonder." During those 30 years since he was licensed to fly, he has flown everything from a single engine LC126 to twin-engine B-26's. Today he flies his Air Guard RF84F jet. Some of the younger pilots he serves with in the Birmingham Air Guard unit went through his flight records recently, Neher related, and came up with the finding that he has flown 80 different military aircraft, single and twin engine, both jet and prop driven, and an untold number of civilian types.

To say that Col Neher has had some interesting experiences during his 30 years of flying is an understatement. From 1946 to 1948 he flew crop dusters in Altus, Okla. He also did charter work and most unique was his job as a flying newspaper route man. "Back then," Neher said, "the roads were too slick to get the papers around on time, so I was hired to see that they were distributed. During the three years that I was so employed, there was only one time that the papers were not delivered on time." He said that low ceiling due to fog caused the delay, but he went on to point out that the conditions cleared and delivery was made by noon that day. A special metal tube was constructed and installed on the plane so that the papers could be dropped very accurately in the subscribers front yard.

His military service dates back to 1944 when he was given a direct commission into the Army Air Corps. His duty was to ferry fighter type aircraft to many parts of the world. He was released from active duty in 1946, but joined the Oklahoma Air Guard in 1948. When the Korean War broke out, among those elements mobilized was the Oklahoma Air National Guard, and Lt John Neher served three years on active duty.

In 1953 he returned to civilian status but continued to fly with the Air Guard. He transferred to the Birmingham unit in 1955 and in 1961 was called up for one year during the Berlin Crisis where he served in France. He is still a member of the Alabama Air Guard and has recently been made a flight commander for the 106th Tac Recon Sq.

"Not Ready to Quit" Says Sgt Disney

Reprinted by permission of THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS, January 21, 1970
By Bob Cole, News Staff Writer

Arthur L. Disney is a full-fledged private citizen now. But he isn't ready for his new classification.

"I've got a few good years left in me," according to Disney, who celebrated his 60th birthday January 10 by retiring from the Alabama National Guard at Northport after more than 33 years of service. "I wasn't exactly ready to retire," he said. "However, the retirement age is 60 in the National Guard and there are no exceptions. Hopefully, the rule will be changed by the time somebody else gets in the same position."

Disney joined the local unit April 8, 1930. "We met once a week above old city hall downtown and drilled in the streets," he explained. "I got paid $12 every three months."

Disney came to Northport from Jasper where he had worked for his father in the coal mining business. "I took a look at the Guard program and I liked it," he said. "So I joined." Except for a brief period, he remained in the Guard until November 25, 1940, when the local unit was called to active duty at Camp Blanding, Florida. He left as a first sergeant.

"We were supposed to be gone a year while we helped build the post," Disney reflected. "We helped build it, but it was five years before we got home." The delay included two years of combat duty in the South Pacific as a foot soldier.

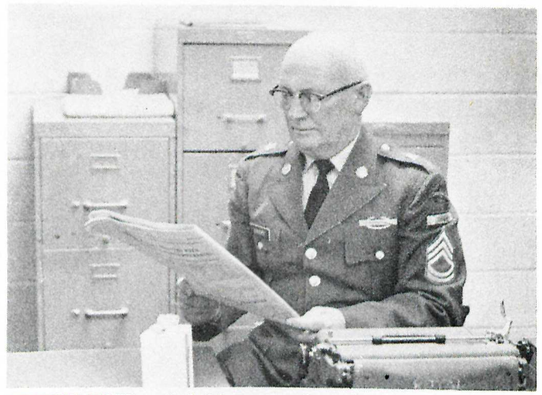
Disney tried civilian life from September 17, 1945, until March, 1951, when he re-entered the Guard as a chief warrant officer. At that time he moved from the infantry to administration and became a full-time serviceman.

He was administrative supply technician for the Northport unit, Co A (-), 1st Bn, 167th Inf, when he retired. Although a military cutback several years ago reduced his rank to master sergeant, he was retired at the difficult-to-attain warrant officer rate.

During his long association with the Guard, he experienced many changes. "All of them have been for the best, too" he believes. "We've greatly expanded. The Guard is more efficient today. There are many opportunities for a young man who wants to serve his country, as well as himself in civilian life, through what he learns in the National Guard."

"One event I remember well is the train wreck at Woodstock in 1951 when 17 people were killed. That was a very tragic situation, and I am amazed at how well our men reacted to handle it."

Disney got very cold feet in December, and they didn't come from the weather. "I got to thinking about what I would do after I retired, and it really bothered me," he said. "After all, I'd been working for a long time."



RETIREMENT ended 33 years of service to the Guard by Sergeant Arthur Disney, full-time technician for Northport's Co A (-), 1st Bn, 167th Infantry. Above, a last look at the ARMY TIMES from behind the desk. (Photo by THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS)

"But as the time approached, I figured I'd spend my time doing something except just sitting down. I'll hang around the Guard post for awhile helping to get my work transferred over. After that, I don't know."

Disney's wife Sarah operates a beauty parlor. They are members of Forest Lake Baptist Church and have two married daughters and four grandchildren.

One son-in-law, a University of Alabama graduate, is serving with the military in Japan after receiving an ROTC commission.

Disney is proud of his dedication. "I don't agree with the kids' protests about which war to fight in," he maintains. "I feel that if my country calls me, I'm ready to serve."

No statement could better describe him.

Guard Collects for March of Dimes

MONTGOMERY—Nine Montgomery Army Guard units marched for the March of Dimes January 24 and collected $1,700 from contributing motorists.

Nearly 50 Guardsmen volunteered their support of the road collection campaign, manning five collection points within the city.

"This year's participation by the Guard was the best in years," according to city and Guard chairman for the March of Dimes, Capt Jessee E. Williams, III.

Units participating in the funds collections were the 122d Gen Spt Gp; 131st PI Det; HHC,EOH; 151st Army Band; Hq Co and Main Spt, 731st Maint Bn; Co A, 20th Special Forces; 107th Trans Co; 31st Avn Bn and 133d Med Co.

Be an early bird April 3rd!
The peanut capital of the nation, Dothan, Alabama, bids you welcome to the 1970 conference, National Guard Association of Alabama, April 3-5.

NCO School Closes

TAGO—The Army Guard NCO Academy has closed its doors!

The announcement came from AMA Commandant, Col Alton R. Barnes, administrator of the NCO leadership program piloted last fall for aspiring young NCOs.

"There simply weren't enough students to support the program at this time," Col Barnes stated.

A staff study is being conducted by officers of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment in Montgomery to evaluate the program and to submit recommendations on its future.

Airmobile Training is Success

BESSEMER—The two units of Co B, 1st Bn, 167th Inf from Bessemer and Holt solicited the support assistance of the 307th Avn Co, a heavy helicopter unit in Birmingham, recently to conduct a successful airmobile familiarization operation.

The men of Company B received instructions in the proper methods of loading, inflight techniques and unloading in combat situations.

Company B, commanded by Capt James D. Hodges, established a base of operations at the Bessemer airport; and the 307th, commanded by Maj Lionel Freeman, flew the operation in H-37 and H-23 helicopters.

"The operation provided invaluable experience and training," stated Capt Hodges. "Many of our men had never flown before, and the exercise helped them understand the use of helicopters in the Army today."

"The operation was so successful," he added "that we are planning more for the future."





FOOT SOLDIERS?—Yes, but getting accustomed to the airmobile concept are members of Co B (-), 1st Bn, 167th Infantry from Bessemer and (-) Co B from Holt during a recent joint training operation.

Insurance Program

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA
GROUP INSURANCE TRUST

PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR COMMANDS AS OF JAN. 14, 1970

COMMANDS*	PARTICIPATION	STRENGTH**	%	COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS REPORT
Hq Ala ARNG Units	139	209	67%	Up 4%
Air National Guard Units	1,065	2,340	46%	Same
167th Support Bde Units	818	1,973	41%	Down 7%
1169th Engr Gp Units	1,151	2,898	40%	Down 1%
31st Bde 30th Armor Div Units	1,237	3,143	39%	Same
Ala ARNG (Non-Div) (EOH) Units	1,212	3,252	37%	Up 2%
142d Sig Gp Units	968	3,415	28%	Down 2%
20th SF Gp Units	116	543	21%	Up 1%

*Major Commands include all units assigned to higher command.
** Strength as of Dec. 31, 1969

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Cleanup at Gulf Shores
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Obituaries
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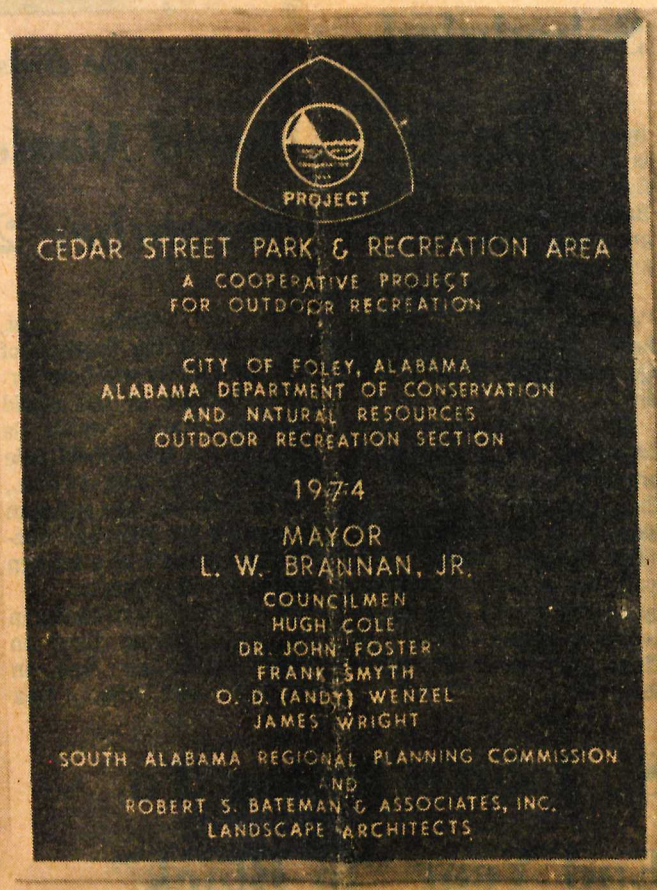
Flag Ceremonies

Foley National Guard (Color Guard)



Cedar Street Park's Plaque



PRAISES FOLEY PARKS — Ren Thrasher, chief, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, praised Foley's parks and recreation program during dedication ceremonies Saturday for the town's new Cedar Street Park. (Mobile Press Register Photo by Buddy Smith)

Cedar Street Park opens; Foley lauded for program

FOLEY, Ala.—Foley's new Cedar Street Park and Recreational Area was officially dedicated Saturday.

Ren Thrasher, chief, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, was principal speaker.

Thrasher said many towns have no parks nor recreational facilities because too many other things take priority. "If I were going to move anywhere, I would look for a town with a good park and recreation program," he said.

Foley officials deserve praise, Thrasher said, for their efforts in getting the new park. "I know of no other town in Alabama with as good a parks and recreation program as Foley's, " Thrasher said. He said parks and recreation programs are a major factor in attracting industry and businesses to a town.

Thrasher said Robertsdale and Gulf Shores have good park and recreation programs.

Representatives of Foley's Little League, Brownie Scouts, Senior Citizens and other groups were present for the dedication ceremonies. Rev. Earl Lee of the First Baptist Church of Foley delivered the invocation. The Rev. G. J. Roettger of St. Margaret's Catholic Church of Foley offered the dedicatory prayer.

Rev. Warren Lindsay of the Foley United Methodist Church and Rev. Jim Griffin of Marlow United Methodist Church participated. State Sen. Dick Owen, Foley Councilmen O. D. Wenzel, James Wright and Frank Smyth were present. Mayor Pro Tem John Foster presided.

Foster said "parks don't just happen", he said it takes a lot of effort by local citizens, local officials, state and federal agencies. He praised Councilman Smyth for his efforts in establishing the park.

Mayor L. W. Brannan Jr. welcomed the visitors to the park and introduced Thrasher. The mayor said the City of Foley has been in the park business for 30 years. "Recreation is a great asset to any town," he said.

Mayor J. D. "Josh" Sellars of Robertsdale and Mayor Eugene Ingram of Gulf Shores were present. Robertsdale has, in recent years, expanded its parks and recreational program greatly and pioneered a girls' softball program. Gulf Shores is expanding its parks and recreation program.

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PARADE COLOR GUARD — The Foley National Guard provided the color guard to lead the procession of floats, marching units and other parade participants. The Christmas Parade was sponsored by the Foley Kiwanis Club and featured high school bands from Foley and Bay Minette. (Mobile Press Register Photos by Betsy Osborne)

On A Foley National Guard Weekend -- Instant Readiness For Fake And Real 'Disasters'

By Barbara McDonald

They arrive, almost a hundred of them, in army fatigues and boots and the gear–helmets, tents, canteens–that countless scores of GIs have carried on equally countless numbers of missions in the military of the United States.

They knew the big mission was coming this weekend, but none of them were certain what or when it would be, for the true test of the National Guardsman is his instant readiness, his preparedness to go anywhere at the ring of a telephone or the buzz of a citizen's band radio.

This past weekend, members of the Co A 711th Sig. Bn. (A) Unit of the Alabama National Guard, stationed in Foley, began preparing for their "secret" mission on Friday. By Saturday morning, many of the unit's 118 men had arrived at the armory and were lining in formation.

The guard exercise, designed to test the readiness of the unit, required the men to be ready for instant alert to test their military ability during a simulated natural disaster such as a hurricane riot or other emergency.

Called LAB MATE I, the training exercise was designed to test the "Minuteman Readiness" of guard units throughout the area, and the men in Foley were preparing to respond without a second's hesitation.

Life Of A Soldier

The life of practically every soldier is endless, bustling hurry, only to face even more endless waiting, and in this the guard is no different. Fiercely proud of their "weekend soldiering," the men have chosen to participate in this military branch, and they make the true "Volunteer Army" more than a simple term on paper.

The guardsman differs from the Army reservist in that he can be called to active duty by both the President and the governor. More often than not, he is slightly older than the full-time soldier and he often has served in some military branch prior to his National Guard duty.

Summer camp for the guardsman is his two-week stint of full-time service and camp is discussed and planned for at many weekend drills beforehand.

But the true test of the guardsman is his ability to take the endless hours of waiting with good spirits and then be instantly ready for the time when his soldier services will be needed by his neighbors and his country.

On the surface this weekend, the Foley guardsman seemed a perfect picture of complacency, playing ping-pong, cutting the grass around the armory, working on assigned detail in the kitchen preparing spaghetti and turkey, or frowning in concentration over a game of chess.

But in the "War Room," the headquarters of Commander Dave Gripka, a simulated but serious war exercise was being carried out.

The men of the Foley unit are communications experts. The unit is a communications detail, and should any army operation be needed in the South Baldwin area, it would be the men of the 711th who would supply the telephone and telegraph expertise and equipment to transmit the network of spoke and written messages so necessary to any military outfit's working order.

Many of the guardsmen are in communications-related fields such as the telephone company, and even more are already CB radio buffs. If the guard post radio should suddenly stop functioning, there would be trained men to fix it, but there would also be several CB operators with equipment and know-how to make sure that the messages continued without so much as a flicker or dent in procedure.

Just like the Minutemen of the Revolutionary War almost 200 years ago.

"The guardsman gets his job done a little differently than the regular soldier," Lieutenant Gripka says. "More often than not the guardsman is working closely with his civilian buddies and he is not rigidly eyeball-to-eyeball with army regulations that say 'if it doesn't specifically say yes or no then don't do it."

Gripka adds, "If any man in this unit saw a job to be done, say if a truck was needed and there wasn't one available, if he owned one himself he probably would rush home and get it without a second's thought."

Gripka continues, "And although many of the guardsmen are from the Foley and South Baldwin area, I am from Pensacola and our Cryptogram technician, Fred Mann, is from Mobile, as are others. We are serving in the Foley Alabama National Guard unit because we wanted to be here, we felt our skills were needed more here and we liked it better here. In the guard the men have control over their selections like this and it makes them like their guard jobs better."

Saturday At War

Concerning the day's exercise, Gripka notes that a simulated hurricane has appeared 200 miles off the coast of Pensacola and is moving toward Foley. The proper procedures for the day will involve constant radio communication with unit headquarters in Bay Minette. Guardsman Steve Kirkpatrick, manning the radio, stays in constant touch with the communications relay positioned in Silverhill, and with units in Fairhope and Bay Minette.

During the day, word is received that a tornado has struck downtown Foley and that a group of dissenters is planning to contaminate the city water supply. All simulated of course.

"The primary purpose of the National Guard in any community is to provide assistance to local civilian law enforcement agencies and government bodies," Gripka says. "If an emergency such as a tornado, a hurricane or a group of dissenters was present, we could act only if we were requested by the sheriff's department, the City of Foley, or by the governor or the president.

Because of lack of funds and warnings to conserve fuel, the Foley guardsmen are not called out during the day's LAB MATE activities, but accurate records of all simulated troop detachments are kept by the radio operator and those in charge become intently involved in actual proceeding as if danger was imminent.

And as the day's drill wears on, the Guardsmen become models of the soldier who knows he may be needed but who must occupy himself in the meantime.



On The Radio

Guardsman Steve Kirkpatrick sends a message to a communications relay during a simulated hurricane alert for the area. Kirkpatrick was in charge of sending, receiving and recording all messages for the unit during LAB MATE I.







Teaching To Frisk

Baldwin County Sheriff's Deputy Walter Crook (left) teaches a class of guardsmen, including three women recruits, how to search and frisk suspects. The search procedure is several in a series of guard procedures taught to the unit during its weekend and camp drills.



Fixing Lunch

In the mess kitchen, lunch shapes up nicely as a large dish of spaghetti, enough to feed 114 men, bubbles on the stove.

games, there are lengthy discussions between friends, a leisurely lunch, and time to train three new female recruits.

During the day Sheriff's Deputy Walter Crook instructs the men (and women) in proper search procedures for suspects. During the long night hours a short discussion on radio antennas occupys the time spent waiting. The men are tired and are beginning to look disheveled and unshaven, but always there is the everpresent readiness, the expectancy that at any moment something is going to happen.

Late in the night a call comes from Bay Minette to inspect and clean parts of weapons for possible action. Although the training exercise has specifically stated that no weapons procedure will be used during the simulated weekend exercises, parts of the M-16 rifles are taken from their storage vaults and are cleaned and replaced.

On Sunday morning, after what has appeared to be almost an uneventful day and night of waiting and being prepared, the men assemble for a critique of the drill and instructions for the next weekend drill.

"We were ready but our command sort of broke down at the unit level," Gripka tells the men. "The command is proud of the way you responded, you did what you had to and were required to do. You also found ways to occupy your time and morale was high throughout the exercise."

The lieutenant adds that the men do need more training in radio procedure and that the unit needs more equipment. He also adds that Foley was the only unit with enough "natural resources" to have an actual aerial reconaissance of the area, due to the ability of one of the Guardsmen to fly.

"This natural ability and willingness on the part of our men enabled us to be able to crank this solution into our simulated problem in the exercise. We may need to do this for real some day," Gripka said.

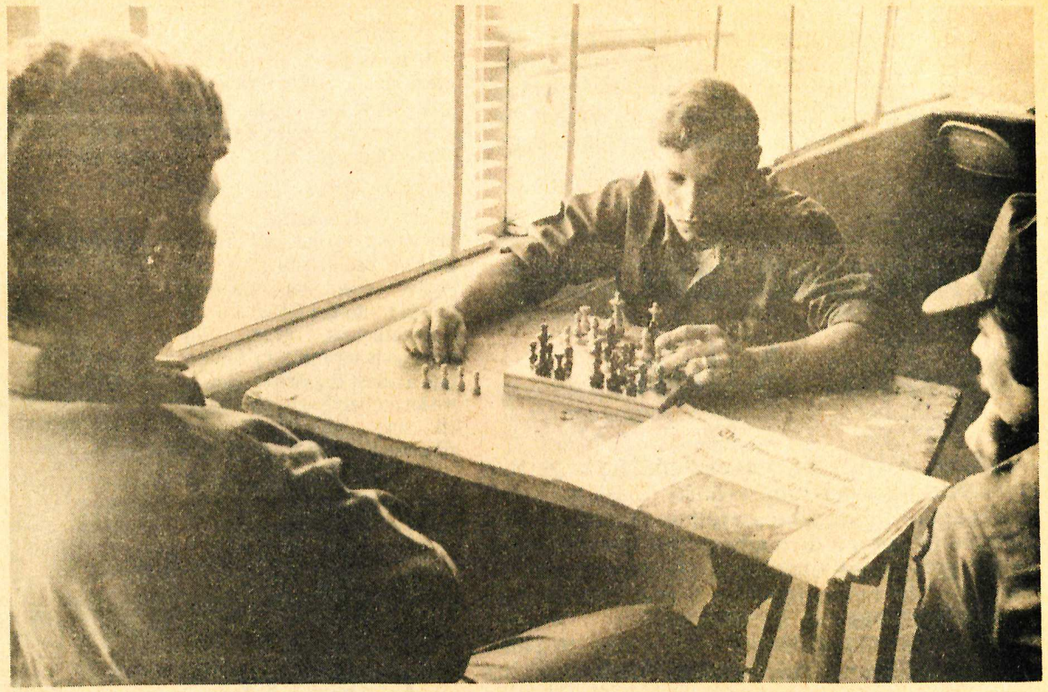
It was a long weekend of waiting for many and frenzied activity for a few. But the guardsmen seem to enjoy being together, to train as assiduously for the military jobs of guarding, defending and communicating–what their unit has been assigned to do–as well as to meet and have fun together, all the while passing the time peacefully while at the same time being ready for any state of emergency, and being trained, for instant readiness as were their ancestors over 200 years ago.

Photos By

Barbara McDonald

A Fish Fry

Several guardsmen gather as fresh fish begins to sizzle in a cooker filled with hot grease. One of the guardsmen, a commercial fisherman, furnished the fish for an on-duty fry.



Game Of Chess

Huddled over a serious game of chess, time passes quickly for the guardsmen, who must invent ways of passing the time and still being instantly alert and ready for action.



In The Lunch Line

Commentary

Editorial Page
Of The Onlooker

Conserve! Conserve! Conserve!

Like it or not, the energy crisis is going to be with us from now on. With the Arab oil cartel "ripping us off" to the tune of millions of dollars a day -- in spite of an oil surplus -- it behooves every one of us, in our own self interest, to conserve every ounce of energy we can.

Thousands of barrels of oil could be cut from our overseas purchases right now if EVERY American would cooperate to trim energy demands. It can be done easily by saving a little bit here and a little bit there.

For example, if you are not already doing it, turn your house heat thermostat down to not more than 60 degrees at night. You'll sleep better, and you'll save a bundle of money on your fuel bill.

In the morning, don't turn up your heat higher than 68 degrees. In the hustle and bustle of the morning activities you won't even notice. Later on in the evening when it gets colder out and you are simply sitting around reading, then allow yourself the luxury of 70-72 degrees.

House lights: turn them off! Never leave a light burning in a room that is not being used. This does not mean that you have to switch all your light bulbs to lower wattage, especially in reading lamps; there is no sense (and no need) to ruin your eyesight. But, tremendous amounts of energy could be saved if EVERY household were to simply turn off all un-needed and unused lights.

To save gasoline, "gang" your trips, so that instead of making separate (and several) trips to the post office, bank, store, and Susie's music lesson, you handle as many errands as possible in one journey. And, "car-pooling" with a neighbor for shopping trips can save much fuel, too.

There are, in fact, a hundred and one ways that folks can conserve energy. For example, if you have an automatic dishwasher, let your dishes "air dry" instead of using the automatic hot air drying. After the wash cycle is over, simply open the dishwasher door and let the dishes dry by themselves. In most models of dishwashers, it takes as much or more energy to dry the dishes as it does to wash them. Result: an energy saving of 50 percent or more.



Domino Theory

War Speculation

by Paul Harvey

More talk about more war is like a very bad dream. What conceivable justification is there for this possible "oil war" we're hearing about?

let anybody who thinks oil is worth fighting a war for go fight it.

We now get 36 percent of the oil we use from overseas sources. President Ford hopes

send American Marines into the Middle East to "get that oil!" Even if the availability of oil were a life-and-death proposition for us, which it certainly is not, we should



Issues in State Government

By Lt. Governor Jere Beasley

In all likelihood, the third special session of the Alabama Legislature which began on Tuesday, March 18, is as important to the general public as any other legislative session in recent years. A series of legislative proposals designed to give the State the necessary tools with which to properly regulate public utilities were introduced on the first night of the session. Briefly, the bills in Governor Wallace's package consist of the following:

First, is a bill to define the rate base upon which the utilities are allowed a fair net return, providing that it be predicated upon original cost, less accrued depreciation. This is the standard used by a majority of the regulatory agencies throughout the country. This bill will simply allow for a better method of arriving at the rate base. It will also provide for a more valid return on company investment.

Second, is a bill to prohibit any utility or telephone company from automatically increasing any customer's billing through the passing on of any fuel charge or tax rate, unless there be review by the regulatory agency - the Alabama Public Service Commission. If the utility is entitled to any increase in rates arising out of the increased costs of its labor, fuel or other costs, the utilities can file an application, at anytime, and seek such increase as may be required. There would be no more automatic increases or adjustments permitted without some type hearing or proceeding.

Third, is legislation to prohibit any telephone company from receiving an automatic increase in its net return as the result of any contract with another company.

Fourth, is legislation to require refunds or repayments where utility rates are judicially held to be excessive. The courts have stated that our present statues make no provision for such refunds. Certainly, this deficiency should be corrected.

Fifth, is legislation requiring that the utilities give notice to reasonably identifiable affected property owners of the filing of any application for a certificate of convenience and necessity.

Sixth, is a bill which would retain the substantial evidence rule on judicial review of commission orders. Such procedure is applicable to judicial review of all federal agencies and should be applicable to commission proceedings.

Seventh, is a bill which provides that appeals from telephone or utility rate orders of the commission be taken directly to the supreme court. Under present law, appeals go to and are tied up in the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, often for several years in each case.

And, lastly, is a bill to create the position of a public utility counsel. This would assure the appearance in all rate cases of an advocate for the consuming public. Normally, the utilities have available a large staff of company employees and lawyers, often supplemented by outside professional assistance.

There will be other bills introduced by individual legislators during this session, many of which directly affect either the Public Service Commission or public utility companies. There is a growing feeling amongst many in the Legislature that the basis for the real problem lies with the Public Service Commission itself. This is due largely to inadequate staffing and other related problems. At least two bills were introduced to change the composition of the Commission and to improve its funding and staffing requirements.

In summary, none of the bills proposed by the Administration will reduce utility rates currently in effect. The bills will, if passed, allow for better utility regulation in the future. The laws enacted during this session will have a lasting effect on utility regulation in Alabama. Our goal in government must be to provide adequate and sufficient services from public utility companies at the lowest possible cost to the consuming public. The Legislature will not be able to complete the present session in a short period of time due to the complexity of the proposed legislation and of the problem itself. We will see, in my opinion, a cautious, deliberate approach to the problem solving process in this session.

Alabama Politics

From Empire Building To Quality Education

In every home there are many ways to conserve fuel and energy. All it takes is a little persistence and perseverance to save, save, save and conserve, conserve, conserve!

And, in the meantime, we must bend every effort to develop our own oil and gas resources, to increase our use of coal, and to develop nuclear power so that we will no longer be dependent upon foreign sources for our energy needs.

Continued Success For Jim Allen

Jim Allen, Alabama's Junior Senator, is getting accolades everywhere these days.

Newspapers, magazines, fellow senators and thousands of people throughout the United States have heaped praise upon him. He deserves it.

Recently, the respected Wall Street Journal had the following to say in an editorial;

"During the recent debate over where to relax the senate filibuster rule, James Allen kept the Senate in a state of confusion and helplessness because of his mastery of parliamentary procedure.

"Senator Allen's parliamentary performance was brilliant, yet he failed in his effort to preserve the rule that senate debate can be ended only by two-thirds vote. The old proviso of two-thirds of senators present and voting will continue to apply to future attempts to change senate rules.

"But on all other matters the votes of 60 senators, or three-fifths of the full membership, will be sufficient to close debate and stop any filibuster."

Actually, Senator Allen won a great victory. Very seldom are all senators present so the two-thirds rule has not been damaged much when the new rule says that at least 60 senators have to vote to stop debate.

The Journal continued in its admiration for Senator Allen as follows; "try as we might, we can think of few important measures that were ever in the end prevented from becoming law because of the filibuster. Some might argue that we suffer not from insufficient laws but from too many."

With only six years of senatorial service under his belt, Senator Allen has made a great name for himself. He has won many battles because of his diligence and knowledge of the parliamentary procedures. Liberals oppose and disagree with him but admire his character and ability.

In his successful campaign in 1968, Jim Allen stated that he would do everything within his power to get as many Alabama ideas into the nation's capital as possible. Everyone will have to admit he has been quite successful. May he continue to be.

When we visited on this subject the other day I thought perhaps we were attaching undue importance to a few utterances, but other and respected voices are joining the chorus.

It is as inconceivable that we would go to war with Arabs over oil as it is inconceivable that we would go to war with Canadians over oil.

The Canadians are hiking prices and phasing out and preparing to cut off the oil they've been selling us, but you've seen no warships moving into the Great Lakes.

Nonetheless, every day somebody for military retaliation against the Arabs. Before we let ourselves be brainwashed into supporting such silliness let's call the roll, and that, by reducing our ravenous consumption of oil and by harnessing other kinds of energy, we can reduce our dependence on foreign sources by 10 percent to 20 percent within 10 years.

With smaller, less wasteful automobiles we could do better than that. Yet almost every day there is another "nudge" by somebody suggesting oil as justification for war.

If we are entitled to invade Arab lands in a glorious quest for oil, then haven't the hordes of Asia a comparable right to invade our homeland seeking food? Surely, and rightly, we would resist any such transgression to the death.

Recently, a newly elected congressman from Oklahoma publicly proposed that we

Jim Allen

Will Oppose Efforts To Give U.S. Recognition To Cuba

With an eye focused on establishing stronger ties with liberal groups in Congress and elsewhere throughout the country, President Ford is on the verge of making another 180 degree turn from a position he held and publicly stated less than four months ago.

At that time, October, 1974, the President was presented a report which recommended an immediate and unconditional end to the 12 year old economic sanctions against Communist Cuba.

In response, Mr. Ford said, in effect, that Cuba had indicated no change in its attitude which brought on the sanctions, so he saw no reason to change our attitude toward Cuba, and I certainly endorse that view.

It is strange, therefore, that just this past week Secretary of State Kissinger announced that the United States would change its position on Cuba in about six weeks when the Organization of American States meets in Washington.

American apologists for Castro are claiming that Cuba is no longer a danger to peace in our Hemisphere. Our State Department and the President seemingly have fallen victim to these views because not only are they agreeing to open trade with Cuba, but also they are asking for another $1.5 billion for the Inter-American Development Bank and the elimination of the veto power the United States holds over the Bank's loan activities. Is this to be the initial step toward giving American loans to Castro?

As another sop to Castro, our State Department announced that Cuban diplomats to the United Nations could now travel outside the 25 mile radius of the UN headquarters in New York to which they had been restricted.

And what has Castro offered to show that he deserves all of these concessions from the United States? He continues to rant and rave against our country and at our form of government at every turn and on every possible occasion. He demands that the United States lift its embargo of Cuba and that we give up our important and irreplacable naval base at Guantanamo Bay. He is lending his subversive forces and propaganda agencies to those seeking to force the United States, and he has allowed Russian submarines – including nuclear subs – to visit those bases in defiance of the 1970 agreements which followed the abortive Russian missile threat which almost brought us to war in 1962.

Recognition by the United States of the Castro Government would only add to Castro's prestige and would strengthen him in his efforts to destroy our influence in the Western Hemisphere. I do not favor the United States recognizing the Castro Government, and I will oppose any efforts to do so to the full extent of my ability.

grotesque misadventure in Indochina that America's six percent of this planet's population cannot push the other 94 percent around.

We couldn't even "conquer" a backward nation the size of the state of Illinois.

War, even if it were permissible, is impractical as a means of resolving internation differences.

More at fault than the Arabs are the Americans who have allowed their ravenous appetite for petroleum to outstrip our stateside resources, thus making ourselves unnecessarily vulnerable to Arab price pressure.

The first thing to do is to curtail the appetite.

For us to threaten war with Arabs over oil is like a junkie pulling a gun on the druggist!

The Way It Was – In 1775

200 YEARS AGO

The New York Assembly directs the treasurer to pay Edmund Burke, the Britisher supporting the colonial cause in London government, his salary, plus extras. (National Park Service — CNS)

by Don Wasson

This may be the year in which the attention of educational leaders is turned from empire building to quality education of the children.

Ever since the disastrous years of pro-ration, in the latter part of the John Patterson administration, there has been a turning away from mediocre education. The court-ordered desegregation of public schools may someday prove to be a blessing to Alabamians, if from none other than an economic viewpoint.

For years the state supported a duai school system. This was in an era when the state could barely afford a single school system. As a consequence, none of the public schools were much to write home about except in a few isolated cases in the higher-income neighborhoods.

The Alabama Education Association saw the need for young, dynamic leadership and Dr. Paul Hubbert was brought in as executive secretary and things began moving.

But in Hubbert's reign (he is often referred to in legislative halls as "Governor Hubbert" or even "Pope Paul" and dislikes them both), far more attention has been paid to the improvement of the lot of the teacher than the lot of the school child.

Teacher pay in Alabama has gone up at as fast a pace as any state in the nation.

Teachers have been clamoring for a reduction in the classroom load, aiming toward a 25-to-1 ratio.

All of this is admirable, and Hubbert isn't to be faulted for making the teacher's load lighter and pay higher.

But an incident in the recent education budget hearings points up the problem.

Members of the combined Interim Finance and Taxation Committee were quizzing State Supt. of Education Dr. LeRoy Brown and his fiscal officer, Zeke Kimbrough, about the 1,800 additional teacher units authorized in the last appropriation (the budget that runs through Sept. 30 of this year).

That was supposed to lower the classroom load considerably but neither Brown nor Kimbrough could tell the committee where those additional teachers were assigned.

They admitted under questioning that many of the authorized positions were used for supportive personnel--non-teaching positions but positions which could, theoretically at least, free a teacher from more teaching and less bookkeeping and baby sitting type duties.

Education is back again this year, asking for more teacher units to lower the classroom pupil-teacher ratio.

It is little wonder, then, that the legislature ordered the education chiefs back to their drawing boards to design a budget that is sensible and reflects some of the general belt-tightening everybody is talking about.

There have been moves in the past to upgrade teacher quality but the legislature is hamstrung each time by the educational theorists who say you can't design a test for teacher efficiency.

That may be true, but it appears that this legislature is going to come up with something. When the education appropriations bill hits the hopper, whether in a special session or in the regular session, it will be safe to bet that there will be some sharp paring.

And whatever the appropriation bill turns out to be, the education nabobs had better be prepared to account for every penny of it when the next biennial budget hearings roll around.

The Onlooker

Published Monday and Thursday

217 N. McKenzie
Foley, Alabama 36535

AWARD WINNING NEWSPAPER 1974

Subscription rates per year
Baldwin County $10.00 plus 4 Percent Sales Tax
Out-of-County $12.00 Sales Tax Included
Out-of-State $12.00 (no tax)

Entered as 2nd class matter at the Post Office at Foley, Alabama 36535 under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SPENCER LONGSHORE — Publisher
BARBARA McDONALD — News Editor
NANCY RICKS — Social Editor
JOHN YEAGER, KATHY MIRABILE and JENIECE HOOPER — Advertising Consultants

Staff members: Gail Porter, Edwina Stacey, Susie Davis, Donna Goldsby, Eulyce Dukes, Ross Daniels, Martin Burkard, Bernice Burkard, Calvin Green and Ralph Ricks.

Alabama Newspaper Advertising Service, 1925 Dustin Circle Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Al. 35401

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"Were it left for me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without government, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter."
–THOMAS JEFFERSON



The Guard Belongs

The National Guard belongs--and women belong in the National Guard. Warrant Officer Fred Mann administers the oath of enlistment to Private Laura Woodyard. Mrs. Woodyard will attend basic training at Fort McCleilan, Alabama, and advanced training as a communications specialist at Fort Gordon, Georgia. Assisting Mann in the enlistment ceremony are Foley recruiter SGT Steve Kirkpatrick and Specialist Mary Boykin from Mobile. Specialist Boykin, also a part time recruiter, was recruited into Foley's National Guard unit. She plans to move to Foley and qualify as a communications specialist. Also being sworn in is Sergeant Charles Nelson. SGT Nelson is a veteran who joined the unit under the 'Try One' program whereby anyone with an honorable discharge can enlist in the National Guard at their last active duty rank.

lifestyle The Independent

The Onlooker Sept 26 1979



Guard honors 'Hazel'

Capt. Lonnell Peacock, right, of National Guard Company A from Atmore, presented Hazel Scruggs with a plaque of appreciation Saturday at Hazel's Breakfast Nook in Gulf Shores. The plaque expressed the company's appreciation for Hazel's "untiring work" to feed members of the National Guard while they have assisted Gulf Shores during the aftermath of Hurricane Frederic. Company A has been in charge of security in the area. Earlier Saturday, Hazel was also honored by Company C of Fairhope. Sen. Howell Heflin was on hand for the occasion.

Hazel Scruggs

Opens doors to guardsmen,

by Anne Boggess

Hazel Scruggs is tired.

Since Hurricane Frederic devastated Gulf Shores Sept. 12, Mrs. Scruggs has kept Hazel's Breakfast and Brunch Nook open every day and night since then serving three meals a day to a total of 1,000 people.

Mrs. Scruggs, a Gulf Shores resident since 1947, said Gov. Fob James was in a helicopter which landed outside her business Thursday and asked if she would open her restaurant to feed the hundreds of National Guardsmen, state troopers and other workers in the area after the storm. He promised to provide a generator for electricity if she would.

Mrs. Scruggs said she was told that James said, "Tell Hazel to get up here and open up." James and his wife frequently eat breakfast at Hazel's when they visit their Gulf Shores home, she added.

Mrs. Scruggs said she stayed through the storm in Troy, and when she came back, there was very little damage done to her house or business.

"I thought that since God had spared my home and business, then I would do whatever I could for these people who are trying to help Gulf Shores," she said. "And I would do it willingly."

She donated food for two days which she already had at the restaurant. Then food from Gulf State Park was donated and stored at Gulf Coast White Knight Seafood, she said.

Mrs. Scruggs said that before she opened, she heard that some of the men had been eating sea rations and that many of them had not had food or water for about 12 hours.

Three meals a day with between

Pg 1 of 2

Section B

Features, family news, social news

others in aftermath

300-400 persons has been served, she said. Besides troopers and the Guard, electrical workers and many others have eaten there.

The first two days, her regular cooks, Louise Horace, Christine Bullard, Gloria Bullard and Edna Rabern, cooked. Nelda Bemis and Louise Horace waited tables. Then Guard mess cooks came in and have been doing the cooking since then. They brought in their own larger cooking utensils so that they can cook more food at one time, she added.

Mrs. Scruggs said she comes about 6 a.m. every day and leaves after lunch to rest and then comes back at night.

"I just turned the key over to them," she said.

The Red Cross has donated food, and after Thursday, only Guard personnel will be eating there. Mrs. Scruggs said that food arrangements are being made now for troopers and others, but now nothing is definite.

Also, beginning Tuesday, Hazel's was open for regular customer service.

Mrs. Scruggs said that a few of her regular customers had criticized her for not serving customers after the storm since they said they did not have electricity or water. But Mrs. Scruggs said, "I couldn't do both. I didn't intend to neglect my regular customers. If I could have served both, I would."

She said that she couldn't feed her regular customers the Red Cross food which had been given specifically to feed the Guard.

"I hope I didn't lose my customers because of what I did," she added, "but I did what I felt like I should."

Mrs. Scruggs said she hoped she had made new friends among the hundreds who have become a part of a big family since the hurricane.

Pg 2 of 2

1960s



#1 President Dwight Eisenhower - AirForce Photo by Robins AF Base, GA



#2 711th Sig. BN Photo by Gayle Hamilton, Hamilton's Studio, Foley, AL

Damage on edge of photo

SOLDIERS THAT HAVE SERVED IN THE 711TH SIGNAL BATTALION- FOLEY ALABAMA

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE /INT	SUF/NICKNAME	REMARKS	UNIT
ADAMS	NATHANAEL	J.			C
ADAMS	PHILIP				C
AIKENS	CLARENCE	R.	II		C
ALBRITTON	RANDALL	W.		PLATOON LDR	C
ALMS	FRED				A
AMOS	ROY				A
ANDERS	TROY				C
ANDERSON	RAYMOND				A
ARANT	ASHLEY	A.			C
BARNETT	DANIEL	R.		PLATOON LDR	C
BEBER	MICHAEL	J.		PLATOON LDR	C
BEMIS	LEE	M.			C
BEMIS	LYN DEE	C.			C
BENDER	JOHN				C
BENEFIELD	GREGORY	E.			C
BENSON	JOHN	M.			A,B,C
BENSON	LEROY	M.			C
BENSON	MARK	E.			C
BISHOP	MYLES				C
BISHOP	SHAWN	C.			C
BLACKWELL	JUSTIN	S.			C
BLALOCK	JOHN				C
BODIFORD	WILLIAM	L.			C
BOONE	KENNETH	D.			C
BOYKIN	MARY				A
BREWER	GEORGE	G.			C
BRITT	TAMARA	N.			C
BROWN	CHRISTOPHER	J.			C
BROWN	RUFAS				A
BRYARS	KEVIN				C
BURLEY	ALVIN	J.	JR		C
BUSCAINO	GARY	A.			C
CAMPBELL	GLEN				A
CAPALLIA	SHAWN	A.			C
CAPDEBOSCQ	JOHN	D.			C
CASSADY	ISSAC	T.			C
CAUDILL	RICHARD	G.	II		C
CHRISTENSEN	RAYMOND		JR.		C
CLARK	CALVIN	C.			C
CLARK	RANDALL				C
CLEMONS	MICHAEL	L.			C
CLOPTON	RALPH				A
COCKSON	JONAS	L.			C
COKER	MICHAEL				C
COMSTOCK	JOHNNY				B
COOK	ELMER	E.			C

SOLDIERS THAT HAVE SERVED IN THE 711TH SIGNAL BATTALION- FOLEY ALABAMA

COURTNEY	EDWARD				C
COVART	CURTIS				B
CROCKER	JENNIFER				C
CROSSLAND	KENNETH	J.			C
CURRY	AUSTIN	C.			C
DANDREA	WILLIAM	J.		FIRST SERGEANT	C
DANDREA	WILLIAM	J.	JR. (BILLY)		C
DAVIS	JENNIFER	M.			C
DAVIS	PAUL				C
DAVIS	HENRY	A.	JR.	COMMANDER	C
DAWSON	HOWARD	L.			C
DESCHAINE	THOMAS	J.			C
DELAUNE	DENNIS	D.			C
DOBBINS	JONATHAN	S.			C
DOBSON	DONALD	M.	JR		C
DOLIHITE	ROBERT	B.			C
DORMAN	NORMAN	E.			C
DOWNING	CHRISTOPHER	E.			C
DRINKARD	JOHN	D.	(J.D.)		C
DUBRAVA	WAYNE				B
DUTTON	MARTHA	E.			C
ECKMAN	DANIEL	D.			C
ECKMAN	MATTHEW				C
ENGEL	EDWARD				C
ENGEL	WALTER	E.			C
ERVIN	REGINALD	P.			C
EUBANKS	REED				C
FELL	DOYLE				A
FELL	PAUL				C
FIALA	ROBERT	M.	(MAC)		C
FINCHER	THOMAS	T.			C
FODOR	PETER			COMMANDER	A
FORTNER	CARL	R.		COMMANDER	A
FRAIZER	JEREMY				C
FRANCIS	GEARY	R.			C
FRANKLIN	REX				B
FRANKLIN	WILLIAM		BILL		A
FREELAND	HENRY	G.	JR		C
FREEMAN	DAVID	E.			C
FREEMON	ALLIE				C
FRITH	DONALD				C
FULLER	PATRICK	O.		COMMANDER	C
GABLE	ERNEST				C
GAMBLE	DARWIN	B.			A
GAUBATZ	PAULA	L.			C
GAULT	WILLIAM	A.			C
GEIGER	ALEX				A

GERSTENSCHLAGER	RYAN				C
GLASS	HAROLD	M.	(MARK)		C
GLASS	HAROLD	L.			C
GOMEZ	DIEGO	V.			C
GORE	DAVID	D.			C
GOTTLER	JOHN	T.			C
GREEN	SUSAN	T.			C
GRIPKA	DAVID				C
GRUBER	CHARLES		SKIP		C
GUION	ANITA				C
GULSBY	JAMES	G.		COMMANDER	B
GURLEY	ANGEL	J.			C
HALL	JOSEPH	H.	JR.		C
HARCROW	NICHOLUS	D.			C
HARRIS	CHARLES	F.			C
HARRIS	DOUGLAS	L.			C
HARRISON	ORELIUS			PLATOON LDR	A
HASTINGS	MAX				A
HATHCOCK	ALFRED	JC			C
HEARD	VERNIE		JR.		C
HEARD	TRACY	L.			C
HEILMIER	TERRY				C
HELLMICH	ROBERT				C
HENSON	BRANDON	W.			C
HIRZ	HOWARD			COMMANDER	A
HOFFMAN	FRANKLIN				B
HOFFMAN	RICHARD				B
HOLCOMBE	JARRETT	H.			C
HORAK	JAMES		JIMMY		A
HOVART	JOHN				B
HOWARD	LARRY	W.		PLATOON LDR	C
HOY	DELVIN	L.			C
HUBBARD	MICHAEL	S.		PLATOON LDR	C
HUFFMAN	HOWARD				B
HULBERT	GEORGE	C.			C
HUNSUCKER	CHARLES		IV		C
HUNZAK	FRED				C
HUSSAR	CHAD				C
IRVIN	LINCOLN				C
JACKSON	DEWEY	B.			A
JAMES	LONNIE	D.		PLATOON LDR	C
JANTZ	MICHAEL				C
JENSEN	RICHARD	A.			C
JOHNSON	DONALD	W.			C
JOHNSON	KELLY				C
JOHNSON	RICHARD	L.			C
JONES	KENNETH	M.			C

SOLDIERS THAT HAVE SERVED IN THE 711TH SIGNAL BATTALION- FOLEY ALABAMA

JORDAN	ALAN			PLATOON LDR	C
JORDAN	ALFORD				A
JOULLIAN	JAMES	K.			C
JOYCE	COURTNEY				C
KAECHELE	JASON	C.			C
KAISER	JAMES				C
KAISER	LEONARD				C
KANE	JAMES	J.			C
KANE	JOHN				C
KING	BRIAN	A.			C
KING	HORACE	M.			A
KING	MICHAEL	S.			C
KIRKPATRICK	STEVEN				A
KINSEY	EDWARD	E.			A
KITTRELL	KATHERINE	L.			C
KIZER	STEVEN	J.		PLATOON LDR	C
KLUSE	JOHN				B
KOSTELECKY	FREEDIE				A
KRAL	DONALD	I.			A,C
KRAUSS	HOWARD	E.			C
KYSER	GREGORY	K.			C
LACOSTE	PHILLIP	A.			C
LACOSTE	CHARLES				A
LACOSTE	WILLIAM				C
LAMBERT	DAVID	S.			C
LAMBETH	AMY	L.			C
LANGHAM	KENNETH	M.			C
LARINAN	HOWARD	E.	III		C
LARSON	JOHN	W.			C
LAY	CHARLES	A.	(CHUCK)		C
LAY	JOSEPH	R.	(RANDY)	FIRST SERGEANT	C
LAY	CRAIG	S.			C
LAZREE	JOHN				A
LEE	CHARLES	M.	(MIKE)		C
LEDDICK	ERIC	T.			C
LEWIS	ALVIE				C
LEWIS	SHELBY				C
LINGIS	CHARLES	J.			C
LITTLE	DENNIS	E.			C
LOCKETT	GREGORY	G.			C
LOLLAR	RICHARD				C
LOPEZ	FERNANDO	D.			C
LORD	JAMIE				C
LOVE	MATTHEW	S.			C
LOWRY	DANIEL	W.	SR		C
LYON	JOHN	W.			C
MAJORS	RICHARD				B

MARKHAM	RANDALL				C
MARQUIS	JOSEPH	E.			C
MARSHALL	WILLIE	H.			C
MCCALL	FREEMAN	J.			C
MCCALL	RAY	V.			C
MCCORMICK	DAVID	B.			C
MCDUFFIE	JOHN				C
MCGREEVY	DAVID			PLATOON LDR	C
MCMILLAN	TERRY	W.			C
MCNEILL	WILLIAM	H	II (HOMER)		C
MCNORTON	RUFAS				C
MIDDLETON	DARREN	W.			C
MIDDLETON	DENNIS	W.			C
MIDDLETON	WILLIAM				C
MIKKELSEN	ASHLEY	L.			C
MILAN	CHARLES	W.			C
MILLER	DEWEY				B
MILLER	JOSEPH	C.			C
MILLER	JOHN	A.			C
MILLER	JOHN	L.	JR (SKIP)		C
MILLER	MARK				C
MITCHELL	MELVIN	C.			C
MITCHUM	MICHAEL	S.			C
MOORE	OLIVER	L.	III		C
MOPPINS	MATTHEW	P.			C
MULLINAX	LARRY	P.			C
NELSON	CHARLES				A
NESPOR	FRANK	E.			C
NEWTON	LYTELIA	C.			C
NICELY	MARC	A.			C
NIX	ROY	L.	JR		C
NORRIS	DONALD				C
NORTHAM	DIANA	J.			C
ODOM	DENNIS				C
ODOM	JOHN				C
ODOM	STEPHEN	A.			C
PARKER	JAMES	K.			C
PARSONS	MARSHALL	M.		PLATOON LDR	C
PATTERSON	JUSTIN	R.			C
PATTERSON	VINCENT	T.			C
PAUL	LARRY	W.	SR		C
PAYNE	KENNETH			EXECUTIVE OFF.	C
PEEBLES	ANTHONY				C
PEEBLES	MARTIN			FIRST SERGEANT	A
PENRY	WALTER	E.	II		C
PHILLIPS	JON	L.			C
PRESLEY	BRIAN				C

SOLDIERS THAT HAVE SERVED IN THE 711TH SIGNAL BATTALION- FOLEY ALABAMA

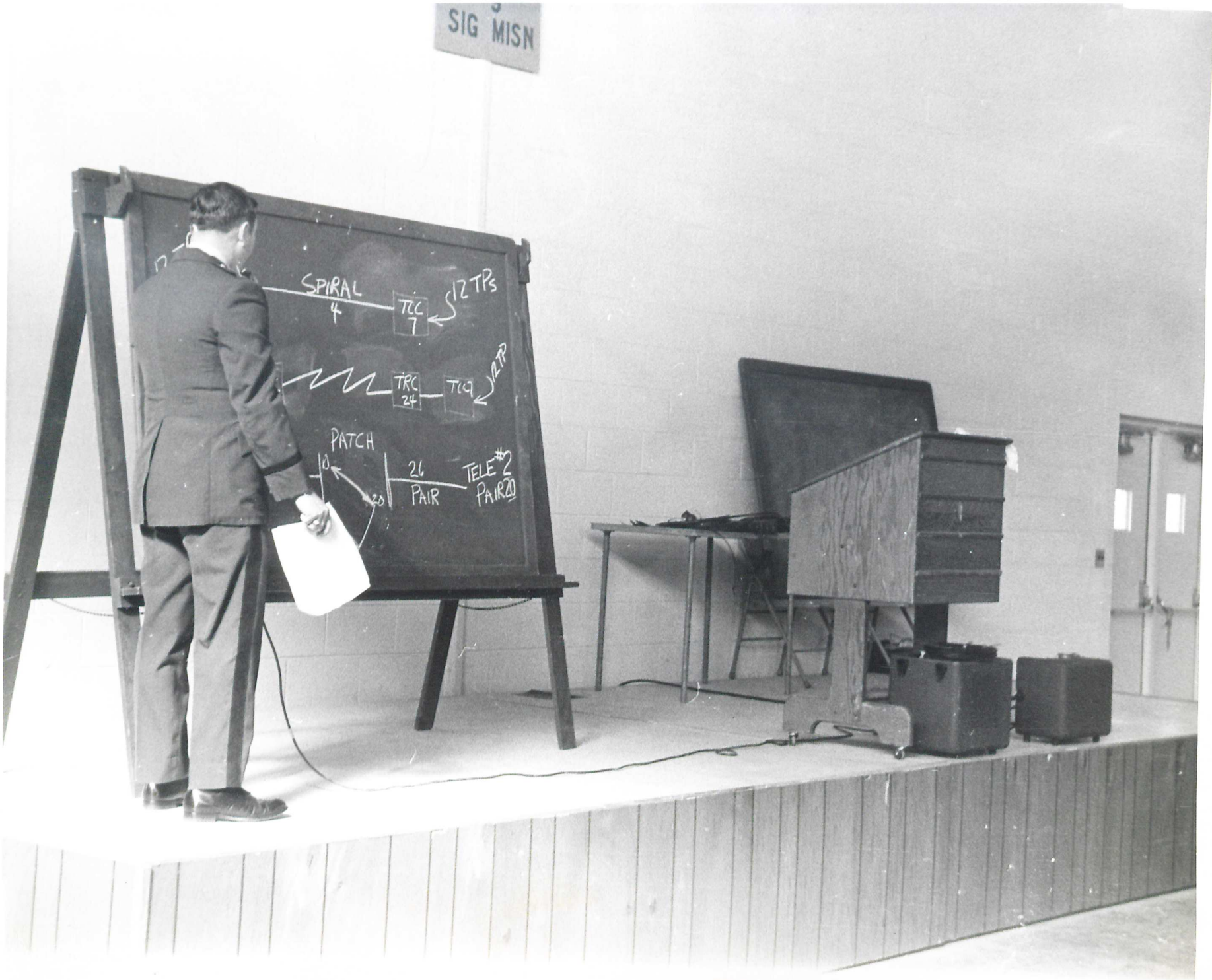
PRYEAR	ANGELIA	PRIM			C
PURVIS	JAMES	E.		PLATOON LDR	C
QUINLEY	KEVIN	P.			C
QUINLEY	RHONDA	M.			C
QUINLEY	BRIAN				C
RACINE	JIMMY				C
RADA	JOHN	O.			C
RADA	JOSEPH				C
RANEY	SUZANNE	S.			C
REYNOLDS	JOHNNY				C
RHODES	JAY BIRD				A
RICE	BILLY	E.			A
RIEMER	RICHARD	G.			C
RIVERS	WILSON	W.			C
ROBERTS	RICKY				C
ROBERTS	DAVID	L.			C
ROBINSON	RICO	A.			C
ROCKWELL	DAVID	W.			C
RODGERS	TIMOTHY	J.			C
ROGERS	BROUGHTON	R.			C
ROGERS	HOWARD	L.			C
ROLEY	SIDNEY				C
RUSSELL	EDWARD				C
RUSSELL	PETER				C
RYAN	JOHN	W.			C
SANDELL	BERT				C
SANFORD	ELDER	S.		PLATOON LDR	B
SAPSER	JAMES				C
SCHNEIDER	JEFFERY	J.			C
SHANKLES	SHANNON	L.			C
SHIRAH	FRED	B.		COMMANDER	C
SHORTER	ERIC	W.		COMMANDER	C
SHUTT	JOSEPH		JOE		C
SIMS	PAUL				C
SINYARD	CHARLES	E.	(CHUCKY)		C
SKINNER	SCOTT	E.			C
SLEDGE	CAROLYN	S.			C
SLIGER	RANDY	C.	III		C
SMITH	BRIAN	S.			C
SMITH	STANTON	W.			C
SOMERVILLE	JOSPEH	D.		PLATOON LDR	C
SPEARS	GREGORY	H.			C
SPEETJENS	KENNETH				C
STALLINGS	DAVID	L.			C
STALLWORTH	JAMES				C
STALLWORTH	THOMAS	M.			C
STANBERRY	JOSEPH				C

STEDHAM	LEONARD				C
STEPHENS	JOHNNY				C
STEVENS	ROBERT				C
STOTS	PATRICIA	A.			C
STRICKLAND	CHERYL	D.			C
STRICKLAND	MALCOLM				B
STROUD	PAUL	W.		COMMANDER	C
STUCKEY	SARAH	R.			C
STUDT	THAYER				C
STUMP	LESLIE	A.			C
STURGIS	JOSEPH	M.			C
SUBEL	COREY	S.			C
SULLIVAN	DAN	W.			C
SULLIVAN	JEREMY	B.			C
SULLIVAN	MICHAEL	E.		PLATOON LDR	C
SURBROOK	THOMAS	N.			C
SUTE	ANTHONY			COMMANDER	A
SWINDAL	BRIAN				C
SWINDAL	JIMMY				C
TAPIA	MARK				C
TAYLOR	TEDDY	L.		FIRST SERGEANT	C
TAYLOR	WILLIAM	H.		COMMANDER	C
TERRY	WILLIAM	K.			C
THOMASTON	DANIEL	L.			C
THOMPSON	KEVIN	G.		PLATOON LDR	C
THOMPSON	STEPHEN	C.			C
THORPE	JACK				A
TILLMAN	DAVID	W.			C
TROTT	DONALD				C
TROTTER	LEVERT				C
ULRICH	JOSEPH		JOE		C
VOGEL	ROGER	A.			C
VONADA	TROY	N.			C
WALDEN	BILL				C
WALKER	BOBBY				C
WALLACE	JAMES				A
WALTMAN	RONNIE	O.			C
WEBB	GARRETT	M.	II		C
WEEKS	WARREN	M.			C
WEEKS	DARRYL	M.			C
WHEAT	ANGELO				C
WHEELER	DAVID	R.			C
WHISENANT	NICHOLAS	A.			C
WHITAKER	ROY	D.	III		C
WIGGINS	DONALD	C.			C
WILDMAN	STEVEN	R.			C
WOODYARD	LAURA	V.			C

SOLDIERS THAT HAVE SERVED IN THE 711TH SIGNAL BATTALION- FOLEY ALABAMA

WRIGHT	BRUCE				C
YORK	MICHAEL				A
YOUNG	CLAYTON	L.			C


STATION
9
SIG MISN


SIG MISN
SPIRAL
4
TCC
7
12 TPs
TRC
24
TCG
12 TP
PATCH
10
20
26
PAIR
TELE #2
PAIR 20


STATION
9
SIG MISN


STATION
9
SIG MISN


GRAPHIC TRAINING AID
11-4-5
MOBILE TELEPHONE
COMMUNICATIONS
MAIN
700
S, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
JUNE 1966


MAIN
SGT Mikkelsen
Signal Systems

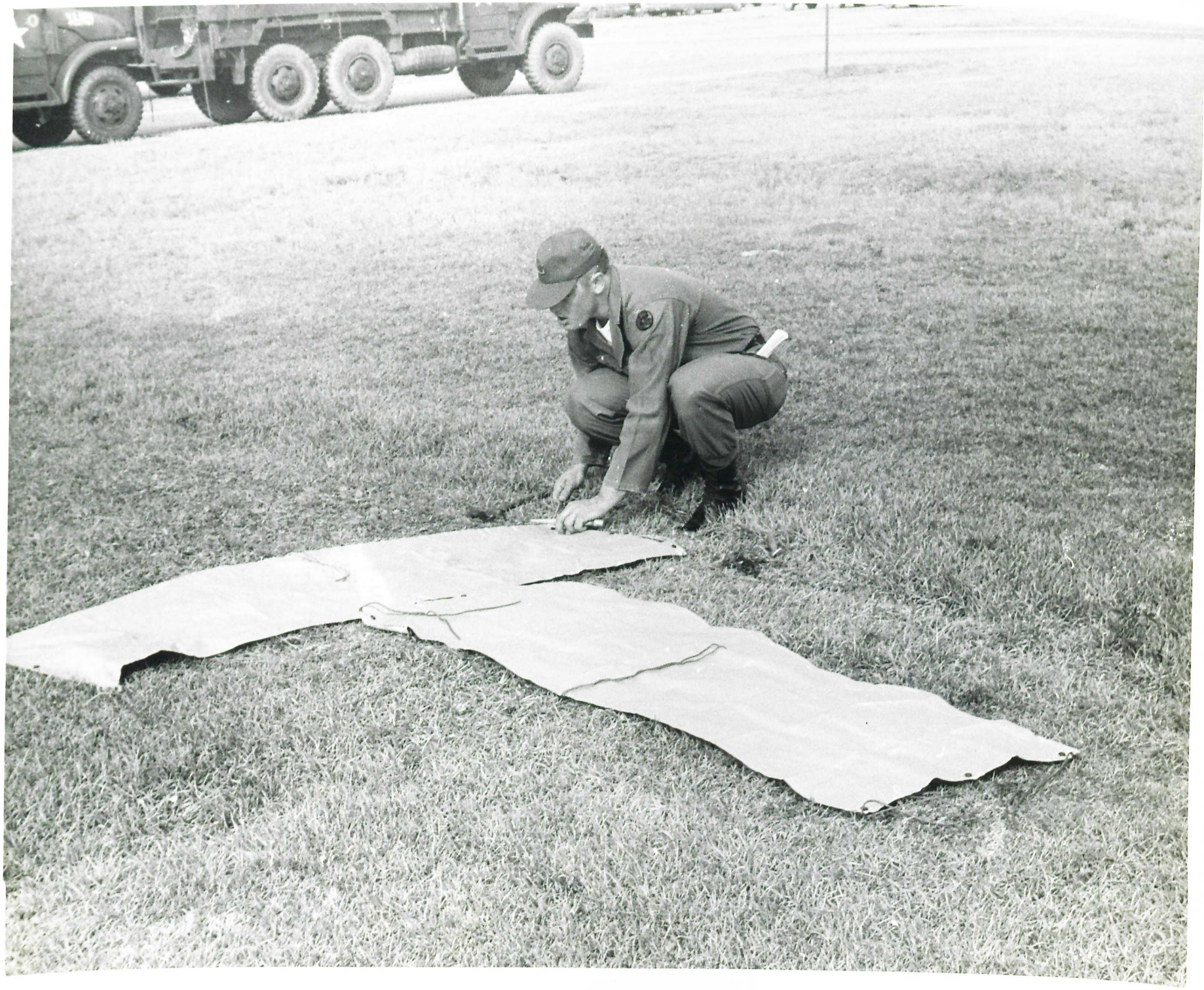

UNITED STATES ARMY 0-42917

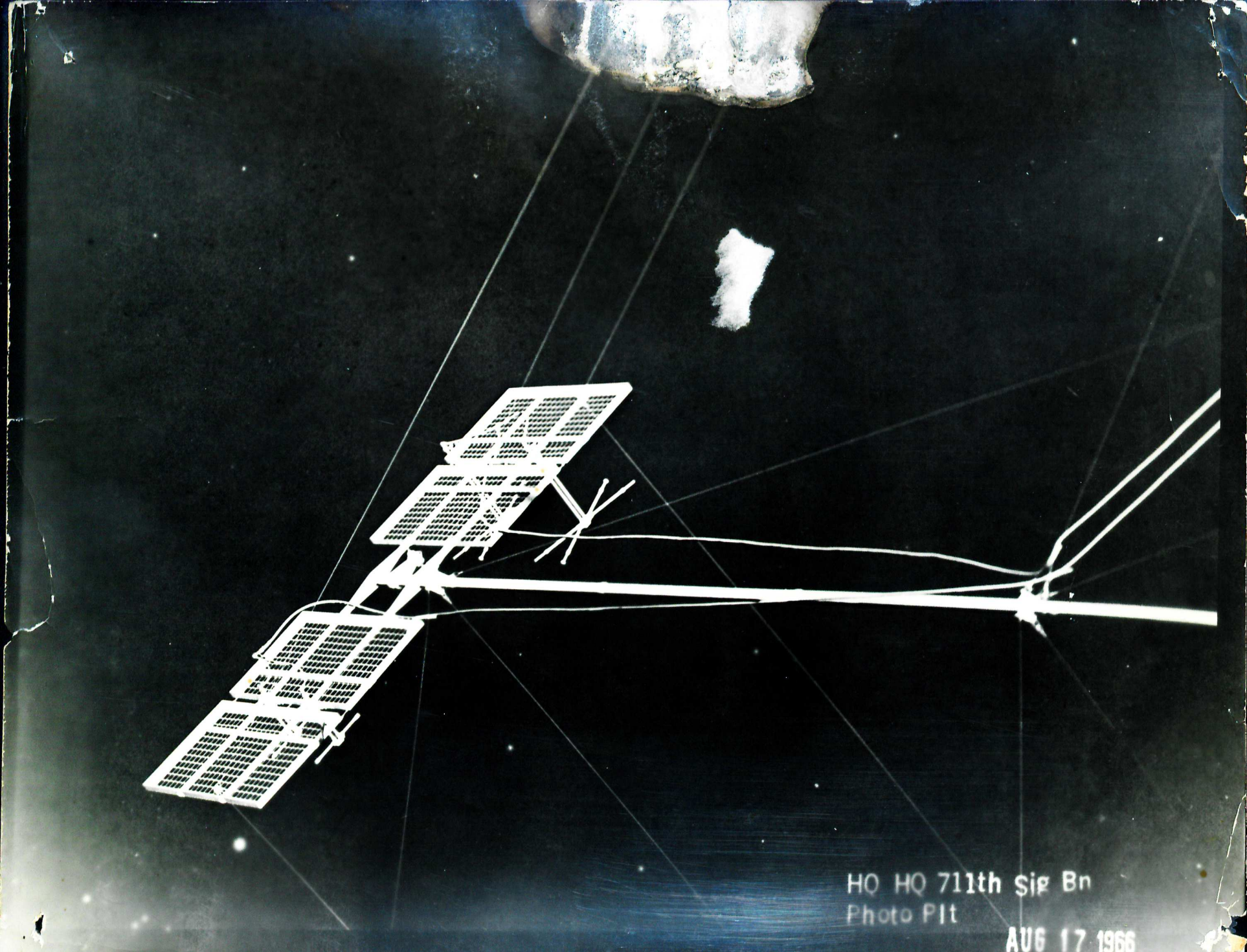











HQ HQ 711th Sig Bn
Photo Plt
AUG 17 1966






Harold W. Clendenin
(photographer) Robertsdale,
Alabama


LEAD VEHICLE
MARCH UNIT


711S
LEAD VEHICLE
MARCH UNIT 4
C 29


U S ARMY
20962412
TP25
TP25
CAUTION
DO NOT OVERFILL
ALLOW FOR EXPANSION
MAX. SAFE FUEL
ACCEPT 17 GPM



#2 HHC 711th SIG. BN (A)


US ARMY
LP5-1



HHC 711th SIG. BN (A)

Alabama National Guard Photograph
131st Public Information Detachment
Montgomery, Alabama


AN/MCC-6




U S ARMY
6B 4918
142GP-131S
NO-5


MY
41223907
A
61


VISITORS PARKING
711 SIG. CO. C
MON 704
142GP 7HS
C-45


CAR CRAFT
U S ARMY
142GP


U.S.ARMY
IBM


MRC-54
U.S.ARMY


WARNING
WARNING


U.S. ARMY
U.S.ARMY




XCC-6




U.S. ARMY 06D29567




3C7341








U S ARMY
41186223
B
72




RMY
41162058


USARMY
H.C. Allen
CO A 711 SIG BN


STRICKLAND
TROPHY



E-7- Hannis Ryder



Fisheye World

Army National Guard recruiters are on the move in Foley. Foley's full-time recruiter, SP4 Steve Kirkpatrick, has equipped himself with a rolling recruiting office. Officially it was an Army AN-GSQ-80 Mobile Communications Shelter equipped to handle mail, teletype, and telephone messages.

The recruiters have used it as a display and recruiting office at the Palm Plaza Shopping Center. Pictured are SP4 Steve Kirkpatrick, SP5 Beverly Stewart and SFC Hannis Rider. Photographs were taken by the unit photographer, SP4 John Gates, with a "fisheye" lens.


FOLEY
CITY LIMIT



Ken Stabler Debbie Stacey
Foley High school students,
1962-63

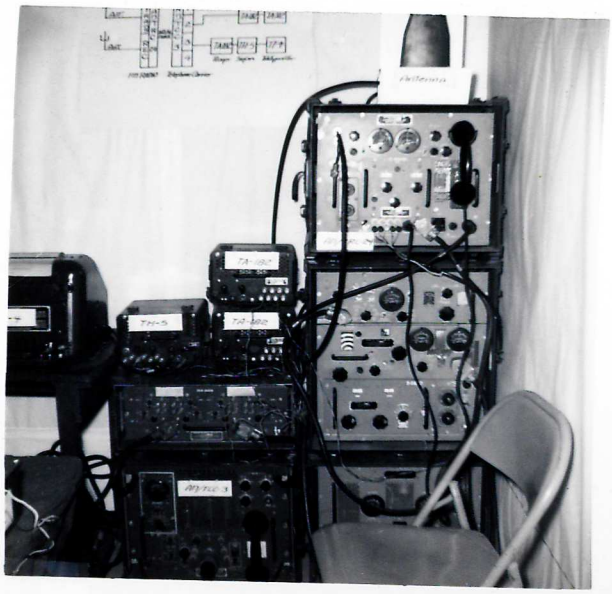


Left to right: Henry W. Carson, Col Eugene Kilcullen Commander of 711th Sig Bn, Anthony Sute, Norman J. Walter, -?, Morgan Odom, - ?





NOV . 63



NOV . 63



FEB . 65 .

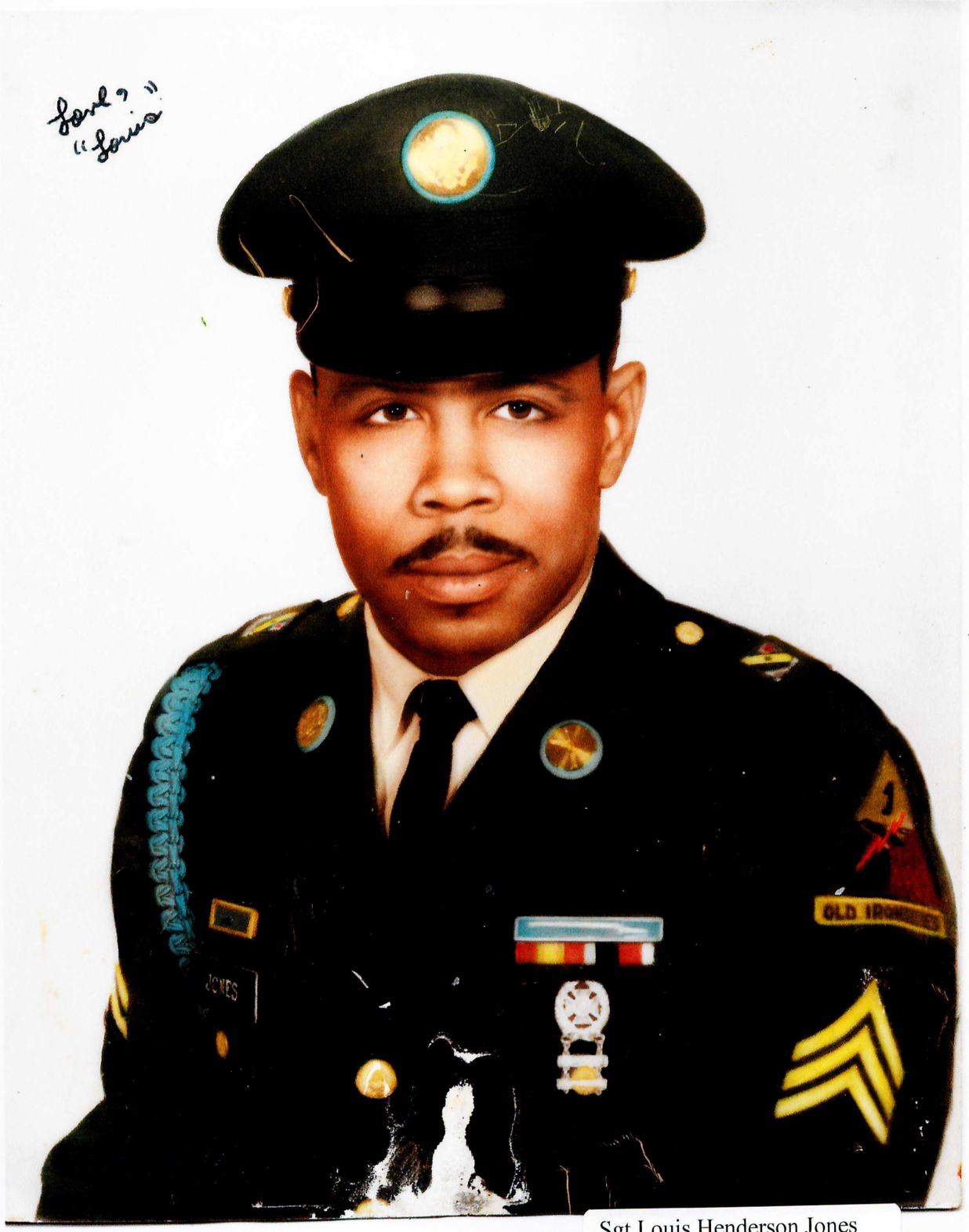


FEB . 65 .



FEB . 65 .

?Gruber
George Price
?
?Jaeger



Sgt Louis Henderson Jones
Co E 1st Bn & Cavalry
Vietnam SS-BSM-AM-PH
b1943, Foley, AL - d1969

Sgt Louis Henderson Jones

Birth: Jan. 24, 1943
Foley
Baldwin County
Alabama, USA

Death: Mar. 21, 1969
Tay Ninh
Tay Ninh, Vietnam

Family links:
Parents:
Henry Jones (1903 - 1988)
Carrie Lee Jones (1908 - 1966)

Burial:
Southside Cemetery
Foley
Baldwin County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Marlene Tyler
Record added: Oct 27, 2010
Find A Grave Memorial# 60731010



Added by: Marlene Tyler



- Fran
Added: Apr. 5, 2016



Wall #29W100
- Sue Seeterlin Rice
Added: Feb. 17, 2013



- Bob & Nancy Cannon
Added: Nov. 7, 2011





1950s



122ND AAA DETACHMENT (OPNS)

SUMMER FIELD TRAINING - 1957

SAVANNAH RIVER PROJECT, AEC

AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA





1st row, l to r: Leon Alms, ?Anthony Sute, Peter Fodor, Fred Alms

2nd: ?, John alms, ?, ?, George Schaff, James Horak, ?

3rd: ?, ? ,?, ?, ?, John Schaff, ?, Roger Kaiser

4th row. (Do not have identity of any on back row)

COMPANY "G" 200th INF.

SUMMER FIELD TRAINING FT. McCLELLAN, ALA. 1954



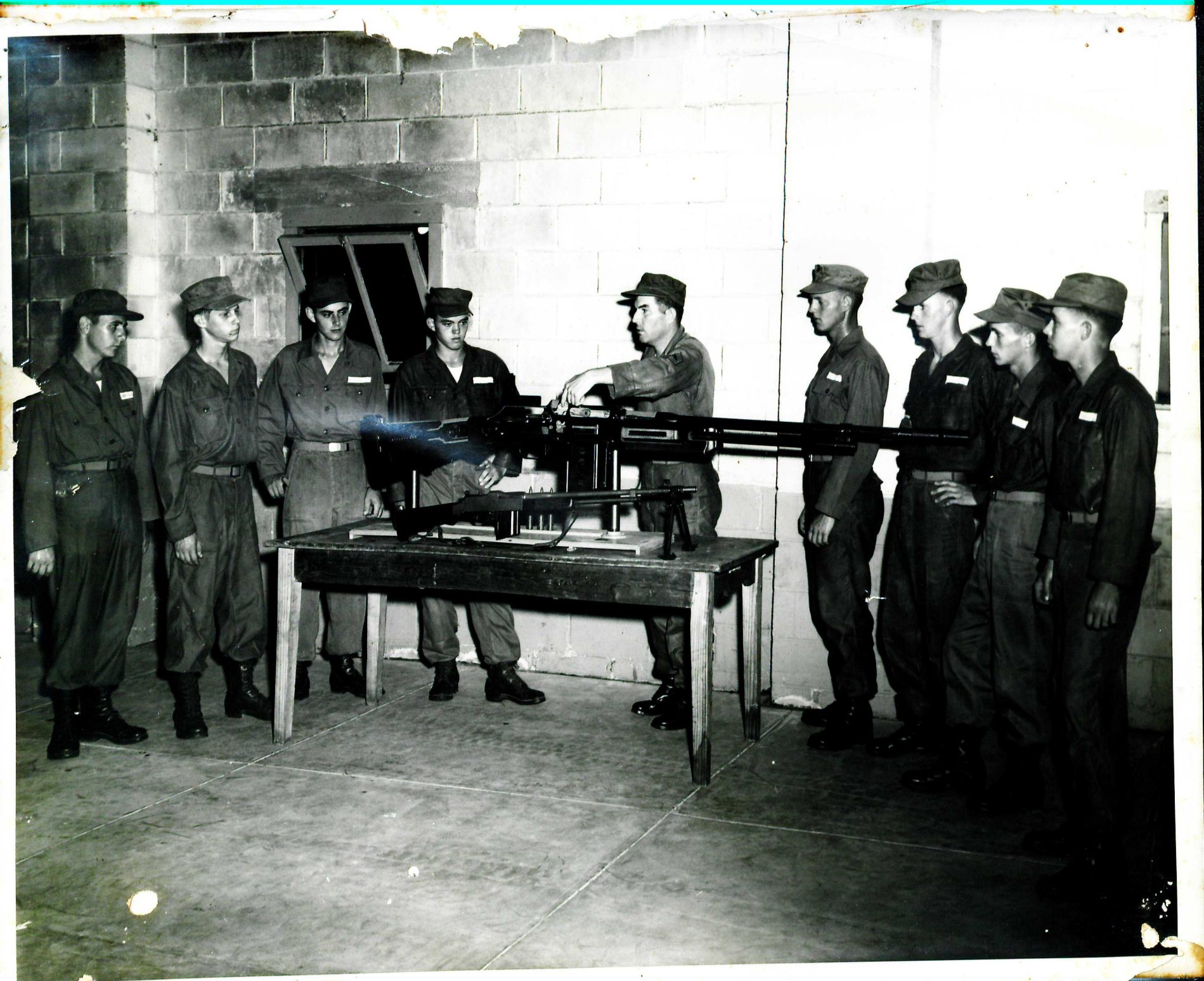
Co. G. 202nd Inf Regt 1950

Photo by Jamie Studios

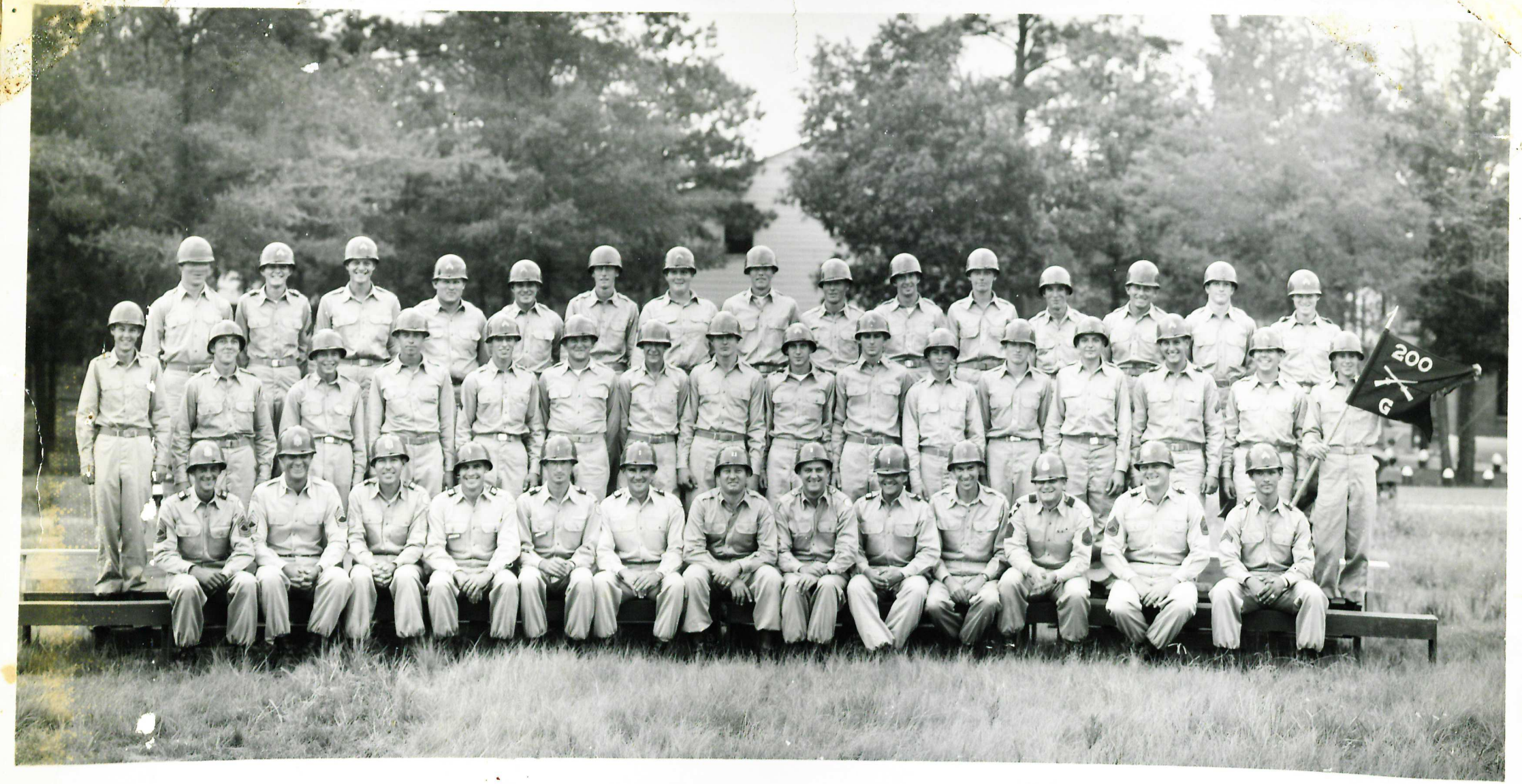








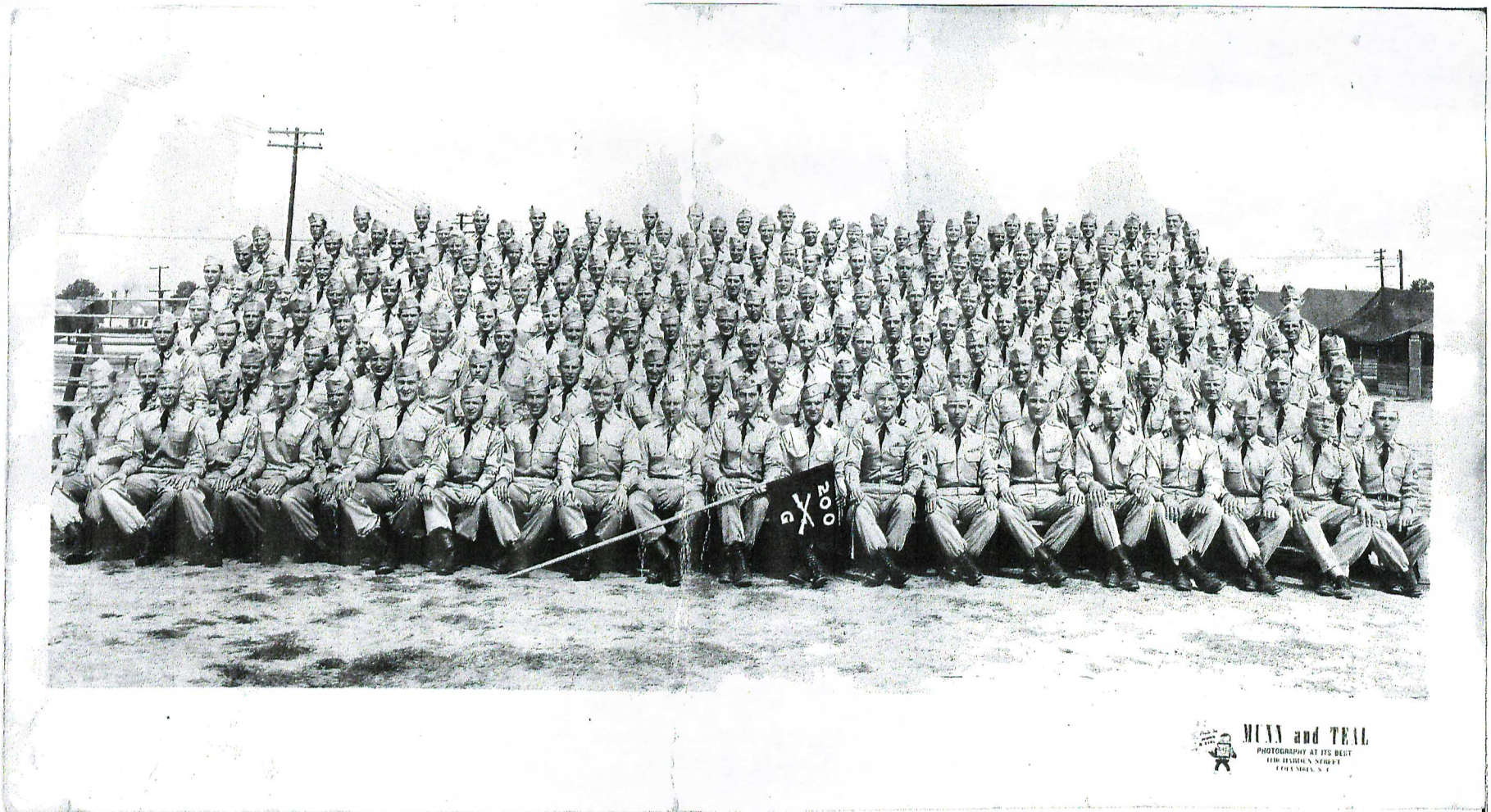




COMPANY G 200th INF. 31st (DIXIE) DIVISION FT. McCLELLAN, 1955

SOLDIERS THAT SERVED IN COMPANY G, 200TH INF. - FOLEY ALABAMA

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE/INT	SUF/NICKNAME	REMARKS
ALMS	FRED			
ALMS	LEON			
BENSON	JOHN	M.		
HANCE	JERRY			
HAND	KENNETH			
HELLMICH	JOE			
HERST	ALMA			
KINSEY	DANIEL			
KLEIG	LYLE			
LARSON	RODNEY			
LAY	MALACHI			
LONG	EMMIT			
LONG	ROLAND			
MILLER	JIM			
MOORE	KENNETH			
ODOM	MORGAN			
PEEPLES	MARTIN			
REYNOLDS	ROY			
RICH	OSCAR			COMMANDER
SHIVER	HENRY			
SMITH	WILLIAM	L.		
STEDHAM	BUCK			
SUBEL	RAYMOND			
UNDERWOOD	GENE			
WALLACE	GEORGE	C.		
WILLIS	CHICK			



Company "G" 200th Infantry
Alabama National Guard
Foley, Alabama


200TH INFANTRY.
CREDE ET VINCE


A.N.G.
315576


JCT
50



Drivers Lic

Front: Webster , ?-

2nd row: Flanagan, ?-, Johnson, Green, ?-, ?-

3rd row: ?-, Johnson, ?-, ?-, ?-,




FRANKLIN, B
U.S. ARMY





ALMS, SR.

Mr. Frederick W. (Fritz) Alms, Sr — Age 72. A resident of Elberta, AL passed away Friday, December 22, 2000 at his home. He is survived by his wife, Betty Jean Alms of Over 43 years of Elberta, AL; two sons, Frederick (Laura) Alms, Jr. of Elberta and Norman (Bridget) Alms of elberta; four grandchildren, Mary Anne Alms, Tracy Alms, Sabrina Alms and Lisa Alms all of Elberta, AL; three brothers, John Alms, Raymond Alms and Warren Alms all of Elberta. CW4 Frederick W. (Fritz) Alms, Sr., Ret. U.S. Army. Fred enlisted in the National Guard in Foley, AL in 1947. He served as Unit Administrator at the Foley National Guard Armory from 1953 to 1983 and retired from the National Guard Reserves in 1987. He was on Active Duty from 1950 to 1953 during the Korean War. He was also stationed in Fort Gordon from 1961 to 1962 during the Berlin Crisis. He returned to his position at the Foley Armory in 1962 where he remained until his retirement in 1983. In lieu of flowers the family ask that memorial contributions be made to a charity of the donor's choice or to the St. Marks Lutheran Church Building Fund or The Bill Riemer Scholarship Fund, P. O. Box 250 Elberta, AL 36530 in honor of Mr. Alms. A private funeral service will be held Sunday for Mr. Alms. Interment will be in St. Marks Cemetery in Elberta, AL. Funeral arrangements by BAYVIEW FUNERAL HOMES AND CEMETERIES, Foley, Alabama.

M.R. 24Dec00
ON 3Jan01
FSL 3Jan01
FLL 4Jan01

Awards & Citations

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Company G, 200th Infantry

having conformed to the requirements prescribed by National Guard Regulations, and in accordance with the provisions of Section 60, National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, as amended, is extended federal recognition.

Effective: 20 February 1947

Station: Foley, Alabama

Letter of allotment: 2 July 1946

For the Chief, National Guard Bureau:

L. B. Weeks

L. B. WEEKS
Colonel, NGB
Assistant.

NGB Form 4.

4-4792—FORT BELVOIR, VA.—5-15-46—90,000

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE

National Guard Bureau

Army National Guard Award for Efficiency in Training

Presented to

122d AAA Detachment (Operations)
Alabama National Guard

for

Attainment of a Training Index of 2 (55)

during calendar year 1953

Major General,
Chief, National Guard Bureau

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE

National Guard Bureau

Army National Guard Award for Efficiency in Training

Presented to

Company G, 200th Infantry
Alabama National Guard

for

Attainment of a Rating of

Excellent

during calendar year

1954

Edgar C Erskine

Major General,
Chief National Guard Bureau

Alabama State Military Department

By Direction of the Governor

this

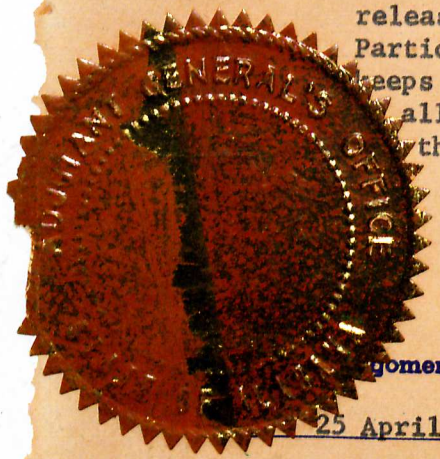
Certificate of Achievement

is awarded to

122d AAA DETACHMENT (OPERATIONS)
ALABAMA NATIONAL GUARD

for

Its aggressive Public Relations Program, and loyalty in submitting weekly news releases to the various news media, and to the Office of The Adjutant General. Participation in all civic projects, and athletic events in this area, constantly keeps this unit in the public eye. The fact that this unit stays at full strength at all times, is the direct result of keeping the members, the prospective members, and the general public, well informed on the happenings within this unit.



gomery, Alabama

25 April 1957

WILLIAM D. PARTLOW, JR.
Major General
The Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

AWARDED TO

Foley National Guard

for outstanding cooperation in

OPERATION FACE-LIFT

a community-wide cleanup campaign sponsored by
South Baldwin Chamber of Commerce and the City of Foley, Alabama

APRIL 1 - 7, 1973

G. Frank Smyth
Councilman, City of Foley

Olivia E. Underwood
Retail Merchants Council
South Baldwin Chamber of Commerce

Alabama State Military Department

MAINTENANCE

Certificate of Merit

is awarded to

DETACHMENT 1, COMPANY C, 711th SIGNAL BATTALION

For Noteworthy Performance in Maintenance Operations and Maintenance Management Procedures as evidenced by Enthusiastic Participation, and the High State of Equipment Readiness observed during the Command Maintenance Evaluation Team (COMET) Visit.

Given This 13th Day Of February, 19 76

Paul F Tindal
State Maintenance Officer

Charles A Lollo
Major General
The Adjutant General

Alabama State Military Department



MAINTENANCE

Certificate of Merit

is awarded to

DET 1, CO C, 711TH SIGNAL BATTALION

For Noteworthy Performance in Maintenance Operations and Maintenance Management Procedures as evidenced by Enthusiastic Participation, and the High State of Equipment Readiness observed during the Command Maintenance Evaluation Team (COMET) Visit.

Given This 10th Day Of October, 19 78

Paul L Tindal
State Maintenance Officer

Henry B Gray III
Major General
The Adjutant General

Alabama
State Military Department

Maintenance
Certificate of Efficiency

is awarded to

Det 1, Co C, 711th Signal Battalion

For Demonstrated Efficiency in Maintenance Operations and Maintenance Management Procedures as evidenced by the Exemplary State of Equipment Readiness observed during the Command Maintenance Evaluation Team (COMET) Visit.

Given This 18th Day Of December, 19 80

Colonel, AL ARNG
State Maintenance Officer

Major General
The Adjutant General



Misc
Records

Alabama Army National Guard
711th SIG BN (Corps Area)
1620 South Broad Street
Mobile, AL 36605-1899

December 14, 1987

Mayor, City of Foley
P.O. Drawer 400
Foley, AL 36536

Dear Mr. Holk:

I would like to take this moment to thank you and the city of Foley for allowing my battalion to deploy in the west area of Barin Field during the weekend of 14-15 November 1987. This is an ideal training site for us and allows the battalion to accomplish meaningful training tasks.

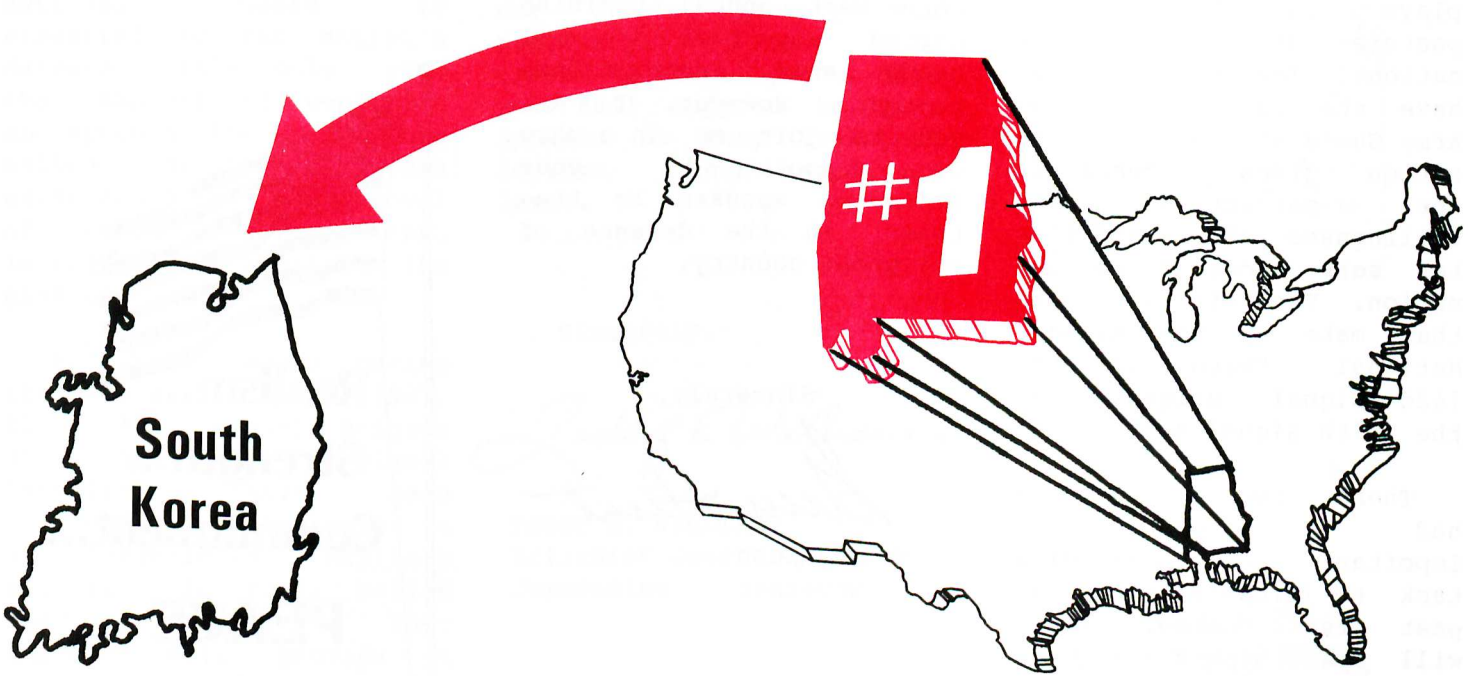
My battalion nor any other National Guard unit could properly train if it were not for the cooperative spirit between employers/organizations and the Alabama National Guard. If the battalion can ever be of any assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call.

JAMES G. GULSBY
LTC, SC, AL ARNG
Commanding

CF:

Cdr, Det 1,Co C

TEAM SPIRIT 87



Alabama Army
National Guard

From the Commander In Chief

Dear Partner:

As Governor of Alabama, I have always advocated a strong defense posture for our country. I am proud of the prominent role the Alabama National Guard plays in the defense posture of our great nation. The fact that we have the largest assigned Army Guard strength in the nation gives credence to the patriotism and willingness of Alabamians to serve our state and nation. Two of the units that make up the Alabama National Guard is the 142d Signal Brigade and the 711th Signal Battalion.

These two units have had a particularly important and demanding task to prepare for in the past few months. They will participate in a three week deployment and mission, Exercise Team Spirit, in Korea during the month of March 1987. This exercise will provide a mentally and physically demanding test of their ability to train and operate under the most realistic combat training environment.

I am aware that the additional weekend training periods and the three week annual training period may have or will cause some inconvenience to you. However, I ask you to join me in a show of support to your dedicated spouses as they train in the defense of our great country.

Sincerely,

Guy Hunt

Guy Hunt
Governor



Your support is needed

Dear Partner:

As the commander of the 142nd Signal Brigade, please accept my sincere appreciation for your support of your spouses who are members of the Guard. The Alabama National Guard is essential to our nation's defense. It's only with the support of employers and spouses throughout the nation that the Guard can exist and attain the level of combat readiness that is required to perform its mission.

For three weeks during the month of March 1987, the 142d Signal Brigade and the 711th Signal Battalion have been selected to participate in a large-scale military exercise in Korea called Team Spirit. This exercise will provide a mentally and physically demanding test of our ability to train and operate under the most realistic combat training environment.

I realize that the loss of your spouses for this extended period of time may require a sacrifice by your family, but I know you will agree that the mission they will train to perform in the defense of our great country is necessary. For this reason I urge you to give your full support to your spouses as they train to improve their readiness level.

Sincerely,

Teddy E Williams

TEDDY E. WILLIAMS
Brigadier General, AL ARNG
Commanding



"Welcome to Company A, sergeant. Before you assume your duties, I'd like for us to have a father-to-son-type orientation."

ALABAMA
ARMY
National Guard

Why TEAM SPIRIT?

Korea was a little known nation until the end of World War II when the Japanese occupation forces surrendered to the United States below the 38th parallel and to the Russians above it. When the two sides could not agree on a unified government, the newly formed United Nations helped the South Koreans develop a new constitution and create the Republic of Korea (ROK). Russia directed the establishment of a communist government in the north.

On June 25, 1950, the north Koreans invaded the defensively weak south. The US Security Council authorized a unified command led by the United States. Truce talks began in July 1951 and dragged on with numerous breakdowns before an armistice was signed on July 27, 1953.

The armistice remains in force today and is the longest truce of its kind, though uneasy at times, in modern history. American service personnel have served in Korea during the entire life of this truce. They are there to maintain a high state of combat readiness to deter aggression or to win should the enemy decide to attack.

In 1976, a major joint field training exercise, Team Spirit, was held for the first time. This year will mark the twelfth exercise in the continuing series and will involve more than 200,000 ROK and American personnel. The objective of the exercise is to train and evaluate the participating commanders, staffs and forces in the techniques and procedures for the defense of the ROK.

Team Spirit allows the forces to train in unit and individual skills and to also ensure the interoperability of binational forces. It exercises the planning and execution of joint air, sea and ground operations which could be used in defense of the ROK.

The United State's commitment to the Republic of Korea through Team Spirit discourages war. It shows the willingness and the ability of the United States to augment South Korean defenses quickly should the need arise. It helps to protect the people of all free nations.

This is why we participate in Team Spirit.

Partners

Employers, and many of the men and women who work for them, have been partners in the defense of our country since 1776. Employers and employees, known in those days as Minutemen, have become today's Guardsmen and women. They still maintain that same employer-employee relationship as citizen-soldiers wearing the uniform of their country.

The difference today is the Army National Guard provides over 46 percent of the total Army's combat capability - 29 percent of its strength, 33 percent of its combat divisions, 73 percent of its separate brigades, 57 percent of its infantry battalions, 41 percent of its mechanized infantry battalions, 51 percent of its field artillery battalions, etc., etc., etc.

This reliability on the Guard obviously requires a high state of readiness. For our country to be able to rely on the Guard requires maximum support from those who employ its members. The military training they must receive to be ready in time of national, state or local emergency, must be done without jeopardizing their civilian careers.

Employers find that they benefit from this training. Most Guard members are exactly the sort of conscientious, steady worker who enhance any civilian job. Many skills learned in the Guard can be directly applied to civilian work. Leadership and teamwork translate into increased productivity on the job. And the military requirement that a Guard member be physically fit is another boost to productivity.

Eighteenth Century to the 20th Century - Minutemen to today's Guardsmen - employers and employees are still partners in the defense of America.



Education and the Guard member

Historically, educational institutions that have students who are members of the military have gained economically because of this partnership.

The Morrill Act of 1862 gave colleges and universities land and money so students could study military science. The Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) pays students a monthly allotment to assist them in financing their education.

During World War I and II, colleges and universities were contracted by the Armed Forces to teach soldiers special skills in the areas of engineering, languages and medicine. And, of course, the GI Bill has made it possible for many young men and women to further their education because of the monetary assistance.

Today, new programs like the Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP), which allows ROTC cadets to be members of the Guard, pays more than $10,000 to help offset the rising cost of higher education.

Guard members attending college or technical schools had been receiving up to $1,000 each year for four years as a participant in the College Education Assistance Program. And now the new GI Bill, which replaces that program, pays up to $5,040 for 36 months of higher learning while a member of the Guard.

This Educator-Guard partnership is important to the academic world because of the revenue the schools receive either directly or indirectly.

As training of Guard members becomes more demanding, there will be occasions when flexibility in classroom assignments must be considered without jeopardizing educational requirements of students who are members of the Guard.

Working together, school and military requirements can be achieved to the benefit of both parties.

ALABAMA
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD EDUCATION AND FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS



From a Guard wife

Too often, we fail to tell others exactly how much the Alabama National Guard means to the families of its members.

My husband has been a member of the 142nd Signal Brigade for five years and it is his intention (and my hope) to sign up for another six years at the end of his enlistment.

Sure, every family of a National Guardsman must have some sacrifices. And there are minor inconveniences to be dealt with along the way.

But the benefits far outweigh any adjustment a family has to make.

To begin with, my husband has become a better person because of the National Guard and believe me my parents were the first to notice it.

I'll never forget the day he returned from basic training. My folks couldn't get over the changes in his personality and outlook, in ways he probably wasn't aware of--not the least of which was greater confidence in himself.

He attended a technical school at Fort Gordon, Ga., and was able to convert it into a civilian job with the federal government at Huntsville.

The education benefits he got enabled him to enroll in night school and now he is a little over one year away from a college degree--which will probably mean a nice promotion and greater financial security for all of us.

So the pay he receives (not bad at all for one weekend per month and a two or three week annual camp) does not really begin to explain just how much the National Guard has meant to his family.

On top of that, we have saved a pretty penny through the use of the PX privileges and (during annual training) commissary privileges.

To top it all off, dependents are now going to receive even more privileges. It's like putting icing on a birthday cake.

Moreover, the family briefings we have received shows that the Alabama National Guard cares for its own.

To be sure, none of us relishes the prospect that one day the National Guard might have to be mobilized. But it's a real consolation to know that if and when it does happen, the National Guard will be keeping in close touch with the families of its members.

Lastly, the retirement benefits are excellent. Of course, my husband will not begin collecting retirement pay until age 60, but that's when it will really come in the handiest.

When you stop to think that the National Guard retiree and his dependents also become eligibe for full commissary and medical benefits plus space-available travel on

Con't on Page 8

Con't from Page 7

military transports anywhere in the world, you realize that probably no other part-time job can match the National Guard's immediate and long-range benefits.

It's a significant, worthwhile investment in our future. Thank you. Sign me simply and

Sincerely,

A grateful wife and mother



Job rights and you

Section 2024(d) of Chapter 43, Part III, Title 38, U.S. Code, provides protection for reservists and members of the National Guard who leave their employer to perform active duty for training or inactive duty for training (weekend drills) in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Although the Veterans' Reemployment statute imposes no limit on the number, frequency, or duration of the training periods, as determined by the Department of the Army, reasonableness is something that must be considered. What it boils down to, is whether the training is necessary.

Most Guard members understand the need to keep employers and supervisors posted well in advance of training assemblies, keep them advised on what they are learning and accomplishing in uniform, showing appreciation to employers for their support, using their military training to benefit their civilian job, ironing out any employment conflicts and being sensitive to employer concerns.

Training is considered necessary when it involves the military occupational speciality of the Guard member, is mission or job oriented, is pertinent to the needs of the Armed Forces, contributes to the effectiveness of the Guard unit, and contributes to combat readiness.

Being a responsible member of the Guard is directly related to being a responsible employee. It's a two-way street!

Employers who have questions concerning the military training of their employees should contact the appropriate unit commanders.

Baldwin County History Files

MILITARY

HHC 711th SIGNAL BN (A)
31st Signal Company
Camp Shelby, MS 1966

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION

Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

Compiled and collected by historians of the Division through the years,
more recently Fred Alms, Charles "Chuck" Lay

2016

Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections
Foley Public Library
319 East Laurel Ave

Camp Shelby *www.campshelby.org/*
Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center (CSJFTC) is primarily located in portions of Perry and Forrest Counties with a small portion in Greene County, in south Mississippi. The training center was established in 1917 to support of mobilization during World War I and it has served almost continuously since then as a training site not only for the Reserve Components of the Army, but also for active components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force. The base can support battalion level maneuver training for such units as the M1 Abrams Tank, Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicles and M109A6 Paladin Howitzers. It is home to the 177th Armored Brigade. The base serves over 100,000 personnel annually. It is the largest state-owned training site in the nation

Sources: Camp Shelby - Military Bases *www.militarybases.us/army/**camp-shelby/***

Camp Shelby

Camp Shelby Training Site is a state owned / operated installation for the Army National Guard and serves as a Training Site for active and reserve components. It is the largest reserve component training site in the nation. It covers 136,000 acres, allowing up to battalion level maneuver training, Gunnery Table 8-12, excellent FA Firing Points and a wide range of support facilities. **Camp Shelby is the normal Annual Training location for National Guard and Reserve units located in Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee.**

Location

Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center (CSJFTC) is primarily located in portions of Perry and Forrest Counties with a small portion in Greene County, in south Mississippi.

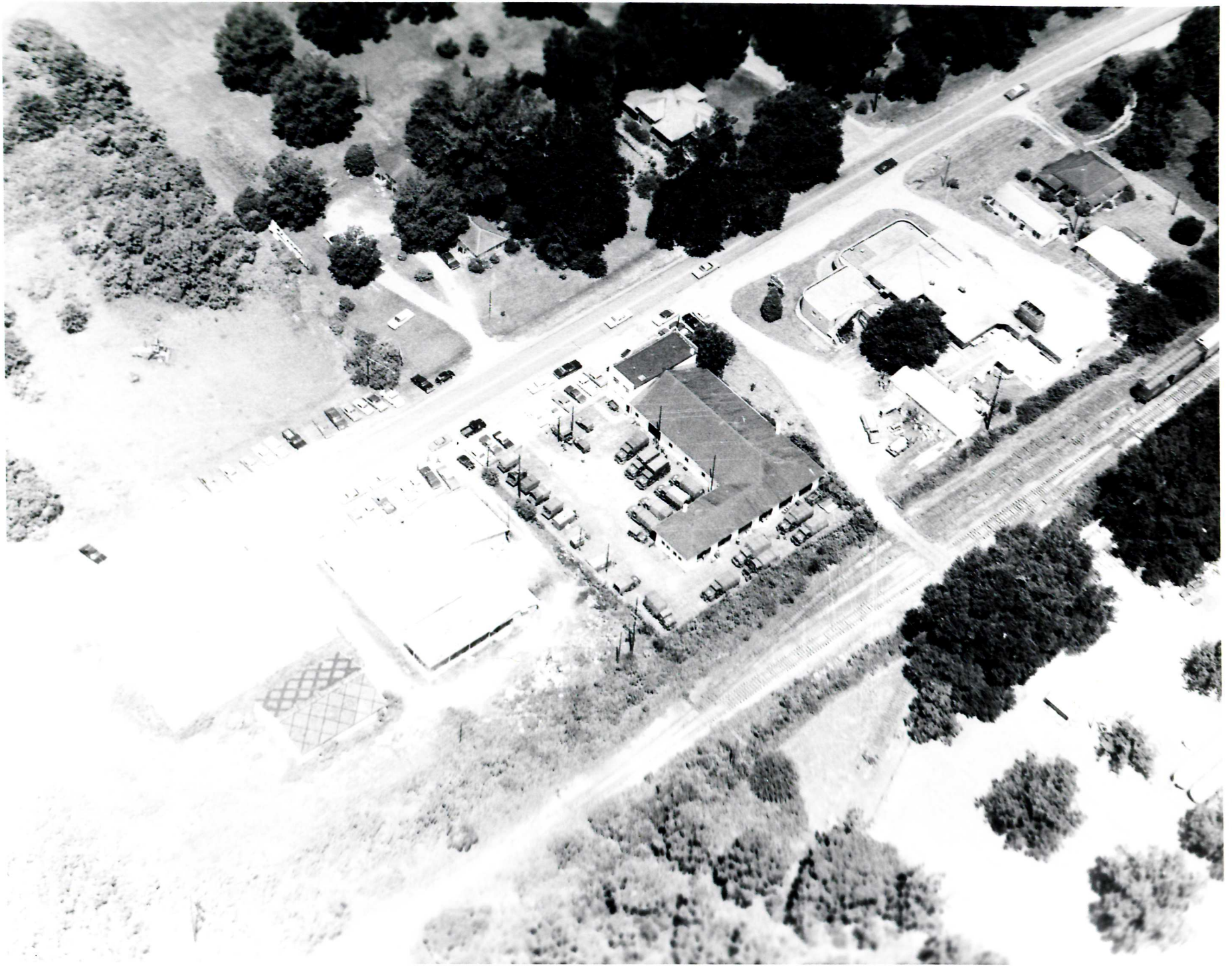
Encompassing more than 134,000 acres, Camp Shelby can support battalion level maneuver training, and has a wide range of training and logistical support facilities. It is a training ground for the M1 Abrams Tank, Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicles, and M109A6 Paladin Howitzers and home to the 177th Armored Brigade (Training Support). Camp Shelby serves as a training site for National Guardsmen and Reservists from throughout the country hosting as many as 100,000 personnel annually.

History

The training center was established in 1917 in support of mobilization during World War I and it has served almost continuously since then as a training site, not only for the Reserve Components of the Army, but also for the Active Components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

Mission

During wartime, the camp's mission is to serve as a major, independent mobilization station of the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM).




ARMORY



#3 Sig. Bn preparing to leave Foley, AL for camp maneuvers.

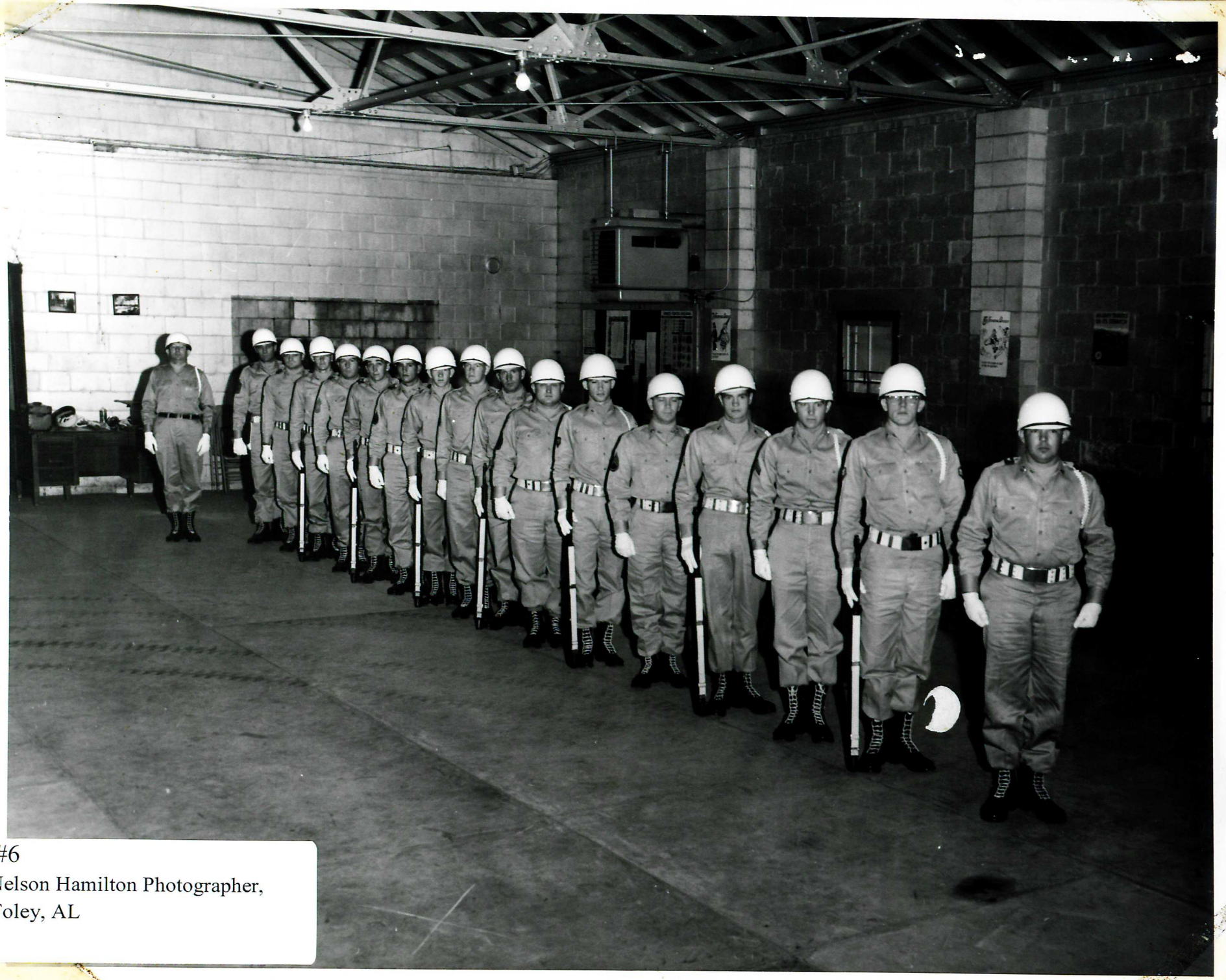
Nelson Hamilton Photographer,
Foley, AL



#4 Nelson Hamilton, photographer, Foley, AL



#5 G Company 200th Inf
Foley, Alabama
Nelson Hamilton Photographer,
Foley, AL



#6
Nelson Hamilton Photographer,
Foley, AL



#7 preparing for camp maneuvers Sig. BN
Foley, AL

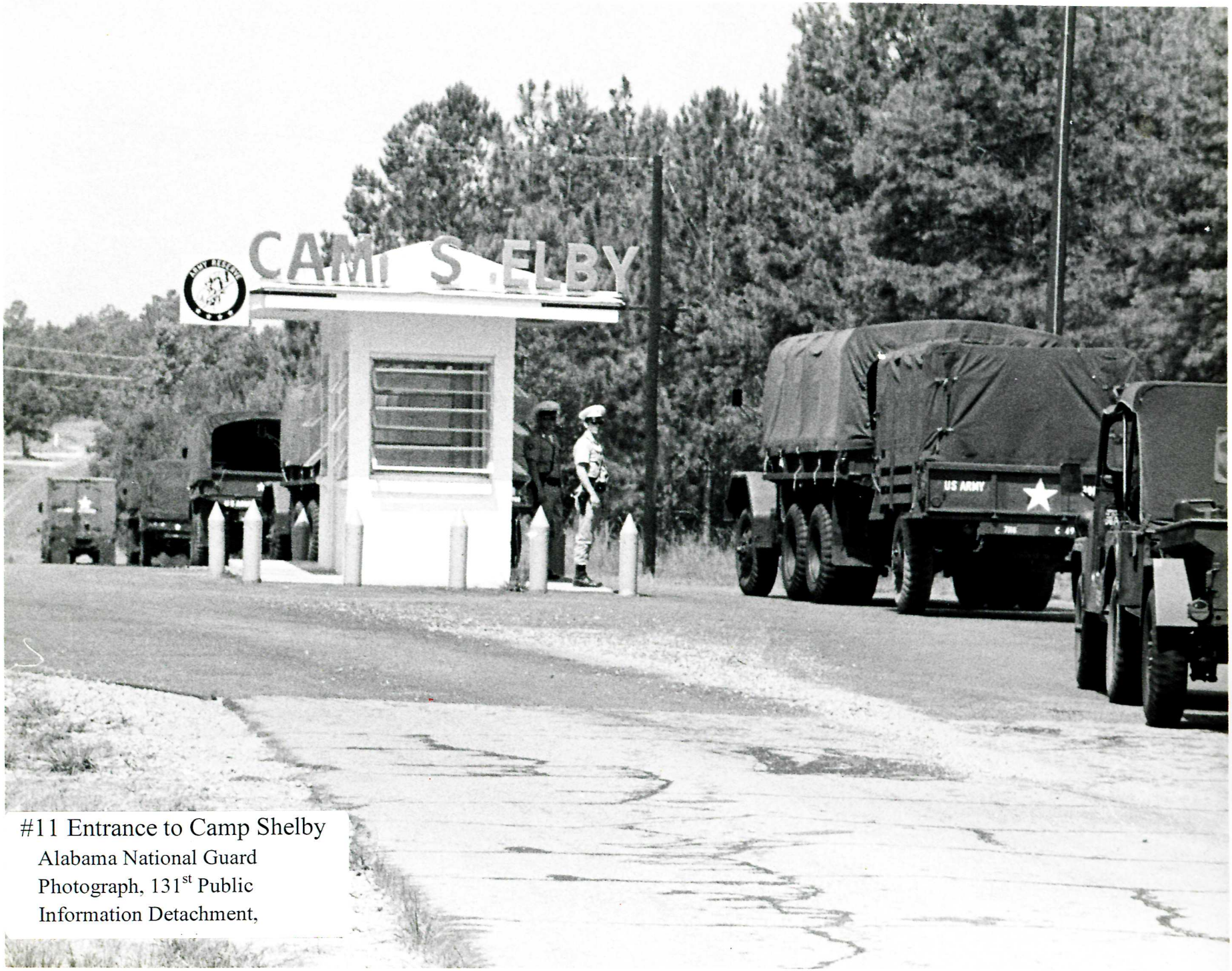

#8B



#9 Alabama National Guard Photograph, 131st Public Information Detachment, Montgomery, Alabama



#10 Alabama National Guard Photograph, 131st Public Information Detachment, Montgomery, Alabama



#11 Entrance to Camp Shelby
Alabama National Guard
Photograph, 131st Public
Information Detachment,



#12 C Company 711Th CMD
SIG OPN BN (A)
Foley – Bay Minette



#13 HQ HQ 711th Sig Bn
Photo PLt Aug 12 1966
(Water damage)



#14 HHC 711th SIG. BN (A)



#15



#16 "C Co"



#17 HQ HQ 711th Sig Bn
Photo PLt
Aug 19 1966



#18



#19



#20



#21



#22



#23



#24



#25



#26 HHG 711th SIG. BN (A)



#27 HHG 711th SIG. BN (A)



#28 (water damage)



#29



#30 HHG 711th SIG. BN (A)



#31



#32



#33



#34 HHC 711th SIG. BN (A)



#35 HHC 711th SIG. BN (A)

#36 HHC 711th SIG. BN (A)



#37 HHC 711th SIG. BN (A)



#38



#39



#40



#41



#42



#43



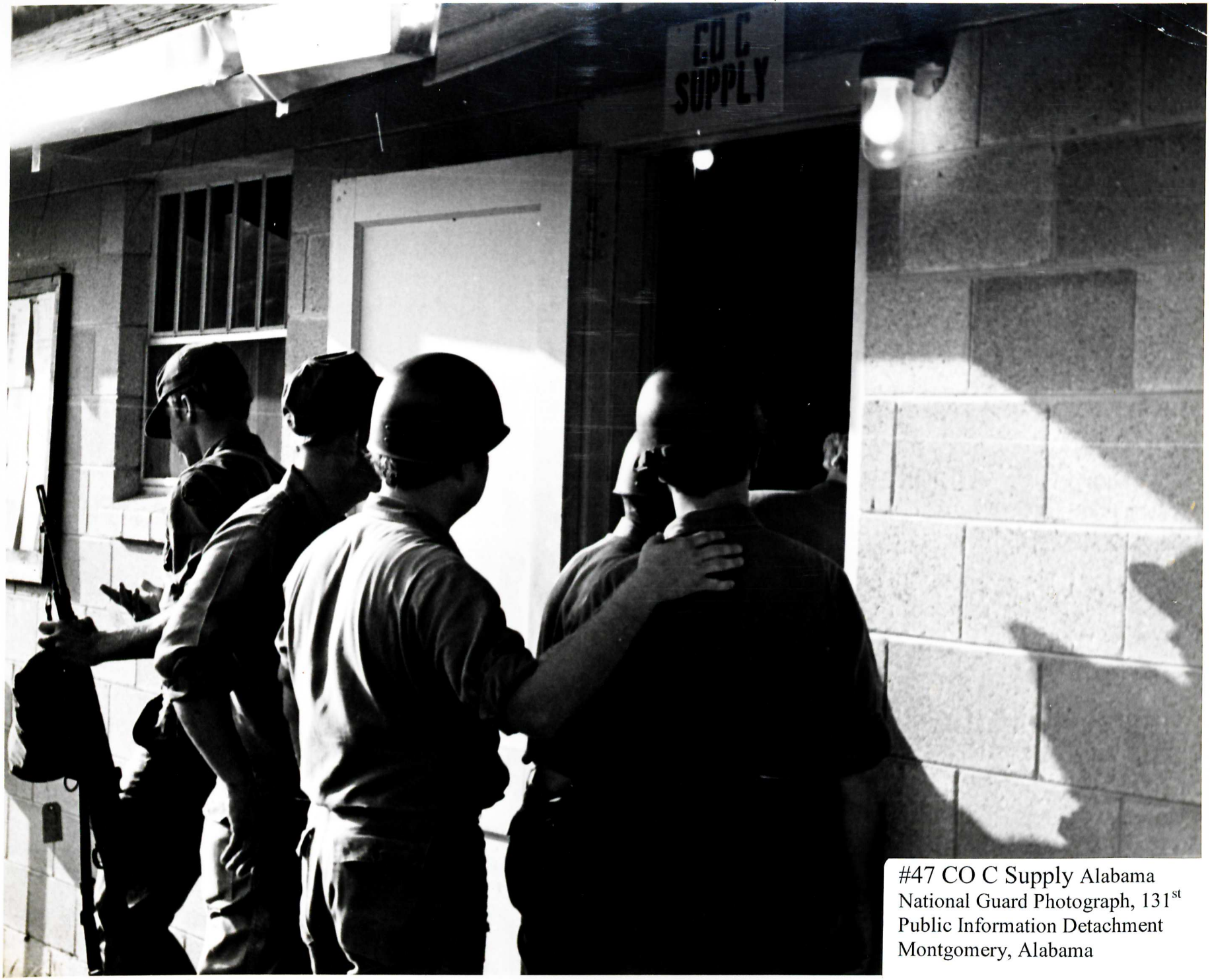
#44



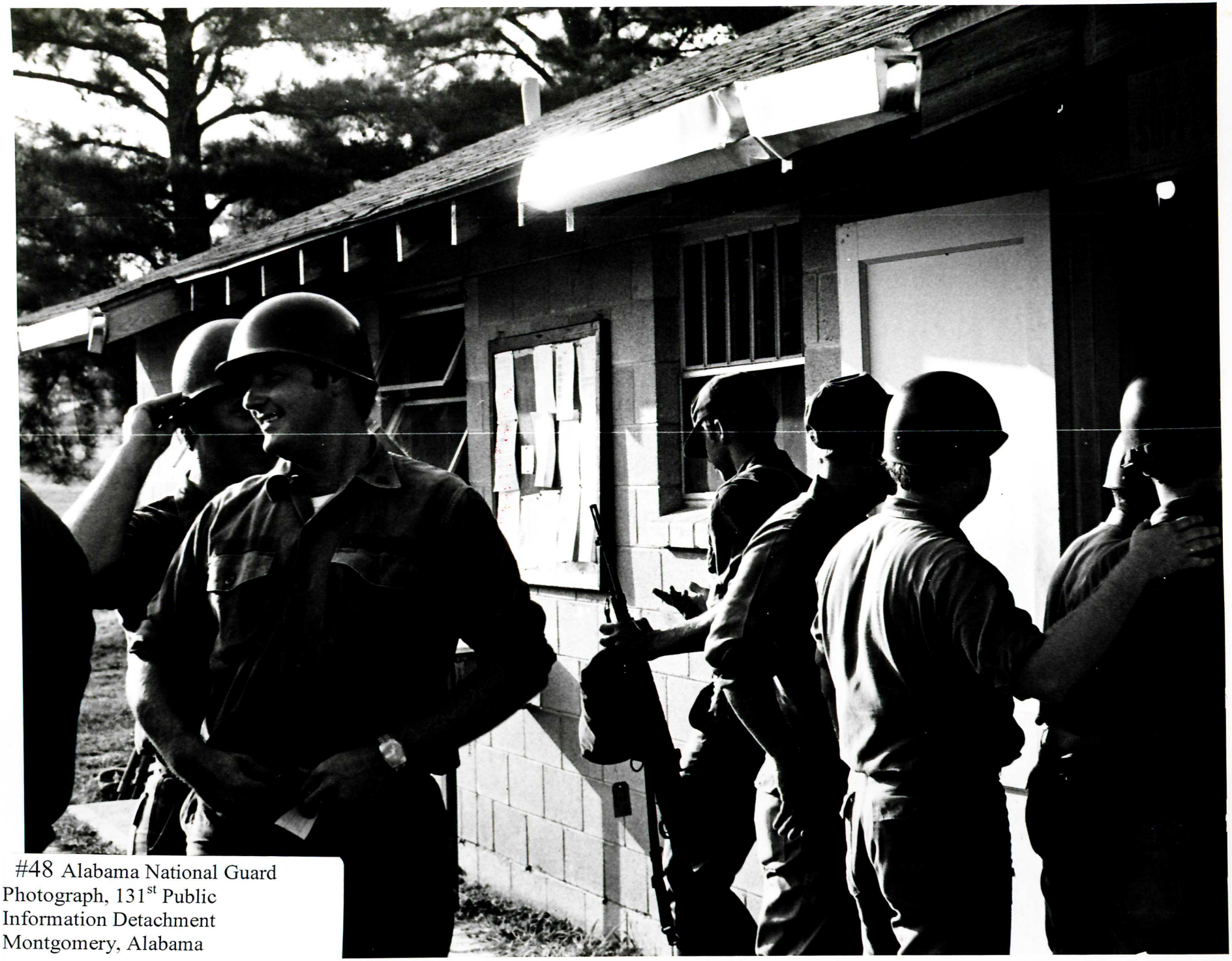
#45 (water damage)



#46



#47 CO C Supply Alabama
National Guard Photograph, 131st
Public Information Detachment
Montgomery, Alabama



#48 Alabama National Guard Photograph, 131st Public Information Detachment Montgomery, Alabama



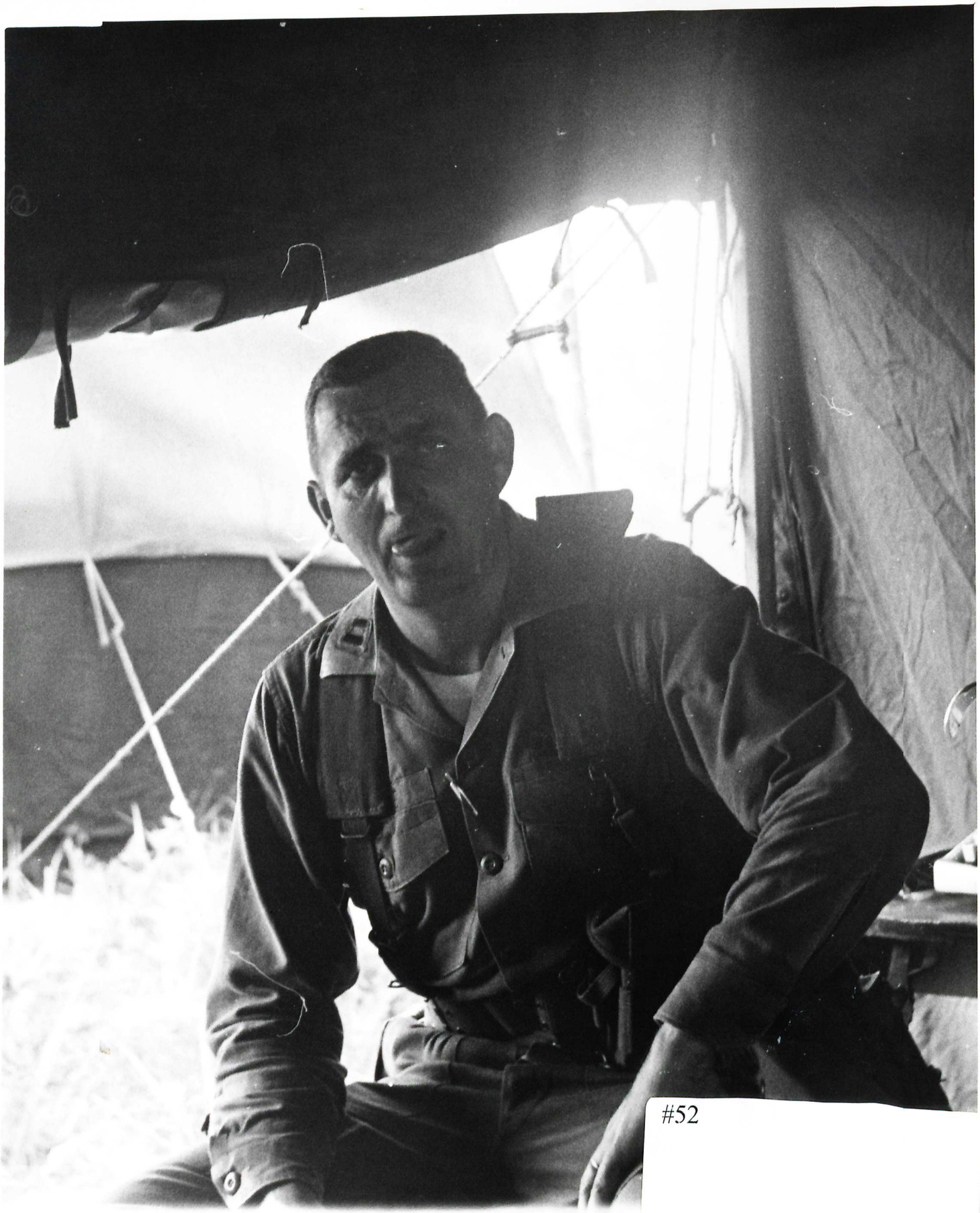
#49



#50



#51



#52



#53



#54 HQ HQ 711th Sig Bn
Photo Plt Aug 17, 1966



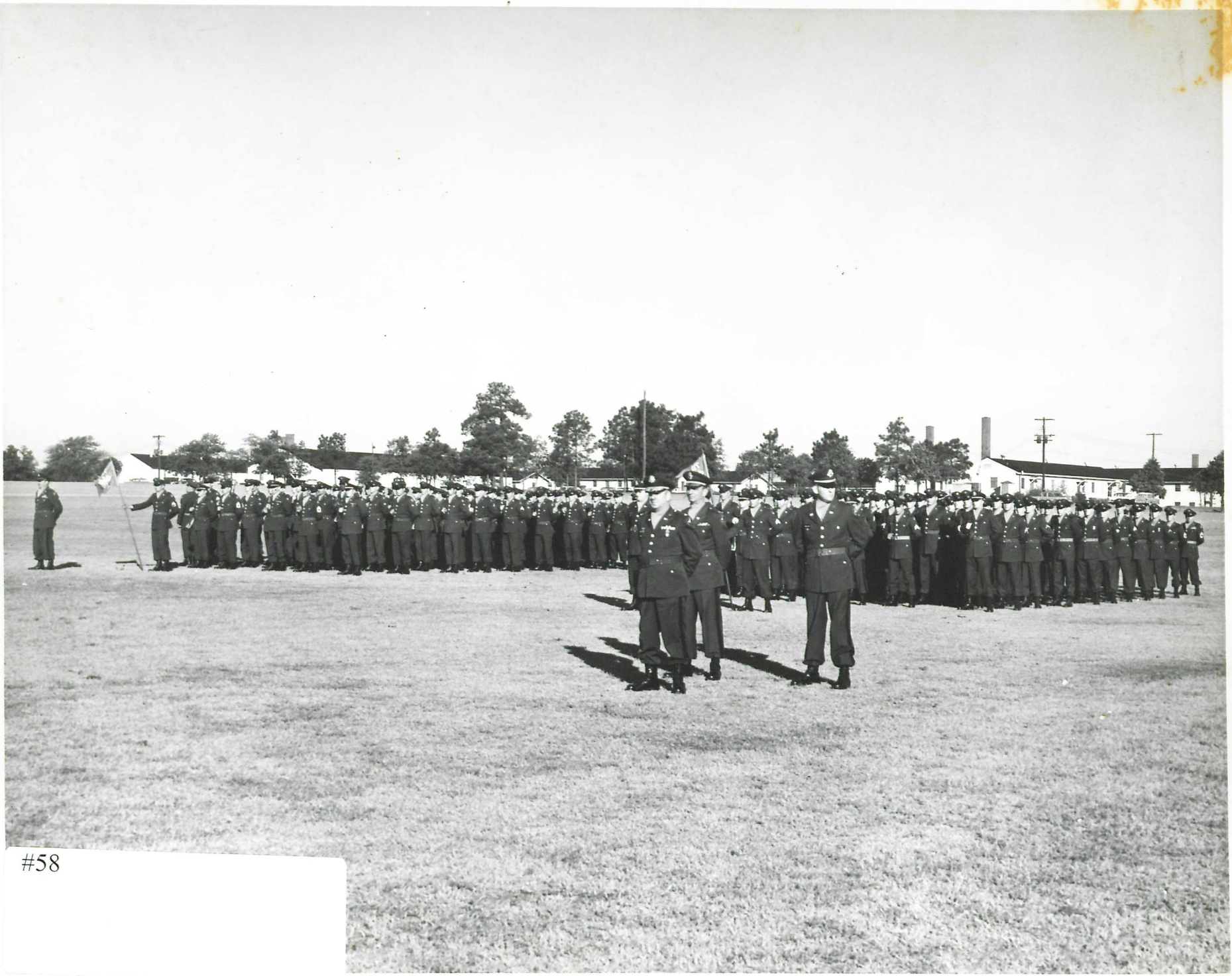
#55 HQ HQ 711th Sig Bn
Photo Plt Aug 17, 1966



#56 Printed by Air Force
Photo by Robins AF Base,GA



#57 Printed by Air Force
hoto by Robins AF Base, GA



#58



#59



#60

711th Co.



#61



#63



#64



#65 l to r: Leon Alms, John Alms, James Horak, Fred Alms,

-? , Peter Fodor, Anthony Sute,- ?















1 to r.
John Alms
Anthony Sute
John Schoff
?


CO C 711



MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

Scrapbook
C Company 711th SIG BN
Bay Minette, Alabama
1987 - June 10 1990
Korea



C. Company 711th SIG BN
Bay Minette, Alabama
June 10, 1990



Christmas Gifts for the Christmas party 1989



Cpt. Bowman, speaking at Christmas Party 1989



Carl Smith receiving Solider of the Year from 1Sgt Boone December 1989

Guard Members at Christmas Lunch 1989



SFC Young, Christmas Party 1989



Ken Williams, With gift from Christmas Party 1989



Getting ready for Korea March 2. 1990.



Guardsmen getting ready for trip 1990.



Sgt. Smith, signing pay check. Korea trip 1990.

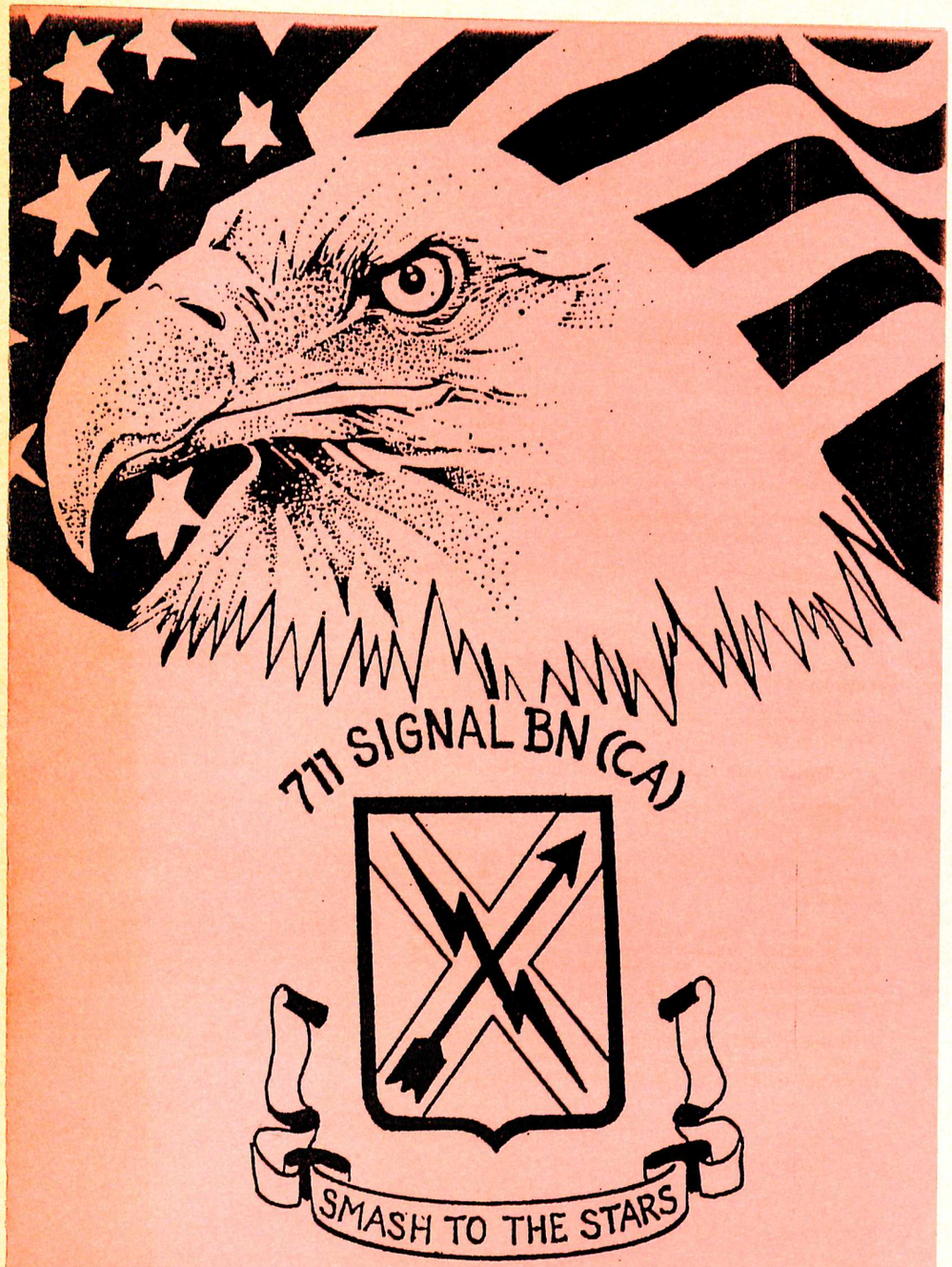


Randy Kay hurts his leg got to stay here. 1990



Came home March 24, 1990
Welcome Home sign made by Randy Kay.

Cpt. Bowman & his son Korea trip 1990.



711th Signal Battalion (CA)
Reunion
10 December 1989

PROGRAM

ADJUTANT CALL	COMMANDER & STAFF
GENERALS MARCH	GUEST GENERALS
POSTING OF COLORS	COLOR GUARD
WELCOME - Regcognition of Visitors Regcognition of Cdrs & Staff	CPT ROGERS
ADDRESS	LTC GULSBY
PRESENTATION OF AWARDS	LTC GULSBY
MEMORIAL SERVICE	1LT ROBERT C. WARREN
CLOSING REMARKS	CPT ROGERS

Battalion Christmas Party
1989 December
Mobile, Alabama

HISTORICAL SYNOPHIS OF THE 711TH SIGNAL BATTALION (CORPS AREA)

The 711th Signal Battalion (Corps Area) was organized in 1836 as the Mobile Artillery Company, (also known as the Alabama Artillery and Alabama State Artillery) in the Port City of Alabama.

When the unit was only nineteen days old, it volunteered for the Creek War, was accepted and went to Greenville, Alabama. The unit returned to Mobile, July 16th guarding 2,500 emigrating Indians.

On January 21, 1843, there was a contest between the Alabama State and the Native American Artillery of New Orleans, the earliest know record of a interstate contest. The contest involved target practice at 480 yards, fifty shots each, at a ten foot target, with a six pound smooth bore rifle of that period. Mobile won by score of thirty-two shots in the target to nineteen for the New Orleans Battery.

In May 1846, The State Artillery volunteered for service against the Mexicans. After being accepted, they were mustered in and sent to camp awaiting orders. The government decided not to use
the Alabama guns and the battery was mustered out.

In March 1856, the Company adopted the continental uniform and in April the first parade was made in the uniform of "The Fathers".

When Alabama seceded from the union during the War Between the States, the Alabama State Artillery volunteered for war, going into camp Magnolia Race Course, 155 strong in January 1860. The unit was engaged at shiloh and in the Fight Spanish Fort. The group was forced to surrender May 4, 1865, along with the Army of the Department of Alabama and Mississippi.

The unit reorganized in 1872 as the State Artillery Company. (Alabama Volunteer Militia redisignated 9 February 1887 as the Alabama State Troops).

Redisignated in 1887 as Battery A, Field Artillery, Alabama State Troops. Redisignated in 1894-95 as Battery A, 1st Artillery Battalion.

(Alabama State Troops redisignated 18 February 1897 as the Alabama National Guard.

Reorganized and redisignated 14 January 1908 as Company A, Coast Artillery Battalion, Alabama National Guard; mustered out of state service 28 February 1910.

Reconstituted in the Alabama National Guard, expanded, redisignated, organized and federally reorganized 9 January 1947 as the 711th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion with Headquarters in Mobile.

The initial steps toward organization of the 711th AAA Gun Battalion were begun in November 1946 in Mobile, Alabama and January 8, 1947, the Battalion was activated as a federally recognize National Guard unit. Within two months, its basic organizational structure was completed with Headquarters Battery, A and a Medical Detachment located in Mobile; Battery B in Bay Minette, Alabama; Battery C in Luverne, Alabama with Battery D located in Atmore, Alabama.

In August 1948, the Battalion moved to Camp Stewart, Georgia for a two week summer training period. At this camp, the 90mm guns were fired by the crews for the first time. The men also fired the M-1 rifle during this training period.

Summer training in 1949 was again at Camp Stewart with the entire Battalion participating in the largest military motor convoy since the cessation of hostilities in World War II.

The 711th returned to Camp Stewart in July 1959. The Battalion had acquired a strength of approximately 525 men, one of the largest Battalion sized units in the National Guard. The Battalion was observed by a Third Army Inspection Team and was rated among the top ten AAA Battalions in the entire National Guard.

During the Korean Conflict the 711th was ordered into active service September 4, 1950 and moved to Detroit, Michigan. The Battalion provided the air defense for the city of Detroit and then was released September 3, 1952 and reverted to state control.

The Battalion was redisignated October 1, 1953 as the 711th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion and converted and redisignated May 2, 1959 as the 711th Signal Battalion.

The Berlin Crisis prompted the Battalion to be ordered to active federal service October 15, 1961 at Fort Gordon, Georgia and was released August 5, 1962 from active federal service and reverted to state control.

The Battalion was again ordered to federal service for brief period during 1963 in support of local civil authorities.

The Battalion was redisignated February 1, 1972 as the 711th Command Signal Operations Battalion. March 20, 1979 the 711th was designated as the 711th Signal Battalion (Corps Area).

The 711th Signal Battalion continues to support the tactical communications needs of the US Army and the Alabama National Guard as "Civilians in Peace and Soldiers in War."

COMMANDERS

LTC HENRY K. TOENES - JAN 47 THRU MAR 47

LTC NORMAN J. WALTON - MAR 47 THRU JUN 53

LTC OLIVER F. KUPPERSMITH - JUN,53 THRU SEP 60

LTC EUGENE P. KILCULLEN - SEP 60 THRU DEC 69

LTC WILLIAM E. MOORE - MAR 70 THRU FEB 77

LTC JOSEPH D. KIRKPATRICK - FEB 77 THRU APR 80

LTC FRANK J. CALAGAZ JR - MAY 80 THRU MAY 83

LTC CHARLES A. LOWERY - JUN 83 THRU JUN 87

LTC JAMES G. GULSBY - JUN 87 TO PRESENT

Battalion Christmas Party
1989 December
Mobile, alabama

RETIREMENT LUNCHEON

HONORING : 1SG ADOLPH RYAN AND SFC ELVIE J. "TINY" HALL

WELCOME ..... SFC BECKY BOONE

INVOCATION ..... SFC RANDY LAY

RECOGNITION OF VISITORS ..... CPT DENNIS BOWMAN

SPEAKERS ..... BG JAMES OWENS

..... LTC CARL FORTNER

..... 1SG WILLIAM DANDREA

PRESENTATION OF PLAQUES ..... CPT DENNIS BOWMAN

1SG RYAN

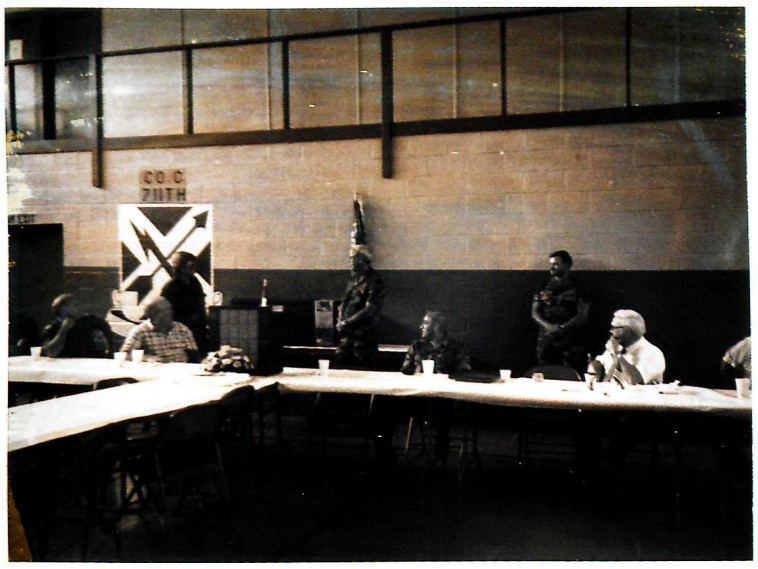
SFC HALL

PRESENTATION OF UNIT GIFTS ..... SFC BECKY BOONE

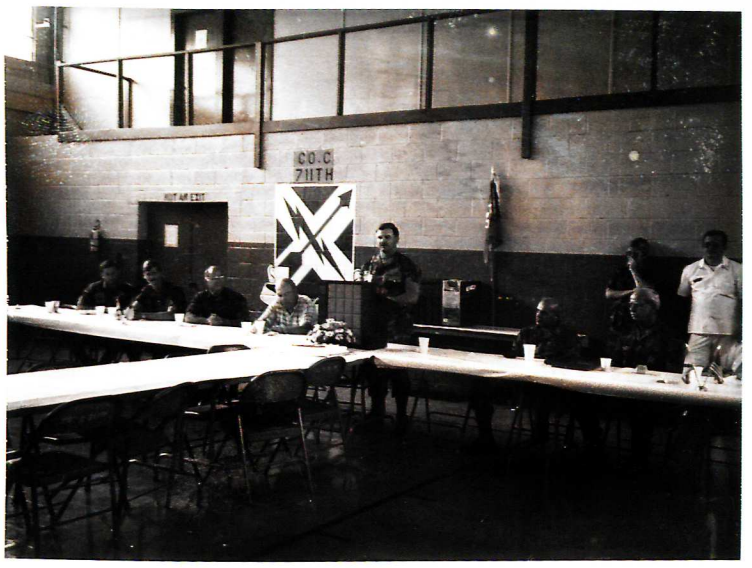
CLOSING PRAYER ..... SSG KENNETH HALL

Retirement Luncheon - For: 1SG Ryan & SFC. Hall
June 10, 1990

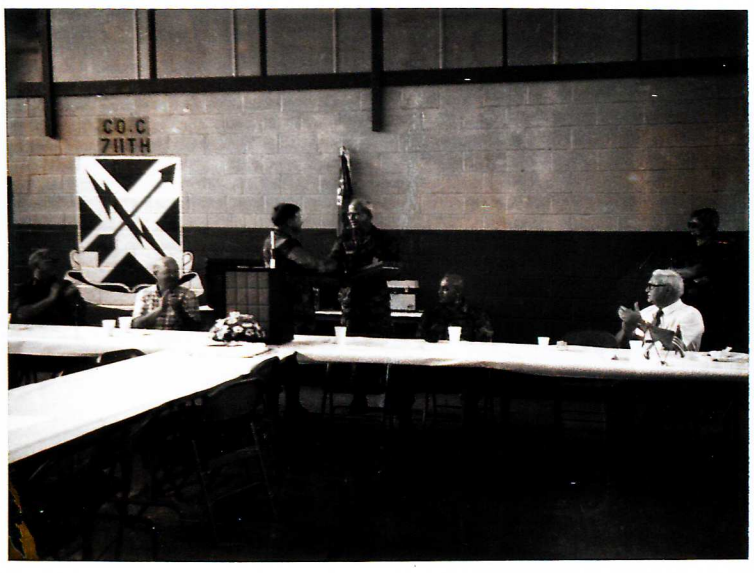
Retirement Luncheon June 10, 1990



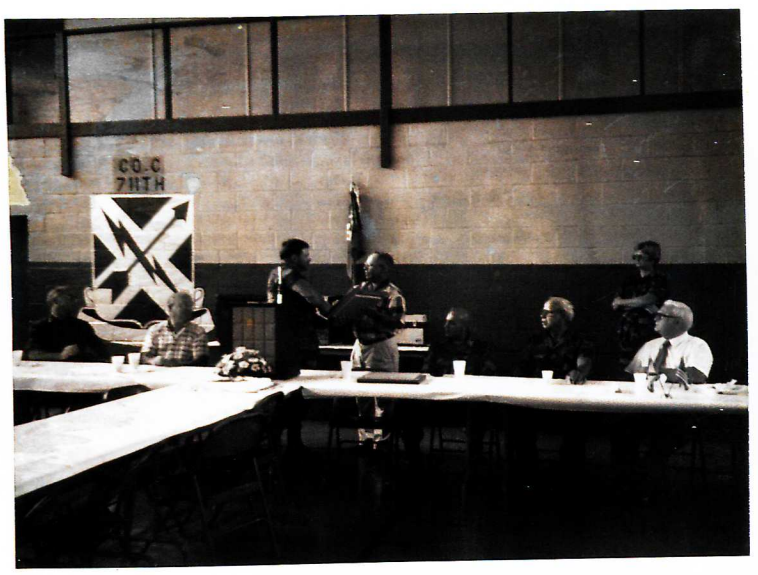
1SG Boone, 1SG. Ryan, Cpt. Bauman



Cpt. Bauman 6-10-90



Cpt. Bauman & 1SG Ryan - 1990



Cpt. Bauman and SFC Hall
6-10-90



SFC Boone & SFC Hall
1990



1SG Ryan
June 10, 1990

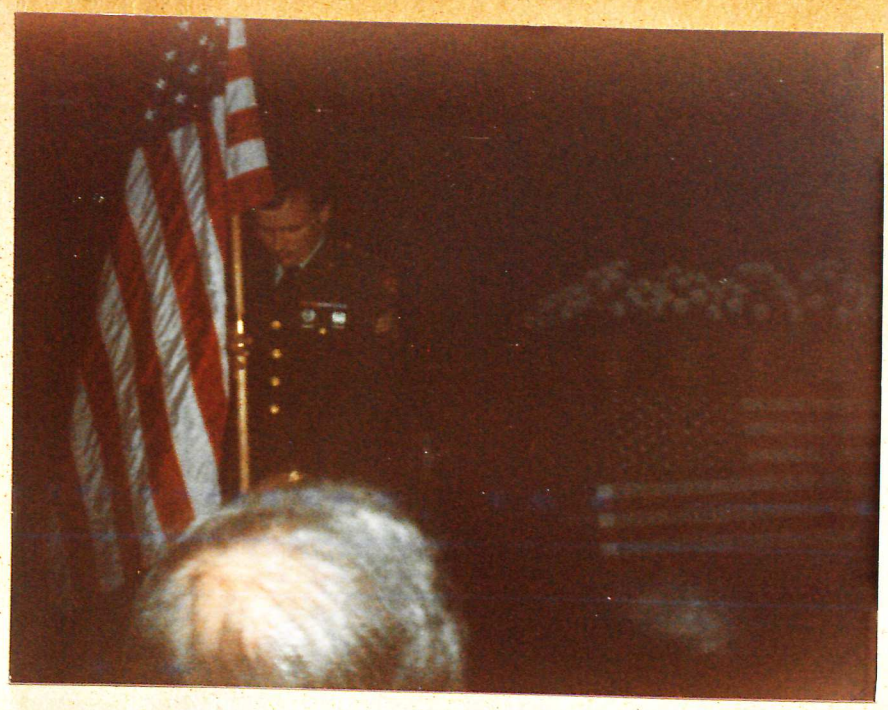


Cpt. Bauman
speaking at
Retirement Lunch 6-10-90

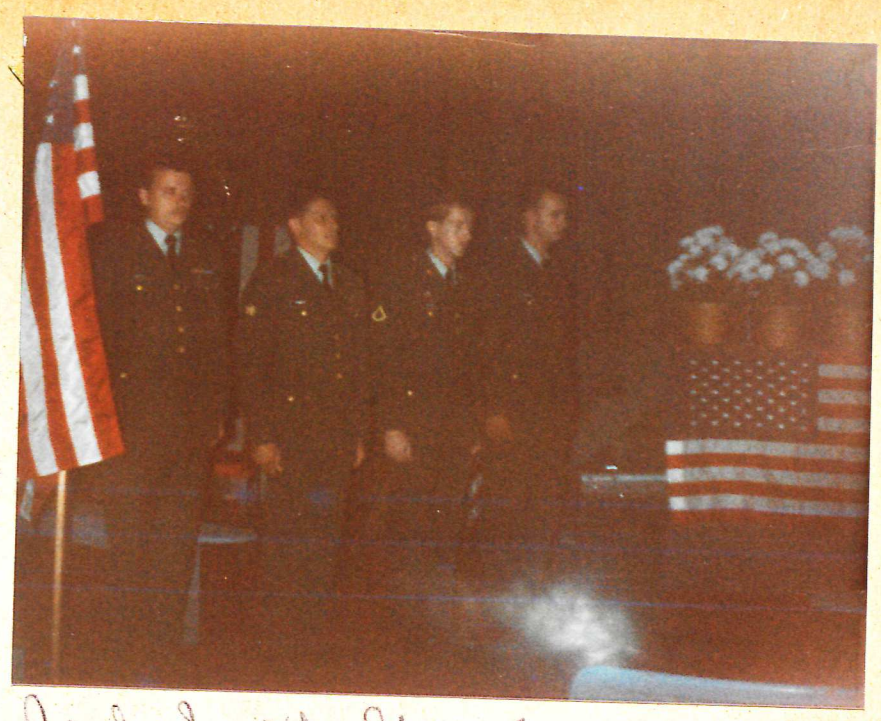


National Guard Company CC711 Signal Corps' color guard leads parade around the square.

Company C 71st SIG BN
Color Guard
1989



Carl Smith Color Guard
at Sun Rise Church 1988.



Carl Smith, Mary Francis, Ray Byrd
and
at Sun Rise 1988



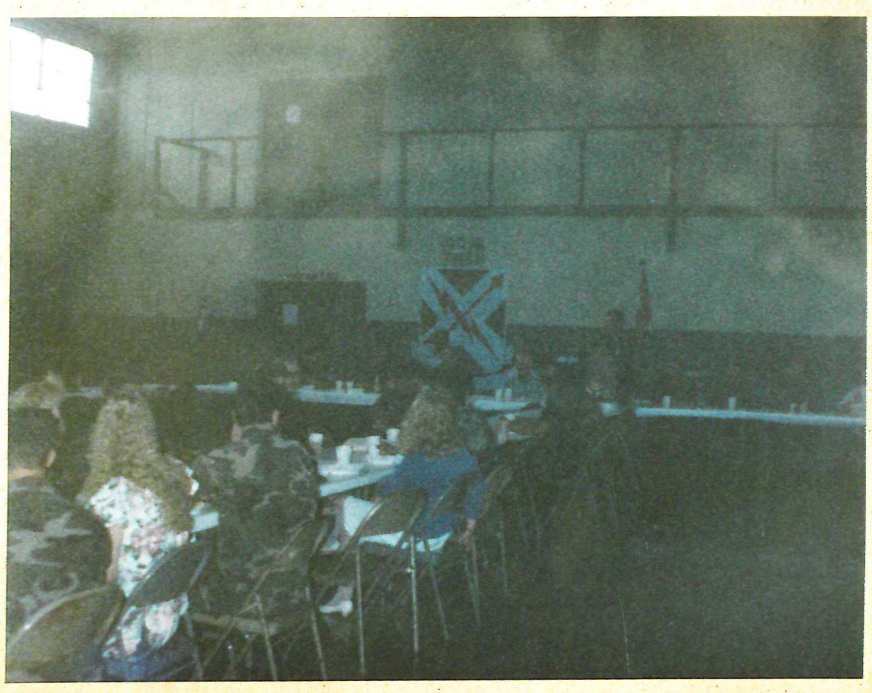
Retirement Luncheon
Cake for Tiny & Adolph
6-10-90



Carl, Mrs. Meschaniore
Retirement Lunch
6-10-90



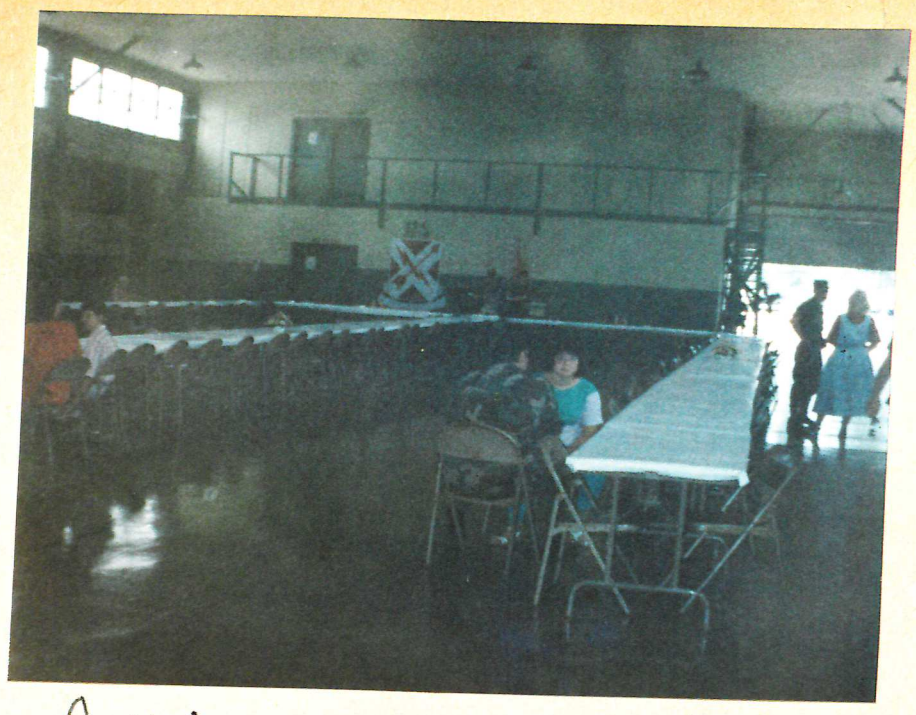
Retirement Lunch
6-10-90



Retirement Lunch
6-10-90



Enjoying Lunch 6-10-90



Getting set-up for the Lunch 6-10-90



Retirment Lunch
6-10-90



Cpt. Bauman, & 1SG Ryan,
6-10-90



Cpt. Bauman & SFC Hall
6-10-90

Southside

Baptist Church

REACHING BAY MINETTE FOR JESUS

VISION 90

"Where there is no vision
the people perish."
Proverbs 29:18

"If home is where the heart is . . . then Southside must be home."

Flag Corp. helped at Southside Baptist Church 6-24-90



SSG Smith, SSG Coleman, SPC Odom & SG Cassady
6-10-90

Southside Baptist Church

MARTY O. WYNN, PASTOR

POST OFFICE BOX 418 · BAY MINETTE, ALABAMA 36507 · TELEPHONE (205) 937-7925

May 15, 1990

Captain Dennis C. Bowman
608 D'Olive Street
Bay Minette, AL 36507

Dear Captain Bowman,

The Southside Baptist Church Family would like to extend an invitation to you and your men to be with us on "Liberty Sunday," June 24, 1990.

"Liberty Sunday" is a patriotic theme which celebrates America, freedom and the Armed Forces. Last year's celebration was tremendous, and we have more planned for this year. It is my hope that you will all be able to be with us for this special patriotic service.

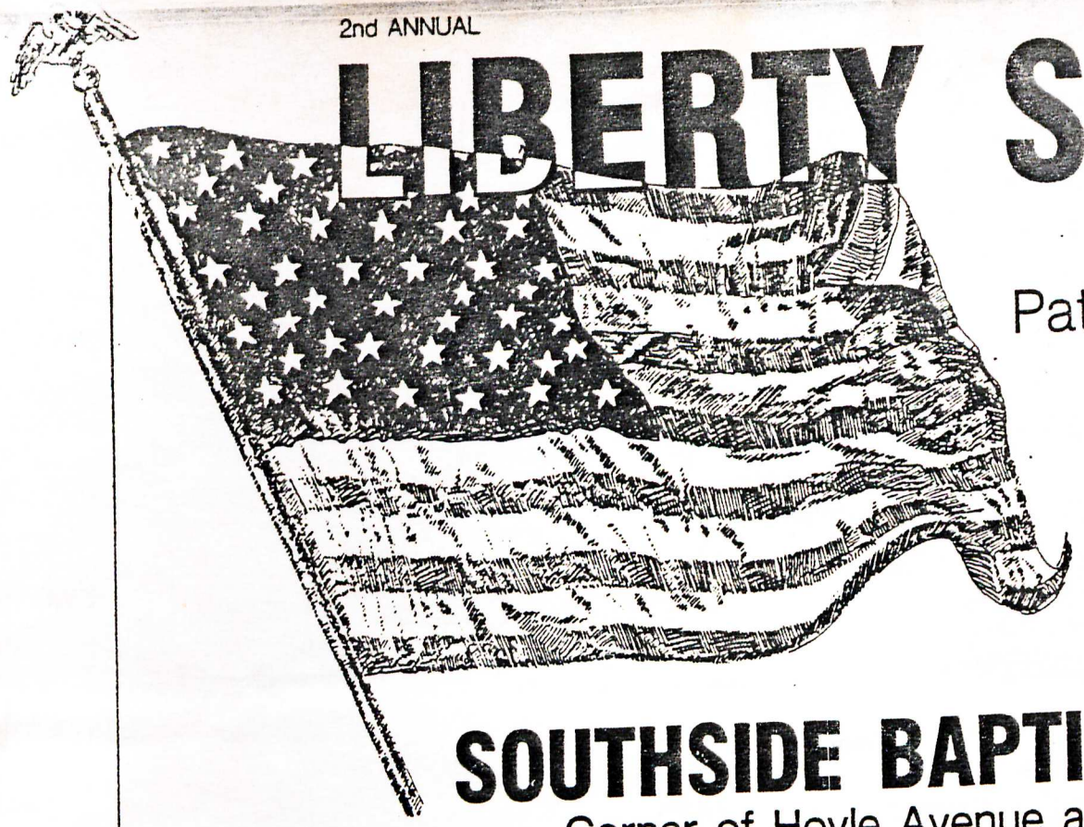
"Liberty Sunday" is June 24 at 10:45 AM (Sunday School at 9:45 AM). If you have any questions or need more information, please call me at 937-7925. We look forward to seeing you.

A Proud American,

Marty O. Wynn

6-24-90

2nd ANNUAL



LIBERTY SUNDAY

A Unique
Patriotic Celebration

June 24th

SOUTHSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH

Corner of Hoyle Avenue and Brady Road

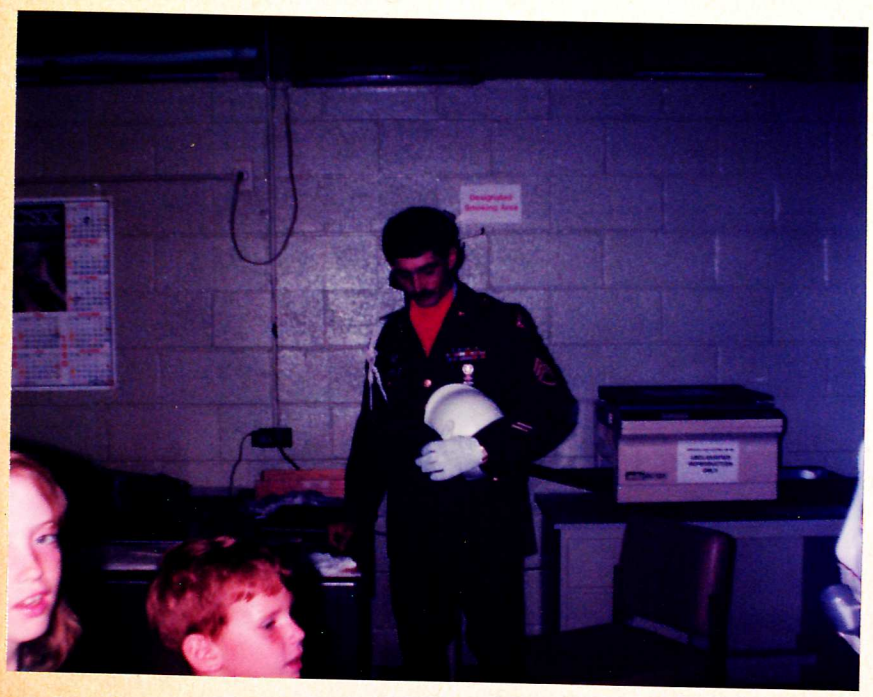
Special Events Beginning at 9:15 a.m.

★ FREE BREAKFAST For Everyone
★ Special Patriotic Choir Presentation
★ Salute To The Armed Forces
★ And MUCH MORE!

6-24-90



Color Guard



1990



Front

Color Guard
1990



John

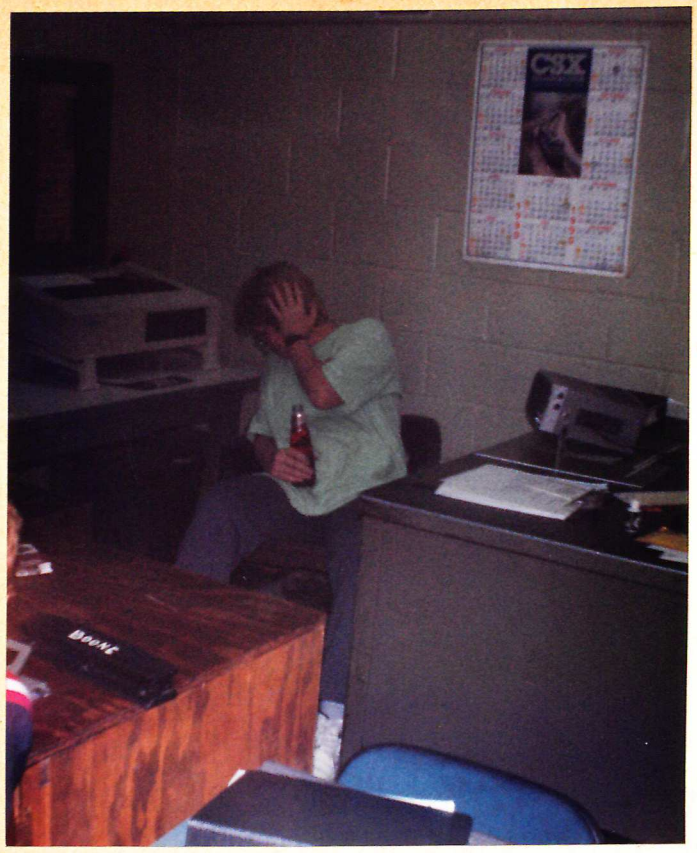


Carl



Keith, Frank
Carl, John





Becky Killing
time on her
offday '90



Korea



Trip



1987



Trip



Teresa

81



19



Korea



Jeep



1987



Fort





1987





Korea





Jeep





Korea





1987



1987

Area



Jeep



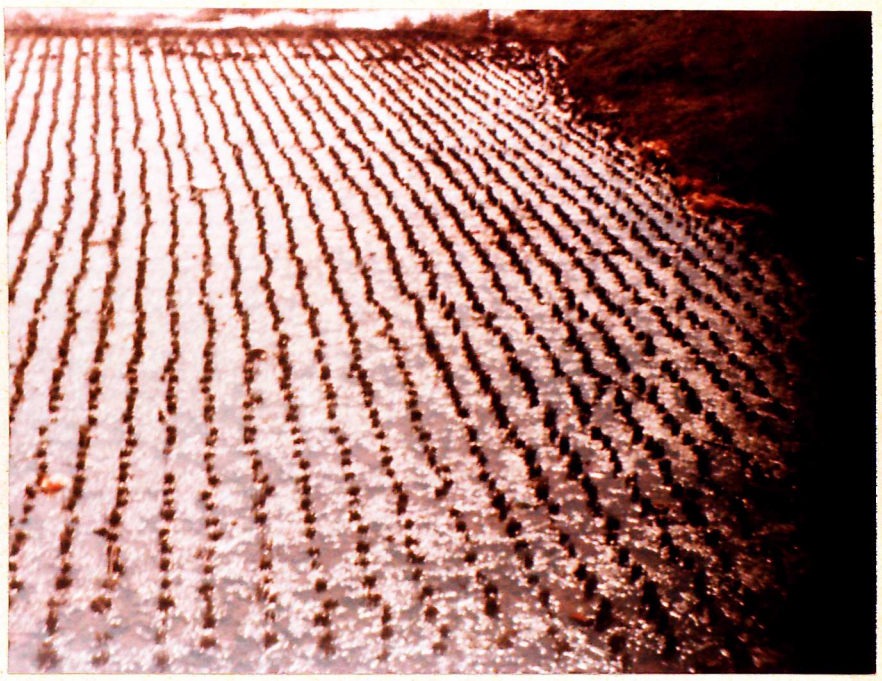


Korea

Kneeling
Left to Right
Ike Cassady
Billy Weekley

Standing
Left to Right
Tommy Scott
John Ryan
Larry Paul
Johnny Little

Trip





1987





Korea



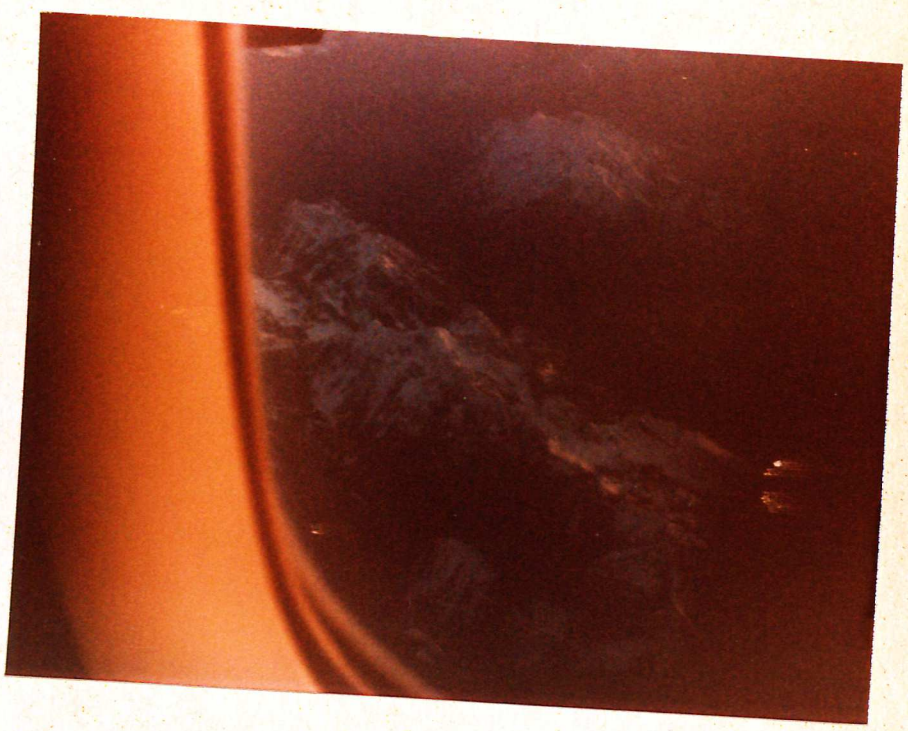


87

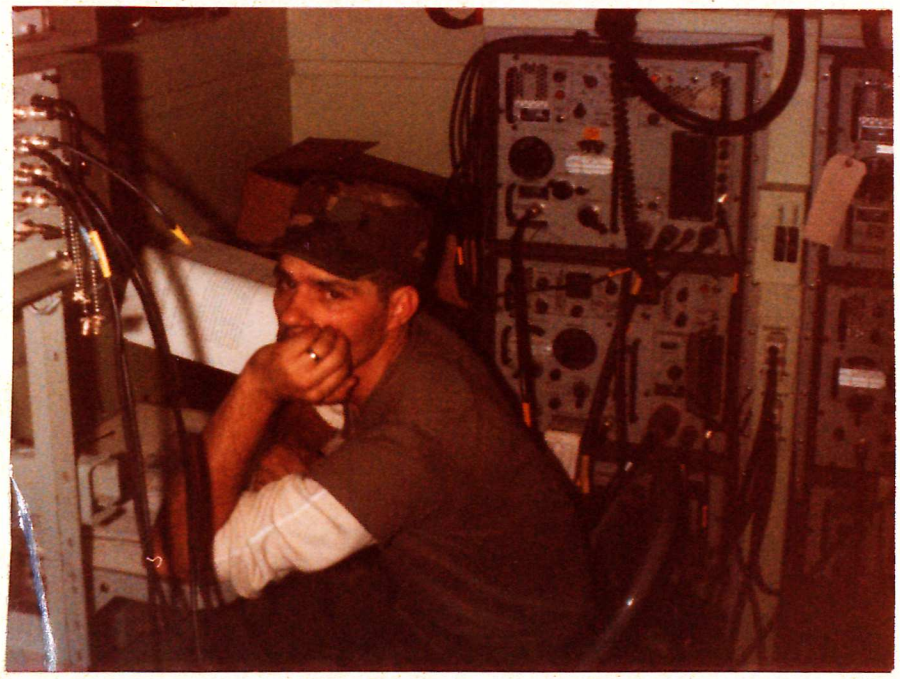


Trip





Korea



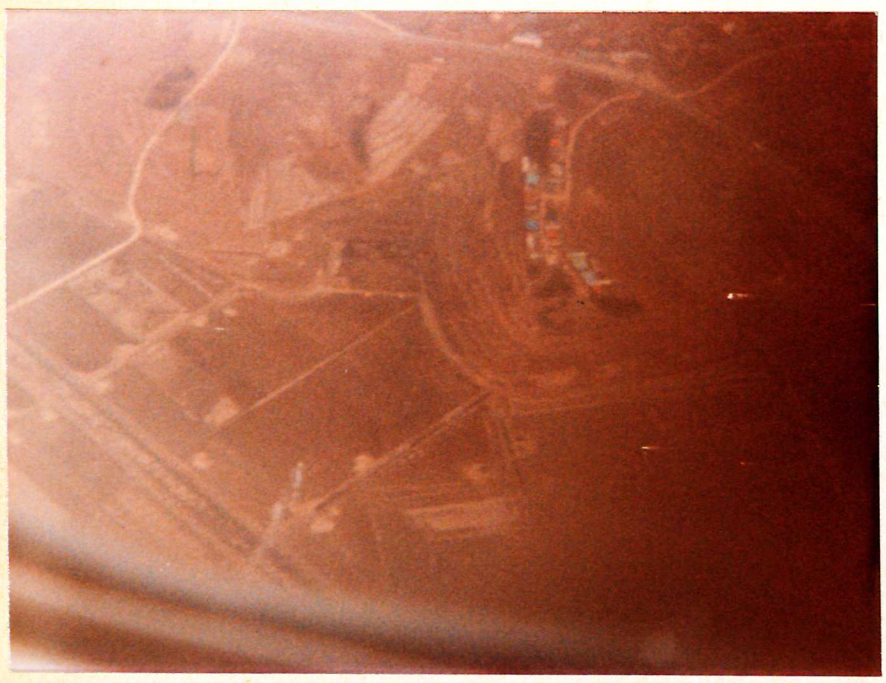
Trip



1987







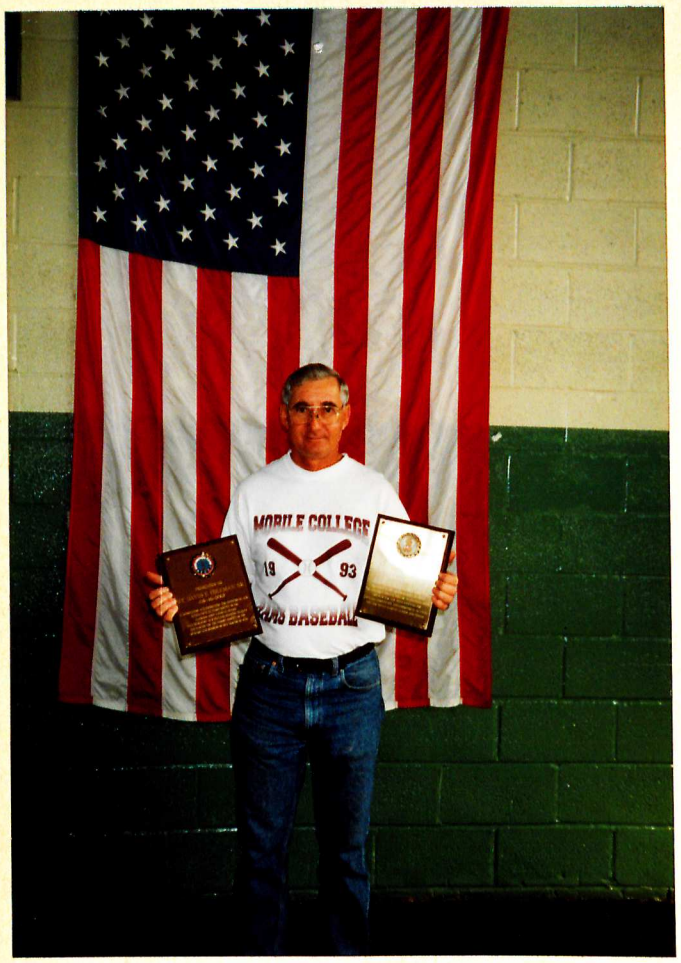
Korea Trip
1987



Korea Trip
1987







David Coleman

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

Photographs
Unidentified "local folks" of Baldwin County, ca 1913-1917
(Men in uniform of WWI)

If anyone is able to identify with documenting, please contact Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections of the Foley Public Library. Please include the photo number and your documentation as to whom you identify. Thank you.

2016

Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections
Foley Public Library
319 East Laurel Ave
Foley, AL 36535

"local folks" of Baldwin County. **ca 1913-1917/18** If anyone can identify and document, please contact Foley Public Library with number corresponding number.



#1



#2



#3

"local folks" of Baldwin County. **ca 1913-1917/18** If anyone can identify and document, please contact Foley Public Library with number corresponding number.



#4



#5



#6



#7



#8



#9



#10



#11



#12

"local folks" of Baldwin County. **ca 1913-1917/18** If anyone can identify and document, please contact Foley Public Library with number corresponding number.



#13



#17



#14



#15



#17A



#16



#17B



#18



#19

"local folks" of Baldwin County. **ca 1913-1917/18** If anyone can identify and document, please contact Foley Public Library with number corresponding number.



#20



#21

Satsuma trees.

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

Photographs

Governors and Terms of Office - State of Alabama

George C. Wallace 1963-1967
Albert Brewer 1968-1971
George C. Wallace 1971-1979, 1986-1987
Forrest H. "Fob" James, Jr. 1979-1983
H. Guy Hunt 1987-1993
Don Siegelman 1999-2003



Governor George C. Wallace
State of Alabama 1963-1967
Water damage



Governor Albert Brewer
State of Alabama 1968-1971



Governor George C. Wallace
State of Alabama 1971-1979
Served Term 1983-1987



Governor Forrest J. "Fob" James
State of Alabama 1979-1983



Governor H. Guy Hunt
State of Alabama 1987-1993



Governor Don Siegelman
State of Alabama 1999-2003

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

Photographs
Adjutant Generals of the Alabama National Guard



Maj. Gen. Mark Bowen,
Commanding General of the
Alabama national Guard serving over
Six different decades resigning in
May 2007



CSM William D. King
State Command Sergeant Major
in Alabama National Guard



Maj. Gen. Henry Hammond Cobb Jr.
Adjutant General of the Alabama
National Guard from 1979-1983



Maj. Gen. Michael H Sumrall
Adjutant General Alabama
National Guard Sept 2001-
January 2003



Maj. Gen. ?
William A. Hornsby

1983 —








U.S.


U.S.
U.S.

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

Photos
Troops from Barrancas on maneuvers in Foley, Alabama
Ca 1913-1918
Includes the baseball team and photos of local families visiting the troops.
Also see file "Local Folks"

Fort Barrancas is a United States military fort and National Historic Landmark in the former Warrington area of Pensacola, Florida, located physically within Naval Air Station Pensacola, which was developed later around it.

The fort was used as a signal station, small arms range, and storage area by the Army until 1946. Newer weapon technology developed during World War II made coastal defense completely obsolete. On April 15, 1947, Fort Barrancas was deactivated.

If anyone is able to identify with documenting, please contact Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections of the Foley Public Library. Please include the photo number and your documentation as to whom you identify. Thank you.

2016

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1913 - Barrancas Troops in
Foley, Alabama from
Pensacola, Florida

A



B



C





1913 US Army Fort Barrancas Barracks Pensacola

1913 US Army Fort Barrancas Barracks Pensacola Florida Postcard Cover

Excerpts pertaining to Fort Barrancas from:

Coast Artillery Companies 1901-1924

Bolling W. Smith

The following listing of serially numbered companies of coast artillery gives their locations and changes in designations from their creation in 1901 until 1924, when the separate company numbers were finally abolished. This list is best used in conjunction with "Coast Artillery Organization: A Brief Overview," in the May 2008 *Coast Defense Journal* (Vol. 22 No. 2).

7th Company (H/1st Artillery)
1901 – Fort Barrancas, FL

9th Company (L/1st Artillery)
1901 – Fort Barrancas, FL

15th Company (D/2nd Artillery)
1901 – Fort Barrancas, FL

20th Company (K/2nd Artillery)
1901 – Havana, Cuba
1904 – Fort Barrancas, FL

1916 – 2nd Company, Fort Barrancas, FL

22nd Company (M/2nd Artillery)
1901 – Havana, Cuba
1904 – Fort Barrancas, FL
1916 – 1st Company, Fort Barrancas, FL

76th Company (F/7th Artillery)
1901 – Fort Banks, MA
1907 – Fort Barrancas, FL

77th Company (G/7th Artillery)
1901 – Fort Warren, MA
1907 – Fort Barrancas, FL

(Pensacola, FL) BARRANCAS TROOPS 1913

1913 - Barrancas Troops in Foley, Alabama from Pensacola, Florida



1.



2.

3



4



(Pensacola FL) BARRANCAS TROOPS IN FOLEY
1918



5



6



7



8

(Pensacola FL) Barrancas Troops IN FOLEY 1918

9





9A

1913 - Barrancas Troops in
Foley, Alabama from
Pensacola, Florida



#10



#11



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A21



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44



MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM
AFGHANISTAN
Company C 711th Signal Battalion (MSE)
Foley, Alabama

Operation Enduring Freedom (**OEF**) is the official name used by the government of the United States to describe operations in Afghanistan from October 2001 to December 2014.

2016

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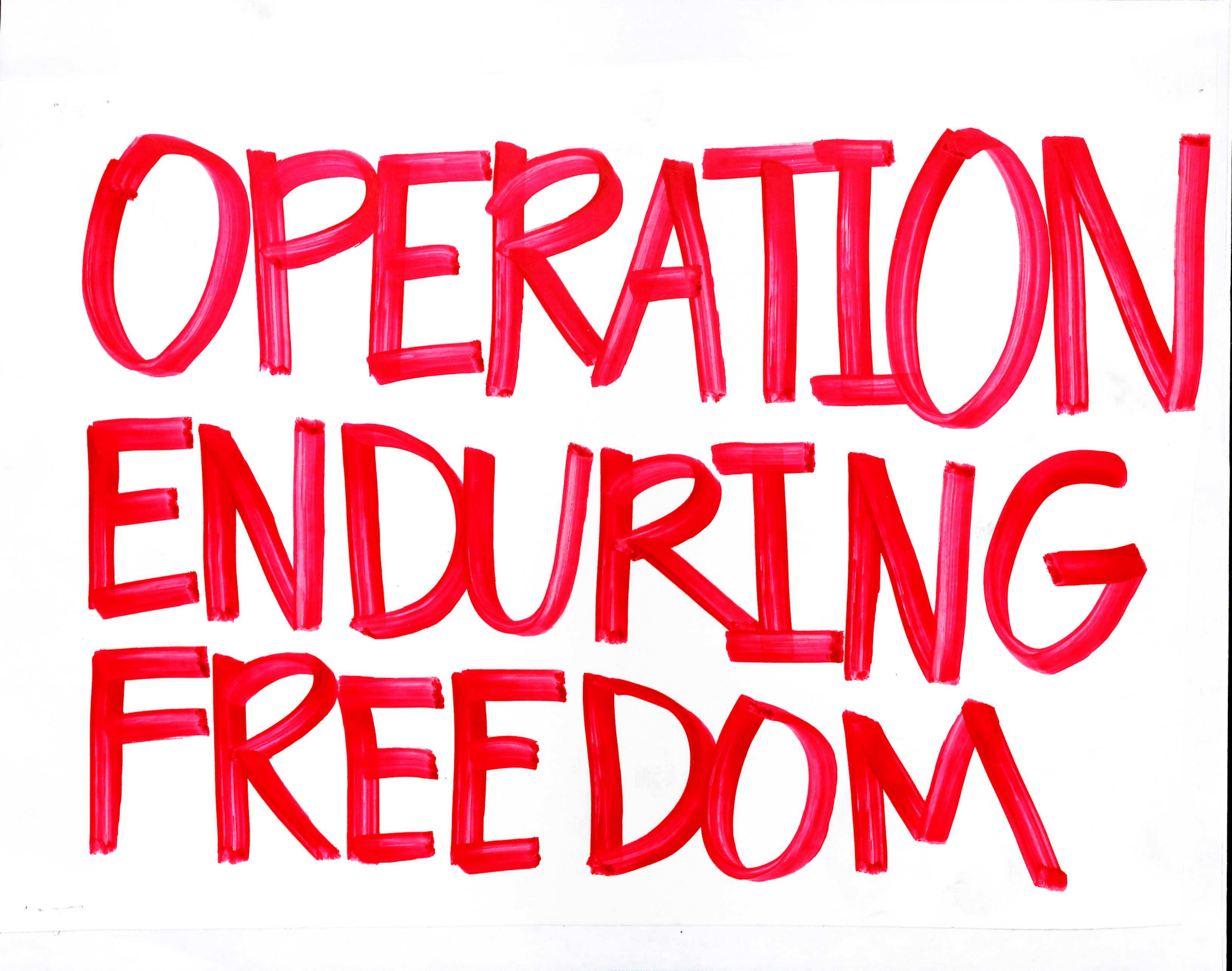

OPERATION
ENDURING
FREEDOM



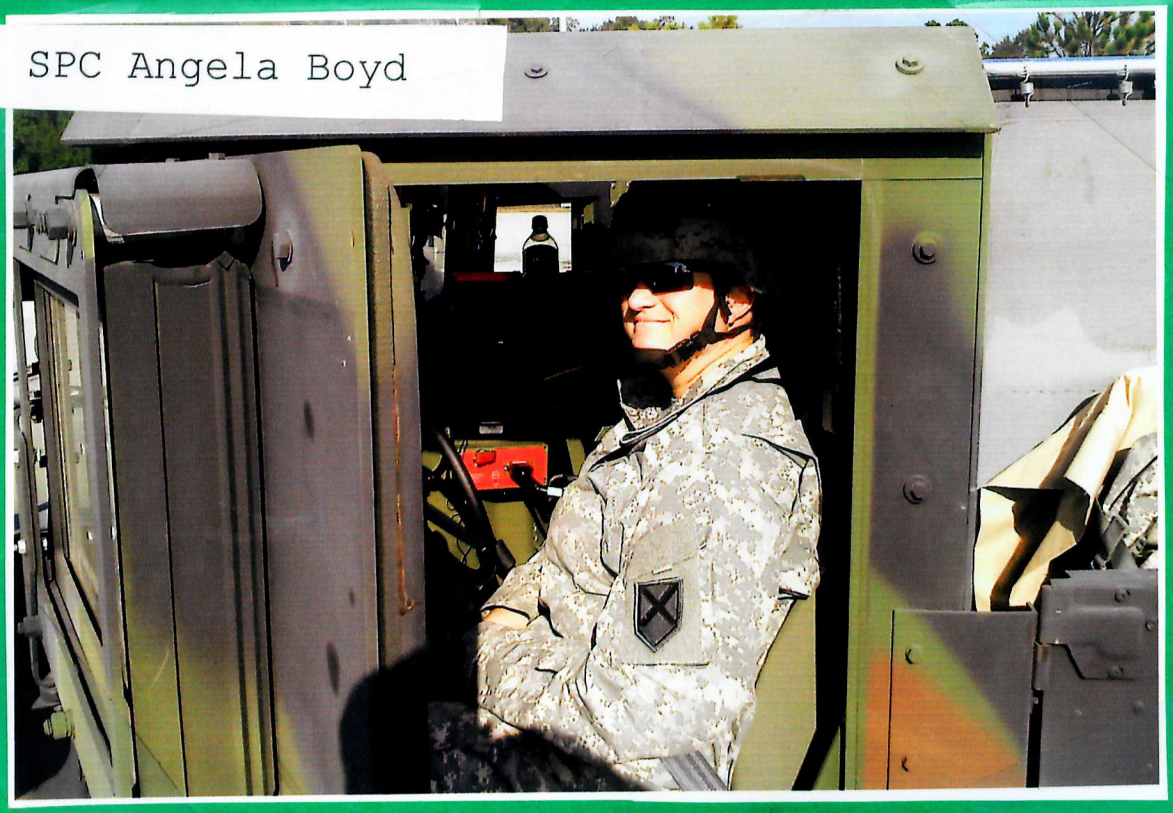
AFGHANISTAN

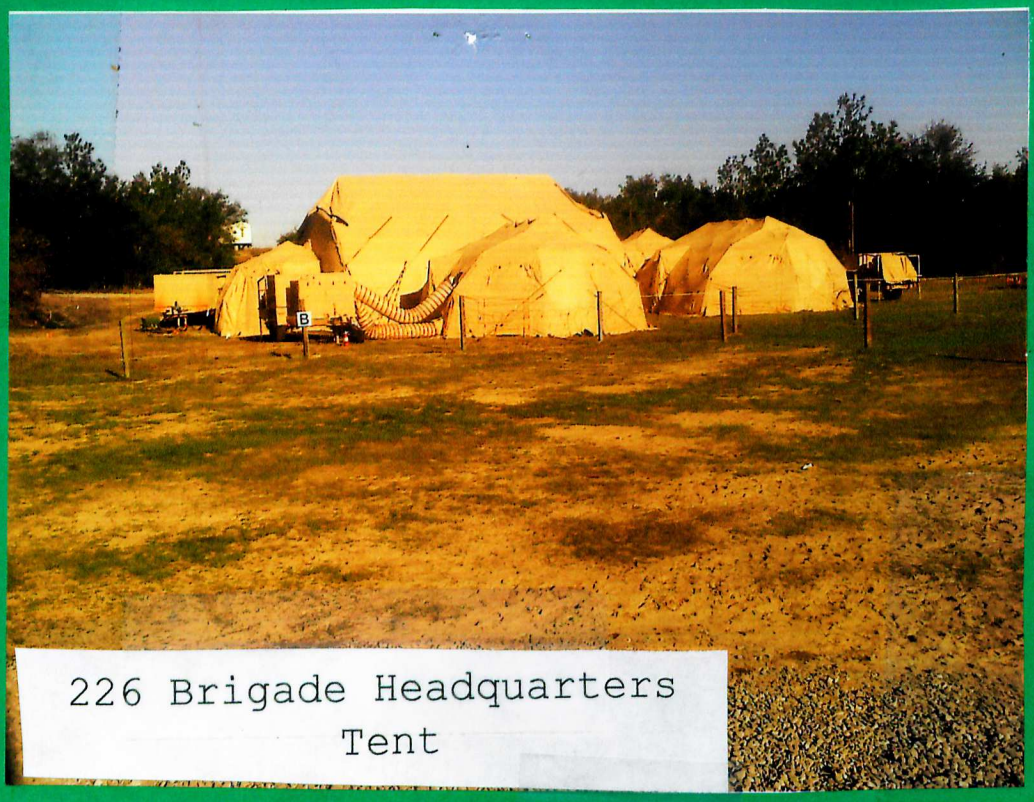

COMPANY C
711 SIGNAL BATTALION (MSE)
FOLEY, AL
2004/05/07



Captain Walters
Company Commander

SPC Angela Boyd





226 Brigade Headquarters Tent



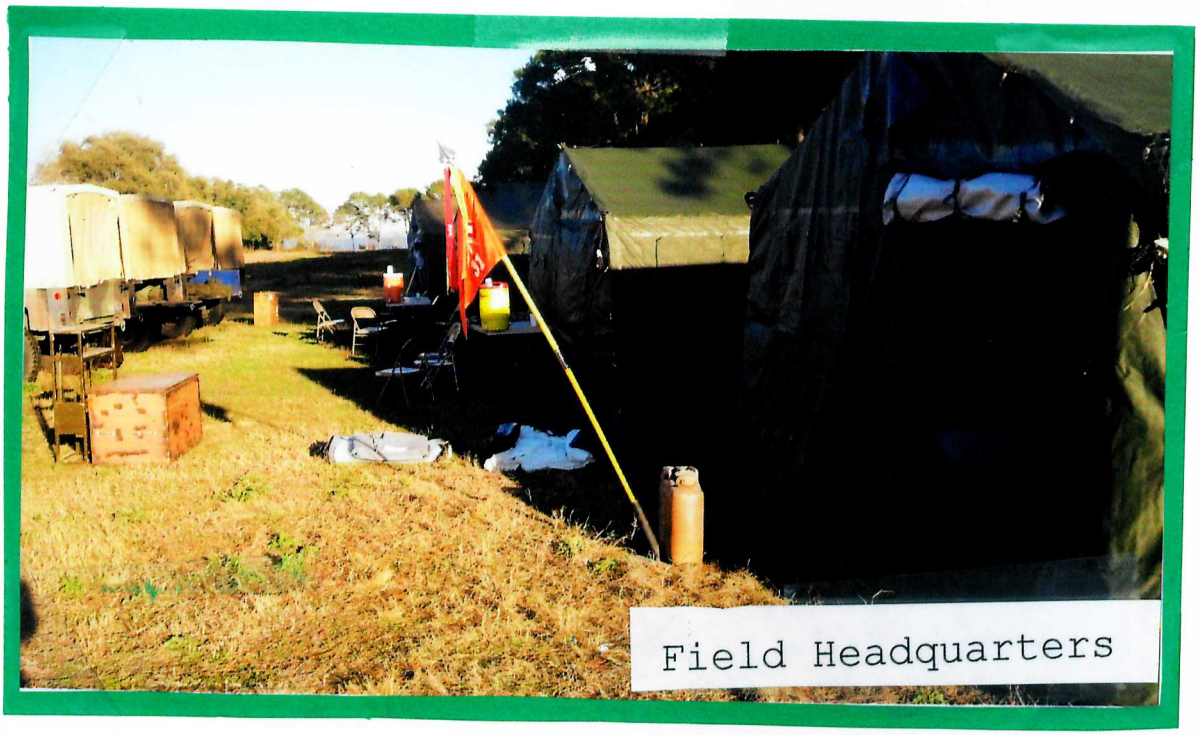


Satellite Operations



31st Soldiers with Machine Guns





Field Headquarters





Officers
Christmas 2014

SPC Marybeth Marshall
A Co 115th ESB (BAF)
APO AE 09354

FREE
Mail

DEC
23
2014

Spc Marshall
SPC Webb
Spc McKee
Spc Brown
Sgt Freeman
Spc Bernabo
PFC Moore
SPC Fierro
Spc Long
Spc Banning
Sgt Irvin
Sgt Glass

Sgt Studt
Spc Bellue
Sgt Boyington
Spc Kyles
Spc Gray

hope i didn't forget anyone...

Mary Marshall

Merry Christmas
&
Happy New Year

From All of us here in Afghanistan.

We love & Miss You All.

XoXoX





Beach Cleanup




Beach Cleanup



MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

OPERATION CLEANUP 1973

Gulf Shores/Ft Morgan Road,
Baldwin County, Alabama
31st Signal Company

2016

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Beach Cleanup




Beach Cleanup




NORTH GULF SHORES





APR 73

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APH 73

APH 73

APH 73



APR 73



MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
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Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

Effects of Hurricane Katrina - Cajun Village Louisiana

Summary

Effects of Hurricane Katrina... Ruins, September, 2005.
The National Guard, the U.S. Military, local police and state patrols, and public citizens.

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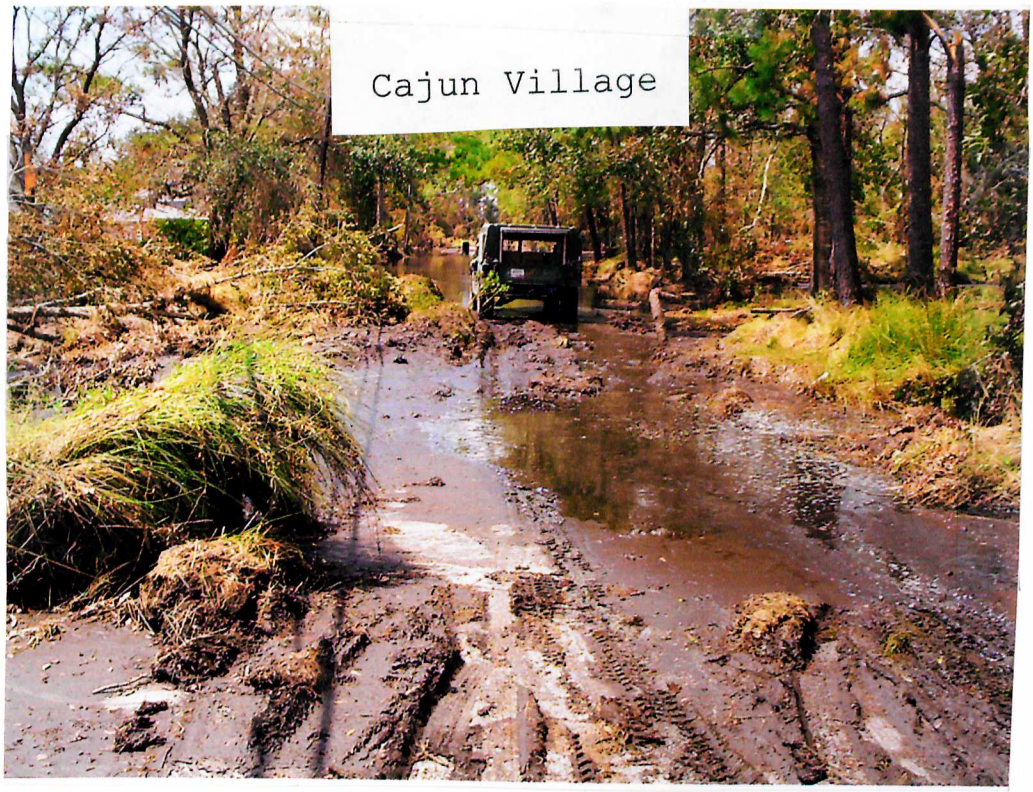
SHERIFF



Cajun Village, Louisiana
Effects of Hurricane Katrina,
September 2005





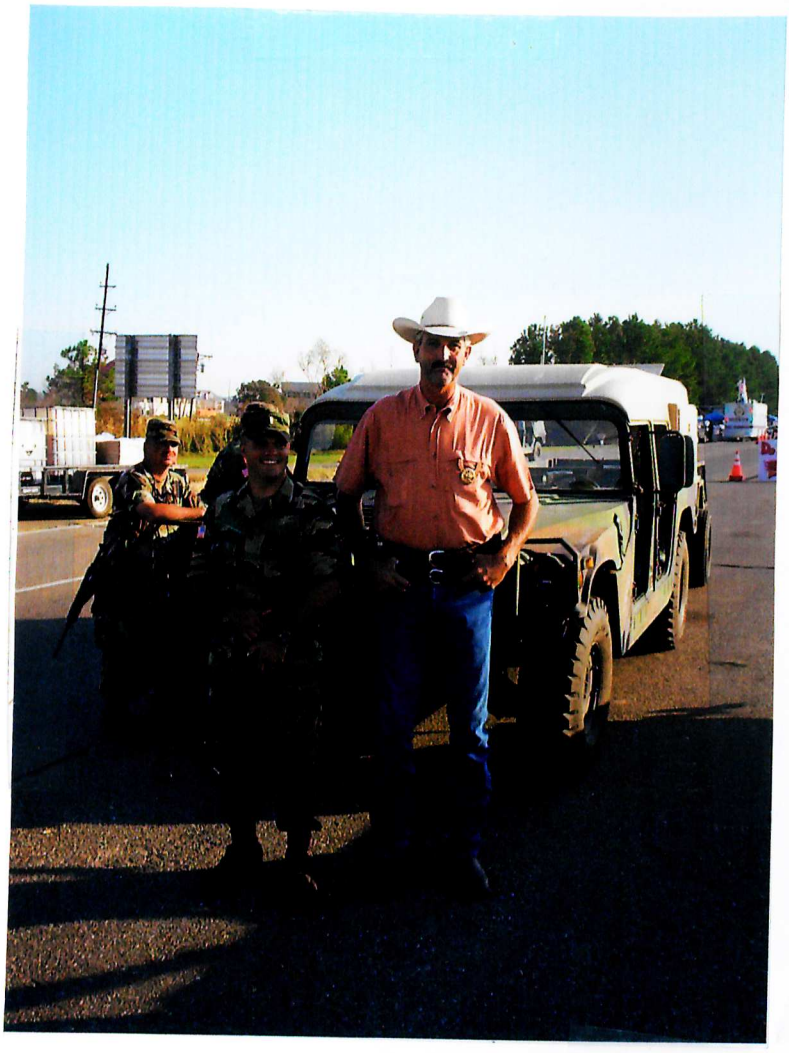









199
YOU LOOT
WE WILL SHOOT!




SHERIFF

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama



BAY MINETTE FORT BEVERIDGE

711th Signal Battalion
"Smash To The Stars"

The 711th Signal battalion provides battlefield communications and automation support through the use of Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE).

25 photos with Index print dated March 10, 1998, showing flooding and water damage.

National Water Conditions

Conditions for the month of February 1998

U.S. Geological Survey
Environment Canada Climate Information Branch

Southeast Atlantic Region
Flooding from the storms in late January continued into February in the entire region from Florida northward into Virginia. **Heavy rainfall on February 3-4** aggravated these flooding conditions.

From 3 to 7 inches of rain fell across parts of northern Florida on February 17-18 causing small stream flooding and aggravating the existing flooding in the major rivers.

Rainfall over the weekend of February 21-24 kept major rivers above flood stage

711th Signal Battalion MSE Bay Minette AL



Bay Minette Ft. Beveridge Bay Minette, AL




DET 1
COMPANY C
7TH SIGNAL BATTALION (MSE
BAY MINETTE, AL


FORT
BEVERIDGE






























ICE



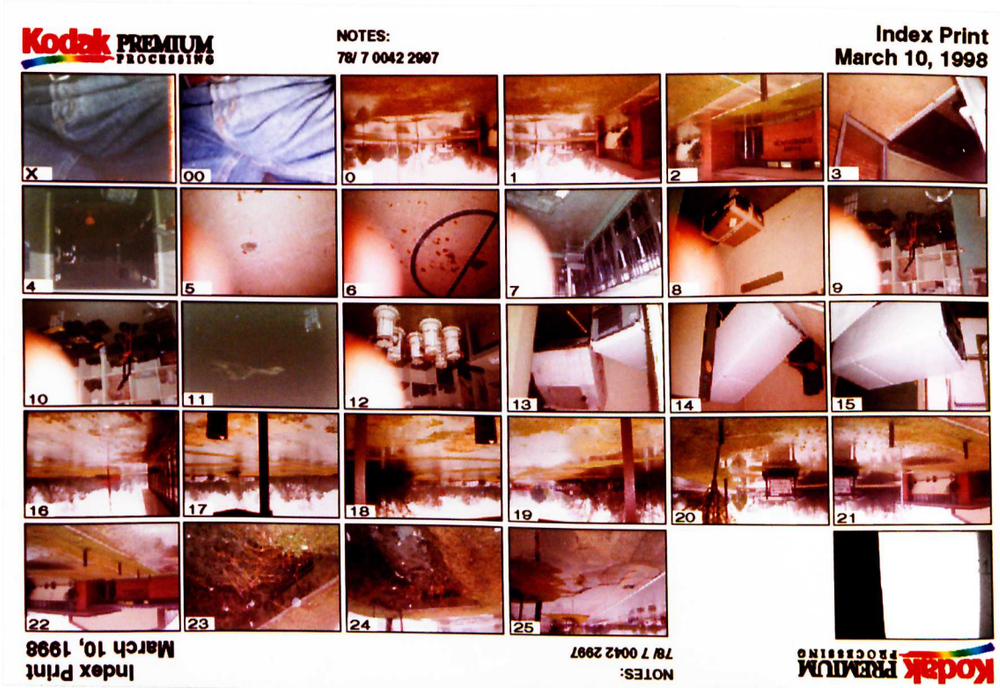











Kodak PREMIUM PROCESSING
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Index Print
March 10, 1998
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Kodak PREMIUM PROCESSING
NOTES:
78/ 7 0042 2997
Index Print
March 10, 1998

Recruiters At Fair

Local Army National Guard recruiters used one of the units communication center vans as an exhibit at the Baldwin County Fair as a recruiting office. Pictured in front of the GSQ-80 mobile office mounted on a National Guard deuce and a half truck are Robertsdale Mayor and fair manager J. D. Sellars (center) and recruiters (left to right) are SSG Bryan L. Swindle, First Lieutenant Donell Peacock, First Lieutenant David J. Gripka and Sp4 Steve Kirkpatrick. First Lieutenant Gripka, the unit commander, expressed his appreciation to Mayor Sellars for the cooperation received by the fair administration and discussed National Guard assistance on community service projects.

NG Plans Reunion Dance

The annual National Guard reunion dance and awards ceremony will be hosted by the Foley National Guard unit at the Foley Armory on Saturday, March 1.

Doors open at 8 p.m. Dance from 9 p.m. until 1 p.m. Music will be by the "Generation Gap" of Mobile.

Tickets are available at the Foley Armory.

1979



Photo by John Hancock

After the presentation

Hazel Scruggs and (from left) Gulf Shores Mayor Mixon Jones, U.S. Sen. Howell Heflin and Gulf Shores Police Chief James Maples pose after Mrs. Scruggs was presented a plaque by National Guard Company C and Guard engineers. The plaque was to thank her for allowing the Guard to use her restaurant, Hazel's Nook, as their mess hall. Later in the day Saturday Mrs. Scruggs was presented a similar plaque by Company A. Her restaurant opened for the general public Tuesday.

NATIONAL GUARD

Foley in line for 'super armory'

Proposal would turn over 30 acres of city land to be used as site for new facility

By Guy Busby
gbusby@press-register.com

FOLEY — While some older state armories are closing, south Baldwin County is in line for a next generation National Guard facility, a "super armory" with more than 100,000 square feet of space, according to Foley officials.

The Foley City Council is scheduled to vote Monday night on a proposal to turn over 30 acres of municipal property to the Alabama National Guard, Mayor John Koniar said. The site on the Foley Beach Express would be exchanged for the current armory located behind City Hall.

Koniar said city officials met with Maj. Gen. Perry Smith about a month ago to discuss the proposal.

"Foley is still the No. 1 tag for a super armory in the state," Koniar said. "We're hoping it's to be funded in the 2013 budget cycle, at least the planning stage, so they can get started. It's not a done deal, but we're still very optimistic."

Capt. Andrew Richardson, National Guard spokesman, said last week that state and city officials have discussed plans for the site, but that he could not confirm details for the facility.

A state feasibility study ranked Foley at the top for the new site, said Jeff Rouzie, Foley director of economic development.

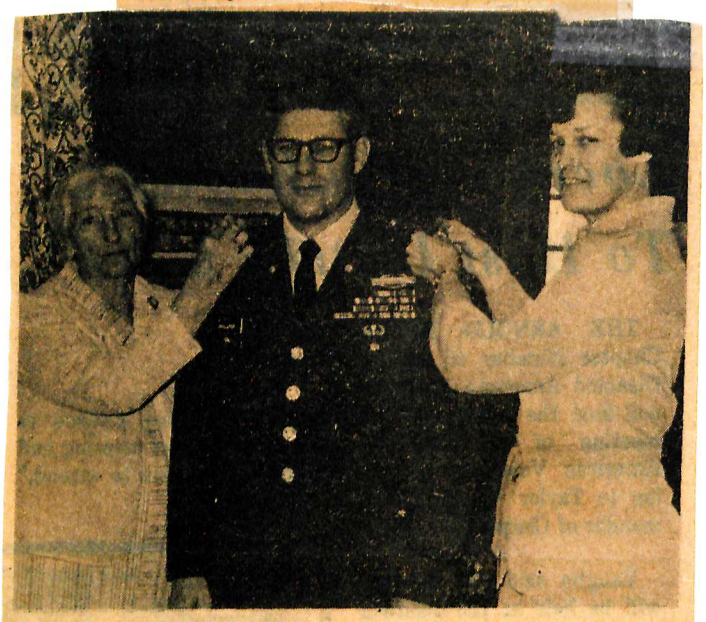


Guard Excercise Planned

Officers of the state and local Army National Guard met last week at the Foley Armory to discuss an exercise the Guard will hold in the area on March 22 and 23. The exercise is to develop the Guard's ability to respond to emergency situations in the community. Back row, from left, are Capt. Robert Fortner, Capt. Dewey George, James Wright, Foley councilman, Mayor L.W. Brannan, Eugene Foster, Baldwin County Civil Defense coordinator, CW4 Fred Alms, and Lt. Col. Joe Sims. Shown on the front row, from left, are Col. Lua Blankenship, Lt. Dave Gripka, Charles Ebert, Jr., Foley Civil Defense coordinator, and Frank Smyth, Foley councilman.



The Independent, Wednesday, February 2, 1977



Shown pinning silver eagles on Colonel George C. Wallace from Foley is the Colonel's mother, Mrs. Mary Ellen Wallace McDougal, of Foley, and his wife, Louise Underwood Wallace. [Photo By Paul Edhegard]

Foley Man Earns Colonel Promotion

A LOCAL MAN, George C. Wallace, who graduated from high school in Foley in 1952, has been promoted to Colonel in the Regular U.S. Army.

Colonel Wallace enlisted in the Alabama National Guard in 1949 and was called to active duty in 1951.

He received a direct Commission as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry in the National Guard in April 1955, after graduation from Livingston State Teachers College with a BS degree in business.

Following a variety of assignments he attended the Military Assistance Training Advisors Course enroute to his first assignment in Vietnam.

Colonel Wallace served from 1964 until 1966 as assistant professor of Military Science at Ripon College, Wisconsin, before returning for a second tour in Vietnam.

Presently, Colonel Wallace is assigned as the Chief, Mobilization and Plans Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Intelligence, Headquarters First U.S. Army at Fort George Meade, Maryland.

Married to the former Evelyn Louise Underwood of Foley, the Wallaces have four children -- Cynthia, Robert, Sylvia and Georgette.

The family makes their home in Springfield, Virginia.



Cadet Gates

Cadet John A. Gates mans a radio during field training exercise with the other members of Alabama Military Academy.

See back page

Cadet John Gates receives commission in national guard

Cadet John A. Gates of Foley was recently commissioned as a 2d Lt. in the Alabama Army National Guard following completion of the Alabama Military Academy training program.

Previousiy assigned to Det. 1, Co. C, 711th Command Signal Bn., Foley, Gates was among 46 men and women who received the commission during formal graduation ceremony held at Ft. McClellan, Anniston, on June 25th.

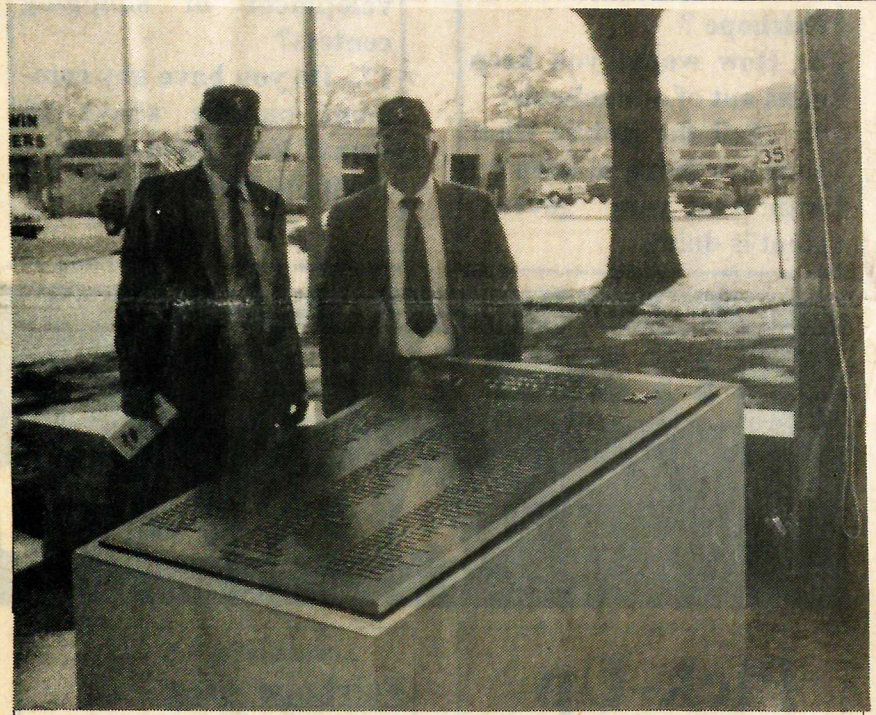
AMA, the Officer Candidate School of the Alabama National Guard, is a rigorous training program which demands discipline, self-confidence, dependability, and motivation. Throughout the training program, cadets received instruction devoted to field tactics, drill and command, physical readiness, and land navigation. In addition to the academic load for which cadets were responsible, they were required at all times to display themselves in a manner which reflects high standards of military courtesy and appearance.

Gates' officers training began in 1976 at Ft. McClellan where he attended the initial two-week training phase. Upon the completion of Phase I, Gates attended 11 weekend drill assemblies (one weekend every month) at Gunter Air Force Base, Montgomery where he and other cadets received primarily classroom instruction.

During the recent 17-day training period (Phase III) at Ft. McClellan, cadets received not only classroom instruction, but also spent hours in field operation manuevers which required knowledge of field tactics, logistics, understanding of weapons, and the superior physical conditioning and mental attitude necessary to conduct the exercises.

Lt. Gates will now be required to attend Signal Branch School in Ft. Gordon. Georgia in order to qualify in his particular branch.

The Alabama Military Academy was originally formed at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, in 1956. Since that time, more than 1,000 officers have been graduated. Col. Alton R. Barnes recently named Deputy Adjutant General, served as commandant of the Academy since its inception.



Shown above (L-R) is Herbert B. Waters and Malcolm A. Roberts, who were members of B Battery 711th AAA Gun Battalion of the Alabama National Guard that left Bay Minette on 4 September, 1950, for training in the regular Army. They stand next to a memorial which bears their names and 125 others that left for duty that day.

Alabama's only memorial to the Alabama National Guard dedicated in Bay Minette Monday

Staff Report

Monday of this week Bay Minette became the site of the first Memorial to Alabama National Guardsmen, with the dedication of a monument on the east end of the Bay Minette Library property. (Formerly First Baptist Church)

The monument was dedicated to the 127 local men who left Bay Minette by train on 4 September, 1950, to report to Ft. Gordon, Georgia for training.

The unit was activated and was trained for duty in Korea where they eventually were sent.

While in Korea on man in the unit was killed. He was 2nd Lieutenant Bruce Beveridge, Jr. Another Lieutenant, James R. Owen was wounded shortly after Beveridge was killed.

According to original members of the Battalion most of the unit eventually returned to the Bay Minette area.

The Battalion was reorganized and became a part of the Alabama National Guard under the command of Lt. James. R. Owen. Owen later was promoted to the rank of Captain while he was in command of this unit. Several members of this unit remained in the National Guard and eventually retired.

The plan to build the monument originated with the members who sought support from their members and the city, county, and business concerns. All were sup portative and—**See Guard, Page 3**

Guard, From Page One

monument was built. Several of the members pitched in to help.

The monument in honor and memory of the men who served in the unit are listed in alphabetical order on a bronze plaque.

Since 1950 52 members of the unit have passed away.

The members of the unit held a 50th Anniversary Reunion in Stockton recently and pledged themselves to raising the funds necessary for the completion and erection of this memorial.

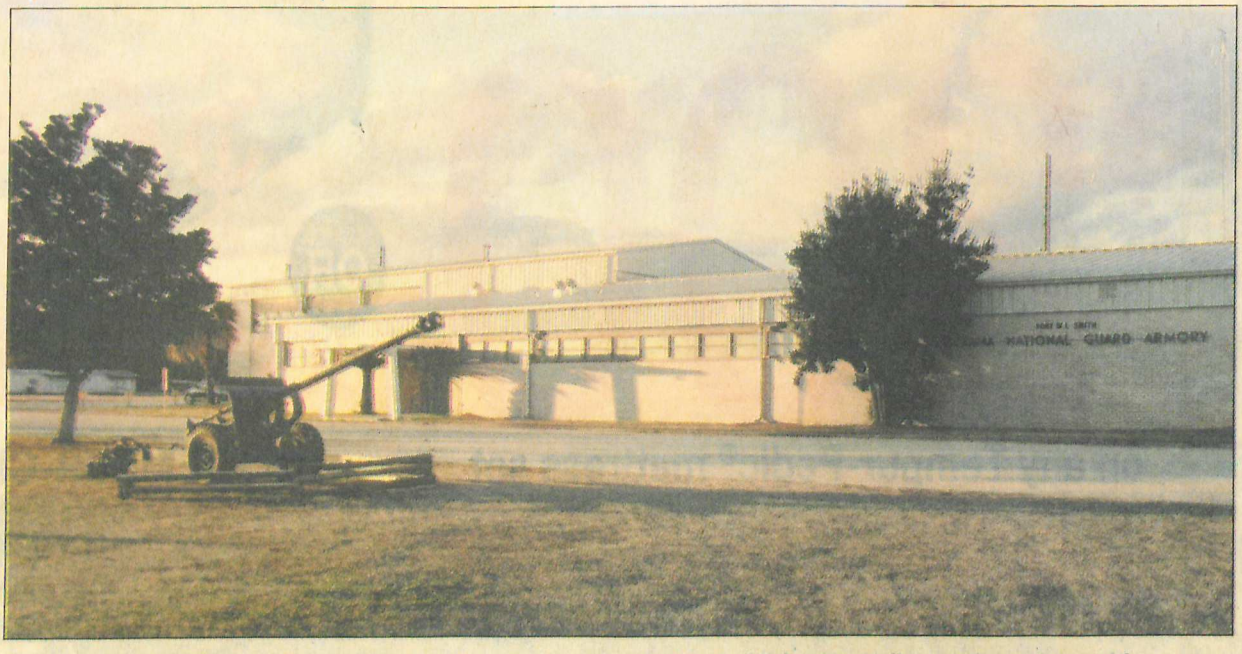
The memorial has a stone flagpole and flies the flag 24 hours each day and is lighted.

According to members the only other National Guard Unit to leave Bay Minette was a part of the Rainbow Division which bravely fought the Germans in France in World War I.

Below is a list of the 127 men in alphabetical order, who left Bay Minette on 4 September, 1950. Those who are deceased are marked by an asterisk.

Agerton, Donald E.
Averett, Ed *
Beveridge, Bruce*
Brooks, James H. *
Brooks, Lewis J.
Bryars, C.H., Jr.
Buck, Joe D.
Buckhault, Ubie L.
Cabaniss, Willard
Cannon, Marvin H.
Carlton, Leonard L. *
Catrett, James R., Jr.
Chunn, Charles E.
Coleman, Denny C. *
Cooper, James E.
Cooper, James M.
Cumbie, Raymond O.
Darcy, William J.
Davidson, Gerald
Davis, Clemmie H.
Davis, Donald E.
Davis, Herbert M.
Davis, Hilton P.
Davis, Norville E.
Davison, Willie C.
Dean, James A. *
Dean, Marvin A. *
Deer, Wilbur C. *
Drew, Samuel *
Drew, Wilburn C.
Duck, Thomas M. *
Durden, Jesse
Earle, James M.
Ellis, Dover R.
Ellis, Herbert H.
Franklin, Archie M.
Gagner, Curtis M.
Gagner, Oliver L. *
Godwin, Hilary
Greek, Calvin J.
Greston, Charles E.
Griffin, Billy Joe
Grimes, Alton B. *
Hadley, Clayton M.
Hale, Wilford R.
Hall, Elvie J. (Tiny)
Hall, Joseph H.
Harrison, William R.
Harville, Aubrey E.
Hayes, Calvin W.
Hodge, Jack
Holder, Carlton L.
Horne, Grady E. *
Hosford, Windford D.
Howell, Urbane B. *
Jaye, David D. *
Johnson, Curtis L,
Johnson, Davis C.
Johnson, Ernest A.
Jones, Marion W.
Kelly, Charles T.
King, Alton L. *
Lamberth, Jack O. *
Lane, Ray C. *
Lane, William J.
Langham, Laudy B
Langham, Lloyd G.
Langham, Tommy
Lanier, James B., Jr
Lassiter, Gene T.
Lindsey, James H.
Little, William R. *
Long, J.C.
McDowell, W. D.
McGill, Sandy D.
McGowan, Randolh Jr.
McMillan, Rogers
Melton, Raymond
Middleton, Otto
Morris, Peter J.
Mosley, J.T.
Mott, Clive V.
Nix, Claude H., Jr. *
Norsworthy, John C. *
Norton, G.
O'Connor, Alfred V.
Owen, James R.
Owens, Cleo H.
Owens, Ralph
Parker, Hunter H.
Paul, Lonzie L.
Payne, Charles A.
Payne, Dewey E.
Peavy, Elson R.
Perdue, Cecil B. *
Peterson, Henry E.
Phillips, James C.
Phillips, Walter E.
Philyaw, Earnest L.
Pipkin, James E.
Plato, Herman L.
Posey, John W.
Purvis, Kellum M.
Rabon, George M.
Rabon, James A.
Roberts, Louis E.

Continued On Page 4



The current south Baldwin County National Guard armory located behind Foley City Hall would be exchanged for a 30-acre site where a 100,000-square foot facility would be built under a proposed agreement between the city and state. The new armory would be located on the Foley Beach Express. (Press-Register file photo)

Armory

continued from page 1A

Rouzie said one estimate for the cost was about $27 million.

"A lot of it depends on their budgeting, but we came out very high in the study and we're very optimistic," he said.

If things go as planned, the state would build the new armory in 2014 or 2015.

The facility would be a center for National Guard training and other activities in the area, said Rouzie.

The site, about 10 miles from the Gulf and next to the Navy's Barin Field training facility, could be used as a staging area for relief efforts following hurricanes, Rouzie said. He said the center also could be used as a central training point for guard units around the state.

"It would bring people to the area, staying in hotel rooms, visiting," he said. "It would be a big benefit for the city."

Rouzie said much of the facility, more than five times the size of the current armory built in 1969, could be used for public functions and educational activities.

Koniar said that with an air-conditioned drill space and restaurant-quality kitchen, the site would be good for community activities as well as being a good recruiting tool for the National Guard.

"It's a win-win situation for everyone. It might even give us space where the high school wouldn't have to have the prom in Daphne," the mayor said, laughing.

With 100,000 square feet of climate-controlled space, and another 25,000 square feet of covered space, the new armory would be about the same size as the National Guard's Fort Whiting armory in Mobile, said previously published reports.

State officials announced recently that 13 older armories would be closed in other areas of Alabama. Richardson said he was not aware of any planned closings or other new facilities in the Mobile area.

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

OPERATION DESERT SHIELD – SAUDI ARABIA
31st Signal Battalion

The **Gulf War** August 1990 – February 1991), codenamed **Operation Desert Shield** (August 1990 – January 1991), for operations leading to the buildup of troops and defense of Saudi Arabia and **Operation Desert Storm** (January 1991 – February 1991) in its combat phase, was a war waged by coalition forces from 34 nations led by the United States against Iraq in response to Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait.

The war is also known under other names, such as the **Persian Gulf War**, **First Gulf War**, **Gulf War I**, **Kuwait War**, **First Iraq War**,

2016

Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections
Foley Public Library
319 East Laurel Ave
Foley, AL 36535

Military action should 'remain option'

By HOYT HARWELL
Associated Press Writer

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — Former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara said Friday that the United States should not consider using force against Iraq without congressional approval, but he joined other former secretaries in saying that military action should remain an option in the Gulf.

McNamara, secretary from 1961-68, said that he would not initiate any use of the military until sanctions against Iraq have had time to become more effective.

"We should not consider force without the approval of the American people, which is Congress," he said at a news conference also attended by Melvin Laird, defense secretary from 1969-73; Elliott Richardson, 1973; James Schlesinger, 1973-75; Donald Rumsfeld, 1975-77; Harold Brown, 1977-81, and Frank C. Carlucci III, 1987-89.

Earlier in the day the seven took part in a Birmingham forum sponsored by the Southern Center for International Studies in Atlanta, with the program taped for showing on public television stations.

Carlucci mentioned sanctions and the military buildup in Saudi Arabia and said the U.S. "needs to proceed down both tracks. ... We need to give sanctions a chance, but retain the military option."

It would be a mistake, he said, for the U.S. to forecast a date for military action, "but it is a credible option and we need to keep it in our kit."

He also said that rotation of troops is important because of the "very, very hot" weather in the Middle East.

"Military options with sanctions is the right way to go," Brown said. "No loss of nerve or determination would be a message" to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

"Saddam is saying the U.S. will run out of patience and back down," Brown said. "Rotation sends a message that we're in it for the long haul."

Rumsfield said he believes the Bush administration "ought not be inhibited from using force."

Hussein, he said, "is not going to be persuaded by diplomatic niceties. He understands force. ... I'm not the slightest bit uncomfortable with military action, particularly if it goes to degrade the unconventional weapon capability of Saddam Hussein."

Schlesinger cautioned against overstating Saddam's military and political power. He said that a substantial part of Iraq's people do not support their president.

"Give sanctions a chance," Richardson said. "There is no reason to rule them out. The flip side is we wouldn't want to rule out the use of force."

Laird said it would be "a very grave error to send direct messages as to what we will or will not do."

Hussein, he said, must understand that the U.S. is serious.

NATION

Military

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Pentagon released figures Friday showing that the military failed to reach its recruitment objectives in October for the second month since Operation Desert Shield began.

Approximately 21,800 people signed up for the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines, 1,600 less than the Defense Department had hoped. The Pentagon said the sign-up numbers represent 93 percent of the military's objectives.

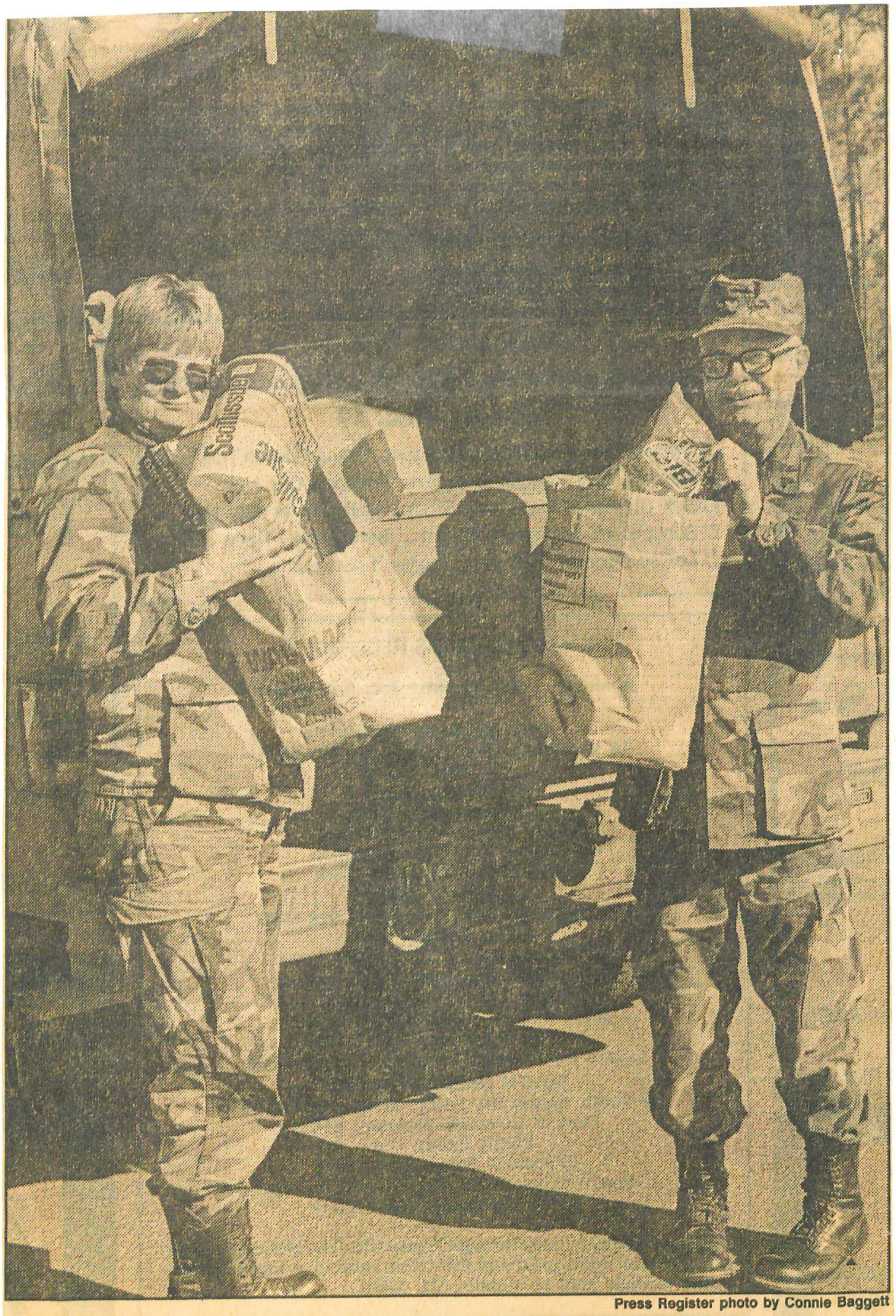
In October 1989, the military was booming. Recruiting objectives were 11 percent over expectations. But the objectives were lower. The military only sought 19,800 people, but 20,800 signed up.

The Army had the toughest time enlisting people in October. The service only met 85 percent of its recruiting objective: 9,400 people joined; the Army had hoped for 11,100. A year ago in October, the Army met 111 percent of its objectives.

The Army is the most heavily represented force in Saudi Arabia under Desert Shield.

In October, the Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force met 100 percent of their objectives.

The September figures show that recruitment figures were high. The military signed up 27,600 people, 111 percent of the number sought. At the same time a year ago, 31,100 people joined the military, 100 percent of the objective.



Press Register photo by Connie Baggett

Destination: Saudi Arabia

Bay Minette National Guardsmen SFC Becky Boone and Sgt. Roger Vogel load a truck Tuesday with recreational items donated to be sent to military men and women stationed in Saudi Arabia. The Bay Minette Area Chamber of Commerce and several other organizations cooperated to raise money to purchase many of the items. The donations were scheduled to be taken to the Desert Shield participants by the Air National Guard.

Three Bay Minette guardsmen to be sent to Texas army base

By GUY BUSBY
Press Register Reporter

BAY MINETTE, Ala. — A hastily moved-up wedding and other last-minute preparations were the scene Thursday as three Bay Minette men became the first volunteers from a Baldwin County National Guard unit to be called up for Operation Desert Shield.

The three men are members of Company C of the 711 Signal Battalion, which is stationed in Bay Minette and Foley. National Guard representatives in both cities said the unit has not been called up or placed on alert to be sent to Saudi Arabia.

On Friday, Spec. Ken Williams, his first cousin, Spec. Joseph Williams, and Pfc. David Hudson will join the 2nd of the 152nd Armored Brigade, which is scheduled to be sent to Fort Hood, Texas.

However, in September, National Guardsmen from units which were not on alert were asked if they would volunteer for active duty. Eight members of the 711 from Bay Minette volunteered.

The men said they received notice Wednesday to report for duty on Friday.

Please see Photo Page 8.

Ken Williams and his fiancee, Brooke Cooper, had been planning a wedding in the future. However, he said that after he received 48 hours notice to report for duty, plans were quickly changed and a wedding was arranged for Thursday afternoon.

Ken Williams said that despite having to move up his wedding plans and finding himself suddenly called away from his job, his family and his new wife, he did not regret volunteering or the call-up.

"That's what I joined the Guard for," Williams said. "And they asked for volunteers and that's what I volunteered for when I joined."

Joseph Williams and Hudson said they had volunteered for similar reasons. "It's the same," Williams said. "We just wanted to be part of it."

After training at Fort Hood, the men said they expect to be sent to Fort Ord, Calif., for training in armored desert warfare. As members of a signal battalion, the men are currently specialists in communications.

They said that at Fort Ord, they will be retrained to become radio operators in the 152nd's tanks. They said they did not know when they would be shipped to the Middle East but expect to go as soon as their new unit's training is complete.

The men said they expected to serve the full 180 days that a member of the National Guard or Reserve can be called up without a declaration of war.

While no units in Baldwin County have been called up or placed on alert, other county residents are also serving in Desert Shield as members of National Guard and Army or Navy Reserve units stationed outside the county, such as the 226th Support Group out of Mobile which has members from Robertsdale, Foley and Bay Minette.



Press Register photo by Guy Busby

Bay Minette National Guardsmen Joseph Williams, David Hudson and Ken Williams, from left, are the first members of a Baldwin County National Guard unit to be assigned to Operation Desert Shield. The men, members of the 711 Signal Battalion, volunteered for the duty and will join the 2nd of the 152 Armored Brigade on Friday.

see back.

Attorney: Morale of troops pretty high

By RENEE BUSBY
Press Register Reporter

The morale of American troops in Saudi Arabia is "pretty high," according to a local attorney who just returned to the Middle East after a brief stay in Mobile.

"The morale is pretty high considering we have gone halfway around the world and are away from families during the holidays," said Jay Kimbrough.

A member of the Alabama Army National Guard's 226th Area Support Group from Mobile, Kimbrough left with the group headed for Saudi Arabia on Sept. 28, but returned Nov. 15 because of his father's death.

Kimbrough returned to the Middle East this week.

"The main thing that bothers us is the uncertainty of not knowing if something's going to happen."

Kimbrough said the support Americans have been showing the troops helps.

"We are pleased to see the country is behind our effort. It's more than it was in Vietnam."

In order for the U.S. to prevail, if there is a war, "there is going to have to be a lot of support from this country," Kimbrough stated.

Kimbrough believes if there is a war, it won't be over quickly.

"It's going to be bigger than Grenada or Panama. We're facing an army better equipped than Vietnam or possibly Korea."

The attorney also feels that Saddam Hussein will use any weapon available to him to fight. "I think if something happens, he's going to kick it off with chemical weapons."

Personally, Kimbrough said he supports our presence in the Middle East. "If Saddam was not checked, he could have taken Saudi Arabia."

Commenting on the conditions in Saudi, Kimbrough said, "It is real dry. The humidity is low. It's no higher than 20 percent."

During the day, Kimbrough said the unit is busy making repairs to equipment and making sure the troops on the frontline have enough supplies.

At night, he said most of the troops sleep. But, he added, there are TV's and VCR's for the troops to watch and the Armed Forces Network carries NFL games and some college football games.

"We're not as busy as we would be if there was a conflict going on, but we're not just sitting around," the attorney said.

When his group first arrived in Saudi, Kimbrough said for about two weeks they lived in the desert in tents, but now they are in normal barracks.

"It's not like a beach."

Kimbrough said the relations between the American troops and Saudis is good.

"Our contact with civilians is kept at a minimum," said Kimbrough. He said the Americans are also trying to respect the Saudi customs.

He said Saudi women are not allowed to drive and the American women are trying to abide by the standards.

Before he left Saudi for the U.S., Kimbrough said 50 Saudi women, in protest of the law, drove up to the capitol and were arrested.

Kimbrough said he was not reluctant to go back after being at home for two weeks.

As for his law practice, Kimbrough said he has another attorney answering his phone calls.

"Plenty of lawyers have offered to help me. It's kind of like I should shut my office down."

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

"**TEAM SPIRIT** COMBINED FORCES EXERCISE"

in the Republic of South Korea

MILITARY

Team Spirit

Team Spirit was usually held in late March, **Team Spirit**, is a joint/combined exercise designed to evaluate and improve the interoperability of the ROK and U.S. forces. In-country forces are augmented for training purposes by U.S. Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force units from outside the ROK. The exercise is defensive in nature. In the past, as dates for Team Spirit exercises are announced, prior notification is given to North Korea. The success of **Team Spirit** as an essential training vehicle in a joint/combined environment adds significantly to both its deterrent value and the command's war fighting capabilities.

Team Spirit is an annual field maneuver exercise initiated in 1976 in order to deter North Korean war provocations and fortify ROK-US security cooperation. Purely defensive in nature, Team Spirit is basically a combined exercise and is regularly held between the two allies. "

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SUNDAY NEWS

10¢

FINAL

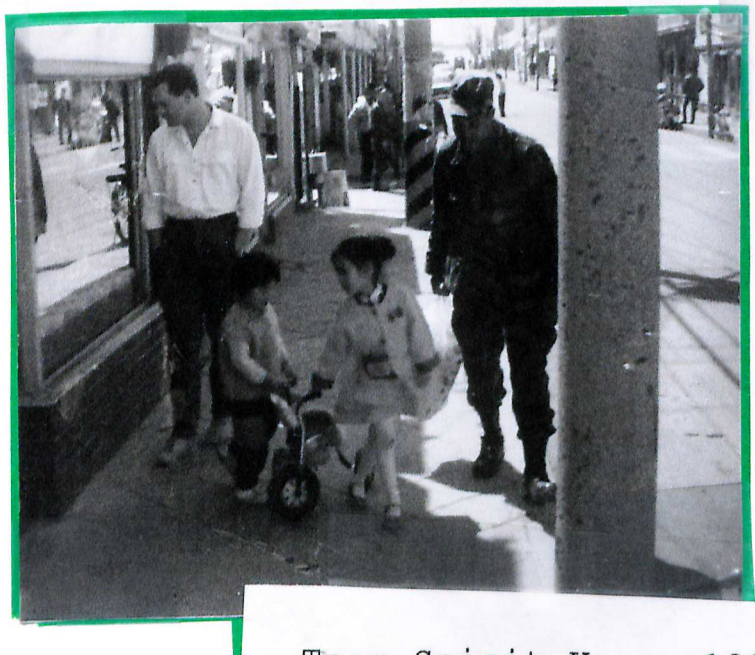
N. KOREA REDS DECLARE WAR

Invade South by Land and Sea

Team Spirit Korea 1987







Team Spirit Korea 1987

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

2014 Winter Storm Rescue Team – Fort McClellan

Fort McClellan, originally Camp McClellan, was a United States Army post located adjacent to the city of Anniston, Calhoun County, **Alabama.**

"An overrunning snow event for Alabama, with significant accumulation for some. …there was a displacement of the heavier snow band on the northern end. This put down accumulating snow over larger cites like Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, **Anniston**, and Gadsden"

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URGENT - WINTER WEATHER MESSAGE
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE BIRMINGHAM AL
1106 AM CST TUE JAN 28 2014

...WINTER STORM IMPACTING MUCH OF CENTRAL ALABAMA...

THE HIGHEST THREAT AREA FOR SIGNIFICANT ICE AND SNOW ACCUMULATION
WILL BE ALONG AND SOUTH OF INTERSTATE 20 AND 59. SNOW
ACCUMULATIONS OF 1 TO 3 INCHES WILL BE POSSIBLE ACROSS THE
CENTRAL AND EASTERN PORTIONS OF CENTRAL ALABAMA AND AT LEAST A
QUARTER INCH OF ICE IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES WITH ADDITIONAL SNOW
EXPECTED LATER.

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CALHOUN-CLEBURNE-JEFFERSON-SHELBY-ST. CLAIR-TALLADEGA-CLAY-
RANDOLPH-SUMTER-GREENE-HALE-PERRY-BIBB-CHILTON-COOSA-
INCLUDING THE CITIES OF...ANNISTON...HEFLIN...BIRMINGHAM...
HOOVER...PELHAM...ALABASTER...PELL CITY...MOODY...TALLADEGA...
SYLACAUGA...ASHLAND...ROANOKE...LIVINGSTON...EUTAW...GREENSBORO...
MARION...CENTREVILLE...CLANTON...ROCKFORD
1106 AM CST TUE JAN 28 2014

...WINTER STORM WARNING IN EFFECT UNTIL 6 AM CST WEDNESDAY...
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Winter Storm 2014
Ft. McClellan




Winter Storm 2014
Rescue Team


U.S. ARMY
U.S. ARMY
31
31
SOLDIE



Erecting Drash Tent


31st Network Support Company
31
"Working Together Works"

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

WORLD WAR II – NEW GUINEA

31ST SIGNAL

The Wartime Memories Project - US Army - 31st Infantry Division. "Dixie Div."

31st Infantry Division. "Dixie Div." was raised in 1940 from National Guard units of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana & Florida. The Shoulder patch of the Dixie Division was a white disk with a red circle containing two red D's, back to back.

The 31st Infantry Division undertook amphibious training at Oro Bay, **New Guinea**, 24 April 1944, at a final preparation for combat. They first saw action at Aitape, New Guinea, on the 3rd of July 1944 in advanced positions as well as in the offensive launched on the 13th of July. In mid-August the Division prepared for the Morotai operation, leaving Aitape on the 11th of September 1944.

On the 15th of September 1944, the Dixie Division made an assault landing on Morotai, meeting only light opposition, they took Morotai, they also seized Mapia and then the Asia islands, which the Japanese had already evacuated.

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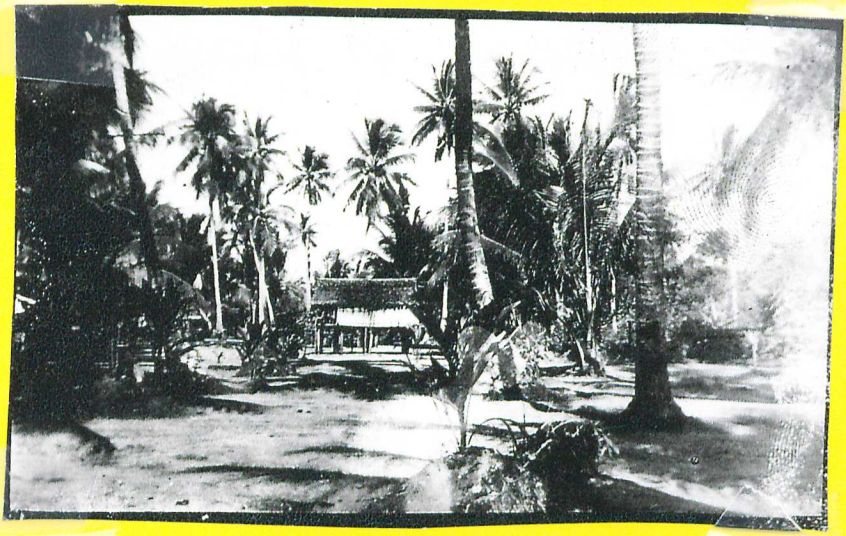
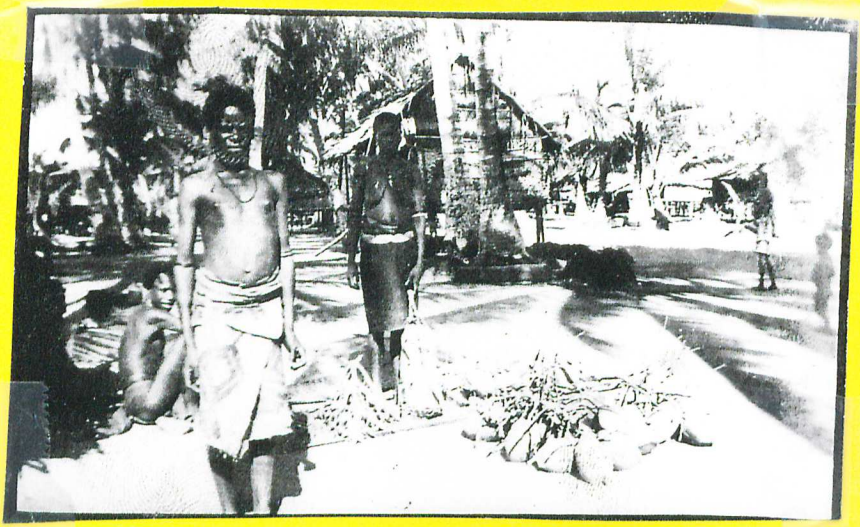
31st Signal Co. WWII/
New Guinea and its Natives





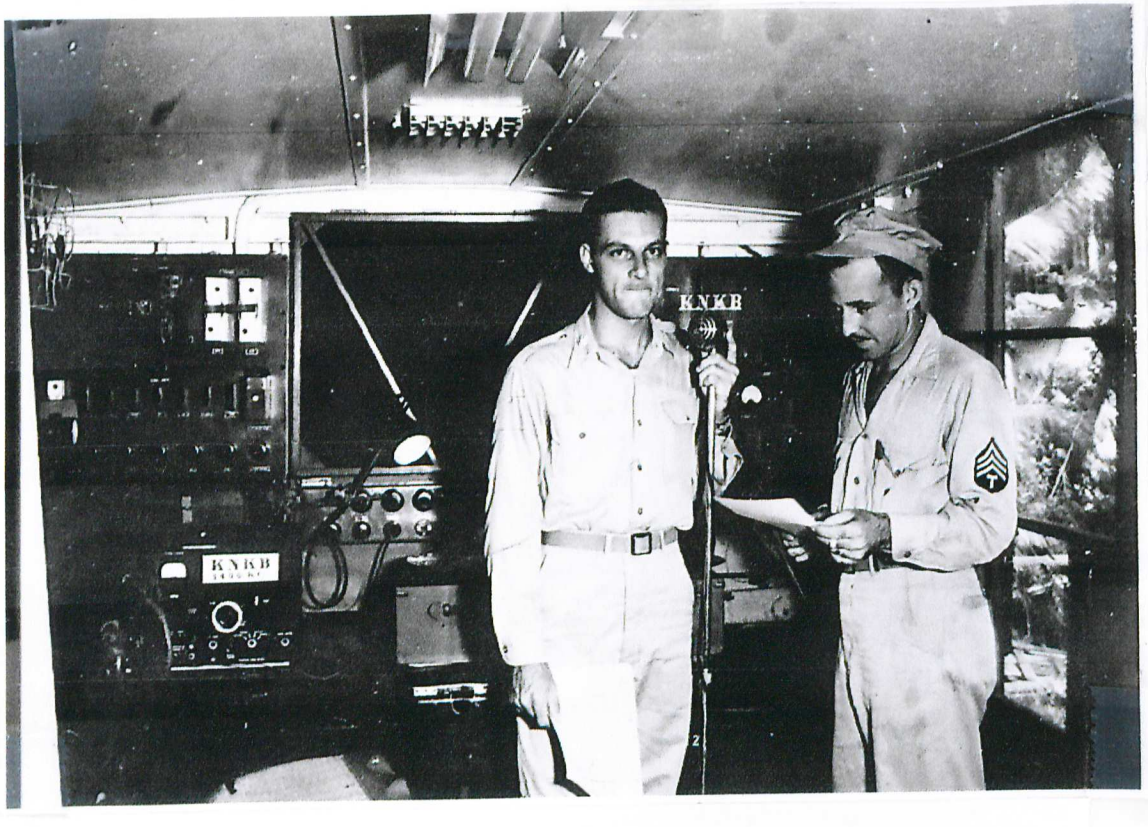


31st Signal Co

WWII
New Guinea







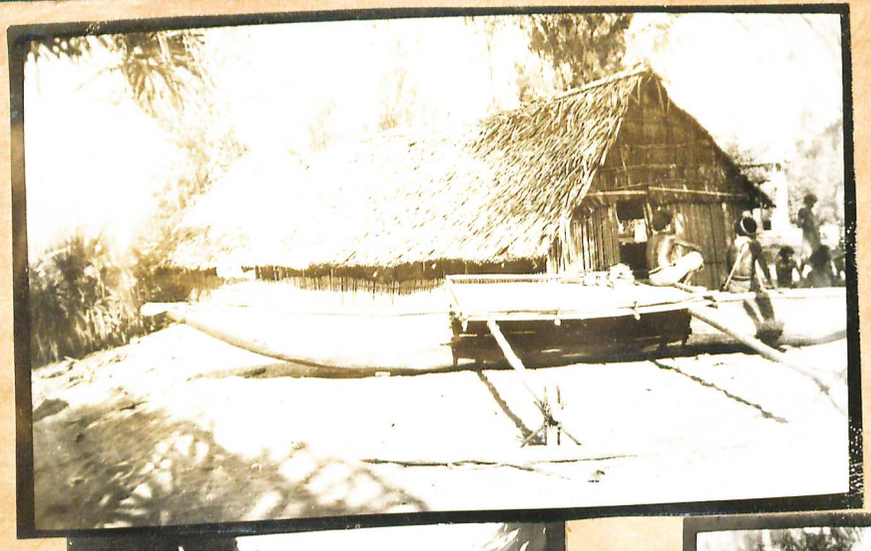


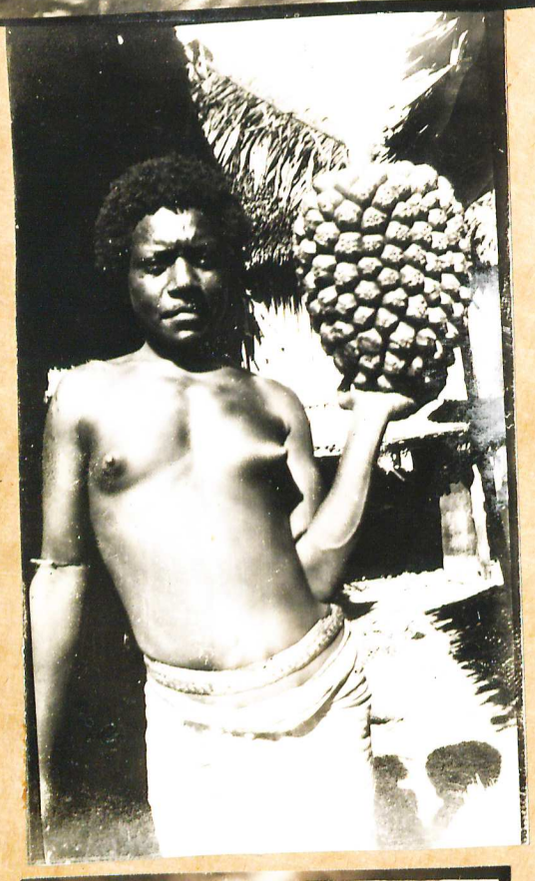






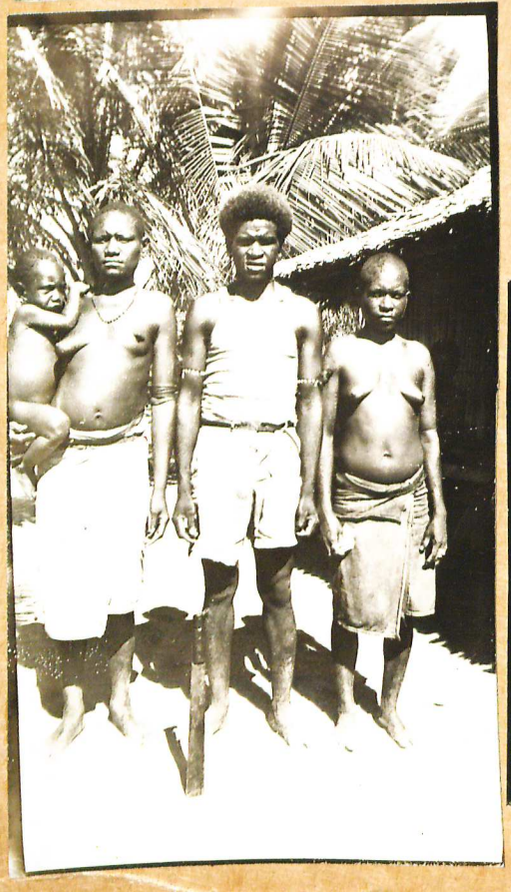




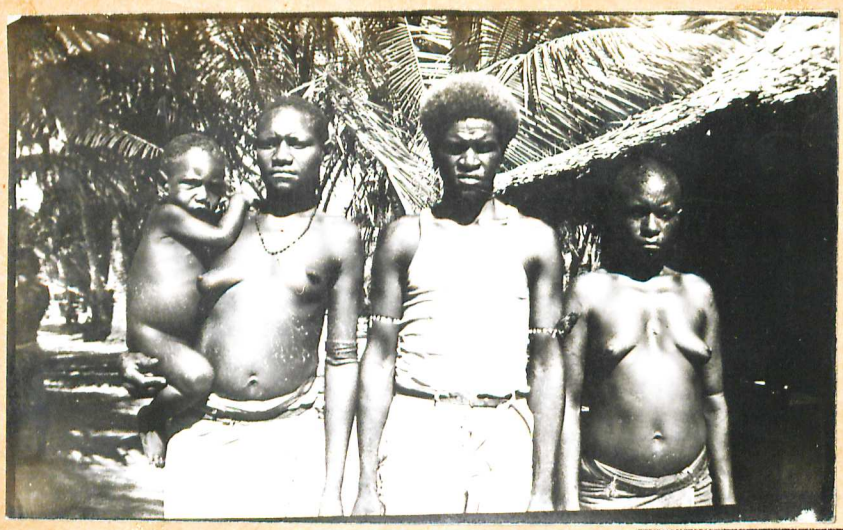






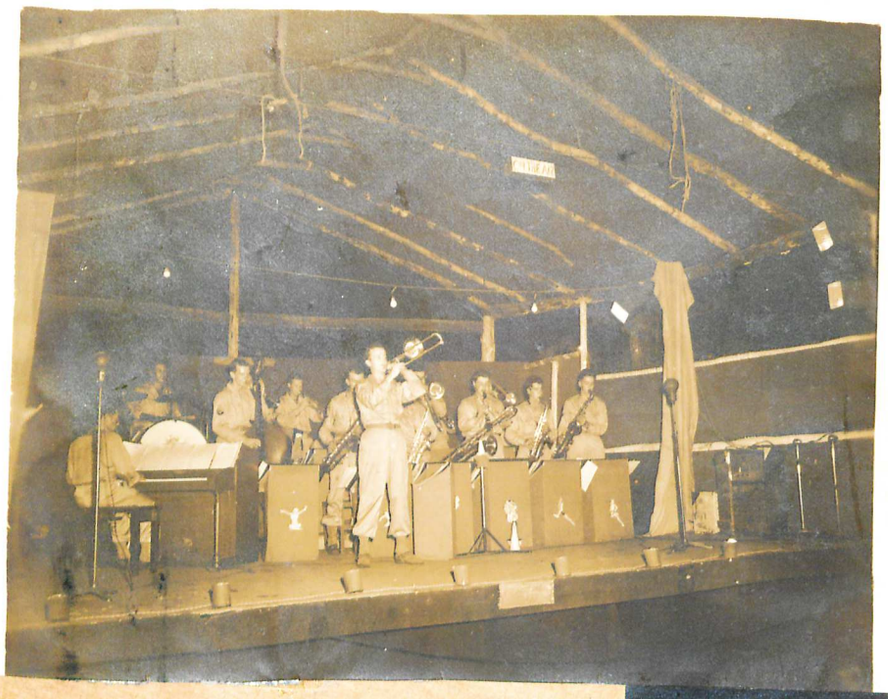




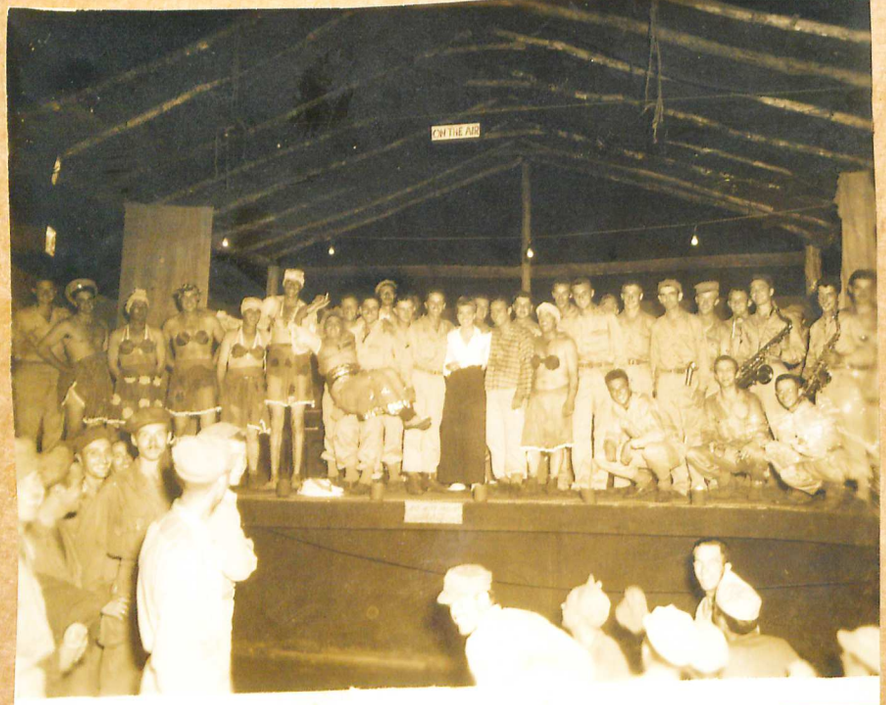











ON THE AIR











NEGATIVE;

" FOX HOLE
MOROTAI Island "

" 60 days of consecutive
Bombs by JAPS "



LTC LEROY BENTON

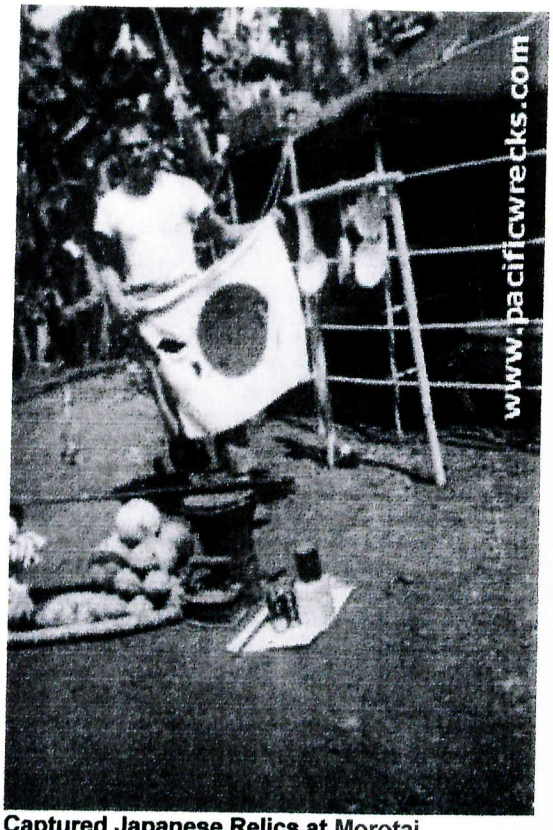
FOX HOLE III

MOROTAI
ISLAND

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

ETTERING CANCE

60 DAYS
OF
CONSECUTIVE
BOMBS
BY
JAPS



Captured Japanese Relics at Morotai
Knee Mortar Rounds, Rations, Iron, Fruit & Native Drum
Photo 1944 by Marin Friedman via Tom Friedman
Previous Page | PacificWrecks.com

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

Co C 711th Signal Battalion
Kuwait/Iraq
2004-2005
OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

Iraq War which was known as **Operation Iraqi Freedom** until September 2010, when it was renamed Operation New Dawn.

Timeline for the photos dated 2004

June 28, 2004 - The handover of sovereignty to the interim Iraqi government takes place two days before the June 30 deadline previously announced by the U.S.-led coalition.

June 30, 2004 - The coalition turns over legal control of Saddam Hussein and 11 other former top Iraqi officials to the interim Iraqi government. The United States retains physical custody of the men.

July 1, 2004 - Saddam Hussein makes his first appearance in court. A judge charges Hussein with a variety of crimes, including the invasion of Kuwait and the gassing of the Kurds.

August 2004 - U.S. and Iraqi forces battle insurgents in Najaf who are followers of Shiite cleric Muqtada al-Sadr.

September 6, 2004 - The number of U.S. troops killed in Iraq reaches 1,000.

November 2004 - U.S. and Iraqi forces battle insurgents in Falluja. About 2,000 insurgents are killed. On November 14, Falluja is declared to be liberated.

October 25, 2005 - The number of U.S. troops killed in Iraq reaches 2,000.

November 19, 2005 - At least 24 Iraqi civilians, including women and children, are killed in Haditha, Iraq. Suspicion falls on Marines from Kilo Company of the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment. Eight U.S. Marines faced charges in the deaths, but only one is convicted of a crime, that of negligent dereliction of duty.

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GOVERNOR SHIRAH
Co. C 711TH SIG BN
KUWAIT/IRAQ
2004-2005
OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

MAYOR TAYLOR
Co. C 711TH SIG BN
KUWAIT/IRAQ
2004-2005





31st Signal Company



Activation Ceremony
31st Signal Company

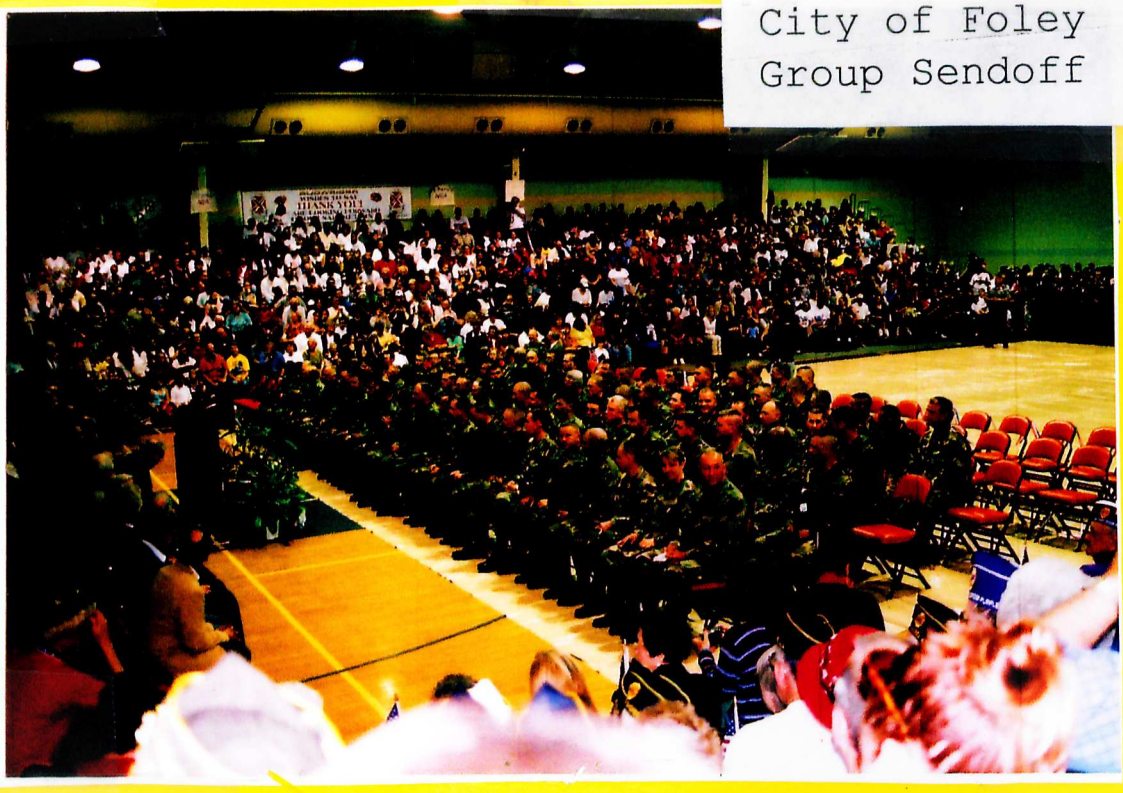




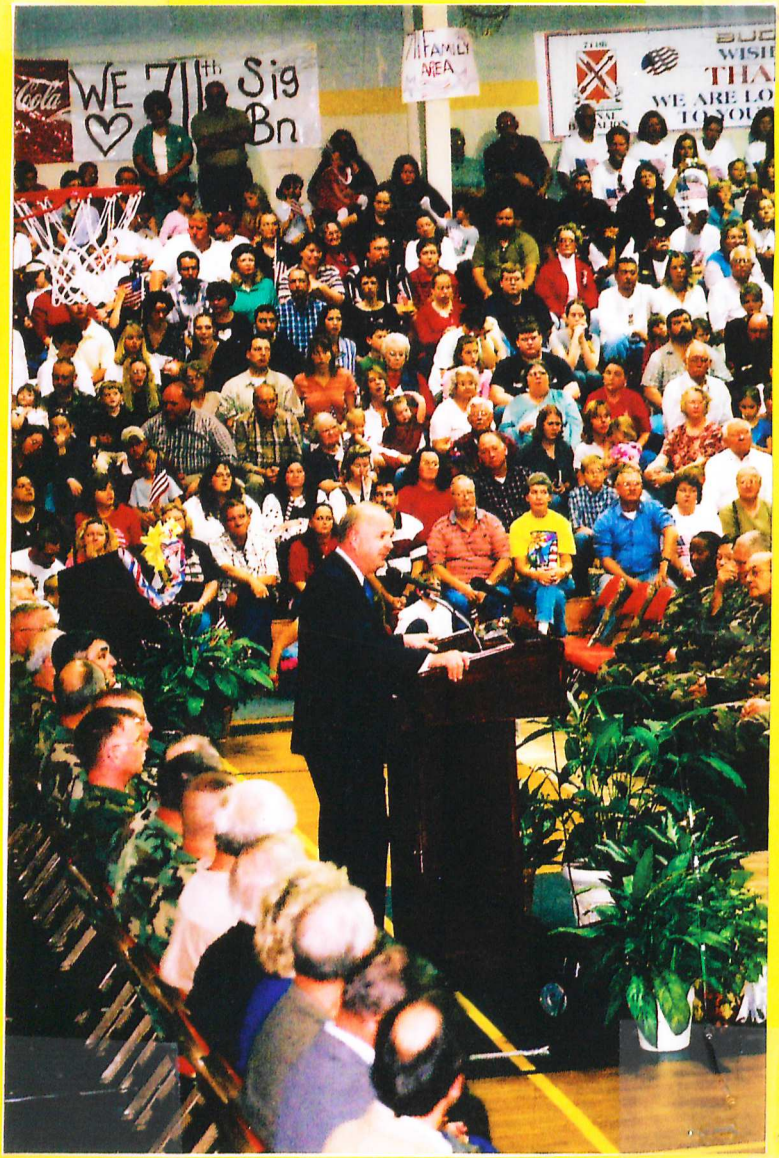


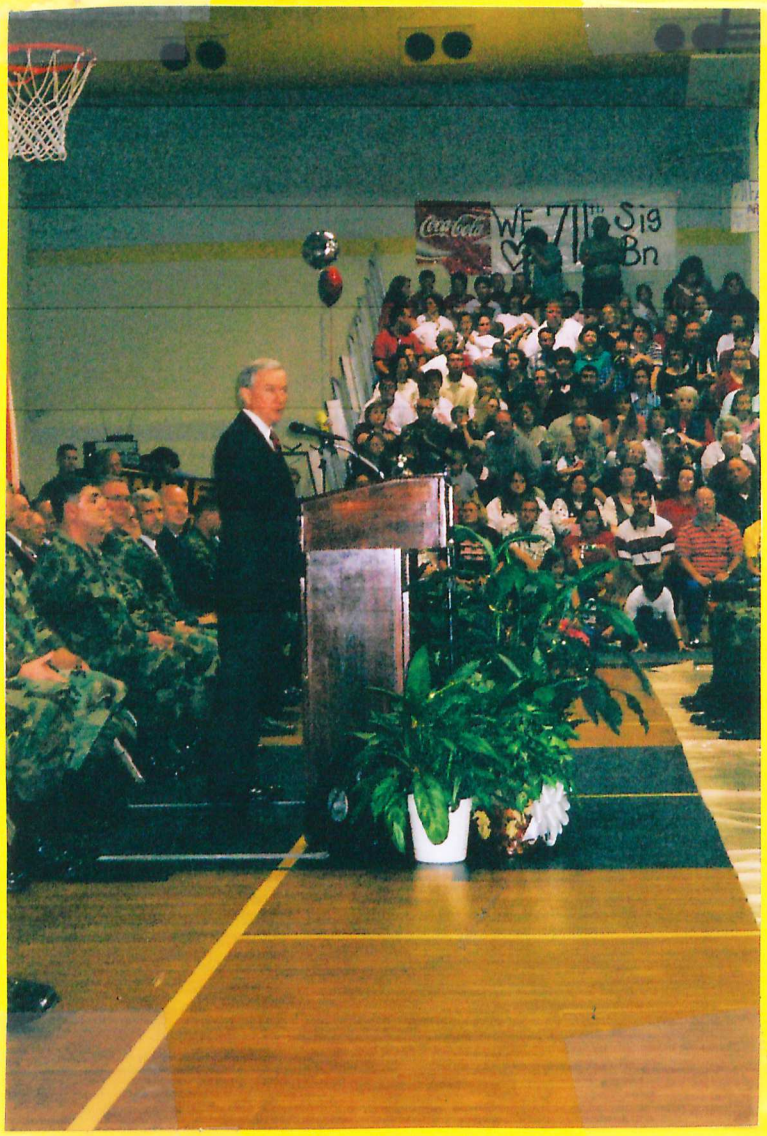
Departing Formation

City of Foley
Group Sendoff



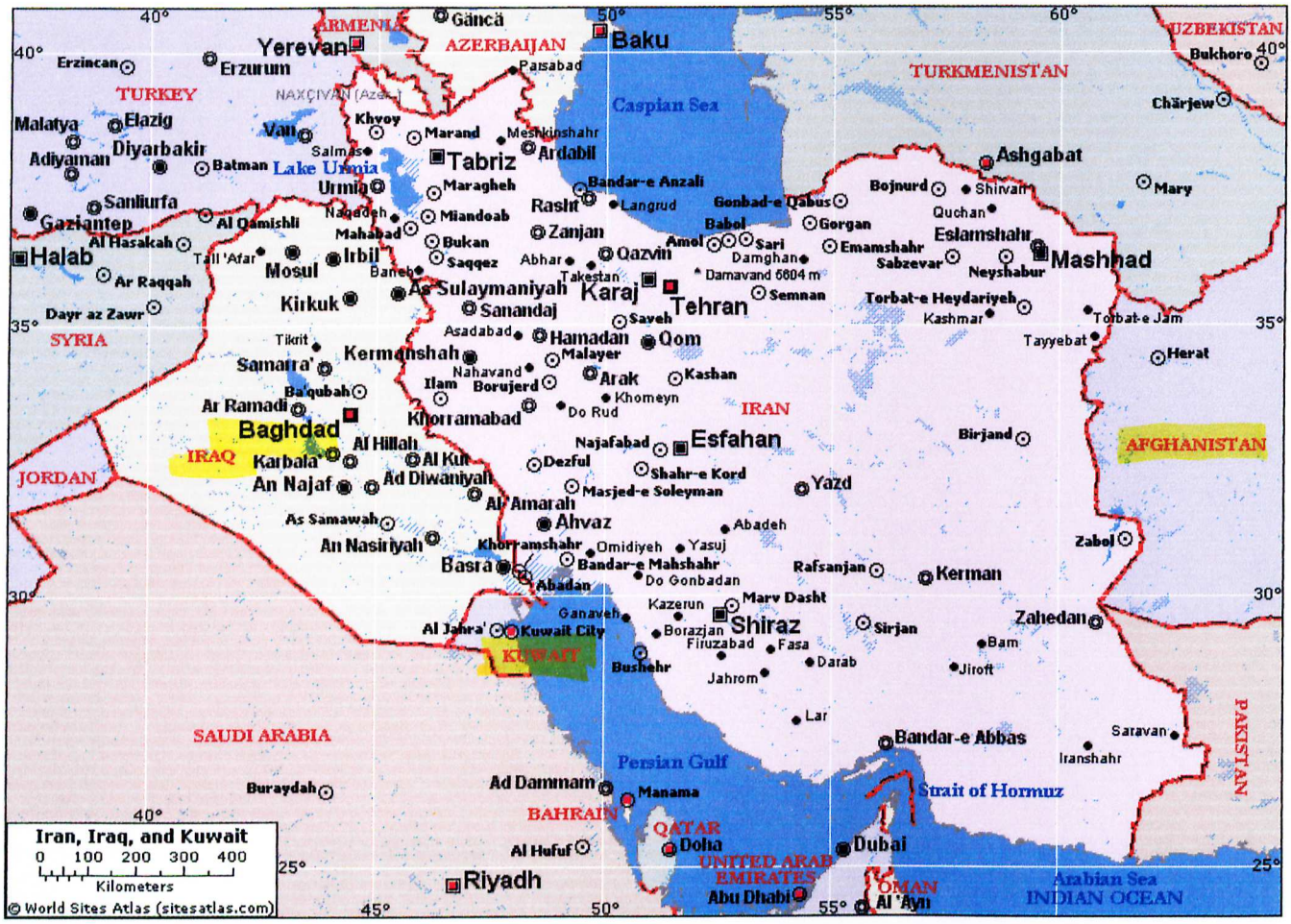



WE 7th Sig Bn
FAMILY AREA


WE 7th Sig Bn


FAMILY AREA
We ♥ U Daryl





Destination

http://www.sitesatlas.com/Maps/Maps/606.gif

MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

United States Army

711th Support Battalion Unit Crest (Smash to the Stars)

Kuwait/Iraq 2004-2005

Operation Iraqi Freedom



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NODE CENTER 14
PLATOON LEADER
LT BEBER
PLATOON SERGEANT
SFC GREEN
SMASH TO THE STARS

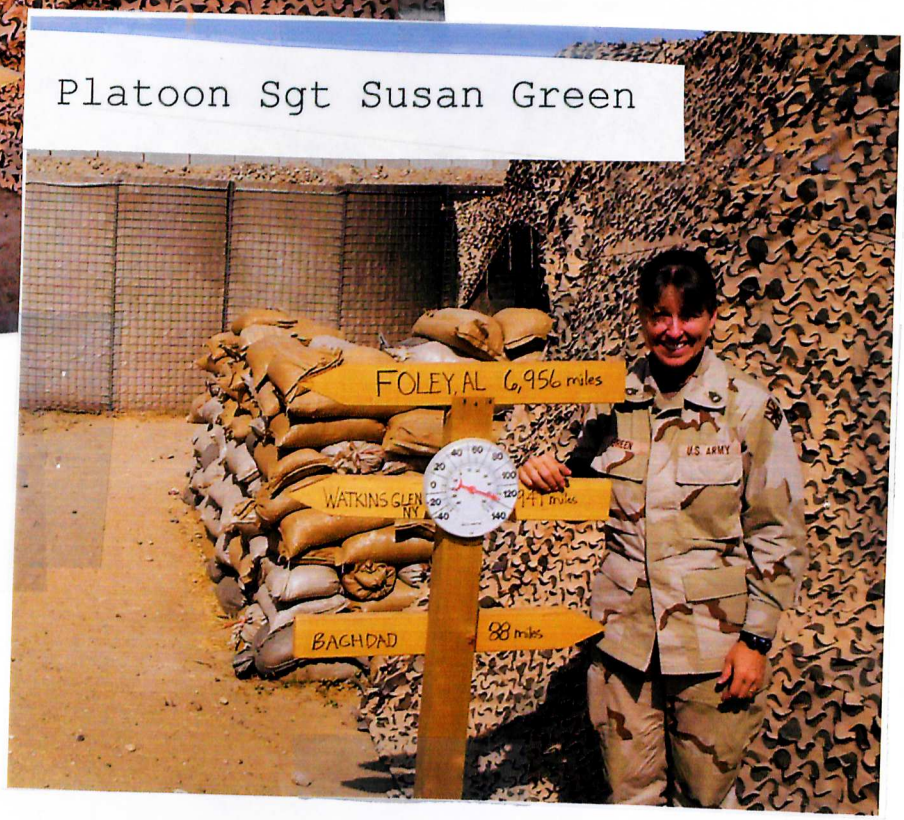

1

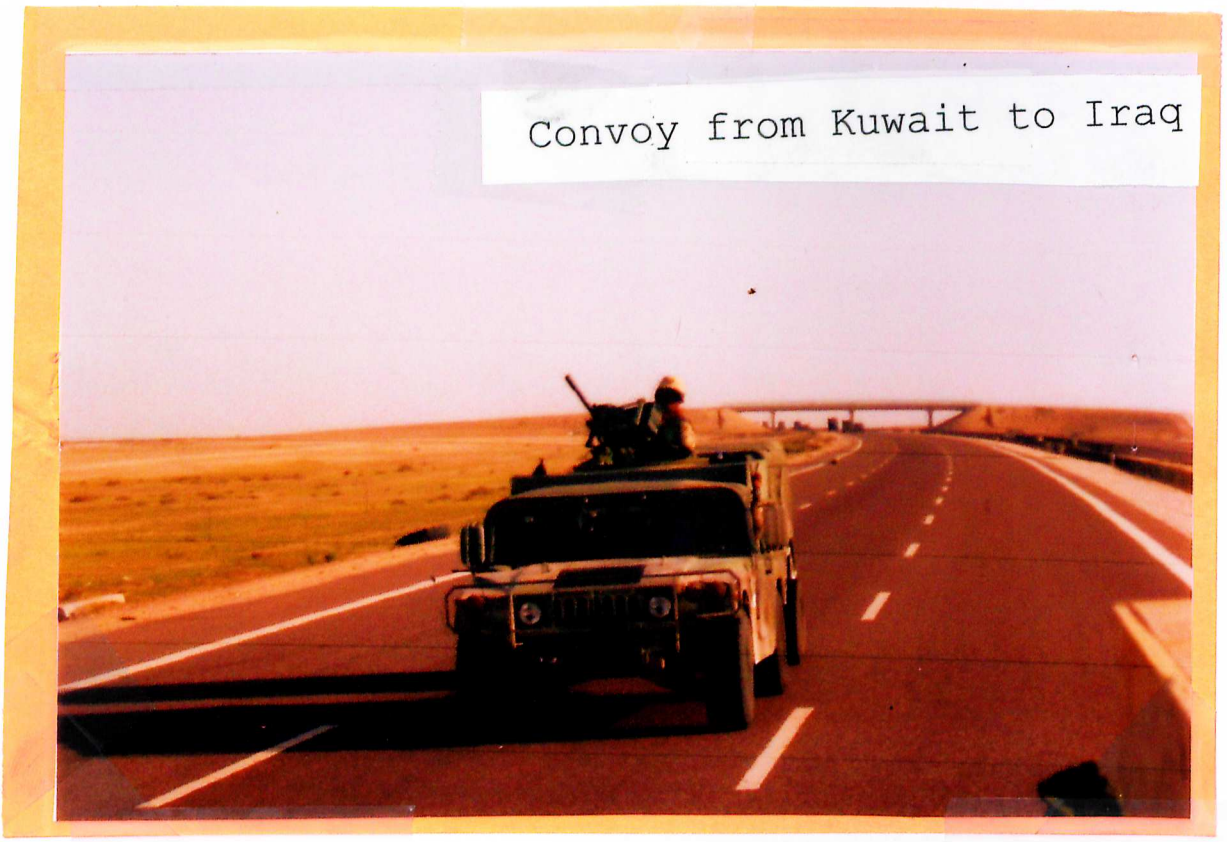

1

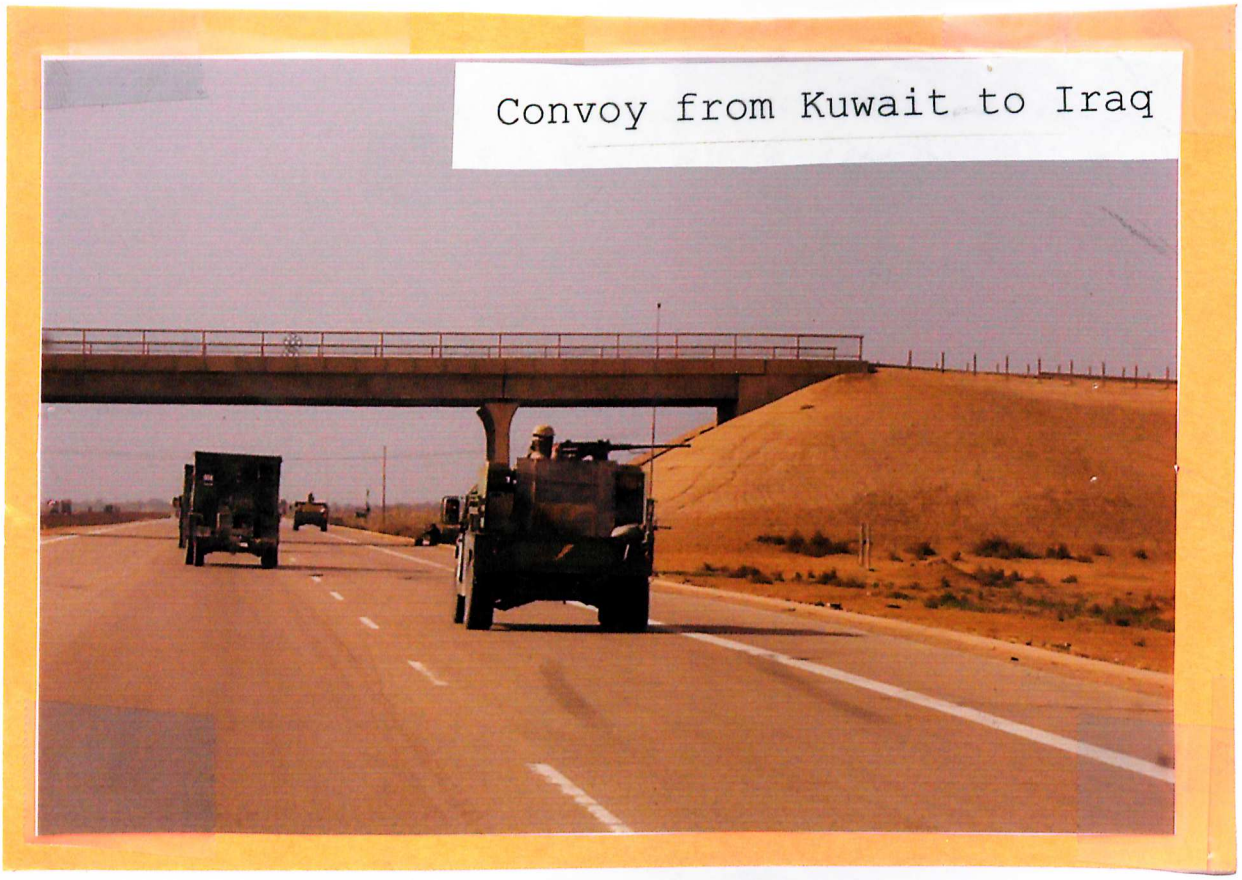


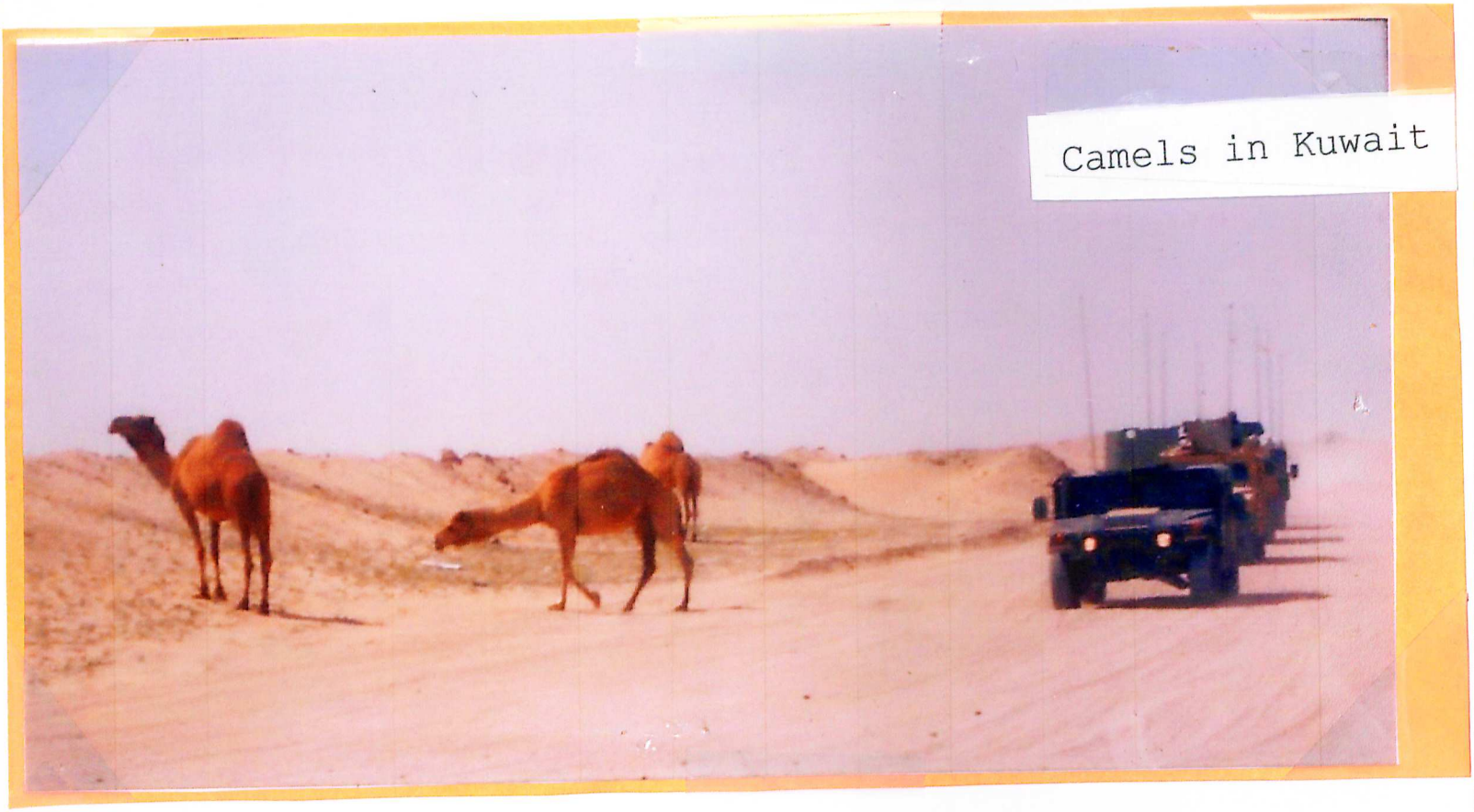


Platoon Sgt Susan Green




Convoy from Kuwait to Iraq

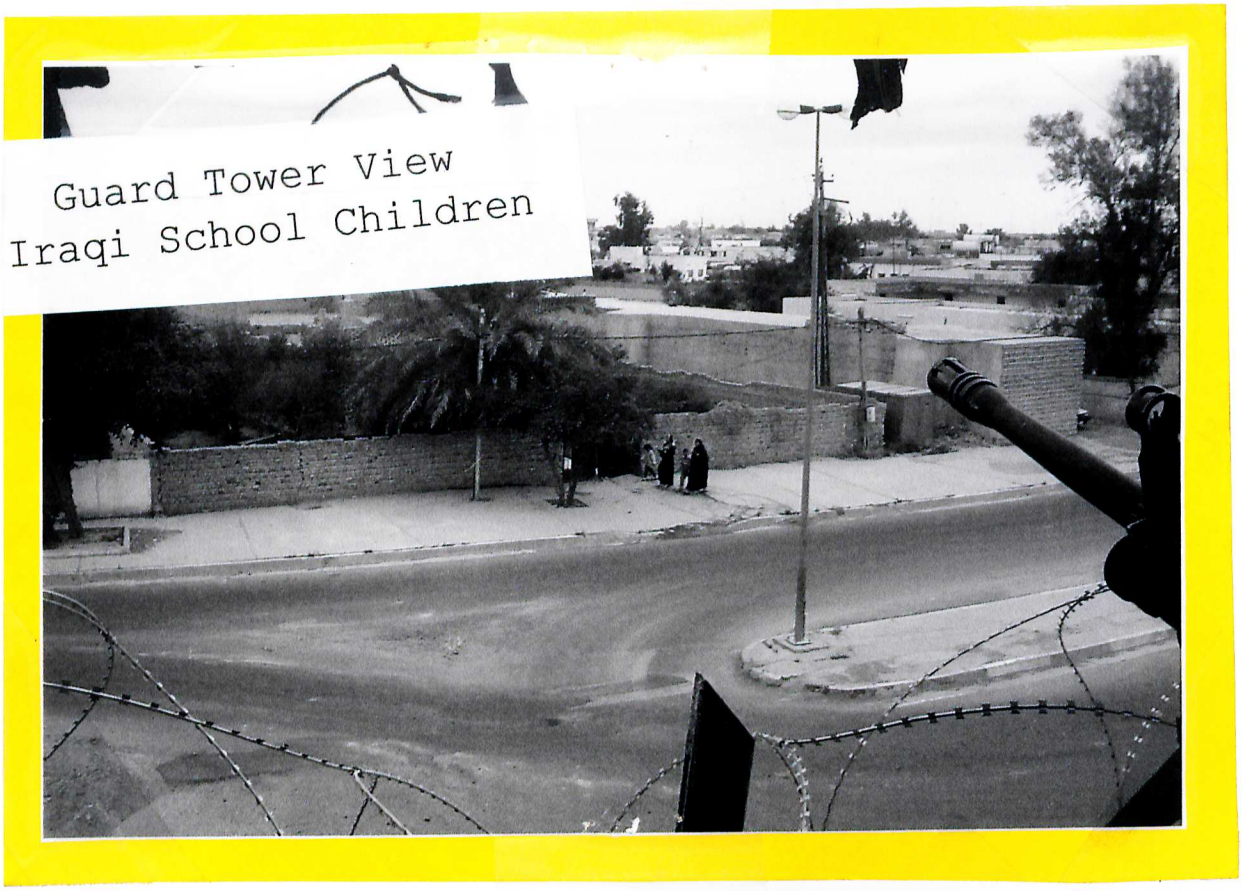

Convoy from Kuwait to Iraq

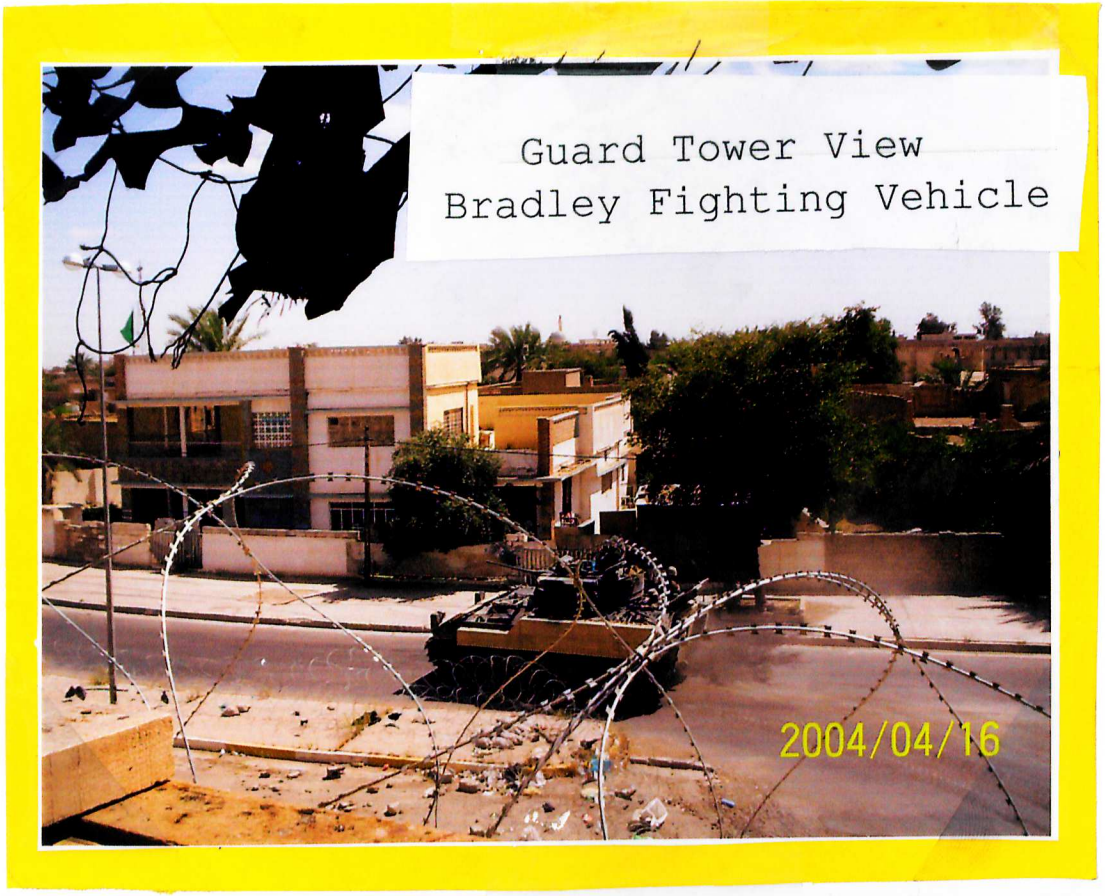


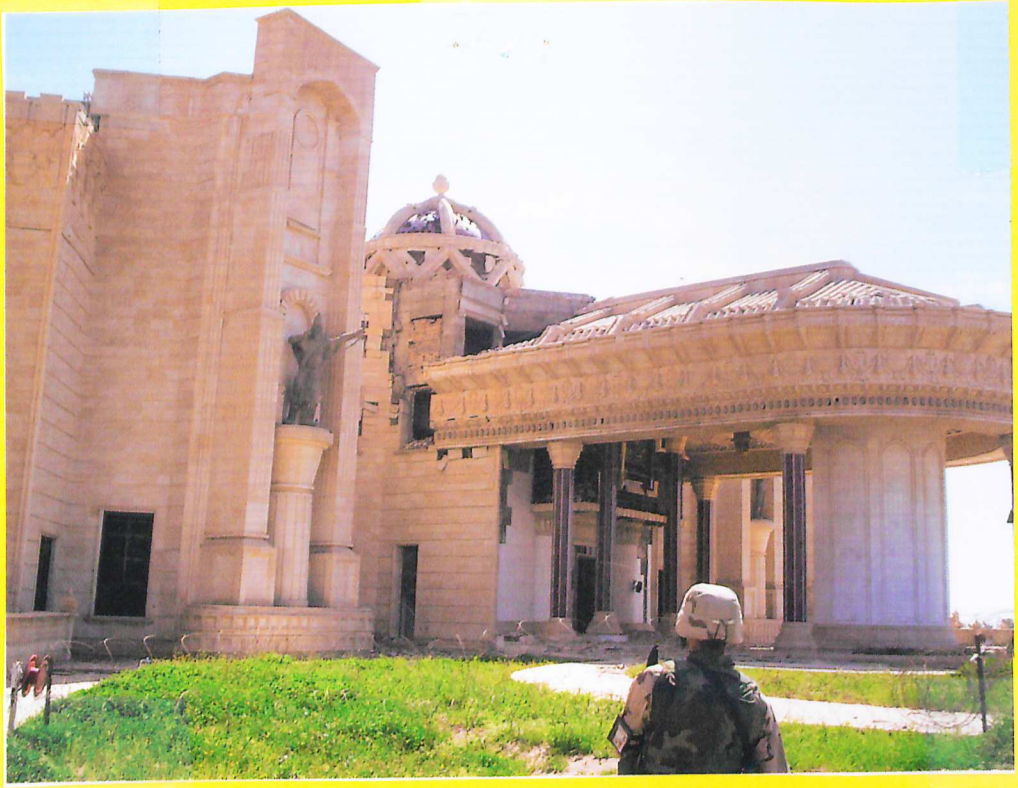
Camels in Kuwait



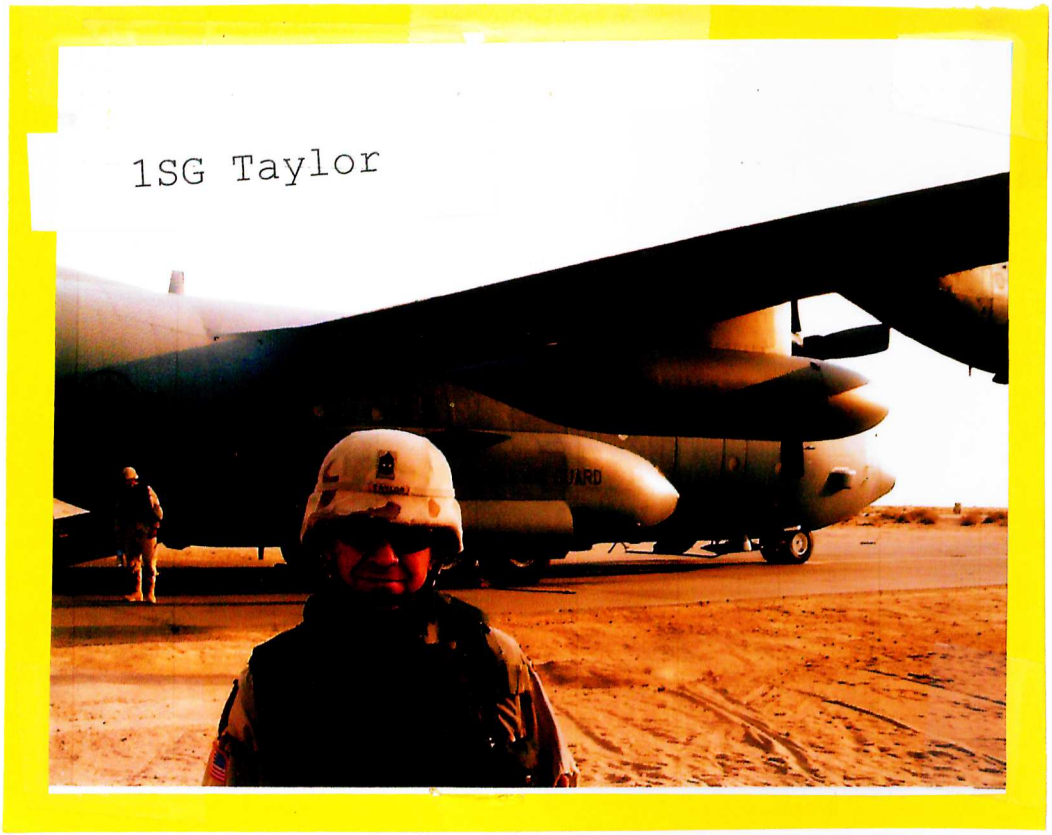
Crossing border into Iraq

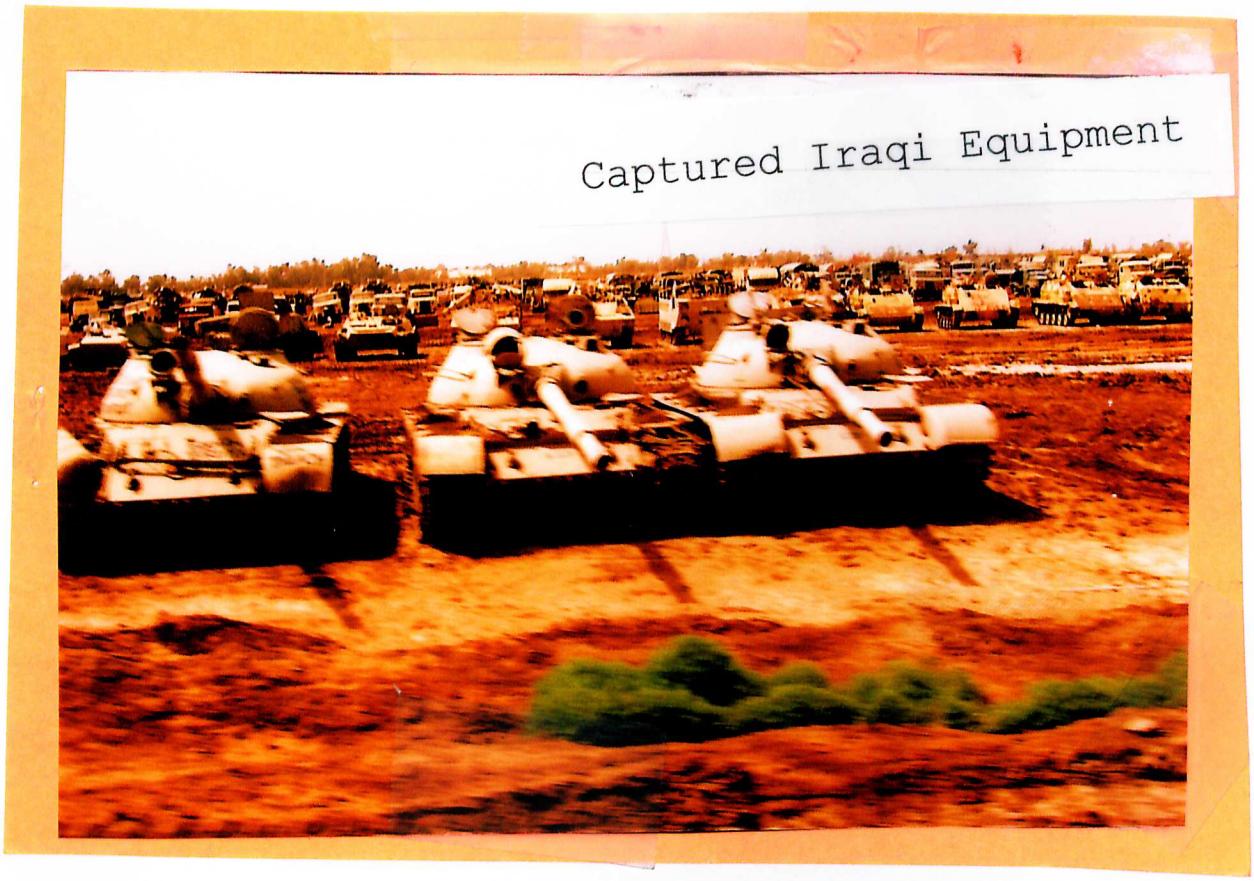

Guard Tower View
Iraqi School Children

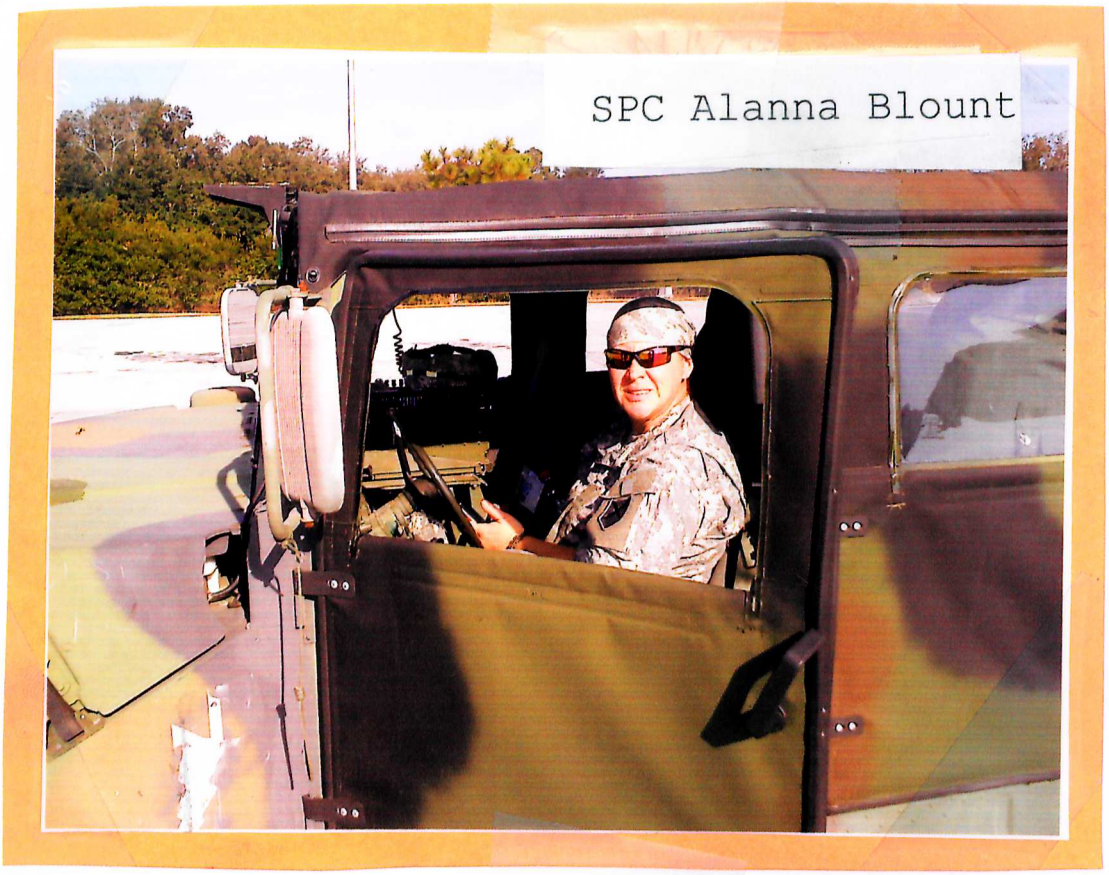

Guard Tower View
Bradley Fighting Vehicle
2004/04/16

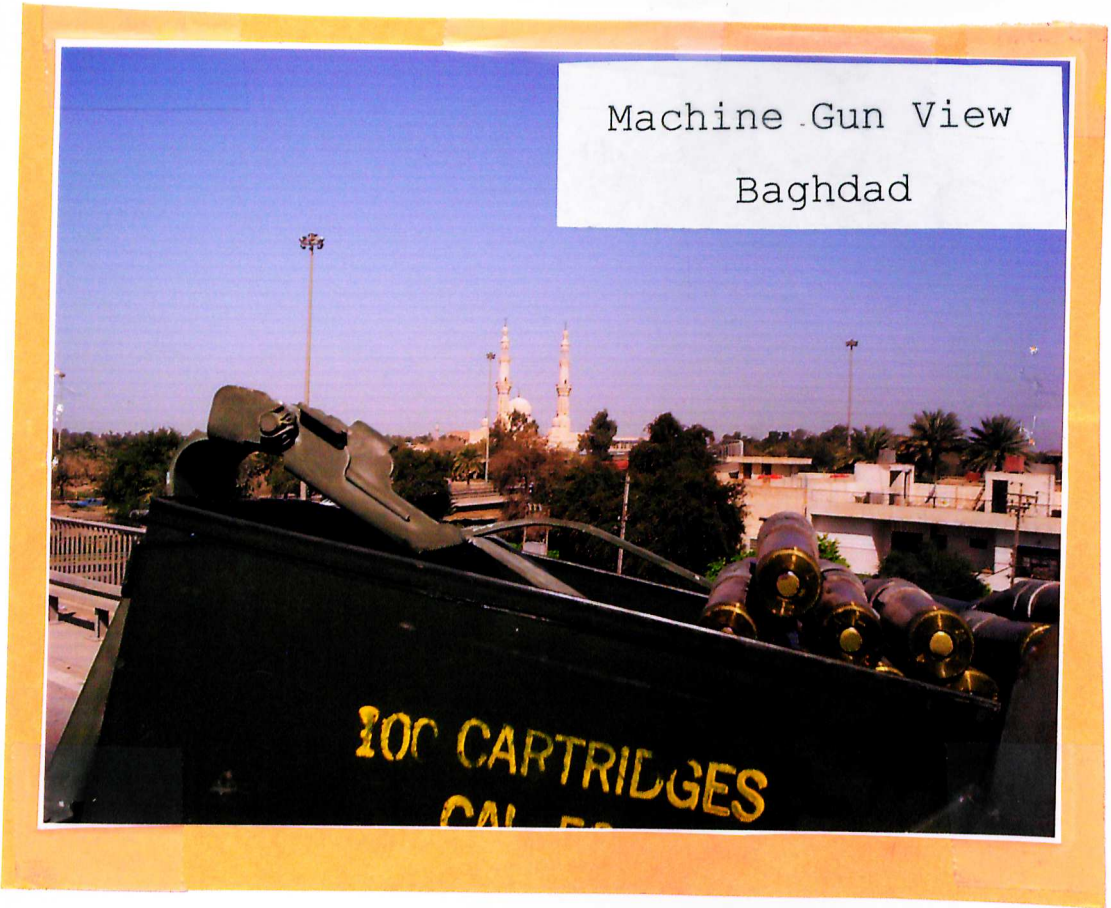




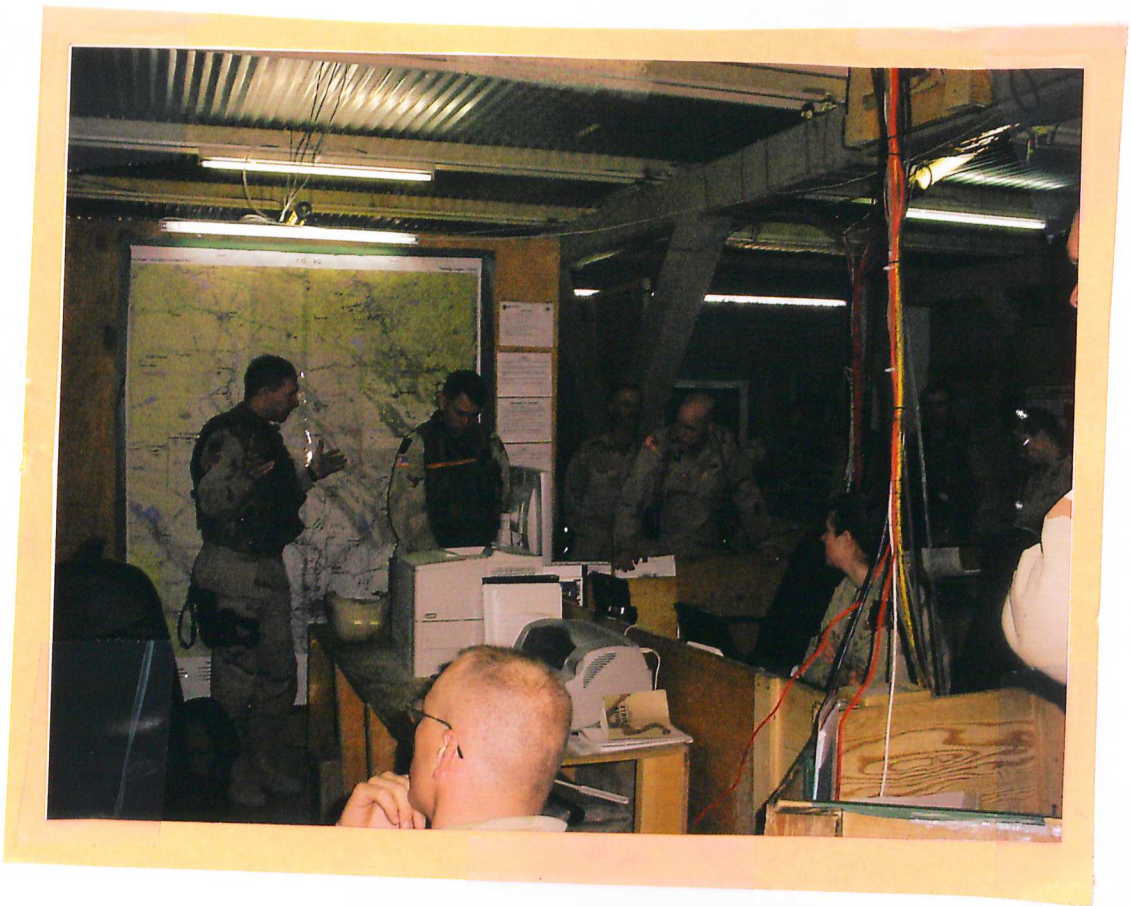

1SG Taylor


Captured Iraqi Equipment


SPC Alanna Blount


Machine Gun View
Baghdad
CARTRIDGES


M-1 Tank
FOB Danger





Tikrit, City in Iraq, sometimes transliterated as Takrit or Tekrit, located 140 kilometres northwest of Baghdad and 220 kilometres southeast of Mosul on the Tigris River. It is the administrative center of the Saladin Governorate. Wikipedia
Weather: 102°F (39°C), Wind W at 10 mph (16 km/h), 11% Humidity
Population: 160,000 (2012)
Getting there: 28 h 15 min flight,

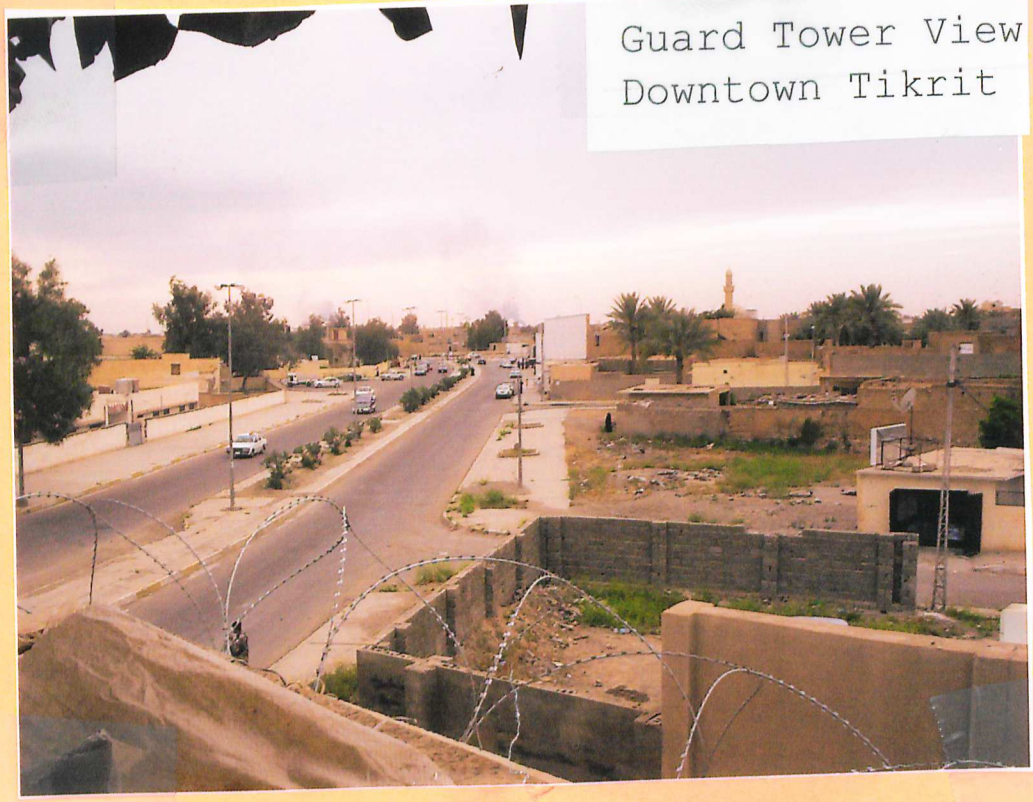




Co. C First Platoon
Tikrit, Iraq



Tikrit Entrance



Guard Tower View
Downtown Tikrit



FOB Danger Landing Zone
Tikrit, Iraq



Signal Site
Tikrit, Iraq


KBR
Truck Entrance








COMPANY C
711 SIGNAL BATTALION (MSE)
FOLEY, AL


COMPANY C
711 SIGNAL BATTALION (MSE)
FOLEY, AL

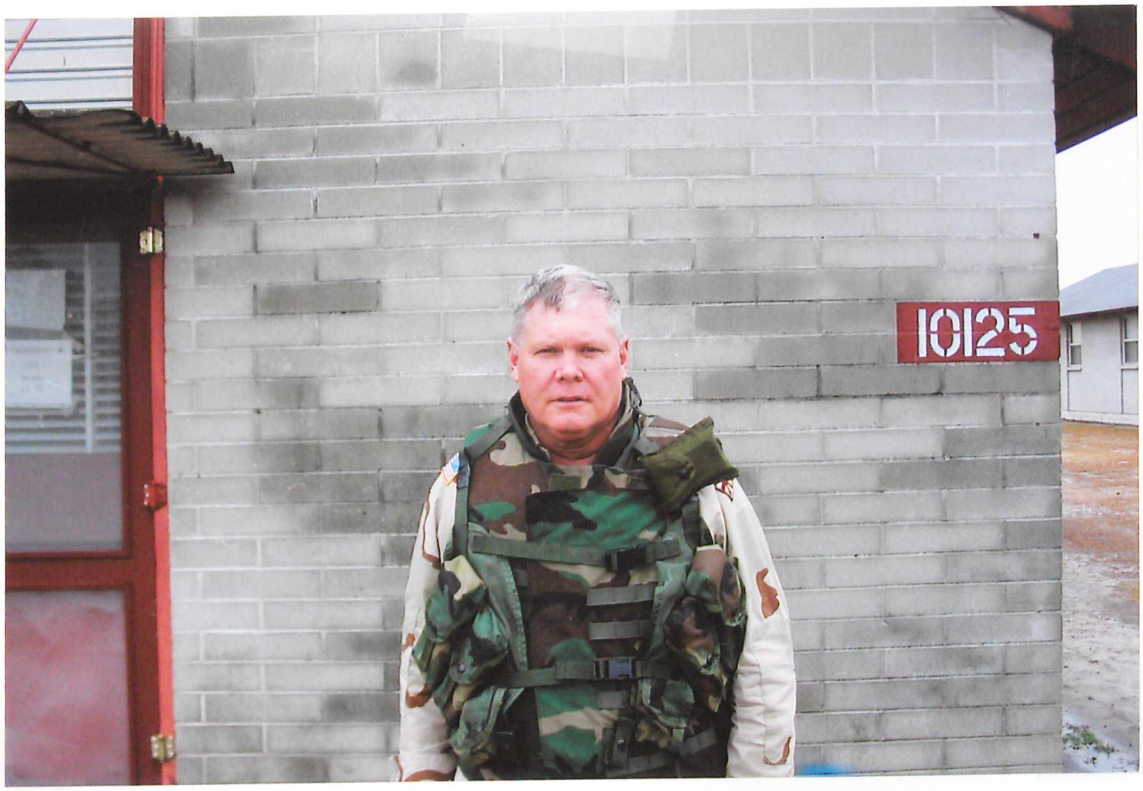

3M






SMITH
SMITH
U.S.ARMY




10125

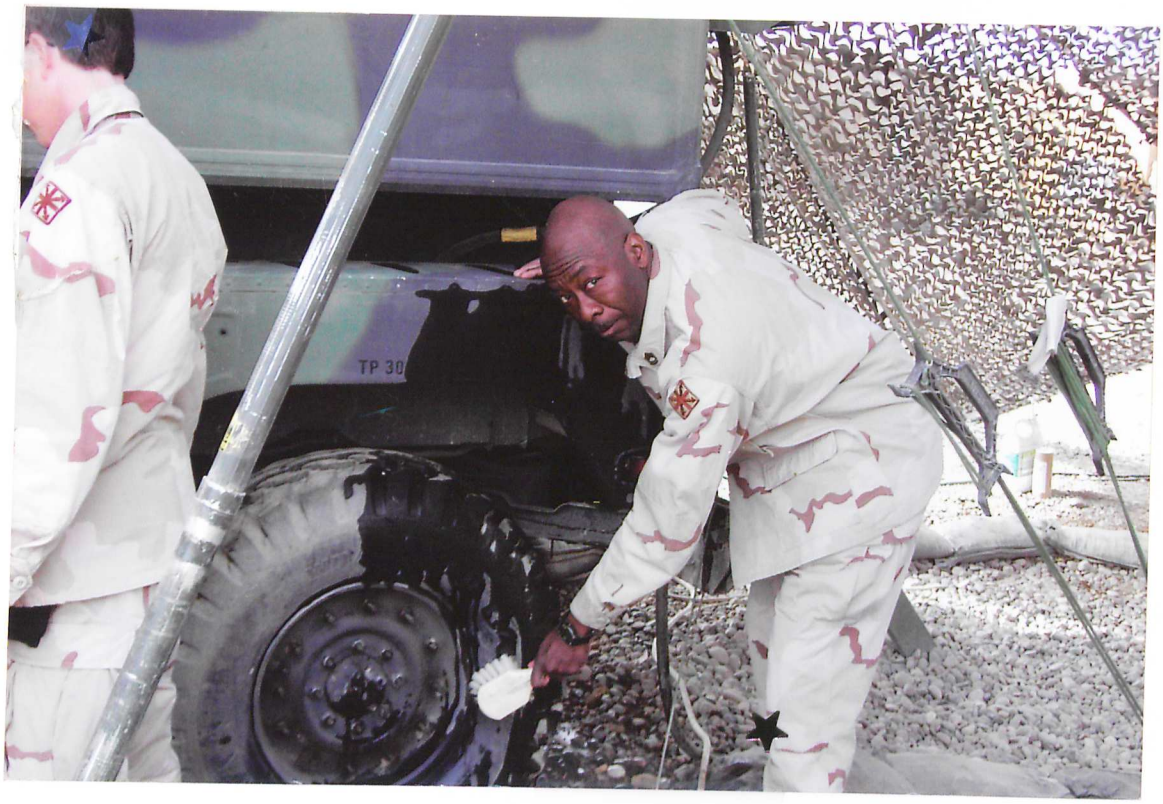

TRAVIS




04/28/2004





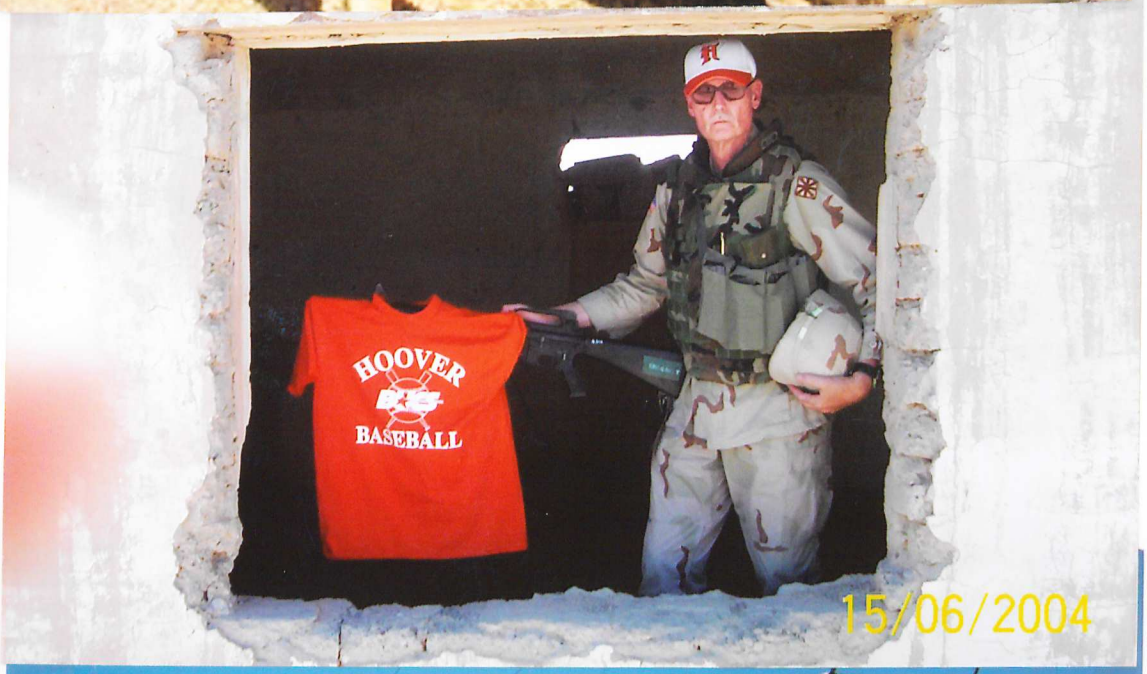





04/28/2004


04/28/2004




HOOVER
BASEBALL
15/06/2004












835TH CSB
267-01


Baghdadiam




12/13/2004




03/07/2004


SE)


04/28/2004


HILLBILLY
WATCH


FREE Body PiercING's
03/12/2004




STUCKEY
18/04/2004






02/13/2004


10125




08/12/2004




BRITT
U.S.ARMY
CAUDILL
U.S.ARMY
U.S.ARMY






TCC




EMERGENCY PASSENGER
OXYGEN SYSTEM

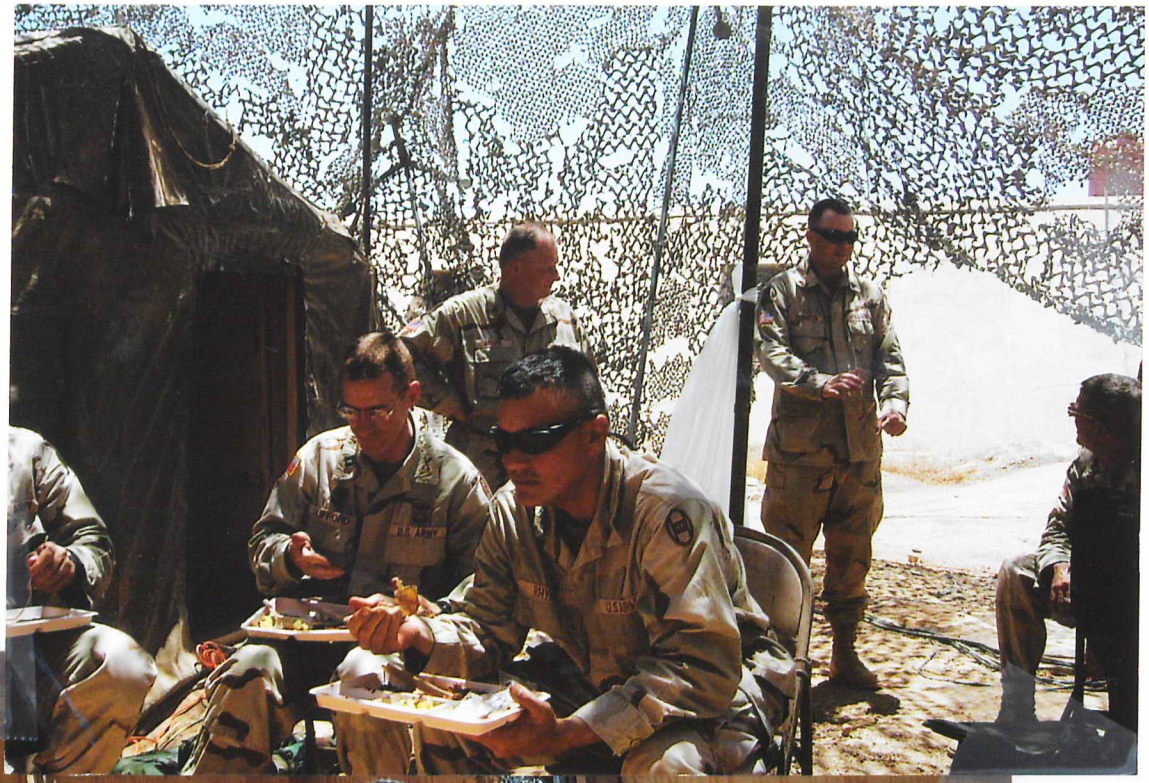






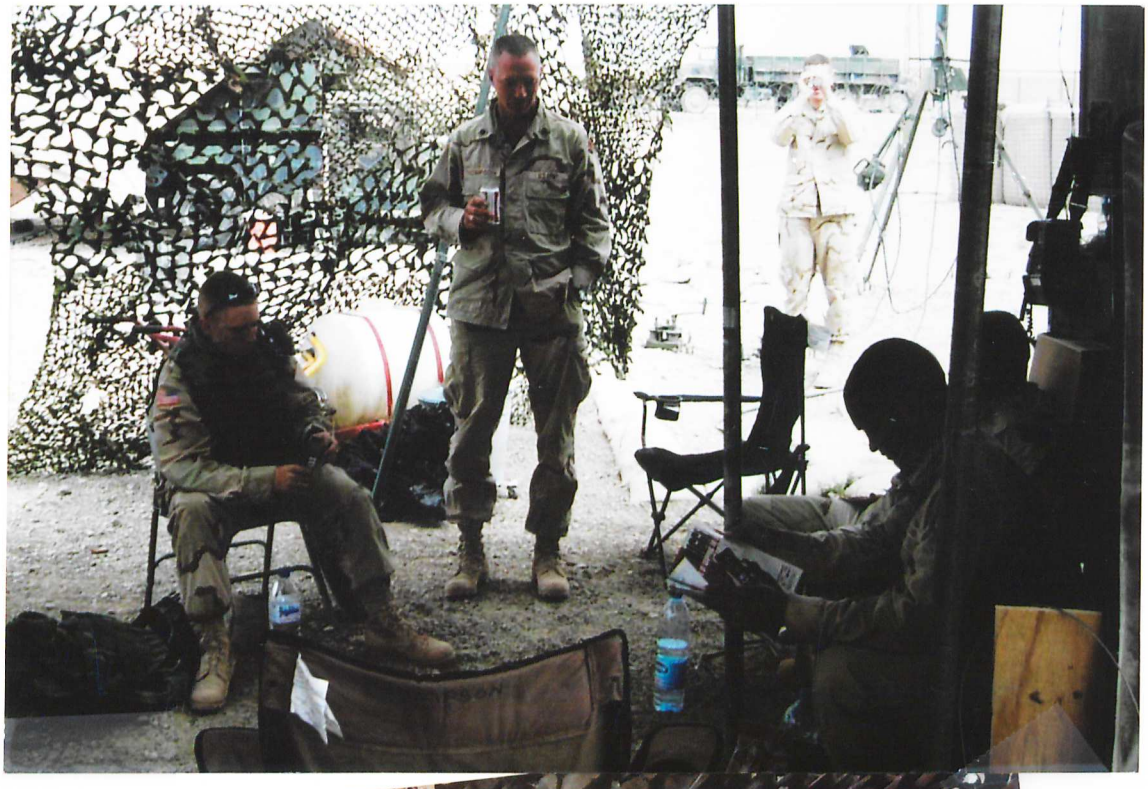


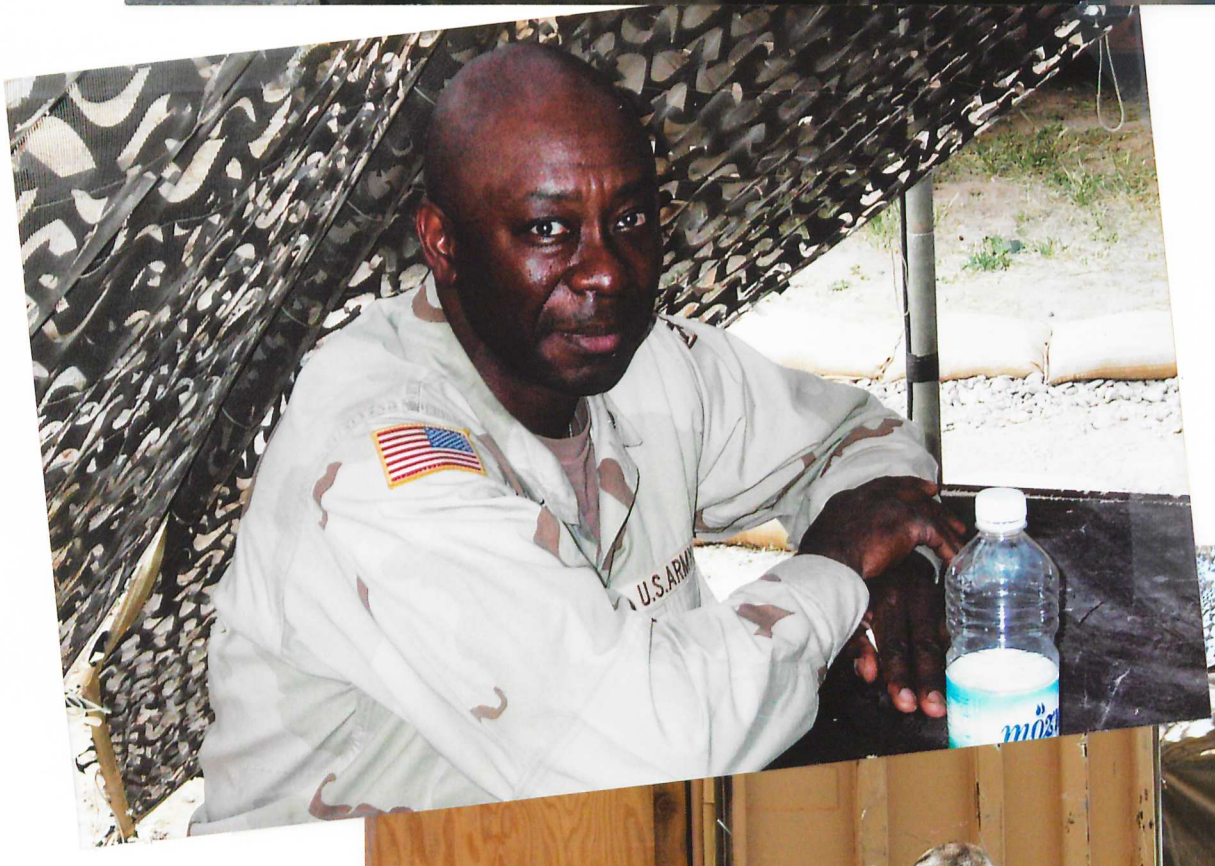


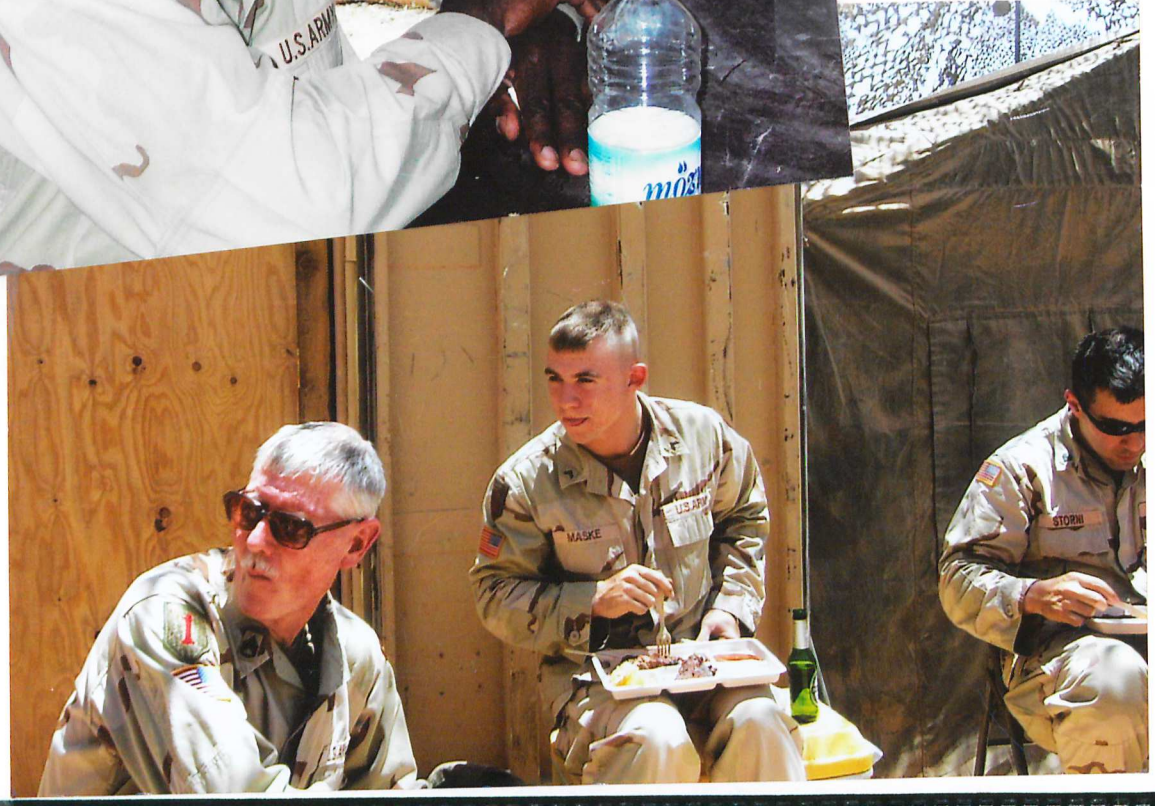






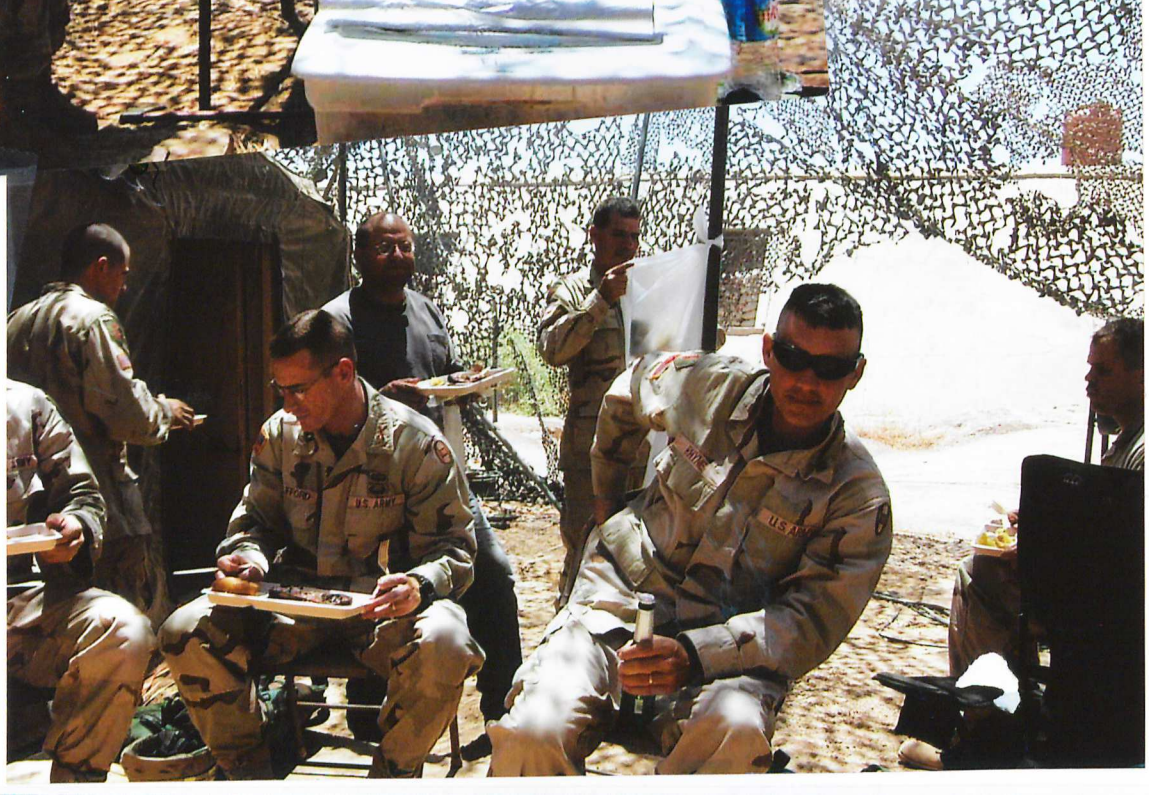


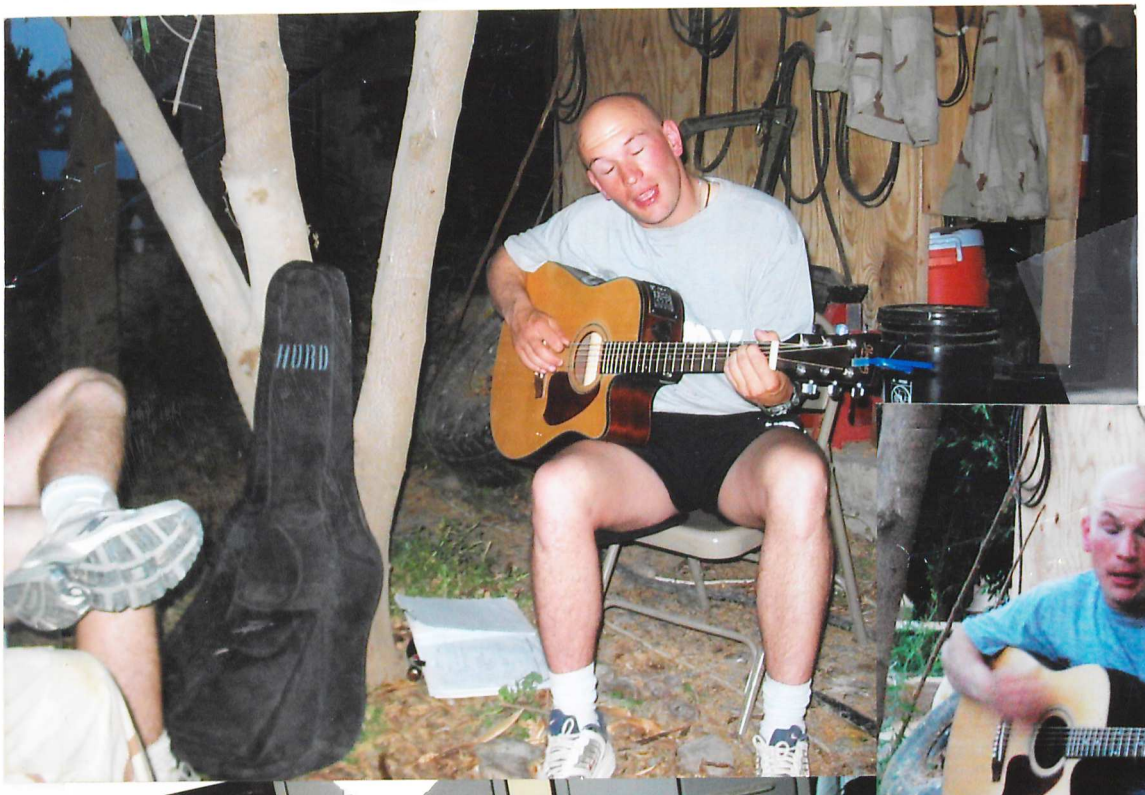


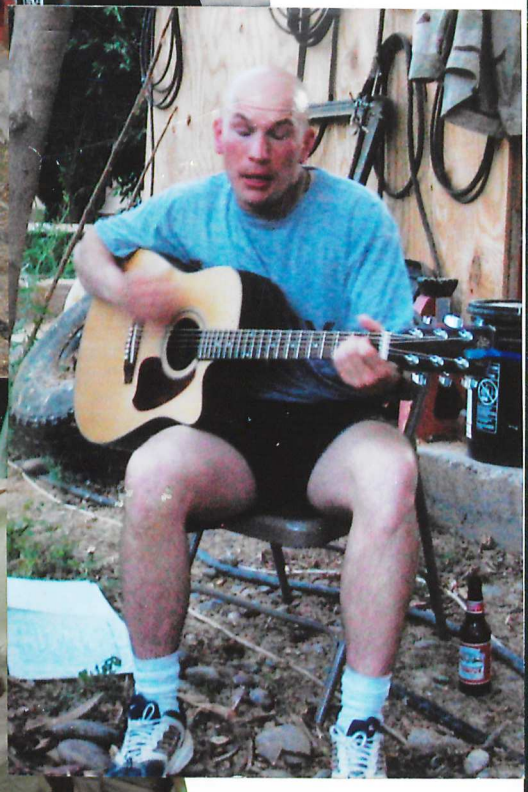

MASKE
STORNI





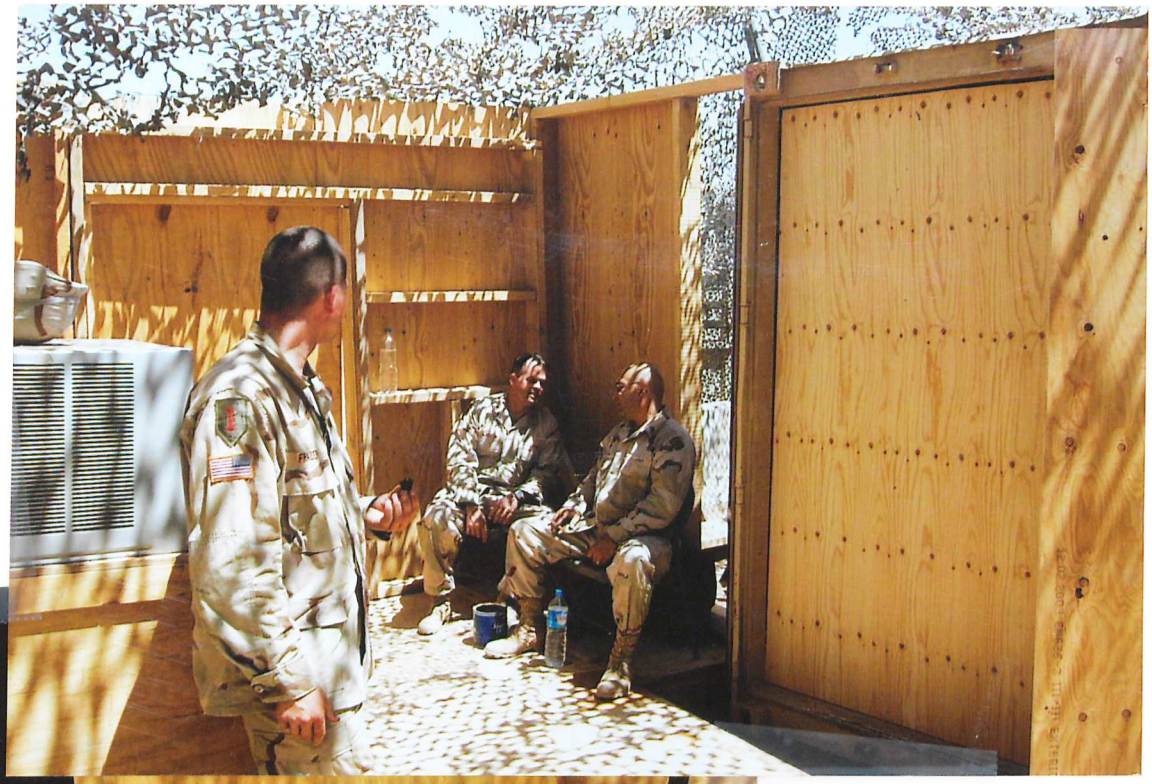








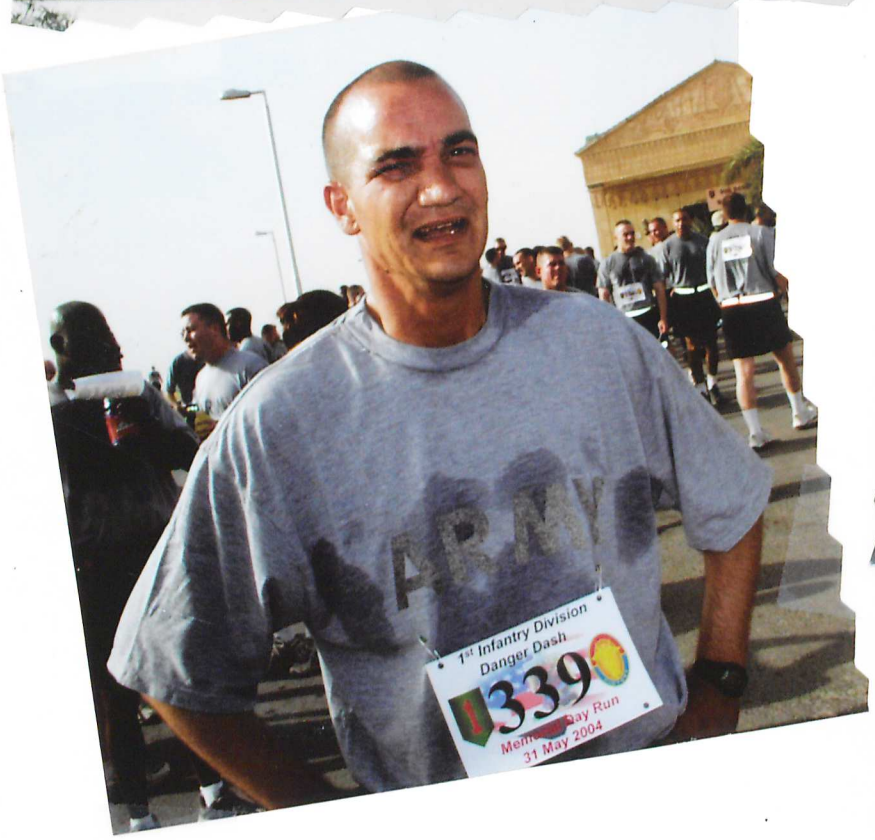

U.S.ARMY






ECKMAN

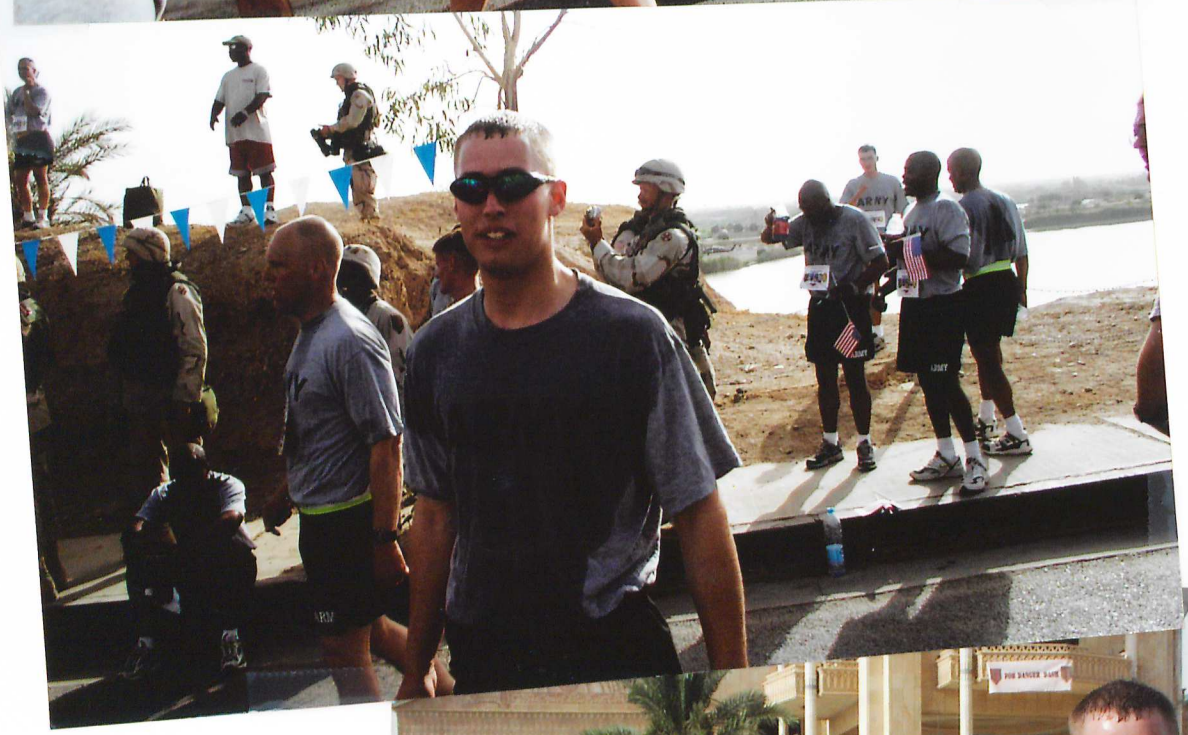
FOB DANGER MEMORIAL RUN

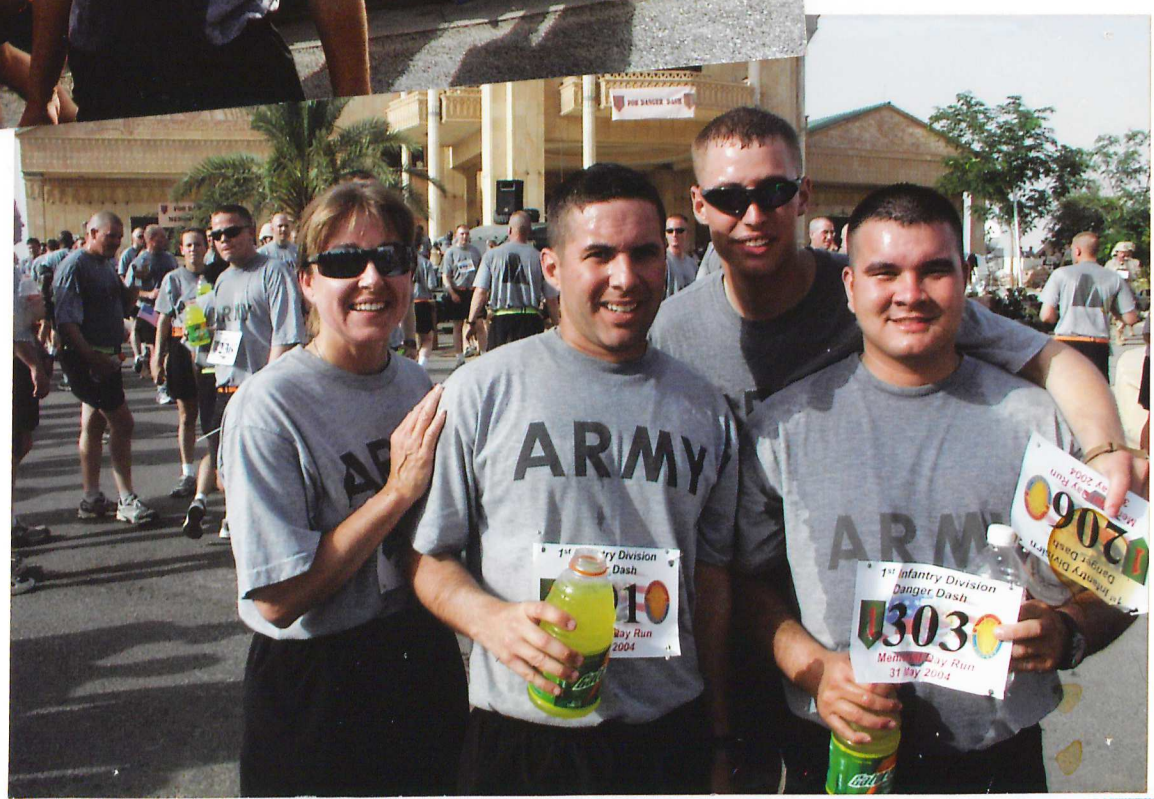


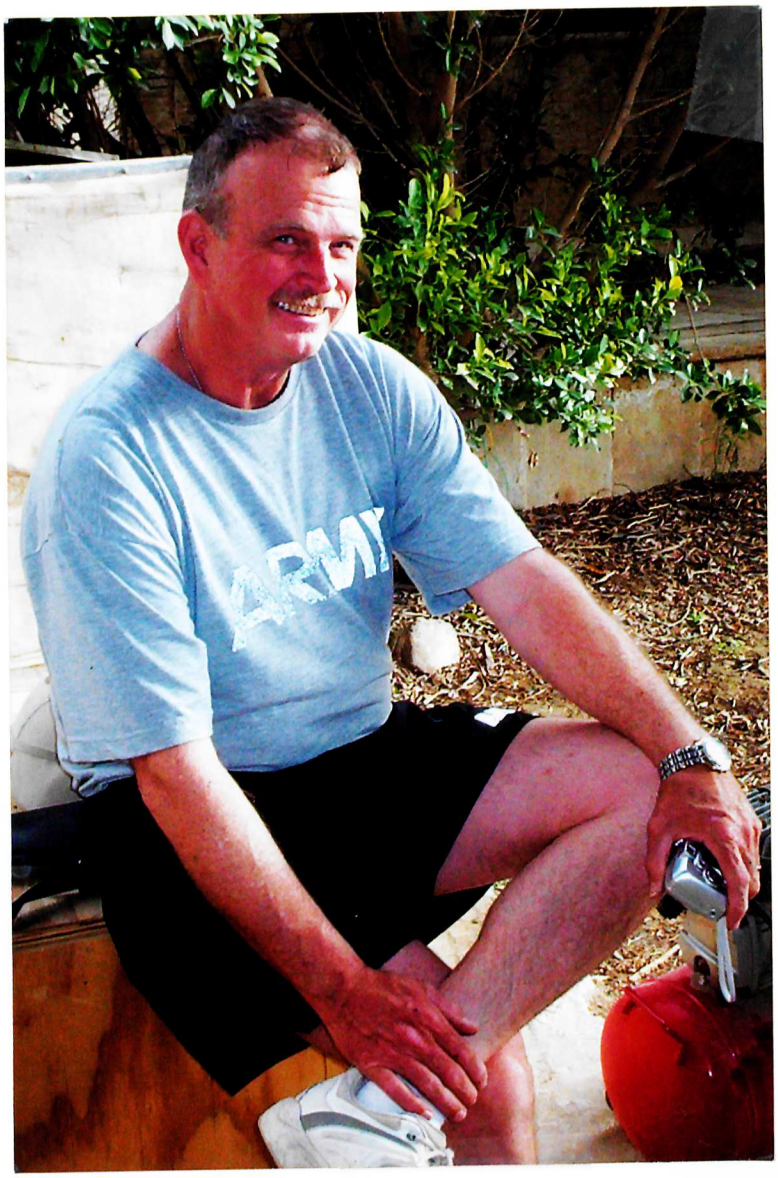




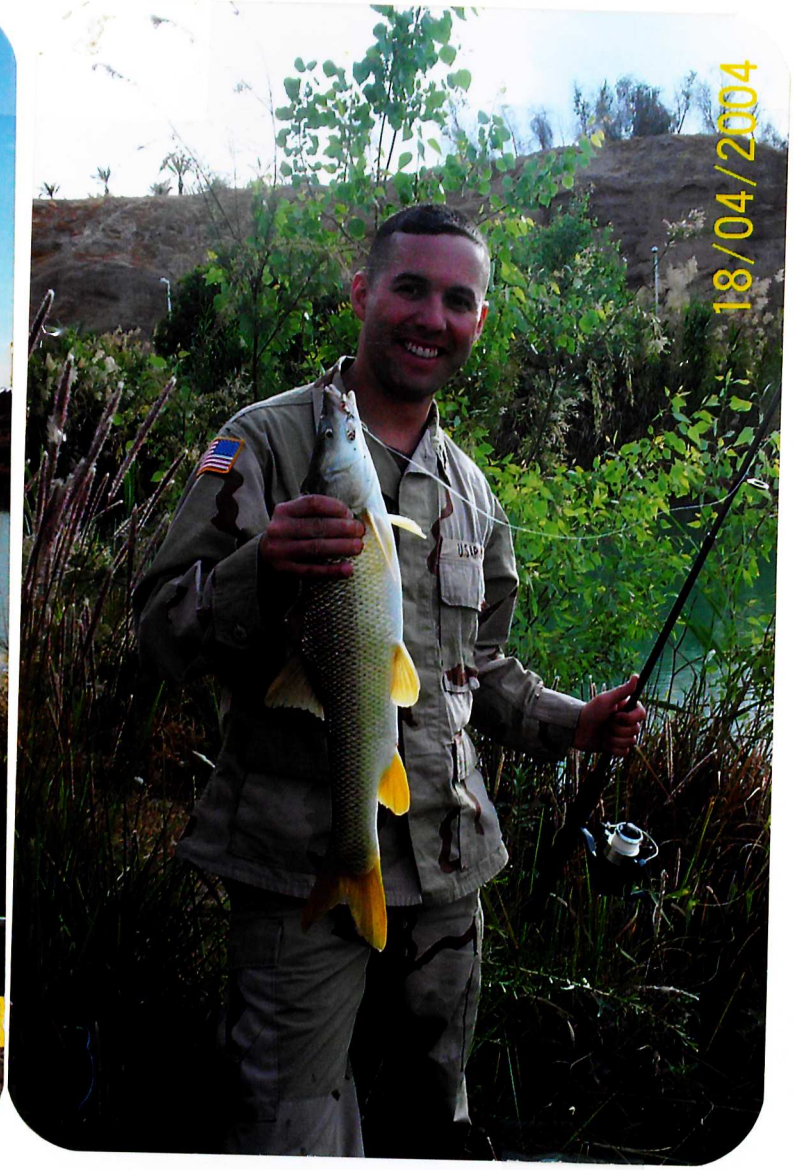





ARMY
1st Infantry Division
Danger Dash
303
31 May 2004


ARMY


NO SWIMMING
NO EXCEPTIONS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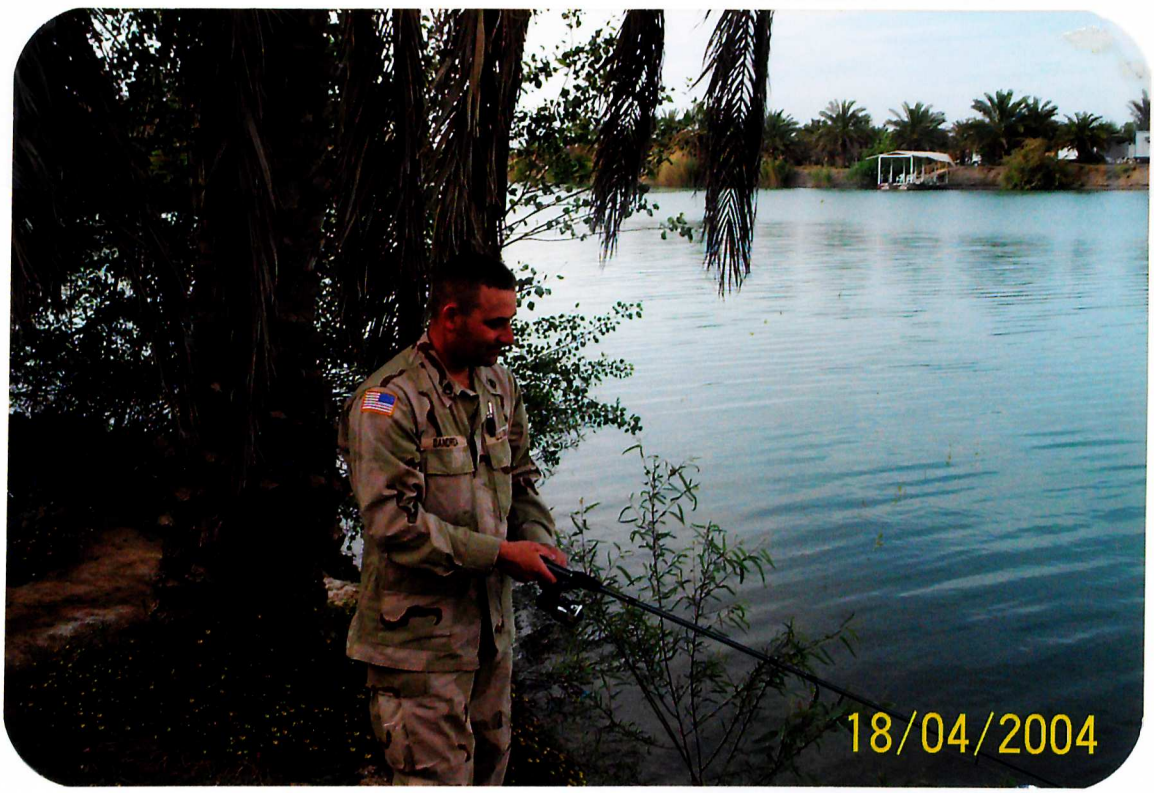
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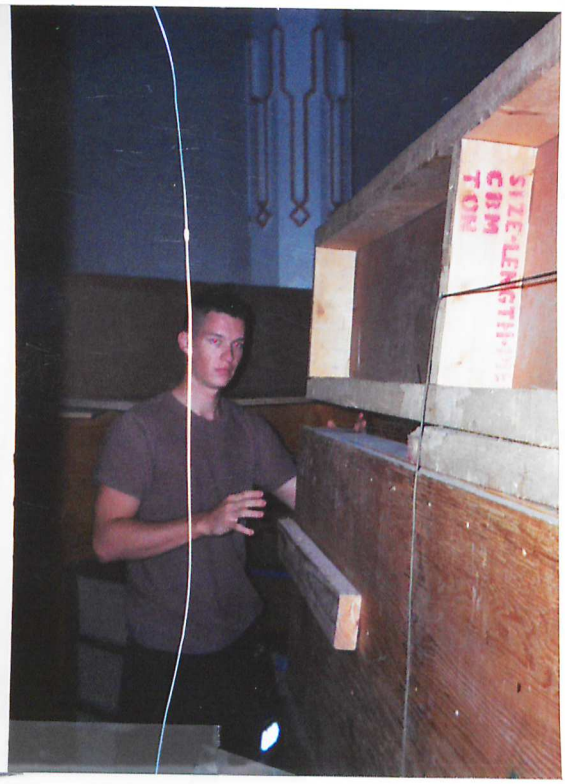
18/05/2004





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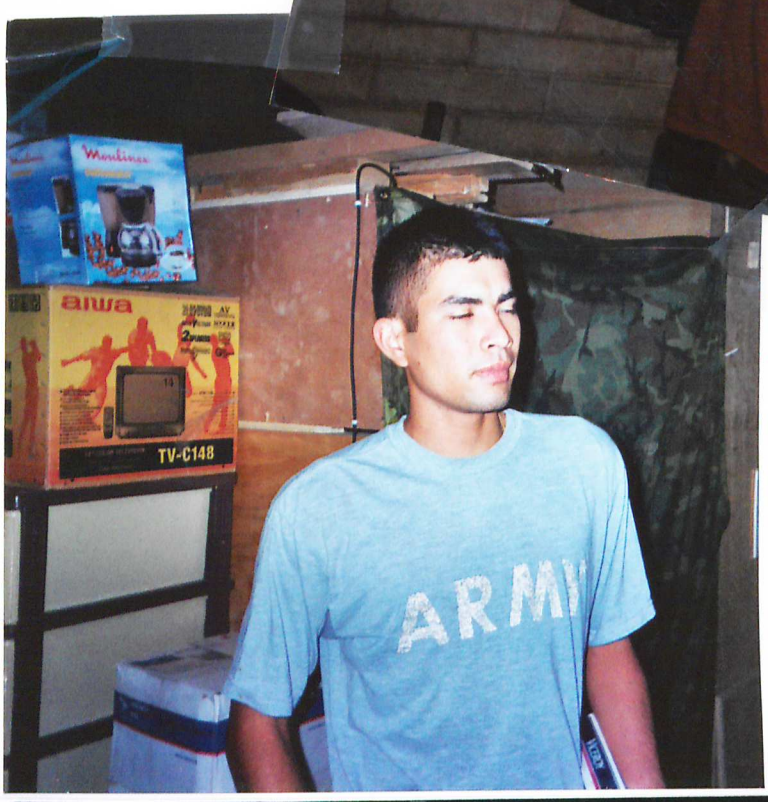

aiwa
TV-C148
ARMY

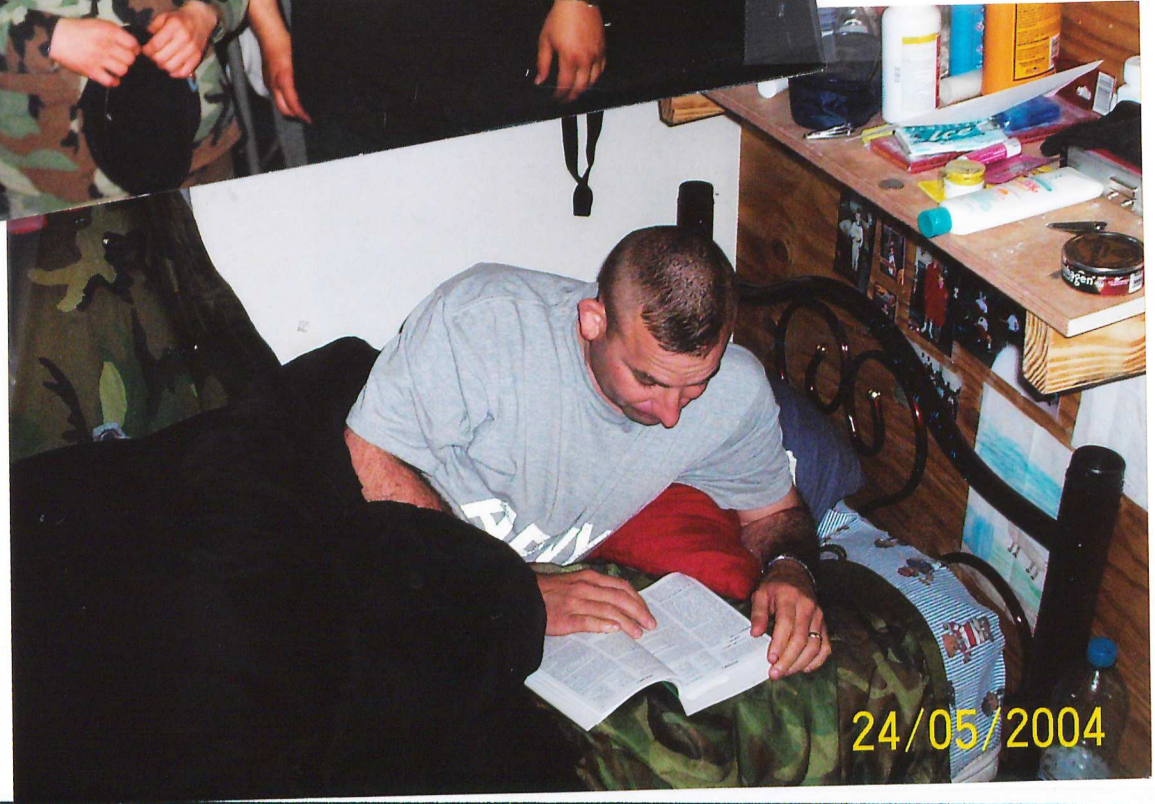



24/05/2004




ARMY


ARMY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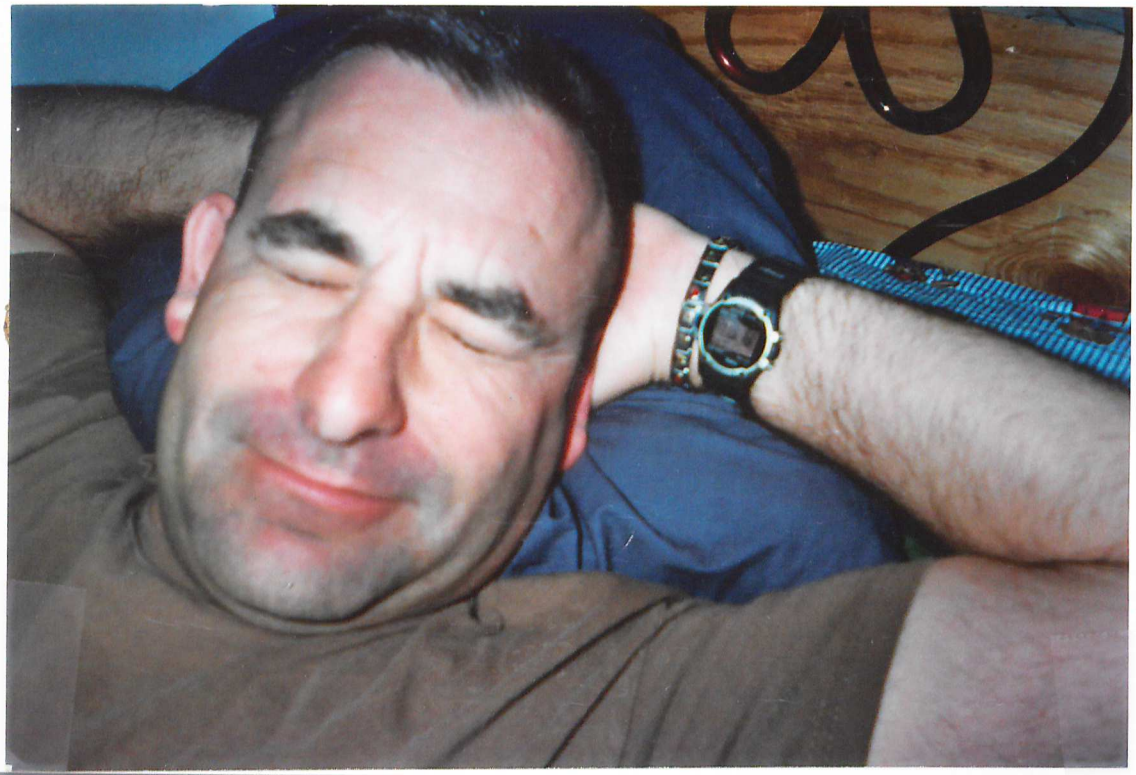
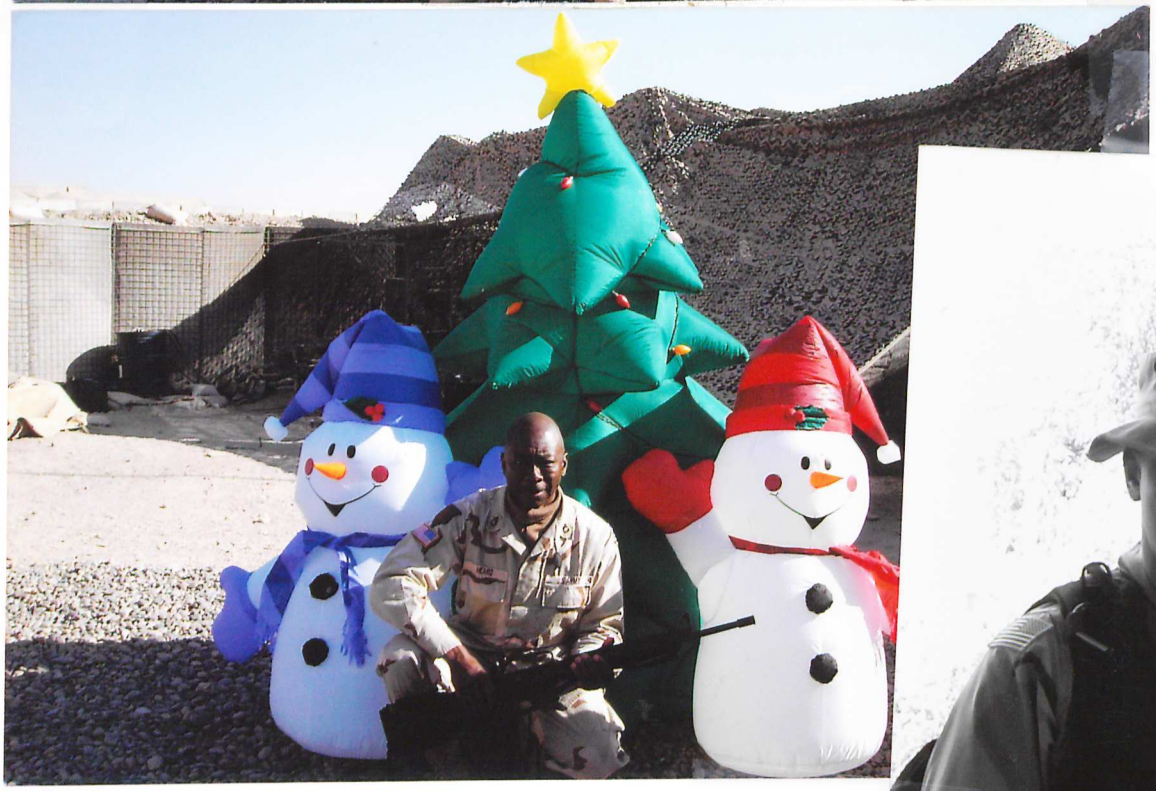
ECKMAN
U.S.A




711 Signal BN (MSE)
C
Bay Minette
~~Foley~~, Alabama
30/05/2004





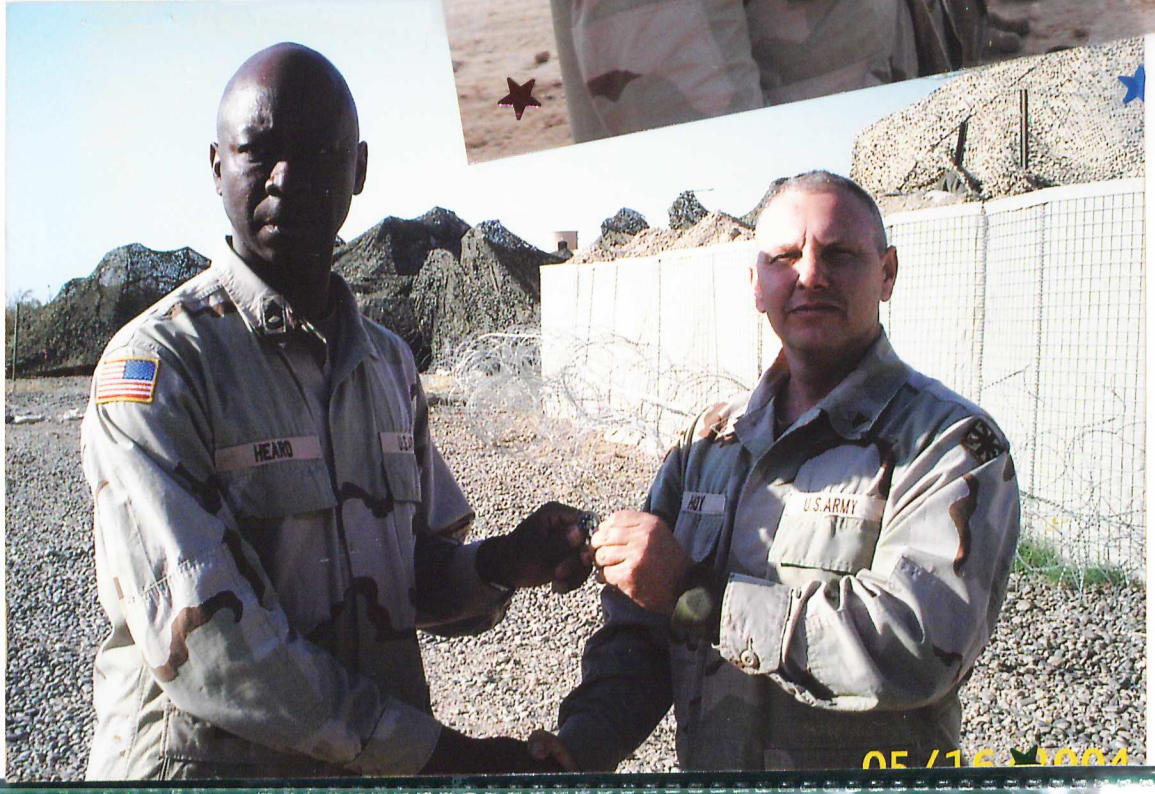



Kodak


Kodak



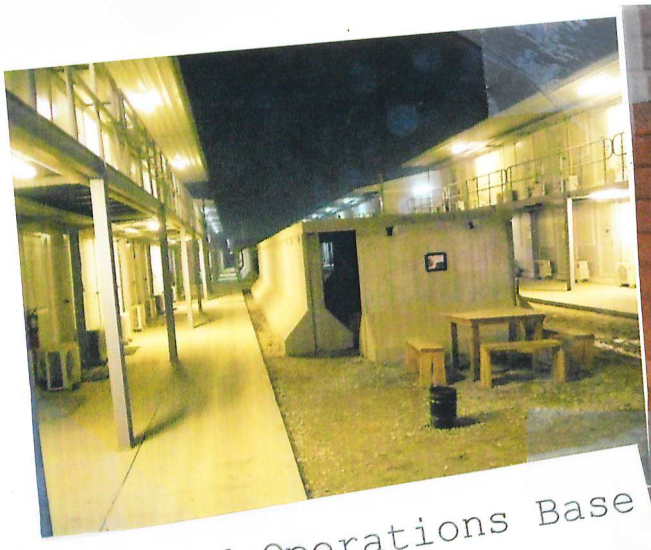



HEARD
U.S.ARMY




U.S.ARMY
United States Army


U.S.ARMY
U.S.ARMY
U.S.ARMY



Forward Operations Base
Afghanistan





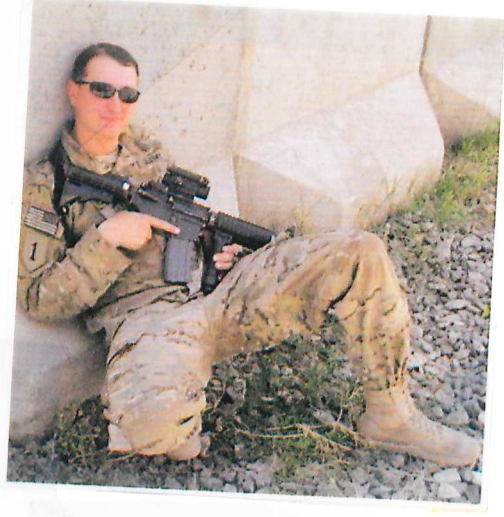
Afghan Soldier & Sgt Moore



Sgt Dustin Moore



SPC Madrigal & SPC Marshall

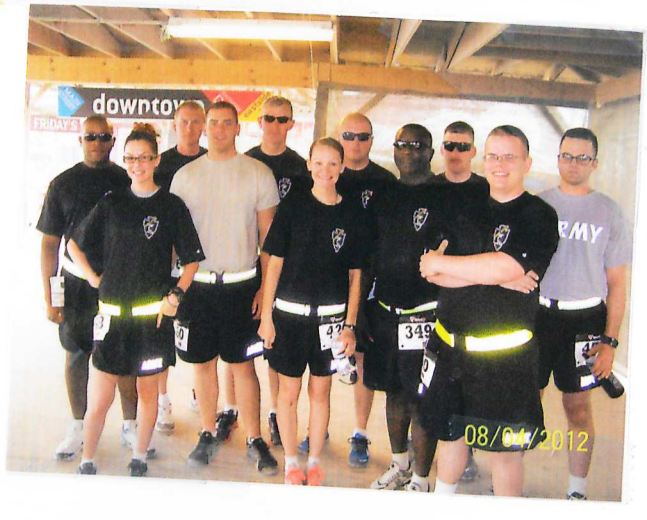


Sgt Howard Larinan



SPC Mathew Long

SPC MaryBeth Marshall & group





Sgt Moore & wife
on return







Foley School Stadium





4/3/2004

SOLDIERS THAT HAVE SERVED IN THE 711TH SIGNAL BATTALION- FOLEY ALABAMA

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE /INT	SUF/NICKNAME	REMARKS	UNIT
ADAMS	PHILIP				C
ADAMS	NATHANAEL	J.			C
AIKENS	CLARENCE	R.	II		C
ALBRITTON	RANDALL	W.		PLATOON LDR	C
ALMS	FRED				A
ANDERS	TROY				C
ARANT	ASHLEY	A.			C
BARNETT	DANIEL	R.		PLATOON LDR	C
BEBER	MICHAEL	J.		PLATOON LDR	C
BEMIS	LEE	M.			C
BEMIS	LYN DEE	C.			C
BENDER	JOHN				C
BENEFIELD	GREGORY	E.			C
BENSON	JOHN	M.			A,B,C
BENSON	LEROY	M.			C
BENSON	MARK	E.			C
BISHOP	SHAWN	C.			C
BLACKWELL	JUSTIN	S.			C
BODIFORD	WILLIAM	L.			C
BOONE	KENNETH	D.			C
BOYKIN	MARY				A
BREWER	GEORGE	G.			C
BRITT	TAMARA	N.			C
BROWN	CHRISTOPHER	J.			C
BRYARS	KEVIN				C
BURLEY	ALVIN	J.	JR		C
BUSCAINO	GARY	A.			C
CAPALLIA	SHAWN	A.			C
CAPDEBOSCQ	JOHN	D.			C
CASSADY	ISSAC	T.			C
CAUDILL	RICHARD	G.	II		C
CHRISTENSEN	RAYMOND		JR.		C
CLARK	CALVIN	C.			C
CLARK	RANDALL				C
CLEMONS	MICHAEL	L.			C
COCKSON	JONAS	L.			C
COKER	MICHAEL				C
COOK	ELMER	E.			C
CROCKER	JENNIFER				C
CROSSLAND	KENNETH	J.			C
CURRY	AUSTIN	C.			C
DANDREA	WILLIAM	J.		FIRST SERGEANT	C
DANDREA	WILLIAM	J.	JR. (BILLY)		C
DAVIS	JENNIFER	M.			C
DAVIS	PAUL				C
DAVIS	HENRY	A.		COMMANDER	C

SOLDIERS THAT HAVE SERVED IN THE 711TH SIGNAL BATTALION- FOLEY ALABAMA

DAWSON	HOWARD	L.			C
DESCHAINE	THOMAS	J.			C
DELAUNE	DENNIS	D.			C
DOBBINS	JONATHAN	S.			C
DOBSON	DONALD	M.	JR		C
DOLIHITE	ROBERT	B.			C
DORMAN	NORMAN	E.			C
DOWNING	CHRISTOPHER	E.			C
DRINKARD	JOHN	D.	(J.D.)		C
DUTTON	MARTHA	E.			C
ECKMAN	DANIEL	D.			C
ECKMAN	MATTHEW				C
ENGEL	WALTER	E.			C
ERVIN	REGINALD	P.			C
FIALA	ROBERT	M.	(MAC)		C
FINCHER	THOMAS	T.			C
FODOR	PETER			COMMANDER	A
FORTNER	CARL	R.		COMMANDER	A
FRAIZER	JEREMY				C
FREELAND	HENRY	G.	JR		C
FRANCIS	GEARY	R.			C
FREEMAN	DAVID	E.			C
FREEMON	ALLIE				C
FULLER	PATRICK			COMMANDER	C
GAMBLE	DARWIN	B.			
GAUBATZ	PAULA	L.			C
GAULT	WILLIAM	A.			C
GEIGER	ALEX				A
GERSTENSCHLAGER	RYAN				C
GLASS	HAROLD	M.	(MARK)		C
GLASS	HAROLD				C
GOMEZ	DIEGO	V.			C
GORE	DAVID	D.			C
GOTTLER	JOHN	T.			C
GREEN	SUSAN	T.			C
GUION	ANITA				C
GULSBY	JAMES	G.		COMMANDER	B
GURLEY	ANGEL	J.			C
HALL	JOSEPH	H.	JR.		C
HARCROW	NICHOLUS	D.			C
HARRIS	CHARLES	F.			C
HARRIS	DOUGLAS	L.			C
HATHCOCK	ALFRED	JC			C
HEARD	VERNIE		JR.		C
HEARD	TRACY	L.			C
HELLMICH	ROBERT				C
HENSON	BRANDON	W.			C

SOLDIERS THAT HAVE SERVED IN THE 711TH SIGNAL BATTALION- FOLEY ALABAMA

HIRZ	HOWARD			COMMANDER	A
HOLCOMBE	JARRETT	H.			C
HOY	DELVIN	L.			C
HULBERT	GEORGE	C.			C
HUNSUCKER	CHARLES		IV		C
HUSSAR	CHAD				C
IRVIN	LINCOLN				C
JACKSON	DEWEY	B.			
JAMES	LONNIE	D.		PLATOON LDR	C
JENSEN	RICHARD	A.			C
JOHNSON	RICHARD	L.			C
JONES	KENNETH	M.			C
JOULLIAN	JAMES	K.			C
JOYCE	COURTNEY				C
KAECHELE	JASON	C.			C
KANE	JAMES	J.			C
KING	BRIAN	A.			C
KING	HORACE	M.			
KING	MICHAEL	S.			C
KIRKPATRICK	STEVEN				A
KITTRELL	KATHERINE	L.			C
KIZER	STEVEN	J.		PLATOON LDR	C
KRAL	DONALD	I.			A,C
KRAUSS	HOWARD	E.			C
KYSER	GREGORY	K.			C
LACOSTE	PHILLIP	A.			C
LACOSTE	CHARLES				A
LAMBERT	DAVID	S.			C
LAMBETH	AMY	L.			C
LANGHAM	KENNETH	M.			C
LARINAN	HOWARD	E.	III		C
LARSON	JOHN	W.			C
LAY	CHARLES	A.	(CHUCK)		C
LAY	JOSEPH	R.	(RANDY)	FIRST SERGEANT	C
LAY	CRAIG	S.			C
LEE	CHARLES	M.	(MIKE)		C
LEDDICK	ERIC	T.			C
LINGIS	CHARLES	J.			C
LITTLE	DENNIS	E.			C
LOLLAR	RICHARD				C
LOPEZ	FERNANDO	D.			C
LORD	JAMIE				C
LOVE	MATTHEW	S.			C
LOWRY	DANIEL	W.	SR		C
LYON	JOHN	W.			C
MARQUIS	JOSEPH	E.			C
MARSHALL	WILLIE	H.			C

SOLDIERS THAT HAVE SERVED IN THE 711TH SIGNAL BATTALION- FOLEY ALABAMA

MCCALL	FREEMAN	J.		C
MCCALL	RAY	V.		C
MCCORMICK	DAVID	B.		C
MCMILLAN	TERRY	W.		C
MCNEILL	WILLIAM	H	II (HOMER)	C
MIDDLETON	DARREN	W.		C
MIDDLETON	DENNIS	W.		C
MIKKELSEN	ASHLEY	L.		C
MILAN	CHARLES	W.		C
MILLER	JOSEPH	C.		C
MILLER	JOHN	A.		C
MILLER	JOHN	L.	JR (SKIP)	C
MILLER	MARK			C
MITCHELL	MELVIN	C.		C
MITCHUM	MICHAEL	S.		C
MOORE	OLIVER	L.	III	C
MOPPINS	MATTHEW	P.		C
MULLINAX	LARRY	P.		C
NELSON	CHARLES			A
NESPOR	FRANK	E.		C
NEWTON	LYTELIA	C.		C
NICELY	MARC	A.		C
NIX	ROY	L.	JR	C
NORTHAM	DIANA	J.		C
ODOM	DENNIS			C
ODOM	JOHN			C
ODOM	STEPHEN	A.		C
PARKER	JAMES	K.		C
PARSONS	MARSHALL	M.	PLATOON LDR	C
PATTERSON	JUSTIN	R.		C
PATTERSON	VINCENT	T.		C
PAUL	LARRY	W.	SR	C
PENRY	WALTER	E.	II	C
PHILLIPS	JON	L.		C
PRESLEY	BRIAN			C
PRYEAR	ANGELIA	PRIM		C
PURVIS	JAMES	E.	PLATOON LDR	C
QUINLEY	KEVIN	P.		C
QUINLEY	RHONDA	M.		C
QUINLEY	BRIAN			C
RADA	JOHN	O.		C
RANEY	SUZANNE	S.		C
REYNOLDS	JOHNNY			C
RICE	BILLY	E.		A
RIEMER	RICHARD	G.		C
RIVERS	WILSON	W.		C
ROBERTS	RICKY			C

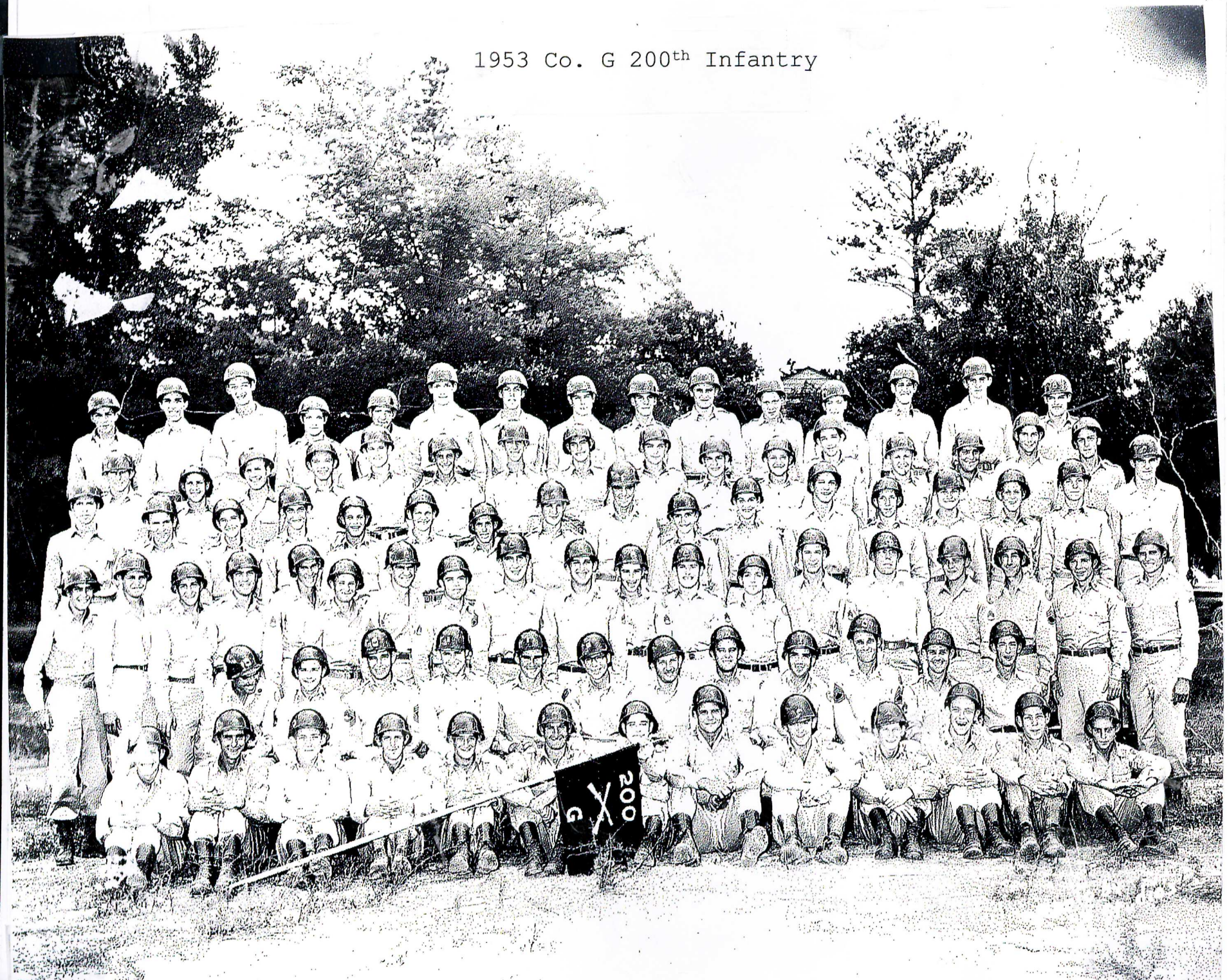
SOLDIERS THAT HAVE SERVED IN THE 711TH SIGNAL BATTALION- FOLEY ALABAMA

ROBERTS	DAVID	L.			C
ROBINSON	RICO	A.			C
ROCKWELL	DAVID	W.			C
RODGERS	TIMOTHY	J.			C
ROGERS	BROUGHTON	R.			C
ROGERS	HOWARD	L.			C
ROLEY	SIDNEY				C
RYAN	JOHN	W.			C
SANFORD	ELDER	S.		PLATOON LDR	C
SAPSER	JAMES				C
SCHNEIDER	JEFFERY	J.			C
SHANKLES	SHANNON	L.			C
SHIRAH	FRED	B.		COMMANDER	C
SHORTER	WILLIAM			COMMANDER	C
SIMS	PAUL				C
SINYARD	CHARLES	E.	(CHUCKY)		C
SKINNER	SCOTT	E.			C
SLEDGE	CAROLYN	S.			C
SLIGER	RANDY	C.	III		C
SMITH	BRIAN	S.			C
SMITH	STANTON	W.			C
SOMERVILLE	JOSPEH	D.		PLATOON LDR	C
SPEARS	GREGORY	H.			C
SPEETJENS	KENNETH				C
STALLINGS	DAVID	L.			C
STANBERRY	JOSEPH				C
STEPHENS	JOHNNY				C
STEVENS	ROBERT				C
STOTS	PATRICIA	A.			C
STRICKLAND	CHERYL	D.			C
STROUD	PAUL	W.		COMMANDER	C
STUCKEY	SARAH	R.			C
STUDT	THAYER				C
STUMP	LESLIE	A.			C
STURGIS	JOSEPH	M.			C
SUBEL	COREY	S.			C
SULLIVAN	DAN	W.			C
SULLIVAN	JEREMY	B.			C
SULLIVAN	MICHAEL	E.		PLATOON LDR	C
SURBROOK	THOMAS	N.			C
SUTE	ANTHONY			COMMANDER	A
TAYLOR	TEDDY	L.		FIRST SERGEANT	C
TAYLOR	WILLIAM	H.		COMMANDER	C
TERRY	WILLIAM	K.			C
THOMASTON	DANIEL	L.			C
THOMPSON	STEPHEN	C.			C
TILLMAN	DAVID	W.			C

SOLDIERS THAT HAVE SERVED IN THE 711TH SIGNAL BATTALION- FOLEY ALABAMA

TROTTER	LEVERT			C
VOGEL	ROGER	A.		C
VONADA	TROY	N.		C
WALDEN	BILL			C
WALTMAN	RONNIE	O.		C
WEBB	GARRETT	M.	II	C
WEEKS	WARREN	M.		C
WEEKS	DARRYL	M.		C
WHEAT	ANGELO			C
WHEELER	DAVID	R.		C
WHISENANT	NICHOLAS	A.		C
WHITAKER	ROY	D.	III	C
WIGGINS	DONALD	C.		C
WILDMAN	STEVEN	R.		C
WOODYARD	LAURA	V.		C
YOUNG	CLAYTON			

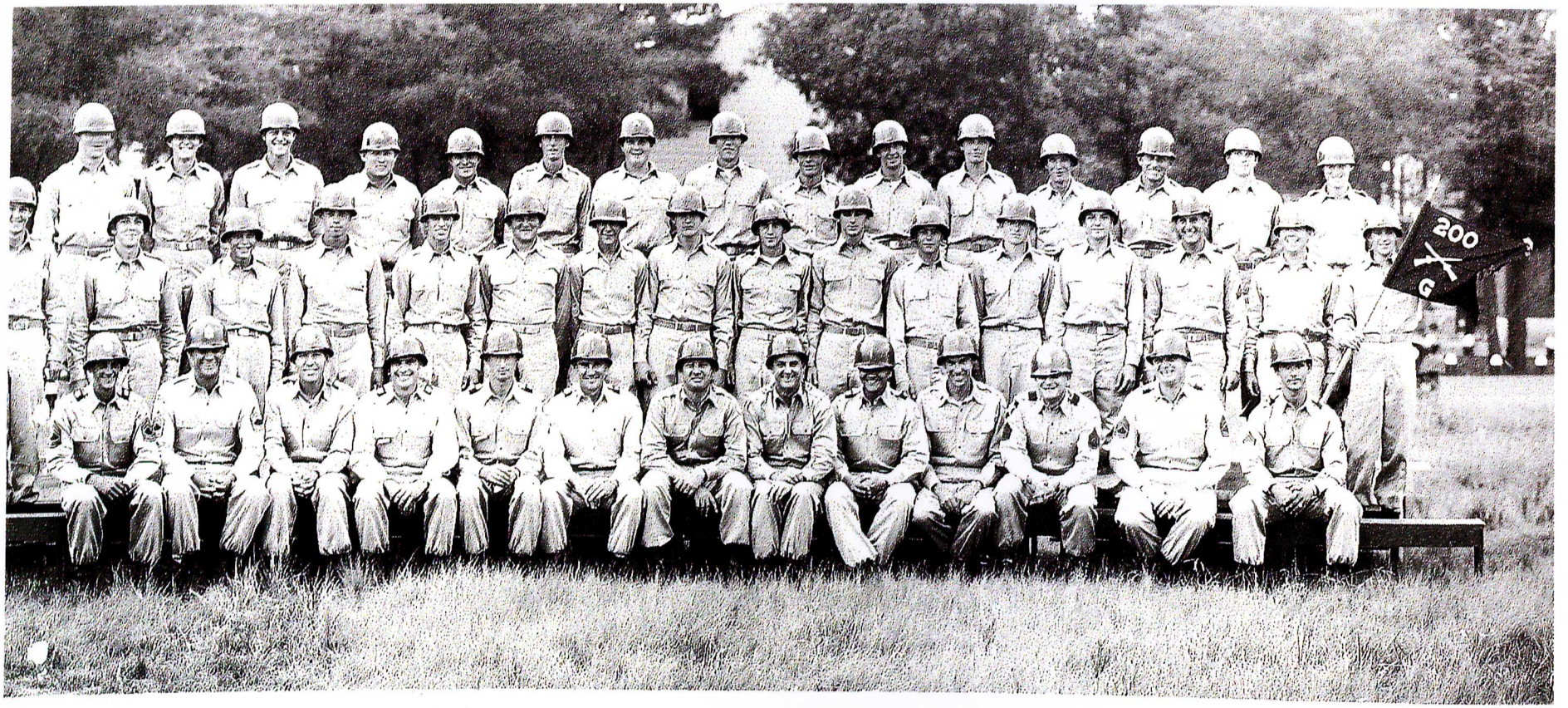
1953 Co. G 200th Infantry



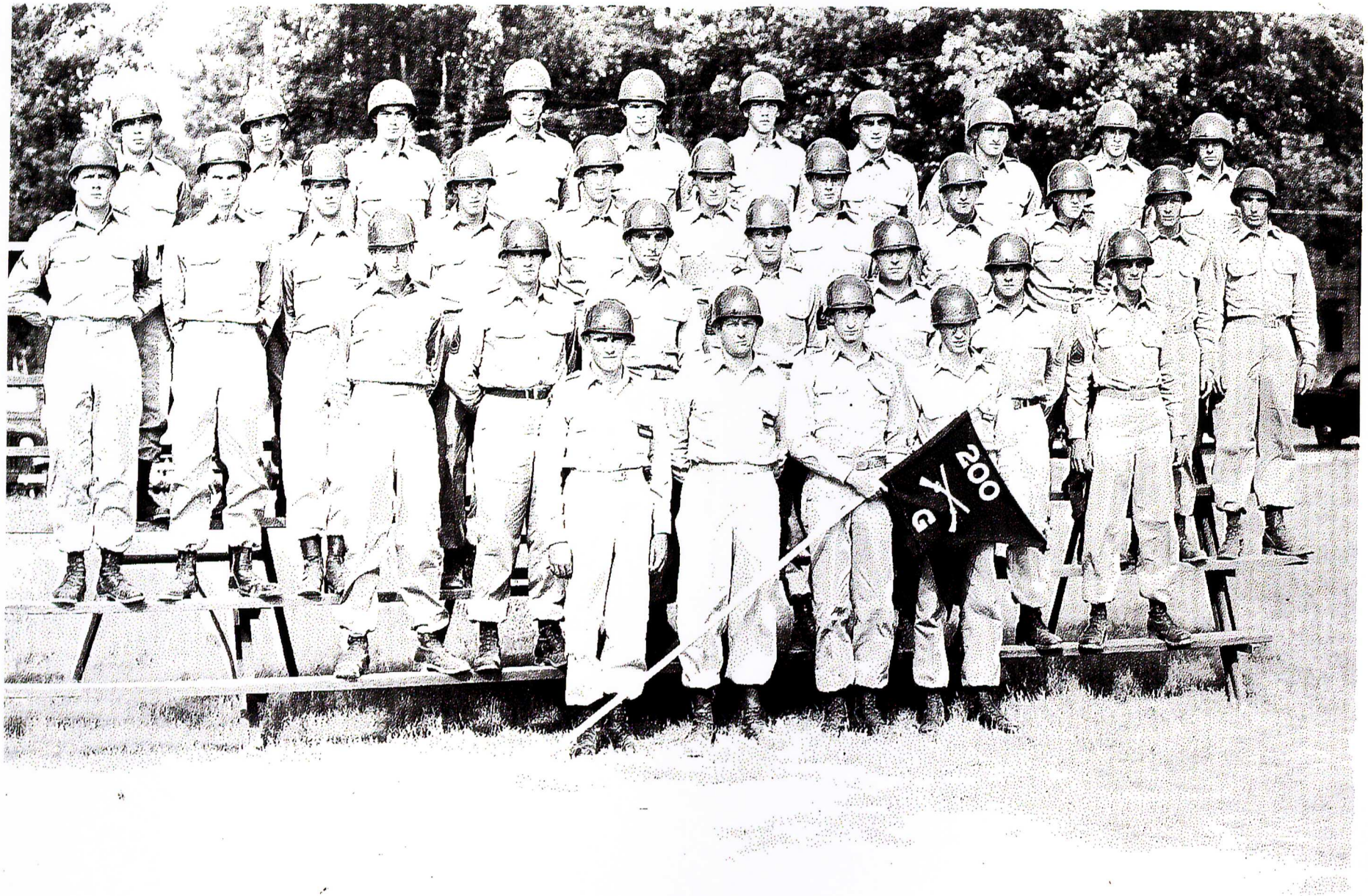
Co. G Officers



Leon Alms — JOHN ALMS — James Horak — FRED ALMS — — Dexter Fodor — ANTHONY SUTR —



COMPANY G 200th INF. 31st (DIXIE) DIVISION FT. McCLELLAN, 1955



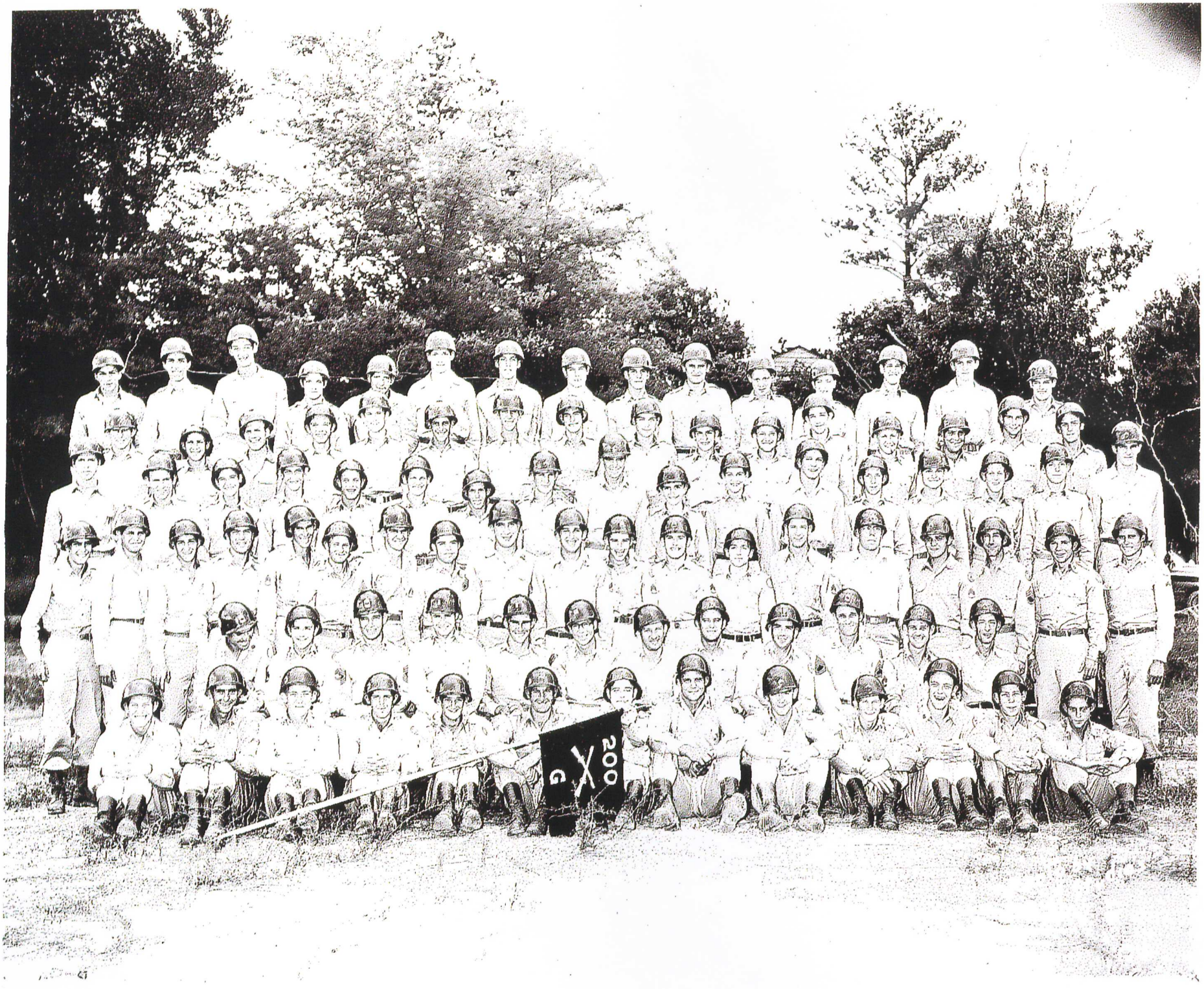
COMPANY "G" 200th INF.

SUMMER FIELD TRAINING FT. McCLELLAN, ALA. 1954


A.N.G.
315576

711th on Parade



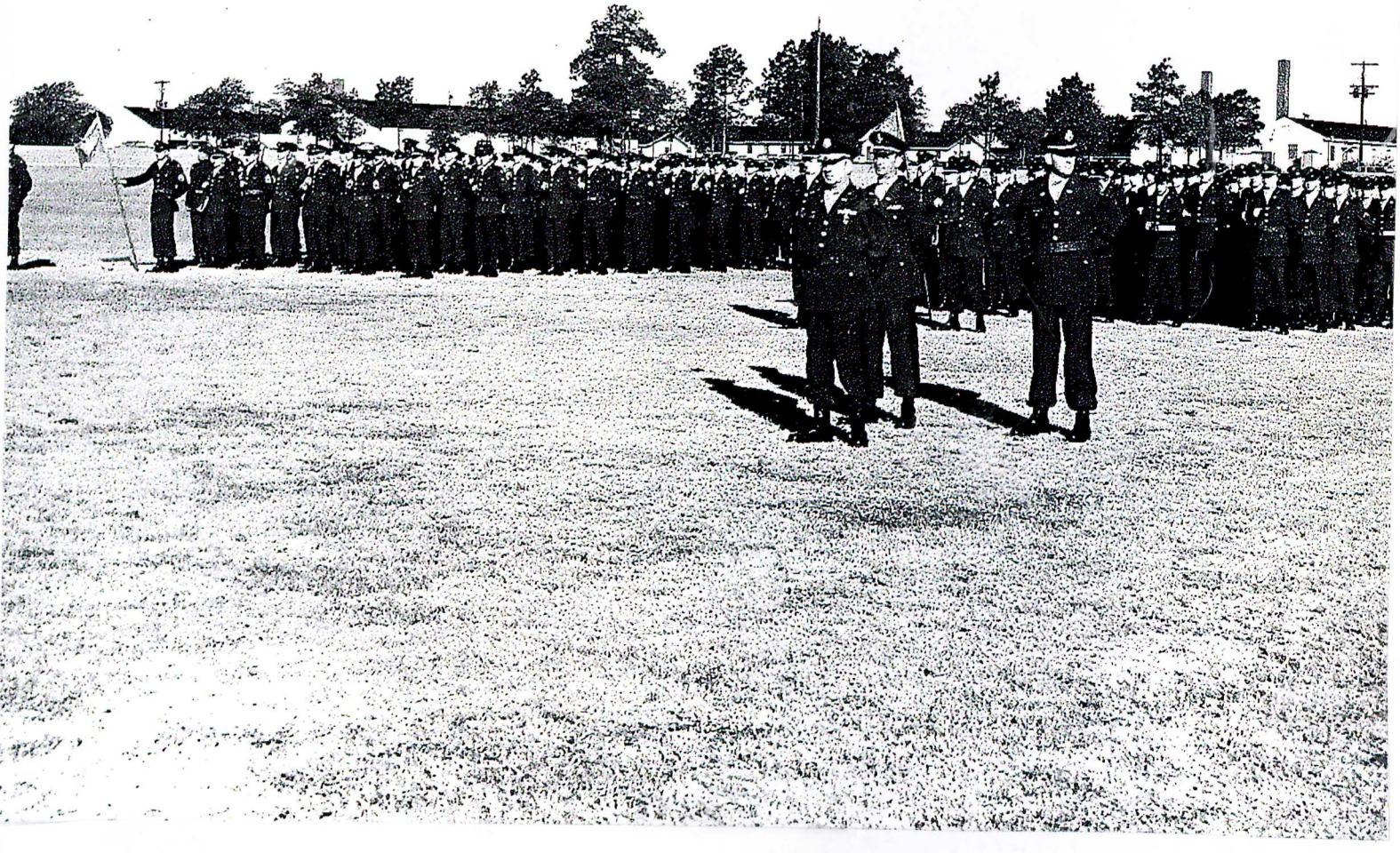

G X 200


200TH INFANTRY.
CREDE ET VINCE





200th Infantry on Parade

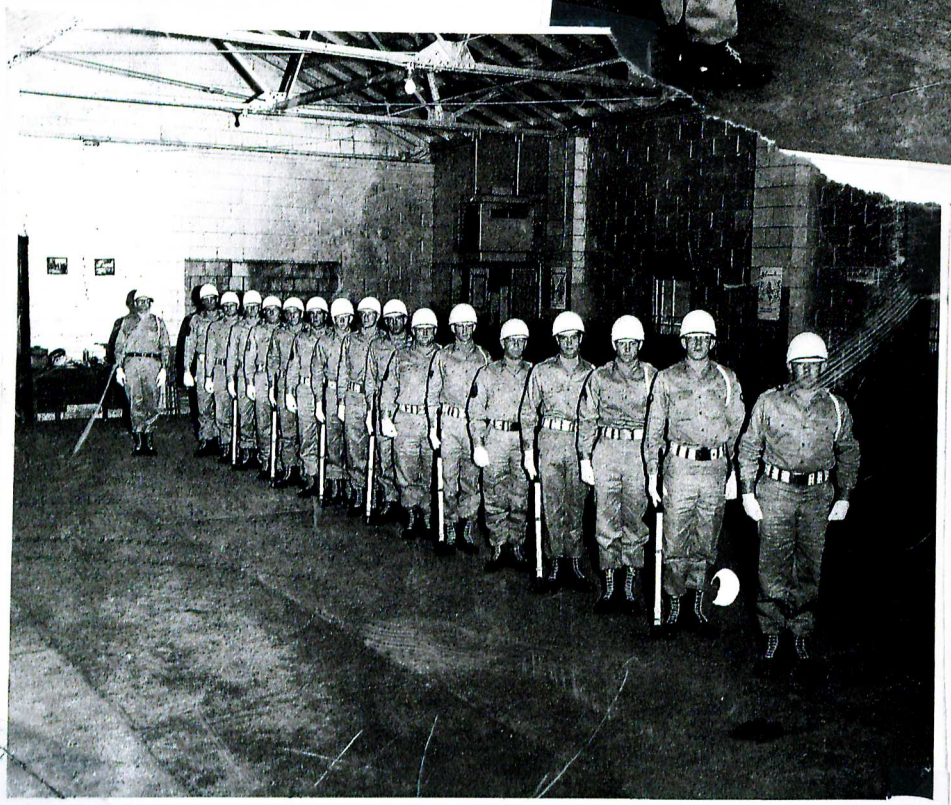







G COMPANY
200th INF.





MILITARY

31st SIGNAL COMPANY HISTORY
31st INFANTRY DIVISION
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, & Florida National Guard
nicknamed "Dixie Division"
Located Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

Roster List (9 pages alphabetically)

With expanded information on servicemen listed when found.

Information may include Military Enlistment Records, gravesites. Much of this information was gathered through efforts of Lois Marie O'Konek, Genealogist, Family Historian, Fairhope, Alabama, scanned by Joey Weaver with the Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections of the Foley Public Library.

2016

Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections
Foley Public Library
319 East Laurel Ave
Foley, AL 36535

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
Acker, Dallas C.			8 - 4 - 0	Cook & Waiter	56	-----
Allen, John R.			7 - 4 - 0	Salesman	37	16
Allenback, Edward S.			8 - 2 - 0	Gro. Clerk	31	10
Anderson, Homer C.			7 - 0 - 0	Saw Mill Worker	17	9 IV 84
Ankerson, William L.			8 - 4 - 0	Gro. Clerk	26	0
Arras, George W.			7 - 3- 0	Laborer	38	18
Baas, James E.			7 - 4 - 1BS	Stenog.	26	13
Bangs, Norman L.			8 - 0 - 0	Contr. Helper	15	6
Banks, James A.			7 - 2 - 0	Machinest	----	----
Barnes, Richard H.			8 - 3 - 0	Scale Serv. Man	----	---- II 122
Beasley, Luther A.			6 - 0 - 0	Electrician	15	19 V 64
Beatty, Louis G.	Signal School				43	34
Bennett, Charles C.			7 - 2- 0	Farmer	9	7 V 64
Binner, August E. III			8 - 3 - 0	Truck Driver	16	15 III 93
Black, Marvin T.			6 - 4 - 0	Mo. Pic. Opr.	27	26 III 93
Bostwick, Lauren H.			7 - 4 - 0	Laborer	39	21
Bowers, Wilmer			6 - 2 - 0	Laborer	16	8 IV 75
Brandau, Carl W.	Signal School				60	26
Brasseal, Lowell C.			6 - 6 - 0	Coal Miner	43	19 III 106
Broadway, Eugene H.	Signal School				49	32
Brown, James C.			8 - 4 - 1½Tr.S	Telephone work	----	---- II 110
Buchwald, Paul F.			8 - 4 - 0	Sign Painter	----	---- II 115

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946: (this appears to be second enlistment)

Name	Dallas C Acker
Name (Original)	ACKER DALLAS C
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	22 Sep 1945
Term of Enlistment	Enlistment for Hawaiian Department
Event Place	Ft Leavenworth, Kansas, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1918
Birthplace	NEBRASKA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Technician 5th Grade
Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	**National Guard in Federal Service, after 3 months of Discharge**
Serial Number	20414778
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-V13 : 5 December 2014), Dallas C Acker, enlisted 22 Sep 1945, Ft Leavenworth, Kansas, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Allen, John R:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	John R Allen
Birth Year:	1908
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade Code:	First Sergeant
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Salespersons
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	184

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=112726457&ref=acom

John Raymond Allen

Birth: Aug. 18, 1908
Death: Aug. 5, 1970

==========

From left, front row:
William T. Lynch (1910-1964)
John J. Lynch (1876-1944)
Katie A. Lynch (1877-1965)

2nd. row:
John R. Allen (1908-1970)
Katherine Lynch Allen (1912-2005)
Eliza Finnegan (1838-1919)

==========

Date of burial listed as Aug. 7, 1970 in the Records of the Catholic Cemetery of the Archdiocese of Mobile.

==========

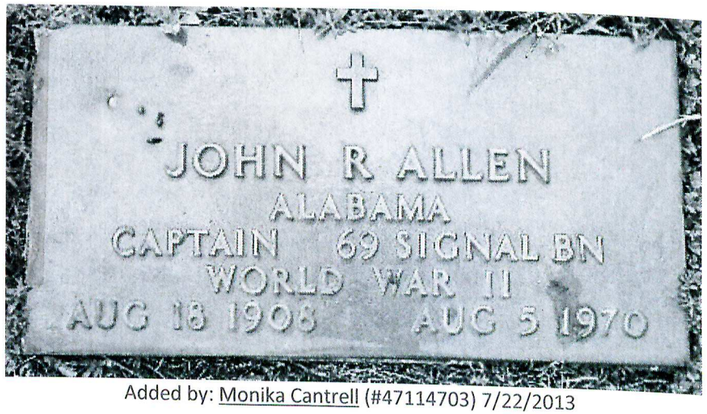
Family links:
Spouse:
Katherine *Lynch* Allen (1912 - 2005)*

*Calculated relationship

Inscription:

ALABAMA
CAPTAIN 69 SIGNAL BN
WORLD WAR II

Dix



Added by: Monika Cantrell (#47114703) 7/22/2013

Burial:
Catholic Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Section N, Lot 4, Space 2

Edit Virtual Cemetery info [?]

Created by: Monika Cantrell
Record added: Jun 22, 2013
Find A Grave Memorial# 112726457

Allenback/Allenbach, Edward S:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Edward S Allenbach
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	7 Dec 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Sergeant
Grade Code:	Sergeant
Term of Enlistment:	One year enlistment
Component:	Army of the United States - includes the following: Voluntary enlistments effective December 8, 1941 and thereafter; One year enlistments of National Guardsman whose State enlistment expires while in the Federal Service; Officers appointed in the Army of
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Sales clerks
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	170

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Anderson, Homer C:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Homer C Anderson
Birth Year:	1909
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Colbert
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Unskilled sawmill occupations, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	138

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

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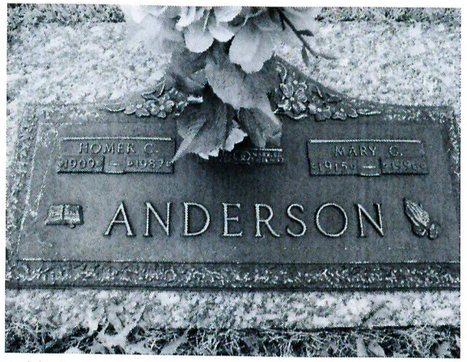
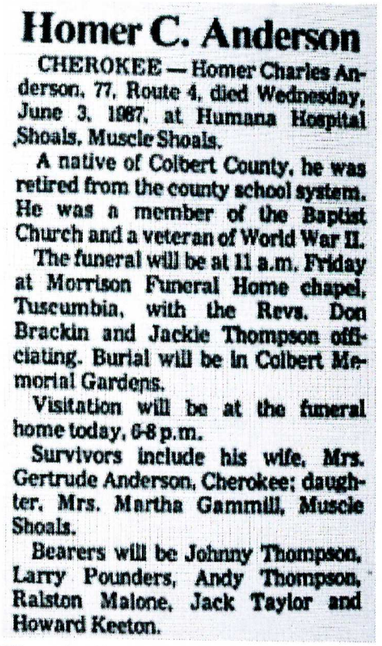


Added by: Sammy Garner (#47853203) 2/17/2016



Homer C. Anderson

CHEROKEE — Homer Charles Anderson, 77, Route 4, died Wednesday, June 3, 1987, at Humana Hospital Shoals, Muscle Shoals.

A native of Colbert County, he was retired from the county school system. He was a member of the Baptist Church and a veteran of World War II.

The funeral will be at 11 a.m. Friday at Morrison Funeral Home chapel, Tuscumbia, with the Revs. Don Brackin and Jackie Thompson officiating. Burial will be in Colbert Memorial Gardens.

Visitation will be at the funeral home today, 6-8 p.m.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, Cherokee; daughter, Mrs. Martha Gammill, Muscle Shoals.

Bearers will be Johnny Thompson, Larry Pounders, Andy Thompson, Ralston Malone, Jack Taylor and Howard Keeton.

Times Daily / Thursday / June 04, 1987

Added by: Reva G. Bradford (#47140585) 4/09/2014

Burial:
Colbert Memorial Gardens
Tuscumbia
Colbert County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Masonic Garden

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Arras, George W:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	George W Arras
Birth Year:	1922
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Florida
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	3 years of high school
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	146

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006:

Name:	George William Arras
Service Info.:	TEC5 US ARMY WORLD WAR II, KOREA
Birth Date:	16 Aug 1922
Death Date:	19 Jan 1990
Service Start Date:	1 Feb 1951
Interment Date:	23 Jan 1990
Cemetery:	Biloxi National Cemetery
Cemetery Address:	P.O. Box 4968 Pass Road Biloxi, MS 39535
Buried At:	Section H Site 127

Source Information

National Cemetery Administration. *U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

Original data: National Cemetery Administration. *Nationwide Gravesite Locator.*

Baas, James E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	James E Baas
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Stenographers and typists
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	121

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=50661416&ref=acom

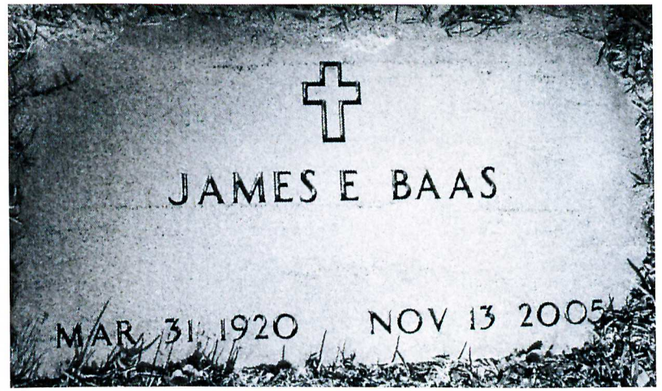
James E Baas

Birth: Mar. 31, 1920
Death: Nov. 13, 2005

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Sec 19 E

Edit Virtual Cemetery info [?]

Created by: Lisa Enochs Davison
Record added: Apr 04, 2010
Find A Grave Memorial# 50661416



Added by: Lisa Enochs Davison (#47052228) 5/17/2013

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Bangs, Norman L:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Norman L Bangs
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	171

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Norman and Paul Bangs Accident:

3 July 1942; Times-Picayune, New Orleans, LA page 16
hollycorbin originally shared this on 13 Apr 2016 at www.ancestry.com

SAVED BY BROTHER AS TRUCK BLAZES

Action of his brother in extricating him from a truck after the vehicle had overturned and burst into flames Thursday night was credited by police with saving from certain death a passenger,

Paul Bangs, 26 years old, 5222 Dauphine street.

The accident occurred about 8:10 p. m. on Paris Road near Bayou Bienvenu, according to Fifth Precinct police, and resulted in serious injury to Bangs, who was treated at Charity hospital for first, second and third degree burns of both legs and multiple lacerations of the face and head.

His brother, Private Norman I Bangs, 19, Camp Bowie, Tex., suffered lacerations of the right sid of the head.

Police were told by witnesse that after the truck had ove turned several times and caug fire Private Bangs braved th flames to drag his brother to saf ty. Private Bangs was taken t LaGarde General hospital.

Banks, James A:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	James A Banks
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Machinists
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	164

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=110213820

James Alva Banks, Jr

Birth: May 19, 1918
Alabama, USA
Death: Jan. 1, 1971

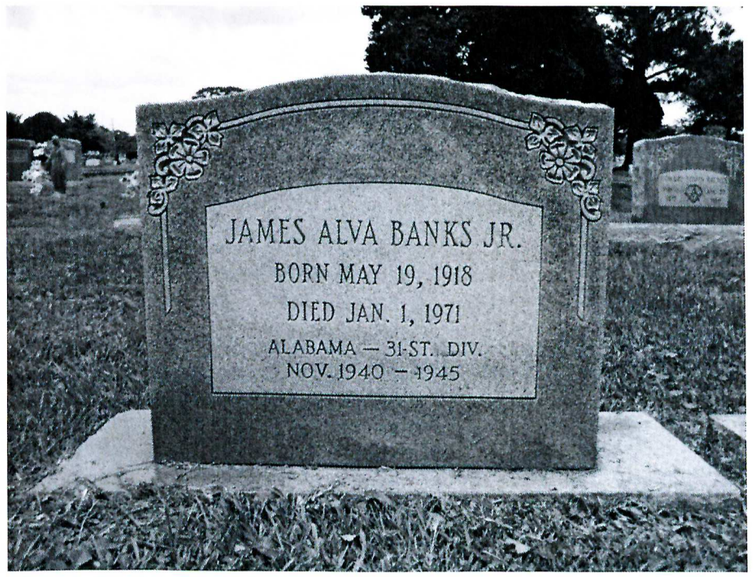
Father James Alva Banks Sr

Family links:
Parents:
Irene Florena *McLaughlin* Banks (1890 - 1969)

Burial:
Magnolia Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: A-Main, Square 36

Edit Virtual Cemetery info [?]

Maintained by: Adrienne
Originally Created by: Tim Childree
Record added: May 08, 2013
Find A Grave Memorial# 110213820



Photographed June 6, 2012
Added by: Tim Childree (#47125268) 5/08/2013

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Barnes, Richard H:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Richard H Barnes
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Georgia
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	28 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Skilled mechanics and repairmen, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Married
Height:	68
Weight:	179

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Beasley, Luther A:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Louis G Beatty
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Baldwin
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	155

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Louis Beatty
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	9 Oct 1917
Death Date:	3 Mar 2009
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	11 Aug 1945

Source Information

Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=160270686&ref=acom

Louis George Beatty

Birth: Oct. 9, 1917
Death: Mar. 1, 2009

Inscription:
T Sgt US Army World War II

Burial:
Woodlawn Memorial Park
Gotha
Orange County
Florida, USA

Created by: Laura Dougher Goodman
Transcribed by: maggiefrances
Record added: Mar 31, 2016
Find A Grave Memorial# 160270686



Added by: Laura Dougher Goodman (#47821434) 3/24/2016

Charles C Bennett

United States World War II Army Enlistment Records

Name	**Charles C Bennett**
Name (Original)	**BENNETT CHARLES C**
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	10 Feb 1941
Event Place	Birmingham, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1919
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Opticians, lens grinders, and polishers
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Corporal
Army Branch	Coast Artillery Corps or Army Mine Planter Service
Army Component	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20467659
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03483.70

Black, Marvin T:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Marvin T Black
Birth Year:	1913
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Morgan
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled motion picture projectionists
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	145

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Marvin Black
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	4 Oct 1913
Death Date:	6 Jul 2008
Cause of Death:	Natural
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	3 Mar 1941
Release Date 1:	31 Dec 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Binner, August E, III:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946: (possible)

Name:	August E Binner
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	11 Jul 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Camp Blanding
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	Selective Service within 3 months of Discharge 11 punch
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Engravers [different occupation than 1940 U.S. Federal Census]
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	64
Weight:	121

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave: [possible]

http://image1.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=80607077

August E. Binner

Birth: Aug. 10, 1919

Death: May 13, 1956

Inscription:
Alabama
Tec 4 3554 Service Unit
World War II

Burial:
Forest Hill Cemetery
Birmingham
Jefferson County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Section 11

Edit Virtual Cemetery info [?]

Created by: Ed Stallings
Record added: Nov 17, 2011
Find A Grave Memorial# 80607077



Added by: Ed Stallings (#46921758) 11/17/2011

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Bostwick, Lauren H:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Lauren H Bostwick
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	145

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S. Veterans Gravesites:

Name:	LAUREN H Jr Bostwick
Service Info.:	S SGT US ARMY WORLD WAR II
Birth Date:	2 Sep 1919
Death Date:	18 Mar 1998
Cemetery:	Pine Crest Cemetery
Cemetery Address:	1939 Dauphin Island Pkwy Mobile, AL 36605

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Lauren Bostwick
Birth Date:	2 Sep 1919
Death Date:	18 Mar 1998
SSN:	416124742
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	7 Dec 1945

Source Information

Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=63799835&ref=acom

Lauren Holmes Bostwick, Jr

Birth: Sep. 2, 1919

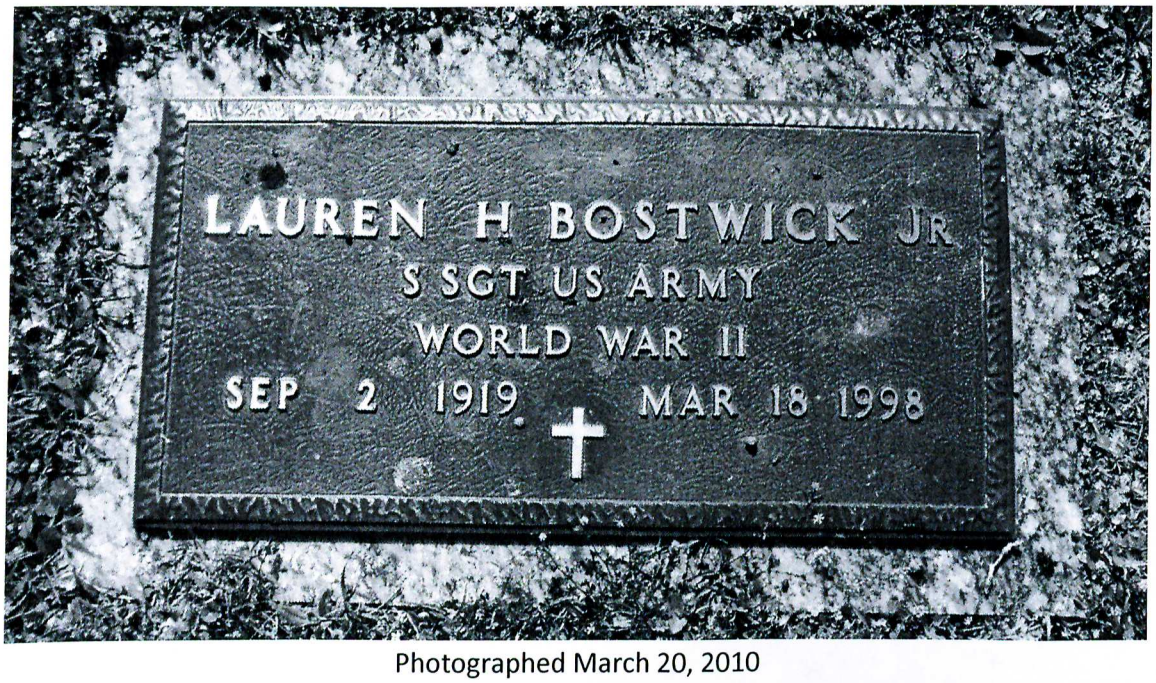
Death: Mar. 18, 1998

Family links:
Spouse:
Betty Ruth *Hansen* Bostwick (1929 - 1999)
Inscription:
S SGT US ARMY
WORLD WAR II

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Section 15

Edit Virtual Cemetery info [?]

Created by: Tim Childree
Record added: Jan 05, 2011
Find A Grave Memorial# 63799835



Photographed March 20, 2010

Bowers, Wilmer:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Wilmer Bowers
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Coffee
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	2 years of high school
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	167

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=27529579&ref=acom

Wilmer Bowers

Birth: 1917

Death: 2003

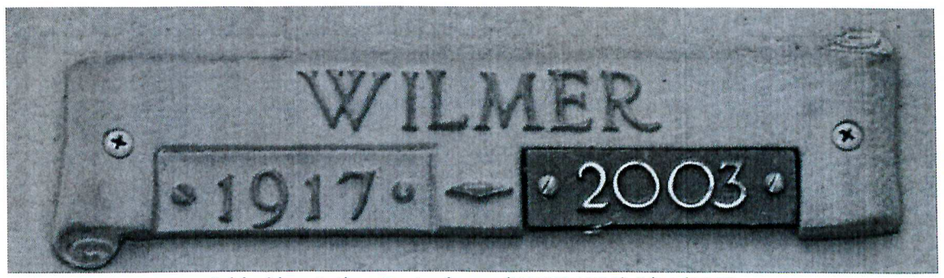
Burial:
Meadowlawn Cemetery
Enterprise
Coffee County
Alabama, USA

Edit Virtual Cemetery info [?]

Created by: Arthur Fortenberry
Record added: Jun 13, 2008
Find A Grave Memorial# 27529579



Added by: Arthur Fortenberry (#46868184) 6/21/2008



Added by: Arthur Fortenberry (#46868184) 6/21/2008

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Brandau, Carl W:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Carl W Brandau
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Mississippi
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	9 Sep 1944
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	No branch assignment
Branch Code:	No branch assignment
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Enlistment for the duration of the War or other emergency, plus six months, subject to the discretion of the President or otherwise according to law
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Stock clerks
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	00
Weight:	100

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.



Added by: Lisa Enochs Davison (#47052228) 5/09/2009

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=36915793&ref=acom

Carl Wesley Brandau

Birth: Jul. 17, 1916

Death: Sep. 13, 1991

Inscription:
TEC 5 US ARMY WORLD WAR II

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Lisa Enochs Davison
Record added: May 09, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 36915793

Brasseal, Lowell C:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Lowell C Brasseal
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Enlistment for the Panama Canal Department
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled miners, and mining-machine operators
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	148

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Broadway, Eugene H:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Eugene H Broadway
Birth Year:	1921
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Architects
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	64
Weight:	124

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=146729000&ref=acom

Eugene H Broadway

Birth: May 19, 1921

Death: Dec. 16, 2011

Captain, US Army, World War II

Burial:
Mobile Memorial Gardens Cemetery
Tillmans Corner
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Edit Virtual Cemetery info [?]

Created by: G-Man
Record added: May 20, 2015
Find A Grave Memorial# 146729000

Brasseal, Lowell C:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Lowell C Brasseal
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Enlistment for the Panama Canal Department
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled miners, and mining-machine operators
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	148

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Buchwald, Paul F:

Name	Paul F Buchwald
Serial Number	34050739
State	Florida
County	Pinellas
Rank	Private
Branch	Warrant Officers
Army	Selectees - Enlisted Men
Birth Year	1912
Enlist Date	03-28-1941
Enlistment Place	Camp Blanding Florida
Nativity	Ohio
Race	White
Citizenship	Citizen
Education	4 Years High School
Civilian Occupation	Commercial Artists
Marital Status	Single
Dependents	No Dependents
Enlistment Source	Civilian
Conflict Period	WWII, World War 2
Summary	Abstract for Paul F Buchwald - Brief overview of enlistment file

WW II Enlistment File Summary - Paul F Buchwald .. born in 1912 .. army service number 34050739 .. enlisted on 03-28-1941 from Pinellas county Florida Camp Blanding Florida .. born or originally from Ohio .. Single No Dependents .. enlisted as Private .. Warrant Officers Selectees - Enlisted Men.

Source: http://www.ww2enlistment.org/index.php?page=directory&rec=4361690&do=ab

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Paul F Buchwald
Birth Year:	1912
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Ohio [Fremont, Ohio]
State of Residence:	Florida
County or City:	Pinellas
Enlistment Date:	28 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Camp Blanding
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Commercial artists
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	124

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Ohio, Birth Index, 1908-1964:

Name:	Paul Freoeric Buchwald
Birth Date:	22 Jan 1912
State File Number:	1912004658
Additional Information:	Axel [father's name]

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *Ohio, Birth Index, 1908-1964* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012. Original data: *Ohio Birth Records*. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Vital Records Office.

U.S., School Yearbooks, 1880-2012:



PAUL F. BUCHWALD, *"Peanut"*

TAKE-OFF: [redacted]

AIRLOG: A. A. 2 years

AIR-SPEED INDICATOR: "Peanut" has the blond head that you always see bobbing up and down in the corridors.

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
Campbell, James E.			7 - 3 - 0	Clerk	22	15
Carden, Gollie M.			6 - 4 - 0	Mo. Pic. Opr.	----	---- IV 85
Carnes, William W.			7 - 5 - 0	Clerk-Salesman	65	29
Carpenter, Roger L.			8 - 2 - 0	Time Keeper	21	13 IV 77
Carrio, Joseph F.			6 - 4 - 0	Sheet Metal Worker	30	6
Chesky, Joseph E.	Signal School				62	33
Claiborne, William C.	Signal School				55	40
Clark, Grover C.			7 - 4 - 0	Farmer	41	----
Cody, English H.			7 - 5 - 0	None	29	17
Combel, Osborne P.	Signal School				39	18
Cooper, Quentin J.			8 - 4 - 0	Butcher	31	14 II 110
Costarides, Nick P.	Signal School				53	30
Crooks, Sanford H.	Signal School				35	18
Davis, James A.			8 - 2 - 0	Shoe Shop	31	13 III 106
Drinkard, Harry V.			6 - 6 - 0	Laborer	51	16
Dunlap, Buford B.			8 - 4 - 0	Unemployed	40	23 III 106
Dunn, Howard G.	Signal School				48	24
Fail, James L.			7 - 0 - 0	Machinest Helper	17	8
Fetcher, Prim W.			7 - 4 - 0	Power Lineman	----	---- II 113
Fincher, Elton R.			8 - 4 - 0	Linesman Foreman	33	16 III 107
Gaston, Leslie S.			7 - 4 - 0	Shipping Clerk	35	18
George, Albert W.			8 - 3½ - 0	Linesman helper	----	---- II 112

Campbell, James E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	James E Campbell
Birth Year:	1905
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade Code:	Corporal
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	150

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	James E Campbell
Name (Original)	CAMPBELL JAMES E
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	25 Nov 1940
Event Place	Mobile, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1905
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	3 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Clerks, general office
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Corporal
Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20414704
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KMF7-8XD : 5 December 2014), James E Campbell, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Carden, Gollie M:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Gollie M Carden
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled motion picture projectionists
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	133

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=121138723&ref=acom

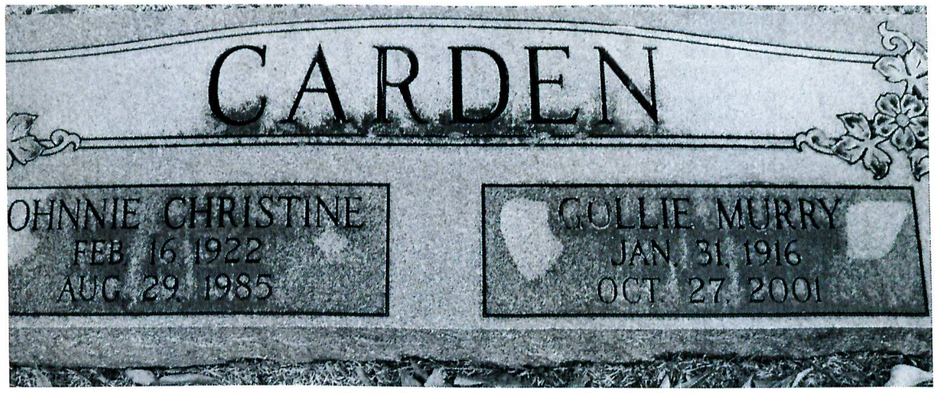
Gollie Murry Carden

Birth: Jan. 31, 1916

Death: Oct. 27, 2001

Burial:
Sulligent City Cemetery
Sulligent
Lamar County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Lionel Stegall
Record added: Dec 02, 2013
Find A Grave Memorial# 121138723



Added by: Lionel Stegall (#46965737) 12/02/2013

U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006:

Name:	Gollie M Carden
Service Info.:	PVT US ARMY
Birth Date:	31 Jan 1916
Death Date:	27 Oct 2001
Cemetery:	Sulligent City Cemetery
Cemetery Address:	Sulligent, AL 35586

Source Information

National Cemetery Administration. *U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

Original data: National Cemetery Administration. *Nationwide Gravesite Locator*.

Carnes, William W:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	William W Carnes
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Branch:	Infantry
Branch Code:	Infantry
Grade:	Private First Class
Grade Code:	Private First Class
Term of Enlistment:	One year enlistment
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	1 year of college
Civil Occupation:	Salespersons
Marital Status:	Married
Height:	71
Weight:	125

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, ***U.S.A.***

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	William Carnes
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	2 Aug 1916
Death Date:	28 Jun 2000
SSN:	435095747
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	6 Nov 1941

Source Information

Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Find A Grave:

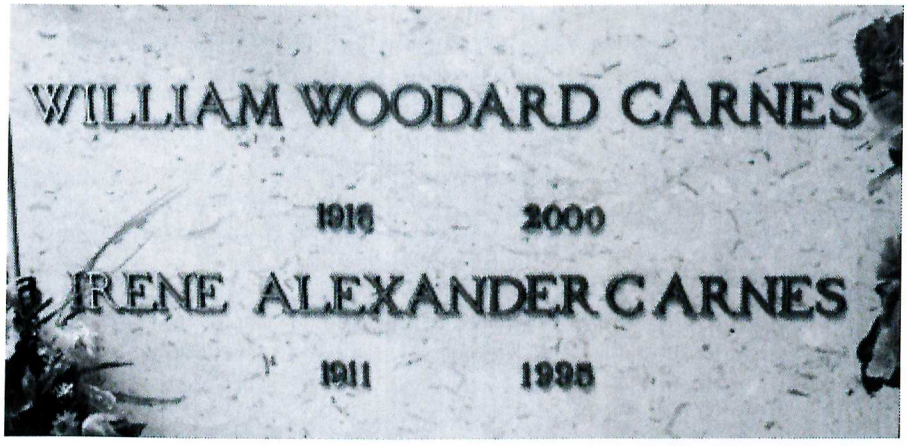
William "Bill" Carnes

Birth: 1916

Death: Jun. 28, 2000

Burial:
Woodlawn Cemetery
Crowley
Acadia Parish
Louisiana, USA

Created by: Myron Ropp
Record added: Jan 23, 2008
Find A Grave Memorial# 24129939



Added by: Myron Ropp (#46947585) 4/20/2010

William "Bill" Carnes

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 a.m. Friday, June 30, 2000, at St. Michael Catholic Church for William "Bill" Carnes, 83, who died at 8:35 a.m. Wednesday, June 28, 2000, at Louisiana War Veterans Home in Jackson.

Father Louis Richard will officiated for the services. Burial will be held in Woodlawn Mausoleum.

Visitation will be observed on Thursday from 5-10 p.m. and on Friday from 8 a.m. until the time of services.

A rosary will be recited at 6 p.m. on Thursday.

Survivors include one sister, Lucille "Tincy" Trealor of Brenham, Texas; three nieces, Julia Peterson of Houston, Texas, Sandy Carnes of College Station, Texas, and Loretta Fabre of Port Allen, Texas; and three nephews, Joe Trealor of Ethel, Bobby Carnes of College Station, Texas, and Barry Alexandria of Dayton, Texas.

Pallbearers will include Jim Trealor, Carl Fabre, Stephen Stefanski, Michael Fabre, Barry Alexandria Jr. and Matt Alexandria.

Honorary pallbearers will include Lennie Hensgens, Harold Hebert, Joe Trealor, Howard Alexandria, Charlie Stewart, Dr. J.D. Hains, Glady Trahan, Barry Alexandria and Dr. Anthony Stefanski.

Mr. Carnes was preceded in death by his wife, Irene Alexandria Carnes; parents, William P. and Mary Carnes; one sister, Doris Carnes; and one brother, Charles Carnes.

Duhon Funeral Home of Crowley is in charge of arrangements.

The Crowley Post-Signal

Added by: Myron Ropp (#46947585) 1/23/2008

Carpenter, Roger L:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Roger L Carpenter
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Colbert
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Paymasters, payroll clerks, and timekeepers
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	154

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=84781306&ref=acom

Roger Lair Carpenter

Birth:	Aug. 23, 1918
Death:	Jun. 24, 2007

Created by: Oliver
Record added: Feb 10, 2012
Find A Grave Memorial# 84781306

Roger Lair Carpenter, age 89, of Tuscumbia, died Sunday, June 24, 2007.
Visitation will be 1-2 p.m. Tuesday, June 26, 2007, from at Morrison Funeral Home Chapel, with Bob Plunket officiating. Burial will be in Colbert Memorial Gardens.
Roger was a Colbert County native, a veteran of World War II and was retired from Reynolds Metals. He was a member of the VFW, the American Legion, Scottish Rite, Masons and 40&8.
He was preceded in death by his wife, Jean.
Survivors include his son, William Lair Carpenter; daughter, Rojean Rogers (Jack); his brother, Joe R. Carpenter; two grandsons, Ashley Rogers and Michael Rogers (Lisa); and precious great-grandson, Myles Preston Rogers.
Pallbearers are Ashley Rogers, Michael Rogers, Jim Carpenter, George Carpenter, Steve Carpenter and Larry Dixon.

Honorary pallbearers are Andre Taylor and Lynn Ridgeway.

The family would like to express special thanks to Morningside Assisted Living and Mid-South Home Healthcare.

Morrison Funeral Home, of Tuscumbia, is directing.

[Published in Florence Times Daily on June 26, 2007]

Family links:
Spouse:
Jean E. Carpenter (1924 - 1998)*

*Calculated relationship

Burial:
Colbert Memorial Gardens
Tuscumbia
Colbert County

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Carrio, Joseph F:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Joseph F Carrio
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Mississippi
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled inter-industry metal working occupations, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	73
Weight:	189

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division



Joseph Carrio son of Buddy; ecschroeder0401 originally shared this 07 Sep 2013 at www.ancestry.com

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Joseph Carrio
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	28 Mar 1916
Death Date:	23 Jun 1984
SSN:	419037505
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	4 Jul 1945

Source Information

Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014:

Name:	Joseph Carrio
SSN:	419-03-7505
Last Residence:	36604 Mobile, Mobile, Alabama, USA
BORN:	28 Mar 1916
Died:	Jun 1984
State (Year) SSN issued:	Alabama (Before 1951)

Source Citation: *Number:* 419-03-7505*; Issue State:* Alabama*; Issue Date:* Before 1951

Source Information: *Ancestry.com.* U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2011.*

Chesky, Joseph E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Joseph E Chesky
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Architects
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	120

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

Joseph E Chesky

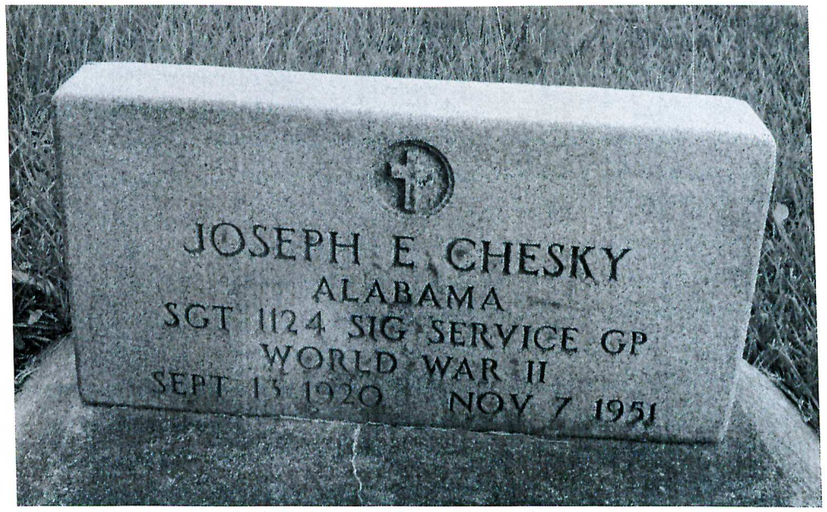
Birth: Sep. 13, 1920
Alabama, USA

Death: Nov. 7, 1951
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Sergeant, 1124th Signal Service Group, US Army, World War II
Son of Fred Chesky & Rachael Bland
Family links:
Spouse:
Margueritte C Chesky (____ - 1996)

Burial:
Magnolia Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Square 35-Lot 115

Created by: G-Man
Record added: Jul 19, 2013
Find A Grave Memorial# 114023847



Added by: G-Man (#46918562) 7/27/2013

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Claiborne, William C:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	William C Claiborne
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Corporal
Grade Code:	Corporal
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of college
Civil Occupation:	Architects
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	75
Weight:	170

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Clark, Grover C:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Grover C Clark
Birth Year:	1922
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	140

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Grover Clark
Birth Date:	31 Jan 1922
Death Date:	9 May 1980
SSN:	418189551
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	29 Aug 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Cody, English H:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	English H Cody
Birth Year:	1914
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade Code:	Staff Sergeant
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Salesmen, real estate
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	150

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Find A Grave:

English H Cody

Birth: Feb. 18, 1914
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Death: Nov. 19, 1999
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

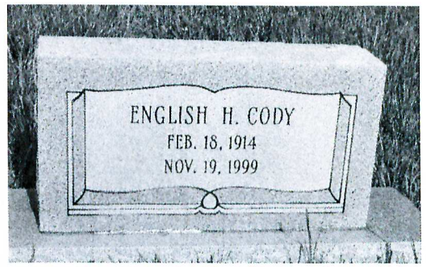
Family links:
Parents:
Wilmer St. Clair Cody (1884 - 1941)
Elizabeth *Halliwell* Cody (1880 - 1949)

Siblings:
Wilmer S Cody (1910 - 2001)*
William Fredrick Cody (1912 - 1943)*
English H Cody (1914 - 1999)

*Calculated relationship

urial:
Magnolia Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Square 35-Lot 192

Created by: G-Man
Record added: Jul 18, 2013
Find A Grave Memorial# 113984412



Added by: G-Man (#46918562) 7/21/2013

U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007:

Name:	English Halliwell Cody [English H Cody]
SSN:	422075323
Gender:	Male
Race:	White
Birth Date:	18 Feb 1914
Birth Place:	Mobile, Alabama
Death Date:	19 Nov 1999
Father:	Wilmer Cody
Mother:	Elizabeth Halliwell
Disability Status:	Disability denied - no record of type.

Type of Claim: Original SSN.

Notes:	Jun 1937: Name listed as ENGLISH HALLIWELL CODY; 03 Dec 1999: Name listed as ENGLISH H CODY

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015. Original data: Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007.

Combel, Osborne P:

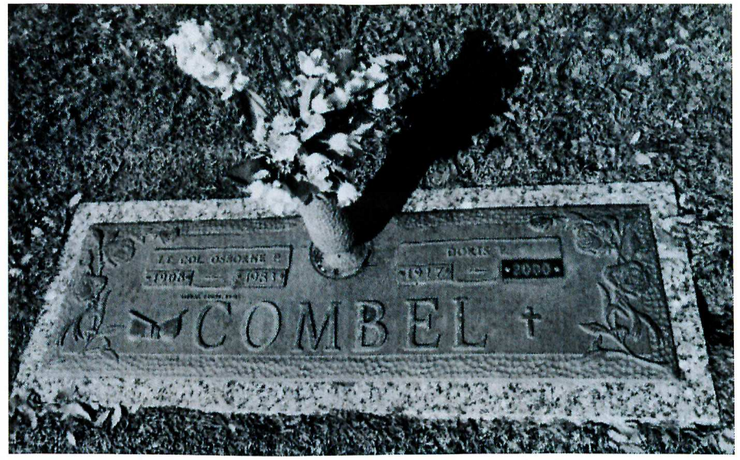
U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Osborne P Combel
Birth Year:	1908
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Salespersons
Marital Status:	Divorced, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	132

Source Information

National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.



Added by: KindredWhispers (#46986453) 3/22/2012

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Osborne Combel
Birth Date:	29 Sep 1908
Death Date:	2 Oct 1983
SSN:	419035396
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	31 Jul 1960

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Davis, James A:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	James A Davis
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Shoemakers and shoe repairmen, not in factory
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	125

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	James A Davis
Name (Original)	DAVIS JAMES A
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	28 Feb 1941
Event Place	Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1919
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	2 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Shoemakers and shoe repairmen, not in factory
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA

Army Component	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	Civil Life
Serial Number	34017143
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	07401.257

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KMVW-BP1 : 5 December 2014), James A Davis, enlisted 28 Feb 1941, Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Dunlap, Buford B:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Buford B Dunlap
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Architects
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	148

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

Buford B Dunlap

Birth: Jan. 1, 1918

Death: Apr., 1966

Buford Dunlap
Buford Dunlap, employed here with Southern Bell Telephone Company, for 20 years, died today at 5 AM at the age of 48. He resided at 1203 Elizabeth Ave., SE.
Services will be Wednesday at 2:30 PM at First Baptist Church with the Rev. W. K. Stevenson officiating. Burial will be in Roselawn Cemetery, Guntharp Funeral Home correcting.
Survivors include the widow, Mrs. Buford Dunlap; a son, Larry Dunlap; two daughters, Suzette and Marilyn Dunlap, all of Decatur; parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Dunlap, Cullman; a sister, Mrs. Nadine Gibbs, Decatur; two brothers, Wilbur B. and Dewey Dunlap, both of Florence.
The body will remain at the funeral home until time to be taken to church to lie in state one hour prior to services.
He was a native of Cullman and a member of First Baptist Church.
Pallbearers will be J. E. Loggins, Macon Scott, George Murphree, Billy McNeal, Nolan Sanders, Harold Singleton, T. A. Bennett and Robert Harvey.
Honorary pallbearers will be employees of Southern Bell Telephone Company.
Decatur Daily, April 26, 1966

Family links:
Spouse:
Imogene *Yates* Dunlap McMillan (1923 - 2011)*

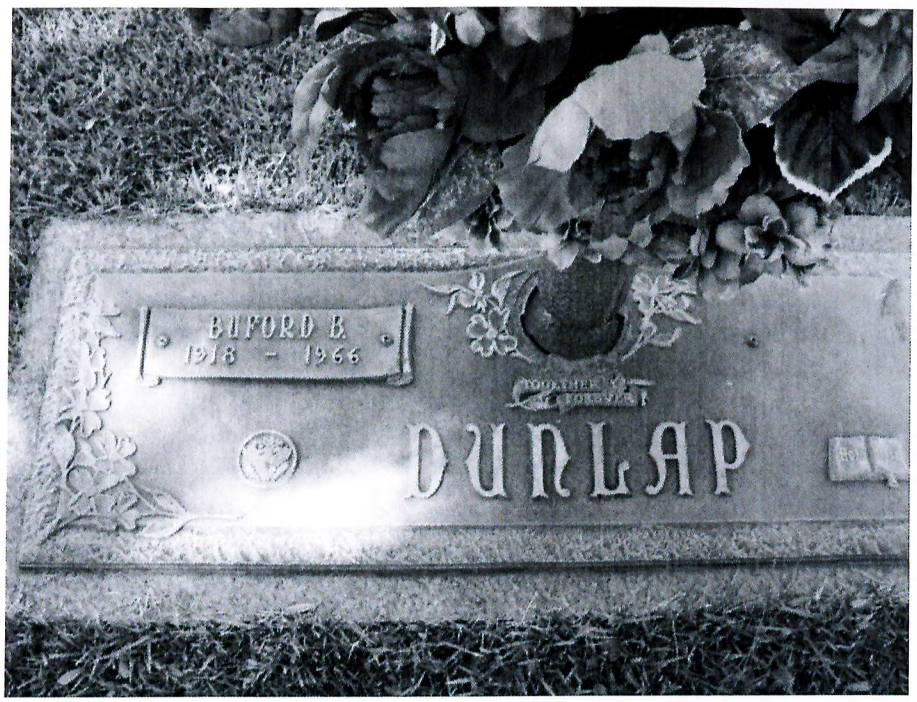
Burial:
Roselawn Gardens Of Memory
Decatur
Morgan County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Garden of the Apostles/Section 5/Lot 91B-1

Created by: Bonnie Goodman
Record added: Jan 22, 2011
Find A Grave Memorial# 64545774

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library



Added by: Doyce Yates (#48233156) 4/18/2014



Added by: FHTerry (#47011755) 1/24/2011

Dunn, Howard G:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Howard G Dunn
Birth Year:	1911
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled engineers, stationary
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	66
Weight:	140

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=41075555&ref=acom

Howard Gordon Dunn

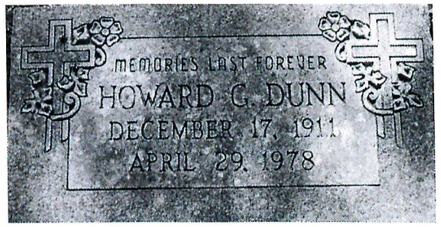
Birth: Dec. 17, 1911

Death: Apr. 29, 1978

Family links:
Children:
Howard Gordon Dunn (1946 - 1947)*

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Section 6

Created by: Lisa Enochs Davison
Record added: Aug 24, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 41075555



Added by: Lisa Enochs Davison (#47052228) 9/04/2009

Fail, James L:

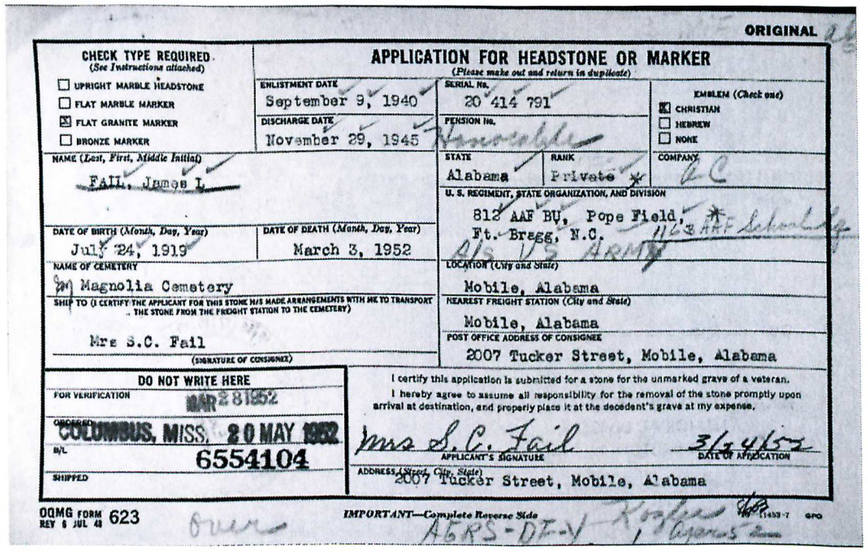
U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	James L Fail
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Unskilled longshoremen and stevedores
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	138

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963:

Name:	James L Fail
Birth Date:	24 Jul 1919
Death Date:	3 Mar 1952
Cemetery:	Magnolia Cemetery
Cemetery Location:	Mobile, Alabama



ORIGINAL

CHECK TYPE REQUIRED (See Instructions attached)
- [ ] UPRIGHT MARBLE HEADSTONE
- [ ] FLAT MARBLE MARKER
- [x] FLAT GRANITE MARKER
- [ ] BRONZE MARKER

APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONE OR MARKER (Please make out and return in duplicate)

ENLISTMENT DATE: September 9, 1940
SERIAL No.: 20 414 791
DISCHARGE DATE: November 29, 1945
PENSION No.: Honorable
EMBLEM (Check one): [x] CHRISTIAN [ ] HEBREW [ ] NONE
NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial): FAIL, James L
STATE: Alabama
RANK: Private
COMPANY: A C
U. S. REGIMENT, STATE ORGANIZATION, AND DIVISION: 812 AAF BU, Pope Field, Ft. Bragg, N.C. 1163 AAF School Sq. A/S U.S. ARMY
DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year): July 24, 1919
DATE OF DEATH (Month, Day, Year): March 3, 1952
NAME OF CEMETERY: Magnolia Cemetery
LOCATION (City and State): Mobile, Alabama
SHIP TO (I CERTIFY THE APPLICANT FOR THIS STONE HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH ME TO TRANSPORT THE STONE FROM THE FREIGHT STATION TO THE CEMETERY): Mrs S.C. Fail (SIGNATURE OF CONSIGNEE)
NEAREST FREIGHT STATION (City and State): Mobile, Alabama
POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE: 2007 Tucker Street, Mobile, Alabama

DO NOT WRITE HERE
FOR VERIFICATION: MAR 28 1952
ORDERED: COLUMBUS, MISS. 20 MAY 1952
B/L: 6554104
SHIPPED

I certify this application is submitted for a stone for the unmarked grave of a veteran. I hereby agree to assume all responsibility for the removal of the stone promptly upon arrival at destination, and properly place it at the decedent's grave at my expense.

Mrs S.C. Fail — APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE
3/24/52 — DATE OF APPLICATION
ADDRESS (Street, City, State): 2007 Tucker Street, Mobile, Alabama

OQMG FORM 623 REV 6 JUL 48 — Over — IMPORTANT—Complete Reverse Side — AGRS-DF-V — Kosfer, Apr 52

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012. Original data: *Applications for Headstones for U.S. Military Veterans, 1925-1941.* Microfilm publication M1916, 134 rolls. ARC ID: 596118. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Record Group 92. National Archives at Washington, D.C.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=117929354&ref=acom

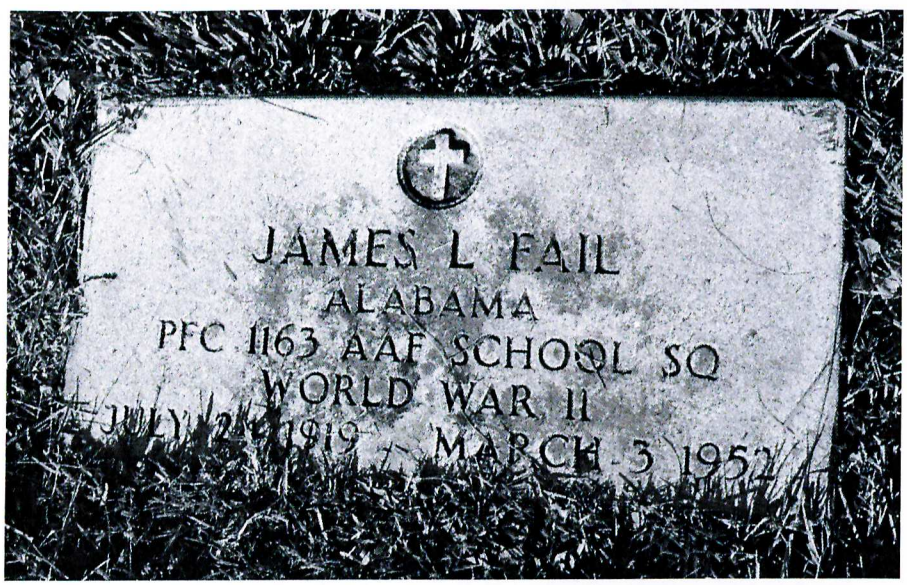
James Linwood Fail

Birth: Jul. 24, 1919

Death: Mar. 3, 1952

Burial:
Magnolia Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Square 24-Lot 108

Created by: G-Man
Record added: Oct 01, 2013
Find A Grave Memorial# 117929354



Added by: G-Man (#46918562) 10/05/2013

Fincher, Elton R:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Elton R Fincher
Birth Year:	1905
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Randolph
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Foremen, construction
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	203

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=38867688&ref=acom

Elton R Fincher

Birth: May 24, 1905

Death: Jul. 7, 1992

Burial:
Cedarwood Cemetery
Roanoke
Randolph County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Sec: I

Created by: David Woody
Record added: Jun 29, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 38867688

Gaston, Leslie S:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Leslie S Gaston
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Shipping and receiving clerks
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	126

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Leslie Gaston
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	20 Mar 1920
Death Date:	13 Dec 1996
SSN:	422058458
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	9 Sep 1940
Release Date 1:	2 Feb 1943
Branch 2:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 2:	6 Mar 1951
Release Date 2:	22 Jun 1954

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Find A Grave:

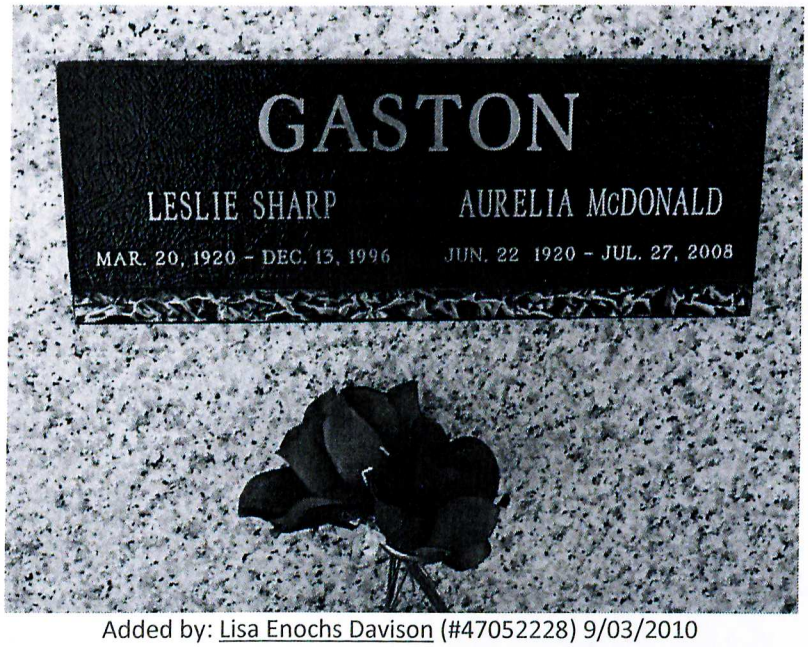
Leslie Sharp Gaston

Birth: Mar. 20, 1920

Death: Dec. 13, 1996

Burial:
Forest Lawn Memorial Gardens
Saraland
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Lisa Enochs Davison
Record added: Apr 02, 2010
Find A Grave Memorial# 50552554



Added by: Lisa Enochs Davison (#47052228) 9/03/2010

George, Albert W:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Albert W George
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Dist of Columbia
State of Residence:	Florida
County or City:	Dade
Enlistment Date:	29 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Camp Blanding
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	66
Weight:	148

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
George, Thomas N.			7 - 4 - 0	Student	----	----
Gilbert, Lewis E.			8 - 4 - 0	Produce business	41	29
Granade, George E.			8 - 4 - 0	Adding Mach. Mech.	----	---- II 118
Griffin, Edward T.			6 - 6 - 0	Cafe. Opr.	57	16 II 122
Hamilton, Henry C.			7 - 4 - 0	Machine Opr.	28	10
Hand, Joseph B.			8 - 2- 0	Elec. Helper	44	21
Harbin, James O.			7 - 4 - 4	Chief Clerk	----	---- II 111
Hardy, Silas G.			7 - 4 - 0	Gen. Business Mgf.	57	19
Harkins, Thomas E.			8 - 2 - 0	None	39	13
Harwell, Oliver V.			8 - 3Mo.-0	Tile Maker8	26	8
Hasty, Maxwell T.			7 - 4 - 1½	Dept. of Agr.	41	20
Hawkins, Collins H.			8 - 1 - 0	Serv. Station Opr.	25	13 IV 88
Hay, Charles M.			6 -6 -0	Farmer	42	14 III 98
Hemphill, Clyde H.	Signal School				59	36
Herman, Edmund J.	Signal School				47	30
Hill, Robert J.			6 - 0 - 0	Roll Finisher	10	9
Holliday, Henry E.			6 - 9 - 0	Laborer	21	13 III 83
Hough, Hugh E.			8 - 4 - 0	None	----	---- II 115
Howard, Nelson H.			6 - 4 - 0	Mechanic	30	18 III 101
Hunter, Woodrow W.			3 - 0 - 0	Truck Driver	7	6 V 65
Ingram, Lewis B.			8 - 2 - 0	Waiter in Cafe	26	18 III 97
Jones, Bryant W.			6 - 6 - 0	Farmer	53	29 II 124

George, Thomas N:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Thomas N George
Birth Year:	1921
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Sales clerks
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	64
Weight:	121

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	Thomas N George
Name (Original)	GEORGE THOMAS N
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	25 Nov 1940
Event Place	Mobile, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1921
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Sales clerks
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private

Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20414793
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KMF7-8F7 : 5 December 2014), Thomas N George, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Gilbert, Lewis E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Thomas N George
Birth Year:	1921
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Sales clerks
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	64
Weight:	121

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Granade, George E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	George E Granade
Birth Year:	1914
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Georgia
State of Residence:	Florida
Enlistment Date:	28 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Skilled linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	156

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, *Maryland, U.S.A.*

Florida Death Index, 1877-1998:

Name:	George E Granade
Race:	White
Age at Death:	83
Birth Date:	9 Jan 1914
Death Date:	2 Sep 1997
Death Place:	Pinellas, Florida, United States

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	George Granade
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	9 Jan 1914
Death Date:	2 Sep 1997
SSN:	252078017
Enlistment Date 1:	9 Jan 1915 [incorrect]

Griffin, Edward T:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Edward T Griffin
Birth Year:	1915
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Barbour
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Hotel and restaurant managers
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	166

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Hamilton, Henry C:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Henry C Hamilton
Birth Year:	1909
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Sergeant
Grade Code:	Sergeant
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Machinists
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	145

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Hand, Joseph B:

***U.S. World War II Army Enlistment** Records, 1938-1946:*

Name:	Joseph B Hand
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Sergeant
Grade Code:	Sergeant
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Electricians
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	160

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Harbin, James O:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	James O Harbin
Birth Year:	1910
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	28 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of college
Civil Occupation:	Retail managers
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	150

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Hardy, Silas G:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Silas G Hardy
Birth Year:	1915
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Tennessee
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Sergeant
Grade Code:	Sergeant
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Managers and officials, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	150

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Silas Hardy
Birth Date:	25 Sep 1915
Death Date:	23 Feb 1995
Cause of Death:	Natural
SSN:	374018443
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	22 Apr 1946
Branch 2:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 2:	15 Nov 1946
Release Date 2:	30 Jun 1967

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Find A Grave:

Col Silas Gambrell Hardy

Birth: Sep. 25, 1915

Death: Feb. 23, 1995, USA

Husband of Mary J. Hardy.
Family links:
Spouse:
Mary J. *Conbel* Hardy (1920 - 2008)*
*Calculated relationship

Burial:
Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington
Arlington County
Virginia, USA
Plot: Columbarium 4 CC-2-1

Created by: Buddy
Record added: Nov 16, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 44453248



Added by: Anne Cady (#46985237) 3/04/2010

Harkins, Thomas E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Thomas E Harkins
Birth Year:	1922
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Actors and actresses
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	150

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Harwell, Oliver V:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Oliver V Harwell
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled occupations in production of clay products
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	66
Weight:	130

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=89396304&ref=acom

Oliver Vernon Harwell

Birth:	Oct. 22, 1919
Death:	Feb. 19, 1974 Mobile Mobile County Alabama, USA

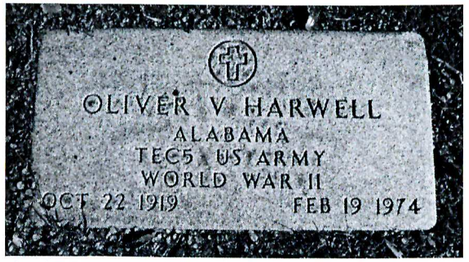
Son of Theodore Harwell & Mary McCarthy.

Married Mary Lila Laubenthal 11/05/1946, Book 78, Page 102, Mobile County marriage records.

Family links:
Spouse:
Mary Lila *Laubenthal* Harwell (1924 - 1975)

Burial:
Catholic Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Tim Childree
Record added: May 01, 2012
Find A Grave Memorial# 89396304



Photographed February 20, 2012 Added by: Tim Childree (#47125268)
6/24/2012

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Hasty, Maxwell T:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Maxwell T Hasty
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	1 year of college
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	182

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=38228404&ref=acom

Maxwell T Hasty

Birth: Apr. 28, 1920

Death: Feb. 18, 1993

Family links:
Spouse:
Helen *McConnell* Hasty (1922 - 2008)

Burial:
Mobile Memorial Gardens Cemetery
Tillmans Corner
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Lisa Enochs Davison
Record added: Jun 11, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 38228404



Added by: Lisa Enochs Davison (#47052228) 6/11/2009

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Hawkins, Collins H:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Collins H Hawkins
Birth Year:	1911
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Tennessee
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Jefferson
Enlistment Date:	27 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Enlistment for the Philippine Department
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	1 year of high school
Civil Occupation:	Attendants, filling stations and parking lots
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	202

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Collin Hawkins
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	4 Apr 1911
Death Date:	13 Apr 2002
Branch 1:	A
Enlistment Date 1:	27 Feb 1941
Release Date 1:	16 May 1942

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=162605379&ref=acom

Collins Hurt Hawkins

Birth: Apr. 4, 1911

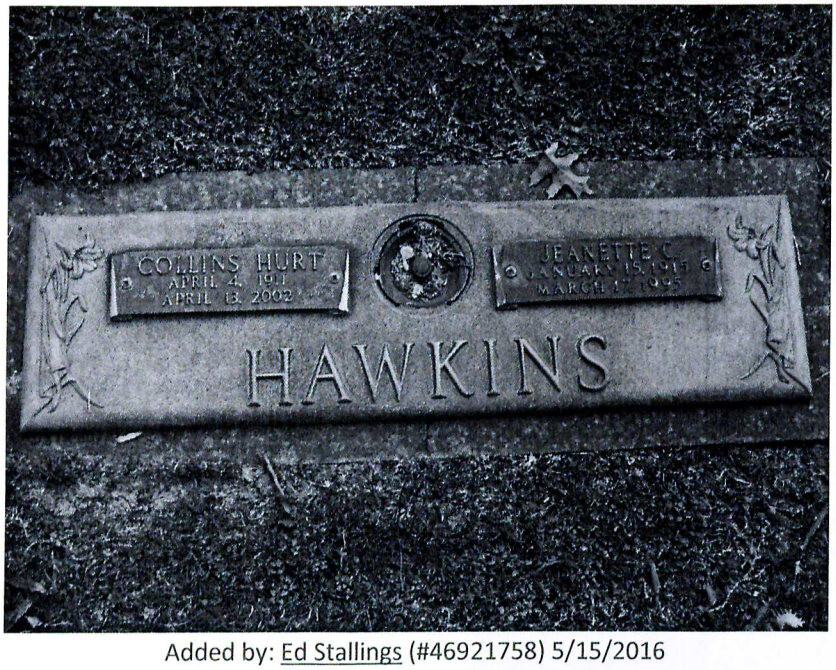
Death: Apr. 13, 2002

Family links:
Spouse:
Jeanette C. Hawkins (1915 - 1995)*

*Calculated relationship

Burial:
Jefferson Memorial Gardens East
Trussville
Jefferson County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Garden of Devotion

Created by: Ed Stallings
Record added: May 15, 2016
Find A Grave Memorial# 162605379



Added by: Ed Stallings (#46921758) 5/15/2016

Hay, Charles M:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Charles M Hay
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Dallas
Enlistment Date:	27 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Three year enlistment
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	179

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=154364612&ref=acom

Charles Molette Hay

Birth: Nov. 6, 1918

Death: Dec. 16, 1968

Family links:
Parents:
Almira *Molett* Hay (1882 - 1936)

Burial:
Molette Cemetery
Dallas County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Larebel
Record added: Oct 28, 2015
Find A Grave Memorial# 154364612



Added by: Larebel (#47353051) 10/28/2015

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Hemphill, Clyde H:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Clyde H Hemphill
Birth Year:	1908
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Corporal
Grade Code:	Corporal
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Agents and appraisers, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	74
Weight:	141

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave: **LTC Clyde Herbert Hemphill**

Birth: Aug. 31, 1908
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Death: May 9, 1963
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Father: John Melvin Hemphill b: 1870
Mother: Sallie Shaw Curle b: 1882
Married: Betty Jane Keebler b: 15 Jun 1920 in Lebanon, Oregon
Family links:
Parents:
John Melvin Hemphill (1870 - 1942)
Sallie Shaw *Curle* Hemphill (1882 - 1965)
Spouse:
Betty Jane *Keebler* Hemphill (1920 - 1991)*
Siblings:
Clyde Herbert Hemphill (1908 - 1963)
Warren Douglas Hemphill (1912 - 1943)*
Dudley Ellsworth Hemphill (1915 - 1994)*

Inscription:
ALABAMA LT COL SIGNAL CORPS USAR WORLD WAR II KOREA BSM ARCOM

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Section 6

Maintained by: Zoe Tom
Originally Created by: Lisa Enochs Davison
Record added: Oct 01, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 42604681

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library



Added by: Lisa Enochs Davison (#47052228) 10/05/2009

Hermann, Edmund J:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name	Edmund J Jr Hermann
Name (Original)	HERMANN EDMUND J JR
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	06 Nov 1942
Event Place	Jackson, Mississippi, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1921
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Electricians
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	Reserves - exclusive of Regular Army Reserve and Officers of the Officers Reserve Corps on active duty under the Thomason Act (Officers and Enlisted Men -- O.R.C. and E.R.C., and Nurses-Reserve Status)
Source Reference	National Guard in Federal Service, after 3 months of Discharge
Serial Number	20414713
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-JK6 : 5 December 2014), Edmund J Jr Hermann, enlisted 06 Nov 1942, Jackson, Mississippi, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave: **Capt Edmund J Hermann, Jr**

Birth: 1921

Death: 1996

Capt US Army, World War II
Family links:
Spouse:
Deanie *Langham* Hermann (1932 - 2016)*
*Calculated relationship

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery West
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Doug Lindsey
Record added: Mar 07, 2008
Find A Grave Memorial# 25125979



Added by: Our Family History (#47157471) 2/16/2011

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library



Added by: Doug Lindsey (#46871440) 3/07/2008

Hill, Robert J:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Robert J Hill
Birth Year:	1913
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	15 Apr 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Camp Blanding
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private First Class
Grade Code:	Private First Class
Term of Enlistment:	One year enlistment
Component:	Army of the United States - includes the following: Voluntary enlistments effective December 8, 1941 and thereafter; One year enlistments of National Guardsman whose State enlistment expires while in the Federal Service; Officers appointed in the Army of
Source:	Enlisted Man, Regular Army, within 3 months of Discharge or former WAAC Auxiliary
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled occupations in manufacture of paper and pulp
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	135

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=111968097&ref=acom

Robert James Hill

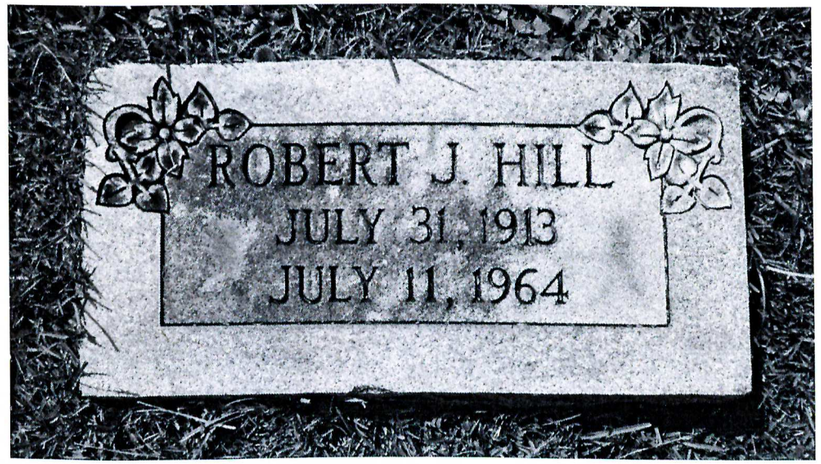
Birth: Jul. 31, 1913

Death: Jul. 11, 1964
Baldwin County
Alabama, USA

Family links:
Parents:
William Hiram Hill (1868 - 1954)
Carolyn *Huston* Hill (1875 - 1950)

Burial:
Magnolia Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: A-Main, Square 27

Created by: Tim Childree
Record added: Jun 07, 2013
Find A Grave Memorial# 111968097



Photographed September 14, 2011 Added by: Tim Childree (#47125268) 6/08/2013

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Holliday, Henry E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Henry E Holliday
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	1 year of high school
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	140

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Alabama, Deaths and Burials Index, 1881-1974:

Name:	Henry Ellis Holliday
Birth Date:	abt 1922
Death Date:	13 Aug 1974
Death Place:	Birmingham, Jefferson, Alabama
Burial Date:	13 Aug 1974
Burial Place:	Sulligent, Alabama
Death Age:	52
Gender:	Male
Father Name:	Newt Holliday
Mother Name:	Kansie Bolton
FHL Film Number:	2242118

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *Alabama, Deaths and Burials Index, 1881-1974* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: "Alabama Deaths and Burials, 1881–1952." Index. FamilySearch, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2009, 2010. Index entries derived from digital copies of original and compiled records.

Hough, Hugh E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946: **[Note: There are two records with same name and birth date.]**

Name:	Hugh E Hough
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Jefferson
Enlistment Date:	27 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Architects
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	137

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

AND:

Name:	Hugh E Hough
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Jefferson
Enlistment Date:	6 Apr 1942
Branch:	Air Corps
Branch Code:	Air Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Enlistment for the duration of the War or other emergency, plus six months, subject to the discretion of the President or otherwise according to law
Component:	Army of the United States - includes the following: Voluntary enlistments effective December 8, 1941 and thereafter; One year enlistments of National Guardsman whose State enlistment expires while in the Federal Service; Officers appointed in the Army of
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Skilled linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	138

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Hunter, Woodrow W:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Woodrow W Hunter
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Shelby
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	135

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Ingram, Lewis B:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Lewis B Ingram
Birth Year:	1915
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Waiters and waitresses, except private family
Marital Status:	Married
Height:	68
Weight:	157

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Lewis Ingram
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	11 Oct 1915
Death Date:	10 Nov 1998
Cause of Death:	Natural
SSN:	420103350
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	1 Mar 1941
Release Date 1:	24 Dec 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Jones, Bryant W:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Bryant W Jones
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Three year enlistment
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	146

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Bryant Jones
Birth Date:	8 Mar 1919
Death Date:	22 Apr 1997
SSN:	422181297
Branch 1:	M
Enlistment Date 1:	28 Feb 1941
Release Date 1:	10 Mar 1942

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary*

Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006:

Name:	Bryant Wilson Jones
Service Info.:	US ARMY
Birth Date:	8 Mar 1919
Death Date:	22 Apr 1997
Cemetery:	Parkhill Cemetery
Cemetery Address:	4161 Macon Rd Columbus, GA 31907

Source Information: National Cemetery Administration. *U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. Original data: National Cemetery Administration. *Nationwide Gravesite Locator*.

U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007:

Name:	Bryant Wilson Jones [Bryant W Jones]
SSN:	422181297
Gender:	Male
Race:	White
Birth Date:	8 Mar 1919
Birth Place:	Troy Pike, Alabama
Death Date:	22 Apr 1997
Father:	Virdree Jones
Mother:	Eunice McLure
Type of Claim:	Original SSN.
Notes:	Jul 1940: Name listed as BRYANT WILSON JONES; 02 May 1997: Name listed as BRYANT W JONES

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015. Original data: Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007.

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	C. E. SCORE
JONES, EDDIE B.			6 - 1 - 0	Farmer	16	15 V 59
Karter, Oswald D.	Signal School		8 - 4 - 0	Salesman	38	6
Kelly, Rudolph R.			8 - 4 - 0	Power Lineman	----	---- III 101
Kerby, Lee D.			7 - 0 - 0	Butcher	16	17 IV 82
Killian, Everett R.			8 - 4 - 0	App. Electrician	23	18 III 95
Kinsey, William P.			7 - 4 - 0	Clerk	33	7
Knight, Burl L.			7 - 4 - 0	Salesman	----	----
Koppersmith, Arthur J.			7 - 4 - 0	Clerk	40	18
Kroell, Frank J.			6 - 4 - 0	Bank Clerk	----	----
Lancaster, Fred C.			7 - 4 - 0	Painter	41	14
Lavretta, John L.			7 - 4 - 4	Clerk	46	15
Leavins, Frank J.	Signal School				32	15
Lee, Grady			6 - 1 - 0	Farmer	17	10 IV 76
Leonard, Charles B.			6 - 0 - 0	Farmer	21	15 IV 88
Lewis, Luther P.			7 - 0 - 0	Farmer	24	11 IV 81
Linam, Arthur U.			7 - 4 - 0	Stamper	45	19
Linam, Edward A;			7 - 5 - 0	Student	59	11
Lockett, Herbert S.			7 - 4 - 0	Bookkeeper	56	4
Lockler, Gerald G.			7 - 0 - 0	Salesman	18	8
Lombard, John E.			7 - 1 - 0	Carpenter	47	17
Long, George L.			6 - 5 - 0	Laborer	32	14 III 105
Lott, Claude F.			7 - 0 - 0	Truck Driver	25	0

Jones, Eddie B: [possible]

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Eddie B Jones
Birth Year:	1922
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Coffee
Enlistment Date:	29 Dec 1945
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch Code:	Air Corps
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Enlistment for Hawaiian Department
Component:	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Skilled occupations in manufacture of electrical machinery and accessories, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	62
Weight:	386

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name (Original)	JONES EDDIE B
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	29 Dec 1945
Term of Enlistment	Enlistment for Hawaiian Department
Event Place	Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1922
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	Grammar school
Civilian OccupationSour	Skilled occupations in manufacture of electrical machinery and

	accessories, n.e.c.
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Air Corps
Army Component	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Serial Number	34021275
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	07411.258

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KMV4-31R : 5 December 2014), Eddie B Jones, enlisted 29 Dec 1945, Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Find A Grave:

http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=33759423

Eddie B Jones

Birth: Jun. 21, 1923
Coffee County
Alabama, USA

Death: Oct. 20, 2009
Enterprise
Coffee County
Alabama, USA

Family links:
Parents:
Frances Rebecca *Jones* Fuller (1897 - 1981)

Spouse:
Dorothy M Jones (1917 - 2004)*

Children:
Len Eugene Jones (1952 - 1989)*

Sibling:
Eddie B Jones (1923 - 2009)
Mable *Fuller* Wright (1927 - 1998)*

*Calculated relationship

Burial:
Victoria Baptist Church Cemetery
Coffee County
Alabama, USA

Created by: David Woody
Record added: Feb 11, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 33759423



Added by: Rick & Kat (#47170017) 6/02/2013

Karter, Oswald D:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

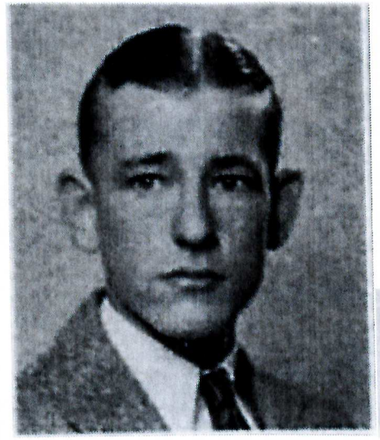
Name:	Oswald D Karter
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Sergeant
Grade Code:	Sergeant
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Salespersons
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	130

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., School Yearbooks, 1880-2012:

Name:	Oswald Drysdale Karter
Birth Year:	abt 1918
School:	Murphy High School
School Location:	Mobile, Alabama, USA
Year:	1934

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., School Yearbooks, 1880-2012* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.



Oswald Drysdale Karter "Bubber"
Office Club '32-'33
Senior Band '30-'33

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., School Yearbooks, 1880-2012* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Oswald Karter
Birth Date:	22 Nov 1916
Death Date:	16 Jul 1990
SSN:	422015950

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Kelly, Rudolph R:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Rudolph R Kelly
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Kentucky
State of Residence:	Florida
County or City:	Paseo
Enlistment Date:	27 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Camp Blanding
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	66
Weight:	166

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Kerby, Lee D:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Lee D Kerby
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	De Kalb
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled meatcutters, except in slaughtering and packing houses
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	148

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	Lee D Kerby
Name (Original)	KERBY LEE D
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	28 Feb 1941
Event Place	Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1919
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	Grammar school
Civilian Occupation	Semiskilled meatcutters, except in slaughtering and packing houses
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Army Component	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	Civil Life
Serial Number	34017022
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	07401.257

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8TK-23X : 5 December 2014), Lee D Kerby, enlisted 28 Feb 1941, Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Killian, Everett R:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name	Everett R Killian
Name (Original)	KILLIAN EVERETT R
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	01 Jul 1946
Term of Enlistment	Enlistment for the Panama Canal Department
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1919
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Salesmen, stock and bond
Marital Status	Single, with dependents
Military Rank	Technical Sergeant
Army Branch	Air Corps
Army Component	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	Enlisted Man, Philippine Scout or recall to AD of an enlisted man who had been transferred to the ERC
Serial Number	34017100
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	07401.257

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8TK-F5W : 5 December 2014), Everett R Killian, enlisted 01 Jul 1946, ; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938 - 1946 (Enlistment Records):

File Unit: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938 - 1946 *(Enlistment Records)*
in the Series: World War II Army Enlistment Records, created 6/1/2002 - 9/30/2002, documenting the period ca. 1938 - 1946. - *Record Group 64* (info)

Brief Scope: This series contains records of approximately nine million men and women who enlisted in the United States Army, including the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

This series does not contain records of all World War II Army enlistees. You may wish to View the FAQs for this series.

Field Title	Value	Meaning
ARMY SERIAL NUMBER	34017100	34017100
NAME	KILLIAN#EVERETT#R########	KILLIAN#EVERETT#R########
RESIDENCE: STATE	41	ALABAMA
RESIDENCE: COUNTY	077	LAUDERDALE
PLACE OF ENLISTMENT	5179	Undefined Code
DATE OF ENLISTMENT DAY	01	01
DATE OF ENLISTMENT MONTH	07	07
DATE OF ENLISTMENT YEAR	46	46
GRADE: ALPHA DESIGNATION	T#SG	Technical Sergeant
GRADE: CODE	3	Technical Sergeant
BRANCH: ALPHA DESIGNATION	AC#	Air Corps
BRANCH: CODE	20	Air Corps
FIELD USE AS DESIRED	#	#
TERM OF ENLISTMENT	6	Enlistment for the Panama Canal Department
LONGEVITY	###	###
SOURCE OF ARMY PERSONNEL	6	Enlisted Man, Philippine Scout or recall to AD of an enlisted man who had been transferred to the ERC
NATIVITY	41	ALABAMA
YEAR OF BIRTH	19	19
RACE AND CITIZENSHIP	1	White, citizen

EDUCATION	4	4 years of high school
CIVILIAN OCCUPATION	165	Salesmen, stock and bond
MARITAL STATUS	1	Single, with dependents
COMPONENT OF THE ARMY	1	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
CARD NUMBER	9	9
BOX NUMBER	0740	0740
FILM REEL NUMBER	1.257	1.257

Page URL: http://aad.archives.gov/aad/record-detail.jsp

The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001 • Telephone: 1-86-NARA-NARA or 1-866-272-6272

Kinsey, William P:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	William P Kinsey
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Florida
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	6 Dec 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private First Class
Grade Code:	Private First Class
Term of Enlistment:	One year enlistment
Component:	Army of the United States - includes the following: Voluntary enlistments effective December 8, 1941 and thereafter; One year enlistments of National Guardsman whose State enlistment expires while in the Federal Service; Officers appointed in the Army of
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	65
Weight:	124

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Knight, Burl L:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Burl L Knight
Birth Year:	1921
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Sales clerks
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	128

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland

U.S., School Yearbooks, 1880-2012:



Name:	Burl Lorenza Knight
Birth Year:	abt 1924
School:	Murphy High School
School Location:	Mobile, Alabama, USA
Year:	1940

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., School Yearbooks, 1880-2012* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

Koppersmith, Arthur J:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Arthur J Koppersmith
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	141

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

Arthur Joseph Koppersmith

Birth:	Oct. 7, 1919
Death:	Jan. 10, 1995

Family links:
Spouse:
Leah *Smith* Koppersmith (1926 - 2011)*

*Calculated relationship

Burial:
Memory Gardens of Fairhope
Fairhope
Baldwin County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Patricia Dunbar
Record added: Aug 16, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 40728102



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KOPPERSMITH Arthur J Jr 2 Lt Ala B-Ala 7 Oct 19 (NGUS Inf 2 lt 21 June 49 0976972)--Enl 23 Sep 40 to 24 Nov 40 (F-25 Nov 40 to 31 Aug 45) 14 Dec 48 to 18 Apr 49 2 lt Inf 19 Apr 49 (F-2 lt Inf 16 Jan 51

Name:	Arthur J Koppersmith Jr
Birth Date:	7 Oct 1919
Birth Place:	Ala
Age:	31
Military Date:	16 Jan 1951
Residence Country:	USA
Title:	National Guard Register, Army
Publication Date:	1951

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Select Military Registers, 1862-1985* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013. This collection was indexed by Ancestry World Archives Project contributors. Original data: *United States Military Registers, 1902–1985*. Salem, Oregon: Oregon State Library.

Kroell, Frank J:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Frank J Kroell
Birth Year:	1909
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Sergeant
Grade Code:	Sergeant
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Financial institution clerks, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	73
Weight:	175

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Lancaster, Fred C:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Fred C Lancaster
Birth Year:	1915
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Corporal
Grade Code:	Corporal
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled painters, construction and maintenance
Marital Status:	Married
Height:	66
Weight:	120

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Lavretta, John L:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	John L Lavretta Jr
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of college
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	74
Weight:	160

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007:

Name:	John Lawrence Lavretta Jr [John L Lavretta Jr]
SSN:	424035592
Gender:	Male
Race:	White
Birth Date:	1 Feb 1917
Birth Place:	Mobile, Alabama
Death Date:	12 Jul 1997
Father:	John L Lavretta
Mother:	Rosa L Scudamore
Type of Claim:	Original SSN.
Notes:	Jan 1937: Name listed as JOHN LAWRENCE LAVRETTA JR; 08 Aug 1997: Name listed as JOHN L LAVRETTA

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015. Original data: Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	John Lavretta
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	1 Feb 1917
Death Date:	12 Jul 1997
Cause of Death:	Natural
SSN:	424035592
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	13 Aug 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Obituary:

http://genealogybank.com/doc/obituaries/obit/102F2D6555847FBB-102F2D6555847FBB?search_terms=Lavretta%7CJohn

John Lawrence Lavretta 2nd, 80

Mobile Register (AL) — Tuesday, July 15, 1997

ATLANTA John Lawrence Lavretta II, a native of Mobile and resident of Atlanta, died Saturday. He was 80.

Lavretta was a U.S. Army veteran of World War II and was awarded the **Bronze Star** for meritorious service.

He is survived by his wife, Helen Oxford Lavretta; three sons, John Lawrence Lavretta III, Robert Lawrence Lavretta and Theodore Lavretta; and one grandson.

Services will be held at 11 a.m. today at St. Joseph's Maronite Church in Atlanta. Graveside services will be held at 10 a.m. Wednesday in the Catholic Cemetery in Mobile.

Funeral arrangements were handled by H.M. Patterson & Son, Spring Hill Chapel in Atlanta. Local arrangements were handled by Radney Funeral Home.

Mobile Register (AL) — Tuesday, July 15, 1997

CITE THIS RECORD

Mobile Register, Alabama, GenealogyBank.com (http://genealogybank.com/doc/obituaries/obit/102F2D6555847FBB-102F2D6555847FBB : accessed 15 July 2016) John Lawrence Lavretta 2nd

Leavins, Frank J:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name	Frank J C Leavins
Name (Original)	LEAVINS FRANK J C
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	25 Nov 1940
Event Place	Mobile, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1919
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	1 year of high school
Civilian Occupation	Cooks, except private family
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Corporal
Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20414721
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=27580996

Frank J. Leavins

Birth: Jan. 9, 1919

Death: Apr. 6, 1993

Burial:
Hackberry Cemetery
Hackberry
Cameron Parish
Louisiana, USA

Created by: Melissa Daigle
Record added: Jun 15, 2008
Find A Grave Memorial# 27580996



Added by: Melissa Daigle (#46877793) 6/18/2008

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Leonard, Charles B:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Charles B Leonard
Birth Year:	1913
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Coffee
Enlistment Date:	27 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	138

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave: **Charles Barrett Leonard**

Birth: May 28, 1913

Death: Sep. 29, 1995

Family links:
Parents:
John Lafayette Leonard (1856 - 1942)
Lillie Mae *Hudson* Leonard (1881 - 1973)
Siblings:
Clyde Woosley Leonard (1911 - 1967)*
Charles Barrett Leonard (1913 - 1995)
Carl J. Leonard (1915 - 1976)*
Claude T. Leonard (1917 - 1956)*

*Calculated relationship

Inscription:
Married 18 Mar 1966

Burial:
Concord Cemetery
Jay
Santa Rosa County
Florida, USA

Created by: Doug Lindsey
Record added: Feb 18, 2008



Added by: Doug Lindsey (#46871440) 6/12/2011

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Lewis, Luther P:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Luther Lewis
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Madison
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	170

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Linam, Edward A:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Edward A Linam
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Architects
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	131

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=35706053&ref=acom

Edward A Linam

Birth: Oct. 22, 1921

Death: Jun. 28, 1991

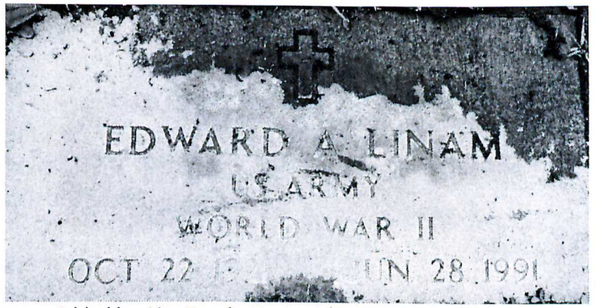
Family links:
Spouse:
Myra Grace *McCaskey* Linam (____ - 2012)*

*Calculated relationship

Inscription:
US ARMY WORLD WAR II

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Lisa Enochs Davison
Record added: Apr 09, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 35706053



Added by: Lisa Enochs Davison (#47052228) 4/12/2009

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Lockett, Herbert S:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Herbert S Lockett
Birth Year:	1921
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Bookkeepers and cashiers, except bank cashiers
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	73
Weight:	155

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=125179252&ref=acom

Col Herbert Seabrook Lockett

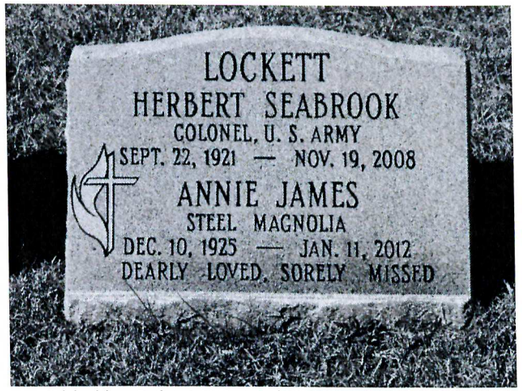
Birth: Sep. 22, 1921

Death: Nov. 19, 2008

Family links:
Spouse:
Annie *James* Lockett (1925 - 2012)

Burial:
Bethany Cemetery
Raleigh
Smith County
Mississippi, USA

Created by: Robert Heinsch
Record added: Feb 15, 2014
Find A Grave Memorial# 125179252



Added by: Robert Heinsch (#46944672) 2/15/2014

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Lockler, Gerald G:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Gerald G Lockler
Birth Year:	1914
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Salespersons
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	165

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=99157787&ref=acom

Gerald Gaines Lockler

Birth:	Oct. 18, 1914 Mobile Mobile County Alabama, USA
Death:	Oct. 17, 2012

LOCKLER SR. Gerald Gaines Lockler, Sr. born October 18, 1914 in Mobile, passed away at his home on October 17, 2012. Gerald was 97 years old. He was an active member of First Christian Church, Woodmen of the World Fraternal Organization and A.A.R.P. A native and resident of Mobile, Gerald served in the U.S Army during world War II. He worked for the Southern Railroad and First Christian Church. Mr. Lockler was preceded in death by his parents, William Henry and Lillian Lucille Lockler, his brother, William James Lockler. Interment at Pine Crest cemetery.

Complete obituary for information about survivors and funeral services published in the Press-Register from October 18 to October 19, 2012

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Monika Cantrell
Record added: Oct 18, 2012
Find A Grave Memorial# 99157787

Lombard, John E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	John E Lombard Jr
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	1 year of high school
Civil Occupation:	Carpenters
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	150

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=124210129&ref=acom

John E Lombard

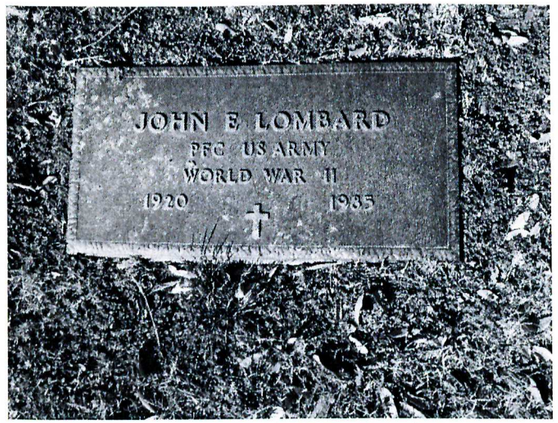
Birth: Jul. 28, 1920
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Death: May 9, 1985
Irving
Dallas County
Texas, USA

Inscription:
Pfc US Army World War II

Burial:
Laurel Land Memorial Park
Dallas
Dallas County
Texas, USA
Plot: Section 54

Created by: couchpotato
Record added: Jan 26, 2014
Find A Grave Memorial# 124210129



Added by: couchpotato (#46553367) 1/26/2014

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	John Lombard
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	28 Jul 1920
Death Date:	9 May 1985
SSN:	419037657
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	31 Dec 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Long, George L:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	George L Long
Birth Year:	1907
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Lamar
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	197

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	George L Long
Name (Original)	LONG GEORGE L
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	01 Mar 1941
Event Place	Ft Barrancas, Florida, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1907
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Army Component	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	Civil Life

Serial Number	34021357
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	07411.258

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KMVW-1MG : 5 December 2014), George L Long, enlisted 01 Mar 1941, t Barrancas, Florida, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland

Lott, Claude F:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Claude F Lott
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	66
Weight:	165

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

scan0001** Clarence Keller **originally shared this on 08 jul 2015 at www.ancestry.com



Claude Francis Lott

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Claude Lott
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	4 Oct 1918
Death Date:	26 Aug 1984
SSN:	422056553
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	13 Jul 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
Low, William H.			8 - 4 - 0	Crane Opr.	31	14
McInnis, Percy L.			7 - 2 - 0	Motor Mechanic	22	8
McKinney, Maurice E.		9	8 - 4 -TR.S.	Radio Engineer	----	---- I/132
McKinstry, Joseph W.	Signal School				60	32
McLean, Clyde E.			7 - 4 - 0	Salesman	42	13
McLean, Eugene C.			7 - 4 - 0	Clerk	36	5
McLeod, Harold L.			7 - 2 - 0	Salesman	43	17
McLeod, James W.			8 - 4 - 0	Truck Driver	56	24
McNamee, Clifton G.			7 - 0 - 0	Truck Driver	30	22
Marks, LeVert F.			7 - 2 - 0	Radio. Serviceman	29	27
Martin, Jackson T.			4-0 - 0	Farming	7	14 V 66
Merritt, Ralph J.			7 - 2 - 0	Brick Layer	14	12 IV 75
Metzger, William J.	Signal School				----	----
Michael, George V.			7 - 4 - 0	Student	29	23
Montiel, Ruben R.			8 - 4 - 0	Gen. Clerk	----	---- II 116
Moody, Ralph E.			7 - 4 - 5	Lawyer	50	11
Moore, Alfred S.			7 - 4 - 0	Meter Reader	61	10
Moore, Archie C.			8 - 4 - 0	Printer	55	25
Moore, Ernie O.			6 - 6 - 1	C.C.C. Clerk	32	18 III 92
Moore, James E.			8 - 4 - 4	Personnel Clerk	63	21 I/39
Moore, Robert L.			6 - 6 - 0	Farmer	23	12 V 80
Moree, Grover C.			6 - 2 - 0	Cowhand	19	12 V 62

Low, William H:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	William H Low
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Mississippi
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled cranemen, derrickmen, hoistmen, and shovelmen
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	152

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Billy Low: *bigskygrandma* ***originally shared this on 20 Dec 2014: at www.ancestry.com:***



Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=97617209&ref=acom

William Harrison Low

Birth: Jul. 9, 1919
Greenville
Washington County
Mississippi, USA

Death: Sep. 28, 1989
Cape Coral
Lee County
Florida, USA

Youngest son of James Rascoe and Bettie Chambers Low of Greenville, Mississippi, Billy made a career for himself in the Army. He retired to Florida, making his home in Cape Coral. He was married twice. He had one daughter who lives in Florida.

Family links:
Parents:
James Rascoe Low (1878 - 1952)
Rachael Elizabeth *Chambers* Low (1884 - 1960)

Siblings:
William Adolphus Low (1908 - 1916)*
George Chambers Low (1910 - 1971)*
Evelyn Natalie *Low* Fletcher (1912 - 2010)*
Martin Fletcher Low (1914 - 1961)*
James Rascoe Low (1916 - 1957)*
William Harrison Low (1919 - 1989)

*Calculated relationship

Burial:
Coral Ridge Cemetery
Cape Coral
Lee County
Florida, USA
Plot: Honor Garden Veteran Feature

Created by: Pat Iverson
Record added: Sep 22, 2012
Find A Grave Memorial# 97617209

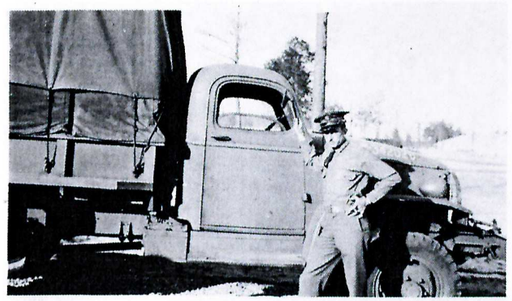
McInnis, Percy L:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Percy L McInnis
Birth Year:	1915
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Clarke
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled mechanics and repairmen, motor vehicles
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	125

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Percy "Leon" McInnis: Leon was a Sargent in the Army in Italy & Africa. *shoepeg43* ***originally shared this on 14 Jan 2009:***



Alabama, Deaths and Burials Index, 1881-1974:

Name:	Percy Leon McInnis
Birth Date:	abt 1915
Death Date:	15 Jul 1974
Death Place:	Jackson, Clarke, Alabama
Death Age:	59
Marital Status:	Married
Gender:	Male
Father Name:	Oscar McInnis
Mother Name:	Lillian Brantley
Spouse Name:	Mae Smith
FHL Film Number:	2242115

Source Information: Ancestry.com. Alabama, Deaths and Burials Index, 1881-1974 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.*

McKinney, Maurice E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Maurice E McKinney
Birth Year:	1915
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Indiana
State of Residence:	Indiana
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	1 year of college
Civil Occupation:	Engineers, electrical
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	66
Weight:	183

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=113300437

Maurice E McKinney

Birth: Nov. 19, 1915
Plainfield
Hendricks County
Indiana, USA

Dixie Division

Death: Jan. 11, 1992
Monrovia
Morgan County
Indiana, USA

Family links:
Spouse:
Helen Louise *Harper* McKinney (1918 - 2000)

Burial:
Mount Pleasant Cemetery
Hall
Morgan County
Indiana, USA

Created by: Jeff Smith
Record added: Jul 04, 2013
Find A Grave Memorial# 113300437



Added by: Jeff Smith (#47617239) 7/04/2013Z

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

McKinstry, Joseph W:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Joseph W McKinstry
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Elevator operators
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	136

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Joseph McKinstry
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	14 Jan 1920
Death Date:	5 Jul 2004
Cause of Death:	Natural
Branch 1:	ARMY

Dixie Division

Enlistment Date 1: 25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1: 31 Aug 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=84387986&ref=acom

Joseph Wyeth McKinstry, Jr

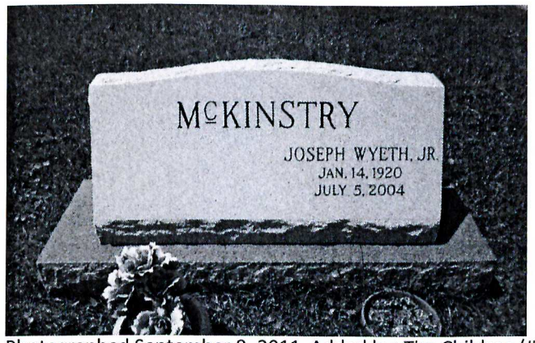
Birth: Jan. 14, 1920

Death: Jul. 5, 2004

Family links:
Parents:
Joseph Wyeth McKinstry (1884 - 1953)
Pearl *Niolon* McKinstry (1881 - 1959)

Burial:
Magnolia Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: A-Main, Range D, Lot 13

Created by: Tim Childree
Record added: Feb 02, 2012
Find A Grave Memorial# 84387986



Photographed September 8, 2011 Added by: Tim Childree (#47125268)
3/02/2013

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

McLean, Clyde E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Clyde E McLean
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Salespersons
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	183

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006:

Name:	Clyde E McLean
Service Info.:	T SGT US ARMY WORLD WAR II
Birth Date:	22 Jan 1916
Death Date:	13 Dec 2004
Cemetery:	Pine Crest Cemetery
Cemetery Address:	1939 Dauphin Island Pkwy Mobile, AL 36605

Source information: National Cemetery Administration. *U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. Original data: National Cemetery Administration. *Nationwide Gravesite Locator.*

Dixie Division

Find A Grave: **Clyde Eric McLean**

Birth: Jan. 22, 1916

Death: Dec. 13, 2004

Family links:
Parents:
Oliver Franklin McLean (1877 - 1954)
Bertha *Werneth* McLean (1883 - 1967)
Spouse:
Irene *Durrance* McLean (1921 - 1993)
Siblings:
Bertha Eugenia *McLean* Hofheins (1903 - 2000)*
Thelma Olive *McLean* Dumas (1906 - 1964)*
Oliver Franklin McLean (1910 - 1974)*
Lucille *McLean* Harris (1910 - 1998)*
Charles Werneth McLean (1913 - 2005)*
Clyde Eric McLean (1916 - 2004)
Eugene Cecil McLean (1918 - 2002)*
*Calculated relationship
Inscription:
T SGT US ARMY WORLD WAR II BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Section 16

Created by: Lisa Enochs Davison
Record added: Nov 22, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 44669831



Added by: Lisa Enochs Davison (#47052228) 9/15/2014

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

McLean, Eugene C:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Eugene C McLean
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	210

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006:

Name:	Eugene Cecil McLean
Service Info.:	TEC 5 US ARMY WORLD WAR II
Birth Date:	11 Oct 1918
Death Date:	7 Oct 2002
Cemetery:	Sealy City Cem
Cemetery Address:	Sealy, TX 77474

Source information: National Cemetery Administration. *U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. Original data: National Cemetery Administration. *Nationwide Gravesite Locator.*

Dixie Division

Find A Grave: **Eugene Cecil McLean**

Birth: Oct. 11, 1918
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Death: Oct. 7, 2002
Sealy
Austin County
Texas, USA

Family links:
Parents:
Oliver Franklin McLean (1877 - 1954)
Bertha *Werneth* McLean (1883 - 1967)
Siblings:
Bertha Eugenia *McLean* Hofheins (1903 - 2000)*
Thelma Olive *McLean* Dumas (1906 - 1964)*
Oliver Franklin McLean (1910 - 1974)*
Lucille *McLean* Harris (1910 - 1998)*
Charles Werneth McLean (1913 - 2005)*
Clyde Eric McLean (1916 - 2004)*
Eugene Cecil McLean (1918 - 2002)
*Calculated relationship

Burial:
Sealy Cemetery
Sealy
Austin County
Texas, USA

Created by: Jr. McKay
Record added: May 31, 2010
Find A Grave Memorial# 53047960



Added by: Jr. McKay (#46876826) 5/31/2010

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

McLeod, Harold L:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Harold L McLeod
Birth Year:	1914
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Salespersons
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	66
Weight:	121

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, *U.S.,*

Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Harold McLeod
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	7 Oct 1914
Death Date:	25 Dec 2005
Cause of Death:	Natural
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	13 Jul 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=59075939&ref=acom

Harold Linwood McLeod, Sr

Birth: Oct. 7, 1914

Death: Dec. 25, 2005

Family links:
Spouse:
Magdalen W McLeod (1915 - 1997)

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Section 19

Created by: Tim Childree
Record added: Sep 22, 2010
Find A Grave Memorial# 59075939



Photographed June 12, 2012 Added by: Tim Childree
7/24/2012

McNamee, Clifton G:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Clifton G McNamee
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	132

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, *U.S.,*

U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963:

Name:	Clifton G McNamee
Death Date:	4 Apr 1943
Cemetery:	Pine Crest Cemetery
Cemetery Location:	Mobile, Alabama

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=41362639&ref=acom

Clifton George "C.G." McNamee

Birth: 1918
Alabama, USA

Death: Apr. 4, 1943

Inscription:
ALABAMA CPL SIG CORPS

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Section 9

Created by: Lisa Enochs Davison
Record added: Aug 31, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 41362639



Added by: Lisa Enochs Davison (#47052228) 4/08/2010

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Marks, Levert F:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Levert F Marks
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Corporal
Grade Code:	Corporal
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Skilled mechanics and repairmen, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Married
Height:	68
Weight:	127

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, *U.S.,*

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Levert Marks
Birth Date:	21 Dec 1918
Death Date:	4 Nov 1989
SSN:	421077518
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	10 Oct 1939
Release Date 1:	25 Sep 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary*

Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=60029954&ref=acom

Levert Franklin Marks

Birth: Dec. 21, 1918

Death: Nov. 4, 1989

Family links:
Spouse:
Vernell Elizabeth *Alexander* Marks (1929 - 1994)

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Section 19

Maintained by: DoodleBug09
Originally Created by: Tim Childree
Record added: Oct 12, 2010
Find A Grave Memorial# 60029954



Photographed April 12, 2010 Added by: Tim Childree (#47125268)
3/04/2011

Martin, Jackson T:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Jackson Martin
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	76
Weight:	164

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, *U.S.,*

U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006:

Name:	Jackson Thelbert Martin
Service Info.:	S SGT US ARMY WORLD WAR II
Birth Date:	11 Jul 1919
Death Date:	10 Sep 2005
Cemetery:	New Harmony Cemetery
Cemetery Address:	Albertville, AL 35951

Source Information: National Cemetery Administration. *U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. Original data: National Cemetery Administration. *Nationwide Gravesite Locator*.

Dixie Division

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=143878453&ref=acom

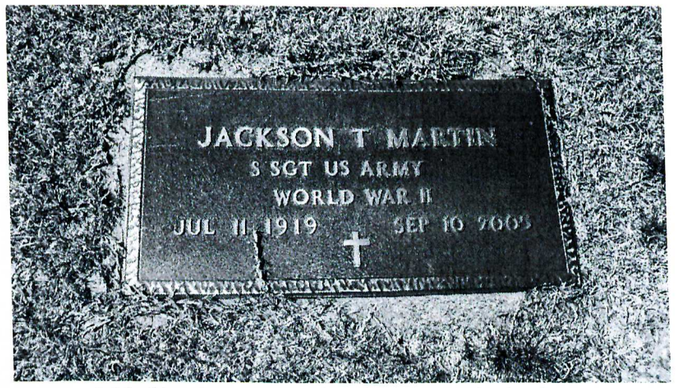
Jackson Thelbert Martin

Birth: Jul. 11, 1919

Death: Sep. 10, 2005

Burial:
New Harmony Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery
Geraldine
DeKalb County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Nancy Cornelius
Record added: Mar 18, 2015
Find A Grave Memorial# 143878453



Added by: Nancy Cornelius (#47621517) 3/18/2015

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Merritt, Ralph J:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Ralph J Merritt
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Georgia
State of Residence:	Georgia
Enlistment Date:	23 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Georgia
Enlistment City:	Fort Mcpherson Atlanta
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Three year enlistment
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled brick and stone masons, and tile setters
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	137

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC4 : 5 December 2014), Frank J C Leavins, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, *U.S.,*

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Ralph Merritt
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	29 May 1919
Death Date:	30 Aug 1995
SSN:	260164560
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	23 Feb 1941
Release Date 1:	20 Aug 1946

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Metzger, William J:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	William J Metzger
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Skilled mechanics and repairmen, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	150

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006:

Name:	William J Metzger
Service Info.:	S SGT US ARMY WORLD WAR II
Birth Date:	11 May 1919
Death Date:	30 Apr 2003
Cemetery:	Memory Gardens Of Fairhope
Cemetery Address:	19698 Greeno Rd Fairhope, AL 36532

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Source Information: National Cemetery Administration. *U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. Original data: National Cemetery Administration. *Nationwide Gravesite Locator*.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=85232882&ref=acom

William Joseph Metzger

Birth:	May 11, 1919
Death:	Apr. 30, 2003

Mr. William Joseph Metzger -- Age 83, a native of Mobile, AL and a resident of Fairhope, AL died Wednesday, April 30, 2003. Mr. Metzger worked at Brookley Field in Mobile and Keesler Air Force base in Biloxi. He served in four invasions in World War II with the U.S. Army Signal Corps. He retired from the US Civil Service in 1976 as an Electronic Technician after thirty years of service. Former Governor Guy Hunt awarded him the commission of Lieutenant Colonel in 1988 with the State Defense Force of Alabama. He was a member of St. Lawrence Catholic Church and Knights of Columbus council, 8959 Fairhope, AL. He is survived by his wife of fifty six years, Dorothy Webb Metzger of Fairhope, AL; seven children, W. Michael (Mary Kathryn) Metzger of Fairhope, AL, William Joseph (Ethel) Metzger, Jr. of Mobile, AL, Charles Edward Metzger of Dothan, AL, George Anthony (Heather) Metzger of Fairhope, AL, Sheila Metzger Fox, Daphne, AL, Angela Metzger (Richard) Foxworth of Pensacola, FL, and Barbara Metzger (John) Sheldon of Daphne, AL; seven grandchildren, Sharon Metzger Hood, William Joseph Metzger, III, Mark Patrick Metzger, Jennifer Foxworth, Richard Foxworth, Nicklaus Palmer Metzger and Griffin Austell Metzger; two sisters, Elizabeth Anderson and Ella Juanita (Buster) Summerlin, both of Mobile, AL; brother-in-law, William C. Strain of Mobile, AL; and a a sister-in-law, Mrs. John Y. Metzger of Point Clear, AL. Mass of Christian Burial will be celebrated on Friday, May 2, 2003 at 10:00 AM at St. Lawrence Catholic Church. The family will receive friends on Friday morning at St. Lawrence from 9:00 AM until time of the mass. In lieu of flowers the family suggest memorials to a favorite charity. Interment will be in Memory Gardens of Fairhope. Arrangements by WOLFE FUNERAL HOME 329 SO. GREENO RD. FAIRHOPE, AL.
Published in the Mobile Register, Mobile, Alabama on 5/2/2003.

Mr. William Joseph Metzger -- Mass of Christian Burial was celebrated on Friday, May 2, 2003 at 10am at St. Lawrence Catholic Church with Father Gordon Milsted as celebrant. Pallbearers were Pat Domning, John Y. Metzger, Jr., Mark Metzger, David Strain, Wesley Domning and David Strain, Jr. Interment was in Memory Gardens of Fairhope. Arrangements by WOLFE FUNERAL HOME 329 SO. GREENO RD. FAIRHOPE, AL.
Published in the Mobile Register, Mobile, Alabama on 5/3/2003.

Family links:
Spouse:

Dorothy *Webb* Metzger (1925 - 2011)*

*Calculated relationship

Inscription:
SSGT US ARMY
WORLD WAR II

Burial:
Memory Gardens of Fairhope
Fairhope
Baldwin County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Patricia Dunbar
Record added: Feb 20, 2012
Find A Grave Memorial# 85232882



Added by: Benjamin L Manifold (#47673358) 4/23/2012

Michael, George V:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	George V Michael
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	22 Jul 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Camp Blanding
Branch:	Air Corps
Branch Code:	Air Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard in Federal Service, within 3 months of Discharge
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled mechanics and repairmen, motor vehicles
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	157

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	George Michael
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	7 Oct 1920
Death Date:	13 Apr 1987
SSN:	421127738
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	22 Jul 1941
Release Date 1:	28 Oct 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006:

Name:	George Victor Michael
Service Info.:	SSGT US ARMY WORLD WAR II
Birth Date:	7 Oct 1920
Death Date:	13 Apr 1987
Service Start Date:	22 Jul 1941
Interment Date:	17 Apr 1987
Cemetery:	Barrancas National Cemetery
Cemetery Address:	Naval Air Station, 80 Hovey Road Pensacola, FL 32508
Buried At:	Section 35 Site 1404

Source Information: National Cemetery Administration. *U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. Original data: National Cemetery Administration. *Nationwide Gravesite Locator*.

WW I | WW II ✓ | KOREA ✓ | Suspended 7 JUN 1962 | ORIGINAL

1. NAME OF DECEASED - LAST - FIRST - MIDDLE (Print or Type)

Acker Dallas Clinton

2. SERVICE NUMBER: RA 204 14 778

3. PENSION OR VA CLAIM NUMBER: Not Known

4. ENLISTMENT DATE (Month, day, year): 11-25-40 / 9-22-45 X-14-49 OVER

5. DISCHARGE DATE (Month, day, year): 9-21-45 / 4-13-49 11-10-55 OVER

6. STATE: Nebraska

7. MEDALS: Purple heart PURPLE HEART / Oak leaf cluster

8. GRADE OR RANK: M.SGT / T/SGT / Sgt. 1st Cl

9. BRANCH OF SERVICE, COMPANY, REGIMENT, DIVISION: Army Hq. Co. 3rd Bn. 85th Inf Reg. / CAV. CO. A. 8th CAV. REGT

10. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day, year): 2/27/18

11. DATE OF DEATH (Month, day, year): Apr 4/5/62

12. RELIGIOUS EMBLEM (Check one)

✓	LATIN CROSS (Christian)
.	STAR OF DAVID (Hebrew)
1	NO EMBLEM

13. CHECK TYPE REQUIRED

	UPRIGHT MARBLE HEADSTONE
	FLAT MARBLE MARKER
V	FLAT GRANITE MARKER
	FLAT BRONZE MARKER

DO NOT WRITE HERE

FOR VERIFICATION: MAY 8 1962

ORDERED: JUN 29 1962

B/L: B 3115751

CONTRACTOR: J. F. FLETCHER CO., INC. WEST CHELMSFORD, MASS.

14. NAME AND LOCATION OF CEMETERY (City and State): Mount Hope Scotia Nebraska

IMPORTANT - Item 18 on reverse side must be completed. See attached instructions and complete and submit both copies.

15. This application is submitted for a stone or marker for the unmarked grave of a deceased member or former member of the Armed Forces of the U. S., soldier of the Union or Confederate Armies of the Civil War or for an unmarked memorial plot for a non-recoverable deceased member.

I hereby agree to accept responsibility for proper placement at the grave or memorial plot at no expense to the Government.

NAME OF APPLICANT (Print or Type): Mrs. Jo Ann Acker

RELATIONSHIP: Wife

ADDRESS OF APPLICANT (Street address, City and State): 672 So. McBride E. Los Angeles 22 Calif.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT: Mrs Jo Ann Acker

DATE: 4-10-62

16. FREIGHT STATION: Central City, Nebr

17. NAME OF CONSIGNEE WHO WILL TRANSPORT STONE OR MARKER: WEGNER - CLAUSEN MONUMENT CO.

ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE: CENTRAL CITY, NEBRASKA

I HAVE AGREED TO TAKE THE STONE OR MARKER TO THE CEMETERY.

SIGNATURE OF CONSIGNEE: Warren W. Wegner

OK

Hqs Hq + Hq Co 27 Infantry / WW II Korea PH

DD FORM 1330, 1 AUG 60 REPLACES DA FORM 1815.

APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONE OR MARKER

Form Approved Budget Bureau No. 22-R205

Montiel, Ruben R:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Ruben R Montiel Jr
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	28 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	155

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Find A Grave: **Ruben Ricardo Montiel, Jr**

Birth:	Oct. 23, 1918 New Orleans Orleans Parish Louisiana, USA
Death:	Aug. 3, 2009

Ruben Ricardo Montiel Jr.
Mr. Ruben Ricardo Montiel, Jr. - a native of New Orleans, LA and a lifelong resident of Mobile, AL died Monday, August 03, 2009 at his residence. Mr. Montiel was a graduate of Murphy High School and the U. S. Army-Air Force Officer Candidate School and served as a First Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Air Corps. He was a veteran of World War II and retired as a construction business owner and Regional Vice-President of Academy Insurance Company. He is survived by his wife, Jean Schluter Montiel of Mobile, AL; two sons, Ruben R. (Vickie) Montiel, III of Mobile, AL and David C. (Glenda)

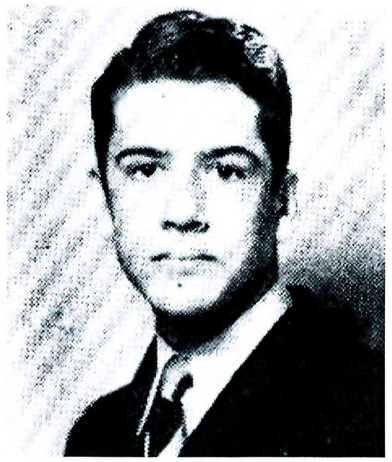
Montiel, M.D. of Montgomery, AL; two sisters, Eleanor Corlett and Fannie Bell Beard both of Mobile, AL; nine grandchildren, Barbara (Rocky) Neal, Sandra McLaughlin both of Birmingham, AL, Ruben R. (Kristie) Montiel, IV, Bobby R. Hanna both of Huntsville, AL, Melissa M. (Corey) Potemra of Charleston, SC, Jordan (Richard) McBride, Jean (Matt) Parnell both of Montgomery, AL, Charlotte (Sean) Davis of Washington, D.C., and Judith Ann (Jason) Stubblefield of Miami, FL; eight great-grandchildren, nieces, nephews, and other relatives. Visitation will be from 1 P.M. until 2 P.M. on Wednesday, August 5, 2009 at Mobile Memorial Gardens Funeral Home. Graveside services and interment will be held at 2 P.M. on Wednesday, in Mobile Memorial Gardens. In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to the Wounded Veterans of America Program, 1025 Vermont Ave., 7th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005. Arrangements by MOBILE MEMORIAL GARDENS FUNERAL HOME, 6040 Three Notch Road, Mobile, AL. 36619. Published in Press-Register on 8/4/2009

Family links:
Parents:
Ruben Ricardo Montiel (1891 - 1949)
Eleanor *Fitch* Montiel (1891 - 1963)
Siblings:
Fanniebelle *Montiel* Beard (1916 - 2010)*
Ruben Ricardo Montiel (1918 - 2009)
Gonzalo Fitch Montiel (1921 - 2005)*
Kenneth Fitch Montiel (1923 - 1991)*
*Calculated relationship

Burial:
Mobile Memorial Gardens Cemetery
Tillmans Corner
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Lisa Enochs Davison
Record added: Aug 04, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 40254342

The Mohian (1935) Added by: MEHistory (#15743834) 1/03/2014



Moody, Ralph E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Ralph E Moody
Birth Year:	1915
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Post-graduate
Civil Occupation:	Lawyers and judges
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	152

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Ralph Moody
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	23 Nov 1915
Death Date:	19 Feb 1997
Cause of Death:	Natural
SSN:	574096517
Branch 1:	A
Enlistment Date 1:	25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	8 Jan 1942
Branch 2:	ARMY

Dixie Division

Enlistment Date 2: 9 Jan 1942
Release Date 2: 4 Jun 1946

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Find A Grave: **Ralph E Moody**

Birth: Nov. 23, 1915
Vance
Tuscaloosa County
Alabama, USA

Death: Feb. 19, 1997
Anchorage
Anchorage Borough
Alaska, USA

Anchorage Daily News February 22, 1997

Retired Superior Court Judge Ralph E. Moody, 81, died Feb. 19, 1997, at his Anchorage residence surrounded by his family and caregivers. A Mass of Christian Burial was held at Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church, 3900 Wisconsin St. Archbishop Francis Hurley officiated. Visitation followed at Evergreen Funeral Home and Crematory, 3804 Spenard Road. Burial was in the Pioneer Garden of Anchorage Memorial Park Cemetery.

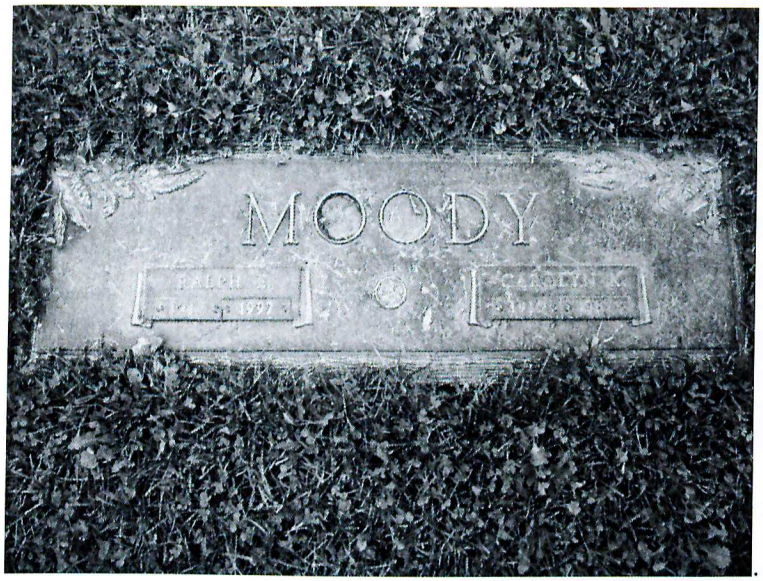
Mr. Moody was born Nov. 23, 1915, in Vance, Ala., to Charles and Harriet Youmans Moody. He attended the University of Alabama and the University of Alabama Law School and received his doctorate of law. Mr. Moody, a retired lieutenant colonel with the U.S. Army Signal Corps, served in the African, European and Pacific campaigns. In 1946, he came to Alaska and made his home in Juneau, then Anchorage. During the years, Mr. Moody served as territorial senator, state senator and state attorney general. He worked in private practice, and was a city attorney and a Superior Court judge. He retired from the state in 1985. Mr. Moody had been a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Elks Lodge, Kiwanis Club, Pioneers of Alaska, the Anchorage and Alabama bar associations, and the American Arbitration Association. He served on the Salvation Army Advisory Board.

Mr. Moody is survived by his wife, Margaret of Anchorage; sons and daughter-in-law, Jerald R. Becker-Cheuvront of Anchorage, and James and Jean Cheuvront of Frankfort, Ky.; daughter, Kelley, and two granddaughters, Winnifred and Lyndsey Jo Cheuvront, all of Frankfort.

Burial:
Anchorage Memorial Park Cemetery
Anchorage
Anchorage Borough
Alaska, USA

Created by: Nancy K
Record added: Oct 19, 2008
Find A Grave Memorial# 30690988

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library



Added by: Nancy K (#46949542) 10/29/2008

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Moore, Alfred S:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Alfred S Moore
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	136

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Alfred Moore
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	13 Apr 1919
Death Date:	25 May 1998
SSN:	422035543
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	18 Nov 1940

Release Date 1: 24 Jan 1946

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007:

Name:	Alfred Stevenson Moore [Alfred S Moore]
SSN:	422035543
Gender:	Male
Race:	White
Birth Date:	13 Apr 1918
Birth Place:	Mobile, Alabama
Death Date:	25 May 1998
Father:	Roy C Moore
Mother:	Isabell Stevenson
Type of Claim:	Original SSN.
Notes:	Mar 1937: Name listed as ALFRED STEVENSON MOORE; 02 Jun 1998: Name listed as ALFRED S MOORE

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015. Original data: Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007.

Moore, Archie C:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Archie C Moore
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Unskilled occupations in printing and publishing, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	132

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Moore, Ernie O:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Ernie O Moore
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Lamar
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	1 year of college
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	135

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010: **[possible second enlistment]**

Name:	Ernie Moore
Birth Date:	11 Oct 1919
Death Date:	2 Dec 1989
SSN:	426260182
Branch 1:	A
Enlistment Date 1:	24 Feb 1943
Release Date 1:	3 Feb 1946

Moree, Grover C:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Grover C Moree
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Georgia
State of Residence:	Georgia
Enlistment Date:	7 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, animal and livestock
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	162

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dixie Division

U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014:

Name:	Grover Moree
SSN:	252-14-2209
Last Residence:	06108 East Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut, USA
BORN:	5 Sep 1918
Died:	Sep 1986
State (Year) SSN issued:	Georgia (Before 1951)

Source Citation: Number: *252-14-2209*; Issue State: *Georgia*; Issue Date: *Before 1951.* Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2011.

Connecticut Death Index, 1949-2012:

Name:	Grover C Moree
Race:	White
Occupation:	MAINTENANCE RETIRED
Industry:	BOSTONIAN FISHERY
Marital Status:	Legally Separated (Separated)
Birth Date:	5 Sep 1918
Birth Place:	Georgia
Address:	WETHERSFIELD
Residence :	Hartford, Connecticut
Death Date:	1 Sep 1986
Death Place:	East Hartford, Connecticut
Age:	67 Years
Spouse:	Emma
Father's Surname:	Moree
State File #:	18847

Source Information" Connecticut Department of Health. *Connecticut Death Index, 1949-2012* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2003. Original data: Connecticut Department of Health. *Connecticut Death Index, 1949-2001*. Hartford, CT, USA: Connecticut Department of Health.

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Moore, Robert L:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Robert L Moore Jr
Birth Year:	1915
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Lamar
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	144

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	Robert L Jr Moore
Name (Original)	MOORE ROBERT L JR
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	01 Mar 1941
Event Place	Ft Barrancas, Florida, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1915
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	Grammar school
Civilian Occupation	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Army Component	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	Civil Life
Serial Number	34021338
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	07411.258

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KMVW-1MJ : 5 December 2014), Robert L Jr Moore, enlisted 01 Mar 1941, Ft Barrancas, Florida, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
Moorehead, Ernest L.			7 - 4 - 2	Engineer	----	----
Morgan, William B.			8 - 3 - 0	Student	45	18
Morris, David E.			8 - 1 - 0	Mechanic	21	19 IV 80
Morris, Malcolm E.	Signal School				65	35
Morton, Frederick G.			7 - 4 - 0	Student	48	20
Moss, Robert W.			8 - 4 - 0	Shipping Clerk	32	----
O'Rear, Robert F.			6 - 6 - 0	Engineer	13	10 IV 84
Palmer, Offie E.			6 - 9 - 0	Farming	33	13 III 103
Parker, Amos A.			6 - 0 - 0	Messenger	24	15
Parmer, Bruce			6 - 0 - 0	Truck Driver	6	4 IV 61
Parrett, Joe T.			6 - 2 - 0	Electrician	17	15 III 98
Pass, Noel J.			8 - 2 - 0	Mo. Pic. Opr.	40	14 III 93
Pearson, William H.			7 - 4 - 0	Gro. Clerk	54	17
Pendleton, Willie G.	Signal School				62	20
Pennington, Wallace C.			7 - 4 - 0	Pipe Fitter	61	34
Perkins, Bert F.			7 - 0 - 0	Painter	7	----
Pooley, Edgar			7 - 4 - 0	Clerk	54	17
Posey, Edward J.			7 - 1 - 0	None	38	7
Powell, Harlan H.			8 - 4 - 0	Gro. Clerk	46	14
Reese, Francis J.			7 - 3½ - 0	Clerk	36	7
Risk, William P.			8 - 4 - IX	Radio Elec.	—	— I 132
Rodgers, Howell R.			5 - 0 - 0	Farming	12	14 IV 66
Rogers, William H.			7 - 4 - 0	Clerk	----	----

Moorehead, Ernest L:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Ernest L Moorehead
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Mississippi
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	31 Jul 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Camp Blanding
Branch:	Air Corps
Branch Code:	Air Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard in Federal Service, within 3 months of Discharge
Education:	2 years of college
Civil Occupation:	File clerks
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	137

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Morton, Frederick G:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Frederick G Morton
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Actors and actresses
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	139

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KCX : 5 December 2014), Malcolm E Morris, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Obituary:

FREDERICK G. MORTON, 83, of Memphis, formerly of Mobile, Ala., retired accountant for ITT Sheraton, died Thursday at Select Specialty Hospital. Graveside services will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday in West Tennessee Veterans Cemetery. Memorial Park Funeral Home has charge. He was a World War II Army veteran and member of Balmoral Baptist Church. Mr. Morton, the husband of Carolyn Edwards Morton for 57 years, also leaves a son, Frederick G. Morton Jr. of Louisville, Ky., and a sister, Arva M. Barlow of Atlanta. The family requests that memorials be sent to Baptist Theological Seminary or Youth Ministry Institute.

Commercial Appeal, The (Memphis, TN) — Saturday, October 11, 2003

CITE THIS RECORD: Commercial Appeal, The*, Memphis, Tennessee, GenealogyBank.com (http://www.genealogybank.com/doc/obituaries/obit/1005F712040FA248-1005F712040FA248 : accessed 21 July 2016) Mr Frederick G Morton*

Find A Grave: **Frederick G Morton, Sr**

Birth: Mar. 8, 1920

Death: Oct. 9, 2003

CAPT US ARMY, WORLD WAR II

Frederick G. Morton, 83, of Memphis, formerly of Mobile, Ala., retired accountant for ITT Sheraton, died Thursday at Select Specialty Hospital. Graveside services will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday in West Tennessee Veterans Cemetery. Memorial Park Funeral Home has charge. He was a World War II Army veteran and a member of Balmoral Baptist Church. Mr. Morton, the husband of Carolyn Edwards Morton for 57 years, also leaves a son, Frederick G. Morton Jr. of Louisville, Ky., and a sister, Arva M. Barlow of Atlanta. The family requests that memorials be sent to the Youth Ministry Institute at New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary. (Published in The Commercial Appeal 10/12/2003)

Family links:

Spouse:

Carolyn *Edwards* Morton (1927 - 2013)*

*Calculated relationship

Burial:

West Tennessee State Veterans Cemetery

Memphis

Shelby County

Tennessee, USA

Plot: Section R, Site 10884

Created by: Carole McCaig

Record added: Dec 22, 2007

Find A Grave Memorial# 23528008



Added by: M.J. Scanlon (#48429475) 1/26/2015

Morris, Malcolm E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name	Malcolm E Morris
Name (Original)	MORRIS MALCOLM E
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	25 Nov 1940
Event Place	Mobile, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1918
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Semiskilled photographic process occupations
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Sergeant
Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20414731
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KCX : 5 December 2014), Malcolm E Morris, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Morris, David E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	David E Morris
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Morgan
Enlistment Date:	27 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	1 year of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled mechanics and repairmen, motor vehicles
Marital Status:	Married
Height:	72
Weight:	160

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	David Morris
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	26 Jun 1916
Death Date:	18 Oct 1982
SSN:	455104941
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	27 Feb 1941
Release Date 1:	3 Oct 1945

Source Information" Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014:

Name:	David Morris
SSN:	455-10-4941
Last Residence:	35055 Cullman, Cullman, Alabama, USA
BORN:	26 Jun 1916
Died:	Oct 1982
State (Year) SSN issued:	Texas (Before 1951)

Source Citation: Number: *455-10-4941*; Issue State: *Texas*; Issue Date: *Before 1951.* Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2011.

Find A Grave: **David Edward Morris**

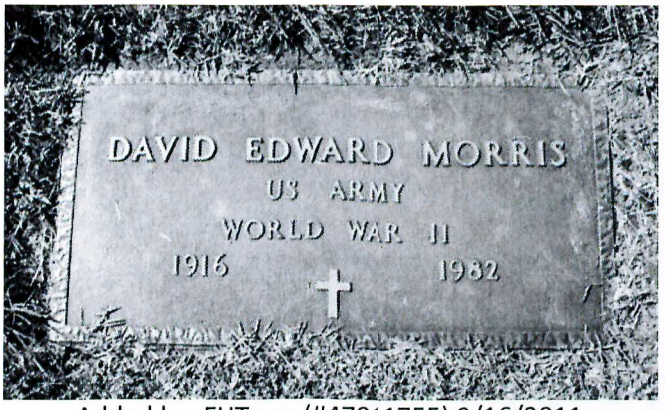
Birth: Jun. 26, 1916

Death: Oct., 1982

Family links:
Parents:
David W Morris (1899 - 1976)
Viola *Agee* Morris (1897 - 1963)
Children:
David Edward Morris (1943 - 2002)*
Sibling:
David Edward Morris (1916 - 1982)
Elmeda L *Morris* Hasting (1922 - 1994)*
*Calculated relationship
Inscription:
US Army World War II

Burial:
Roselawn Gardens Of Memory
Decatur
Morgan County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Garden of the Apostles/Section 5/Lot 42A-2

Created by: C. R. Lane
Record added: Nov 30, 2010
Find A Grave Memorial# 62331847



Added by: FHTerry (#47011755) 9/16/2011

Morgan, William B:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	William B Morgan
Birth Year:	1921
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Tennessee
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Actors and actresses
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	135

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

O'Rear, Robert F:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Robert F Orear
Birth Year:	1907
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Winston
Enlistment Date:	3 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled engineers, stationary
Marital Status:	Married
Height:	66
Weight:	208

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Robert Orear
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	16 Jul 1907
Death Date:	20 Nov 1978
SSN:	420140546
Enlistment Date 1:	29 Oct 1941
Release Date 1:	14 Oct 1943

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=75746940&ref=acom

Robert Franklin O'Rear

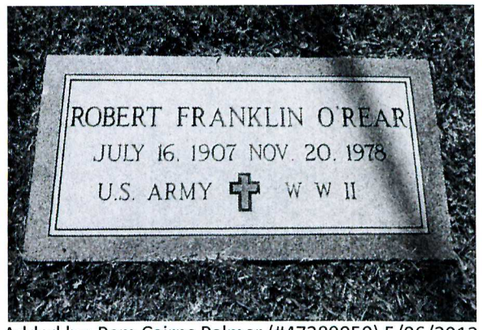
Birth: Jul. 16, 1907

Death: Nov. 20, 1978

Note: WWII

Burial:
Oak Hill Cemetery
Jasper
Walker County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Albert (Al) Deadwyler O
Record added: Aug 31, 2011
Find A Grave Memorial# 75746940



Added by: Pam Cairns Palmer (#47389050) 5/06/2012

Moss, Robert W:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Robert W Moss
Birth Year:	1914
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Shipping and receiving clerks
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	147

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Palmer, Offie E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Offie E Palmer
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Marion
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	1 year of high school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	146

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Parker, Amos A:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Amos A Parker
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Florida
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Messengers, errand boys, and office boys and girls
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	131

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Amos Parker
Birth Date:	11 Oct 1919
Death Date:	2 Mar 1978
SSN:	422030746
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	14 Jul 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary*

Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014:

Name:	Amos Parker
SSN:	422-03-0746
Last Residence:	36605 Mobile, Mobile, Alabama, USA
BORN:	11 Oct 1919
Last Benefit:	36605, Mobile, Mobile, Alabama, United States of America
Died:	Mar 1978
State (Year) SSN issued:	Alabama (Before 1951)

Source Citation: Number: *422-03-0746*; Issue State: *Alabama*; Issue Date: *Before 1951.* Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2011.

Obituary:

PARKER

Mr. Amos Allen Parker — A native of Pensacola, Fla. residing in Mobile, Al. for the past 50 years, died at a local hospital Thursday, March 2, 1978. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Hazel C. Parker, Mobile; two sons, Hugh A. Parker, Escatawpa, Miss. and Edward M. Parker, Mobile; one daughter, Mrs. Edna Parker Fox, Pensacola; stepson, William Simmons, Midland, Texas; mother, Mrs. Katie Teachout Parker, Mobile; one brother, George W. Parker, Southport, S.C.; nine grandchildren; Mr. Herbert E. Morris of Lenox, Al.; and other relatives. Funeral services will be held from the chapel of Radney Funeral Home on Monday, March 6, 1978 at 2 p.m. Interment will be in Pine Crest Cemetery. Visitation will be at the funeral home after 2 p.m. Sunday. Funeral arrangements by Radney Funeral Home, Dauphin Street Extension, Mobile, Ala.

Source: Mobile Register, Mobile, Alabama, 04 Mar 1978, Sat, page 24, column 3.

Parmer, Bruce:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Bruce Parmer
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Randolph
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and **tractor**
Marital Status:	Single, with dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	143

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Parrett, Joe T:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Joe T Parrett
Birth Year:	1908
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	5 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Electricians
Marital Status:	Separated, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	142

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Pass, Noel J:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Noel J Pass
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Walker
Enlistment Date:	3 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled motion picture projectionists
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	135

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Pearson, William H:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	William H Pearson
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	151

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Pendleton, Willie G:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Willie G Pendleton
Birth Year:	1914
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Florida
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Foremen, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Divorced, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	157

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Possible at Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=36183266

Willie Gion Pendleton

Birth: Jul. 13, 1914

Death: Apr. 9, 1971

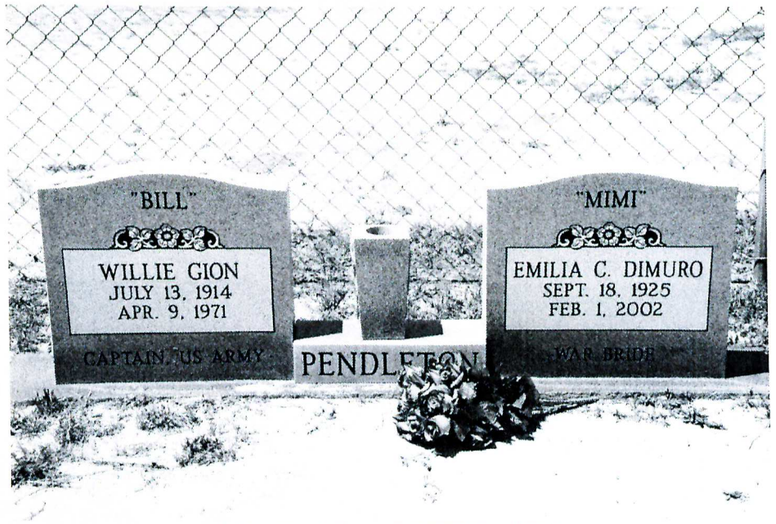
Family links:

Spouse:
Emilia C *Dimuro* Pendleton (1925 - 2002)

Inscription:
"Bill" "Captain, US Army"

Burial:
Crain Cemetery
Milton
Santa Rosa County
Florida, USA

Created by: David Cupp
Record added: Apr 22, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 36183266



Added by: David Cupp (#47120355) 4/22/2009

Pennington, Wallace C:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Wallace C Pennington
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Corporal
Grade Code:	Corporal
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Plumbers, gas fitters, and steam fitters
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	127

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Possible at Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=141049683&ref=acom

Wallace Claude Pennington

Birth: Jun. 14, 1920

Death: Aug. 12, 1945

Burial:

Mobile Memorial Gardens Cemetery
Tillmans Corner
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Diona Dickerson
Record added: Jan 08, 2015
Find A Grave Memorial# 141049683

Perkins, Bert F:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Bert F Perkins
Birth Year:	1915
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Illinois
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled painters, construction and maintenance
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	140

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Pooley, Edgar:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Edgar Pooley
Birth Year:	1915
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Corporal
Grade Code:	Corporal
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	136

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Posey, Edward J:

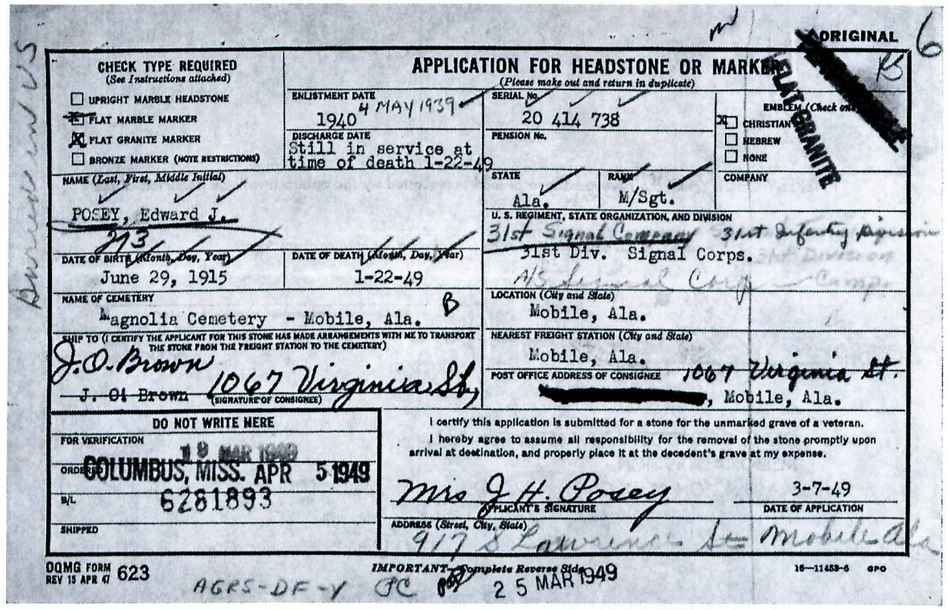
Georgia, Death Index, 1919-1998:

Name:	Edward J Posey
Death Date:	22 Jan 1949
County of Death:	Ft Gordon
Gender:	M (Male)
Race:	White
Age:	34 Years
County of Residence:	Ala
Certificate:	1649

Source Citation: Certificate Number: 1649. *Source Information: Ancestry.com.* Georgia, Death Index, 1919-1998 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2001.*

U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963:

Name:	Edward J Posey
Birth Date:	29 Jun 1915
Death Date:	22 Jan 1949
Cemetery:	Magnolia Cemetery
Cemetery Location:	Mobile, Alabama



CHECK TYPE REQUIRED (See Instructions attached)
☐ UPRIGHT MARBLE HEADSTONE
☐ FLAT MARBLE MARKER
☒ FLAT GRANITE MARKER
☐ BRONZE MARKER (NOTE RESTRICTIONS)

APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONE OR MARKER
(Please make out and return in duplicate)

ORIGINAL

ENLISTMENT DATE: 4 MAY 1939 — 1940
DISCHARGE DATE: Still in service at time of death 1-22-49
SERIAL No.: 20 414 738
PENSION No.:
EMBLEM (Check one): ☒ CHRISTIAN ☐ HEBREW ☐ NONE
STATE: Ala.
RANK: M/Sgt.
COMPANY:
NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial): POSEY, Edward J.
U. S. REGIMENT, STATE ORGANIZATION, AND DIVISION: 31st Signal Company 31st Infantry Division — 31st Div. Signal Corps. — A/C Signal Corps Camp
DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year): June 29, 1915
DATE OF DEATH (Month, Day, Year): 1-22-49
NAME OF CEMETERY: Magnolia Cemetery - Mobile, Ala.
LOCATION (City and State): Mobile, Ala.
SHIP TO (I CERTIFY THE APPLICANT FOR THIS STONE HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH ME TO TRANSPORT THE STONE FROM THE FREIGHT STATION TO THE CEMETERY): J. O. Brown — J. O. Brown (SIGNATURE OF CONSIGNEE)
NEAREST FREIGHT STATION (City and State): Mobile, Ala.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE: 1067 Virginia St. — [redacted], Mobile, Ala.

DO NOT WRITE HERE
FOR VERIFICATION: 18 MAR 1949
ORDER: COLUMBUS, MISS. APR 5 1949
B/L: 6281893
SHIPPED

I certify this application is submitted for a stone for the unmarked grave of a veteran.
I hereby agree to assume all responsibility for the removal of the stone promptly upon arrival at destination, and properly place it at the decedent's grave at my expense.
Mrs J. H. Posey — APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE
3-7-49 — DATE OF APPLICATION
ADDRESS (Street, City, State): 917 S Lawrence St Mobile Ala

OQMG FORM 623 REV 15 APR 47 — IMPORTANT—Complete Reverse Side — 16—11453-6 GPO
AGRS-DF-Y GC 25 MAR 1949

Source Information: Ancestry.com. U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012. Original data:* Applications for Headstones for U.S. Military Veterans, 1925-1941. *Microfilm publication M1916, 134 rolls. ARC ID: 596118. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Record Group 92. National Archives at Washington, D.C.*

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=30464340&ref=acom

Edward J Posey

Birth: Jun. 29, 1915, USA

Death: Jan. 22, 1949
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

M SGT. 31 SIG., CO 31 INF. DIV. WORLD WAR II.

Burial:
Magnolia Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Robert Miller
Record added: Oct 10, 2008
Find A Grave Memorial# 30464340



Added by: Robert Miller (#46933197)10/10/2008

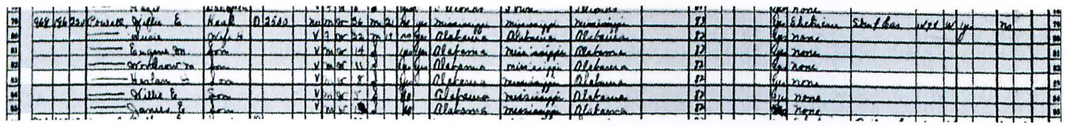
Powell, Harlan H:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Harlan H Powell
Birth Year:	1921
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	64
Weight:	115

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

1930 United States Federal Census:



Name:	Harlan H Powell
Birth Year:	abt 1922

Gender:	Male
Race:	White
Birthplace:	Alabama
Marital Status:	Single
Relation to Head of House:	Son
Home in 1930:	Mobile, Mobile, Alabama
Street address:	Seneca
Ward of City:	10 pt
House Number in Cities or Towns:	968
Dwelling Number:	186
Family Number:	220
Attended School:	Yes
Father's Birthplace:	Mississippi
Mother's Birthplace:	Alabama
Able to Speak English:	Yes

Household Members:

Name	Age
Willie E Powell	36
Susie Powell	32
Eugene M Powell	14
Worthrow M Powell	11
Harlan H Powell	8
Willie E Powell	5
James E Powell	1 [1 8/12]

Source Citation: Year: *1930*; Census Place: *Mobile, Mobile, Alabama*; Roll: *42*; Page: *14B*; Enumeration District: *0089*; Image: *470.0*; FHL microfilm: *2339777.* Source Information: Ancestry.com. *1930 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2002.

Reese, Francis J:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Francis J Reese
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Actors and actresses
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	139

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	Francis J Reese
Name (Original)	REESE FRANCIS J
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	25 Nov 1940
Event Place	Mobile, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1920
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	3 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Actors and actresses
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20414737
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KCJ : 5 December 2014), Francis J Reese, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Risk, William P:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946: (possible)

Name:	William P Risk Jr
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Florida
State of Residence:	Florida
County or City:	Palm Beach
Enlistment Date:	24 Jul 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Camp Blanding
Branch:	Air Corps
Branch Code:	Air Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	Selective Service within 3 months of Discharge 11 punch
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Electricians
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	158

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

rations, Inc., 2011.

Rogers, William H:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	William H Rogers
Birth Year:	1902
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Divorced, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	132

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	William H Rogers
Name (Original)	ROGERS WILLIAM H
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	25 Nov 1940
Event Place	Mobile, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1902
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Clerks, general office
Marital Status	Divorced, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20414749
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KMF7-8XP : 5 December 2014), William H Rogers, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
Rosser, Francis C.			7 - 4 - 4	Student	----	----
Rush, Oscar S.			7 - 4 - 0	Draftsman	65	20
St. John, Sam B.	Signal School				35	35
Saltz, Jack F.			6 - 4 - 0	Mechanic	17	16 III 106
Sanderson, James H.			6 - 3 - 0	Truck Driver	----	---- III 98
Selman, George A.			8 - 2 - 0	Auto Mechanic	33	20 II 110
Sheffield, Thomas L.			7 - 4 - 0	Repairman	33	32
Shelton, Fred A.			7 - 0 - 0	Mechanic	36	14 III 106
Shotts, Neely P.			6 - 3 - 0	Farmer	16	14 IV 83
Shumock, Earl F.			8 - 1 - 0	Truck Driver	29	13
Simmons, Carl O.			8 - 2 - 0	Farming	23	13 III 90
Sims, Miles W.			7 - 0 - 0	Truck Driver	8	7 IV 73
Sims, Oliver	Signal School				45	22
Skipper, Harold D.			7 - 4 - 0	Ins. Salesman	31	10
Sinnett, Joseph V.			7 - 4 - 0	Foreman	42	8
Slaughter, Bedford F.	Signal School				39	22
Smith, Earl C.			8 - 4 - 0	Plant Opr.	32	29 III 100
Smith, Newell D.			8 - 1 - 0	Farmer	27	11 III 100
Smith, William F.			6 - 0 - 0	Laborer	19	7 IV 69
Snow, Troy L.			7 - 4 - 1	Student	44	19
Spafford, Jay W.			8 - 4 - 0	Clerk	61	12 I 136
Spake, William T.			8 - 4 - 1	Machine Crew	57	25

Rosser, Francis C:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Francis C Rosser
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Staff Sergeant
Grade Code:	Staff Sergeant
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	1 year of college
Civil Occupation:	Actors and actresses
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	138

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	Francis C Rosser
Name (Original)	ROSSER FRANCIS C
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	25 Nov 1940
Event Place	Mobile, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1918
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	1 year of college
Civilian Occupation	Actors and actresses
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Staff Sergeant
Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20414789
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KZV : 5 December 2014), Francis C Rosser, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Rush, Oscar S:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Oscar S TRD Rush [Oscar S Rush III]
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Draftsmen
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	138

Source:: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	Oscar S Trd Rush
Name (Original)	RUSH OSCAR S TRD
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	25 Nov 1940
Event Place	Mobile, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1919
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Draftsmen
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20414788
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KZJ : 5 December 2014), Oscar S Trd Rush, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946: **[possible 2nd enlistment?]**

Name:	Oscar S Rush
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	6 Apr 1942
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Brookley Field Mobile
Branch:	Air Corps
Branch Code:	Air Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Enlistment for the duration of the War or other emergency, plus six months, subject to the discretion of the President or otherwise according to law
Component:	Army of the United States - includes the following: Voluntary enlistments effective December 8, 1941 and thereafter; One year enlistments of National Guardsman whose State enlistment expires while in the Federal Service; Officers appointed in the Army of

Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Engineers, civil
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	145

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

St John, Sam B:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Sam B St John
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Master Sergeant
Grade Code:	Master Sergeant
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	138

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name (Original)	ST JOHN SAM B
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	25 Nov 1940
Event Place	Mobile, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1918
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Semiskilled linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Master Sergeant
Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20414785
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KZX : 5 December 2014), Sam B St John, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Saltz, Jack F:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946: [possible second enlistment]

Name	Jac F Saltz [Jack F Saltz]
Name (Original)	SALTZ JAC F
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	24 Apr 1946
Term of Enlistment	Enlistment for Hawaiian Department
Event Place	Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1917
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	3 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Hatchery men
Marital Status	Married
Military Rank	Technical Sergeant
Army Branch	Air Corps
Army Component	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Serial Number	34021227
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	07411.258

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8TK-P6L : 5 December 2014), Jac F Saltz, enlisted 24 Apr 1946, Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

1920 United States Federal Census:

Name:	Jack F Salts
Age:	2 [2 7/12]
Birth Year:	abt 1918 [abt 1917]
Birthplace:	Alabama
Home in 1920:	Jackson, Clarke, Alabama
Race:	White
Gender:	Male
Relation to Head of House:	Son
Marital Status:	Single
Father's name:	Thos G Salts
Father's Birthplace:	Tennessee
Mother's name:	Lula Salts
Mother's Birthplace:	Alabama

Household Members:	**Name**	**Age**
	Thos G Salts	31
	Lula Salts	28
	Clarence Salts	9
	Mildred Salts	6
	Marguerita Salts	4 [4 9/12]
	Jack F Salts	2 [2 7/12]

Source Citation: Year: *1920*; Census Place: *Jackson, Clarke, Alabama*; Roll: *T625_7*; Page: *6B*; Enumeration District: *20*; Image: *643*. Source Information: Ancestry.com. *1920 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Sanderson, James H:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	James H Sanderson
Birth Year:	1912
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	One year enlistment
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	73
Weight:	147

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	James H Sanderson
Name (Original)	SANDERSON JAMES H
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	28 Feb 1941
Term of Enlistment	One year enlistment
Event Place	Ft Barrancas, Florida, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1912
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	3 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Army Component	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	Civil Life
Serial Number	34021330
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	07411.258

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KMV4-QK7 : 5 December 2014), James H Sanderson, enlisted 28 Feb 1941, Ft Barrancas, Florida, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

***Obituary*: [[Possible match, based on birth year, birth state, military service]**

James Sanderson

The Daily Telegram, Monday, December 1, 1980

ADRIAN — James H. Sanderson, 68, of 416 Toledo St., Adrian, was dead on arrival at Bixby Hospital Sunday afternoon.

He was born Nov. 8, 1912 in Hamilton, Ala. to James and Ollie Belle (Armstrong) Sanderson.

Mr. Sanderson was a veteran of World War II, having served in the U.S. Army. He was retired from Kewaunee Scientific.

Survivors include his wife, Ila; four daughters, Mrs. Mary Wedow of Southfield, Mrs. Jeannie McClain of Lyons, Mrs. Darlene Gilbert and Mrs. Janice Sower of Adrian; four sons, Don Brown of Farawa, Ill. and James, Thomas and William Sanderson of Adrian; 19 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren; three sisters, Mrs. Etta Janney of Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Martha Clark of Davenport, Fla., and Mrs. Vera Miller of Palmyra; and one brother, Rufus Sanderson.

He was preceded in death by a daughter, Sandra Jean, his parents, and a grandson, Robert Lee Brown.

Friends may call at the Dunmore Funeral Home in Adrian from 7 to 9 tonight.

Funeral services will be held at the funeral home at 1 p.m. Tuesday. The Rev. Albert Raloff will officiate and burial will be in Lenawee Hills Memorial Park, Adrian.

Selman, George A:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946: **[Probable match]**

Name:	George A Selman
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Jefferson
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Birmingham
Branch:	Infantry
Branch Code:	Infantry
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled welders and flame cutters
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	141

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Alabama, County Marriages, 1809-1950:

Shelton, Fred A:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946: **[Probable match]**

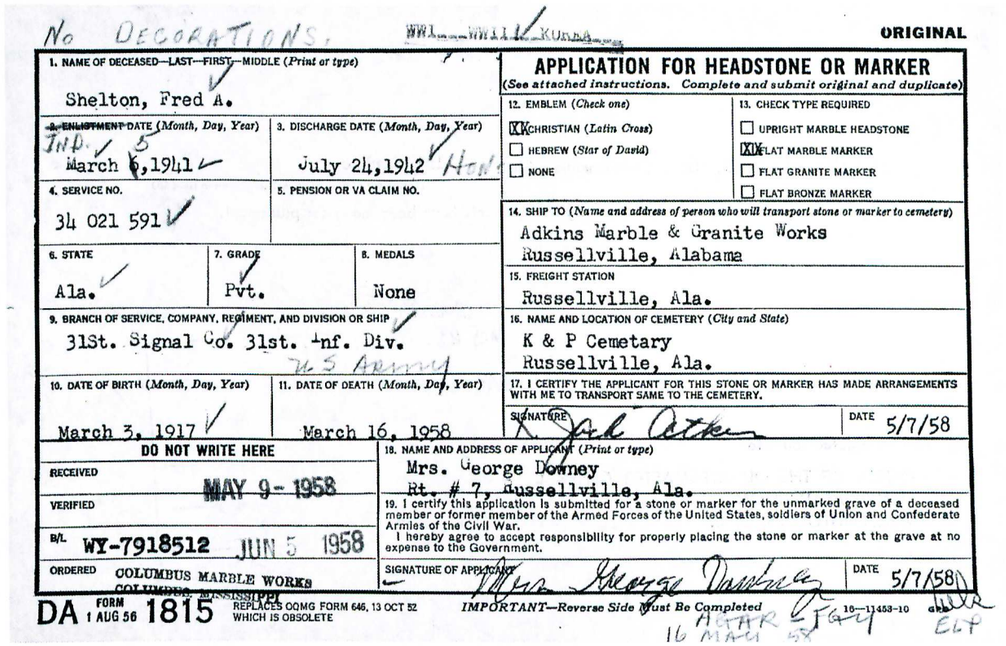
Name:	Fred A Shelton
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Franklin
Enlistment Date:	5 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled mechanics and repairmen, motor vehicles
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	66
Weight:	128

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963:

Name:	Fred A Shelton
Birth Date:	3 Mar 1917
Death Date:	16 Mar 1958
Cemetery:	K And P Cemetery
Cemetery Location:	Russellville, Alabama

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012. Original data: *Applications for Headstones for U.S. Military Veterans, 1925-1941.* Microfilm publication M1916, 134 rolls. ARC ID: 596118. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Record Group 92. National Archives at Washington, D.C.



No DECORATIONS. WWI WWII KOREA

ORIGINAL

APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONE OR MARKER
(See attached instructions. Complete and submit original and duplicate)

1. NAME OF DECEASED—LAST—FIRST—MIDDLE (Print or type): Shelton, Fred A.
2. ENLISTMENT DATE (Month, Day, Year): IND. March 5, 1941
3. DISCHARGE DATE (Month, Day, Year): July 24, 1942 HON
4. SERVICE NO.: 34 021 591
5. PENSION OR VA CLAIM NO.:
6. STATE: Ala.
7. GRADE: Pvt.
8. MEDALS: None
9. BRANCH OF SERVICE, COMPANY, REGIMENT, AND DIVISION OR SHIP: 31St. Signal Co. 31st. Inf. Div. U.S. Army
10. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year): March 3, 1917
11. DATE OF DEATH (Month, Day, Year): March 16, 1958
12. EMBLEM (Check one): [X] CHRISTIAN (Latin Cross) [ ] HEBREW (Star of David) [ ] NONE
13. CHECK TYPE REQUIRED: [ ] UPRIGHT MARBLE HEADSTONE [X] FLAT MARBLE MARKER [ ] FLAT GRANITE MARKER [ ] FLAT BRONZE MARKER
14. SHIP TO (Name and address of person who will transport stone or marker to cemetery): Adkins Marble & Granite Works, Russellville, Alabama
15. FREIGHT STATION: Russellville, Ala.
16. NAME AND LOCATION OF CEMETERY (City and State): K & P Cemetary, Russellville, Ala.
17. I CERTIFY THE APPLICANT FOR THIS STONE OR MARKER HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH ME TO TRANSPORT SAME TO THE CEMETERY.
SIGNATURE: K. Jack Atkins DATE: 5/7/58
18. NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT (Print or type): Mrs. George Downey, Rt. # 7, Russellville, Ala.
19. I certify this application is submitted for a stone or marker for the unmarked grave of a deceased member or former member of the Armed Forces of the United States, soldiers of Union and Confederate Armies of the Civil War.
I hereby agree to accept responsibility for properly placing the stone or marker at the grave at no expense to the Government.
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT: Mrs. George Downey DATE: 5/7/58

DO NOT WRITE HERE
RECEIVED: MAY 9 - 1958
VERIFIED:
B/L: WY-7918512 JUN 5 1958
ORDERED: COLUMBUS MARBLE WORKS, COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI

DA FORM 1 AUG 56 1815 REPLACES OQMG FORM 646, 13 OCT 52 WHICH IS OBSOLETE
IMPORTANT—Reverse Side Must Be Completed
16—11453-10
AGAR - FGY 16 MAY 58
ELP

Sheffield, Thomas L:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946: **[Probable match]**

Name:	Thomas L Sheffield
Birth Year:	1914
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Skilled mechanics and repairmen, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	123

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	Thomas L Sheffield
Name (Original)	SHEFFIELD THOMAS L
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	25 Nov 1940
Event Place	Mobile, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1914
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Skilled mechanics and repairmen, n.e.c.
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20414750
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KC5 : 5 December 2014), Thomas L Sheffield, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.



Source: lizbeadbox originally shared this on 20 Feb 2012 at www.ancestry.com.

Shotts, Neely P:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Neely P Shotts Jr
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Marion
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	140

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	Neely P Jr Shotts
Name (Original)	SHOTTS NEELY P JR
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	28 Feb 1941
Event Place	Ft Barrancas, Florida, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1917
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	3 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Army Component	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	Civil Life
Serial Number	34021335
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	07411.258

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8TK-582 : 5 December 2014), Neely P Jr Shotts, enlisted 28 Feb 1941, Ft Barrancas, Florida, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Shumock, Earl F:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Earl F Shumock
Birth Year:	1921
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Florida
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	1 year of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	160

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	Earl F Shumock
Name (Original)	SHUMOCK EARL F
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	25 Nov 1940
Event Place	Mobile, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1921
Birthplace	FLORIDA
Education Level	1 year of high school
Civilian Occupation	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20414751
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KCR : 5 December 2014), Earl F Shumock, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Sinnett, Joseph V:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name	Joseph V Sinnett
Name (Original)	SINNETT JOSEPH V
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	28 Sep 1945
Term of Enlistment	Enlistment for Hawaiian Department
Event Place	Ft Mcpherson, Atlanta, Georgia, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1908
Birthplace	KENTUCKY
Education Level	4 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Semiprofessional occupations, n.e.c.
Marital Status	Divorced, with dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Air Corps
Army Component	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard in Federal Service, after 3 months of Discharge
Serial Number	20414753
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-G8Q : 5 December 2014), Joseph V Sinnett, enlisted 28 Sep 1945, Ft Mcpherson, Atlanta, Georgia, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Simmons, Carl O:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Carl O Simmons
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Blount
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	128

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Sims, Miles W:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Miles W Sims
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status:	Married
Height:	67
Weight:	137

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	Miles W Sims
Name (Original)	SIMS MILES W
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	01 Mar 1941
Event Place	Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1918
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	Grammar school
Civilian Occupation	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status	Married
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Army Component	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	Civil Life
Serial Number	34017245
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	07401.257

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8TK-FR2 : 5 December 2014), Miles W Sims, enlisted 01 Mar 1941, Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Sims, Oliver:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Oliver Sims
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Skilled mechanics and repairmen, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	140

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	Oliver Sims
Name (Original)	SIMS OLIVER
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	25 Nov 1940
Event Place	Mobile, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1919
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	2 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Skilled mechanics and repairmen, n.e.c.
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20414752
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KMF7-8X5 : 5 December 2014), Oliver Sims, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Skipper, Harold D:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Harold D Skipper
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Salespersons
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	136

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	Harold D Skipper
Name (Original)	SKIPPER HAROLD D
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	25 Nov 1940
Event Place	Mobile, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1918
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Salespersons
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Signal Corps
Army Component	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20414754
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-KCT : 5 December 2014), Harold D Skipper, enlisted 25 Nov 1940, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

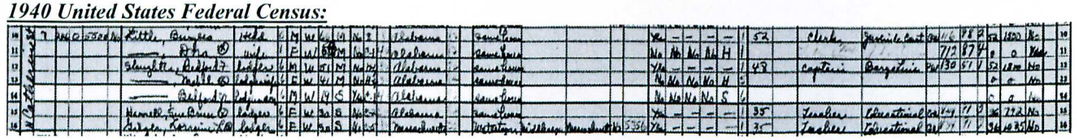
Slaughter, Bedford F:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Bedford F Slaughter
Birth Year:	1921
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	142

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; 1

1940 United States Federal Census:



Name:	Bedford Slaughter Junior
Age:	19
Estimated birth year:	abt 1921
Gender:	Male
Race:	White
Birthplace:	Alabama

Marital Status:	Single
Relation to Head of House:	Lodger's Son
Home in 1940:	Mobile, Mobile, Alabama
Street:	N Catherine Street
House Number:	7
Inferred Residence in 1935:	Mobile, Mobile, Alabama
Residence in 1935:	Same House
Sheet Number:	13A
Father's Birthplace:	Alabama
Mother's Birthplace:	Alabama
Attended School or College:	Yes
Highest Grade Completed:	College, 1st year
Weeks Worked in 1939:	0
Income:	0
Income Other Sources:	No
Native Language:	English
Social Security Number:	No
Usual Occupation:	School

	Name	**Age**
Household Members:	Burgess Little	66
	Dora Little	58
	Bedford F Slaughter	51
	Mabel Slaughter	41
	Bedford Slaughter	19
	Sue Bruce Harrell	30
	Lorraine L Gieger	30

Source Citation: Year: *1940*; Census Place: *Mobile, Mobile, Alabama*; Roll: *T627_65*; Page: *13A*; Enumeration District: *49-98A*. Source Information: Ancestry.com. *1940 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index:

Name:	Bedford Forest Slaughter Jr [Bedford Slaughter Jr]
SSN:	421169736
Gender:	Male
Race:	White
Birth Date:	27 Mar 1921
Birth Place:	Mobile Mobil, Alabama
Death Date:	Jun 1984
Father:	Bedford F Slaughter
Mother:	Mable Marquis
Type of Claim:	Original SSN.
Notes:	Jul 1940: Name listed as BEDFORD FOREST SLAUGHTER JR; 30 Dec 1987: Name listed as BEDFORD SLAUGHTER

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Bedford Slaughter
Birth Date:	27 Mar 1921
Death Date:	25 Jun 1984
SSN:	421169736
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	25 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	12 Jul 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=54015132&ref=acom

Bedford Forrest Slaughter, Jr

Birth: Mar. 27, 1921

Death: Jun. 25, 1984

Capt. Bedford Forrest Slaughter, Jr. -- A native and lifetime resident of Mobile died in a local hospital on Monday, June 25, 1984. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Catherine Slaughter of Mobile; two daughters, rs. Catherine Dagley of Mobile and Mrs. Patricia Carr of McLean, VA; his mother, Mrs. Mapel Slaughter of Mobile; three grandchildren and other relatives. Private family graveside services will be held from Pine crest Cemetery. In lieu of flowers the family requests that donations be made to the Cancer Research Center of the University of South Alabama. Funeral arrangements by Radney Funeral Home, Dauphin St. Extension, Mobile, AL.

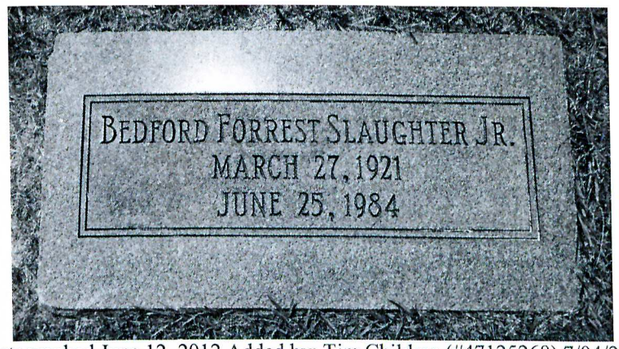
Published in the Mobile Register - June 26, 1984

Family links:
Parents:
Bedford Forrest Slaughter (1884 - 1958)
Mabel Josephine *Marquis* Slaughter (1894 - 1986)

Spouse:
Mary Catherine *Warren* Slaughter (1922 - 2011)

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Section 5

Maintained by: Michelle Woodham
Originally Created by: Tim Childree
Record added: Jun 22, 2010
Find A Grave Memorial# 54015132



Photographed June 12, 2012 Added by: Tim Childree (#47125268) 7/04/2012

Smith, Earl C:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Earl C Smith
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Colbert
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Power station operators
Marital Status:	Single, with dependents
Height:	74
Weight:	155p

Source Information: National Archive; and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	Earl C Smith
Name (Original)	SMITH EARL C
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	01 Mar 1941
Event Place	Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1916
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Power station operators
Marital Status	Single, with dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Army Component	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	Civil Life
Serial Number	34017278
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	07401.257

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KMVW-R33 : 5 December 2014), Earl C Smith, enlisted 01 Mar 1941, Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Smith, Newell D:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Newell D Smith
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Randolph
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Enlistment for the Philippine Department
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	1 year of high school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	143

Source Information: National Archive; and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	Newell D Smith
Name (Original)	SMITH NEWELL D
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	01 Mar 1941
Term of Enlistment	Enlistment for the Philippine Department
Event Place	Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1917
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	1 year of high school
Civilian Occupation	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Private
Army Branch	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Army Component	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	Civil Life
Serial Number	34017194
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	07401.257

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8TK-F52 : 5 December 2014), Newell D Smith, enlisted 01 Mar 1941, Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Snow, Troy L:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Troy L Snow
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	1 year of college
Civil Occupation:	Sales clerks
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	142

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., School Yearbooks, 1880-2012:

Name:	Troy Leslie Snow
Birth Year:	abt 1920
School:	Alabama Polytechnic Institute
School Location:	Auburn, Alabama, USA
Year:	1940
Yearbook Title:	Glomerata

Source Information: Ancestry.com. U.S., School Yearbooks, 1880-2012 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.*

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Troy Snow

Birth Date:	13 Dec 1920
Death Date:	2 Sep 1984
SSN:	422186684
Enlistment Date 1:	1 Nov 1951
Release Date 1:	31 Dec 1968

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=14444321&ref=acom

LTC Troy L Snow

Birth: Dec. 13, 1920

Death: Sep. 2, 1984

LTC US ARMY WWII KOREA

Family links:
Spouse:
Mildred *Gossett* Snow (1919 - 2009)*

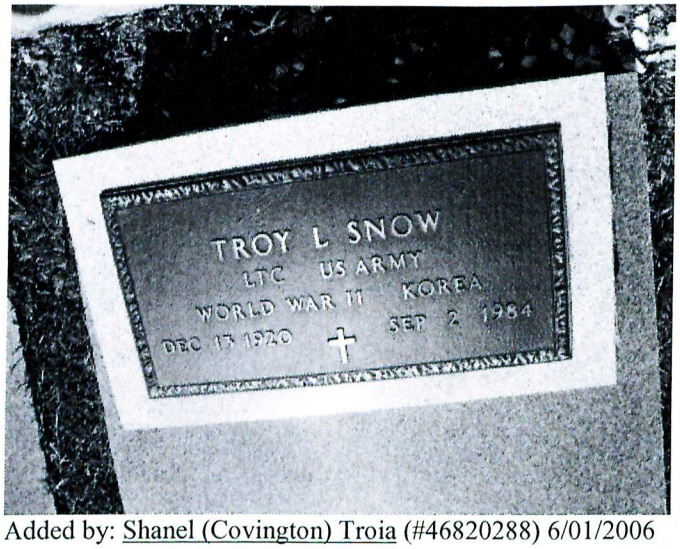
*Calculated relationship

Burial:
Georgetown United Methodist Church Cemetery
Chunchula
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Shanel (Covington) Troia
Record added: May 29, 2006
Find A Grave Memorial# 14444321



Uncle Troy Leslie Snow Added by: Bev902 (#47444372) 6/09/2011



Added by: Shanel (Covington) Troia (#46820288) 6/01/2006

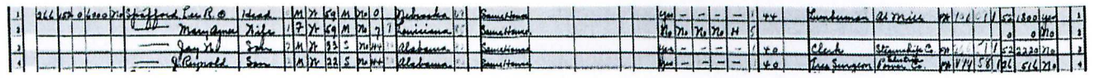
Spafford, Jay W:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Jay W Spafford
Birth Year:	1906
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	26 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	158

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

1940 United States Federal Census:



Name:	Jay W Spafford
Age:	33
Estimated birth year:	abt 1907
Gender:	Male
Race:	White
Birthplace:	Alabama
Marital Status:	Single
Relation to Head of House:	Son
Home in 1940:	Mobile, Mobile, Alabama
Street:	Cherokee Street
House Number:	266
Inferred Residence in 1935:	Mobile, Mobile, Alabama
Residence in 1935:	Same House
Sheet Number:	8A
Occupation:	Clerk
Attended School or College:	No
Highest Grade Completed:	High School, 4th year
Hours Worked Week Prior to Census:	40
Class of Worker:	Wage or salary worker in private work
Weeks Worked in 1939:	52
Income:	2220
Income Other Sources:	No

Household Members:	**Name**	**Age**
	Lee R Spafford	59
	Mary Agnes Spafford	59
	Jay W Spafford	33
	J Reynolds Spafford	22

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Source Citation: Year: *1940*; Census Place: *Mobile, Mobile, Alabama*; Roll: *T627_65*; Page: *8A*; Enumeration District: *49-123A.* Source Information: Ancestry.com. *1940 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=46120548

Jay William Spafford

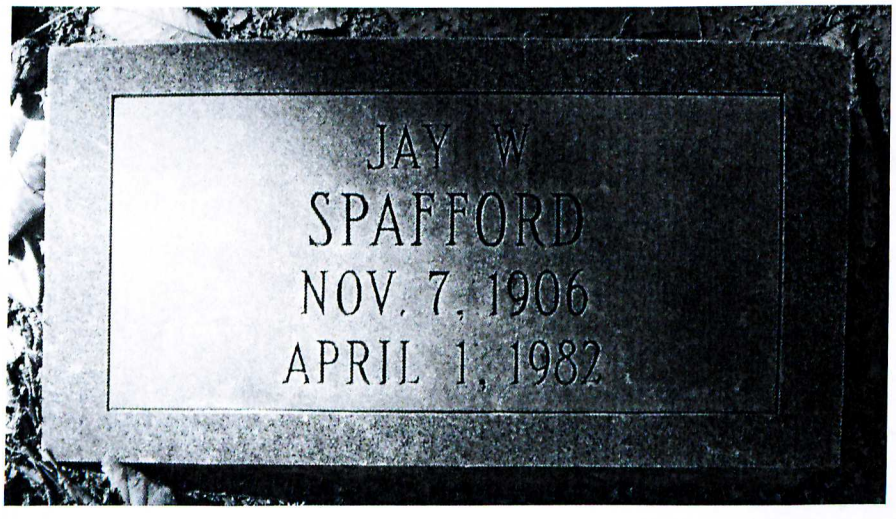
Birth: Nov. 7, 1906

Death: Apr. 1, 1982

Family links:
Parents:
Lee R Spafford (1880 - 1964)
Mary Agnes *Martinez* Spafford (1881 - 1970)

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Section NA-1

Created by: Tim Childree
Record added: Dec 29, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 46120548



Photographed December 10, 2009 Added by: Tim Childree 1/10/2010

Spake, William T:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946: (possible)

Name	William T Spake
Name (Original)	SPAKE WILLIAM T
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	16 Apr 1946
Term of Enlistment	Enlistment for Hawaiian Department
Event Place	Brookley Field, Mobile, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1915
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	1 year of college
Marital Status	Single, with dependents
Military Rank	Master Sergeant
Army Branch	Air Corps
Army Component	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source Reference	National Guard
Serial Number	20414756
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-JRL : 5 December 2014), William T Spake, enlisted 16 Apr 1946, Brookley Field, Mobile, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

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NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
Staples, Alden F.			7 - 4 - 0	None	----	----
Stagner, Leslie J.			7 - 4 - 0	Forest Patrolman	43	14
Steiner, Elbert M.			8 - 4 - 0	Bank Clerk	57	22
Stewart, Harold F.			7 - 4 - 0	Machinest	38	10
Strimenos, Theophanes			8 - 2½ - 0	Restruant	41	13
Strong, Guice G.	Signal School				47	20
Swann, George W.			8 - 3 - 0	Farming	26	15 IV 84
Sweeney, Martin O.			7 - 4 - 2½	Labatory Worker	----	----
Tait, Robert A.			7 - 3 - 0	Motor Mechanic	41	18
Taylor, James T.			8 - 4 - 0	Lumber Grader	32	11
Tharp, John M.			6 - 0 - 0	Truck Driver	----	---- V 65
Therrell, John W.	Signal School				51	23
Tidmore, Robert R.			8 - 4 - 0	Truck Driver	16	21 IV 73
Tillery, Lomax			8 - 4 - 0	Truck Driver	31	16 II 119
Todd, Dewitt			6 - 0 - 0	Truck Driver	15	13 V 39
Tomberlin, Cook E.			7 - 3 - 0	Truck Driver	34	14
Touchstone, James A.			7 - 1 - 0	Carpenter	35	23
Trotter, Thaxter T.	Signal School				31	17
Vann, Carlton.			5 - 0 - 0	Farming	13	8 IV 71
Warren, Howard L.			6 - 3 - 0	Miner	17	8 III 91
Warren, James C.			6 - 5 - 0	Coal Miner	23	16 III 95
Watson, Homer C.			8 - 1 - 0	Truck Driver	22	13 IV 88

Staples, Alden F:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Alden F Staples
Birth Year:	1913
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	64
Weight:	130

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=60543639&ref=acom

Alden F Staples

Birth: Nov. 2, 1913

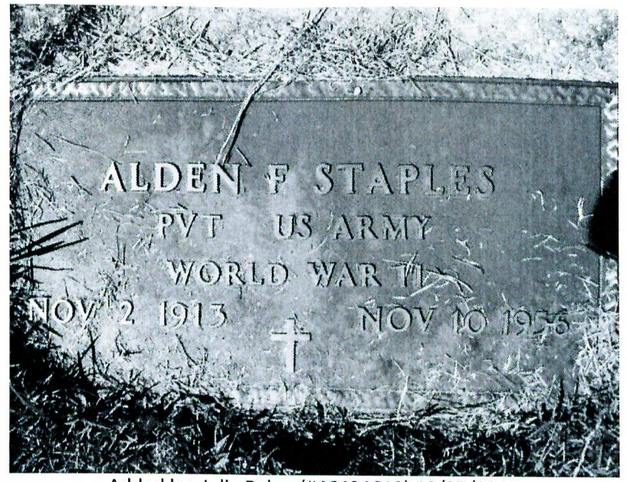
Death: Nov. 10, 1956

Inscription:

military: PVT US Army, World War II

Burial:
Old Palestine Cemetery
Pearl River County
Mississippi, USA

Created by: Julia Baker
Record added: Oct 23, 2010
Find A Grave Memorial# 60543639



Added by: Julia Baker (#46494619) 10/27/2010

Stagner, Leslie J:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name	Leslie J Stagner
Name (Original)	STAGNER LESLIE J
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	21 Jun 1946
Term of Enlistment	Enlistment for the Panama Canal Department
Event Place	Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1918
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Civilian Occupation	Skilled occupations in production of synthetic fibers and processing of chemicals and other materials, n.e.c.
Marital Status	Single, without dependents
Military Rank	Sergeant
Army Branch	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Army Component	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Serial Number	20414757
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	03443.66

Citing this Record: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8GL-VYD : 5 December 2014), Leslie J Stagner, enlisted 21 Jun 1946, Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)*

(http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006:

Name:	Leslie J Stagner
Service Info.:	M SGT US ARMY WORLD WAR II, KOREA
Birth Date:	9 Jan 1917
Death Date:	17 Apr 2001
Cemetery:	Mission Memorial Park
Cemetery Address:	1915 Ord Grove Avenue Seaside, CA 93955

Source Information: National Cemetery Administration. U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. Original data: National Cemetery Administration.* Nationwide Gravesite Locator.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=164513115&ref=acom

MSGT Leslie J. Stagner

Birth: Jan. 9, 1917

Death: Apr. 17, 2001

Burial:
Mission Memorial Park
Seaside
Monterey County
California, USA

Created by: Caring Graver
Record added: Jun 11, 2016
Find A Grave Memorial# 164513115

Steiner, Elbert M:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Elbert M Steiner
Birth Year:	1913
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Corporal
Grade Code:	Corporal
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Financial institution clerks, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	66
Weight:	135

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006:

Name:	Elbert M Steiner
Service Info.:	MAJ US ARMY WORLD WAR II, KOREA
Birth Date:	17 Apr 1913
Death Date:	27 Nov 2004
Cemetery:	Twickenham Memory Gardens
Cemetery Address:	Owens Cross Roads, AL 35763

Source Information: National Cemetery Administration. U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. Original data: National Cemetery Administration.* Nationwide Gravesite Locator.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=164513115&ref=acom

Elbert M. Steiner

Birth: Apr. 17, 1913

Death: Nov. 27, 2004

Burial:
Hampton Cove Cemetery
Owens Cross Roads
Madison County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Honor, north side

Created by: Sidney Allen
Record added: Feb 21, 2006
Find A Grave Memorial# 13410631



Added by: Sidney Allen (#46825800) 2/21/2006

Stewart, Harold F:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Harold F Stewart
Birth Year:	1907
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Machinists
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	74
Weight:	154

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Alabama, Deaths and Burials Index, 1881-1974:

Name:	Harold Fleetwood Stewart
Birth Date:	abt 1908
Death Date:	4 Jan 1964
Death Place:	Mobile, Mobile, Alabama
Death Age:	56
Marital Status:	Married
Gender:	Male

Father Name:	William W Stewart
Mother Name:	Annie Watson
Spouse Name:	Willie Mae Stewart

FHL Film Number: 1909062

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *Alabama, Deaths and Burials Index, 1881-1974* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: "Alabama Deaths and Burials, 1881–1952." Index. FamilySearch, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2009, 2010. Index entries derived from digital copies of original and compiled records.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=34655077&ref=acom

Harold F Stewart

Birth: Nov. 30, 1907

Death: Jan. 4, 1964

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Lisa Enochs Davison
Record added: Mar 10, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 34655077



Added by: Lisa Enochs Davison (#47052228) 3/15/2009

Strong, Guice G:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Guice G Strong
Birth Year:	1914
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Mississippi
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	2 years of college
Civil Occupation:	Shipping and receiving clerks
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	76
Weight:	201

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Guice Strong
Birth Date:	13 Jan 1914
Death Date:	8 Nov 1999
SSN:	427092039
Branch 1:	A
Enlistment Date 1:	13 Aug 1942
Release Date 1:	5 Jan 1946

Source Information: Ancestry.com. U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data:* Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File. *Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.*

Swann, George W:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	George W Swann
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Married
Height:	67
Weight:	132

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	George Swann
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	9 Feb 1916
Death Date:	3 Feb 1990
Cause of Death:	Natural
SSN:	418057265
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	28 Feb 1941
Release Date 1:	21 Sep 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data:* Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File. *Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.*

Find A Grave: **George Washington Swann**

Birth: Feb. 9, 1916
Alabama, USA

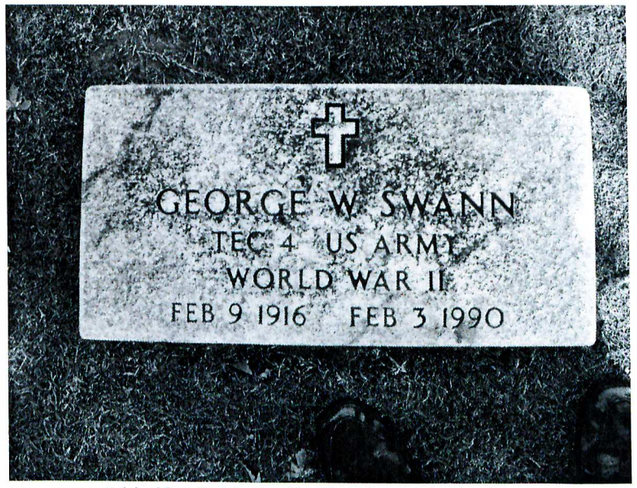
Death: Feb. 3, 1990

Family links:
Parents:
Thomas Clark Swann (1873 - 1930)
Mary Lula *Guy* Swann (1875 - 1965)
Siblings:
Travis Eunice Clemons Swann (1895 - 1967)*
Tyra Herbert Swann (1897 - 1965)*
Agnes Beatrice Swann (1902 - 1999)*
Thomas Earl Swann (1907 - 1960)*
Taft Asa Swann (1909 - 1992)*
George Washington Swann (1916 - 1990)
Joseph Eugene Swann (1919 - 2003)*

*Calculated relationship

Burial:
Oak Grove Baptist Cemetery
Hayden
Blount County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Melissa Paulk
Record added: Nov 04, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 43936463



Added by: Robin Sterling (#47684307) 7/01/2012

Strimenos, Theophanes:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Theophanes G Strimenos
Birth Year:	1922
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	New York
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	2 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Waiters and waitresses, except private family
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	74
Weight:	170

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Sweeney, Martin O:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Martin O Sweeney
Birth Year:	1913
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Sergeant
Grade Code:	Sergeant
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	2 years of college
Civil Occupation:	Salesmen, brokerage and commission firms, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	170

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Tait, Robert A:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Robert A Tait
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled mechanics and repairmen, motor vehicles
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	125

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=88053974&ref=acom

Robert A Tait

Birth: Dec. 24, 1920

Death: Dec. 25, 1994

Burial:
Pine Crest Cemetery
Mobile
Mobile County
Alabama, USA
Plot: Section 23

Created by: Lisa Enochs Davison
Record added: Feb 22, 2010
Find A Grave Memorial# 48487146

TAIT
Mr. Robert Armstead Tait—Funeral services were held Wednesday, December 28, 1994 at 11:00 from Bayview Funeral Home Chapel officiated by Reverend James J. Meadows. Honorary pallbearers were: Mr. Andy Coleman and Mr. William I. Coleman. Active pallbearers were: Ken G. Coleman, Mike McKinnell, Steve Maddox, John (Larry) Tait, Jr., David Tait and Donnie Wilson. Interment was in Pine Crest Cemetery in Mobile. Funeral arrangements by BAYVIEW FUNERAL HOME, 27409 Hwy 98, Daphne, AL 36526.

Published Thursday, December 29, 1994, Mobile Press-Register, Mobile, Alabama, Page 6B
Added by: Patricia Dunbar (#46627262) 12/27/2011

U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014:

Name:	Robert A. Tait
SSN:	257-09-3803
Last Residence:	36551 Loxley, Baldwin, Alabama, USA
BORN:	24 Dec 1920
Died:	25 Dec 1994
State (Year) SSN issued:	Georgia (Before 1951)

Source Citation: Number: 257-09-3803*; Issue State:* Georgia*; Issue Date:* Before 1951. *Source Information: Ancestry.com.* U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2011.*

Taylor, James T:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	James T Taylor Jr
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Choctaw
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled Inspectors, scalers, and graders, logs and lumber
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	166

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	James Taylor
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	12 Sep 1918
Death Date:	21 Apr 2009
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	22 Nov 1940
Release Date 1:	26 Dec 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data:* Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File. *Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.*

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=36184958&ref=acom

James Turner Taylor, Jr

Birth: Sep. 12, 1918

Death: Apr. 21, 2009
Troy
Oakland County
Michigan, USA

Burial:
White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery
Troy
Oakland County
Michigan, USA

Created by: Richard S.
Record added: Apr 22, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 36184958



Added by: Richard S. (#47018869) 4/22/2009

Tharp, John M:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	John M Tharp
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	4 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	151

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Therrell, John W:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	John W Therrell
Birth Year:	1920
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Corporal
Grade Code:	Corporal
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	140

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006:

Name:	John W Therrell
Service Info.:	COL US ARMY WORLD WAR II, KOREA, VIETNAM
Birth Date:	10 Sep 1920
Death Date:	23 Mar 2002
Cemetery:	Forest Lawn Memorial Gardens
Cemetery Address:	Saraland, AL 36571

Source Information: National Cemetery Administration. U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. Original data: National Cemetery Administration.* Nationwide Gravesite Locator.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=39063942&ref=acom

Col John W Therrell

Birth: Sep. 10, 1920

Death: Mar. 25, 2002

Inscription:
US ARMY WWII KOREA VIETNAM

Burial:
Forest Lawn Memorial Gardens
Saraland
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Lisa Enochs Davison
Record added: Jul 04, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 39063942



Added by: Lisa Enochs Davison (#47052228) 7/06/2009

Tidmore, Robert R:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946: **[possible second enlistment]**

Name	Robert R Tidmore
Name (Original)	TIDMORE ROBERT R
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	03 Jun 1946
Term of Enlistment	Enlistment for Hawaiian Department
Event Place	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1919
Birthplace	ALABAMA
Education Level	4 years of high school
Marital Status	Married
Military Rank	Corporal
Army Branch	Air Corps
Army Component	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Serial Number	34016945
Affiliate ARC Identifier	1263923
Box Film Number	07401.257

Source: "United States World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946," database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8TK-FPS : 5 December 2014), Robert R Tidmore, enlisted 03 Jun 1946, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States; citing "Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946," database, *The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* (http://aad.archives.gov : National Archives and Records Administration, 2002); NARA NAID 126323, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

Tillery, Lomax:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Lomax Tillery
Birth Year:	1914
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Barbour
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Three year enlistment
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	131

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Todd, Dewitt:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Dewitt Todd
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Cullman
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	160

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Tomberlin, Cook E:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Cook E Tomberlin Jr
Birth Year:	1921
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	66
Weight:	120

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007:

Name:	Cook Earl Tomberlin Jr [Cook E Tomberlin Jr]
SSN:	424107097
Gender:	Male
Race:	White
Birth Date:	15 Mar 1921
Birth Place:	Mobile, Alabama
Death Date:	4 May 1994
Father:	Cook E Tomberlin

Mother: Bertha Dameron

Type of Claim: Original SSN.

Notes: Jun 1938: Name listed as COOK EARL TOMBERLIN JR; 13 May 1994: Name listed as COOK E TOMBERLIN

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015. Original data: Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007.

U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014:

Name:	Cook E. Tomberlin
SSN:	424-10-7097
Last Residence:	36582 Theodore, Mobile, Alabama, USA
BORN:	15 Mar 1921
Died:	4 May 1994
State (Year) SSN issued:	Alabama (Before 1951)

Source Citation: Number: *424-10-7097*; Issue State: *Alabama*; Issue Date: *Before 1951. Source Information:* Ancestry.com. *U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2011.

Find A Grave: **Cook Earl Tomberlin, Jr**

Birth: Mar. 15, 1921

Death: May 4, 1994

Family links:
Spouse:
Huldah E *Holston* Tomberlin (1922 - 1960)

Burial:
Serenity Memorial Gardens
Theodore
Mobile County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Lisa Enochs Davison
Record added: Feb 26, 2012
Find A Grave Memorial# 85750707



Added by: Lisa Enochs Davison (#47052228) 2/16/2014

Touchstone, James A:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	James A Touchstone
Birth Year:	1921
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	1 year of high school
Civil Occupation:	Carpenters
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	125

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014:

Name:	James Touchstone
SSN:	421-18-9059
Last Residence:	36576 Silverhill, Baldwin, Alabama, USA
BORN:	18 Apr 1921
Last Benefit:	36576, Silverhill, Baldwin, Alabama, United States of America
Died:	Dec 1983
State (Year) SSN issued:	Alabama (Before 1951)

Source Citation: Number: *421-18-9059*; Issue State: *Alabama*; Issue Date: *Before 1951.* Source Information: Ancestry.com. *U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2011.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=36224405&ref=acom

James A Touchstone

Birth:	Apr. 18, 1921
Death:	Dec. 17, 1983

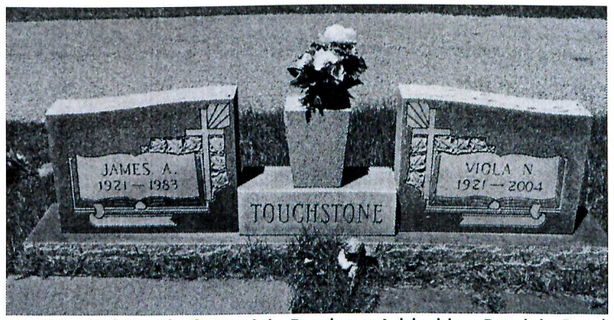
Family links:
Spouse:
Viola *Novak* Touchstone (1921 - 2004)*

*Calculated relationship

Inscription:
TSGT US AIR FORCE
WORLD WAR II KOREA

Burial:
Silverhill Cemetery
Silverhill
Baldwin County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Patricia Dunbar
Record added: Apr 23, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 36224405



Photographed 6 May 2011 by Dale & Patricia Dunbar. Added by: Patricia Dunbar (#46627262)
3/21/2012



Photographed 6 May 2011 by Dale & Patricia Dunbar.Added by: Patricia Dunbar (#46627262) 3/21/2012

JAMES A. TOUCHSTONE

SILVERHILL, Ala. — Services for James A. Touchstone, 62, of Silverhill were held on Dec. 20 from the chapel of Mack Funeral Home, Robertsdale, with the Rev. E.L. Mullen officiating. Burial was in Silverhill Cemetery.

Touchstone, who was a native of Mobile, was a U.S. Air Force retiree. In the past 17 years he had been employed as a security guard at Scott Paper Co., Mobile. He was a member of Gaston-Lee VFW Post 5660, the Fairhope Search and Rescue Squad, and Fairhope Yacht Club. He died on Dec. 17.

Survivors include his wife, Viola Novak Touchstone, Silverhill; one daughter, Mrs. Douglas (Janis) Lawson, Mobile; one sister, Mrs. Walter (DeDe) Rigby, Arabi, La.; one grandson and several other relatives.

Pallbearers included Joseph Wesley, Richard Sutton, Anthony Guarisco Sr., Anthony Guarisco Sr., Anthony Guarisco Jr., Warren Patrick and Rudolph Novak. Honorary pallbearers included the security force from Scott Paper Co.

Mack Funeral Home of Robertsdale was in charge of funeral arrangements.

Published December 29, 1983
Mobile Register, Baldwin People, Mobile, Alabama

Added by: Patricia Dunbar (#46627262) 4/30/2011

Trotter, Thaxter J:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Thaxter J Trotter
Birth Year:	1903
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Staff Sergeant
Grade Code:	Staff Sergeant
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Salespersons
Marital Status:	Married
Height:	68
Weight:	140

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Vann, Carlton:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Carlton Vann
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Madison
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	138

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Warren, Howard L:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Howard L Warren
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Marion
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled miners, and mining-machine operators
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	126

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Watson, Homer: (found Homer G that fit)

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Homer G Watson
Birth Year:	1911
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	26 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	1 year of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Marital Status:	Widower or widow, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	172

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Warren, James C: [James Clates Warren]

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946: **[second enlistment; first enlistment information below on Headstone Application]**

Name:	James C Warren
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Marion
Enlistment Date:	13 Feb 1946
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Quartermaster Corps
Branch Code:	Quartermaster Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Enlistment for Hawaiian Department
Component:	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Education:	4 years of high school
Marital Status:	Single, with dependents
Height:	07
Weight:	453

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Name	James C Warren
Name (Original)	WARREN JAMES C
Event Type	Military Service
Event Date	13 Feb 1946
Term of Enlistment	Enlistment for Hawaiian Department
Event Place	Ft Mcclellan, Alabama, United States
Race	White
Citizenship Status	citizen
Birth Year	1917
Birthplace	ALABAMA

NAME	SECTION NOW ASSIGNED	RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT	EDUCATION	CIVIL	OTIS	G. E. SCORE
Weaver, Buck P;			6 - 0 - 0	Const. Foreman	19	12
✓ Weissinger, Horace W.	Signal School				59	23
Whatley, Lorenzo	Hillsath for info		8 - 2 - 0	Draftsman	31	12 III 103
White, Plessie			6 - 0 - 0	Farmer	----	---- V 61
Whitehead, Samuel W.			8 - 4 - 0	Farming	42	22 II 124
✓ Whitworth, Thomas	Signal School				47	19
✓ Wilson, John A.			6 - 0 - 0	Pile Driver	26	8
Winslow, Lloyd D.			6 - 6 - 0	Gro. Clerk	39	17
Wood, Harry H.			7 - ½ - 0	Ass't. Elec.	----	----
Woods, Thomas M.			6 - 6 - 0	Lineman	54	22 II 128
Woods, Penwell L.			6 - 6 - 0	W.P.A. Clerk	27	22 III 108
Wright, Samuel R.			5 - 0 - 0	Farming	12	13 IV 70

12
22
22
22

Weaver, Buck P:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Buck P Weaver
Birth Year:	1909
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Sergeant
Grade Code:	Sergeant
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Skilled mechanics and repairmen, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	140

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014:

Name:	Buck P. Weaver
SSN:	421-09-2100
Last Residence:	36605 Mobile, Mobile, Alabama, USA
BORN:	30 Dec 1907
Died:	29 Jan 1993
State (Year) SSN issued:	Alabama (Before 1951)

Source Citation: Number: 421-09-2100*; Issue State:* Alabama*; Issue Date:* Before 1951. *Source Information: Ancestry.com.* U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2011.*

http://www.genealogybank.com/doc/obituaries/obit/10A49175B5ADA976?s_referrer=FamilySearch%3DFamilySearch%3DFSIndex%3DFSIndex%3DOT_FSrch_Index_1408_00%3DOT_FSrch_Index_1408_00

Buck Phillips Weaver

D Buck Phillips Weaver

Mobile Register (AL) — Monday, February 1, 1993

Buck Phillips Weaver, a retired foreman from Mobile Gas Service Corp., died Friday at a local hospital.

Weaver was a native of Brewton and a resident of Mobile for 50 years. He was a member of VFW Post No. 49, and an active member of St. Francis Street Methodist Church.

Survivors include his wife, Carolyn C. Weaver; two daughters, Vivian W. Miller and Phyllis W. Krause; one sister, Dolly W. Loreman; six grandsons, nieces, nephews and other relatives.

Services will be today at noon at Serenity Funeral Home. Interment will be in Serenity Memorial Gardens.

Mobile Register (AL) — Monday, February 1, 1993

CITE THIS RECORD
Mobile Register, Alabama, GenealogyBank.com
(http://www.genealogybank.com/doc/obituaries/obit/10A49175B5ADA976 : accessed 18 July 2016) Buck Phillips Weaver

Weissinger, Horace W:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Horace W Weissinger
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Post-graduate
Civil Occupation:	Accountants and auditors
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	161

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006:

Name:	Horace Wilkinson Weissinger
Service Info.:	CAPT US ARMY WORLD WAR II
Birth Date:	24 Jun 1918
Death Date:	31 Oct 2004
Cemetery:	Elmwood Cemetery
Cemetery Address:	600 Martin Luther King Jr Dr SW Birmingham, AL 35211

Source Information: National Cemetery Administration. U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. Original data: National Cemetery Administration.* Nationwide Gravesite Locator.

White, Plessie:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Plessie White
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Lamar
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	142

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Plessie White
Birth Date:	2 Oct 1918
Death Date:	19 Sep 1980
SSN:	424054804
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	3 Mar 1941
Release Date 1:	11 Dec 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data:* Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File. *Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.*

Whitehead, Samuel W:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Samuel W Whitehead
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Lauderdale
Enlistment Date:	28 Feb 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	67
Weight:	145

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Samuel Whitehead
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	1 Mar 1918
Death Date:	6 Nov 1976
SSN:	424075352
Enlistment Date 1:	28 Feb 1941
Release Date 1:	5 May 1947

Source Information: Ancestry.com. U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data:* Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File. *Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.*

Whitworth, Thomas:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Thomas Whitworth
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Massachusetts
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Sergeant
Grade Code:	Sergeant
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	3 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Architects
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	71
Weight:	167

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Wilson, John A:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	John A Wilson
Birth Year:	1917
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Indiana
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Corporal
Grade Code:	Corporal
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled cranemen, derrickmen, hoistmen, and shovelmen
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	72
Weight:	171

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Winslow, Lloyd D:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Lloyd D Winslow
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	25 Nov 1940
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Mobile
Branch:	Signal Corps
Branch Code:	Signal Corps
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	National Guard (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Source:	National Guard
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Clerks, general office
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	141

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Social Security Death Index:

Name:	Lloyd Davis Winslow
Last Residence:	95462 Monte Rio, Sonoma, California
BORN:	22 Jan 1919
Died:	23 Feb 2011

State (Year) SSN issued: Alabama (Before 1951)

Source Citation: Issue State: Alabama*; Issue Date:* Before 1951. *Source Information: Ancestry.com.* U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2011.*

Wood, Harry H:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Harry H Wood
Birth Year:	1918
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Mobile
Enlistment Date:	31 Jul 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Camp Blanding
Branch:	Air Corps
Branch Code:	Air Corps
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Regular Army (including Officers, Nurses, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men)
Education:	1 year of high school
Civil Occupation:	Skilled mechanics and repairmen, n.e.c.
Marital Status:	Married
Height:	67
Weight:	151

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Harry Wood
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	18 Mar 1918
Death Date:	15 Apr 1988
SSN:	422017323
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	31 Jul 1941
Release Date 1:	12 Sep 1945
Branch 2:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 2:	19 Oct 1950
Release Date 2:	25 Oct 1955

Dixie Division

Source Information: Ancestry.com. U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data:* Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File. *Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.*

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=35386461&ref=acom

Harry H. Wood, Sr

Birth: Mar. 9, 1918

Death: Apr. 15, 1988

Msgt US Air Force WWII, Korea, Vietnam

Family links:
Spouse:
Modene *Milstead* Wood (1917 - 2014)*

*Calculated relationship

Burial:
Aimwell Cemetery
Marengo County
Alabama, USA

Created by: A. Cook
Record added: Mar 31, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 35386461

2016, Alabama, Local History & Genealogy Collections, Foley Public Library

Woods, Penwell L:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Penwell L Woods
Birth Year:	1916
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Walker
Enlistment Date:	3 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	69
Weight:	124

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010:

Name:	Penwell Woods
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	13 Oct 1916
Death Date:	21 Oct 2003
Branch 1:	ARMY
Enlistment Date 1:	4 Mar 1941
Release Date 1:	24 Sep 1945

Source Information: Ancestry.com. U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data:* Beneficiary Identification Records Locator Subsystem (BIRLS) Death File. *Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.*

U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006:

Name:	PENWELL L Sr Woods
Service Info.:	TEC 3 US ARMY WORLD WAR II
Birth Date:	13 Oct 1916
Death Date:	30 Oct 2003
Cemetery:	New Prospect Bapt Cem

Cemetery Address: Jasper, AL 35501

Source Information: National Cemetery Administration. U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006 *[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. Original data: National Cemetery Administration.* Nationwide Gravesite Locator.

Find A Grave:

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=62708938&ref=acom

Penwell L Woods, Sr

Birth: Oct. 13, 1915, USA

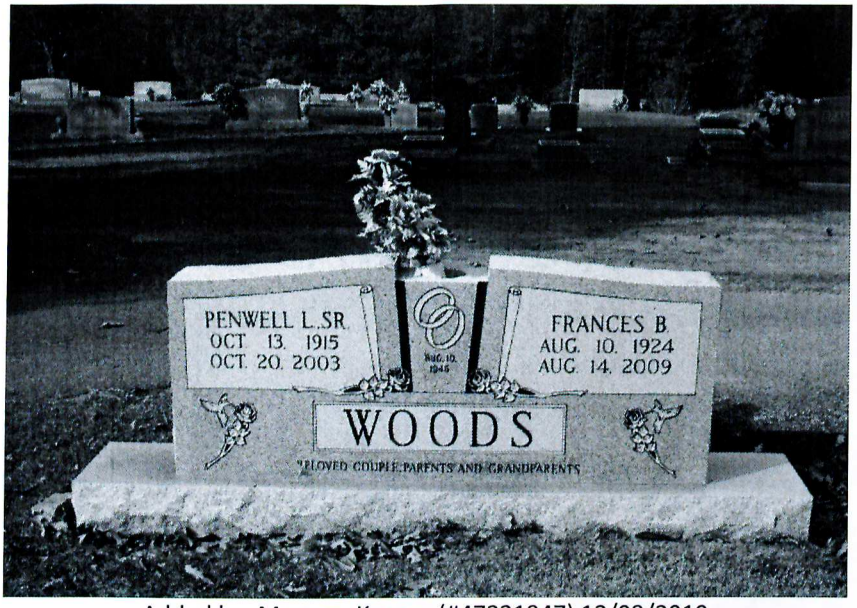
Death: Oct. 20, 2003, USA

Family links:
Spouse:
Frances *B* Woods (1924 - 2009)*

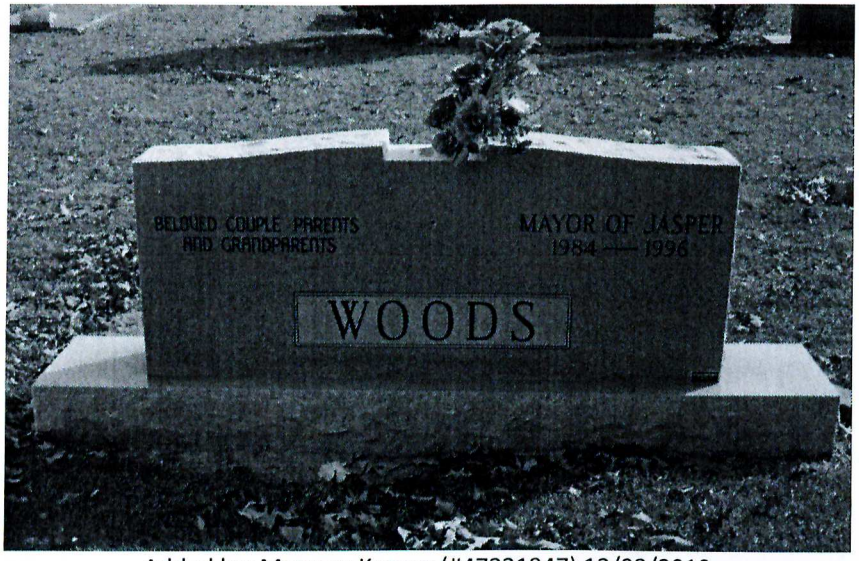
*Calculated relationship

Burial:
New Prospect Baptist Church Cemetery
Jasper
Walker County
Alabama, USA

Created by: Memory Keeper
Record added: Dec 08, 2010
Find A Grave Memorial# 62708938



Added by: Memory Keeper (#47231847) 12/08/2010



Added by: Memory Keeper (#47231847) 12/08/2010

Woods, Thomas M:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Thomas M Woods
Birth Year:	1914
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
County or City:	Fayette
Enlistment Date:	5 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Florida
Enlistment City:	Fort Barrancas
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade:	Private
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Enlistment for the Panama Canal Department
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	4 years of high school
Civil Occupation:	Semiskilled linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	70
Weight:	154

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Wright, Samuel R:

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946:

Name:	Samuel R Wright
Birth Year:	1919
Race:	White, citizen (White)
Nativity State or Country:	Alabama
State of Residence:	Alabama
Enlistment Date:	1 Mar 1941
Enlistment State:	Alabama
Enlistment City:	Fort McClellan
Branch:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Branch Code:	Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, USA
Grade Code:	Private
Term of Enlistment:	Enlistment for the Panama Canal Department
Component:	Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source:	Civil Life
Education:	Grammar school
Civil Occupation:	Farm hands, general farms
Marital Status:	Single, without dependents
Height:	68
Weight:	126

Source Information: National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; ARC: 1263923. World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.