# APPENDIX A

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**POLICY**

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USAR-(Ret.)

**FRONT COVER**

The Army has long applied the principles and techniques of heraldry in providing distinctive insignia for its various units and agencies. This design was approved 1 May 1934 for the Chemical Warfare School, then located at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. It was redesignated 27 May 1953 for the Chemical Corps School, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

The shield of yellow and blue, the colors of the Corps, contains the lamp of knowledge representing the School.

The crest, a legendary dragon, symbolizes fire and destruction, and the Latin motto is translated as, "Let us rule the battle by means of the elements."

**PHOTO CREDITS**

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# CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL FACES ANOTHER DECADE

By

COL. WILLIAM H. GREENE

*Commandant*
*U.S. Army Chemical Corps School*

WITH THE PRESENT national concentration on CBR developments, the Chemical Corps School faces several real challenges. Are we teaching the right courses; are we stressing the right points; are our graduates really equipped to cope with the new problems of this new decade? This article is an attempt to summarize what we have at the School, what we are trying to do with it, and where we hope to go from here.

Forty years ago this summer, the embryonic CWS School moved from Lakehurst, N. J. to Edgewood Arsenal (now the Army Chemical Center) on the Gunpowder Neck in Maryland, and flourished there through fat years and lean until World War II was over. Today, transplanted again, it flourishes in the Choccolocco foothills of northeastern Alabama, adjoining the pleasant little town of Anniston. The countryside ranges in altitude from 700 to 1300 feet, and this helps somewhat to temper the summer's heat.

The physical plant, built to our specifications, is excellent, though it will shortly need some expansion to enable the School to meet the expanding requirements for trained Chemical Corps personnel. Several of the ranges of the post, Fort McClellan, have been especially adapted to meet our specialized requirements. The Fort has expanded its facilities to accommodate those students who attend on permanent change of station status, as well as the members of the Staff and Faculty. Also located at Fort McClellan, besides the post garrison, is the U.S. Army Chemical Corps Training Command and the Training Center, and the School of the Women's Army Corps, both of which conspire to keep us on our toes.

On the Chemical Corps portion of the post are located the Headquarters of the Chemical Corps Training Command, the barracks of the 100th Chemical Group, and an excellent parade ground, Bullene Field. The U.S. Army Chemical Corps Field Requirements Agency occupies part of the School building.

The buildings of the School group are dominated by the main School building—a two-story, L-shaped building with a striking tower over the main entrance. The entire building is air-conditioned in summer, and is very comfortable the year around.

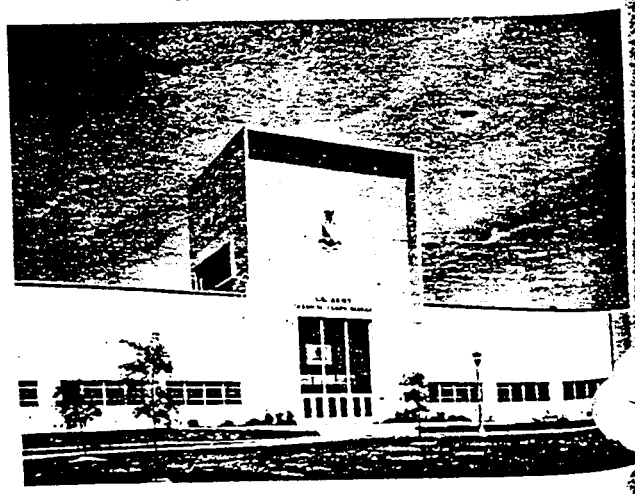
Upstairs in the building are most of the classrooms—eleven single rooms and one double room when we need to combine several classes. There are two laboratories, beautifully equipped—one for biology and one for chemistry. There are storage rooms for training aids and for the multitude of publications that are required for resident and non-resident instruction. There is a bookstore, a small branch of the post exchange, that functions as a coffee shop and a barber shop, and a dispensary.

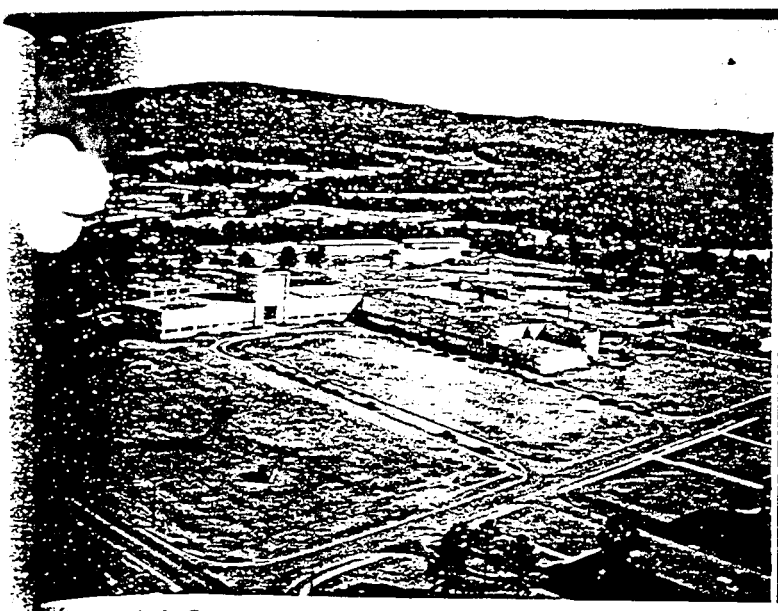
At the time the School was constructed, the latest procedure was to design air-conditioned buildings substantially without windows. It may also have been considered desirable to afford the student the opportunity to concentrate on his studies without the distraction of a view of the outside world. Whatever the reason, I do not consider this to be a desirable feature of the design, since whenever we have power failures, the entire upper floor becomes untenable, being without light or ventilation.

Each of the classrooms has ample blackboard space, and six sliding panels for the display of additional material. There is an ingenious screen at one side of the platform—transparent, with a mirror angled behind it—which permits the instructor to project his own transparencies from the lecture platform. Available on call are a sufficient number of motion picture and slide projectors for all needs of this type. In the training aids shop and the service shops of the School, we prepare many ingenio' devices to illustrate many teaching points—miniatures items too large to bring into the classroom, large-scale models of items too small to demonstrate from the platform, and slides and transparencies and printed materials for any lecture.

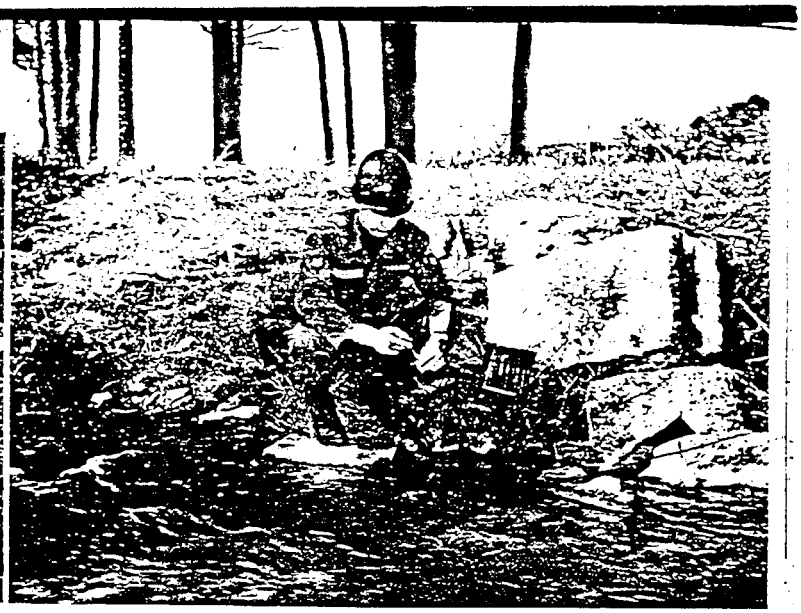
The ground floor of the School is occupied primarily with the offices of the Staff and Faculty. There is another laboratory on this floor—the Scaler Laboratory containing many of these ingenious electronic devices that measure radiation from radioactive samples. There is also located here our Graphic Arts Branch with its amazing equipment and talented people who can print, draw, paint, sketch or photograph anything that permits the

**Main Entrance, School Building**





Chemical Corps School Building, Radiological Laboratory and Bachelor Officers Quarters



Taking a Sample on BW Reconnaissance

graphic type of representation. Two of the offices near the Scaler Laboratory are used as additional classrooms. There is also a rapid reading clinic armed with tachistoscopes and shutter machines to permit us to train students in our longer courses to improve their reading speed and comprehension.

At the end of one wing, connected with the ground floor, is the Coughlan Auditorium. This is a beautifully appointed assembly hall—250 seats upholstered in Chemical Corps blue and gold, and a stage with all the appurtenances required to present training skits, training films, amateur theatricals and graduation ceremonies. Entrance to this auditorium is either from the main School building or directly from outside. On the walls flanking the seating area, two standards have been framed: the colors of the 30th Engineer Regiment, and of the 1st Chemical Regiment. These help to bring the traditions of the Chemical Corps home to the student on at least two occasions as he attends the School: at the welcoming ceremonies on his arrival, and at the graduation ceremonies as he is about to leave.

One of the most attractive rooms on the first floor is the Fisher Library, which consists of a high-ceilinged reading room with several study tables and some easy chairs. It offers ready access to many popular and scientific periodicals and to a far-ranging catalog of books in the many fields of interest of a present-day Army officer. The reference library is very complete, and multi-lingual as well. The recommended reading list of the Chief of Staff of the Army is on prominent display and in frequent use. Space has somehow been found to provide two floors of stacks for the storage of books, pamphlets, periodical files, and all the paraphernalia required for the insatiable inquisitiveness of an alert faculty and student body. Opening from this room are the security vaults with capacity more than equal to our current needs. Built into the walls of these vaults are drawers and deep bins with the necessary combination locks for material of any classification. The presence of these facilities enables us to eliminate classified material from most other areas of the School building and so reduce our security requirements.

Around the walls of the library, and here and there throughout the School building, are displayed the tokens of appreciation of various of the students who have attended the School from Allied countries. Whatever the intrinsic value of these mementos, they have been given to the School with a generous spirit, and one of my present concerns is to display them and to preserve them in suitable cases. There are colorful banners from the Nationalist Chinese, letters of appreciation framed in shiny black lacquer inlaid with mother-of-pearl from Korea, qualification badges from a class of Brazilian students, and other tokens of official gratitude or personal impulse.

Members of the Reserve and National Guard components will probably be interested in another set of offices also located on the ground floor of the School which houses the Publications and Nonresident Instruction Division of the School. This rather formidable title on the door leads one into a veritable warren of small offices where the writers and editors work who prepare the Chemical Corps manuals for the Department of the Army, who write the lessons for the extension courses and who grade the courses for over 2,500 reserve officers who participate in this part of our instruction. Here also are located the offices of the branch which has special responsibility for the work of the ROTC and the USAR courses in CBR warfare. The School is responsible that these units are visited at least once a year, and many of them are visited more than once to assist them in the technical aspects of their instruction.

Not every part of the School is housed in the main School building. We have several adjacent buildings whose functions are essential to the operation of the school. Closest, perhaps, is the radiological laboratory shaped somewhat like a spread-out letter U, with a classroom at either end of the building. Here, in a separate building, where the necessary safety precautions can be taken, students can work with live radioactive agents, measuring the effect on radiation of distance; practice shielding by brick, steel, water and other substances; and conduct other practical experiments in dealing safely with radioactive material.

Around the corner from this building is a Personnel Decontamination Station—a very complete structure that permits large numbers of people to be decontaminated in a short period of time. After exposure of our students to the various live agents with which they become familiar, they must go through this station to become aware of the procedures required after exposure. We feel that exposure of our students to live agents forms a very important part of their training.

Nearby is another building, McBride Hall, with two somewhat improvised classrooms designed to operate as adjuncts to the "Hardtop" demonstration area outside. Here our classes, particularly the enlisted classes, receive a thorough grounding in the care and handling of the flame thrower, the power-driven decontamination apparatus and the smoke generator. After a thorough drilling in the nomenclature and functioning of these items, the

classes move out onto the "Hardtop"—a paved demonstration area, and there they see these pieces of equipment and try for themselves.

Not far away is a gas chamber, strangely enough one of the most recently constructed buildings, which bears on the outside a large sign outlining the various steps of the gas chamber exercise. On the inside, it is divided into two rooms: one for the tear gas check of the fit of the gas masks, and one for the more serious test when the student learns to put on his mask in a lethal atmosphere of chlorine.

In addition to these buildings, essential to the conduct of actual instruction, there are several vital administrative buildings: quarters for bachelor officers of the staff, faculty and student body; supply warehouses and offices; and an airstrip and the associated hangars for the School's fleet of light aircraft and helicopters. These aircraft play a very important part in our instruction and administration.

Fort McClellan also affords many ranges for practical field exercises in all branches of our training. There is a range for demonstrations of chemical munitions, another for exercises in collecting non-pathogenic biological samples, others for smoke exercises and for rifle and pistol markmanship. One of the most interesting ranges is an area which can be made radioactive as needed, to provide practice in the reconnaissance of areas contaminated with radioactivity. Radioactive cobalt, in varying sizes, has been placed in a series of small pipes. Each element is so connected to a wire that it can be raised or lowered in the pipe as required. When the elements are raised to the head of the pipes, the radiation of the field is sufficint to register on the instruments carried by the students either in jeeps or in slow, low-flying aircraft. This facility has been used by several other Army activities in the neighborhood: by Pathfinder units from Fort Benning, and by the pilots of several nearby aviation units.

With this very complete, almost elaborate physical plant, the attention of the Staff and Faculty can be, and is devoted to keeping the quality of the instruction at the highest possible level. We are charged with presenting two types of resident instruction: educational and training. As we consider them here at Fort McClellan, *educational* courses are designed to develop the whole man—to help him become an officer in every sense of the word, ancient and modern. These courses cover the art and techniques of leadership, of self-expression, of management, and of military history and policy, as well as the more specific technical fields. The *training* type of course is usually a shorter course more directly pointed toward imparting specific skills to military personnel who, for the most part, already possess the necessary military background, or who will acquire it elsewhere.

Our educational courses are three. The first is the basic orientation course, designed to instruct the graduate of a non-specialized ROTC course in specific Chemical Corps subjects together with enough applicatory exercises of the subjects he should have learned in college to enable him to take his place as a junior officer with Chemical troops. Teaching these classes is a real challenge: the men are for the most part graduates and post-graduates of technical and scientific schools, accustomed to and critical of classroom routines. Most of them evince no interest in the Army as a career, but the overwhelming majority of them are determined to do a good job while they are in service. They do well in the technical subjects, as you might expect; they also do well and enjoy the specific details of administrative procedures—probably because they visualize that this is the sort of thing to which they will promptly be exposed on joining a unit. The most difficult courses, most of them find, are those that attempt to impart the art of working and getting things done through others—leadership, and human relations.

The other two educational courses are the advanced courses (they will be called the Chemical Branch courses)—the regular advanced class, which extends through the entire academic year, and the associate advanced class which is condensed into five months. We try to cover the same material in the two courses. Many of the lectures and exercises of the second half-year, when we present the associate chemical branch course, are conducted jointly for the two groups. The regular chemical branch class is composed of senior first lieutenants and junior captains—on the average in their fifth year of service. The associate chemical branch class is older than this average—many of their members are taking this course because their military assignments have not permitted them to attend earlier in their careers.

Both these groups are very satisfying for an instructor to work with. They are very serious about their work—they are career officers, and there is strong competition for grades and for favorable recognition from faculty and classmates. Discussion is animated and intense. The questions put to faculty members and to visiting lecturers are searching ones, and for this reason we try to bring to the platform senior Chemical Corps officers now in positions of command or comparable responsibility to give our instruction a practicality and an immediacy that otherwise might be lacking.

The specialized courses of the training type are of several varieties: CBR courses are for officer and enlisted personnel outside the Chemical Corps; radiological safety courses for military and civilian personnel; courses in nuclear weapons effects for Chemical officers; and courses for enlisted personnel at three levels: basic, intermediate and advanced. The advanced non-commissioned officer course has proved to be an outstanding one for the students, the instructors, and the commanders of the units from which the students come.

Students from Allied nations attend the associate chemical branch class and several of the specialized courses, sometimes one after the other. It is really remarkable the way these men are absorbed into the social, as well as into the academic life of the post. Their fellow-students help them over the rough spots in the academic work, and almost all of them find something in common with someone on the post. There is every evidence that upon their return to their homelands, these officers form a nucleus of great value; trained in CBR warfare and favorably disposed toward the United States. Needless to say this friendship extends both ways, and we have been much impressed with the tenacity with which these men have tackled complex subjects in an unfamiliar tongue, and have made themselves at home amid unfamiliar customs.

I would surely be remiss if I were to fail to mention the continuation of the long and friendly relations which have existed between the U.S. Navy and the Chemical Corps School. The Naval Unit is assigned to the Sixth Naval District, and supervised from the Bureau of Naval Personnel. However, without benefit of budgets or inter-Service agreements, or anything except a cordial local understanding, this unit occupies offices and a classroom in the School building, shares ranges and other facilities with the Army classes, provides our School with instructors in naval subjects, and is occasionally provided with our instructors for specialized technical subjects. The permanent Navy party is billeted on the post, and is a welcome part of our social and professional life here.

*(Continued on page 29)*

eating during the few minutes of the compression eration. Electric tabs at the sides of the specimen are the sources of heat. The real secret of reducing the size of the equipment lies in employing four tungsten carbide anvils of pyramidal shape, the apex of each being cut off so that the area at the inner end of the pyramid is about 1/50 of that of the outer end. The anvils are enclosed in rubber and the assembly is suspended in water in a sphere. A pressure of 30,000 psi on the larger surface becomes 1.5 million psi at the point of application to the specimen. So far the process has been limited to gem production, some $25 million being the figure paid for synthetic diamonds in 1959. Several of these machines are research models, from which a variety of results may be expected. It has been pointed out that simultaneous compression and heating of metals can increase their tensile strength from 100 to 10,000 times without sacrifice of ductility; new alloys and compounds can be made under high pressures; metallic powders may be compressed to 99.8% of their theoretical density as compared with 93% by present methods; and the electrical conductivity of metals may be increased four fold under 1.5 million psi. (31)

## INSTRUMENTATION

The high point in the field of mass spectrometry has been reached by the construction of the largest equipment of this type in the world. At the Argonne National Laboratory, a 25 ton mass spectrometer is now being put through its paces, with final focusing and calibration. The impressive dimensions of this instrument are: adius, 100 inches; length, 40 feet; height, 6 feet. Transmitting more than 95% of the ions from the source, it has a resolution by which atoms differing from each other by one mass unit in 10,000 can be distinguished. The structure of the mass spectrometer is described as being horizontally a backward letter S. The sample goes in at one end of the S, where the atoms are charged. Acceleration is accomplished at 50,000 volts, the ions moving in a vacuum of $10^{-6}$mm of mercury. Sorting is done by a 14 tone permanent magnet with a stable field of 2,00 gauss. In the collector there is an electron multiplier unit capable of registering a single ion. Planned uses include uranium isotope concentrations in meteors, occurence of curium-247 in nature as a key to the origin of elements, more accurate half-life measurements, concentration measurements of isotopes of heavy elements, studies of atomic nuclei such as creation under bombardment, and masses of various species. (32)

An ultrasonic flowmeter has been recently announced, in which the deflection of an ultrasonic beam is measured as it is shot across the flow of liquids. Differences are between receivers placed on the outside of the pipe or conduit on either side of the transducer producing the waves, which is also outside the pipe. The ultrasonic beam originates in a piezoelectric transducer, and there are crystal receivers. So far pipes are limited to such metals as bronze, brass, cast iron, and stainless steel. Water and sewage flowmetering operations are the major probable users of such ultrasonic equipment, but employment with other liquids will depend on temperature and liquid viscosity. (33)

The vapor source strength of mustard-contaminated surfaces is now being measured by a device developed by the Navy, in which high-sensitivity results from continuous sweeping of the surface suspected of being contaminated with a current of air. It consists of a two compartment metal cup, with one part containing an activated charcoal filter. Air is drawn by means of a rubber bulb at a fixed rate, and in the desired volume, through the charcoal and over the surface being investigated. (34)

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## SCHOOL

*(Continued from page 14)*

One final word remains to be said about one of our most important functions here at the School: the critical one of doctrine development. Our Corps has always been acutely aware of the importance of research and development, and has given it strong support. But after materiel has been devised and developed there must be devised and developed a doctrine for the use of the materiel—tactical and logistical doctrine. Doctrine is a basic need because until an Army is trained in the method of tactical use and the procedures of support and supply, the weapon is useless. Doctrine develops naturally and inevitably at service schools—the faculty and the students see the gaps and suggest the possible ways to bridge them. Unfortunately, after the gap has been seen and a solution has been proposed, there is a long and tedious process to go through—coordination at a dozen levels, adaptation to existing comparable doctrine and to other existing materiel. Here, we feel, is the area of real challenge, the area where the answers are not cut and dried, and the area where the School is particularly well equipped to make a major contribution.


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Armed Forces Chemical Association
1963 Fort McClellan, 46 Years of Service. *Armed Forces Chemical Journal*, Volume XVII, Number 1, March 1963. Historical Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Armed Forces

# CHEMICAL JOURNAL

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# FT. McCLELLAN—46 YEARS OF SERVICE

Fort McClellan, Alabama, located 5 miles from the City of Anniston, is one of the most important U. S. Army military installations in the United States today.

Situated among the foothills of the Appalachian Mountain chain, the 46,000-acre installation had its official beginning on 18 July 1917. On that date, General Orders were signed in the War Department, authorizing the establishment of various camps for military training purposes. Camp McClellan was among them.

The site was selected for a military installation because of favorable reports of the location to the Federal Government from congressmen, military officers, and from men who were stationed at Camp Shipp, a temporary camp erected during the Spanish-American War near Blue Mountain, Alabama, approximately 5 miles from the present Fort McClellan.

From 1912 to 1916, civilian officials and military officers from Washington visited the area, in both winter and summer, to study the possibilities for the establishment of a camp.

Upon the advice of the War Department, the Federal Government decided to purchase the site in 1917 for use as an artillery range. A total appropriation of $247,400 was authorized, and Major Charles P. Summerall was sent by the War Department to Anniston to negotiate the purchase.

The purchase was made on 17 March 1917; and since immediate use of the area was not anticipated, farmers and property owners were advised that they could farm their lands during that summer.

Less than a month later war was declared on Germany, and the Government was faced with the tremendous task of training a huge army. The War Department was rapidly looking over the country for possible camp sites to be used for military training. Major Charles Dulin, Quartermaster Corps, was dispatched to the Anniston area and apparently liked the location. In June, he notified the Anniston Chamber of Commerce that the Government required a large portion of the site immediately.

As a result of this demand, it was necessary that the Federal Government pay a much higher price than was anticipated to compensate the owners for the crops they had planted. The original price was increased to $383,400. This increase, in the amount of $136,000, was underwritten by the citizens of the Anniston community.

After negotiations were completed, a contract for the construction of the camp was agreed upon.

On 20 July 1917 construction of the camp began, and within 2 months 750 structures had been completed and 210 were near completion.

In August 1917 the first contingent of soldiers arrived and joined the 3,000 civilian workers in putting up temporary buildings.

During World War I a number of organizations and units were trained at Camp McClellan. Chief among these was the 29th Infantry Division which was composed of approximately 27,750 officers and men. This Division, commanded by Major General Charles G. Morton, the first commander of the installation, went to France in June of 1918. The installation was used as a training site for the Fourth Army Corps Area during the first 10 years after World War I.

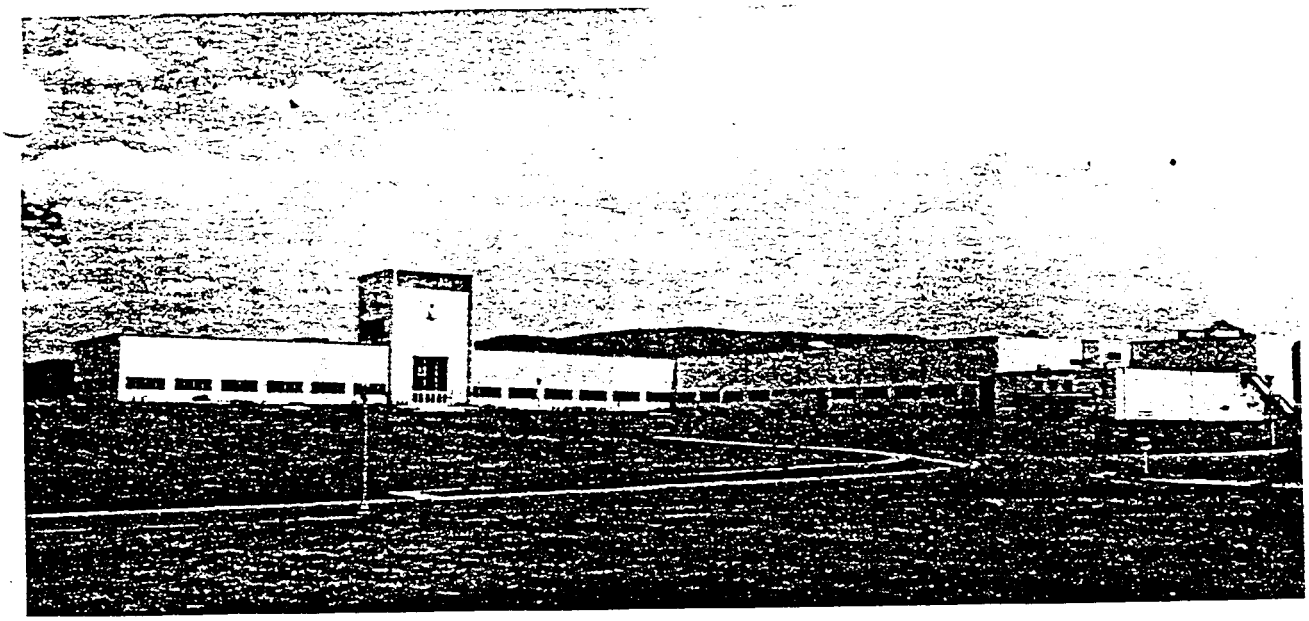
Camp McClellan was redesignated Fort McClellan on 1 July 1929 with appropriate ceremonies at which General Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army from 1926 to 1930, officiated. General Summerall is known as the "Father of Fort McClellan" because of his interest in the installation.

During the early thirties, Fort McClellan was garrisoned by the Headquarters and one battalion of the 22d Infantry Regiment. During this time the present Post Headquarters area was established. Most of the Spanish style buildings are two-story reinforced concrete with whitewashed exterior and red tile roofs. Often this Post has been referred to as "a military showplace."

The Fort was used for training by many units of the United States Army from 1929 to 1947. In July 1943, a 3,000-capacity Prisoner of War Internment Camp was constructed. Today, the POW Camp is remembered by a cemetery where 26 German and 3 Italian soldiers are buried.

The Fort was inactivated and placed on a custodial basis on 30 June 1947 with only a few persons assigned to maintain the buildings and grounds.

On 4 January 1951, the U. S. Army announc



**Chemical Center and School, Fort McClellan, Alabama**

that the Fort was being reactivated on an unlimited basis for operation of The Chemical Corps School and as a replacement training center for the Chemical Corps. In July 1951 the School was moved to Fort McClellan, and the following August the Department of the Army created the Army Chemical Training Center that included the School and other training elements. The name was changed to the Chemical Corps Training Command in October. This Command included the Chemical Replacement Training Center, the Chemical Corps School, and organized troop units.

Permanent construction to house the Chemical Corps School and Headquarters, Chemical Corps Training Command was begun on 26 November 1952. Two years later work was completed and the buildings were occupied. Dedication ceremonies were held on 11 June 1955.

In addition to its normal mission of supervising school and unit training for all military personnel assigned to the Chief Chemical Officer, the Chemical Corps Training Command assisted in the development and promulgation of CBR doctrine; conducted organizational, doctrinal, equipment and troop tests; and provided radiological safety support for other elements of the Department of Defense.

The Training Command was deactivated on 1 July 1962 as a result of the reorganization of the U. S. Army. Many of the officer and enlisted personnel were absorbed into other units on the installation. The Chemical Corps School and its supporting units were placed under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, U. S. Continental Army Command; and the 100th Chemical Group under the command of the post commander. The name of the U. S. Army Chemical Corps School was changed to the U. S. Army Chemical Center and School in April 1963.

The U. S. Army Field Requirements Agency was established at Fort McClellan in February 1956 under the jurisdiction of the Chief Chemical Officer. The Field Requirements Agency (FRA) carried out studies in those fields of combat developments related to CBR operations in time of war. In July 1962 FRA was combined with the Chemical Corps Board, then located at Army Chemical Center, Maryland. The resulting organization was designated the U. S. Army CBR Combat Developments Agency (CBR CDA) and was located at Fort McClellan in the building previously occupied by Headquarters, U. S. Army Chemical Corps Training Command. The CBR Combat Developments Agency was assigned the mission of formulating and documenting current chemical, biological, and radiological doctrine for the Army. This includes the determination of future CBR organizational and materiel requirements, and concepts for the employment of such organizations and materiel, in time of war. On 1 May 1963, this Agency was re-

Bamberger, R.S., Lieutenant Colonel A.G.D.
1930 Leased Field Artillery Target Range, Anniston, Alabama, dated 9 May 1930. RG 92; Box 1274; Entry 1891. National Archives Suitland Branch, Washington, DC.

NG 684

Headquarters Fourth Corps Area
Office of the Corps Area Commander,
Fort McPherson, Georgia,

LA-1k

May 9, 1930

Subject: Leased Field Artillery Target Range, Anniston, Alabama, 1915.

To: The Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.

1. It is requested that the files be searched for the purpose of locating a map showing the area of land leased by the Federal Government near Anniston, Alabama, in 1915, for the purpose of conducting target practice of the Field Artillery of Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana National Guard.

2. This map is desired in order that the old Field Artillery target range may be located on or off the present Fort McClellan reservation. This matter was originally handled in 1914 or 1915 by the Department of the East and Bureau of Militia Affairs. Records of this headquarters date back only to 1917.

For the Commanding General:

(s) R.S. Bamberger,
Lt. Col. A.G.D.,
Asst Adj.Genl.

7893

A.G.614 Alabama
5-19-30 Misc. 1st Ind. ESK:HAR
War Dept., AGO, May 16, 1930 - To The Quartermaster General.

It is desired that the information requested in basic letter be furnished this office, if available.

By order of the Secretary of War:

(s) John B. Shuman,
Adjutant General.

Next [illegible] had [illegible] letter (photocopy) & it paid map was attached. But it was [illegible]

NARA-DC
RG 92
Entry 1891

Bamberger, R.S., Lieutenant Colonel A.G.D.
1930 Correspondence of Proposed Construction of New Magazine, dated 12 December 1930. RG 92; Box 1273; Entry 1891. National Archives, Suitland Branch, Washington, DC.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

620-C&R-Fort McClellan, Ala. 6th Ind. CD-emf.

Hq., 4th C.A., Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia, December 12, 1930. To: The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

1. The proposed locations as indicated in 5th Indorsement are approved.

2. Construction of new magazine is not recommended. The present magazines are considered sufficient for probable needs and should not require replacement within ten years.

3. The proposed distribution of the $45,000.00 for "stables and for garage" is:

Stables .. $20,000.00
Garage .... 25,000.00

The capacity of stable to be eighty (80) animals. The garage capacity to be forty-five (45) vehicles. The dimensions of stable and Q.M. garage as indicated on plan submitted with 5th Indorsement should be disregarded.

4. The proposed construction is based upon the supposition that the eventual permanent garrison is to be the 1st Bn., 5th F.A. The tractor and gun sheds and Artillery Machine Shop will serve no useful purpose in the event that the original plan for an Infantry garrison at Fort McClellan should be readopted.

5. If the tractor and gun sheds are constructed they should provide also for other motor equipment of the F. A. units. It is suggested that the paper be referred to the Chief of Field Artillery for comment as to these sheds and the Artillery Machine Shop.

For the Commanding General:

Rec'd Back A. G. O. DEC 16 1930

2 Incls. no change.

REC'D DEC 16 1930

R. S. Bamberger,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adj. Gen.

RECORDED

REC'D G-4 DEC 16 1930
22487-8

Rec'd Back A. G. O. DEC 19 1930
2 incls.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

this latter amount appears to be too great or the allotment for the tractor and gun sheds appears to be too small. However, the best utilization of the funds already authorized appears to be that as outlined in paragraph 3, above.

7. In the selection of the locations, it is suggested that particular attention be paid to the garage and gun shed locations, with due regard to centralization of repair and maintenance facilities and to ease of guarding. An arrangement to illustrate such a location is marked on the blueprint hereto attached.

By command of Major General McCoy:

REC'D. HQ. FORT McCLELLAN, ALA. NOV 7 1930 1801

W. T. Bates
W. T. Bates,
Colonel, A.G.D.
Adjutant General.
RECORDER

2 Incls. no change.

620-C&R-Ft.McClellan,Ala 5th Ind

Headquarters Fort McClellan,Alabama, December 9, 1930 - To Commanding General Fourth Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia.

1. The sites of buildings as recommended by this Office are shown on attached map of approved post layout. Lieut. Colonel James B. Taylor, 69th C.A., who will presumably be in command when this work is accomplished, has inspected the ground and concurs in this recommendation.

2. No provision has been made on the inclosure to this indorsement for a magazine but a gas and oil station is necessary. The 69th C.A. do not contemplate storage of any ammunition other than .30 Caliber for machine guns. I do not think that a magazine for high explosives should be located in this area of the garages. It seems that the existing magazines should continue in use for both small arms ammunition and for high explosives.

3. The location of the stables recommended will place the building, upon sloping ground with excellent drainage, at one end of the ground now occupied by the temporary stables. The old buildings would not have to be necessarily removed for the construction and could continue in use until salvage was desirable.

4. It is considered desirable to slightly remove the quartermaster garage from the too immediate proximity to the gun sheds of the artillery, but still leave them in the same area. The ground selected is suitable. The map statement of "Old oil pit" near the proposed site of the QM Garage is an error, the pit being the proposed site of a post laundry for the war-time camp, which project was excavated but not completed.

Richmond Smith
RICHMOND SMITH,
Colonel, Infantry,
Commanding.

RECEIVED DEC 11 1930 -6- QMG

2 Incls - no change

DEC 11 1930

Blackwell, D.C., Attorney

1915 Alabama National Guard, Maneuvers at Anniston, dated 20 April 1915, Alabama Department of Archives & History, Montgomery, AL

D. C. BLACKWELL A. P. AGEE
BLACKWELL & AGEE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
ANNISTON, ALA

75

April 20, 1915.

Col. G. J. Hubbard, A. A. G.,

Montgomery, Alabama.

My dear Colonel:-

Our people are very anxious that the National Guard shall join in the maneuvers at the camp which will be established here by the United States Government during the summer of this year, and I write to convey to you their request as well as my own that you use your best endeavors to have the Alabama National Guard go into camp and join in the maneuvers with the United States troops at the Anniston maneuver camps during the time mentioned.

With kindest regards personally, I am,

Yours very truly,

D C Blackwell

April 21, 1915.

Honorable D. C. Blackwell,

Anniston, Ala.

My dear Sir:

We have a tentative arrangement by which the Artillery Troops of this State would participate in the joint maneuvers with the United States Troops at Anniston during this summer.

The consummation of our plans depends to some extent upon certain rulings of the War Department, with reference to our Federal allotment, which as you know was withdrawn some months ago. This I am sure will be satisfactorily adjusted, and in that event the Artillery will be at Anniston.

With warm personal regards, I am,

Yours truly,

G. J. H.

Brigham
1922 Chemical Warfare Officer, Headquarters, Forth Corps Area, dated 31 July 1922. RG 175; Entry CWS; Box 529. National Archives, Suitland Branch, Washington, DC.

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CHARGE TO
GOVERNMENT RATE

SIGNAL CORPS RADOGRAM.
~~WAR DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM.~~

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON.

471.6
445

July 31, 1922.

Chemical Warfare Officer,
Headquarters, Fourth Corps Area,
Fort McPherson, Ga.

Retel twenty-eighth comma ninety-six grenades hand W.P. and same number hand and rifle W.P. to each of R.O.T.C. and C.M.T.C. shipped McClellan July fourteenth period Balance shipment except candles B.M. leaves Edgewood August second or third.

Ex. Dept. Signal Corps (Radio, Chem Ammunition, R.O.T.C. C.M.T.C.)

BRIGHAM.

Radio. (Ft. McPherson Chem. Am. R.O.T.C. C.M.T.C.)

Sig Corps Radio
Rec'd 25 Oct
R.B.

., STANDARD
RM No. 1a.
3—2253

471.6/445 FT. MCLELLAN

July 31/22 Signal Corps Radiogram to Hdqrs.4th C.A.-
OK Re telegram 28th, 96 grenades hand W.P.
and same number hand and rifle W.P. to
each R.O.T.C. and C.M.T.C.shipped McClellan
July 14. Balance shipment except candles
B.M.leaves E.A. Aug.2nd or 3rd.

Captain, CmlC Secretary
1955 Request for New Demonstration Area, dated 13 June 1955. RG 175; Entry: U.S. Army Chemical Corps School; Boxes 1-10. National Archives, College Park, MD.

RG 175; Bio. Army Chemical Corps School; Boxes 1-10

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND917652
By WRD NARA Date 4/16/98

Lt Hoffman/[illegible]
Ch[illegible] Field Support Branch

CMLTC-S-5 3542

13 JUN 1955

SUBJECT: Request for New Demonstration Area

TO: Commanding Officer
Chemical Corps Training Command
Fort McClellan, Alabama
ATTN: S-3

1. The Chemical Demonstration Area located near the South Gate Entrance to Fort McClellan has been found inadequate with regards to proper safety distances for the following parts of the Chemical Munitions Demonstrations (Files 8035 and 8036):

a. Demonstration of Chemical Rifle Grenades: Grenades have landed occasionally on the shoulders of South Gate Road even though fired at the appropriate angle and as far back from the road as possible.

b. Demonstration of the 55 Gallon Drum of Napalm: Fragments of the drum have landed on the edge of South Gate Road. The static emplacement of the drum can not be moved since it is at the minimum safe distance from the students and other demonstration equipment.

c. Demonstration of the Chemical Minefield: Although no incidents have been reported it is a considered opinion that the distance from the road and the students is not adequate.

d. Demonstration of the Mechanized Flame Thrower: This part of the demonstration is severely hampered under adverse wind conditions and must be curtailed at these times.

2. It is requested that a suitable area within the vicinity of the Chemical Corps School be assigned on a permanent basis for the use of the School in conducting these demonstrations. The area must meet the requirements listed in Inclosure 1.

[illegible] Crippell
[illegible]

FILE: SEP 12 1955

P382

3542

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By WRD NARA Date 4/6/98

Lt Hegeman/lfd/4176
Ch Com & Fld Support Branch

13 JUN 1955

CMLTC-S-5
SUBJECT: Request for New Demonstration Area

3. It is further requested that this area be approved for the weapons and munitions (See Inclosure 2) used in the following demonstrations:

a. Chemical Munitions Demonstration (Files 8035 and 8036)

b. Military Explosives Demonstration (File 8021)

c. Weapons Demonstration (File 3908)

d. Attack on a Fortified Position (File 3904)

4. The assignment of an area and clearance of applicable weapons and munitions would permit the Chemical Corps School to consolidate these demonstrations in this area. This would materially reduce the problems involved in supporting these demonstrations in widely separated areas as well as reducing the safety hazard inherent in transporting munitions and flame fuels over the public highways.

5. If a new area is made available on a permanent basis the School will discontinue the use of the old Chemical Demonstration Area and Defendum Carbine Transition Range.

FOR THE COMMANDANT:

W. R. ENSLIN
Captain, CmlC
Secretary

2 Incls
a/s

CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL
DISPATCHED

APPROVAL:

Ch, Operations Div

Director, Academic Dept

MEMO. FOR RECORD, dtd 10 Jun 55
See copy of D/F attached dtd 5 Apr 55, Subject "Request for Training Area" from Ch, Tech Div to Dir, Acad Dept.

cc: Maj Crispell
Lt Welzel

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By WRD NARA Date 4/6/78

## REQUIREMENTS FOR CHEMICAL DEMONSTRATION AREAS

1. Located within one (1) mile of the Chemical Corps School.

2. Free access route to and from the area at all times.

3. Adequate safe room behind the firing line to permit the placement of bleachers and allow for vehicle parking.

4. Open terrain for approximately 300-400 yards to the front of the firing line to permit adequate observation of demonstrations at a safe distance.

5. Adequate range fan to permit the firing of weapons listed in Inclosure 2.

6. Located so that the demonstrations would not interfere with or be interrupted by other troops vehicles or activities.

(A suitable area which would meet these requirements is the Washington Rifle Grenade and Rocket Launcher Ranges.)

Incl: 1

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By WRD NARA Date 4/16/98

## WEAPONS & MUNITIONS REQUIREMENTS

### FILES 8035, 8036 Chemical Munitions Demonstration

**WEAPONS**

Flame Thrower Mech M3-4-3(Auxiliary)
" " " M5-4(Main Armament)
" " " Portable M2A1
Rifle Grenades (Smoke and WP)
Smoke Generators M3A1 & M2)

**MUNITIONS**

Chemical Minefield (MB)(25 -1 Gal Mines)
Grenade,Hand (Smoke & Incendiary TH)
Incendiary, M1A1(Safe Destroying) & M2 (Equipment Destroyer)
Cord, Detonation (PETN) 600' * Chemical Minefield)
Chemical Land Mine 55 Gallon Drum (Napalm)

### FILE 8021 Military Explosive Demonstration

**MUNITIONS**

Ballistite
Block,Demolition 2½# plastic (½#*)
Cap, blasting, Spec-elec J2
Cap, blasting, non-elec J2
Cord,detonating PETN (200'*)
Explosive, nitro-starch 1# block (½#*)
Explosive, TNT, ½# block(6-½# blocks*)
Fuse, blasting, time
Lighter fuse, weather proof M2
Powder, black

### FILE 3904 Attack on Fortified Position

**WEAPONS**

Machine Gun Cal .30 (Blanks)
Rifle, M1, Cal .30 (Blanks)
Flame Thrower

**MUNITIONS**

Grenade,Hand,(HC&WP)
Pot, Smoke, HC
Cap, blasting, spec-elec J-2
Cord, detonating, PETN, 400'
Explosive, TNT, ½# block (½#*)
Simulator,shell,burst,ground M115

Incl 2 *Max charge/explosion

[redacted]

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By WRD NARA Date 4/6/78

## WEAPONS & MUNITIONS REQUIREMENTS

**FILE 3908 Weapons Demonstration**

### WEAPONS

Rifle Cal .30 M1
Grenade Launcher
B A R
Machine Gun Cal .30 M1917A1 with M1917A1 Mount
Machine Gun Cal .30 M1919A4 with M3 Mount
Machine Gun Cal .30 M1919A6 with Bipod Mount
Machine Gun Cal .30 HBM2 with M3 Mount
Carbine Cal .30 M2
Pistol Cal .45
Rocket Launcher 3.5 M20B1
Submachine Gun Cal .45 M3 or M3A1

### MUNITIONS

Grenade, Hand (Frag)
Rifle Grenade (HEAT,WP,Smoke)
Rocket (HEAT,WP)

Incl. 2

Camp McClellan

1917 Building List (Bldg 4520, Gas Instruction House, Wood), dated December 1917. RG 92; Entry 1974: Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1919; Box 193. National Archives, Washington, DC.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Washington
RG 92; Ent. 14,
Construction Completion
Reports, 1917-1919
BOX 193; Camp McClellan
FOLDER; Camp McClellan
DATE: 1917

| Building No. | Designation of Building | MATERIALS: Foundation | Walls | Roof | Floor | Dimensions of Building | No. of Rms | Sto. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | UNIT 44. CONTIUNED. | | |
| 4406 | Det. Caps & Fuses Storehouse | Concrete | Brick | Paper | Wood | 10' x 19' | | 1 |
| 4407 | Amunition Storage Shed. Note: This building 60% complete when abondoned. | Wood | Frame | " | " | 30' x180' | | 1 |
| | | | | | | UNIT 45 MISCELLANEOUS STRUC | | |
| | | | | | | CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO DECEMBER | | |
| 4501 | C.Q.M.Yard office. | Wood | Frame | Paper | Wood | 20'x 28' | | 1 |
| 4502 | Lime Storehouse | " | Frame & Metal | Metal | " | 20'x30' | | 1 |
| 4503 | K.of C. Assembly. | " | Frame | Paper | " | 40'x150' | | |
| 4504 | Elec. Substation | " | " | " | Cement | 15'x 21' | | |
| 4505 | Gas Instruction House. | " | " | " | Wood | 16'x 30' | | |
| 4506 | Elec. Transformer House. | " | " | " | " | 10'x 18' | | |
| 4507 | Telephone Exchange Note: Original building built by Tel. Co. | " | " | " | " | 30'x 40' (Add. 30'x30') | | |
| | | | | | | CONSTRUCTED SINCE DECEMBE | | |
| 4509 | Camp Library | Wood | Frame | Paper | Wood | 40'6"x93' | | 1 |
| 4510 | Garage for Camp Library | " | " | " | Earth | 14'x 18' | | 1 |
| 4511 | Jewish Welfare Bldg. | " | " | " | Wood | 32'x 58' | | 1 |
| 4512 | Jewish Welfare Garage | " | " | " | | 21'x 22' | | 1 |
| 4513 | Hostess House. (Y.W.C.A. | | " | " | " | 52'5"x92' | | 1 |
| 4514 | Red Cross. Administration | " | " | " | " | 24'x83' | | 1 |
| 4515 | Red Cross. Garage | " | " | " | " | 20'x81' | | 1 |
| 4516 | (Red Cross. Assembly at (Base Hospital. | " | " | " | " | 99'x99' | | 1 |
| 4517 | (Red Cross. Nurses Assy.) | " | " | " | " | 31'6"x88' | | 1 |
| 4518 | (Red Cross Storehouse | " | " | " | " | 20'x77' | | 1 |
| 4519 | 100 Ton R.R.Track Scale & Opposite Divisional Storehouse 3707) Concret | | | | | | | |
| 4520 | Gas Instruction House | Wood | Frame | Paper | Earth. | 20'x42' | | |



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Chemical Corps

1984 Chemical School Receives go on Decon Training Facility, dated January 1984 (Vol. 28, #1). Fisher Library, Fort McClellan, AL.

FT McClellan,

# TIP

Volume 28 January 1984 Number 1

## *Chemical School Receives Go On Decon Training Facility*

A chemical decontamination training facility (CDTF) is being built at Fort McClellan. It is a major project for the Chemical School in the FY 83 Military Construction, Army (MCA) Program.

This facility will enable the school to train personnel in a realistic environment on the methods of detection, identification, and decontamination of chemical agents. The agents planned for use within the CDTF are GB and VX nerve agents and HD blister agent. This training will be conducted in a contained, environmentally acceptable structure. All vapor effluents and liquid discharges from the facility will be either filtered or incinerated prior to introduction into the environment to insure the level of hazardous material(s) therein is below existing standards.

The 58,000-square-foot facility is being constructed on 13 acres of land in the northeast corner of Fort McClellan in the general vicinity of Reservoir Ridge. The main training building will have a medical aid station, a chemical laboratory, male and female undressing/shower/redressing areas, a laundry, a large training bay capable of holding an M60 tank, and six small training bays. See centerfold for floor plan of the main training building.

An administration building will have office space for the 35-member staff and two classrooms. Also, the complex will contain a hazardous waste incinerator, guard house, three simulated agent training pads, and an air filtration pad.

The Chemical School estimates the annual student load for the CDTF will be about 5,000. The majority of these students will be enlisted and officer chemical personnel with the remainder being explosive ordnance disposal and technical escort personnel.

Batteast Construction Company, Incorporated, of South Bend, Indiana, has the construction contract. The next major milestones are:

Oct 83--Start construction.
Jul 85--Complete construction.
Oct 85--Begin training.

The facility will be the only one of its kind in the free world. It will allow the Chemical School to meet its objective of totally realistic training conducted in an environmentally safe manner, using the Army's standard A chemical protective overgarment and detection/identification/equipment.

POC: LTC Sanderson
AUTOVON 865-3187

## *DCSPER Reopens MOSs to Women After Review of Department Study*

**In Oct 83, DCSPER reopened MOS 54E to women. Twelve of the 22 other MOSs formerly closed to women are also now open to women.**

---

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
John O. Marsh, Jr.

COMMANDANT, US ARMY CHEMICAL SCHOOL
MG Alan A. Nord

EDITOR
C.W. Brown

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
Thomas C. Faulkner

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We welcome your input to TIP, be it an article, suggestion, complaint, or comment. Please include your name and AUTOVON number in case we have questions about your submission. Our address is TIP, US Army Chemical School, Fort McClellan, AL 36205. Or call commercial (205) 238-or AUTOVON 865-5453/4417.

Chemical Corps School

1952 Program of Instruction for Associate Chemical Company Officer Course, dated 25 September 1952. RG 175; Entry: U.S. Army Chemical Corps School; Boxes 1-10.

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ARCHIVES II
RG175; U.S. Army
Corps School;
Box 1-10

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Authority NND 912652
By [illegible] NARA Date [illegible]

# PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

FOR

# ASSOCIATE CHEMICAL COMPANY OFFICER COURSE

(3 - 0 - 2)

PREPARED BY

THE CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL

CHEMICAL CORPS TRAINING COMMAND

FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

25 September 1952

Supersedes Draft POI dtd 18 Jul 1951

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# AMMUNITION REQUIREMENTS
# TO SUPPORT
# CHEMICAL COMPANY OFFICER COURSE

THE CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL
FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

| ITEMS OF AMMUNITION | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER STUDENT (1) | (2) | NUMBER OF ITEMS FOR DEM AND/OR PE (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bomb 4 lb Incend MG | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 5 | 5 |
| Bomb 6 lb Incend Oil | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 5 | 5 |
| Bomb 100 lb Incend NP | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Bomb 1000 lb Gas CK | | | | |
| CBR Field Fam Course (TAC 5023) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Bomb Incend Instr MG | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 5 | 5 |
| Bomb Incned Instr TH | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 5 | 5 |
| Cap Blasting Elec NR 4 | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 15 | 15 |
| Capsule CN | | | | |
| Gas Chamber Exercise (T 710) | | | 5 | 5 |
| Cylinder Ignition PFT | | | | |
| Evaluation of Various Thickened Fuels (T 224) | | | 10 | 10 |
| Gas Mustard HD | | | | |
| CBR CPX (TAC 5009) | | | 3 | |
| CBR Field Fam Course (TAC 5023) | | | 5 | 8 |
| Gas Mustard Simulated MR | | | | |
| CBR CPX (TAC 5009) | | | 40 | |
| CBR Field Fam Course (TAC 5023) | | | 100 | 140 |
| Gren Hand Incend TH | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | 10 |
| Gren Hand Irritant CN-DM | | | | |
| # CBR CPX (TAC 5009) | | | 74 | |
| CBR Field Fam Course (TAC 5023) | | | 24 | 99 |
| Gren Hand Riot CN | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Gren Hand Smk Green | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | 10 |

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| ITEMS OF | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER STUDENT (1) | (2) | NUMBER OF ITEMS FOR DEM AND/OR PE (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gren Hand Smk HC | | | | |
| #Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | |
| CBR Fielf Fam Course (TAC 5023) | | | 24 | |
| #Marching Thru Smoke (TAC 1469) | | | 40 | 74 |
| Gren Hand Smk Red | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | |
| CBR Field Fam Course (TAC 5023) | | | 3 | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 4 | 17 |
| Gren Hand Smk WP | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | |
| #CBR Field Fam Course (TAC 5023) | | | 36 | 46 |
| Gren Hand Smk Yel | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 4 | 14 |
| Gren Hand Tear CN | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Igniter NA for Fire Bomb | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Igniter WP Ext for Fire Bomb | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Igniter WP Int for Fire Bomb | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Incend Equip Destroying | | | | |
| # Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Incend Safe Destroying | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Mine Land Cml 1-Gal Empty | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 85 | |
| CBR CPX (TAC 5009) | | | 40 | |
| #CBR Field Fam Course (TAC 5023) | | | 100 | 225 |
| Pot Smk HC Floating | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | 10 |
| Pot Smk HC Small 10 lb | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | |
| Marching Thru Smoke (TAC 1469) | | | 20 | 30 |
| Pot Smk HC Large 30 lb | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | |
| CBR Field Fam Course (TAC 5023) | | | 9 | 11 |
| Set Gas Ident Detonation | | | | |
| CBR CPX (TAC 5009) | | | 4 | |
| CBR Field Fam Course (TAC 5023) | | | 3 | 7 |
| Squib Elec Flash-Vent | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | 10 |
| Starter Fire | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |

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| ITEMS | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER STUDENT (1) | (2) | NUMBER OF ITEMS FOR DEM AND/OR PE (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tank Ext Aux Fuel 165-Gal | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Thickener | | | | |
| Preparation of Thickened Fuels (T 203) | | | 200 | |
| Evaluation of Various Thickened Fuels (T 224) | | | 200 | |
| Mechanized Flame Throwers (T 209) | | | 200 | 600 |
| Adapter Gren-Proj | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 12 | 22 |
| Adapter Gren-Proj Cml | | | | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 4 | 4 |
| Cap Blasting Elec Spec | | | | |
| CBR CPX (TAC 5009) | | | 35 | |
| CBR Field Fam Course (TAC 5023) | | | 135 | 170 |
| Chg Shaped 15 lb | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 1 | 1 |
| Clip Cord Detonating | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 5 | 5 |
| Cord Detonating | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 3000 | |
| CBR CPX (TAC 5009) | | | 600 | |
| CBR Field Fam Course (TAC 5023) | | | 1500 | 5100 |
| Ctg Cal 22 Ball LR | | | | |
| # Firing Thru Smoke (TAC 1469) | 20 | * | | |
| Ctg Cal 30 Ball 8-Clip | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 192 | 202 |
| Ctg Cal 30 Ball Ctn | | | | |
| AR Familiarization (TAC 8153) | 29 | * | | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 300 | 300 |
| Ctg Cal 30 Ball TR 4-1 MLB | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | |
| # Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 3000 | 3010 |
| Ctg Cal 30 CBN Ball | | | | |
| # Record Course (TAC 8142, 8143) | 235 | * | | |
| Battle Indoc (TAC 8129) | 30 | * | | |
| # Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 200 | |
| # Chemical Materiel Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | 210 |
| Ctg Cal 30 Blank MLB | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | 10 |
| Ctg Cal CBN TR | | | | |
| # Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 100 | 100 |

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| ITEMS | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER STUDENT (1) | (2) | (3) | NUMBER OF ITEMS FOR DEM AND/OR RE (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ctg Cal 30 Gren Rifle | | | | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 24 | |
| CBR CPX (TAC 5009) | | | 36 | 60 |
| Ctg Cal 30 Gren Aux | | | | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 18 | 18 |
| Ctg Cal 30 TR 8-Clip | | | | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 192 | 192 |
| Ctg Cal 30 TR Ctn | | | | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 200 | 200 |
| Ctg Cal 50 Ball TR 4-1 MLB | | | | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 1000 | 1000 |
| Device Firing Delay 10 Sec | | | | |
| Booby Traps (TAC 8125) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Device Firing Pre-Release | | | | |
| Booby Traps (TAC 8125) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Device Firing Pressure | | | | |
| Booby Traps (TAC 8125) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Device Firing Pull | | | | |
| Booby Traps (TAC 8125) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Device Firing Pull Friction | | | | |
| Booby Traps (TAC 8125) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Device Firing Release | | | | |
| Booby Traps (TAC 8125) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Explosive TNT ½ lb Block | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | 10 |
| Fuze Blasting Time | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 100 | 100 |
| Gren Hand Fragmentation | | | | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 16 | 16 |
| Gren Hand Prac | | | | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 8 | 8 |
| Battle Indoc (TAC 8129) | 2 | * | | |
| Explosive Nitrostarch 1 lb | | | | |
| CBR Field Fam Course (TAC 5023) | | | 45 | 45 |
| Gren Rifle AT | | | | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 8 | 8 |
| Gren Rifle AT Prac | | | | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Gren Rifle Smk Green | | | | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 4 | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 4 | 8 |
| Gren Rifle Smk Green Stream | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 4 | 4 |
| Gren Rifle Smk Red | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 4 | 4 |

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By [illegible] NARA Date [illegible]

| ITEMS | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER STUDENT (1) | (2) | NUMBER OF ITEMS FOR DEM AND/OR E (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gren Rifle Smk Red Stream | | | | |
| #Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 4 | |
| Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 4 | 8 |
| Gren Rifle Smk WP | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 4 | |
| #Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 8 | 12 |
| Gren Rifle Smk Yel | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 4 | 4 |
| Gren Rifle Smk Yel Stream | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 4 | |
| #Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 4 | 8 |
| RKT 3.5 IN HEAT | | | | |
| #Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 12 | 12 |
| RKT 3.5 In Prac | | | | |
| #Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 6 | 6 |
| RKT 3.5 In Smk WP | | | | |
| #Weapons Demonstration (TAC 8155) | | | 12 | 12 |
| Sig Ground Red Star Prcht | | | | |
| #CBR CPX (TAC 5009) | | | 10 | 10 |
| Sig Ground White Star Prcht | | | | |
| #CBR CPX (TAC 5009) | | | 10 | 10 |
| Simulator Booby Trap Flash | | | | |
| CBR CPX (TAC 5009) | | | 5 | |
| #CBR Field Fam Course (TAC 5023) | | | 18 | 23 |
| Simulator Shell Burst Ground | | | | |
| #CBR CPX (TAC 5009) | | | 75 | 75 |
| Torpedo Bangalore Kit | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |

# Not authorized according to TA 23-100, dated 7 September 1952, but necessary for proper conduct of course.

* Depends upon number of students in class.

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RG 175 US Army Chemical

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Authority NND917652
By NARA Date 11/15/19

# PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

# FOR

# CHEMICAL STORAGE COURSE

# (3 - E - 6)

PREPARED BY

THE CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL

CHEMICAL CORPS TRAINING COMMAND

FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

10 October 1952

Supersedes draft POI dtd 28 June 1951

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Authority NND 917652
By [illegible] NARA Date [illegible]

AMMUNITION REQUIREMENTS

TO SUPPORT

CHEMICAL STORAGE COURSE

THE CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL
FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

| ITEM OF AMMUNITION | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER STUDENT (1) | (2) | NUMBER OF ITEMS FOR DEM AND/OR PE (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bomb 4 lb Incend MG | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 5 | 5 |
| Bomb 6 lb Incend Oil | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 5 | 5 |
| Bomb Incend Instr MG | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Bomb Incend Instr TH | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Cap Blasting Elec NR 4 | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | |
| Explosives (T 151) | | | 10 | 20 |
| Capsule CN | | | | |
| Gas Chamber Exercise (T 710) | | | 5 | 5 |
| Cylinder Ignition PFT | | | | |
| Chemical Munitions Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | 10 |
| Evaluation of Various Thickened Fuels (T 224) | 1 | * | | |
| Gas Chlorine CL | | | | |
| Valve Replacement Mechanism, M2 (T 152A) | | | 25 | |
| Valve Changing by Hand (T 153) | | | 25 | 50 |
| Gas Lewisite L | | | | |
| Transfer of Chemical Agents (T 165) | | | 10 | 10 |
| Gas Mustard HD | | | | |
| Transfer of Chemical Agents (T 165) | | | 650 | 650 |
| Gas Mustard Simulated MR | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 250 | |
| Chemical Handling Equipment (T 163) | | | 250 | 500 |
| Gas Phosgene CG | | | | |
| Valve Replacement Mechanism, M2 (T 152A) | | | 10 | |
| Valve Changing by Hand (T 153) | | | 10 | 20 |
| Gren Hand Incend TH | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 5 | 5 |
| Gren Hand Riot CN | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Gren Hand Smk Green | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 5 | 5 |

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By [illegible] NARA Date [illegible]

| IT | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER STUDENT (1) | (2) | NUMBER OF ITEMS FOR DEM AND/OR PE (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clip Cord Detonating | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 8 | |
| Explosives (T 151) | | | 7 | 15 |
| Cord Detonating | | | | |
| Explosives (T 151) | | | 800 | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 1200 | 2000 |
| CTG Cal 30 Blank MLB | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration(T 188) | | | 50 | 50 |
| Explosive Nitrostarch 1 lb | | | | |
| Explosives (T 151) | | | 40 | 40 |
| Explosive TNT ½ lb Block | | | | |
| Explosives (T 151) | ½ | * | 10 | 10 |
| Fuse Blasting Time | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | |
| Explosives (T 151) | | | 30 | 40 |
| Lighter Fuse Weatherproof | | | | |
| Explosives (T 151) | | | 40 | 40 |
| Powder Black | | | | |
| Explosives (T 151) | | | 5 | 5 |

* Depends upon number of students in class.

All Requirements authorized according to TA 23-100, dated 7 September 1952.

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Authority NND 917652
By [illegible] NARA Date [illegible]

AL STORAGE COURSE

Purpose: To train enlisted personnel to receive, store, issue, ship, and salvage Chemical supplies and equipment including Chemical munitions. MOS for which trained: Chemical Storage Specialist (3786)

Prerequisites: Grade E-5 or below. Qualified as Supply Handler (5832). Standard score of 90 or higher on aptitude area IV. Security clearance not required.

Length of course: 5 Weeks, 220 Hours.

Chemical Corps School

1952a Program of Instruction for Chemical Storage Course, dated 10 October 1952. RG 175; Entry: U.S. Army Chemical Corps School; Boxes 1-10. National Archives, College Park, MD.

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Archives II
RG 1951 Army Chemical

RESTRICTED

DRAFT

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND917652
By [illegible] NARA Date [illegible]

# PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

# FOR

# CHEMICAL STORAGE COURSE

# (3 - E - 6)

PREPARED BY

THE CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL

CHEMICAL CORPS TRAINING COMMAND

FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

10 October 1952

Supersedes draft POI dtd 28 June 1951

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 917652
By [illegible] NARA Date [illegible]

# AMMUNITION REQUIREMENTS

# TO SUPPORT

# CHEMICAL STORAGE COURSE

THE CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL
FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

| ITEM OF AMMUNITION | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER STUDENT (1) | (2) | NUMBER OF ITEMS FOR DEM AND/OR PE (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bomb 4 lb Incend MG | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 5 | 5 |
| Bomb 6 lb Incend Oil | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 5 | 5 |
| Bomb Incend Instr MG | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Bomb Incend Instr TH | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Cap Blasting Elec NR 4 | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | |
| Explosives (T 151) | | | 10 | 20 |
| Capsule CN | | | | |
| Gas Chamber Exercise (T 710) | | | 5 | 5 |
| Cylinder Ignition PFT | | | | |
| Chemical Munitions Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | 10 |
| Evaluation of Various Thickened Fuels (T 224) | 1 | * | | |
| Gas Chlorine CL | | | | |
| Valve Replacement Mechanism, M2 (T 152A) | | | 25 | |
| Valve Changing by Hand (T 153) | | | 25 | 50 |
| Gas Lewisite L | | | | |
| Transfer of Chemical Agents (T 165) | | | 10 | 10 |
| Gas Mustard HD | | | | |
| Transfer of Chemical Agents (T 165) | | | 650 | 650 |
| Gas Mustard Simulated MR | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 250 | |
| Chemical Handling Equipment (T 163) | | | 250 | 500 |
| Gas Phosgene CG | | | | |
| Valve Replacement Mechanism, M2 (T 152A) | | | 10 | |
| Valve Changing by Hand (T 153) | | | 10 | 20 |
| Gren Hand Incend TH | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 5 | 5 |
| Gren Hand Riot CN | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 2 | 2 |
| Gren Hand Smk Green | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 5 | 5 |

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND907652
By NARA Date 11/13/15

II

| | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER STUDENT (1) | (2) | NUMBER OF ITEMS FOR DEM AND/OR PE (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clip Cord Detonating | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 8 | |
| Explosives (T 151) | | | 7 | 15 |
| Cord Detonating | | | | |
| Explosives (T 151) | | | 800 | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 1200 | 2000 |
| CTG Cal 30 Blank MLB | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration(T 188) | | | 50 | 50 |
| Explosive Nitrostarch 1 lb | | | | |
| Explosives (T 151) | | | 40 | 40 |
| Explosive TNT ½ lb Block | | | | |
| Explosives (T 151) | ½ | * | 10 | 10 |
| Fuse Blasting Time | | | | |
| Chemical Munition Demonstration (T 188) | | | 10 | |
| Explosives (T 151) | | | 30 | 40 |
| Lighter Fuse Weatherproof | | | | |
| Explosives (T 151) | | | 40 | 40 |
| Powder Black | | | | |
| Explosives (T 151) | | | 5 | 5 |

* Depends upon number of students in class.

All Requirements authorized according to TA 23-100, dated 7 September 1952.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 917652
By [illegible] NARA Date [illegible]

AL STORAGE COURSE

Purpose: To train enlisted personnel to receive, store, issue, ship, and salvage Chemical supplies and equipment including Chemical munitions. MOS for which trained: Chemical Storage Specialist (3786)

Prerequisites: Grade E-5 or below. Qualified as Supply Handler (5832). Standard score of 90 or higher on aptitude area IV. Security clearance not required.

Length of course: 5 Weeks, 220 Hours.

Chemical Corps School

c1953 The Chemical School, circa 1953. Fisher Library, Fort McClellan, AL.

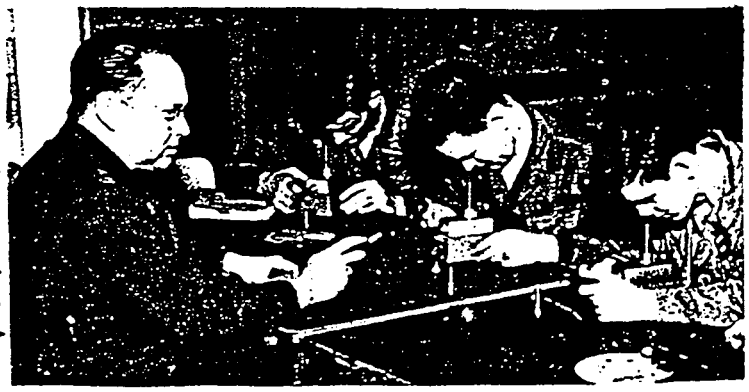
# THE CHEMICAL SCHOOL... CIRCA 1953

BIG DAY AT FORT McCLELLAN

On 26 November 1952, the official ground breaking ceremonies for the Chemical Corps School and Chemical Corps Training Command were held. Principal speakers were General Sherman, Post Commander; Congressman Kenneth Roberts; and Colonel Burns, Commanding Officer, Chemical Corps Training Command.

"LIVIN' HIGH ON THE HOG"

These were the "quarters" of the 100th Chemical Group in Area 16 at Fort McClellan in 1953. The 100th Chemical, besides performing unit training, also supported the Chemical School when necessary. The 100th Group later moved into permanent buildings in Area 32.



DOSIMETRY CLASS

Chemical School students check dosimeters under the watchful guidance of the instructor. Before the school moved to its present location in 1954, it occupied buildings in Area 1 and several temporary buildings scattered around Fort McClellan. This picture was taken in 1953 in one of the temporary buildings.

Chemical Corps School
1954 Decontamination Equipment Operations Course, dated January 1954. Fisher Library, Fort McClellan, AL.

Ft McClellan

PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

for

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS COURSE

3-E-4

(MOS 1809)

PREPARED BY

THE CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL

CHEMICAL CORPS TRAINING COMMAND

FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

January 1954

AMMUNITION REQUIREMENTS

TO SUPPORT

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS COURSE

THE CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL

FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

| LINE | ITEM OF AMMUNITION | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER STUDENT | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER DEM OR PE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 0010 | Bomb 4lb Incend MG | | | 2 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (2) |
| 0150 | Pellet CN | 3/10 stu | | | |
| | Gas Chamber Ex (8551) | | (3/10 stu) | | |
| 0180 | Cylinder Ignition PFT | | | 2 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (2) |
| 0190 | Gas Chlorine Cl . | ¼ per 10 stu | | 15 | |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | | | (15) |
| | Gas Chamber Ex (8551) | | (¼ per 10 stu) | | |
| 0210 | Gas Mustard HD | 1 | | 50 | |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | | | (50) |
| | Decon Fld Ex (8853) | | (1) | | |
| 0220 | Gas Mustard Simulated MR | 1 | | | |
| | Decon Fld Ex (8853) | | (1) | | |
| 0230 | Gas Phosgene CG | | | 15 | |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | | | (15) |
| 0240 | Gren Hand Incend TH | | | 4 | |
| | Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (4) |
| 0250 | Gren Hand Irritant CN-DM | 8/10 stu | | | |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | (8/10 stu) | | |
| 0270 | Gren Hand Smk Green | | | 2 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (2) |
| 0280 | Gren Hand Smk HC | | | 12 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (2) |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | | | (10) |
| 0290 | Gren Hand Smk Red | | | 4 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (2) |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | | | (2) |
| 0300 | Gren Hand Smk WP | | | 21 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (7) |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | | | (14) |
| 0310 | Gren Hand Smk Yel | | | 2 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (2) |
| 0360 | Incend Equip Destroying | | | 1 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (1) |

| LINE | ITEM OF AMMUNITION | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER STUDENT | | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER DEM OR | PE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0370 | Incend Safe Destroying | | | 1 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (1) |
| 0380 | Mine Land Cml 1-Gal Empty | 5/10 stu | | | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (25) |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | (5/10 stu) | | |
| 0390 | Pot Smk HC Floating | | | 1 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (1) |
| 0400 | Pot Smk HC Small 10 lb | | | 1 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (1) |
| 0410 | Pot Smk HC Large 30 lb | | | 7 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (1) |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | | | (6) |
| 0420 | Set Gas Ident Detonation | | | 2 | |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | | | (2) |
| 0430 | Set Gas Toxic | | | 1 | |
| | Cml Detect in the Fld (6976) | | | | (1) |
| 0450 | Solution Tear Gas CNC | 1/5 stu | | | |
| | Decon Fld Ex (8853) | | (1/5 stu) | | |
| 0470 | Squibb Elec Flash-Vent | | | 5 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (5) |
| 0480 | Starter Fire | | | 2 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (2) |
| 0490 | Thickener | | | 200 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (200) |
| 1010 | Adapter Gren-Prog Cml | | | 5 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (5) |
| 1150 | Cap Blasting Elec Spec | 45/10 stu | | 36 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (10) |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | (45/10 stu) | | (20) |
| | Decon Fld Ex (8853) | | | | (6) |
| 1170 | Cap Blasting Non-Elec Spec | | | 6 | |
| | Decon Fld Ex (8853) | | | | (6) |
| 1240 | Cord Detonating PETN | 10/stu | | 5200 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (1000) |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | (10/stu) | | (1200) |
| | Decon Fld Ex (8853) | | | | (3000) |
| 1305 | Ctg Cal 30 Blank 8-Clip | | | 400 | |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | | | (400) |
| 1320 | Ctg Cal 30 Blank MLB | | | 800 | |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | | | (800) |
| 1350 | Ctg Cal 30 Grenade Rifle | | | 20 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (20) |
| 1355 | Ctg Cal 30 Gren Aux | | | 10 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | | (10) |
| 1700 | Explosive Nitrostarch 1 lb | 7/10 stu | | 7 | |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse (3904) | | (7/10 stu) | | (7) |

| LINE | ITEM OF AMMUNITION | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER STUDENT | NUMBER OF ITEMS PER DEM OR PE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1780 | Fuze Blasting Time | | 10 | |
| | Decon Fld Ex (8853) | | | (10) |
| 1830 | Gren Rifle Smk Green | | 2 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | (2) |
| 1840 | Gren Rifle Smk Green Stream | | 2 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | (2) |
| 1850 | Gren Rifle Smk Red | | 2 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | (2) |
| 1860 | Gren Rifle Smk Red Stream | | 2 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | (2) |
| 1870 | Gren Rifle Smk WP | | 2 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | (2) |
| 1880 | Gren Rifle Smk Yel | | 2 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8036) | | | (2) |
| 1890 | Gren Rifle Smk Yel Stream | | 2 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8C36) | | | (2) |
| 1895 | Lighter Fuze Weatherproof | | 9 | |
| | *Cml Mun & Mtrl Dem (8C36) | | | (3) |
| | Decon Fld Ex (8853) | | | (6) |
| 3440 | Simulator Shell Burst Ground 28/10 stu | | 25 | |
| | CBR Fld Fam Crse | (28/10 stu) | | (25) |

*NOTE: These items are all required for Chemical Munitions and Materiel Demonstration, 8036/D-U. Allocation of ammunition requirements specifically for this course is not authorized. Through proper scheduling, students should witness the munitions portion of this demonstration when it is scheduled for the carrier course for Chemical Munitions Demonstration, 8035/D-U (Reference paragraph 6, T/A 23-100, 16 September 1952). Special authorization will be required in each case when coordinated scheduling cannot be accomplished (Reference paragraph 15, T/A 23-100, 16 September 1952).

Chemical Corps School

1956 Reservation of Classrooms and Other Training Areas, dated 10 February 1956. Fisher Library, Fort McClellan, AL.

THE CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL
CHEMICAL CORPS TRAINING COMMAND
FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

MEMORANDUM
NUMBER 3

10 February 1956

Effective until 1 January 1957 unless sooner rescinded or superseded.

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE
RESERVATION OF CLASSROOMS AND OTHER TRAINING AREAS

1. Purpose: The purpose of this memorandum is to establish the procedure for reserving classrooms, conference rooms, the auditorium, and outside training areas which have been assigned to or have been designated for the use of The Chemical Corps School, which will insure the optimum use of these facilities.

2. Responsibilities:

a. The Chief, Schedules Branch, is responsible for the scheduling of all classrooms, conference rooms, the auditorium, and outside training areas listed in inclosures 1 and 2 of this memorandum.

b. The individual desiring to make use of any of the facilities referred to above is responsible for coordinating his request with the Chief, Schedules Branch.

3. Procedures:

a. Individuals desiring the use of any facility referred to in paragraph 2a above may either telephone the Chief, Schedules Branch (7158) or go personally to the Schedules Branch to make the necessary arrangements.

b. Any changes in the use of facilities which have been reserved will be reported immediately to the Schedules Branch.

4. Miscellaneous:

Procedure for the reservation of range facilities, under the control of the Post Range Officer, are explained in Memorandum Number 6, to be published on 8 March 1956.

FOR THE COMMANDANT:

WILLIAM B. WARE
Maj CmlC
Secretary

OFFICIAL:

William B. Ware
WILLIAM B. WARE
Maj CmlC
Secretary

(See Reverse Side for Inclosures.)

Memorandum Number 3, The Chemical Corps School 10 February 1956

4 Incl

1. Classrooms in Main School Building
2. Outside Classrooms and Areas
3. Map of The Chemical Corps School
4. Map of Outside Classrooms and Areas

CLASSROOMS IN MAIN SCHOOL BUILDING (3181)

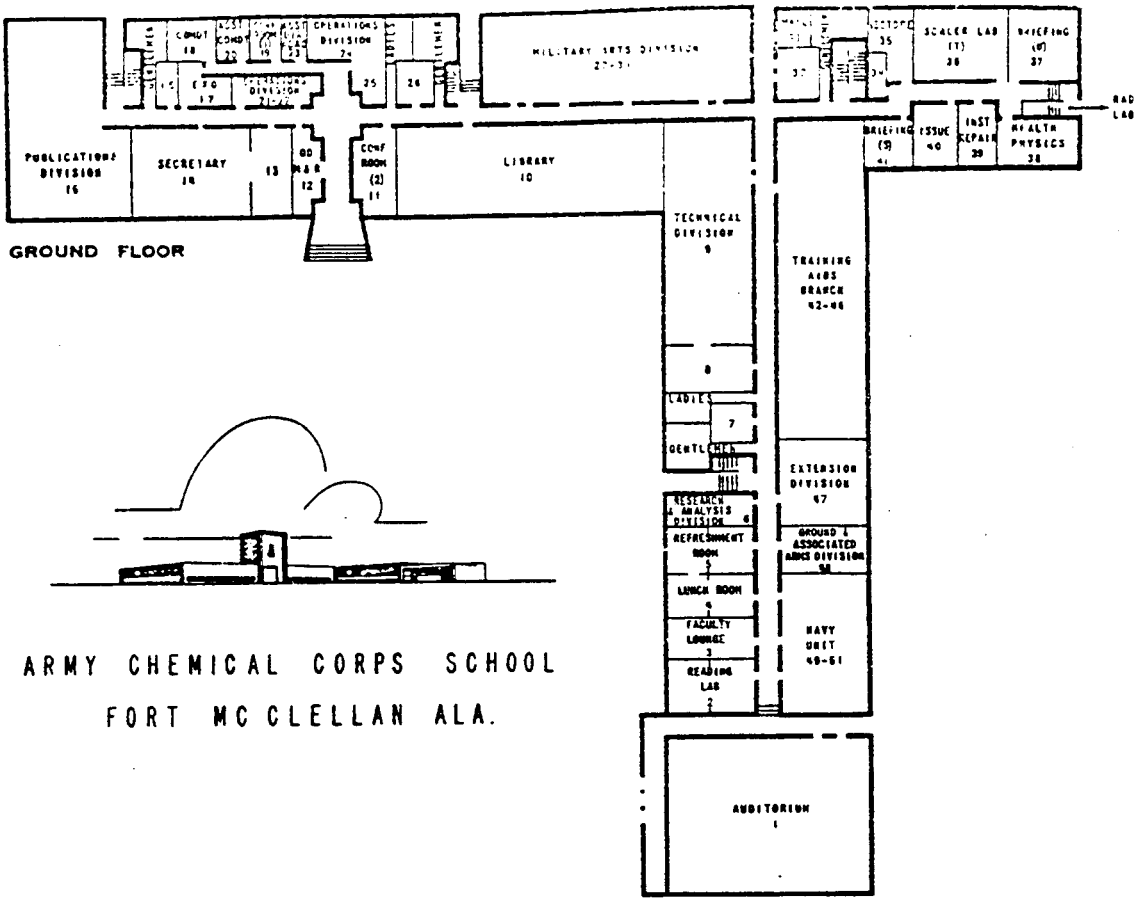
| CLASSROOM | SEATING CAPACITY | ROOM NR. | LOCATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 36 | 215 | 2d Floor |
| B | 60 | 214 | 2d Floor |
| C | 60 | 213 | 2d Floor |
| D | 60 | 212 | 2d Floor |
| E | 60 | 218 | 2d Floor |
| F | 50 | 219 | 2d Floor |
| H | 60 | 222 | 2d Floor |
| I | 60 | 223 | 2d Floor |
| J (BW Lab) | 56 | 234-235 | 2d Floor |
| K (Cml Lab) | 50 | 236 | 2d Floor |
| L (Reading Lab) | 32 | 2 | 1st Floor |
| M | 60 | 202 | 2d Floor |
| N | 60 | 238 | 2d Floor |
| O | 60 | 201 | 2d Floor |
| P | 60 | 239 | 2d Floor |
| R | 40 | 229 | 2d Floor |
| Auditorium | 491 | 1 | 1st Floor |
| T (Scaler Lab) | 48 | 36 | 1st Floor |
| U (Briefing Rm) | 55 | 37 | 1st Floor |
| S (Briefing Rm) | 60 | 41 | 1st Floor |
| V (Rad Lab) | 30 | 38 | 1st Floor |
| W (Rad Lab) | 30 | 39 | 1st Floor |
| Conf Rm 2 | 30 | 11 | 1st Floor |
| Conf Rm 1 | 10 | 19 | 1st Floor |

Incl 1

OUTSIDE CLASSROOMS AND AREAS

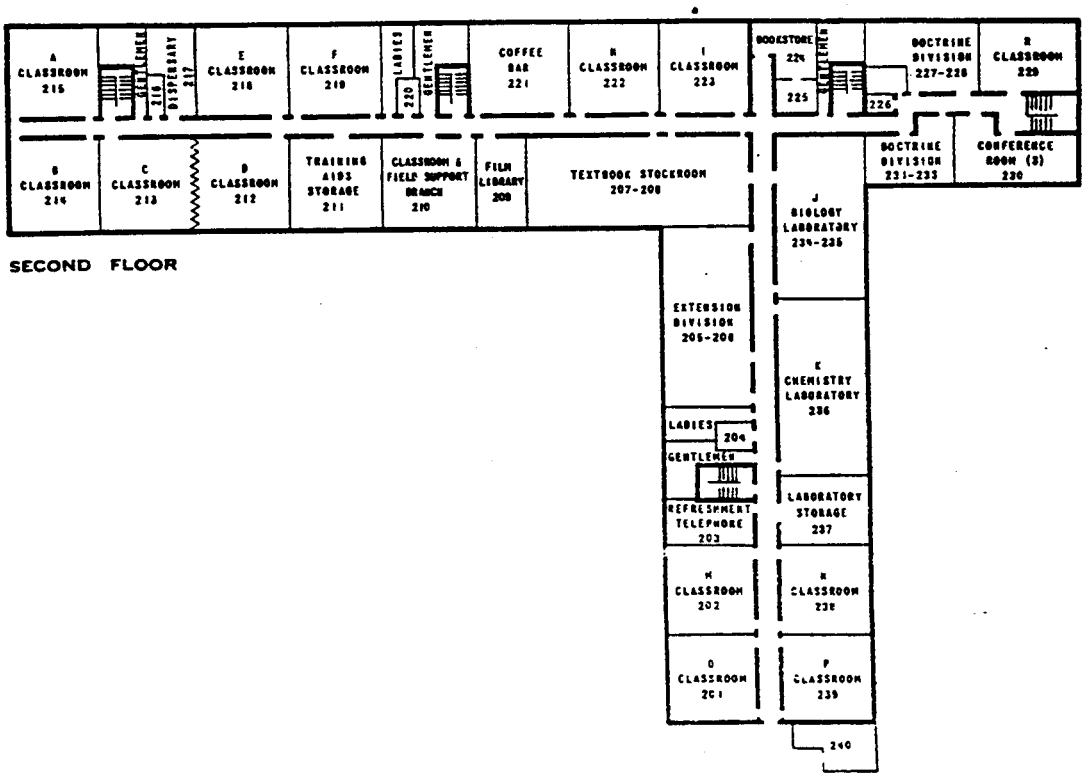
| | |
|---|---|
| Classroom Q | Building 3184 |
| Classroom X | Building 3183 |
| Pers Decon Center | Building 3185 |
| Carpenter Shop | Building T-896 |
| Classroom 9 (Gas Mask) | Building T-760 |
| Classroom 1 (Smoke) | Building T-715 |
| Proc Plant | Building T-743 |
| Welding Shop | Building T-754 |
| Machine Shop | Building T-704 |
| Blacktop | Area 31 |
| Toxic Gas Yard | Next to Area WC |
| FT Range | Next to Area 31 |
| Sp Trps Motor Pool | Building 3138 |
| Cane Creek Bleachers | Area 31 |
| Howitzer Hill Area | Area 31 |
| School Gas Chamber | Area 31 |
| Rad Survey Area | Area WC |
| B. W. Survey Area | Area WC |
| Cml Demonstration Area | Area WC |
| Summerall Gate Rd - Compass Course | Area WD |
| Area D (Decon) | Area 8 |
| Area R (Smoke) | Area 8 |
| Area S (Smoke) | Area 8 |

Incl 2




ARMY CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL

FORT MC CLELLAN ALA.




Incl 3

Incl 4

1 1/2 Miles from School (c)

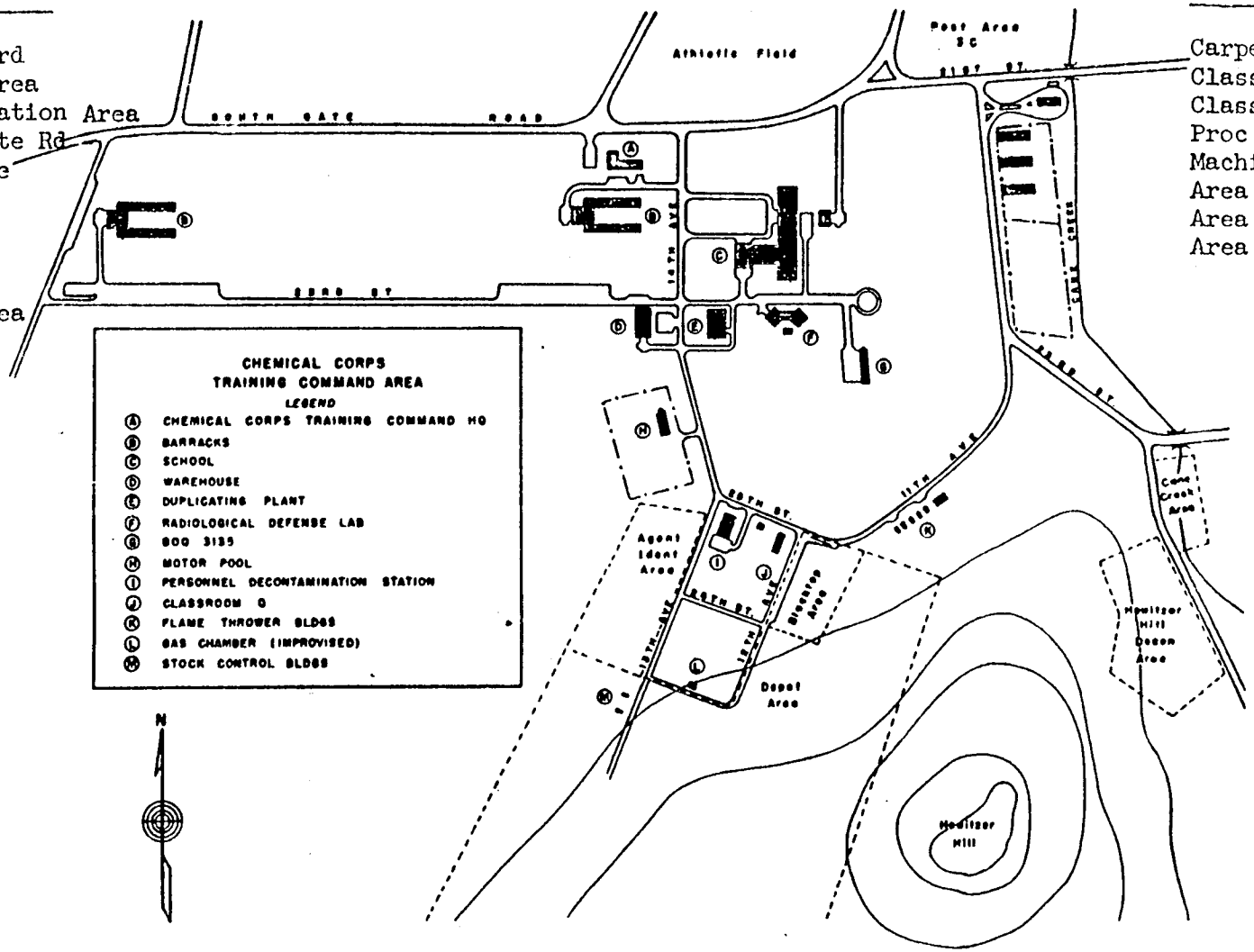
Toxic Gas Yard
Rad Survey Area
Cml Demonstration Area
Summerall Gate Rd
Compass Crse

1 Mile from School (c)

BW Survey Area

1 3/4 Miles from School (c)

Carpenter Shop
Classroom 9
Classroom 1
Proc Plant
Machine Shop
Area D (Decon)
Area R (Smoke)
Area S (Smoke)



Chemical Corps Training Command
1953 Test of Field Flame Expedients, dated 9 December 1953. RG 175; Entry: U.S. Army Chemical Corps School; Boxes 1-10. National Archives, College Park, MD.

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ARCHIVES II
RG 175; U.S. Army
Chemical Corps Board
Boxes 1-10

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Authority NND917652
By WRD NARA Date 4/16/98

COPY

CMLTC-SG-OT (4 Dec 53) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Test of Field Flame Expedients

HEADQUARTERS, Chemical Corps Training Support Group, Chemical Corps Training Command, Fort McClellan, Alabama, 9 December 1953

TO: Commanding Officer, Demonstration Company, Chemical Corps Training Support Group, Fort McClellan, Alabama

1. Reference, letter, subject as above, headquarters, Chemical Corps Training Command, dated 4 December, 1953 with inclosure one (1) title, "Testing of Ground Flame Field Expedients".

2. The Demonstration Company, Training Support Group is designated as the unit responsible for the conduct of subject tests.

3. Capt. James Kent, Inf. (ASN) will be designated Test Director.

4. Tests will be conducted as follows:

| Priority | Type of Test | Number of Tests Electrical | Number of Tests Manual |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Husch Flare | 0 | 2 |
| 2. | Napalm Landmine | 2 | 2 |
| 3. | Napalm Fougasse | 2 | 2 |
| 4. | Napalm Booby Trap | 2 | 2 |
| 5. | Napalm Illumination | 2 | 2 |
| 6. | Satchel Charge | 0 | 2 |
| 7. | Naplm Fougasse | | |
| | Using TNT | 2 | 0 |
| | Teteyl | 2 | 0 |
| | Primocord | 2 | 0 |
| | TOTAL TESTS | 14 | 12 |

5. Above priorities may be changed in accordance with availability of materials.

6. Interim reports will be submitted upon the completion of each series of tests numbers one (1) through seven (7) in paragraph four (4) above. Reports will include requirements of paragraph three (3), inclosure number one (1), so far as is possible. "Effectiveness" can be stated as opinion only.

7. Capt. Richard W. Knox, Ord., Commanding Officer, 142d Explosive Ordnance Disposal Squad, this station, will assist the Test Director in an advisary capacity. Concurrence has been obtained from the Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan and the Commanding Officer, Chemical Corps Training Command.

COPY

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By MRD NARA Date 4/6/98

Capt Arnold/cw/5112

CMLTC-D 470.6 (4 Dec 53) 4th Ind
SUBJECT: Test for Field Flame Expedients

HEADQUARTERS, CHEMICAL CORPS TRAINING COMMAND, Ft. McClellan, Ala., 15 Jan 54

TO: Commandant, The Chemical Corps School, Fort McClellan, Alabama, ATTN: Publications Department

For your information and retention if desired.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL BURNS:

2 Incl
n/c

JAMES H. ELLIOTT
Captain, CmlC
Adjutant

MFR: Incl No. 2 not required for record.

M & R FILE COPY

DISPATCHED
16 JAN 1953
Hq Cml C Trng Comd
Ft. McClellan
Ala.



0-72-509

Chemical Warfare Service

1942 Chemical Warfare Service, Newsletter, dated April 1942. Historical Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

# Chemical Warfare Service

# News Letter

TECHNICAL LIBRARY
EDGEWOOD ARSENAL

APRIL
1942

including lectures, charts, and incendiary bombs, etc., were loaned to interested instructors. A record shows in part that 51 such loans were made.

---

Lt. Ellwood Wagner, Ft. Belvoir, has been on temporary duty at Ft. George G. Meade, assisting the Post Chemical Officer in conducting a 70-hour School of Defense Against Chemical Attack.

## IV

Headquarters:--Various Civil Defense Units in and about Atlanta, have recently been given instructions in "Defense Against Chemical Warfare" and "First Aid to Gas Casualties," by Master Sergeant Gould.

Col. George W. Wannamaker recently gave a short talk on Chemical Warfare over radio station W.A.G.A., Atlanta, Ga.

Camp Polk, La.--Capt. Alfred J. Reid, C.W.S. Res., has reported to Camp Polk as C.W.S. Property Officer to replace Capt. Andrew Malone, Corps of Engineers, who has been acting C.W.S. Property Officer since 1st Lt. Thomas Forshaw was relieved recently.

Camp Claiborne, La.--A school in "Defense Against Chemical Warfare Attack" has just been completed. Nineteen officers and forty-seven enlisted men completed the course satisfactorily and were given certificates of proficiency.

Camp Livingston, La.--1st Lt. Willis G. Robbins, the Chemical Warfare Property Officer, recently attended the Officers' Civilian Defense School at Edgewood Arsenal.

Ft. McClellan, Ala.--The Post Chemical Officer recently gave three hours instruction to the Post M.P. Detachment. Two schools for company gas officers and gas noncommissioned officers have been conducted with Regiments 1 to 6 receiving eight hours instruction, and the 7th Regiment receiving five.

Ft. Moultrie, S.C.--Talks and demonstrations on "Defense Against Chemical Warfare," and "Identification of War Gases," have recently been given to Chief Air Raid Wardens and Air Raid Instructors of the Civilian Defense of Charleston, S. C. Another talk, "Indivi[illegible] Protection Against Chemical Warfare," w[illegible] given to chemists and chemistry teachers who are to instruct civilian defense groups of Charleston, S.C.

Ft. Jackson, S.C.--In continuation of the January program for coordinating instruction in "Defense Against Chemical Attack" within the Division and testing the standard of proficiency of training, the entire field artillery enlisted personnel was given seven hours of instruction, training, and demonstration by the Chemical Warfare Section of the 30th Infantry Division.

---

A six hour course of instruction in "Defense Against Chemical Attack" was recently given to the Civil Air Raid Wardens of Columbia, S. C. Two hours of instruction were also given to the home guard units of Charleston, York, and Batesburg, S.C., and one hour to the Eighth District Medical Association of South Carolina by the Divi[illegible] Chemical Officer.

## VI

During February, addresses on the Chemical Warfare aspects of civilian defense were given by Major Clyde S. Price, Chemical Officer, Ft. Custer, Mich., to some 19 civic groups in and around Battle Creek, Mich.

---

Capt. Henry I. Stubblefield who was ordered to extended active duty on February 11, 1942, has been assigned Post Chemical Officer, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

---

Capt. N.H. Fritz reported March 2, for extended active duty as Assistant Chemical Officer, Headquarters, Sixth Corp Area.

### Warns Of Possible Bombing Of Detroit

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Mar. 4--That Michigan's industrial area may be bombed in the near future by the Japanese is as probable as it is possible, according to the v[illegible]s of an officer at Ft. Custer, who sp[illegible] Kalamazoo yesterday afternoon.

The invasion of Alaska, Cana[illegible] [illegible]d the United States proper might be the next

Chief, Technical Branch

1951 Request for Confirmation of Training Area, dated 19 September 1951. RG 175; Entry: U.S. Army Chemical Corps School; Boxes 1-10. National Archives, College Park, MD.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND917652
By WRD NARA Date 4/16/78

Archives II
RG 175, Wartime
Chemical Corps School,
Boxes 1-4

CMLTC-S

Request for Confirmation of Training Area

Asst Comdt
The Cml C Sch

Chief, Technical Branch

19 Sep 51
Maj Peck/7150/mld

1. Request written confirmation of earlier verbal commitments be obtained by comment hereon of the availability of and reservation for use by the Technical Branch of the area marked in red on the attached map. General designation of the area is SUNSET HILL AREA. (Map: Fort McClellan and Vicinity, attached; approximate grids 1179.5-1180.9/1324.1-1325.6.)

2. On 11 Sep 51, Major Horton of Protection Section and Capt Ashworth of Service Division toured this area with Capt Cribb, S-3, Hqs ACTC. Capt Cribb pointed out the approximate boundaries (as marked on attached map) and confirmed that the area had been set aside for use by The Chemical Corps School.

3. Major Horton, on 11 Sep 51, received verbal confirmation from Major Cournoyer, Chief, Service Division, The Cml C Sch, that this area would be reserved for activities of the Technical Branch. Written confirmation of this verbal commitment is requested so that required work requests may be initiated immediately for digging an excavation (location selected) 20' x 30' x 10' (6000 cu ft) which will eventually become an underground protective shelter.

4. When fully developed, this area will be used for Field Exercises or Demonstrations in the following subjects:

a. Protective shelters

b. Decontamination procedures

c. Biological sampling

d. Gas detection

e. Operation of various types of decontaminating apparatus

5. Toxics may be used in area if posted or fenced.

1 Incl
Map

W. W. CAMPBELL, Col, Cml C
Chief, Technical Branch

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND917652
By WRD NARA Date 4/6/98

Goes with Map

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

# DISPOSITION FORM

file

FILE NO. CMLTC-S

SUBJECT Request for Confirmation of Training Area

COMMENT NO. 1

TO Asst Comdt
The Cml C Sch

FROM Chief, Technical Branch

DATE 19 Sep 51
Maj Peck/7150/mld

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1 Incl
Map

W. W. CAMPBELL, Col, Cml C
Chief, Technical Branch

DD FORM 1 FEB 50 96 REPLACES NME FORM 96, 1 OCT 48, WHICH MAY BE USED.

Chief, Technical Branch

1955 Request for Training Area for the purpose of conducting Munitions Demonstrations, dated 5 April 1955. RG 175; Entry: U.S. Army Chemical Corps School; Boxes 1-10. National Archives, College Park, MD.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND917652
By WRD NARA Date 4/16/98

CMLTC-S-8
Dir, Acad Dept

Request for Training Area
Chief, Tech Division

5 April 55 COMMENT NO.1
Major Crispell/hr/7154

1. It is requested that a training area be made available to the Chemical Corps School for the purpose of conducting Munitions Demonstrations, 8035, 8036, and Military Explosives Demonstration, 8021.

2. At the present time, the training area, "Demonstration Area", does not provide sufficient safety distance for the demonstrations. The use of the present areas is not in the best interest of the government in regards to safety and economy.

3. A suggested area for the above mentioned classes would be the Washington Rocket Launcher Range, number sixteen (16) and Washington Rifle Grenade Range, number seventeen (17). These areas provide the necessary safety for classes of this type, and would reduce the amount of support and manpower necessary to set up and support these classes.

/s/ R Beverly Caldwell
R BEVERLY CALDWELL, Colonel, Cml C
Chief, Technical Division

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CMLTC-S-5
TO Ch, Tech Div

FROM Dir, Acad Dept

DATE 25 May 55 COMMENT NO. 2
Lt Hegeman/lfd/4176

The inclosed letter has been forwarded to S-3, Chemical Corps Training Command for necessary action.

Incl:
a/s

LUCIEN T. WINEGAR, 1st Lt., CmlC
Administrative Officer

The Cimtracam

1923 The Cimtracam, Camp McClellan, 1923. Chicago Historical Society.

# The Cimitracam

Camp McClellan

1923

weapons. A special company is provided for them in each infantry regiment in time of war, but in time of peace they become part of Headquarters Company. Both are distinctive results of the World War, although the idea had existed in various armies prior to that conflict. The infantry-man armed with his rifle and supported by machine gun fire was capable of taking care of personnel in the open. The artillery, firing over the heads of the infantry, was able to dispose of material, fortified strong points, and other stationary defenses, but because of the weight, it necessarily could not accompany the infantry when that arm advanced. In the meantime the tank became an actuality, so what the infantry was confronted with was the need for a weapon which could destroy enemy tanks and machine gun emplacements, where rifle fire would be ineffective, and yet be sufficiently mobile to accompany the infantry during all stages of the attack. The 37 mm. gun is the result, oftener referred to as the one pounder from the weight of its ammunition. It can go practically anywhere an infantry-man can go and at ranges of from 200 to 1,800 yards is extremely accurate. It is more vulnerable than the machine gun and because it can be more easily located by its flash and noise of discharge it is liable to be more readily put out of action. Its explosive shell makes it extremely effective against enemy tanks and definitely located machine guns which are its proper targets.

The light mortar was likewise designed primarily to accompany the infantry and apply its fire where the artillery was often ineffective. Its principal value lies in its ability to deliver high angle fire and this makes it especially adapted to fire against targets on the reverse slopes of hills and under cover, such as machine guns not definitely located and points where the enemy is concentrating. Its range is from 100 to 700 yards and it is capable of a rate of fire of 20 to 30 rounds per minute. This quality renders it valuable for barrage fire in position warfare when a large supply of ammunition is available. The weight of the mortar bomb, which is about twelve pounds,—like the ammunition of the 37 mm. gun,—is carried as far forward as possible on carts. When the enemy's fire, or the nature of the ground, prevents the further advance of the carts, the ammunition is then carried forward to the gun position by hand.

All students in the White and Blue courses during the training camp were given an opportunity to fire these weapons, and in view of the limited time which was allowed for instruction they did remarkably well. They at least have a clearer conception of what an intricate fighting machine an infantry regiment is, and how necessary it is for these various weapons to at all times be prepared to render their aid for the attainment of the one object for which they were created—the advance of the rifleman.

The officers in charge of instruction in these weapons were:

Captain George H. Weems, Infantry; Officer in charge.
Captain H. T. Perrin, Infantry; Officer in charge of machine gun instruction.
1st Lieut. E. M. Connor, Infantry; Assistant.
Captain I. E. Ryder, Infantry; In charge of Howitzer instruction.
1st Lieut. W. E. Sanders, Infantry; In charge of Automatic rifle instruction.
1st Lieut. H. E. Walton, Infantry; Supply Officer.

# *The Department of Minor Tactics*

The instruction given by this department included Tactics, Musketry, Field Fortification and Map Reading. The subjects are so closely related that they were placed under one head.

Since the dawn of history Infantry has constituted the dominant force on the field of battle, (except during the dark ages), with this exception, the foot soldier has controlled the fate of nations during war, since time immemorial. Studies of the World War show that Infantry composed fifty-seven per cent of the entire army, dominated in the fighting, and suffered eighty-nine per cent of the battle casualities.

The efficiency of the army is determined by the efficiency of the Infantry. Nevertheless, the method of training, the price paid for victory, and the still clouded prestige of this dominant arm, indicates defects which were not corrected before the cessation of hostilities.

Our Infantry, in organization, arms, and equipment, represents lessons drawn from thousands of years of conflict. The basic elements and principles of war remain constant. Tactics change with the development of means of offense and defense. Infantry fights with weapons effective at a distance as well as in hand to hand conflict. Our Infantry must be trained tactically so as to place the enemy at the greatest disadvantage, and technically so as to utilize the efficiency of the eight weapons included in the equipment of our regiments.

The tactics of the squad, section and platoon are almost exclusively fire tactics, or movements which take place after the battle opens. The tactics of the small units and the principles of Musketry are so related and dependent upon each other that the instruction in these two subjects goes hand in hand.

Training the individual to be a good shot is not sufficient. After the individuals become skillful in the use of the rifle they must be made into a team whose accurate fire can be controlled, directed and distributed in battle, by a leader. The training of individuals to act as a team, with all of the phases of instruction that go to make it up, is MUSKETRY, in the terminology of our army.

Before the Infantry closes with the enemy it is necessary for them to maneuver for position, which includes marching, and sometimes marching for days. Marches constitute an essential part of all military training and are an important part of all tactical operations. In a campaign they consume more time and make greater demands on physical endurance than all other military activities combined. A knowledge, therefore, of march technique is essential to success in military operations.

A successful march is one that places the troops at the designated place, at the required time, in proper condition to perform the contemplated duty. It is achieved by careful preparation, correct dispositions, strict discipline, the observance of rules of military hygiene, and the avoidance of unnecessary hardships. These lessons, of course, can be brought home best by having the men participate in a march, and a march was accordingly undertaken.

# THE CIMITRACAM

The course in Field Fortification is not a course in tactical decisions. The military situation determines the tactical decision, namely, for the offensive or the defensive. A tactical decision for the defensive determines in a general way the location of the defensive lines or defensive positions; the course in Field Fortification enters into the instruction after the tactical decision has been made.

However, it is not intended to convey the idea that a defensive position is to be selected with no consideration of its advantages and disadvantages from a fortification point of view. A knowledge of Field Fortification is necessary in order to appreciate the full tactical value of a position.

The instruction as given included the subjects of traces and profiles of trenches, execution of field works, accessories and trenches, wire entanglements, camouflage and the organization of ground, both in conferences and demonstrations.

Organization of ground consists in the most suitable adaptation of the defensive force to the terrain to secure coordinated action and the best combined use of all weapons and other means of defense, and the modification of the terrain by artificial means to increase its local defensive strength.

The students showed great interest in this subject. They realized the importance of being able to make the best use of a piece of terrain assigned to them to organize for defense. It is hoped that more time will be available in the future for instruction on this very important subject.

The great importance of a proper conception of the terrain and its representation—topographical maps—although treated with indifference by some, has never been underrated by masters of the profession.

Jackson's knowledge of the terrain over which he operated was intense and this was digested from maps which he studied in advance, for as a rule he did not refer to maps in the field. Jackson seemed to have that unique military accomplishment of being able to visualize the ground from the map and being able to form a mental picture of the terrain as represented by the map.

Every officer and noncommissioned officer must know how to read maps before he can intelligently begin study of tactics. This means to read and understand everything on a map as readily as one reads a book. He must form in his mind a picture of the country which the map represents.

Not only is the subject important from the military standpoint but it is also put into practice daily by the civilian. One constantly consults maps when traveling, either by road or train. City maps are used by thousands daily.

As soon as one can read maps he can begin to study tactical problems more intelligently. The basic principles of all military operations are very simple. The application of these principles on all kinds of grounds is hard. If one knows the military possibilities of ground and maps he will have a good start in the study of tactics.

Map reading, in addition to being the most essential part of training of officers, is also the most interesting and fascinating study that one takes up in military work.

## HOW JOHN SAW IT

Dere Dad:

Send me five dollars, for I have to by me some stamps and toothpaste, and some other things a soldier needs, such as a pencil and paper. Now Dad, dont forget it for i owe some of the boys and they are broke to.

We sure do work hard down here but somehow all of the boys cant work as good as some of us. Just this morning when we went to drill the whole company was out of step but me and the fellow in front of me, and we have the hardest looking sargent in my platoon, but he generally thinks he does the company the most good, as he asked us to change step rather than make all the one-hundred men do it. The fellow in front didn't care, but I didnt like it for when I am right about anything Dad, I hate to give in. That sargent sure is "hard-boiled" for I herd some of the boys say his face squeaked like a new saddle when he tried to smile. I havent saw him smile but I herd he tried the other day when he got a letter from his best girl.

They dont make us drill all the time so we have time to play games some. I remember you telling me that you were learning golf. I am learning too but I use two little cubicle shaped squares of white bone, and I roll them instead of hitting them with a stick. This way it aint such hard work as you dont haf to chase them. And instead of rolling them at holes that have numbers on them, the "bones" have little dots on them, and the number of dots that comes up is the point you make. I have been paying the boys to teach me how to play, so dont forget the five dollars. The game we play is called African Golf, I think its because it was first played in Africa.

Since the army has a "Military Policy" it has done away with the dish-washers and are using Kitchen Police insted. I dont see why they are called police unless it is because they tell the men where to set in the mess hall. All they have to do is set the tables, wait on them, and after wards wash the dishes and help get the next meal after the flores have been mopped. And Dad, you cant immagin how many dishes a hundred soldiers can get dirty at one time. I know there was at least about ten dishes for every man, there were four at least. I never have saw so many dishes since I've been born as we washed today, and think how many dishwashers it took to wash the dishes for a million men before we soldiers got the "Military Policy."

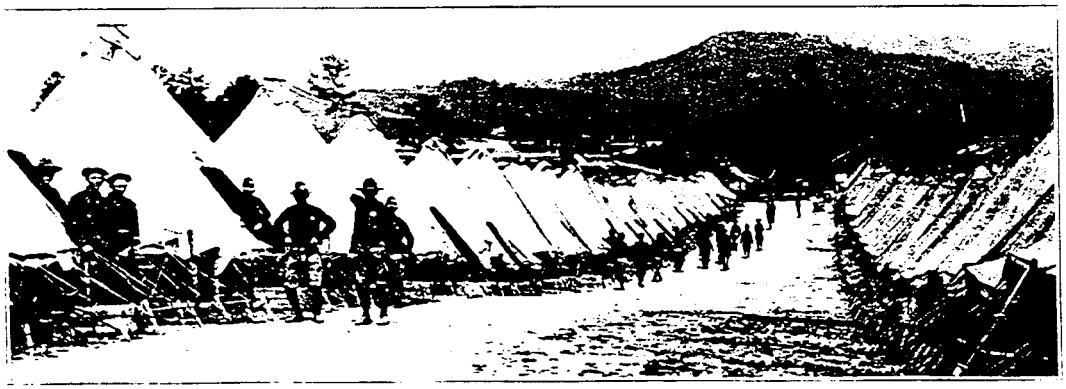
Next week is Mary's birthday and I want to send her a card at least so dont forget the five dollars. Maybe Dad, you'd better send me seven dollars as I want to by one of Camp Annuals, which is a book we soldiers are writing, telling all about the funny things that happen here.

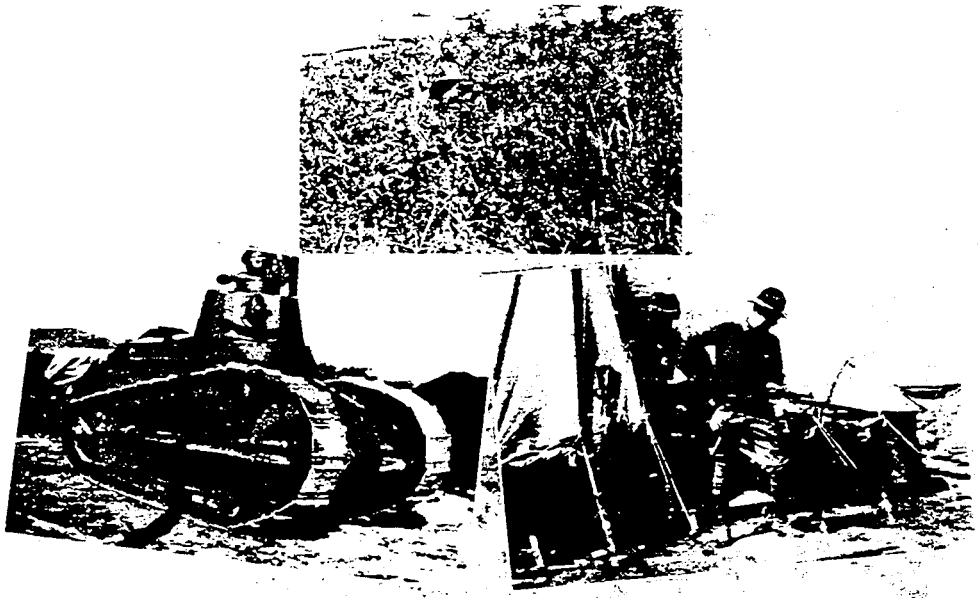
Your loving son,

JOHN.

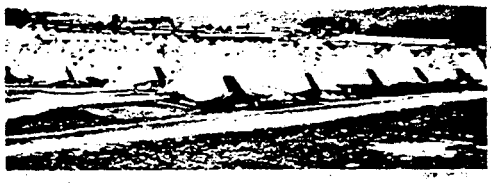
P. S.—Don't tell mother that I am playing games for she would think that I was not getting the most good out of camp that I can.

JOHN.

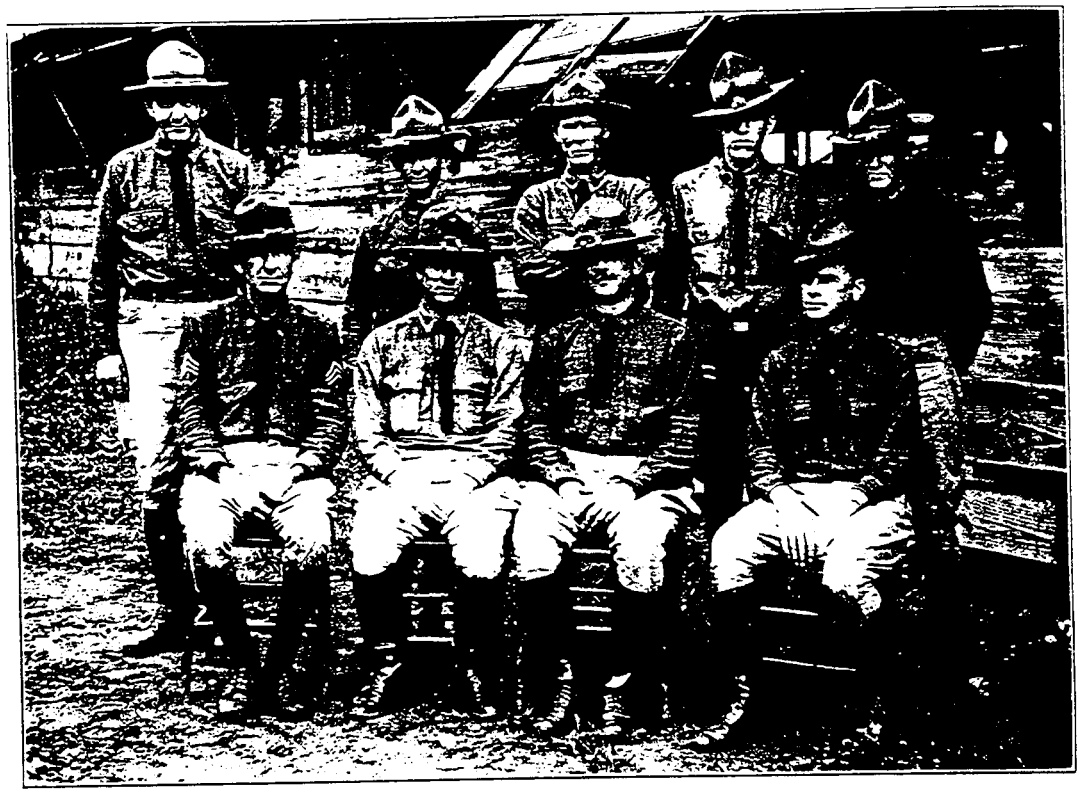




# Special Training Company



# The Medical Staff



Top Row—Booher, M.D.; Potter, M.D.; Cox, M.D.; Turnbull, M.D.; Cherry, M.D.
Bottom Row—Sgt. C. V. Price, M.D.; Capt. W. M. Crandall, M.C.; Major S. A. Moulton, M.C.; Capt. P. P. A. Chester, D.C.

# Camp Reports

This CMT Camp of the Fourth Corps Area was held at Camp McClellan, about six miles from Anniston, Alabama, which territory has long been used as a camp site. It was used as a mobilization camp in 1898, afterwards as the training area for the Alabama National Guard. In 1917 the 29th Division was mobilized here and it was also used as a demobilization camp after the Armistice.

Camp McClellan is located in the central portion of Calhoun County, Alabama, and lies between the two towns of Anniston and Jacksonville, the former having a population of 20,000 and the latter, about seven miles distant, of 3,000. Cane Creek, which feeds the swimming pool, is the largest stream rising in Choccolocco Mountain. This stream runs through the center of the camp. The topography of the camp is such that in comparison with many other camps, the amount of artificial drainage is small; this is a potent factor in mosquito control.

The soil is covered with turf, there being sufficient rainfall to keep the grass green, a pleasant contrast from the broad expanse of barren sand common in so many camps.

There was practically no dust as the roads in the camp are covered with tarvia; the road from Anniston to the camp is in very good condition.

### Food and Its Preparation.

Stock staple groceries and meats were procured from the Reg. Q. M. C. supplies; fish and chickens were from local produce dealers; chickens were all fresh killed, no cold

Special Weapons

The Cimtracam

1924 The Cimtracam, Camp McClellan, 1924. Chicago Historical Society.

# The Cimitracam

Camp McClellan

[illegible]

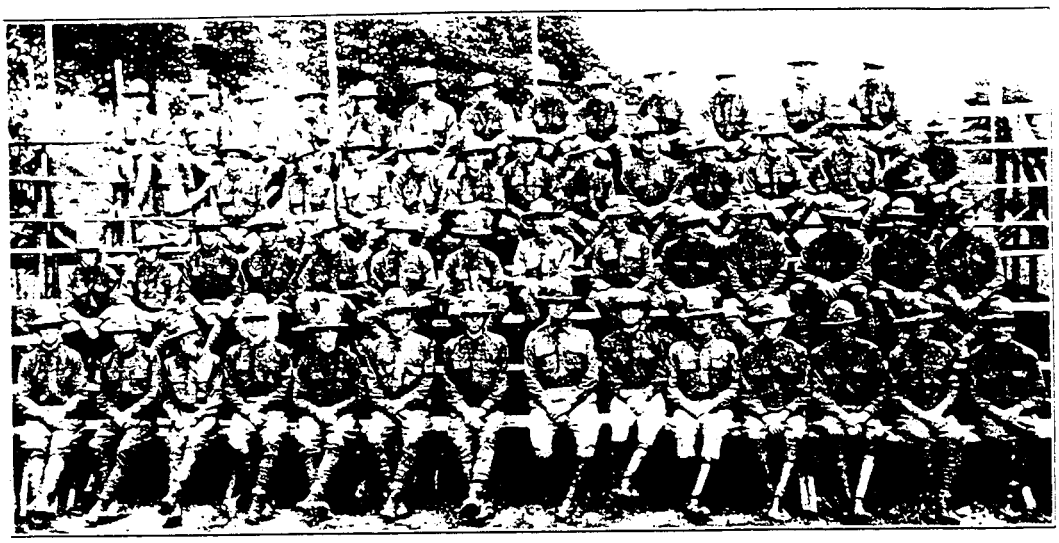
The Cimtracam

1924a The Cimtracam, Camp McClellan, 1924. Chicago Historical Society.

# The Cimitracan

Camp McClellan

1926



# HOWITZER COMPANY, CMTC

## OFFICERS

Captain Norris A. Wimberly, Inf-DOL
2nd Lieut. Francis Dukes, Inf-Res., Charleston, S. C.
2nd Lieut. Grover Ford, Inf-Res., Hokes Bluff, Ala.
2nd Lieut. Ben A. Horn, Inf-Res., Monroe, N. C.
2nd Lieut. Thomas B. Thompson, Inf-Res., Milton, N. C.

## BLUE COURSE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jefferson, Thomas H. | Quebec, La. | Whitson, James P. | Talladega, Ala. |
| Wheeler, Harold P. | Campobello, S. C. | | |

## RED COURSE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bullard, Alexander F. | Douglas, Ga. | Padgett, Carlton L. | Atlanta, Ga. |
| McCranie, Carson H. | Douglas, Ga. | Parks, Julian L. | Hollyhill, Fla. |
| McDaniel, John R. | Dexter, Ga. | Powell, John N. | Jasper, Ala. |
| Martin, Virgil G. | Hosston, La. | Speights, Russell L. | Decatur, Ga. |
| Mayeux, Emeric L. | Plaquemeville, La. | Standley, Pete | Fort Gaines, Ga. |
| Miller, Thomas | Whigham, Ga. | Sternberg, Mark S. | Columbus, Ga. |
| Mitchell, Luther L. | Birmingham, Ala. | Stocks, Joe T. | Leesburg, Ga. |
| Moody, William C. | Crichton, Ala. | Stone, Melvin E. | Sprott, Ala. |
| Morgan, James H. | Danwoody, Ga. | Summerour, William H. | Duluth, Ga. |
| Morris, Robert L. | Bolton, Ga. | Tait, Grady | Lisbon, La. |
| Nelly, John S. | Harrisville, Miss. | Tait, Willis A. | Lisbon, La. |
| Oliver, Don | Kissimmee, Fla. | Tarkington, John L. | Shreveport, La. |
| Paden, Robert G. | Luka, Miss. | Tarpley, Charlie E. | Fife, Ga. |

## RED COURSE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trichel, Milton C. | Shreveport, La. | White, Samuel W. | Atlanta, Ga. |
| Trimble, William S. | Alexandria, La. | Whiddon, Orman G. | Ohula, Ga. |
| Turner, Charles W. | Cottonport, La. | Wilkinson, John K. | Shelby, Miss. |
| Turpin, George S. | Shaw, Miss. | Williams, Claude S., Jr. | Atlanta, Ga. |
| Tuttle, William P. | Melbourne, Fla. | Wilson, Charles R. | Alexandria, La. |
| Urquhart, John W. | Birmingham, Ala. | Wilson, Donald W. | Duluth, Ga. |
| Wade, Hansell R. | Leesburg, Ga. | Wilson, James R. | Alexandria, La. |
| Wadsworth, Lewis | Jacksonville, Fla. | Wise, William D. | Atlanta, Ga. |
| Wells, William V. | Amory, Miss. | Woods, Harry C. | Louisville, Miss. |
| White, Edward M. | Atlanta, Ga. | Wooley, J. B., Jr. | Sieper, La. |
| White, Roy M. | Lake Providence, La. | | |

# HISTORY OF HOWITZER COMPANY

HAROLD P. WHEELER

MISS MARY LEE THORNE
*Sponsor*

Immediately upon our arrival in Anniston we were loaded into army trucks and chauffeured into camp. Our first stop was the registration office where we were assigned to companies. Only the most fortunate were assigned to the Howitzer Company.

Upon reaching our respective companies, we were allowed to set down our luggage and told to follow a guide, who took us to the "mill". There each received a barracks bag, and "followed the line". We next received a rigid physical examination, and those who passed successfully were issued their equipment.

The Howitzer Company was organized on Monday, July 11, with Lieutenant John W. Childs as Commanding Officer and Captain Norris A. Wimberly, Instructor at Mississippi A. & M. College, as Senior Instructor. Captain Wimberly was ably assisted by Lieutenant G. M. Ford, who also acted as Athletic Officer, Lieutenant F. Dukes, who was later placed on duty with the Recreation Officer because of his experience in journalism, and a number of officers from the Organized Reserves.

Although the smallest company in camp, the Howitzer outfit went at things in a big way. Our first week at camp was occupied with company drill, physical drill, lectures and our introduction to the 37 m.m. gun and trench mortar, our weapons in time of war.

In the second week we were given more time on the guns in preparation for the record tests. All men showed a marked improvement.

During the third week our time was devoted exclusively to the guns. After the first two days spent in preliminary practice we went out for record on Wednesday and Thursday. Sergeant McElroy and Corporal Johns, instructors, offered a prize of five dollars to the Red Course man making the highest score. The outcome was a tie between George S. Turpin and W. D. Wise, both of whom scored "possible" 145. On the record test our little company produced thirty-two first-class gunners and thirteen second-class gunners. Only five men in the company failed to qualify.

Our last week began with a ten-mile hike. Our march led us through the town of Weaver, and thence a round-about way by the rifle range back to camp. We returned leg-weary but all ready for the "chow" that awaited us. Then came a day of cleaning up our implements of warfare, a last day of company drill, a day at the track and field meet, closing exercises at the amphitheatre, final regimental parade and—demobilization. We turned in all government property and, with our "civies" on again, received our transportation from the disbursing officer and bade Camp McClellan "*au revoir*" until another year.

## ATHLETICS

The Howitzer Company proved it had the champion indoor baseball team of the camp by defeating "A" Company to the tune of 15-12 in the final game. For its size, Howitzer Company made a very fair showing in the Field and Track Meet, carrying away third honors in two events. The third place in running high jump was captured by W. D. Wise, and C. W. Turner won third in the javelin throw.

Even better was our showing in the swimming events. The Company tied for fourth place: W. D. Wise won second place in fancy diving; M. S. Sternberg won third place in the 50 and 200 yard breast stroke races. The relay race was won by Wise, Wells, Jones and Sternberg.

Wise and Sternberg each gained another feather for his cap when they were selected as the best drilled Red Course men in Howitzer Company.

# HOWITZER COMPANY

Cobb, A., Chemical Warfare Officer, Camp McClellan
1922 Report of Activities, March 1922, dated 3 April 1922. RG 175, Box 578; Entry 3: Special File, 1922-1943. National Archives, Suitland Branch, Washington, DC.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Fort McPherson, Ga.

AC:EMH

April 3rd, 1922.

From: Chemical Warfare Officer.

To: Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Munitions Building, Washington, D.C.

Subject: Report of Activities, March, 1922.

1. Records of the Chemical Warfare Reserve Officers in the Corps Area have been studied, and have been considered by the Staff. Of the eighteen members of the CWORC in the TA Class, twelve have been assigned to Fourth Army Corps and 82nd Division for assignment to specific assignments.

2. There is a demand in the Corps Area for correspondence course in Chemical Warfare. It is noted that a course is being prepared by the Staff of Instructors of the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, and it is expected that it will be available by the middle of the current month. This Office has arranged with Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs, Fourth Corps Area, for taking up with the several National Guard organizations the matter of transmitting to the training officers of the several units essential lecture instruction and programs for defensive training. It is thought that uniform instruction and training can be effected at all National Guard Camps in this manner throughout the Area. Due to lack of funds it appears, now, that it will be difficult if not impossible to send instructors to the several National Guard Camps.

3. The Fourth Corps Area Training Center will be located at Camp MacClellan, at which will be trained the Infantry, Corps of Engineers and Cavalry increments of the ROTC, the Infantry, Field Artillery, Cavalry, Corps of Engineers and Signal Corps increments of the ORC and Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Corps of Engineers increments of CMTC. In addition to these training increments, the National Guard of Alabama, together with certain units of different branches of the National Guard from Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee will be at Camp MacClellan. It has been requested that a company of First Gas Regiment be assigned this camp for purpose of training and demonstration, and that a CWS Officer, in addition to the company officers, be detailed as instructor assistant to the Corps Area Chemical Warfare Officer.

4. There will be other ROTC and ORC training in the Corps Area as follows: Air Service at Montgomery Air Intermediate Depot; Motor Transport and Signal Corps at Georgia School of Technology and Coast Artillery at Fort Barrancas. It is intended that chemical warfare instruction, especially insofar as its activities concern the Air Service, be given at Montgomery Air Intermediate Depot.

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5. National Guard encampments other than mentioned above will be as follows: Florida, Camp Jos. E. Johnson; Georgia, Infantry, St. Simon's Island; Louisiana, Infantry, Camp Beauregard; Mississippi, Infantry, Camp Williamson; North Carolina, Infantry, Camp Glenn; South Carolina, Infantry, Camp Mount Pleasant or Jackson; Tennessee, Infantry, Camp John Sevier. It is intended generally that Field Artillery other than noted above will go to Camp Bragg; Coast Artillery to Fort Screven, Fort Monroe and Fort Moultrie. Camp Bragg is exempted from the jurisdiction of Corps Area Headquarters.

6. Several additions have been made during the month to the Chemical Warfare Officers Reserve Corps. A number of the chemical and Chemical engineering students at the Georgia School of Technology have manifested a desire for the establishment of a CWROTC unit. Lack of facilities for increase in ROTC activities at the college prevents definite action at this time.

7. Chemical Warfare Service materiel for training ORC, ROTC and CMTC camps of the Fourth Corps Area Training Center has been covered by requisitions. The Chemical Warfare Officer of the Corps will go to Camp MacClellan on April 3rd to investigate storage facilities, suitability of buildings for gas chambers and the selection of terrain for Chemical Warfare demonstrations and training.

8. Storage space for Chemical Warfare Service materiel on hand has been secured at these Headquarters. It is intended that museum and training materiel received from Camp Jackson will be sent to Camp MacClellan for use in connection with training and instruction.

9. This Office is frequently called on to answer questions touching effect of various chemicals on different materials and under different conditions and has been called for advice in connection with the protection of workmen around plants subjected to poisonous vapors and noxious fumes as a result of accident. These calls have been satisfactorily answered. In this connection, the need for a working reference library has been made manifest. The question of purchase of certain books has been taken up with the Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service.

10. Obsolete and surplus Chemical Warfare masks and supplies at Camp MacClellan, Park Field and Carlstrom Field have been salvaged.

11. The question of obtaining supplies for National Guard encampment will depend on the availability of funds and the approval of the Militia Board of the War Department. A careful study of the situation has been made and this Office is ready to carry out any policy adopted.

12. It is contemplated that rather comprehensive training in the technique of the use of smoke screens will be given at the Fourth Corps Area Training Center and demonstrations will be given of clouds and use of the several agencies for smoke production.

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13. It is impracticable during this Summer, due to lack of funds, to reach the small and widely scattered units of the Regular Army in the Corps Area.

14. Need is felt for funds which will enable the Chemical Warfare Officer to visit different colleges and universities in the Corps Area for purposes of lecturing.

15. It is hoped that the Chemical Warfare Service will be able to cooperate in conducting tests of Chemical Agents in fighting the boll weevil this Summer. Any success attained along this line would result in an overwhelming demand from the country for a continuance of its chemical work and research.

A. COBB,
Chemical Warfare Officer.