

**Correspondence File, History, (Author Unknown)**

**1942 History of Fort McClellan, Alabama, dated 1942-1946. RG 160; Box 37;  
Entry 27: Army Service Forces, National Archives,  
Washington, DC.**

Located on a tract of 18,952 acres, directly north of and adjacent to the city limits of Anniston, Alabama, and extending almost six miles north-east toward Jacksonville, Ala., in the valley west of the Choccolocco Mountain Range. The reservation connects directly with other government and state owned territory, thus affording an ideal layout for the training of troops in various types of warfare. The Fort is accessible from several paved highways, including a four lane concrete highway connecting it with the City of Anniston where many paved highways lead to all parts of the country. It also has a first class railroad spur connecting with the yards in Anniston, from which three different railway systems are available.

During the World War No. 1, the cantonment resounded to the martial tread of many men, the peak consisting of one full Division and nearly all of another. The soldiers who underwent intensive training there were among those who distinguished themselves on the field of battle; as are the heroes of today, in World War No. 2, who have received their training at Ft. McClellan. In those 1917-1918 days, the camp was the scene of the greatest bustle and activity, as detachments arrived and went into training, while others entrained for the long journey across the sea. The first construction at Camp McClellan began about July 15th, 1917, and the first troops began arriving from August 8th to 24th, 1917. It was here that the Blue and Gray Division, the 29th, was born.

The Federal Government was first attracted to the possibilities of Anniston as a training center for armed forces in 1898-9 at which time several thousand veterans of the Spanish-American War were stationed here for a period at Camp Shipp, near Blue Mountain. From that time on the War Department began to manifest a constantly increasing interest. It was the geographical center of what was then known as the Department of the Southeast and what is now known as the Fourth Corps Area, or Fourth Service Command.

CORRESPONDENCE FILE

Wash. D.C.  
ARMY SERVICE FORCES

In 1912 the U. S. Government bought approximately 20,000 national guard troops here for annual maneuvers.

The interest of the War Department continued and many high officials were sent here from time to time to study the possibilities of the location as a camp. They took observations in summer and in winter, in wet weather and in dry. In 1916, when it became evident that this nation would be forced into the world conflict, which like a great maelstrom continued its destructive spread, the War Department became more active in its efforts to perfect the purchase of the Camp McClellan area for training purposes. The first appropriation available for the purchase of an artillery range was \$100,000.00. This was supplemented by another of \$125,000.00, and the balance for an additional site of \$22,400.00--made available a total of \$247,400.00. Major Charles P. Summerall, who was in the War College as head of artillery training and who had inspected this site many times, was sent to Anniston to purchase this property. Through the Anniston Chamber of Commerce, acting for the citizens of Anniston, a contract was signed on March 17, 1917, with the United States Government, whereby the site was acquired. This was only a few days before the United States declared war on Germany, on April 6th, 1917. When the contract was signed it was not thought that the Government would have immediate use for the entire area, and the many farmers and property owners were advised that they could cultivate the lands for the summer of 1917. Shortly after the war began, it became evident that the task undertaken by the U. S. Government was a gigantic one. Training centers were needed for the purpose of whipping armies into shape in the shortest possible time. Major Charles Dulin was sent to Anniston in 1917 to look over the area with the view of constructing a large cantonment here. Late one night in June, 1917, Major Dulin notified officials of the Anniston Chamber of Commerce that the Govern-

ment must have a large portion of the camp site immediately. The Chamber of Commerce at that time had not contemplated the immediate purchase of all the land in the Camp McClellan area and this sudden demand from the Government made it necessary to pay higher prices than had been expected, to buy the crops that had been planted. It was, therefore, necessary to supplement the funds appropriated by Congress with an additional \$136,000.00, making a grand total of \$383,400.00. In the same patriotic spirit which had marked its loyal support of the Government in all its war measures, Anniston, through the Anniston Chamber of Commerce, promptly underwrote the needed balance, and within a short time thereafter Camp McClellan was a reality.

The Anniston Chamber of Commerce was reorganized in April, 1928, combining both the Senior and Junior Chambers of Commerce into what was then known as the United Chambers of Commerce, to pay off the balance of the obligation, \$32,500.00 with 6% interest, together with other progressive features of a permanent organization and City building program. In spite of the bust in 1929, the five year program designated by the citizens was completed and debts paid off completely by 1934. Fort McClellan, as an ultimate project became the number one program of the Chamber of Commerce.

The files of the War Department show that during the World War 1 training, and since then, the Military Reservation has been rated at the top of the list, in health of trainees.

After the Armistice, Camp McClellan was used as a demobilization center. Since then the area has been used for the annual summer training camps of the Fourth Corps Area. Its value as a military training area is indicated by the fact that of the many mobilization reservations acquired during the World War 1, this is one of the few of such reservations retained by Congress, after the close of the war, for military training purposes.

Under the plan for housing the Regular Army and for training the National Guard and other civilian components of the National Army, Ft. McClellan has been set aside for the Infantry for the Fourth Corps Area. The plan adopted by the War Department for McClellan contemplated a permanent Regular Army Post for one regiment of Infantry--1,500 officers and enlisted men--and a permanent standard layout for a summer camp with capacity of about 6,400 civilian trainees. The permanent post, combined with the summer training camps, was to be so constructed and organized as to form the basis and nucleus for a great mobilization in time of war.

The first part of this permanent program was started in 1929. On July 1, 1929, Camp McClellan was changed to Ft. McClellan, with appropriate ceremonies. General Charles P. Summerall, the father of Ft. McClellan, now active head of the "Citadel" at Charleston, S. C., officiated and read the War Department Order declaring it a Fort, as a permanent Post. The cornerstone for the first group of barracks was laid on September 11, 1929. The first appropriation for permanent buildings included four new barracks; 16 officers and 5 non-commissioned officers' quarters; National Guard Training area improvements; mess halls; warehouses; hospital and garages, etc., aggregating \$685,000.00. In 1933 additional improvements were made aggregating \$87,000.00; in 1934 \$180,000.00; in 1935 \$915,000.00 was expended in permanent improvements under the Relief Program, which included additional officers' quarter, barracks for 291 men, additional non-com quarters; fire station and guard house; truck park and repair shop; and National Guard buildings.

In 1936, under WPA, an additional \$1,370,000.00 was expended in permanent construction, including Enlisted Men's Services Club; Gymnasium and Assembly Hall Auditorium; Post Exchange Chapel; Bakery; Radio Building; stables and wagon sheds, Regimental Garage and Vehicle Shop; three additional warehouses; QM Utility Shop; QM Office Building; Ordnance magazine; Railroad spur; coal

trastle and yard; sewage disposal plants; 23 garages; concrete reservoir and booster station; gasoline storage system; primary roads and secondary roads; street lighting; fence around reservation; target range; and public utilities. In 1937, \$475,000.00 was expended under WPA for additional permanent improvements to include Recreational Hall and facilities for the National Guard Training Area; transportation facilities; public utilities; roads; landscaptin, etc. A dogwood trail and other beautification projects were also initiated. During 1938 some \$425,000.00 was spent on further improvement of roads; improvements to buildings, construction of Reilly Field (paved with cotton) and dedicated October 1, 1938; golf course, and additional landscaping, etc.

Up to this time the facilities of Ft. McClellan were used annually for the training of the R.O.T.C., the C.M.T.C., the O.R.C., and the National Guard Units of the 31st Division, comprising some 6,500 men, trained from two to six weeks. It was the home of the 22nd Infantry, and 4th Tank Company, with its component parts, of the Regular Army, comprising 884 enlisted men, 30 officers, and 9 reserve officers. In addition the civilian population residing at the post consisted of 214 persons. Ft. McClellan was also District Headquarters for approximately 45 CCC camps in the Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Florida area, identified as District D.

During 1939 approximately \$140,000.00 was expended for permanent improvements, including Cain Creek Drainage, road improvements, repair to sewer system, etc.

The 5th Streamlined Division, comprising 6,600 enlisted men and officers, came to Ft. McClellan for training and remained until a short time before the advent of the 27th Division. In addition the regular garrison of some 950 officers and enlisted men were quartered at the Post.

In 1940 the first part of the huge National Defense Construction got

underway. During that year \$6,500.00 was expended for cantonments, etc.

In addition the Post Quartermaster spent \$1,250,000.00 for mess halls, Post Exchange Bldg., dams, roads and temporary facilities, etc.

The 27th Division, New York National Guard, arrived in October, 1940, and remained until after Christmas, following Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. Approximately 21,000 were encamped. Post garrison comprised the 22nd Infantry and CCC District D. Hdqs. Construction under way comprised 282 temporary buildings, 2,758 enlisted men's tents, 376 officers' quarters, 91 storehouse tents; theatre, magazine and gas storage units, electric, railroad, sewer, telephone, water and other utilities; roads and walks; officers' mess, mess halls, new hospital area, etc.

Fort McClellan is considered one of the finest all-around training camps in the entire United States. Its altitude ranges from 1,000 to 2,074 feet above sea level. It lies in a deep pocket or embayment in the west flank of the Choccolocco Mountain range. Above it, on all sides except the northwest, rise steep wooded mountains, knobs and spurs. The floor of the embayment affords ample room for parade and drill grounds and the surrounding mountains provide an admirable backing for light artillery and machine gun range. The drainage is excellent and owing to its high altitude is wonderfully salubrious and well adapted for all year training purposes.

For Ft. McClellan to assume a permanent status it was necessary to acquire an additional tract of land to permit artillery maneuvers, augmenting the regular Infantry co-ordination. With the cooperation of the 27th Division the Federal Government acquired Pelham Range, west of the Ft. McClellan Reservation, and comprising approximately 22,500 acres, at a cost of \$675,000.00 or an average of \$30.00 per acre. The Chamber of Commerce made the initial surveys required. Meanwhile the 1940 Alabama State Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$150,000.00 for the acquisition of a corridor across Choccolocco

Valley, connecting Fort McClellan with the Talladega National Park, to the east. The area is a stretch approximately one and a half miles wide and four miles long, comprising in the neighborhood of 4,160 acres. This cost the State of Alabama approximately \$75,000.00. The State is deeding the land to the Federal Government for military purposes.

In the Talladega National Forest area, comprising 440,000 acres, the Federal Government now has under control better than half the acreage, which was acquired at an average of \$5.00 per acre, of \$1,100,000.00. Practically every known World War No. II terrain is found in this combined Ft. McClellan-Pelham-Choccolecco-Talladega Park area, aggregating 485,612 acres.

In 1941 new construction amounted to \$5,297,663.60, comprising recreation buildings, 9 regimental chapels, ordnance shop, 10 officers' recreational buildings, theatre and field house, parking areas, hospital area barracks, mess halls, target range, etc., and \$40,528.44 for training area construction, and \$160,000.73 for repairs to buildings and utilities. Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center was established with approximately a 20,000 complement, specializing in basic training of from eight to ten weeks. This was later increased to 17 weeks with the utilization of the Talladega National Forest.

In 1942 the 92nd Division (negro) was activated, comprising a personnel of 15,000, including 190 white officers, distributed between McClellan, Camp Robinson, Camp Atterbury and Camp Breckenridge. About 6,500 negro troops were encamped at McClellan along with their Divisional Headquarters. B.I.R.T.C. program continued. Housing units for civilians and additional quarters for military personnel, day rooms, and 92nd Division cantonments, etc., completed. This included construction of hutments replacing tents. Three thousand capacity camp for War Prisoners was completed.

During 1942 the 92nd Division moved to Arizona, and the Branch Immaterial

Replacement Training changed to Infantry Replacement Training. Numerous permanent improvements were made at the Post including an additional 1,000,000 gallon reservoir, water mains extended, enlargement of sewage disposal plant, five acre lake for training trainees and teaching them how to swim, 118 single units for civilian employees, addition to station hospital and infirmary building recreation building, remodeling of other buildings, and paving, etc.

U.S. Engineers Corps, Mobile, advises Chamber of Commerce that \$17,000,000.00 was expended at Ft. McClellan on new construction during 1941, 1942, and 1943, including the following:

**Buildings:--**Permanent, \$3,153,966.00  
Cantonments, \$5,150,138.00  
Temporary, \$1,391,000.00  
Hospital Bldgs., \$1,599,355.00  
Total Bldgs., \$11,294,439.00

**Roads and Streets:--**  
Concrete 5.1 mil @ \$25,000.00, \$127,500.00  
High type Bit. Sts., 33.4 mi. @ \$15,000.00,  
\$501,000.00  
Low type Bit. Surf. Sts., 25 mi. @ \$10,000,  
\$250,000.00  
Gravel and Stab. Rds., 44.8 mi. @ \$8,000.00,  
\$358,400.00  
Total Roads and Streets--\$1,236,900.00

In addition to these roads, there are 94 miles of road in the maneuver area obtained with the land.

Paved parking areas--627,623 S.Y. @ \$1.00, \$627,623.00  
Railroad:--8 1/2 miles @ \$22,000.00, \$187,000.00  
Water System:--\$375,000.00  
Electrical Distribution System:--\$206,000.00  
Sewerage Disposal System:--Sewerage Disposal Plant,  
\$521,294.00  
Collection System, \$320,000.00  
Total--\$841,294.00

Recreational Facilities, other than buildings which are included above:

Swimming Pools, \$100,000.00  
Amphitheater, \$75,000.00  
Outside Tennis Courts, etc., \$5,000.00  
Total:--\$180,000.00  
Prisoner of War Camp: \$391,000.00  
Rifle Ranges on Post: \$184,000.00

Grassing, Retaining Walls, Storm Drainage, Sidewalks,  
and other small improvements on 6,000 acres,  
\$120,000.00

With the above improvements, the following facilities  
are now provided at Ft. McClellan:--

TRANSPORTATION:--There are numerous well-graded paved roads and streets within the Post, as well as vast paved Parking Areas. There are 5.1 miles of 20' concrete roads; 58.4 miles of asphalt paved roads, 20-24' wide; 44.8 miles of graded and stabilized roads; and 627,623 sq. yards, (of the equivalent of 53.5 miles of paved road) of paved parking areas. There is also a railroad spur in fine condition leading into Ft. McClellan and connecting with the railroad yards in Anniston of the Southern Railway Main Line. This spur leads to the Railhead and Yards within the Post. Inside the Post there are numbers of side tracks and a concrete elevated coal trestle. There are approximately 8.5 mi. of Government owned railroad inside the Post.

HOUSING:--The housing on this Post including cantonment, temporary and permanent buildings, is adequate for 40,000 persons. This housing consists of living quarters, mess halls, recreational buildings, and other accompanying structures, viz: Permanent buildings--2,104; Mobilization Buildings--3,051; T of O Buildings--6,080; Hutments--35,860; Tents--1,300. TOTAL: 48,395. Also capacity for Officers--2,071, and 1,728 normal bed capacity in Station Hospitals. Many of the cantonment type buildings are of pre-war construction and are in excellent shape.

HOSPITALIZATION--Ft. McClellan has a well-constructed 1,728 bed hospital, which at present is classed as a Regional Hospital. The buildings are cantonment type, having drop siding or cement asbestos siding, on frame buildings. All buildings are in first class structural condition. This hospital is equipped with two central steam heating plants, one high pressure and one low pressure. All buildings are steam heated and where it

is required are also mechanically ventilated or air-conditioned.

WAREHOUSING:--There is adequate space in cantonment type warehouses to care for all housing on this Post. There is a floor space area of approximately 885,300 sq. ft.

MAINTENANCE:--There is a Post Engineer Organization, completely equipped with everything necessary for the proper maintenance of the Post. In connection with this, there are shops efficiently equipped for all types of work. A current supply of necessary materials is on hand, and the organization is competent and complete.

ORDNANCE FACILITIES:--At Ft. McClellan there is a complete Fourth Echelon Motor Maintenance Shop for major repairs to motor vehicles and equipment. This shop consists of steel and wood buildings, completely equipped and in good condition. In addition there is an Ordnance unit which handles major repairs to artillery units. This shop is located in permanent building and is also completely equipped. There is also an Ordnance Storage Area where all explosives and ammunition used on the ranges is stored in Ammunition Magazines.

WATER SYSTEM:--The Fort has a splendid water system, water supplied by the City of Anniston through a 12" water main with Booster Pumping Station and Chlorinating Unit. This water comes from Coldwater Springs, which also feeds the City of Anniston and environs, and maintains a constant flow of 30,000,000 gallons per day. The water comes from 27 separate springs which gush forth at the extreme southwest point of Coldwater Mountains. It owes its enormous volume to the convergence at one point of several great fractures that drain the greater part of the mountain mass. In 1941 the City of Anniston built a duplicate water line to Ft. McClellan, at a cost of \$300,000.00 entering the Fort from another direction, to protect the water system of Fort in the event of a war emergency. On the Post is located a complete,

well-constructed water system, supplying all parts of the Post. This water system provides a highly efficient and adequate system of fire hydrants and service connections to all buildings requiring water. In connection with the water system there are two elevated water storage reservoirs, one of steel construction having a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons and one of concrete with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons.

SEWERAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM:--There is at Ft. McClellan a modern well-equipped Sewage Disposal Plant, having a capacity of 3,500,000 gallons per day. This plant is almost new and is constructed of reinforced concrete. The collection system which serves the disposal plant is complete with service lines to all buildings requiring sewers. There are necessary manholes for maintenance and two lift stations where gravity will not carry the sewage to the disposal plant. The Disposal Plant is unique in that it has a feature not commonly constructed in such plants, namely, Pre-aeration. This operates by air being blown up through the tanks where sewage first enters the plant, thus aiding in better action of the plant in leaving a clear, germ-free effluent.

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION:--Ft. McClellan is supplied with power by the Alabama Power Co. through a sub-station having a capacity of 3,000 KVS. There is a complete electrical distribution system serving all buildings on the Post.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES:--The following recreational facilities are located on the Post and have been put to very good use:

1. Concrete stadium Amphitheatre, seating capacity--10,000. This amphitheatre contains a special covered stage, dressing rooms and office, and at present is operated by the Special Services Unit.
2. There are 5 concrete swimming pools, one recently constructed and having recirculation purification.
3. There are five theatres having a seating capacity of 1,000 each, and one theatre having a seating capacity of 300.
4. There is one open air theatre with a seating capacity of approximately 500.
5. There are 3 bowling alleys, one equipped with 12 alleys, one with 8 alleys, and 1 with 2 alleys.
6. There are three gymnasiums, one of permanent construction.

7. There are 10 sub-exchanges and one main Post Exchange on the Post, two enlisted mens' clubs, one N.C.O. Club, and one Officers' Club. The above are in addition to various Cadre Clubs, Regimental Officers' Clubs, Enlisted men's Recreation Buildings and Day Rooms.
8. Also many outside recreational facilities such as concrete tennis courts, etc.

The above mentioned facilities and equipment are only the main items and conveniences of the Post and do not include numerous small installations which go to make up a complete Army Post capable of housing and training between 30,000 and 40,000 men. During the past three years the garrison at Ft. McClellan, including the I.R.T.C. etc., averaged a complement of 25,000 to 33,000. The Post is also well-stabilized with lawns, shrubbery, concrete walks, parks, etc., that it gives an exceptionally good appearance and has an added morale building effect on men sent here for training. It is a well-planned and constructed training area.

For quick and convenient transportation between Anniston and Ft. McClellan, a four-lane Quintard Avenue Military Access Road was built at a cost of \$1,109,171.55.

The Federal Government constructed a \$175,000.00 Central USO Building, downtown, on 12th and Gurnee; also an \$85,000.00 Negro USO, both plots of land having been donated by the City of Anniston. In addition there are in operation three other USO units, downtown.

Recapitulation of recorded investment, exclusive of maintenance and operation, is as follows:

Explanation	Year	Land	Construction	Total
Original Congressional Appropriation	1916-17	\$ 247,000.00	?	\$ 247,000.00
Anniston Chamber of Commerce	1917	136,000.00	?	136,000.00
Duplicate Water line to Fort	1941		\$ 300,000.00	300,000.00
Permanent Improvements	1929		685,000.00	685,000.00
"	1933		87,000.00	87,000.00
"	1934		180,000.00	180,000.00

Permanent Improvements	1935		915,000.00	915,000.00
" " "	1936		1,370,000.00	1,370,000.00
" " "	1937		475,000.00	475,000.00
" " "	1938		425,000.00	425,000.00
" " "	1939		140,000.00	140,000.00
Permanent and temporary construction	1940		7,750,000.00	7,750,000.00
Pelham Range Area	1940	675,000.00		675,000.00
Choccolocco Corridor state	1940-41	75,000.00		75,000.00
Choccolocco Valley Rd.	1941-42		300,000.00	300,000.00
Talladega National Forest	1937-42	1,100,000.00		1,100,000.00
Permanent and Temporary construction	1941-42-43		17,000,000.00	17,000,000.00
Quintard Ave. Access Rd.	1943		1,109,171.55	1,109,171.55
USO Bldgs. (2)	1941-42		260,000.00	260,000.00
Land donated by City, USO Bldgs.	1941-42		25,000.00	25,000.00
TOTAL:			<u>\$2,258,400.00</u>	<u>\$30,996,171.55</u>
				<u>\$33,254,571.55</u>

There are a large number of other improvements that were made by the Post Quartermaster, not under contract, which are not included. There is also omitted the cost of constructing cantonments, utilities, etc., during World War 1. In the parlance of the War Department, however, it is considered that the Federal Government has some \$60,000,000.00 in Fort McClellan.

Corps Area Chemical Officer

1938 Increase of Transportation Funds, dated 12 December 1938. RG 175; Entry:  
Chemical Warfare Service; Box 537. National Archives, Washington, DC.

NO SPENDING  
J. H. GORDON

EXCERPTS  
OF THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE  
MUNITIONS BUILDING

DEC 12 1938

FOR THE CHIEF OF THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE  
COMMUNICATING SERVICE  
CONCERNING THE REQUEST FOR AN INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF THE  
FISCAL YEAR 1939, BE INCREASED IN THE AMOUNT OF THIRTY DOLLARS (\$30.00).  
THERE IS ONLY ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS (\$1.50) LEFT OF THE ORIGINAL ALLOT-  
MENT MADE TO THIS OFFICE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1939.

121-RA  
X121.2

MA/ahp

472.4  
145

Dec. 12, 1938

**Subject:** Increase of Transportation Funds.

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

1. Request that transportation funds 4 QM 1611 P 69-0700 A 0525-9, allotted to the Chemical Officer, 4th Corps Area, for the Fiscal Year 1939, be increased in the amount of thirty dollars (\$30.00). There is only one dollar fifty cents (\$1.50) left of the original allotment made to this office for the Fiscal Year 1939.

2. A request was received today for funds to cover the cost of shipping a steel container for Set, Gas Identification, Detonation MI, from Fort McClellan, Alabama, to Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. The estimated cost of this shipment is one dollar ninety-seven cents (\$1.97).

3. Reference your letter file 472.4/145, subject: "4-inch Chemical Mortars, Carts and Accessories", dated November 7, 1938, copy attached, there are five (5) 4-inch Chemical Mortars on the stock record account of the undersigned. This office has prepared these five (5) 4-inch Chemical Mortars for shipment to the Edgewood Chemical Warfare Depot and is holding same until additional transportation funds are made available to cover the cost of shipment to Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. The estimated cost of this shipment is twenty-eight dollars (\$28.00).

STUART A. HAMILTON,  
Lieut. Colonel, G. W. S.  
4th Corps Area Chemical Officer

1 Incl. Cy ltr 11-7-38

DEC 15 1938

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

July 17/39

S.C.F.D. - Fwdg shipping ticket #2078 for 11 capsules CR, Q.M. Fort McClellan, Ala., for reimbursement of funds between proc. auth. cited.

X

472.4/145

FT. MCCLELLAN (SHIPMENT OF CONTAINER FOR GAS IDENTIFICATION SET, FUNDS FOR)

Dec.12/38.

4th CA - Requesting transportation funds 4 QM 1611 P 69-0700 A 0525-9, be increased in the amt. of \$30.00. A request was recd. for funds to cover the cost of shipping a steel container for Set, Gas Identification, Detonation MI, fr. Ft. McClellan, Ala., to EA. Estimated cost of this shipment is \$1.97. Advsg. there are 5, 4" C.M.'s on stock record, 4th CA. That office has prepared these 5 for shipment to ECWD and is holding same for transportation funds.

OK

470.6/5101

FT. MCCLELLAN (SHIPMENT OF GAS IDENTIFICATION SET)

June 12/35.

Ft. McClellan, Radiogram - "Rerad June 10th one set gas identification detonation is being shipped from Edgewood Maryland this date."

- page one

no

missing

470.6/5101

FT. MCCLELLAN (SHIPMENT OF GAS IDENTIFICATION SET TO)

June 11/35.

ECWD - Confirming conversation this date, it is desired that one gas identification set, detonation, complete with detonators be shipped to Post Chemical Officer, Fort McClellan, Ala.

no

missing

Department of the Army

1977 Operation FMA After Action Report, Anniston Army Depot, dated  
14 January 1977. Fisher Library, Fort McClellan, AL.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT  
ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201

IN REPLY REFER TO

ORAA:

14 January 1977

SUBJECT: OPERATION FMA After Action Report

Commander  
USA Armament Command  
AFPH: DDCAR-ASH  
Rock Island, Illinois 631201

1. References.

- a. Annex C, OPLAN FMA Basic Plan, dated May 1976.
- b. DARCOM msg, DRCBA-03, 301941Z Nov 76, Subject: Request for Pictorial Documentation.

2. In accordance with reference 1.a above, subject report is forwarded in quadruplicate. Copies furnished are for HQ DA, HQ DARCOM, HQ ARPCOM, and Commander USATEC.

3. The pictorial documentation requested by reference 1.b is not yet available. However, other still photographs have been included in this report as requested.

1 Incl (quadruplicate)  
als

*Harry L. Foradori*  
HARRY L. FORADORI  
Colonel, OrSC  
Commanding

UNCLASSIFIED

3 3

149000 Dec 76

4. The chemical materiel consisting of:
  - a. 8 ton containers containing HD.
  - b. 43 - 155MM Projectiles filled with HD.
  - c. 86 - 105MM Projectiles filled with GB.
  - d. 1 vial containing lcc GB was loaded at Ft McClellan with the Anniston Army Depot personnel responsible for receiving the materiel checking the inventory and participating in applying the numbered seals to the vans. Upon arrival at Anniston Army Depot, the numbered seals were verified, the materiel accepted and placed in storage with like items.
5. All POUO markings on OPERATION FMA correspondence can now be removed.
6. This message fulfills the report of arrival requirements of AR 55-56.

A-3-5-3

UNCLASSIFIED

Environmental Science and Engineering

1998 *Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Volumes I and II, Fort McClellan,  
Alabama, dated January 1998.*

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**Final**  
**Environmental Baseline Survey**  
**Fort McClellan, Alabama**

Prepared for:  
U.S. Army Environmental Center  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

Prepared by:  
Environmental Science & Engineering, Inc.  
Gainesville, Florida

January 1998

ESE Project No. 3195197G

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Date: November 7, 1995  
Interviewees: Tom Carrol (Chemical School)  
Interviewer: John Herbert, ESE  
Topics: Chemical School

- Worked at FTMC 1961 - ??
- Started using VX in late 1960s (approximately 1966 - 1967). Rabbit and goat demo conducted north of D&I Area.
- MR and methysalicilate (oil of wintergreen) = simulant for HD.
- PDS = personal decontamination station (see annotated map). Decontamination at the PDS was accomplished using only soap and water in a standard shower. The only chemical decontamination agent used was STB, and that only at the shuffle pit located outside the building. The only potential for release is of STB.
- Simulated area decontamination (of road and grassed field) were conducted along the road at Area T-5. Only water was used in this training exercise, no chemical agents or decontaminants.
- EOD practiced burning of chemical munitions.
- Poured blister agent on aids at Howitzer Hill, then decontaminated.
- Trainees walked from training area at Howitzer Hill to the PDS. Walked through decontamination shuffle pit at Howitzer Hill and again at the PDS (this to decontaminate boots).
- An EOD training area was located near the atomic simulator. Practiced burning chemical munitions after performing render safe procedures.
- Area T-5: Also known as Area D; only used simulant agent; practiced decontamination procedures.
- Field = spray for simulated decontamination of grass.
- Decontamination on hard surface; used talc to simulate calcium chloride slurry (see annotated map).
- STB on road and field.
- Thirteen days of decontamination after HD spill mentioned by Mr. Harvey.
- Transfer exercise: After transfer from 1-ton container into 55-gallon drum, pumped HD back into 1-ton container; then decontaminated the drum and transfer line. This always. Neither filled a drum, nor disposed of one.
- Howitzer Hill training area: visible on aerial photos south of flame range, south of the road.
- SCAITS kits used at D&I Area. This is old proficiency area. Old SCAITS kits of 1950s had very mild concentration of agent. Nothing hit ground here.
- T-4 no knowledge
- T-6 Used DANC in addition to chemicals mentioned in Enhanced PA.
- Carrol would rather be around HD than DANC, which was highly corrosive. Quit using DANC in approx 1962 - 1965 when DS2 became available.
- Mr. Carrol is confident that Lewisite was used at Howitzer Hill; confirm with General George Friel.
- T-31 contact Andy Toole
- Tech Escort area is adjacent to Range 31. Used DS2 at Tech Escort Area. Mr. Carrol believes live chemical munitions were burned in this area as training exercise (ask Toole).
- Gas mask test chamber CL on one side, CS on the other. No potential for release.

- CS training area located across street to west of Chemical Munitions Demo Area; powdered CS spread on the ground here. This CS training was conducted to teach area denial.
- T24A "Mega gallons" of fog oil used here. This was an approved disposal site in the late 1960s and early 1970s. At this location, burned "whatever needed to be burned." Mr. Carrol believes troops trained at T24 for disposal activities. Ask Toole.
- Old Toxic Training Area (AREE 22) no knowledge; ask Sergeant Major Murray.
- Chemical school lab located on second floor of Building 3181. No knowledge of sump. Generated only general lab waste in this laboratory.
- Chemical Laundry 111th Impregnation Plant plotted on map.
- 317th Impregnation Plant Plotted on map.
- Used M-1 or M-2 impregnation kits which included B-1 dye (carcinogenic). Laundered clothing; didn't strip out wax.
- Hasty decontamination consists of a quick rinse; equipment still contaminated afterwards. Used only simulant during hasty decontamination exercises. During approximately the last 10 years, trainees have used MR or polyethylene glycol 200 (PEG 200) as simulants for hasty decontamination.
- All chemical training using live agent was conducted at Redstone Arsenal during the period between the return of chemical school to FTMC and the opening of CDTF in 1987. No training using live agent was conducted at FTMC during that time period.

Date: November 03, 11, 1995; January 9, 1996  
Interviewees: Gary Harvey, FTMC Base Transition Officer, previously NCIC  
Interviewer: John Herbert  
Topics: Toxic Agent Yard

Gary Harvey [FTMC Base Transition Officer, previously NCIC (Noncommissioned Officer in charge)].

When a Private at FTMC, Harvey headed Toxic Agent yard. Spread agent where needed to be spread. Started at FTMC in 1961.

No VX used at FTMC during Mr. Harvey's tenure (1961 - 1964).

Agent was not routinely buried at FTMC; only one instance of burial of live agent to Mr. Harvey's knowledge, that at area T-38 (see below).

Used several types of ordnance (projectiles) in training exercises. No explosives in these rounds. Chem school found these projectiles to be among the best containers for transport of agent to training sites.

105mm = GB, 155mm = HD, 4.2 inch mortar = phosgene  
Objective was always to accomplish decontamination. not so much on soil, because just could not think about it.

Cracked 155 rounds using explosives, after exercise, then put round into barrel half-filled with decontamination solution. Always used excess decontamination solution; decontamination solution flowed wherever agent went. "Always performed super, super decontamination."

T-38:  
Toxic Gas Yard: Also stored CNB, FS, DANC, phosgene. Filled smoke tanks at Toxic Gas Yard. Ron has a list of agents stored here.  
FS = liquid smoke; formed smoke on contact with air.  
CNB = tear gas in benzene carrier; very bad stuff.

Poured HD into a small STB-filled pit to illustrate to trainees the fire hazard (pure HD burns on contact with pure STB).

Buried agent only once to Harvey's knowledge; that = one rusty drum of mustard buried in deep hole filled with STB. Old HD-filled 55 gal drum Mr. Harvey helped bury originated from transfer training at the Toxic Gas Yard (T-38). Buried within the boundaries of the Toxic Gas Yard.

Sump is more of a concern to Harvey than anything else at the Toxic Agent Yard. This sump = unlined pit which received empty agent vials, excess decontaminant, FS (smoke), all manner of decontamination and training wastes.

Used DANC in the early 1960s.

Mr. Harvey believes STB was tilled into the soil at T-38 during final decontamination.

Dug up old chemical rounds used on R24 or 24A. Rounds blown and contents removed.

Groundwater in some of the rounds when dug up. Rounds rusted shut so couldn't confirm that no agent present, so treated as though contained live agent. Used PINS machine to confirm no agent present. Approx 10 rounds. Ron should have report on this incident. Harvey is convinced, from his experience on these ranges, that these shells were tapped and drained, then decontaminated prior to burial.

Used airfields to fly smoke tanks. No fuel tanks at Pelham range air field. Flew helicopters from Pelham Range to conduct aerial rad surveys at Rad Training Area.

Harvey knows of no exposure of troops using M-1 kits. He and his staff used kits to ID agent, using ID paper. Harvey transported agent but did not actually conduct the training.

Stored GB in igloo at Ammo Yard. Toxic Agent Yard use to store other agents including HD, phosgene, chlorine. VX not stored at FTMC during Harvey's tenure.

Gas mask test chambers - Used to demonstrate effectiveness of gas masks in providing protection and to confirm mask fit before performing training with live agent. Used CS, CN, of CL in mask confidence tests. Heat from a candle made CN off-gas, CS came in capsule; CL from canister. Live exercise, preceded mask test using CL = gas mask test chamber at How Hill at gate; one also at Agent Yard on Reservoir Ridge. No environmental issues.

Goats - used at Howitzer Hill in demonstrations. Had howitzers there, and other equipment. Contaminated equipment with agent heavily (used several gallons). Students then decontaminated the equipment and then tested to confirm complete decontamination. After completion of the decontamination exercise, personnel decontamination was accomplished by washing off using a decontamination truck at How Hill. Personnel then walked to the PDS where they cleaned garments using soap and water, undressed, and then went into the showers.

Goat exercises (at Howitzer Hill): Placed one drop of agent on goat nose or in eye; waited for symptoms to set in, then revived. Finally, decontaminated goat. Mr Harvey has no knowledge of the VX Demonstration Site.

Chem shell tapping was called a "G-shoot"; Harvey has no idea how name derived. 105mm = GB, 155mm = HD, 4.2 inch mortar = phosgene rounds taken to Road Junction 30 (western Pelham Range). This area now fenced. Cracked with C4 explosive. Identified agent and decontaminated. This is the AREE on map at Rideout Hall.

Chemical School moved to FTMC in 1954 (*other sources say 1951*). Never heard of firing chemical rounds filled with live agent. Never heard of not fully decontaminating training aids after a training exercise.

Shell Tapping class held at Toxic Gas Yard at Reservoir Ridge; phosgene shell; used hand drill to penetrate round and collect sample for identification.

Lewisite was in D+D sets. Harvey knows of no other L at FTMC. Never saw a L round. Probably did not teach using L because it was not in the US arsenal.

CDTF - no issues to Mr. Harvey's knowledge.

D+I Area - used only simulants here. Don't know of using any live agent at this site. See Chem School Historian for ID of chemical simulants. Set vials of simulant on poles approx 3.5 ft high (off the ground). These poles show on 1964 aerial photos. Approx 24 poles. Nothing hit the ground at this site. No live agent used during the 1961 - 1964 time frame. No pits/disposal in this area. From 1961 on (Mr. Harvey's tenure), training did not use SCAITS Kits in the D&I Area. They used simulants only.

Conducted a "County Fair" (round robin training exercise) in a circular area in the woods across from Bldg. 3181. This was to clear masks and other training activities.

Harvey can't imagine a 55 gallon HD spill. One HD spill in spring of 1961 resulted from leakage from one or two gallon containers in a trailer during transport from Toxic Yard to Howitzer Hill. Decontaminated roads using bleach slurry. Decontamination operation lasted 13 days. Never received mustard in 55 gallon drums. HD was delivered to FTMC in one ton containers. Taught students to transfer HD from these containers into 55 gallon drums (at T-38). Maybe only a couple of gallons transferred per day. Drums never left the site and never filled a drum during the 8 yrs Harvey was at FTMC. Harvey believes they would have decontaminated (chemically neutralized) the agent in the drum.

Operation Exit Green Dragon - chem school transfer during approx. 1973. Documents decontamination at each training site when Chem School transferred to Aberdeen. Harvey assisted in decontaminating equipment at Howitzer Hill by placing equipment atop stacked RR ties and then burning. Maintained equipment cherry red for several hours.

Area T-5: This was known as "Area D" and was a decontamination training area. Training utilized only the simulant MR in this area from 1961 to 1964. No live agent was used in this training area. MR was delivered in 55 gallon drums.

T-31 - No knowledge.

T-38 - Tech escort training on south side of fenced compound at Toxic Yard.

Area T-24: fenced area at Range 24A. This is where found the chem rounds (used PINS to confirm absence of agent).

Old Toxic Training Area (AREE #22) - this was before Harvey's time. Harvey never poured agent in a ditch; no knowledge of this.

Range I = shell tapping area = G shoot area = Road Junction 30 at Pelham Range.

Range J, L, Old Water Hole, and HD spill sites - no knowledge.

No live agent training was conducted at FTMC during this period between the return of the Chemical School and opening of the CDTF in 1987.

From 1961 on until 1973, training with agent was conducted only at established training sites with training aids; no training at any other sites with live agent.

SOTS = test site for security systems for nuclear weapons. Test of sticky foam here. No direct

**Date:** January 22, 1997  
**Interviewee:** Rich Mahan  
**Interviewer:** John Herbert  
**Topics:** Disposal of munitions and EOD training activities

Mr. Rich Mahan is currently employed at the ordnance group, Huntsville District, Corps of Engineers. He trained at Ft McClellan during 1971 and was a member of the 142nd EOD at Ft McClellan from June, 1973 through the fall of 1974.

Mr. Mahan was referred by Mr. Ron Levy, of FTMC DOE, in the belief that Mr. Mahan may have knowledge of discovery of one buried 75 mm phosgene round. During the telephone interview, Mr. Mahan stated that he had no knowledge of discovery of any buried phosgene rounds at Ft McClellan.

Mr. Mahan attended EOD training at the EOD School range located in the southeast portion of Main Post (Range 24A). Small EOD disposal operations were also conducted at this site. Small "shots" were used to dispose of unusable munitions. Mr. Mahan recalls burning one large "lot" (production run) of smoke grenades and also burning white phosphorus grenades and high explosive rounds at Range 24A. None of these munitions were transported to Range 24A from active ranges; any UXO found on the ground was detonated in-place. Rounds disposed of at Range 24A were damaged or otherwise not appropriate for use.

The chemical portion of EOD School training was conducted at Range 24A using live agents. Mr. Mahan recalls a chute constructed of channel iron which was used to conduct a glass vial of agent to a metal plate. The glass vial would break and release a small amount of agent to demonstrate agent volatility. Protective equipment (suits and masks) confidence training and decontamination training were also conducted at Range 24A. Mr. Mahan could not recall volumes of materials used or procedures involved in these training activities.

Large ordnance disposal operations were conducted at the EOD site located within the Large Impact Area at Pelham Range. Mr. Mahan described the location of the OB/OD area he used as being the central portion of the Large Impact Area and stated that it may not be the same location as the OB/OD area in use today; however, the description of the historical OB/OD site is consistent with the location of the currently used OB/OD site. Mr. Mahan stated that the 142nd EOD routinely "countercharged" duds in place in the Large Impact Area. Duds were not transported to the OB/OD site for disposal.

Mr. Mahan has no knowledge of the site located east of the Large Impact Area and identified on the Pelham Range Training Map as "EOD Area".

**Date:** January 12, 1996  
**Interviewee:** Andy Toole (1963-1967: Munitions platoon supporting Chemical Training, 1968-1973: Chief Instructor, EOD Tech Escort, 1st Sgt Student Enlisted Company, Chemical School)  
**Interviewer:** John Herbert, ESE  
**Topics:** EOD

**Area T-5:** EOD conducted render safe exercises in this area. Used vials of live agent. Put munition on ground, broke vial over the munition. EOD reaction team identified the agent, decontaminated the munition, and then packed it for transport. The fence at this area was erected before training began. Exercises took place no more than 50m off the trail.

**D&I Area:** Vials were held in containers located atop posts in a field at this area. No agent contacted the ground at this training site. (See notes of interview with Gary Harvey.)

**Goat Demo:** Conducted on the corner using VX. Training exercise conducted less than 20 ft off the road from the PDS.

**Former Toxic Training Site:** Area as plotted on the maps is too large. Training exercises conducted here are the same as at the D&I Area. Used dilute HD, choking, blood (CK), and nerve agents (VX). Used minute quantities of agent. Only used this area when the D&I Area was not available. This area is located across the road south of Bldg. 3153. No agent contacted the ground at the Former Toxic Training Site.

**Area T-31: Technical Escort Training Area.** Mr. Toole indicated the approximate areal extent. The permanent training area measured approximately 70 x 72 ft. Tents were set up permanently.

No recollection of EOD Area outside the igloos.

**Range 24A:** Burn pit measured approximately 12 across and 4 ft deep. Burned dunnage, used shape charge to blow agent from munition into the fire and burn. EOD training exercise. BG was the agent used here. No recollection of what happened to the residue.

**CS gas mask test chambers:**

Gas mask test chambers were used for protective mask confidence training. One gas mask test chamber was located at the site where Mr. Carrol indicated, and another to the west. CS was not used for terrain denial exercises.

No direct knowledge of HD transfer exercises at Area T-38. Mr. Toole suspects that HD transferred from one ton containers was then used in other training exercises.

Circle on Aerial #GR-10M-58 (12-9-54) is a preliminary rifle instruction (PRI) circle. Appears identical to the circle on photo 046 2-2 (previously suspected of being a FFE training/demonstration site).

Black spots on aerial photos of Howitzer Hill are training aids which were contaminated with live HD and then decontaminated. A sump (shallow open pond) caught runoff from training exercises. The dump reportedly measured at least 50 ft x 50 ft. Mr. Toole believes that this sump was cleaned up before the chemical school left in 1972.

**Date:** January 12, 1996  
**Interviewee:** Sgt. Major James White (Ret.) (1954: Chemical School Instructor)  
**Interviewer:** John Herbert, ESE  
**Topics:** Chemical School

Mr White has no knowledge of HD spill/burial sites at FTMC.

Smoke training in Choccolocco Corridor was probably in the purple circled area on the Training Map. This is very near the area suggested by Bragg and Davis.

**Weapons Demonstration Area:** Take the first right after enter Summerall Gate. The Demonstration Area was located at the top of the hill. Munitions demonstrated at this range include mechanical flame thrower, portable flame thrower, various smoke grenades, rifle smoke grenades, thermite grenades, X-200 land mines (napalm-filled 5 gallon can), M5 and M4A2 (Navy floating) smoke pots, M2 and M3 smoke generators, primacord, M1 land mine filled with MR (innocuous simulant for HD), white phosphorus, and FFE. Mr. White reports that he used this area for simulated detection of biological agent. No biological simulants were used in these exercises. Toxic chemical agents were never used at this location during his tenure at FTMC. He heard that this area was used for other (unspecified) training but these exercises ceased because of the increasing volume of traffic on nearby roads. This range was used in the 1950s. (This area appears cleared and the site of intense activity on aerial photographs taken in 1957).

Mr. White remembers that a 60mm mortar range was active in the general area of the Weapons Demonstration Area; however, he has no knowledge of the location of the impact area.

Training exercises at the D&I Area utilized containers atop posts.

Area T-5 is the first Toxic Agent Area when the Chemical School moved from Edgewood. Area T-5 included the southern end of the hard stand as well. Most activity was within 50m of the roads.

**Howitzer Hill:** Used lots of mustard and MR in this area. Used Lewisite when the weather was cold (literature gives freezing point of HD as 14°C). Use of live agent at Howitzer Hill was restricted to the area within the fence. Mr. White believes that the greatest hazard during training exercises was from the large quantities of DANC and lime which were used to decontaminate training aids, rather than the agent itself. Also used truck mounted decontamination apparatus and hot soapy water. Conducted one class with GB on goats and rabbits. GB was not used to contaminate equipment during Mr. Whites tenure. Mr. White confirmed that training aids are visible on aerial photos of Howitzer Hill.

Mr. White reports that protective clothing was decontaminated/reimpregnated in a tin building at the site previously identified as the Chemical Laundry/Impregnation Company (see Davis, Witt, Carrol). Personnel used soap and water only at the PDS.

Date: April 4 and May 8, 1996  
Interviewee: Mr. Donald Witt  
Interviewer: John Herbert  
Topics: Chemical School operations, training areas

Mr. Witt was involved in the Chemical School at FTMC in the following capacities:

1958 - 1961: 218th and 69th Smoke Companies  
1961 - 1967: Instructor with Chemical School (smoke generators and Howitzer Hill decontamination exercises)  
Currently: Materiel specialist/Chem school

Weapons demonstration area reported by White: This was a munitions training area. Used smoke grenades to observe cloud drift, color, and signaling properties; WP; thermite grenades; and smoke pots. This site was used sparingly. It was in use in 1961 when Mr. Witt came to FTMC and was used through 1963. This area was apparently used for chemical training and marked with warning signs prior to 1961; however, no live agent was used at this location during Mr Witt's tenure. Mr. Witt observed signs in this area were marked with green bars (one or two) indicating toxic agents, red bars indicating riot control agents, and cobalt blue (incendiary). He is confident that these signs marked areas of previous chemical use (*however, Mr. White, who conducted training at this site, stated that no chemical agents were ever used at this training area during his tenure at FTMC*). Mr. Witt recalls that, when this demonstration area was used, Highway 21 was located approximately 100 meters west of it's present location (100 meters farther away from this range). Mr Witt used this area for simulated detection of biological agent. No biological simulants were used in these exercises; trainees simply went through the motions. He heard that this area was used for other training but these exercises ceased because the training might have interfered with traffic on nearby roads (smoke training as described by Mr. White?).

Toxic Agent Yard(TAY): Performed class work tapping rounds and transferring into vials (primarily H and G). The primary reason to teach tapping and transfer was for the purpose of using the agent to contaminate an area, to completely decontaminate a round, or to get agent for other training exercises. Transferred H and HD to Howitzer Hill. Pit at the TAY received left over agent, operational material and decontamination solutions (*confirming information from Harvey*).

Goat pens were close to Howitzer Hill. If goats expired during training exercises, they were wrapped in an old tarp, tied off and disposed into sanitary landfill south of old airstrip. Chemical school staff asked operators to bury the goats immediately after disposal. EPA report placing goat pens in the ASP is in error; some goats were kept in the ASP to eat the grass and for no other purpose.

End of course test for Chemical Staff Specialists was conducted near Road Junction 29 on Pelham Range. Trainees made smoke, decontaminated and conducted exercises in the Rad Field. Decontamination exercises were conducted at a field personnel decontamination station located a short distance north of the road and within the Toxic Gas Area. Trainees also carried H to a location measuring approximately 75m x 50 m and approximately 150 meters south of the road. This site is between the road and the northern Rad Field boundary fence. Contaminated old vehicles with some spillage on the ground, or contaminated an area of ground with one gallon of mustard, then mixed STB slurry with the M3A3 decontamination unit. Slurry consisted of twenty six 50 lb cans of STB and approximately 225 gals water. Performed thorough decontamination

Fort McClellan

1935 One Gas Identification Set to be shipped to Fort McClellan, dated 11 June 1935.  
National Archives, Washington, DC. RG 175; Entry 2: Index Briefs,  
1918-1942.

June 11/35. Fort McClellan - Advising, one gas identification set is being shipped this date from ECWD. Under provisions of Sec. II, Cir. 15, W.D., 1935, there is no allowance set up for the ROTC consequently this set is being charged against the allowance of the 22nd Inf. Regiment whose allowance is one set per training season. The set being shipped is the entire allowance authorized the troops now stationed at Ft. McClellan, for the training year 1935.

*Unable to locate - MISSING*

400.312/245

FT. MCCLELLAN (REQN. FOR GAS MASKS)

May 10/35. Copy of ltr. from Ft. McClellan to 4th C.A.- In view of training ROTC and CMTC, and other components in Chem. Warfare a reqn. has been prepared; copy attached, in an effort to bring the gas mask at this station up to 75 complete masks. If this reqn. is insufficient to bring the masks, complete up to 75 at that station, it is requested that new reqn. be prepared. X

471.6/445

FT. MCCLELLAN

July 31/22

OK

Signal Corps Radiogram to Hdqrs. 4th C.A.- 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.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

July 17/39 S.C.F.D. - Fwdg shipping ticket #2078  
for 11 capsules CR, Q.M. Fort McClellan,  
Ala., for reimbursement of funds  
between proc. auth. cited.

472.4/145 FT. MCCLELLAN (SHIPMENT OF CONTAINER FOR  
GAS IDENTIFICATION SET, FUNDS  
FOR)

Dec.12/38. 4th CA - Requesting transportation funds  
4 QM 1611 P 69-0700 A 0525-9, be increased  
in the amt. of \$30.00. A request was recd. for  
funds to cover the cost of shipping a steel  
container for Set, Gas Identification,  
Detonation MI, fr. Ft. McClellan, Ala., to  
EA. Estimated cost of this shipment is \$1.97.  
Advsg. there are 5, 4" C.M.'s on stock record,  
4th CA. That office has prepared these 5  
for shipment to ECWD and is holding same for  
transportation funds.

470.6/5101 FT. MCCLELLAN (SHIPMENT OF GAS IDENTIFICA-  
TION SET)

June 12/35. Ft. McClellan, Radiogram - "Rerad June 10th  
one set gas identification detonation is being  
shipped from Edgewood Maryland this date."

470.6/5101 FT. MCCLELLAN (SHIPMENT OF GAS IDENTIFICA-  
TION SET TO)

June 11/35. ECWD - Confirming conversation this date, it  
is desired that one gas identification set,  
detonation, complete with detonators be shipped  
to Post Chemical Officer, Fort McClellan, Ala.

Fort McClellan

1938 Historical Report on Camp McClellan, dated 17 October 1938.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Fort

KANHOV, Fort

McCLELLAN, Fort

McKINLEY, Fort

MADISON, Fort

to Historical Section: October 17, 1938.

Post: FORT McCLELLAN, Calhoun County, ALABAMA.

Established: July 18, 1917 (as Camp McClellan). Maj. Gen. G. B. McClellan, Virginia.

Latitude 33° 45' - Longitude 85° 40' - Elevation 800-ft. (average).

Area of Camp: 2,500 acres; total reservation; about 18,000 acres.

Location: In Fourth Corps Area; 3 miles north of Anniston, Alabama, Calhoun Co., U.S. Army, 1931-32.

Post Office and Telegraph Station: Ft. McClellan, Ala. (Government).

Railroad and Express Station: Anniston, Ala. (Government). Governor owned railroad siding at Fort McClellan, Ala. of New Jersey, 1873.

Nearest Landing Field: Reilly Field; 2-1/2 miles northwest of Fort McClellan, Ala. (Military). Office of Camp McClellan was evacuated with John C. Chisholm & Co., New Orleans, La., on June 15, 1925.

Troops: See Army List & Directory; April 20, 1938. 4th Corps Area. Evacuated on June 21, 1917, the total reservation amounting to approxi-

Title and Jurisdiction: Acquired by gift and purchase 1917; net acq. (For details, consult office of Judge Advoc-

ate General and Quartermaster General, Dept.)

Capacity: At the present time (October, 1938) the available 10,000 shelter at the post is as follows: L. D. Dulin, Capt., U.S. Army, who arrived on June 26, 1917, and who was in charge of all

Buildings: 12 - 65 permanent; 12 - 45 temporary; fully equipped in accordance with the original plan; 31 training camp, activities, permanent.

Additional construction was completed until February 28, 1938, 15 temporary.

Major Scott made quarters 26 officers - permanent, including Angi-

more were Morris Knowles, Inc., 415 1/2 temporary, 1917, 1938.

Organ, being the Deputy Chief U.S. W.O. & N.C.O. - permanent, 1917, 1938.

Dependent on the contingent, exclusive of land purchase temporary December 1917, was 45 Barracks 40 - 776 enlisted men - permanent, 1917, 1938.

Barracks; 1931 but Stables were 66 animals - permanent, capacity of 152 persons. Hospital - 51 Beds - permanent.

In General Orders No. 115, Quarters - Medical Detachment - permanent.

Major General Charles G. Morton, U.S. Army, was designated as the first

This post (Fort McClellan) was authorized in July, 1917, as one of the sixteen camps to be constructed for the mobili-

zation and training of the National Guard. General Orders No. 95, War Department, July 18, 1917, reads in part, as follows: The camp

are named, as shown below, in honor of the men named who contributed during their lives to the development of the

United States and the acquisition by American citizenship of its present status.

DEALER FILE

COPIES

Site:	Organization:	Troops from:	Camp:	In Honor of -
Anniston, Alabama.	29th (old 8th) Division.	New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia.	McCollan.	Maj. Gen. G. B. McClellan, U.S. Army. (Served in the National Mexican War; Observer of Crimean War. Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Army, 1861-62. Nominated for President, 1864. Governor of New Jersey, 1878-1881.)

The contract for the construction of Camp McClellan was executed with John O. Chisholm & Co., New Orleans, La., on June 18, 1917, and preliminary work was started on July 20, 1917. The camp site was approved on June 21, 1917, the total reservation amounting to approximately 12,000 acres. The site was contracted for, by the Government with the Chamber of Commerce of Anniston, Alabama, the Chamber of Commerce purchasing the land from the owners and turning it over to the Government, and the Government paying for the same upon the approval of each separate deed. The total agreed purchase price was \$254,000.00. The first Constructing Quartermaster was Colonel Charles L. Dulin, Q.M.C., U.S. Army, who arrived on June 14, 1917, and who was in charge of all work until November 30, 1917, when he was relieved by Major Robert E. Scott, Q.M.C., U.S. Army. The camp was practically completed in accordance with the original plans on December 10, 1917, although much additional construction was continued until February 28, 1919, when Major Scott made his final completion report. The Supervising Engineers were Morris Knowles, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, A.B. Bרגis, being the Deputy Chief Engineer in charge. The total amount expended on the cantonment, exclusive of land purchases, up to December 15, 1917, was \$3,195,452.40. The camp had a tent capacity of 57,748 persons; 1551 buildings were erected, having a winter capacity of 27,152 persons.

In General Orders No. 114, War Department, August 23, 1917, Major General Charles G. Morton, U.S. Army, was designated as the first Camp Commander, and on August 29, 1917, General Morton notified the War Department that Camp McClellan was ready to receive all the troops of the 29th (National Guard) Division. The first considerable number of troops arrived August 18th and by November 4, 1917, 27,753 officers and enlisted men were quartered at the cantonment. The entire camp was transferred to the control of the Commanding General, 29th Division, on November 27, 1917. The following World War units were trained at Camp McClellan, Ala: 29th (old 8th National Guard) Division; 6th Division; 157th Depot Brigade; 11th and 12th Training Battalions; and 1st, 2d, and 3d Development Regiments.

CHOCHE G. MEADE, FORT

LANNHOE, FORT

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY

MCCLLELLAN, FORT

MCNINLEY, FORT

MADISON BARRACKS

In 1928 appropriations amounting to \$273,000.00 were made to provide for the construction of new and permanent quarters at Camp McClellan, and the post has been a large training center (Summer) for infantry and tanks, particularly of the National Guard, since that time.

General Orders No.14, July 1, 1929, directed that the name of the camp be changed to Fort McClellan.

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McClellan, Fort  
George G. Meade, Fort

McClellan, Fort  
Monroe, Fort

McClellan, Fort  
President of Monterey

McClellan, Fort  
Moultrie, Fort

McClellan, Fort  
Moultrie, Fort

McClellan, Fort  
Madison Barracks

Fort McClellan

1940 1075 Smoke Pots and 10 Identification and Detonation Gas Sets, being transferred to Fort McClellan, AL, dated 13 November 1940. RG 175; Entry 2: Index Briefs, 1918-1942. National Archives, Washington, DC.

10.5/6 FORT McCLELLAN ( CONCENTRATION OF 5th DIV.)

Oct. 7/39 A.G. - to 4th C.A. - Advsg. that plans are to concentrate the 5th Division (regular army), (less Artillery) in tent camp on Ft. McClellan Military Reservation, Alabama. Field Artillery to be placed in cantonment at Ft. Knox for training & service practice after 2 months to join Division at McClellan. Units to be concentrated given. Contemplated housing plan given.

370.5/14 FORT McCLELLAN (CONCENTRATION OF F.A. OF 5TH DIVISION)

Oct. 20/39. A.G. to 5th C.A. - Field Artillery component of 5th Div. will be concentrated at Fort Knox, Ky. After service practice of two mo. the units will move to Fort McClellan to join 5th Div. for intensive combined tr. for approx. two mos. 1st Bn. 19th F.A., will move fr. Fort Benjamin Harrison to Fort Knox, & Battery C. 119th F.A. to Fort Knox from Fort Snelling, Submtg. instructions in preparation of plans for this concentration.

400/226 FT. MC CLELLAN (CHANGE IN REQ. CWS 54-16-41, SMOKE POTS, GAS IDENTIFICATION)

Nov. 13/40 - 4th C.A. - Advising changes in Requisition CWS 54-16-41. Reporting that 1075 Smoke Pots & 10 sets Gas Identification, Detonation being transferred to Ft. McClellan, Ala. from material brought to training area by 27th Div. Requesting Requisition CWS 54-16-41 be amended by deletion of 630 Smoke Pots & 9 Gas Identification Detonation Sets.

Aug 40  
Box 223

20.2/1292 FT. McCLELLAN (CONSTITUTION AND ACTIVATION OF 596th ORDNANCE AMMUNITION CO)

Aug. 19/42 - A.G. to Com. Gen. Eastern Defense Command, 2nd Army Re. Constitution and activation of 596th Ordnance Ammunition Company. The 596th Ordnance Ammunition Co. is constituted, attached to 2nd Army and will be activated by the Com. Gen. thereof, at the earliest practicable date at Ft. McClellan, Ala., in accordance with E/O 9-17, April 1, 1942, with an authorized strength of 6 officers and 180 enlisted men.

Fort McClellan

c1950 Historical Article from "Army Times Guide to Army Posts"  
Pages 140-141.

[from: "Army Times Guide to Army Posts" - pp. 140-141]:

p. 140

## FORT McCLELLAN, Alabama

The Army first became interested in the area in 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American War, when an Alabama artillery outfit discovered that the Choctolocco Mountains formed an excellent background for firing shells.

Work started on the post in July 1917. It was named Camp McClellan in honor of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, General-in-Chief of the Army from 1861 to 1862.

The 29th Division trained here in World War I. McClellan became a permanent post and was redesignated Fort McClellan on 1 July 1929. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Army Chief of Staff 1926-30, drew the plans for establishment of the camp as a permanent post and is known as the "Father of Fort McClellan." The 27th Division came here in October 1946. During World War II more than \$17 million was spent to improve the buildings and roads as thousands of troops trained here. At one time 55,000 men were stationed here including seven training regiments. A 3000 capacity PW inclosure was operated from July 1943 until 1946.

As training was reduced at McClellan following the end of World War II, the post was deactivated in June 1947. It was reactivated in January 1951 and selected as the permanent home for the Chemical Corps Training Command and the Women's Army Corps Center. About 50 cream-colored buildings of functional modern architecture have been completed at a cost of around \$13 million to accommodate the two commands. The post proper is housed in permanent buildings of Spanish architectural style built between the two world wars.

WACs moved from Fort Lee, Va., to McClellan in 1954. The WAC Center is the receiving, processing, and training center for all women volunteers. The WAC School operates a clerical training course for enlisted women, and basic and advanced courses for WAC officers.

Though research and development work of the Chemical Corps is per-

formed at the Chemical Warfare Laboratories at the Army Chemical Center, Md., the Biological Warfare Laboratories at Fort Detrick, Md., and the Chemical Corps Proving Ground at Dugway, Utah, the testing and training required for this warfare is done at the Chemical Corps Training Command at McClellan.

**Location and Transportation:** In the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, five miles north of Anniston. Birmingham is 62 miles west and Atlanta is 102 miles east. The Southern, Louisiana and Nashville, and Seaboard Air Line railroads serve Anniston as do Greyhound, Crescent, Trailways, and other bus lines. Several highways, to Atlanta, Birmingham, and other large cities, cross at Anniston. Bus service from McClellan to Anniston on hourly schedule.

**Climate:** Hot summers, moderate winters. Average daily high of 72 degrees, average daily low of 51. Usually only two or three inches of snow a year.

**Environment:** Anniston (population 35,000) is known as "The Model City" because the founders laid out the streets, water supply, sewer lines, schools, and churches before opening the city to settlers in 1883. The city is Alabama's largest textile center. Most consider the relations between post and city excellent.

**Housing:** Usually no serious housing problem. There are three styles of Spanish-type homes for general, field grade, and company grade officers, as well as Capehart duplexes, Wherry duplexes, and Wherry multiple units. Playgrounds for children conveniently located in housing areas. Several small communities in the area have housing for rent to military. A one-bedroom furnished apartment ranges from \$45 to \$75 a month, and two-bedroom apartments from \$79 to \$110. Three-bedroom apartments are scarce.

Fort McClellan

1952 Private admitted to hospital for burns from training with mustard gas, dated 10 July 1952. Fisher Library, Fort McClellan, AL.

Armorer	1	1	2
Utility Repairman	1	1	E-9
Cooks Helper	9060		
Total Personnel	32	31	

IV. Plans

A. Not applicable in this report.

V. Operations

A. Operations of activities scheduled

A single cycle of 16 week basic training, which started at the beginning of the quarter, continued through the quarter. Range firing of the cal.30 M-1 rifle for record was completed on 30 April. High man for the company was Pvt. Robert H. Burpo, with a score of 501.

The week of 5 May to 9 May the company was on bivouac. During the week they engaged in scouting and patrolling exercises for 3 days. The fourth platoon acted as aggressors. The first day was by squads and the remainder of the problem was by platoon.

The company was also instructed in unarmed defense and hasty fortifications which included a tank rolling over occupied fox holes. They ran a night compass course.

On 13 May during the running of the infiltration course, Pvt. Fred L. Buckley was wounded in the leg by a ground burst.

During June the company continued its chemical training which had started the latter part of May. On 7 June Pvt. Robert L. Buckner was admitted to the hospital for burns suffered from mustard gas used in training.

The company alert plan was revised.

VI. General

A. Unusual activities.

(1) Operations or services other than normal military functions.

Station  
 Period of Report 1 April 1952 to 30 June 52  
 Date of Submission 10 July 1952

SUBJECT: Historical Report

TO : Chief Chemical Officer  
 Washington 25, D. C.

THRU : Channels

In compliance with Administrative Order No. 11, Office of the Chief Chemical Officer, dated 23 April 1952, the following report is submitted. This report was compiled by the Unit Historian, Donn P. Rice, 2nd Lt., Cml C.

I. Administration

A. There have been no changes in administration.

II. Fiscal

A. Not applicable in this report.

III. Personnel

A. Changes in key personnel.

1. The Morning reports of permanent party indicate the following changes:

Gains:

Malec, Donald W	2nd Lt	5 April
Bryja, Joseph S.	Pvt-2	7 April
Lindley, Cleo C.	Sgt	27 April
DeFord, Robert L.	Pfc	22 April
Skaar, Ralph H.	2nd Lt	1 May
Rice, Donn P.	2nd Lt	8 May
Hoff, Bernard	Pfc	10 May
Newman, Max E.	2nd Lt	17 May
Stallworth, John W.	Sfc	16 June

Losses:

Tipoldi, Nikola	Pfc
Dyer, Clinton A.	2nd Lt

Fort McClellan

1974 Technical Escort Unit file, File: Chem ID Sets, 1973-74. Historical Office,  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

**RESTRICTED**

DECLASSIFIED
Authority <i>WD 917652</i>
By <i>[Signature]</i> NARA Date <i>11/3/18</i>

D R A F T

ASSOCIATE CHEMICAL COMPANY OFFICER

(9 Weeks, 396 Hours)

**Purpose:** To provide basic branch training to officers so that they have a working knowledge of the duties and responsibilities appropriate to company grade Chemical Corps officers. MOS for which trained: None.

**Prerequisites (Officer):** Commissioned officer active in a reserve component whose assignment, actual or anticipated, is to the Chemical Corps; or who is a Regular Army officer assigned to the Chemical Corps, and requires refresher training, or assigned to a branch other than Chemical Corps, and requires supplemental training. Security clearance to include **CONFIDENTIAL**.

**Prerequisites (Warrant Officer):** Must have actual or anticipated assignment to duty with Chemical Corps. Security clearance to include **CONFIDENTIAL**.

**Length of Course:** 9 Weeks, 396 Hours.

D R A F T

1. Staten Island, N.Y. - Repack and Retrieval

In March 1974 the Naval Reserve Center, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N.Y., reported finding a K955 Gas Identification Set. They requested assistance. A team from Technical Escort Center, Edgewood Arsenal, went to Staten Island, repacked the kit to meet the latest shipping requirements. They then advised the Naval Reserve Unit on how to store and secure the kit. Federal law does not permit moving chemical agents except in emergency or research situations. This instance did not fit federal requirements, therefore, it was stored in place. On 15 May 1975, a Technical Escort team picked up the kit and brought it to Edgewood Arsenal under the research provisions of the federal law. The kit was included in the Demil Research Program thereby justifying moving it. Edgewood Arsenal does not have ID Sets of its own, therefore, it is necessary to obtain samples from other installations. Single items such as the Staten Island Set are picked up in preference to sets at installations with a large supply of kits in storage.

2. Fort McClellan, AL - Repack and Retrieval

In January 1974, the 142nd Ordnance Detachment, Ft. McClellan, AL, called Technical Escort Center, Edgewood Arsenal to ask advice. They had located an ID Set similar to the K953 (see inclosure) which had been cut open by a worker in a junk yard. Technical Escort Center advised the 142nd Ord. Det. on packing and moving the item back to Ft. McClellan, AL. The Ordnance team repacked and moved the item back to Ft. McClellan. The work area in which the set was discovered, was tested and showed negative results. The workers involved were not affected. The item was picked up in 1975 by Technical Escort Center under the Demil Research Program and brought to Edgewood Arsenal.

3. Buffalo, N.Y. - Test and Retrieval

In 1973, Technical Escort Center sent a team to Buffalo, N.Y. in response to an HEW request. A man had been storing a kit dating back to World War II when he was an air raid warden. The kit contained very dilute samples of non-nerve agents. These kits were distributed to air raid wardens by the Civil Defense organization. The wardens used the kits for training purposes. The man had emptied the bottles into a hole in his back yard. The man later reported it to the County and they in turn reported it to HEW. HEW requested Technical Escort Center assistance. Technical Escort Center sent a team to Buffalo, N.Y. The team tested the soil and got negative results. They poured a decon solution of bleach on the area as an added precaution. The man turned over, to the team, the bottles the samples came in.

Frier, Jas. H, Colonel, Infantry

1920 Letter to Alabama National Guard, Major William P. Screws, dated May 1920  
Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, AL.

56-0

354.1 MIL M.G. Ala.

1st Ind.

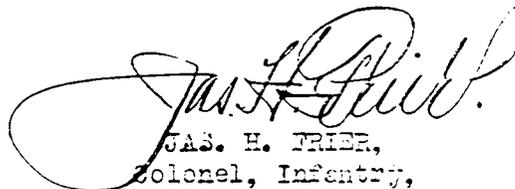
JHF/ah

Hq SE Dept., Charleston, S.C., May 31, 1920 - To Major Wm. B. Screws, Inf.,  
Inspector-Instructor, M.G. Ala., Montgomery, Ala.

1. This program of instruction is approved and considered very satisfactory.

2. Every effort will be made to secure the additional sergeants you request, but it is desired that you notify this office on or about July 1, 1920 of your exact needs as instructors as changes in personnel and duties of sergeant-instructors does not permit at the present time assignment to duties so far in advance of the time that they will be needed.

By command of Major General Morrison:



JAS. H. TRIBER,  
Colonel, Infantry,  
Officer in Charge of Militia Affairs.

1 Incl.

Frost, K.D., 1st Lieutenant, Cml C

1953 Use of Mustard Confidence Test in Basic CBR Training, dated 11 May 1953.  
RG 175; Entry: U.S. Army Chemical Corps School; Boxes 1-10. National  
Archives, College Park, MD.

52.21

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority **NND917652**  
By **WRD** NARA Date **4/6/78**

1.6.75; US Army Chemical  
(COP) Box 1-10

**CMLTC-T**  
(10 Apr 53)

**SUBJECT:** Use of Mustard Confidence Test in Basic CBR Training

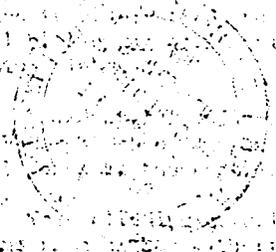
Headquarters, Chemical Corps Training Command, Ft McClellan, Ala, 11 May 53

**TO:** Commandant, Chemical Corps School, Ft McClellan, Ala

1. Forwarded for information and necessary action.
2. Your attention is directed to the decision reached by the Chief Chemical Officer in paragraph 2.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DANEK:

*K. D. Frost*  
**K. D. FROST**  
1st Lt, Cml C  
Act Adjutant



*ROB*  
**CML C SCH**  
**FILE COPY**  
30 MAY 1953

I-7-1923 0-7-4908

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND917652  
TH By WAD NARA Date 4/6/81  
CH  
FORT MCCLELLAN  
ALABAMA

OOL  
MAND

10 APR 1953

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
CMLTC-S-4

SUBJECT: Use of Mustard Confidence Test in Basic CBR Training

TO: Commanding Officer  
Chemical Corps Training Command  
Fort McClellan, Alabama

1. It is requested that the Publications Agency, The Chemical Corps School, be advised of any existing restrictions on conducting a Mustard Gas Confidence Test for all Army, Navy or Air Force trainees in basic CBR training.

2. It is desired to include such an exercise in FM 20-( ), CBR Training Exercises. The test is considered an excellent training exercise, and if widely used, would give trainees a greater respect for the powerful blistering action of mustard gas and the protection offered by protective ointment.

3. The Mustard Confidence Test is presently being conducted at The Chemical Corps School and was individually indorsed by officers of The Chemical Corps at the Doctrine Board review of this manual.

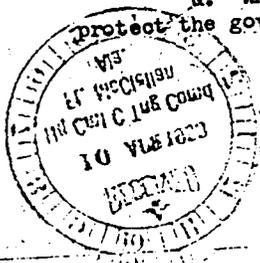
4. The following questions have been considered, and which require decisions from higher authority:

a. What would be the legal status of such requirements, Army wide, to require all basic trainees to submit themselves to the Mustard Confidence Test?

b. Are releases necessary from volunteers to allow themselves to receive blisters?

c. Would release be required from all personnel subjected to this test?

d. What type of control tests would be required in order to protect the government from liability?



WLS T O MS WM

J-7-1515

1-TC 5092 J-7-1515 0-TC-3987

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND917652  
Sj WMD NARA Date 4/6/78

*C. O. D. W. D.* # 3649

CMLTC-S-4  
SUBJECT: Use of Mustard Confidence Test in Basic CBR Training

e. To what extent should this exercise be made a true test of the trainees acquisition of learning, and ability to put into practice that which has been taught him?

FOR THE COMMANDANT:

*Thomas A. Mitchell*  
THOMAS A. MITCHELL  
Major, Cml C  
Secretary

1st Ind

CMLTC-T  
(10 Apr 53)

Headquarters, Chemical Corps Training Command, Ft McClellan, Ala, 20 Apr 53

TO: Chief Chemical Officer, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C.

Request the information desired in basic communication be furnished this command as soon as possible.

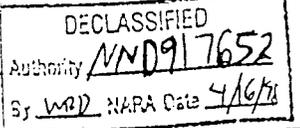
FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

*Sherman B. Richardson*  
SHERMAN B. RICHARDSON  
Captain, Cml C  
Adjutant

RECEIVED  
10 APR 1953

UN T O M B W

973  
RECEIVED  
10 APR 1953



CMLWO-T  
(10 Apr 53)

2d Ind

SUBJECT: Use of Mustard Confidence Test in Basic CBR Training

DA, OCCm10, Gravelly Point, Washington 25, D. C., 6 May 1953

TO: Commanding Officer, Chemical Corps Training Command, Ft McClellan, Alabama

1. The decisions requested in paragraphs 4a-e of basic communication are listed below:

a. A soldier may be required to undergo any approved training or training test. A line has been drawn where severe pain is inflicted or where the soldier's health or life is unnecessarily endangered. Severe pain or hazard are not found in the mustard confidence test.

b. The question of volunteers and releases does not arise since the test could be required. When volunteers are requested the legal status does not differ from the case where a soldier volunteers for any normal duty.

c. Releases are not required from trainees or volunteers.

d. Control tests are not required when the approved test is used.

e. The value of the mustard confidence test lies in demonstrating to the trainee the blistering action of mustard and the protection afforded by his protective ointment. The expansion of the test as a means of determining the individual's ability to apply correct protective measures does not appear warranted. If widely used, such a method might result in the use of this test several times on the same individual during unit training tests with different units or in various cycles of training. Repeated exposure may result in sensitizing the individual to mustard.

2. The mandatory use of the mustard confidence test is not approved by the Chief Chemical Officer. A description of the test will be included in FM 20-( ), "CBR Training Exercises," with the stated qualification in the manual that the test may be used by commanders responsible for the conduct of training. A paragraph will also be included pointing out the danger of sensitizing an individual as a result of repeated exposures to the test.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BULLENE:

*Hugh W. Rowan*  
HUGH W. ROWAN  
Colonel, CmlC  
Chief, Plans, Tng & Intel Div

Gardner, John, H., 1st Lieutenant, U.S. Army  
1929 Annual Field Inspection Report, National Guard, dated 26 August 1929,  
Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, AL.

Aug. 3, 1929 to  
 Aug. 10, 1929  
 (Inc. dates of camp)

31st Division Aviation  
 (Organization)  
 Camp McCallan, Alabama  
 (Place of holding camp)

1929

Alabama  
 (State)

4th  
 (Cortis Area)

ARMY TROOPS  
 CORPS TROOPS  
 G. H. Q.  
 SP. ALLOTMENT  
 (ENTER DIVISION NUMBER OR CHECK OTHER ASSIGNMENT)

ANNUAL FIELD INSPECTION REPORT—NATIONAL GUARD

PERSONNEL		OFF'S	22			
1	PRESENT AT CAMP	W. O.	0			
		E. M.	83			
	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	1			
		E. M.	4			
2	ABSENT FROM CAMP	OFF'S	2			
		W. O.	0			
	ATT'D MED.	E. M.	12			
		OFF'S	0			
3	PRESENT AND ABSENT	E. M.	1			
		OFF'S	24			
	ATT'D MED.	W. O.	0			
		E. M.	95			
4	NUMBER JOINED SINCE LAST CAMP	OFF'S	1			
		E. M.	5			
5	NUMBER OF ENLISTED MEN WITH LESS THAN TWO MONTHS SERVICE	OFF'S	4			
		E. M.	24			
6	NUMBER OF N. G. RESERVISTS ATTENDING CAMP	OFF'S	12			
		E. M.	0			
8	NUMBER OF C. M. T. C. GRADUATES IN ORGANIZATION	BASIC	0			
		RED	0			
		WHITE	4			
		BLUE	0			
9	(A) NUMBER RATED AIR SERVICE PILOTS IN ORGANIZATION	(A)	14			
	(B) NUMBER UNDER (A) QUALIFIED IN SERVICE TYPE AIRPLANES DURING CAMP	(B)	0			
MARKSMANSHIP AND GUNNER QUALIFICATIONS						
10	THE RIFLE (SEE ITEM 39)	COURSE FIRED	A	B	C	D
		NUMBER FIRING				
		NUMBER COMPLETING COURSE				
		NUMBER QUALIFIED				
11	THE PISTOL (SEE ITEM 39)	COURSE FIRED	D'MTD		MTD.	
		NUMBER FIRING	34			
		NUMBER COMPLETING COURSE	30			
		NUMBER QUALIFIED	14			
12	THE MACHINE GUN (SEE ITEM 39)	COURSE FIRED	21		0	
		NUMBER FIRING	4		1	
		NUMBER COMPLETING COURSE	0		0	
		NUMBER QUALIFIED	0		0	
13	NUMBER QUALIFIED AS GUNNERS	EXPERT SHOOTER	0		0	
		ASSISTANT EXPERT GUNNERS	0		0	
14	TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS AMMUNITION FIRED (OTHER THAN SMALL ARMS)	CALIBERS (4)	Total rounds	19		TOTAL REQUIRED ON A AND C CARDS ONLY
		ROUNDS				
15	FIRING EFFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATION (ARTILLERY ONLY)					
AIRPLANES		ANIMALS				
16	NUMBER HIRED FOR THE ENCAMPMENT	0				
17	GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN CARE AND HANDLING ALL ANIMALS	3				
18	GENERAL PROFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATION IN RIDING, DRIVING, AND USE OF ANIMALS IN FIELD TRAINING (Driving)	75				
MOTOR VEHICLES						
19	NUMBER HIRED FOR THE ENCAMPMENT	0				
20	MANNER IN WHICH ALL MOTOR VEHICLES WERE CARED FOR	3				
21	PROFICIENCY ATTAINED BY ORGANIZATION IN DRIVING AND USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN CONVOY OR OTHER TRAINING	3				
ARMS, UNIFORMS, ETC.						
22	APPEARANCE, CONDITION, SUFFICIENCY, CARE AND UPKEEP	3				

**DISCIPLINE**

23	DISCIPLINE OF ORGANIZATION		U
24	MORAL AND ESPRIT		U
25	QUALITY OF COMMAND AND LEADERSHIP DEMONSTRATED OVER THEIR APPROPRIATE UNITS BY:	OFF'S	U
		N. C. O'S	U

**TRAINING**

26	SUITABILITY OF:	TRAINING SCHEDULE	U
		METHODS OF INSTRUCTION	U
27	WAS A SPECIFIC TRAINING OBJECTIVE SET? (SEE ITEM 40)	FOR TROOPS	Yes
		FOR STAFFS	Yes
28	WERE OBJECTIVES ATTAINED DURING THE PERIOD OF FIELD TRAINING?		Partially
29	WERE RECRUITS SEGREGATED FOR INSTRUCTION?		No
30	NUMBER OF HOURS DEVOTED DAILY TO:	CEREMONIES	None
		OTHER PURELY MILITARY INSTRUCTION	20 mins.
		SCHEDULED RECREATION AND ATHLETICS	1 hour
31	NUMBER OF TACTICAL PROBLEMS AND EXERCISES; USE APPROPRIATE SYMBOLS TO INDICATE: S=SQUAD, P=PLATOON, C=COMPANY, B=BATTALION, OR SIMILAR UNIT		1-CP Exerciss 2- Tact, Recon

**MUSKETRY**

32	NUMBER OF MUSKETRY PROBLEMS AND EXERCISES; USE APPROPRIATE SYMBOLS: L=LANDSCAPE, S=SQUAD, SN=SECTION, P=PLATOON, OR SIMILAR UNIT		None
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**GENERAL COMMENTS**

33	PER CENT OF READINESS FOR OFFENSIVE COMBAT SERVICE, CONSIDERING ONLY PRESENT PERSONNEL, AS TO	TRAINING	
		EQUIPMENT-MATERIEL	
34	ASSUMING ORGANIZATION RECRUITED TO WAR STRENGTH AND COMPLETELY EQUIPPED, ESTIMATE PERIOD OF ORGANIZATIONAL TRAINING REQUIRED TO PREPARE IT FOR OFFENSIVE COMBAT SERVICE		4 months

**COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL**

35	PROFICIENCY OF:	COMMANDING OFFICERS ABOVE CAPTAIN	U
		STAFF OFFICERS	U
		COMPANY OFFICERS	U

**ORGANIZATION RATING**

36	AVERAGE RATING OF ORGANIZATION		U
37	NUMBER OF UNITS RATED	"SATISFACTORY"	U
		"VERY SATISFACTORY"	
38	NUMBER OF UNITS RATED. (SEE ITEM 41)	"UNSATISFACTORY"	
		"VERY UNSATISFACTORY"	

IF LESS THAN 20% OF THOSE COMPLETING COURSE FAILED TO QUALIFY, STATE REASONS BRIEFLY

39 Insufficient practice. Firing was permitted on reservation only two (2) days.

40 STATE BRIEFLY TRAINING OBJECTIVE  
The functioning of organization as a Division Aviation unit.

41 LIST UNITS RATED "U" OR "VU" AND DESCRIBE DEFICIENCIES BRIEFLY:  
NONE

REMARKS:

*John A. Gardner*  
(Signature of Inspector)

1st Lieut., A.C. (DOP)  
(Rank and Organization)

Camp McClellan, Ala.  
(Place)

August 26th, 1929.  
(Date)

Gudger, Robert, Lieutenant Colonel

1979 Chemical Department Personnel's Visit-Report of Progress, dated  
25 June 1979. Fisher Library, Fort McClellan, AL.

Ft McClellan

ATZN-PTS-B

25 June 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Chemical Department Personnel's Visit - Report of Progress

1. The following Chemical Department personnel visited Ft McClellan during the period 18 - 22 June 1979.

- Mr Edwin Bradley
- CPT Samuel W. Ross
- CPT Stanley J. Mickicki
- SMSG Gene Dotson
- SFC Billy Emery
- SFC Wiley Sharer

2. Mr Bradley and CPT Ross coordinated with Mr Burns, DFAE, to determine building modifications required by the NBCDS. Modifications discussed and planned for are as follows:

a. Building 2281 (Munson Hall).

(1) First floor.

(a) NBCDS library will be located where the WAC library was. Engineers will remove a temporary wall, returning this area to the original dimensions.

(b) Adjacent to the library will be the learning center containing 20 carrels. A dutch door will be installed between the library and the learning center. To the right of the learning center will be a storage room. Across the hall will be a supply room for the issue and storage of admin and janitorial supplies. Southwest from the supply room will be the Admin Operations offices, Operations Division, two classrooms and the Training Branch office. The opposite side of the hallway will be classrooms.

(c) The chemical labs will be constructed in the large classroom area in the southwest end of the first floor.

(2) Second floor. Engineers will soundproof two classrooms, install a solid door with a security lock and install GSA partitions in the other classrooms. The entire floor will be used for administrative and instructional preparation areas, except for one double classroom.

COPY READING FILE

25 June 1979

SUBJECT: Chemical Department Personnel's Visit - Report of Progress

(3) Basement. The Radiology Division, labs and vault will be housed in this area (northeast end of basement). The key to the Rad Division is the vault. DFAE states that, if funds are made available by October 79, the vault can be constructed and ready for use by May 1980.

(4) Gym. DFAE will subdivide the main area into five 24-student classrooms and construct a break area and latrine where the locker room is now located. A training aids storage area will be located in the area behind the locker room wall.

b. Building 1271 (613th Bakery and Laundry). Four classrooms, a break area, dual showers, instructors preparation area, and an office will be constructed on the west side. A storage room and clothing issue room with counter will be constructed in the south end. Located on the east side of the building will be a Power Driven Decon Apparatus (PDDA) storage area and a work area for hands-on training of PDDA's. The hardstand in front of the building will be used for a vehicle parking area and will provide the space to erect tents for the conduct of shower/bath operations. Cave Creek will provide water from an outside source for training purposes. A personnel decon station and equipment decon station can be established west of the sanitary land fill road.

c. Building 3170 (RIMS). By partitioning, six classrooms, a break area, latrine and maintenance area will be constructed in the warehouse section. The present office space will be used without change for instructor preparation and general office space.

d. SGM Dotson and SFC Emery coordinated with the following personnel and activities.

(1) LTC Olson (AG). Student record maintenance, academic records, training publications and reproduction capability.

(2) LTC Isaacson (DOT). Discussed chemical and Military Police operations.

(3) LTC Kincheloe (DTM). Scheduling and changes thereto; scheduling support requirements; procurement of ammo; short term use of ammo coordinator personnel and the interface and coordination of classroom scheduling.

(4) CPT Bolt (DALET). Discussed DALET's system of operations and how Chemical Department operations can interface without interfering with MP operations.

SUBJECT: Chemical Department Personnel's Visit - Report of Progress

(5) DIET. Discussed the possibility of using DIET instructors to assist in weapons training.

(6) DBLET. Discussion essentially the same as with DALET.

(7) CSM Dalrymple, CSM Williams and SGM Witt (protocol visit). Established contact and discussed impending move.

(8) Mr Owens (DRM). Assisted in identifying COI on ARPRINT. SFC Emery will provide average monthly student load and send copies of schedules for training for FY 81, MLT 25 June 1979.

(9) Observed training facilities, Range 31, Gas Chamber and toured all buildings under consideration for use by NBCDS.

e. CPT Mickicki and SFC Sharer toured and selected the following areas as being suitable or adequate for NBCDS training.

(1) Bivouac area. Pelham Range. The Rideout Hall area will be used for reconnaissance and decontamination exercises during the 54E10 FTX. Use of Rideout Hall will have to be scheduled between DOT and NBCDS.

(2) Smoke area. Limited smoke operations in area 16D. An area for large scale smoke operations will be selected at a later date.

(3) A proposed EOD demolition area in training area 15A will be utilized to conduct chemical munitions training. Bleachers, instructor stand, messing area and latrines will be erected at this site to facilitate instruction.

(4) Land Navigation Orienteering Course. CPT Mickicki suggested using T-10 Compass Course for basic instruction. Full scale training (orienteering) will be conducted in area 4, Pelham Range.

f. Other training discussed and areas selected are:

(1) Ground Survey training. The T-1 Antenna would be installed in the north end of the old division parade ground in areas 5 and 6 and the surrounding road net used for ground survey training.

(2) Petroleum Firefighting training. An area adjacent to the sanitary fill was identified for the conduct of this training.

ATZM-PTS-B

25 June 1979

SUBJECT: Chemical Department Personnel's Visit - Report of Progress

(3) Alpha Field will be constructed north of bldg 1271 with shower facilities constructed in bldg 1271 to be used by student personnel. Dual use of this facility is programmed to save cost. (Decon and Radiological students)

(4) Aerial Survey will be conducted at Reilly Field (two surveys/week, 3 hours each). Coordinated with AAD for helicopter support. Use of one aircraft twice a week is envisioned.

(5) Browline Pad. Request for a future site in the vacant area at 3rd and 4th Street, south of the WAC Museum or other areas adjacent to bldg 1271, will be submitted at a later date.

ROBERT H. GUDGER  
LTC, GS  
Director of Plans, Tng & Scty

DISTRIBUTION:

✓ ABC Defense School, ATTN: LTC COHUTT  
Mr Hayes, DPTSEC  
LTC Kincheloe, DTM, USAMPS  
CPT Marks, 548th S&S Bn  
1LT NOWELL, MEDDAC  
1LT McCullough, DENTAC  
MAJ Walters, Tng Bde  
Mr Lee, DC-E  
Mr McKee, DIO  
Mr Burns, DFPE  
Mr Payne, Compt  
Mr Alexander, AG  
Mr Cole, MISO  
Mr Parker, CPO  
Ms Kelley, PAO  
MAJ Nichols, PM  
LTC Wilson, DRC

**Hammond, John S. Commandant, Field Firing Center**

**1918 Report on Small Arms and Artillery Ranges, Camp McClellan, dated  
23 July 1918. RG 393; Box 8; Camp McClellan, General Correspondence  
1918-1920, National Archives, Suitland Branch, Washington, DC.**

~~HEADQUARTERS~~  
FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE FIRING CENTER  
CAMP McCLELLAN, ALA.  
23 July 1918.

From: Commandant, Field Artillery Brigade Firing Center.  
To: Commanding General, Camp McClellan, Ala.  
Subject: Report on small arms and artillery ranges in this camp.

1. (a) Rifle range; 200 targets for 100, 200 and 300 yard ranges.  
34 " " 500 and 600 yard ranges.  
18 " " 1000 yard range.
- (b) Pistol range; 50 targets for 15, 25 and 50 yard ranges.
- (c) Machine Gun Range; 61 targets with track and cars for 1000 inch range.
- (d) Combat Firing range; there has been no Combat Firing Range constructed at this camp.
- (e) The artillery range at Camp McClellan has been reported upon in detail to the Chief of Field Artillery. Briefly stated, the range is sufficient for a brigade of artillery, provided cooperation between the infantry and artillery exists to the extent that certain days infantry drill grounds be vacated and the artillery be permitted to fire over them. Under these circumstances there are about 18 battery positions, about 6 battalion positions and one or two regimental positions. Ranges vary from 1500 to 6000 yards. Artillery ranges have the advantage of quick occupation in that they are near Camp. Certain times of the year heavy morning fogs are liable to delay firing. The present location of the Camp is in the center of the artillery range and has, thereby, greatly restricted the use of Camp McClellan for artillery purposes. Were it not for the situation of the Camp the Camp McClellan reservation would be ample as an artillery range for three or four brigades.

2. The distances to the different ranges from Camp Headquarters are as follows:-

Rifle range,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles  
Pistol "  $\frac{1}{2}$  "  
Machine Gun range,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles  
artillery " from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 5 miles.

JOHN S. HAMMOND,  
Lieut.-Colonel, F. A., N. A.,  
Commandant.

wek

*Ranges*

July 13, 1918.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

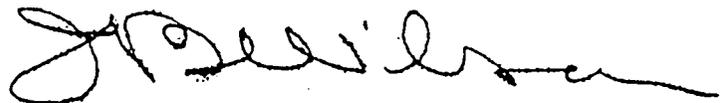
To: The Commanding Officers of all Regular Army, National Guard, and National Army Camps and Cantonments.

Subject: Small Arms Ranges at Divisional Camps and Cantonments.

The Secretary of War directs that a report be submitted as to the facilities available at your camp for the instruction of troops in small arms and machine gun firing covering:

- (a) Rifle ranges, distance and number of targets.
- (b) Pistol ranges, number of targets.
- (c) Machine gun ranges (1000 inch ranges), number.
- (d) Combat firing ranges for small arms and machine guns.
- (e) Artillery ranges.

The report should show the distance of the ranges from the center of the camp or garrison, and whether or not the facilities are sufficient for the training of a division. If possible, a map should be submitted. If the facilities of any class are not sufficient the report should show what measures are necessary in order to secure them.



Adjutant General.

RECD. HQ. F. A. E. T. C.

JUL 13 1918

NAHC-D.C.

651. (Shooting Galleries)

OFFICE OF THE CAMP QUARTERMASTER.  
Camp McClellan, Ala.

21 August 18.

From: Camp Q.M.  
To: Commanding Officer, Camp McClellan, Ala.  
Subject: Establishing shooting gallery.

1. Authority is requested to establish a 22 Caliber rifle shooting gallery on a suitable site in the area now occupied by the Camp Q.M. Detachment to be operated in connection with the Detachment Exchange.

R.M. ANGUS,  
Major, Q.M.R.C.  
Camp Quartermaster.

651. (Shooting Galleries) 1st Ind.

Hqs., Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, 22 August 18. To-Camp Quartermaster,  
Camp McClellan, Ala. - RETURNED.

1. APPROVED.

By order of Colonel MYERS:

JG/HJS.

John Griffith,  
Captain, A. G.  
Adjutant.

Headquarters, Army Chemical Center, Maryland

1950 Relocation of the Chemical Corps School, dated 28 August 1950. Fisher  
Library, Fort McClellan, AL.

FISHER LIBRARY  
BET MCKILLANSUBJECT: Continuing Historical Record of Chemical Corps Installation  
Activities

TO: Commanding General  
Army Chemical Center  
Maryland  
ATTN: Post Historian

An historical record of the Chemical Corps School activities during the period 1 January 1950 through 30 June 1950 is submitted herewith in compliance with instructions contained in letter, Headquarters, Army Chemical Center, Md., dated 16 June 1950, subject: "Continuing Historical Record of Chemical Corps Installation Activities."

I. Administration.

A. Changes in Mission and Responsibilities. The scope of instruction for the Chemical Officer Advanced Course has been changed to provide instruction designed to prepare officers for duties comparable to commanders of regiments, groups, combat commands, or brigades; to prepare officers for the duties of staff officers of units comparable to regiments, groups, combat commands, and brigades and to produce officer graduates who after an intervening tour of duty will be qualified to pursue satisfactorily the Command and General Staff College regular course. There has been a continued increase in training activities of the school, both in the number and diversity of courses conducted and the number of student trainees from other branches of the armed forces.

B. Acquisition and/or Disposal of Physical Facilities.

1. The following building was obtained 3 May 1950 from the Property Division, Army Chemical Center, Maryland, for an overflow B.O.Q.:

a. Building 1306 B.O.Q.

The following buildings were obtained 23 May 1950 from the Property Division, Army Chemical Center, Maryland, for the gas obstacle course:

b. Building 3005 - Vacant at Piney Point.  
Building 3015 - Vacant at Piney Point.

Incl #3

1950

MOS	Officer	MOS	WO	MOS	Men
5420	4			1824	1
1413	4			0824	5
4832	1			0060	5
0200	2			0556	1
2092	1			0062	3
3150	1			0152	1
4500	1			0521	2
1415	1			0522	1
				0050	1
				0566	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>102</b>

3. Total civilian personnel by grades (30 June 50):

	<u>GRADES</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>UNGRADED</u>	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>
Authorized		0	1	4	46	51	39	90
Actual		0	2	5	46	53	39	92

IV. Plans

A. Plans for Permanent Peacetime Establishment.

1. Relocation of the Chemical Corps School. Since May 1949 several studies have been prepared on the facilities available to the Chemical Corps School. Emphasis was laid on the lack of room for expansion, lack of adequate ranges, and the distance to a maneuver area of sufficient size to accomplish proper training. These studies were revived and expanded as a result of inspections by Inspector General and Army Field Force teams, whose reports affirmed the crowded conditions and inadequate areas available. As a result of the above-named inspections, action was again requested by the School that the Office of the Chief, Chemical Corps, attempt to obtain permission for relocation of the Chemical Corps School. The relocation site which meets the needs, both present and mobilization, and now believed to be available, is Ft. McClellan, Alabama.

B. Mobilization Plans. Pending.

C. Procurement Planning. For current supply only.

1950

Headquarters, Camp McClellan

1926 Report on 1926 Summer Training Camp Activities, dated 3 August 1926.  
RG; 175; Entry: Chemical Warfare Service; Box 578. National Archives,  
Washington, DC.

Box 105  
RG 15

HEADQUARTERS CAMP MCCLELLAN, ALABAMA,  
Office of the Chemical Warfare Officer,

August 3, 1926.

Subject: Report on 1926 Summer Training Camp Activities.

To: Camp Supply Officer.

1. In compliance with instructions contained in paragraph 10 d (1)(z), and 10 d (2)(c), Camp Regulations, 1926, the following report on organization, statistics, difficulties and recommendations is submitted:

a. ORGANIZATION. The Detachment Chemical Warfare Service consisted of one (1) enlisted man, Technical Sergeant Joseph L. Cooper, C.W.S.

b. STATISTICS. Two (2) courses of instruction were conducted, by Technical Sergeant Cooper, for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Eighth and Twenty-Second Infantry, during which a total of 596 candles, lachrymatory, chloracetophenone "C.M.", 1-pound, Mark I, 170 candles Hexachlorathane "H.C.", 2-pound, Mark I, and 335 candles, smoke (substitute) were expended in training. The courses of instruction consisted of one hour instruction, in the forenoon for the Eighth Infantry and the afternoon for the Twenty-Second Infantry, a day for ten days.

c. DEFICULTIES. None.

d. RECOMMENDATIONS. That training in Chemical Warfare be continued in the Eighth and Twenty-Second Infantries, using the officers and non-commissioned officers who completed the above mentioned course of instruction as instructors and Training Regulation 155-5, "Defense against Chemical Warfare" as a guide.

(Sd) ROY T. MCLANORE,  
ROY T. MCLANORE,  
1st Lt., Infantry (Tanks),  
Chemical Warfare Officer.

Headquarters, Fourth Corps Area

1922 Report of Activities, dated 3 April 1922. RG 175; Entry: Chemical Warfare Service, dated 3 April 1922. National Archives, Washington, DC.

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.

5. National Guard encampments other than those noted above be as follows: Florida, Camp Jos. E. Johnson; Georgia, Infantry, Camp Simon's Island; Louisiana, Infantry, Camp Bouregard; 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 MacClollan 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 MacClollan 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 MacClollan, 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.

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.

Headquarters, Fourth Corps Area

1922a Report of Activities, dated 25 September 1922. RG 175; Entry: Chemical Warfare Service; Box 578. National Archives, Washington, DC.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS AREA  
OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL WARFARE OFFICER

AC:ELK

Fort McPherson, Ga.,  
September 25th, 1922.

Subject: Report of Activities, Fourth Corps Area, for the months of July  
and August, 1922.

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

I. SUPPLY.

A. GAS MASKS.

1. National Guard. Under date of July 10th, 1922, this Office forwarded the Adjutants General of the several States within the Fourth Corps Area a letter, copy of which is hereto attached and marked "Appendix A". The Adjutants General of the states of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida executed the requisitions and were supplied with allowances of gas masks based on ten per company or similar unit. The state of Alabama replied to the effect that the condition of state appropriation would not permit the payment of transportation charges from state funds; the state of Mississippi that gas masks were not desired if transportation charges had to be paid by the state; the state of Louisiana that gas masks were not desired for the use of its National Guard; the state of Tennessee that due to shortage of funds allotted to the National Guard it was impossible to take advantage of opportunity for securing gas masks; the state of North Carolina that gas masks were not desired. The National Guard of Alabama, however, was supplied for training purposes only, during its encampment at Camp McClellan, with gas masks from stock maintained at that camp in connection with Fourth Corps Area Training Center Activities.

2. Regular Army. Allocations of gas masks for the several Regular Army units within the Fourth Corps Area has been made and under date of August 15th, 1922, request was made of the Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service for funds with which to pay transportation, except in the case of the 22nd Infantry, and Companies K and L of the 6th Infantry, stationed at Fort McPherson, which were issued training allowances from stock stored at Camp Jesup.

3. Fourth Corps Area Training Center; ROTC, CMTC & ORC. Gas masks for the training center were shipped from stock on hand at Camp Jackson. The matter of shipment was covered in report for June activities.

B. CHEMICAL WARFARE MUNITIONS FOR TRAINING.

1. National Guard. Under date of June 30th, 1922, this Office prepared and forwarded to the Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service requisitions covering materiel which it was estimated would be needed in connection with the several National Guard encampments in the Corps Area. Attached hereto and marked "Appendix B" is table showing in detail the several requisitions and action taken pursuant thereto.

Under date of July 15th, 1922, a letter copy of which is attached hereto and marked "Appendix C", was forwarded by the Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs, as indicated therein.

2. Regular Army. Under date of July 11th, 1922, Circular #62, copy of which is hereto attached and marked "Appendix D", was forwarded from these Headquarters to the several units of the Regular Army directing that requisitions for chemical munitions provided in War Department Circular #112 be made without delay. On July 22nd, 1922, there was forwarded from this Office to the Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, a consolidated requisition covering Tear Gas Candles and B.M. Smoke Candles for the several organizations in the Corps Area for training. This Office is advised by the Ordnance Office, Fourth Corps Area, that pursuant to Circular #82, above mentioned, all units of the Regular Army within the Corps Area have duly submitted requisitions for the several types of grenades provided for in War Department Circular #112. This Office is not advised as to action taken by Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service pursuant to the above mentioned requisitions forwarded by this Office directly and by the Office of the Corps Area Ordnance Officer through the Ordnance Department.

3. Fourth Corps Area Training Center: ROTC, CMTC & ORC. Requisitions for chemical munitions for training the several increments at Fourth Corps Area Training Center were forwarded both by this Office and the Ordnance Officer early in June, but this Office was later advised that due to shortage of chemical munitions and necessity for manufacture of supplies for Regular Army pursuant to above mentioned War Department Circular #112, and emergency supplies covered by confidential letter from the Adjutant General of the Army under date of July 19th, 1922, these requisitions were cancelled. On July 11th, 1922, however, there was shipped to the Fourth Corps Area Training Center fifty each B.M. Smoke and CN Candles, and two hundred each Hand and Rifle WP and Hand WP Grenades; these items arrived at Camp McClellan too late to be of service and have been shipped to Headquarters, Fourth Corps Area. In addition to chemical munitions and supplies covered by requisition for shipment to Camp McClellan, chemical munitions incident to instruction in chemical warfare of ROTC and CMTC personnel of the Coast Artillery Corps camp of the Fourth Corps Area Training Center at Fort Barrancas, were covered by requisitions. The requisition for ROTC chemical ammunition and supplies was cancelled, and the supplies for CMTC shipped, but arrived after conclusion of camp. These supplies have been ordered shipped to Headquarters Fourth Corps Area for use in training and demonstration.

C. EMERGENCY SUPPLIES. Separate detailed reports have been submitted covering matter of the emergency shipments of chemical ammunition to these Headquarters pursuant to confidential correspondence.

## II. TRAINING.

A. The National Guard Office was without funds available for transportation of personnel for instruction of the several National Guard encampments in the Corps Area. Instruction in Chemical Warfare was given the National Guard of Alabama by the Chemical Warfare Officer detailed to the Fourth Corps Area Training Center at Camp McClellan, the National Guard of Florida at Camp Joseph E. Johnston by an officer detailed from Fort McPherson by these Headquarters and especially instructed before his detail, and to certain units of the National Guard from the states of Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee at Camp McClellan under conditions similar to those covering instruction of Alabama National Guard. This instruction of National Guard units at Camp McClellan is covered in detail by reports of the Chemical Warfare Officer detailed to the Fourth Corps Area Training Center, copies of which are attached hereto and marked "Appendices E-1, E-2, E-3". The National Guard at encampments other than those mentioned above were supplied with sufficient number of copies of gas mask drill and instruction for use and care of gas masks for issue of two copies to each company.

At the beginning of each National Guard encampment, a copy of which is hereto attached and marked "appendix F", suggesting the appointment of gas officers and gas non-commissioned officers. Replies to this letter, together with roster of officers and gas non-commissioned officers indicate a satisfactory degree of interest in chemical warfare throughout the National Guard. Tenders of correspondence course have been made to personnel detailed as gas officers and gas non-commissioned officers.

B. Regular Army. Under date of July 15th, 1922, Circular #87, Fourth Corps Area, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked "Appendix G", provided for the detail of gas officers on the staff of unit commanders.

On August 28th, 1922, at Fort McPherson a special chemical warfare school for officers and non-commissioned officers of the 22nd Infantry was instituted under the supervision of this Office. It is expected that similar schools will be conducted by other Regular Army posts in the Corps Area between October 1st and December 31st, 1922.

At the Fourth Corps Area Training Center, a special school for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army was conducted with a view to giving chemical warfare instruction to Regular Army personnel stationed at the several posts in the Corps Area. A full report on this course of instruction made by the instructor is hereto attached and marked "Appendix H".

The matter of continued and consistent training in chemical warfare of the Regular Army in the Corps Area will be covered in a general training circular to be issued from these Headquarters at an early date. A confidential copy of the recommendation of this Office covering chemical warfare section of the training circular is attached (omitted from copies other than to Office of Chief, Chemical Warfare Service).

C. Fourth Corps Area Training Center: ROTC, CMTC & ORC. Attached hereto and marked "appendices I-1, I-2 and I-3" are detailed reports of Chemical Warfare Officer covering instruction given ROTC, CMTC and ORC increments at Fourth Corps Area Training Center. In addition to instruction given at Camp McClellan, a course of instruction prepared by this Office covering individual and collective protection, the characteristics of the several chemical agents and physiological effects of these agents was given ORC and CMTC units of the Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Barrancas; and at the Air Service Camp, Montgomery Air Intermediate Depot, instruction through lectures prepared by this Office was given ROTC, ORC and National Guard increments covering characteristics of the several chemical agents and their physiological effects, and the tactical uses of chemical agents by the Air Service.

### III. PERSONNEL.

A. Commissioned and Troops. This Office especially commends to the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service Major B. A. Brackenbury, CWS and 1st Lieut. P. F. Craig, CWS, for the interest, energy and tact manifested by these officers in the discharge of their duties at the Fourth Corps Area Training Center at Camp McClellan during the training season. Major Brackenbury, as Assistant to Director of Training for Chemical Warfare, by his enthusiasm and evidence of belief in his mission, aroused a marked interest in his Service among not only those detailed to him for instruction but throughout the officer personnel of the Training Center. 1st Lieut. Craig had his detachment in excellent condition in all respects and was efficient in the discharge of duties assigned him. His detachment cooperated in training and demonstrations in connection with ROTC, National Guard and CMTC instruction and was the subject of frequent

favorable comment. As bearing on the subject of this report, is attached hereto and marked "Appendix J" copy of report from the instructor; attention is especially invited to copy of letter appended thereto from Commanding Officer, Temporary Garrison, Camp McClellan, as bearing on the efficiency of this officer. There is also attached hereto and marked "Appendix K" an extract from General Orders #44, Headquarters Fourth Corps Area Training Center as further bearing on Detachment of Chemical Warfare Troops.

D. Enlisted Personnel. (Detachment Administration and Supply Section, CWS) Sergeant M. E. Emery and Private, 1st Class, E. H. Loewinsbhn, were ordered to Camp McClellan for instruction at the Chemical Warfare School for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army. These men satisfactorily completed the course and in the case of each a letter of special commendation for attention to duty and soldierly qualities from the instructor was forwarded to this Office. Corporal E. H. Bailey, since the opening of Camp McClellan, has been detailed to duty in the office of the Acting Chemical Warfare Supply Officer at the Fourth Corps Area Training Center and assigned as custodian of chemical warfare supplies. Corporal Mathewson was detailed to Camp McClellan for duty with the Acting Chemical Warfare Officer and subsequently to the Office of the Executive Officer for CMTC. This ~~man~~ man was highly commended for efficiency and faithfulness by this officer. Corporal J. F. McLaughlin reported on August 5th, and was detailed in connection with emergency instruction in chemical warfare of certain men of the 22nd Infantry; he has proven especially efficient and painstaking.

IV. MATERIAL FOR INSTRUCTION. To insure uniformity of instruction, as well as to condense in practical form for training camp use, this Office prepared two papers, as follows: "Chemical Agents", this covering a concise description of the physical and chemical characteristics of the several standard and chemical agents together with the uses of these agents in warfare, copy of this paper is attached hereto and marked "Appendix L"; "Physiological Effects of Chemical Agents", a concise description of the effects of the several chemical agents in the field, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked "Appendix M". These papers were distributed to instructors for use in their courses and copies of same were given by instructor to certain of the personnel detailed for instruction at Camp McClellan. These two papers are in addition to other matter prepared for use in instruction and mentioned above in connection with National Guard instruction and instruction at Air Service Camp.

Following receipt of emergency shipment mentioned above pursuant to the aforementioned confidential correspondence, this Office prepared papers containing special instructions for use of tear gas materiel in connection with training Regular Army. Copies of two papers bearing on determination of amount of materiel to be used, one for use of officers and one for non-commissioned officers detailed for instruction are attached hereto and marked "Appendices N-1 and N-2".



A. COBB,  
Chemical Warfare Officer.

Headquarters, Fourth Corps Area

1923 Report of Activities, Fourth Corps Area, dated 1 September 1923. RG 175;  
Entry: Chemical Warfare Service; Box 578. National Archives,  
Washington, DC.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
September 1, 1923.

SUBJECT: Report of Activities, Fourth Corps Area,  
For the Month of August, 1923.

TO: Chief, Chemical Warfare Service,  
Washington, D. C.

I. SUPPLY.

(a) Regular Army. Based upon the request of the Commanding Officer of Company "F", 1st Gas Regiment, authority has been granted to ship five Livens Projectors filled with Titanium Tetrachloride (TM), and two hundred W.P. combination hand and rifle grenades to the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, for use in connection with Chemical Warfare activities at that station. The balance of the materiel which remained from the summer activities at McClellan, consisting of eight hundred candles H.C., four hundred candles C.N., and one hundred W.P. grenades, will be stored temporarily at their present location and utilized in the future in connection with the different activities of this office.

(b) Emergency. Receipt is acknowledged of materiel covered on Shipping Ticket C.W.S. 688 R.D., and Debit Memorandum Receipt 151 R.D., shipped in accordance with instructions contained in secret letter, A.G. 471.61, (7/20/22), and letter, Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, (7/21/23). Inspection of the portable Mk. 1 Cylinders stored at the C.W.S. Supply Base, at Fort McPherson, Georgia, disclosed that the contents were in a state of deterioration. It is planned to use this lot in connection with Regular Army training and re-fill the cylinders from the fresh supply of C.N. recently received. It is regretted that this shipment was not received at an earlier date, as part of the old stock could have been released from the emergency storage and used to excellent advantage in the training of National Guard and Organized Reserves. Upon the accomplishment of the replenishment of the Mk. 1 cylinders, return will be made of the materiel to Edgewood Arsenal, as directed in instructions contained on the memorandum receipt.

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The Commanding Officer takes great pleasure in receiving valuable reports on men of this command and commends all concerned for their interest, zeal and cooperation. Records such as the above should be a matter of pride to every officer and man of the 22nd Infantry.

By order of the Regimental Commander:-

R. M. Burrowes,  
Acting Adjutant.

RMB-vvm  
Copies to:  
All Cos. of the 22nd Inf.  
Personnel.  
File.

II. TRAINING.

Summer Camps. Report of training indicate that excellent results were realized during the training season of 1923, in all camps, posts and stations where citizens soldiers were stationed. A consolidated report of this training is now in the course of preparation and will be forwarded upon completion.

III. PERSONNEL.

(a) Detachment, Administration, Supply & Training Section. Orders assigning Sergeant George Seva, R-149325, to this Corps Area have been received. This office has experienced some difficulty in the past in the proper handling of supplies at the Supply Base. The assignment of the additional soldier will fill a long felt want, and assure the permanent detail of a competent C.W.S. soldier to assist the property officer which will greatly facilitate the supply functions of this office in the future.

(b) Promotion, Det., Admin., S. & T. Sec. No reply has been made to letter, this office, File #220.2/6, dated July 10, 1923, Subject -- Promotion of Corporal Henry H. Bailey, -- and follow-up letters, same subject. Information is requested as to disposition of the aforementioned.

(c) C.W.S. at Large. The feasibility of detailing a Non-commissioned officer of the C.W.S. to each active camp, post and station in this corps area, whereby they would be available for training the C.M.T.C. during the summer, was again taken up by this office. This recommendation was made in connection with letter, office of the Adjutant, these headquarters, and letter, Adjutant General of the Army, dated April 27, 1923, Subject -- CITIZENS MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS. Appendix "B", Report of Activities, this office, for the month of May, consisted of letters referred to and early action taken in the matter.

(d) Troops. The duties assigned have been completed by Company "F", 1st Gas Regiment, at the Fourth Training Center, Camp McClellan. Their return to their proper station, Fort Benning, Georgia, was begun on the 29th inst. A detailed account of their activities at Camp McClellan is included in the consolidated summer training report of this office for 1923.

IV. LITERATURE.

(a) C.W.S. Pamphlets requested in letter of this office, File #350.01/12, dated August 20, 1923, are desired for distribution to the Adjutant Generals of the States of this Corps Area. To date, these pamphlets have not been received.

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The Commanding Officer takes great pleasure in receiving able reports on men of this command and commends all concerned for their interest, zeal and cooperation. Records such as the above should be a matter of pride to every officer and man of the 22nd Infantry.

By order of the Regimental Commander:-

RMB-vvm  
Copies to:  
All Cos. of the 22nd Inf.  
Personnel  
File.

R. M. Burrows,  
Acting Adjutant.