

Snow, Major General William J.

1919 Report of Field Artillery, Report of the Secretary of War, United States War Department, Annual Report 1918-1919. Government Document Section, Law School Library, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

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1. Department of gunnery, embracing principally firing and the computation of firing data.

2. The department of tactics, embracing principally the maneuvering and handling of Field Artillery units and their liaison with the Air Service and other arms.

3. The department of matériel, embracing the implements of war, disposal, guns, motors, fire control instruments, the study of their manufacture, their functioning, etc.

4. The department of equitation, embracing the training of the horse and man, draft, driving, and hippology.

The present course for Field Artillery officers covers the period from April 21, 1919 (date of entrance of the first class), to the present date.

The organization of the school was as follows:

*Staff and instructors.*

Brig. Gen. Dennis H. Currie, commandant.  
 Col. Rene De R. Hoyle, assistant commandant.  
 Col. Harold E. Miner, director of gunnery.  
 Col. Cortlandt Parker, gunnery.  
 Col. Walter S. Sturgill, director of matériel.  
 Col. Leo J. Ahern, research.  
 Lieut. Col. John T. Kennedy, director of tactics.  
 Lieut. Col. John B. Maynard, matériel.  
 Lieut. Col. Herbert R. Odell, equitation.  
 Lieut. Col. Mert Proctor, tactics.  
 Lieut. Col. Harleigh Parkhurst, research.  
 Maj. Charles M. Haverkamp, equitation.  
 Maj. Richard C. Scott, range officer.  
 Maj. Edward Montgomery, matériel.  
 Maj. Joseph W. Keller, research.  
 Capt. A. Franklin Kibler, matériel.  
 Capt. Frederick H. Black, detachment commander.  
 First Lieut. Robert J. Horr, supply officer.

*Attached.*

Maj. Lester L. Bogg, tactics.  
 Maj. James Crabbe, tactics.  
 Maj. Henry C. Jackson, tactics.  
 Maj. Gus Tolson, gunnery.  
 Capt. Charles E. West, secretary.  
 Capt. Emil Oetmann, assistant secretary.  
 First Lieut. Albert Kleinert, mess officer.

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE FIRING CENTERS.

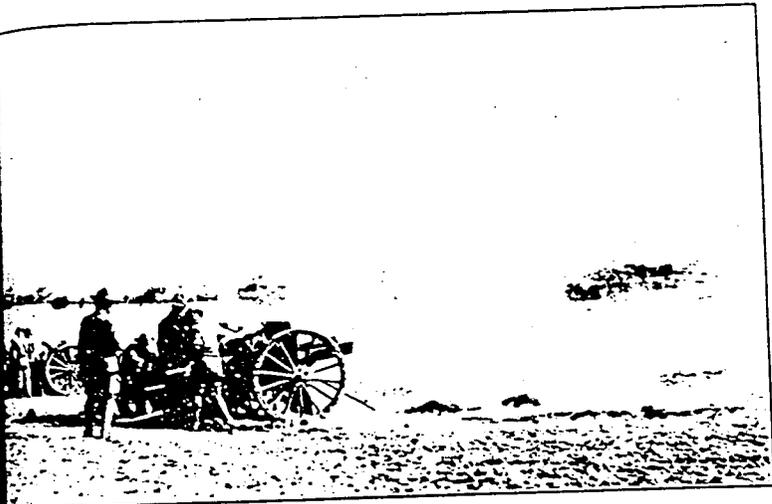
During the year 1918 and the spring of 1918 there existed a very serious shortage in the United States of Field Artillery matériel and equipment of all kinds. There was also a great shortage of competent instructors.

In order to train brigades in the shortest possible time for overseas service it was, therefore, necessary to establish centers of instruction on lines similar to those organized by the French commission in France for the training of complete Field Artillery brigades. Authorization was obtained on May 23 and May 28, 1918, for the

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establishment of four such training centers. After a study of the situation, which included the selection of suitable target ranges, etc., the following locations were selected, and firing centers were established at these points.

- Camp Sill, Okla.; target range of 52,000 acres.
- Camp Jackson, S. C.; target range of 50,000 acres.
- Camp Knox, Ky.; target range of 40,000 acres.
- Camp McClellan, Ala.; target range of 16,000 acres.

Experienced officers, some of whom had been returned from the American Expeditionary Forces especially for this duty, and instructors and furnished by the French Commission immediately began the work of training Field Artillery troops in these centers. It was originally intended that the firing center course should be a matter of coordination in brigade training and devoted largely to tactical maneuvers, firing, and advanced instruction in general. After the first brigades were sent to the firing centers it was discovered that their training had not reached the necessary standard to take up this work, and it was considered advisable to give each brigade an elementary period of instruction in the school of the soldier, military drill, physical training, etc., for the purpose of developing discipline to the point where the advanced training could be taken with maximum value to the organization. The time allotted to this elementary instruction varied from one to five weeks, depending upon the state of discipline found to exist in each brigade.

The regular firing center course consisted principally of intensive Field Artillery practical training for officers and men. Very soon after the establishment of the centers sufficient matériel was accumulated to almost entirely equip the brigades in training at these centers. This, together with the fact that experienced instructors were available greatly expedited the training, and the results obtained, as shown by inspection reports and by reports from overseas, were most satisfactory.

In addition to the general Field Artillery training, outlined above, schools for both commissioned and enlisted specialists were established.

Six brigades passed through these firing centers prior to November 11, 1918, and were sent to France. These were trained in firing centers as follows:

Firing centers.	Brigades trained.	Brigades trained Nov. 11, 1918.
Camp Knox, Ky. ....	1	2
Camp Jackson, S. C. ....	1	1
Camp Sill, Okla. ....	3	2
Camp McClellan, Ala. ....	1	2

It was soon found that the capacity of the firing centers must be increased, if these were to meet all requirements. New construction was started at Camp Knox and Camp Jackson, and 135,000 acres of land were acquired at Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, N. C., to replace the

firing center at Camp McClellan, which was found to be too small. The final project when completed would have been as follows:

Firing center.	Capacity.
Fort Sill, Okla. ....	2
Camp Jackson, S. C. ....	4
Camp Knox, Ky. ....	6
Camp Bragg, N. C. ....	6
Total.....	18

The success of the firing center method of instruction is attested to by the reports of the Inspector General on these activities and on the brigades trained there. The following extracts from such reports covering the inspection in October, 1918, of two brigades of Field Artillery located at firing centers proved this conclusively.

The organization and instruction of this brigade had been entirely under the supervision of the commandant of the Field Artillery brigade firing center. \* \* \* Organization was completed by October 16, 1918, instruction is progressing rapidly, a program of instruction and schedule of drills are issued from the Firing Center. \* \* \* Instruction is uniform throughout the Brigade.

Enlisted men are well disciplined, very soldierly and neat in appearance, and exceedingly careful in rendition of salutes. Instruction at the present time has been going on about seven weeks. During this time men have been instructed in school of the soldier, calisthenics, dismounted drill, gun drill, some driving, first aid, gas and service practice.

A system of schools is in force in the firing center for officers, noncommissioned officers, and specialists. These schools cover the subjects necessary in the proper instruction of officers and enlisted men. The schools are very efficiently organized and conducted. Instruction is excellent and excellent progress is being made. It is thought that the schools in liaison, telephone, and orientation for enlisted men are particularly beneficial. The benefit derived by the organizations being stationed at the firing station where such excellent instruction is given under competent instructors is of the highest importance.

Gun squad drill is very good. It is conducted in a snappy, military manner and site setting and laying properly checked.

\* \* \* It is of the greatest benefit to the Field Artillery organizations now being organized to have their organizations effected at one of these brigade firing centers. At these stations matériel and equipment sufficient for instruction purposes is on hand; a program of instruction is already prepared, organization commanders are saved an amount of time and study which ordinarily they would have to devote to the preparation of schedules and allows them to devote their time to the supervision of the training and instruction of their organizations. The system of schools included a corps of instructors who are specialists in their various lines and are able at once upon the arrival of officers and enlisted men to begin thorough and efficient instruction. It is believed that the results obtained at this camp amply justify the policy of the organizations of brigades at firing centers. The ——— Field Artillery Brigade will be ready for service in half the time brigades are ordinarily prepared, and will be far better instructed than any of the brigades sent from this country.

Work of the gun crews and firing battery is very good; laying is accurately done; guns are properly cared for; and there was no confusion in the work of the firing battery which was businesslike in every particular. \* \* \* A particularly good course in machine guns is given at the firing center.

The results obtained through the general system of training established after the organization of the Office of the Chief of Field Artillery can best be shown by the inspection reports covering this period. The following is an extract from the inspection report covering the year 1918.

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distinctive ability in Field Artillery subjects marked his work through the entire war.

Col. Charles S. Blakely organized and commanded the Center Camp Knox, Ky.

The following officers were on duty at the Center:

Col. Raymond E. Lee, camp adjutant and executive.  
 Col. Waldo C. Potter, commandant (relieving Col. Murray).  
 Col. Maxwell Murray, commandant (relieving Col. Blakely).  
 Maj. Howard M. Randall, camp adjutant.  
 Maj. Craigie Krayenbuhl (camp adjutant and senior instructor).  
 Maj. Edwin Martin Smith, instructor tactics.  
 Capt. William Percy Clancy, assistant instructor gunnery.  
 Capt. Stacy Loraine Norman, assistant instructor gunnery.  
 Capt. Lawrence Kimball Mansfield, assistant instructor gunnery.  
 Capt. Charles H. Reckfus, assistant camp adjutant, assistant instructor gunnery.  
 Capt. Robert P. Newton, assistant instructor gunnery.  
 Capt. Norman F. Claussen, assistant instructor gunnery.  
 Capt. W. Meade Robinson, camp quartermaster.  
 Capt. Arthur O. Walsh, personnel adjutant.  
 First Lieut. James H. Irwin, instructor in orientation.  
 First Lieut. Leonce Joseph Blanchard, telephones.  
 First Lieut. Richard Baldwin Hand, assistant instructor in gunnery.  
 First Lieut. H. O. Moore, assistant instructor in radio.  
 First Lieut. William A. Galbraith, assistant instructor in liaison.  
 Second Lieut. Quinnell, senior instructor in radio.

Too much credit can not be given to the instructors and staff on duty at these centers. All showed unflagging spirits of loyalty and cooperation. Efficiency, energy, and devotion to duty continuously marked their work.

Col. John S. Hammond, Field Artillery, commanded the center Camp McClellan, Ala. The following officers were on duty at the center:

Lieut. Col. Clift Andrus.	Capt. John F. Robohm, jr.
Maj. Wm. R. Woodward.	Capt. Henry W. Larson.
Maj. W. D. Geary.	Capt. A. H. Ortman.
Maj. T. J. J. Christian.	Capt. Wm. S. Covell.
Maj. Martin R. Rice.	Capt. Fred M. Fuecker.
Maj. James Imbrie.	Capt. Leigh K. Lydecker.
Capt. George W. Murfitt, British Army.	First Lieut. Clarence D. Tuska.
Capt. Wilfred E. Broughton.	First Lieut. Johnfritz Achelis.
Capt. John D. Thomas.	Second Lieut. Charles C. Ottosen.
Capt. James P. Kelly.	

Col. Thomas A. Osborne commanded and organized the first center at Camp Jackson, S. C. The following officers were on duty at this center:

Col. George H. Paine.	Capt. Paul W. Johnson.
Lieut. Herman Erlenkotter.	Capt. Eugene E. Loupret.
Maj. Basil H. Perry.	Capt. William K. McClure, jr.
Capt. Lauren Arnold.	Capt. William D. McKinney.
Capt. Reed E. Beck.	Capt. William S. Pickett.
Capt. Henry W. Bell.	Capt. Arthur D. Ruppel.
Capt. Hugh Boone.	Capt. Stanley C. Thompson.
Capt. James B. Dick.	First Lieut. Delbert R. Carl.
Capt. Clyde H. Danielson.	First Lieut. Frederick W. Franke.
Capt. Walter H. Dubard.	First Lieut. Charles D. Giles.
Capt. Edmond C. Fleming.	First Lieut. Vivian G. Lander.
Capt. William McB. Garrison.	First Lieut. Robert E. Murphy.
Capt. Thomas M. Glasgow.	First Lieut. Henry J. Neurohr.
Capt. Gordon Grant.	First Lieut. Harry E. Ward.
Capt. Edward E. Cully.	Second Lieut. John B. Black.
Capt. Julien R. Hume.	Second Lieut. Jarman L. Straughn.
Capt. H. Stanley Johnson.	



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and carriages (and the location) on hand in the United States, Nov. 30, 1918.

155 mm. mountain gun.		3-inch gun, model 1902.		3-inch gun, model 1904.		3-inch gun, model 1905.	
Location.	Number.	Location.	Number.	Location.	Number.	Location.	Number.
Field Artillery, Fort Sill	24	Camp Taylor	36	Camp Taylor	6	Camp Taylor	72
Point	4	Fort Sill		Camp Jackson	17	Fort Sill	
Eustis	8	Firing Center	33	Camp Meade	5	Firing Center	64
	3	School of Fire	8	Camp Lewis	4	School of Fire	4
		Camp McClellan	9	Camp Stanley	4	1st Field Artillery	16
		Camp Jackson	26	Camp McClellan	4	14th Field Artillery	25
		Camp Stanley	22	Camp Devens	4	9th Field Artillery	4
		Camp Bowie	6	Camp Hancock	8	Camp McClellan	30
		Camp Funston	4	Camp Lee	4	Camp Jackson	61
		Camp Lewis	4	Camp Wadsworth	4	Camp Bowie	7
		Camp Kearney	4	Camp Wheeler	5	Camp Lewis	5
		2d Field Artillery	8	Camp Shelby	4	Yale University	4
		Rock Island Arsenal	5			Princeton University	4
		Aberdeen	6			Cornell University	4
		Frankford	1			Camp Kearney	16
		Picatinny	1			Camp Meade	5
						Camp Travis	18
						Camp Funston	4
						Camp Stanley	22
						82d Field Artillery	
						Fort Bliss	24
						West Point	8
						Fort Leavenworth	1
Total	39		173		69		418

75 mm.	4.7-inch gun.	155 mm. howitzer
170	24	
120	12	
100	12	
564		
	192	
	12	
1,354	252	

4.7-inch howitzer, model 1907.		4.7-inch howitzer, model 1908.		4.7-inch howitzer, model 1912.		4.7-inch field gun, model 1906.	
Location.	Number.	Location.	Number.	Location.	Number.	Location.	Number.
Camp Taylor	1	Camp Taylor	9	Camp Taylor	4	9th Field Artillery	
Camp Bowie	4	Camp Knox	19	Camp Knox	7	Fort Sill	4
		Camp Meade	2	Fort Sill	23	Camp Sheridan	5
		Aberdeen	3	Camp Jackson	9	Fort Sill	30
		Camp Funston	4	Camp Funston	2	Camp Meade	7
		Camp Travis	2	Camp Travis	4	Camp Jackson	24
		Camp Jackson	11	Camp Bowie	2		
		Camp Stanley	2	Camp Stanley	2		
				Aberdeen, P. G.	1		
Total	5		52		54		70

above included necessary mater  
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y of various types on hand in th  
ig of the armistice, as compar  
f war, as shown by the followin

4.7-inch howitzer, model 1908.		8-inch howitzer.		75-mm. gun, French model 1897.		75-mm. gun, model 1916.	
Location.	Number.	Location.	Number.	Location.	Number.	Location.	Number.
Field Artillery, Fort Sill	9	Aberdeen	3	Fort Sill, School of Fire	9	Fort Sill, School of Fire	73
Sill, Firing	8	Fort Monroe	2	Camp Jackson	12	Camp Knox	8
Fort Jackson	12			Camp Doniphan	8	Fort Monroe	1
Island Arsenal	3			83d Field Artillery	7	Camp McClellan	2
School of Fire	2			81st Field Artillery	7	Camp Jackson	8
Camp Kearney	7			F. A. B. C.	2	West Point	4
				Yale	4	Camp Taylor	4
				Camp Knox	12	Camp Bragg	6
				Camp McClellan	9	Fort Sill, Firing Center	12
				Fort Sill, 1st, 9th, and 14th Field Artillery	4	Fort Sill, 1st, 9th, and 14th Field Artillery	12
Total	41		5		74		130

*Guns and carriages (and the location) on hand in the United States, Nov. 30, 1918—Continued.*

75-mm. gun, British model 1917.		155-mm. howitzer.		3.8-inch gun.		3.8-inch howitzer.	
Location.	Number.	Location.	Number.	Location.	Number.	Location.	Number.
Yale.....	4	Aberdeen.....	3	Fort Russell.....	8	Camp McClellan.....	21
Cornell.....	1	Fort Sill.....	4	Watervliet.....	1	Rock Island Arsenal.....	3
West Point.....	8	Old Hickory.....	1			Sandy Hook.....	2
Camp Taylor.....	37					Fort Bliss.....	2
Camp Knox.....	47						
School of Fire, Fort Sill.....	41						
Camp Custer.....	48						
Camp McClellan.....	36						
Camp Jackson.....	27						
Camp Bowie.....	16						
Camp Funston.....	52						
Camp Kearney.....	72						
Camp Meade.....	24						
Camp Lewis.....	36						
Camp Travis.....	32						
Camp Sheridan.....	16						
Total.....	497		8		9		31

Grand total, 1,675.

Shortage of fire control instruments was acute throughout the entire period of hostilities. There was almost a total lack of optical glass in this country at the beginning of the war, due to foreign demands prior to our entrance into the conflict. This was due in part to the lack of factories and experienced workers for this highly specialized work, such that our industry had to be entirely developed almost from its beginning. The war was over before we actually began to meet our own demands, which required us to rely upon our allies to supply our needs abroad. This shortage of course retarded the training of artillery details.

An extract from a memorandum from the office of the Chief of Ordnance on February 18, 1918, just after the establishment of the office of the Chief of Field Artillery, shows the status of fire control instruments of principal need in the training of artillery units:

*Prismatic compasses.*—Organizations through the 35th Division equipped. These instruments coming through soon to complete equipment of all organizations.

*B. C. telescopes.*—Organizations through the 35th Division equipped with Model 1913. At least one or two old B. C. telescopes at every camp.

*Aiming circles.*—Most of these will be furnished by the French Government. Initial deliveries expected on new contracts in about 20 days.

*Range finders.*—Organizations on the priority list through the 35th Division equipped. National Guard equipped to the extent of about one-third allowance. None in National Army. Prospects about same as B. C. telescopes.

This condition existed almost up to the time the units sailed, while in most instances National Army Brigades had but one battery commander's telescope or aiming circle. Most organizations did not receive their fire control equipment until just before sailing, and when it was received, they carried it overseas with them.

Forced to use their ingenuity to provide matériel for training raw recruits, battery commanders improvised many crude substitutes and makeshifts, which while enabling them to give rudimentary instruction

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Staff, Sergeant, CWS

1922 Status of ORC, CMTC and ROTC Training Ammunition, dated  
1 September 1922. RG 175; Entry: Chemical Warfare Service; Box 578.  
National Archives, Washington, DC.

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Fort McClellan, Ala.  
September 1st, 1922

MEMORANDUM TO CHEMICAL WARFARE OFFICER, HQ4CA:

Status of ORC, CMTC and ROTC Training Ammunition.

1. Requisitions were executed covering estimated needs of ammunition for use of ORC, CMTC and ROTC at the Fourth Corps Area Training Center, Camp McClellan, Alabama. The major part of these requisitions were disapproved as materiel was not available. Circular from the Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service under date of July 14th, 1922, showed that the following had been approved:

Candles, CN, Tear Gas - - - - -	50
Candles, EM, Smoke - - - - -	50
Grenades, Hand, WP - - - - -	200
Grenades, Hand & Rifle, WP - - -	200

2. Advice was received that these articles left Edgewood Arsenal on August 11th, 1922, by freight. Referring to 3rd Ind., WD, Office of Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, dated August 8th, 1922, file CWS 400. 312/1608, the following is extracted: \* \* \* \*

In view of the fact that all shipments of Chemical Warfare ammunition for training of the ROTC, CMTC and National Guard were temporarily suspended for several weeks, in order to supply chemical ammunition to each of the Corps Areas for possible use in the present emergency, these four requisitions have been cancelled as being impossible of delivery prior to the termination of the Camp.

Every effort is being made to supply the ammunition as per WD Circular #112, for training of the Regular Army this year, and it is hoped that the ammunition for the Fiscal Year 1924 for training of the CMTC and National Guard will be shipped early in the Spring of 1923.  
\* \* \* \*

3. The materiel mentioned in paragraph one above was received at Camp McClellan too late for use.

(Signed)  
M. E. EMERY,  
Staff Sergeant, CW.S.

ORIGINAL PAGES

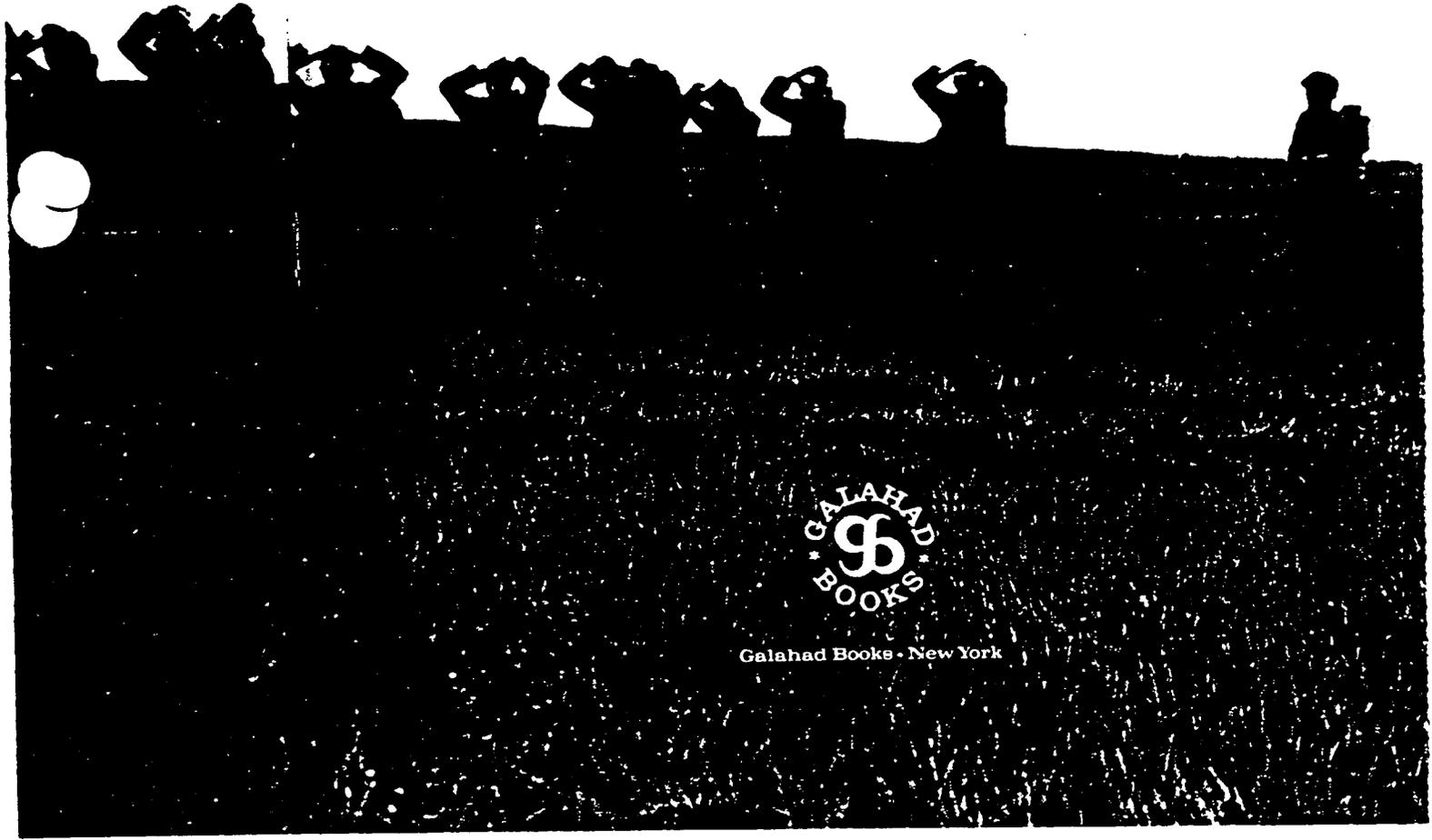
Stanton, Shelby L. Captain, U.S. Army, Retired  
1984 World War Two, Order of Battle, dated 1984. St. Louis Corps of Engineers,  
Library

# WORLD WAR II ORDER OF BATTLE

**Shelby L. Stanton**

Captain, U.S. Army, Retired  
Author of Vietnam Order of Battle

Foreword by Russell Weigley



Galahad Books • New York

### 26th Infantry Division Combat Narrative

The division arrived at Cherbourg and Utah Beach France 7 Sep 44, relieved the 4th Armd Div 7 Oct 44, and maintained defensive positions in the Salonnnes-Moncourt area. Its 328th Inf saw action with the 80th Inf Div in early Oct 44 during the drive on the Seille River. The division made a limited attack 22 Oct 44 west of Moncourt, and on 8 Nov 44 went on the offensive with three regiments abreast, seizing Vic-sur-Seille and its bridges intact. The 101st Inf battled up Hill 310 which it took 11 Nov 44 as the 104th Inf pushed to Rodalbe, and the 328th Inf stormed Berange Farm strongpoint the following day and entered Koecking Ridge Forest. The division kept advancing against strong German opposition but was forced to a halt on the Dieuze-Benestroff line 19 Nov 44. As the Germans withdrew, the 104th Inf took Marimont and the 328th Inf occupied Dieuze on 20 Nov 44, assisted by the 4th Armd Div. The division advanced rapidly behind the retreating Germans, but on 21 Nov 44 several elements of the 104th Inf were isolated at Albestroff. Flooding, mines, and German fire compounded the difficulty in enveloping the important crossroads town, and the 328th Inf was sent into the attack to assist the 101st Inf. Albestroff was finally taken again 23 Nov 44, but skillful rearguard actions kept the 328th Inf out of Honskirch until 27 Nov 44. The 101st Inf participated in 4th Armd Div's drive east of the Sarre. Both the 101st and 104th Inf took Sarre-Union in house-to-house fighting which lasted until 4 Dec 44.

The division regrouped after reaching the Maginot fortifications 7 Dec 44, and the 328th Inf attacked Fort Witting at dawn 9 Dec 44 as Réderching fell to the 104th Inf the following day. The division was training replacements at Metz when the German Ardennes Counteroffensive struck 16 Dec 44, and the division was moved north to Luxembourg 20 Dec 44. On 22 Dec 44 it attacked in the Rambrouch-Grosbous vicinity and cleared Arsdorf after heavy fighting on 25 Dec 44 and pushed on to the Wiltz River. Its attacks there were repulsed and the division again regrouped 5-8 Jan 45, forcing a small bridgehead near Oberwampach across the Wiltz with the 328th Inf 20 Jan 45. Wiltz itself was captured on 22 Jan 45 and the division reached the Clerf River and took Clerf with the 101st Inf on 25 Jan 45. The division then maintained defensive positions in the Saarlautern area until 6 Mar 45.

It attacked toward the Rhine 13 Mar 45 with the 104th and 328th Inf in the lead, the former seizing the Prims River bridge at Huettersdorf 17 Mar 45 as the 328th Inf cleared Merzig and Haustadt. The Rhine was reached 21 Mar 45 and the division assembled at Alzey, and crossed the river at Oppenheim 26 Mar 45, moving into the Hanau bridgehead. The 101st and 328th Inf, reinforced by tanks of the 4th Armd Div, cleared the town in house-to-house fighting which lasted until 28 Mar 45. The 11th Armd Div then pushed through the division's bridgehead toward Fulda, and the division followed in its wake. Now well to the rear of the rapidly advancing American armor, the 101st Inf took Fulda 2 Apr 45 and on 4 Apr 45 the division crossed the Werra River in the Schmalkalden-Wasungen region. The division relieved the 11th Armd Div on 6 Apr 45 and established outposts near Themar.

The division reached the Nahe River 8 Apr 45 from Schmiedefeld to Rappelsdorf where link-up with the 11th Armd Div was again effected. The division entered the difficult Thuringer Wald 10 Apr 45 and reached the restraining line from Hof to Gefrees on 15 Apr 45. Continuing southeast along the Danube, the division closed the Ilz River 30 Apr 45 as the 104th Inf took positions beyond Hauzenberg without opposition, and the 328th Inf established a bridgehead across the river at Strasskirchen. The division crossed the Austrian border 1 May 45 with the 101st Inf screening behind the leading 104th and 328th Inf, all of which were trailing the 11th Armd Div. The division assisted in the capture of Linz 4 May 45. As hostilities came to a declared close on 7 May 45, the division was driving to the Vlatava River line southeast of Volary in Czechoslovakia.

### 27th Infantry Division

#### New York National Guard



15 Oct 40 inducted into federal service at New York N.Y. as the 27th Division and moved to Ft McClellan Ala 25 Oct 40; moved to Cp Forrest Tenn 21 May 41 and participated in the VII Corps Tennessee Maneuvers; returned to Ft McClellan Ala 29 Jun 41 and went to the Sabine Area Ark 6 Aug 41 for the VII Corps Arkansas Maneuvers and the Sep 41 Louisiana Maneuvers; returned Ft McClellan Ala 3 Oct 41 and moved to Riverside Calif 21 Dec 41; arrived San Francisco P/E 28 Feb 42 and departed 10 Mar 42; arrived Hawaii 20 Mar 42 where redesignated 27th Infantry Division 1 Sep 42; began combat training program 13 Aug 43 when relieved of island defense; left Hawaii 31 May 44 and landed on Saipan 17 Jun 44; arrived Espiritu Santo 18 Aug 44 and left 25 Mar 45; landed on Okinawa 9 Apr 45; went to Japan 7 Sep 45 and arrived Seattle P/E 24 Dec 45 and inactivated at Ft Lawton Wash 31 Dec 45.

**Campaigns:** Central Pacific, Western Pacific, Ryukyus  
**Aug 45 Loc:** Okinawa

### 5th Infantry Division

16 Oct 39 activated at Ft McClellan Ala as 5th Division and moved to Ft Benning Ga 9 Apr 40 and to Cp Beauregard La 11 May 40; arrived Ft Benjamin Harrison Ind 31 May 40 and Shamrock Wis 3 Aug 40; returned to Ft Benjamin Harrison Ind 4 Sep 40 and moved to Ft Custer Mich 13 Dec 40; sent to Cp Forrest Tenn 29 May 41 for VII Corps Tennessee Maneuvers; returned to Ft Custer Mich 1 Jul 41 and transferred to Cp Joseph T. Robinson Ark 25 Aug 41 where participated in VII Corps Arkansas Maneuvers and the Louisiana Maneuvers of Sep 41; returned to Ft Custer Mich 3 Oct 41; arrived New York P/E 22 Apr 42 and departed 30 Apr 42; arrived Iceland 11 May 42 and redesignated 5th Infantry Division 25 May 43; departed Iceland 5 Aug 43 and arrived Northern Ireland 9 Aug 43; landed in France 11 Jul 44 and entered Germany 8 Feb 45 and Czechoslovakia 1 May 45; arrived Boston P/E 19 Jul 45 and arrived at Cp Campbell Ky 22 Jul 45 where inactivated 20 Sep 46.

**Campaigns:** Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe  
**Aug 45 Loc:** Camp Campbell Kentucky

No Distinctive  
Insignia Authorized

#### Typical Organization (1941):

2nd Infantry Regiment  
10th Infantry Regiment  
11th Infantry Regiment  
HHB Division Artillery  
19th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)  
21st Field Artillery Battalion (155mm)  
50th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)  
46th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)

Headquarters, 5th Division  
Headquarters & Military Police Company  
7th Engineer Battalion  
5th Medical Battalion  
5th Quartermaster Battalion  
5th Reconnaissance Troop  
5th Signal Company  
5th Antitank Battalion (Provisional)

#### Typical Organization (1944/45):

2nd Infantry Regiment  
10th Infantry Regiment  
11th Infantry Regiment  
HHB Division Artillery  
19th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)  
21st Field Artillery Battalion (155mm)  
46th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)  
50th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)  
5th Reconnaissance Troop, Mecz

7th Engineer Combat Battalion  
5th Medical Battalion  
5th Counter Intelligence Corps Det  
Headquarters Special Troops  
Hqs Company, 5th Infantry Division  
Military Police Platoon  
705th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company  
5th Quartermaster Company  
5th Signal Company

735th Tank Battalion (attached 13 Jul 44-20 Oct 44, 1 Nov 44-20 Dec 44)

737th Tank Battalion (attached 23 Dec 44-11 Jun 45)

654th Tank Destroyer Battalion (attached 22 Dec 44-25 Dec 44)

774th Tank Destroyer Battalion (attached 14 Sep 44-24 Sep 44, 5 Nov 44-22 Nov 44)

803rd Tank Destroyer Battalion (attached 25 Dec 44-13 Jun 45)

807th Tank Destroyer Battalion (attached 17 Dec 44-21 Dec 44)

818th Tank Destroyer Battalion (attached 13 Jul 44-20 Dec 44)

449th AAA Auto-Wpns Battalion (attached 13 Jul 44-23 Nov 44, 29 Nov 44-31 Mar 45)

#### Overseas Wartime Assignments:

First Army (attached) - 22 Oct 43

XV Corps - 24 Dec 43

V Corps - 13 Jul 44

Third Army - 1 Aug 44

XX Corps - 4 Aug 44

XII Corps - 21 Dec 44

XX Corps - 28 Mar 45

Third Army (attached First Army) - 7 Apr 45

XVI Corps (attached) - 22 Apr 45

III Corps - 25 Apr 45

**Commanders:** BG Campbell B. Hodges: Oct 39

MG Joseph M. Cummins: Sep 40

MG Charles H. Bonesteel: Jul 41

MG Cortlandt Parker: Aug 41

MG Stafford L. Irwin: Jun 43

MG Albert E. Brown: Apr 45

Killed in Action: 2,298 Wounded in Action: 9,549 Died of Wounds: 358

2  
44

8th Inf leading against  
and countered several  
sula toward Cherbourg.  
n reached Cherbourg's  
tank support. On 25 Jun  
the 101st A/B Div. The

division sped south and  
mitted the 22nd Inf in  
riding on tanks of the  
ward from the Meuse  
was stopped after small  
Brandscheid and the  
h October, the division  
en Forest, the 12th Inf  
ts until 15 Nov 44. The  
19 Nov 44. During five  
re renewed 22 Nov 44  
Grosschau by frontal  
i in further advances.

ff  
e  
ckweiler and  
lements near

sserbilling, releasing  
It resumed the offen-  
Vall along the Schnee  
with the 8th Inf and  
iver from Olzheim to  
2th Inf was only able  
ie Pruem bridgehead  
45, and on 30 Mar 45  
l across the Main at  
in the Koenigshofen  
d 11 Apr 45 against  
d Ansbach the same

5. The 8th Inf estab-  
ie 12th and 22nd Inf  
iv in that sector on

**Typical Organization (1941):**

53rd Infantry Brigade HHC  
 105th Infantry Regiment  
 106th Infantry Regiment  
 54th Infantry Brigade HHC  
 108th Infantry Regiment\*  
 165th Infantry Regiment\*  
 52nd Field Artillery Brigade HHB  
 104th Field Artillery Regiment (75mm)  
 105th Field Artillery Regiment (75mm)  
 106th Field Artillery Regiment (155mm)

Headquarters, 27th Division  
 Hqs and Hqs Det  
 Medical Det  
 Headquarters Company  
 27th Military Police Company  
 27th Signal Company  
 102nd Ordnance Company  
 102nd Engineers (Combat)  
 102nd Medical Regiment  
 102nd Quartermaster Regiment

\*Relieved from division 1 Sep 42. During the period 1 Sep 42-30 Oct 42 the division exchanged the 160th Infantry Regt for the 165th Infantry Regt.

**Typical Organization (1944/45):**

105th Infantry Regiment  
 106th Infantry Regiment  
 165th Infantry Regiment  
 HHB Division Artillery  
 104th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)  
 105th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)  
 106th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm)  
 249th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)  
 27th Reconnaissance Troop, Mecz

102nd Engineer Combat Battalion  
 102nd Medical Battalion  
 27th Counter Intelligence Corps Det  
 Headquarters Special Troops  
 Hqs Company, 27th Infantry Division  
 Military Police Platoon  
 727th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company  
 27th Quartermaster Company  
 27th Signal Company

**Overseas Wartime Assignments:**

Hawaiian Dept - 10 Mar 42  
 Central Pacific Area Cmd - 14 Aug 43  
 V Amphibious Corps (attached) - 13 Sep 43  
 XXIV Corps - 13 Apr 44  
 V Amphibious Corps - 15 Apr 44  
 Central Pacific Base Cmd - 1 Jul 44

Army Garrison Force Saipan - 30 Jul 44  
 South Pacific Base Cmd - 7 Sep 44  
 Tenth Army - 26 Nov 44  
 XXIV Corps - 9 Apr 45  
 Okinawa Island Cmd (attached) - 2 May 45  
 Army Garrison Force APO 331 - 19 Jul 45  
 Tenth Army - 30 Jul 45

**Commanders:** MG William N. Haskell: Oct 40  
 BG Ralph McT. Pennell: Nov 41

MG Ralph C. Smith: Nov 42  
 MG George W. Griner Jr: Jun 44

**Killed in Action:** 1,512    **Wounded in Action:** 4,980    **Died of Wounds:** 332

**27th Infantry Division Combat Narrative**

The division moved to Hawaii in echelon 28 Feb-29 Mar 42 and there was assigned the defense of the outer islands until 2 Nov 42 when it was relieved of this mission, and moved to Oahu to assume the defense of Hawaii's south sector combined with training. A division task force based on the 165th Inf and 3rd Bn 105th Inf left Hawaii 10 Nov 43 for operations in the Marshalls, and invaded Butaritari Island Makin Atoll 20 Nov 43, the Japanese being defeated by 23 Nov 43. This task force returned to Hawaii on 2 Dec 43. The 106th Inf left Hawaii 23 Jan 44 for the Marshalls and assaulted Majuro 1 Feb 44 and the lagoon shore of Eniwetok Island 19 Feb 44. It garrisoned that island until returned to Hawaii 13 Apr 44.

The division began preparation for the Marianas operation 15 Mar 44 and departed Hawaii by echelon 25 May-1 Jun 44. On the night of 16 Jun 44 the 165th Inf was landed on Saipan to support the heavily engaged 4th Marine Div, and the 105th Inf was landed on the island the day following. The 165th Inf was supported by artillery and naval gunfire as it cleared Aslito Airfield and the surrounding heights 18 Jun 44. The 105th and 165th Inf then moved over rugged terrain and attacked Nafutan Point, and the 106th Inf was landed on Saipan 20 Jun 44. On 23 Jun 44 the division was committed in the cave-studded heights as the 106th Inf assaulted Death Valley and the 165th Inf fought on Purple Heart Ridge. The 106th Inf began reducing Hell's Pocket 28 Jun 44 and had cleared both Death Valley and Purple Heart Ridge by 30 Jun 44. Attacking with all three regiments, the division gained positions commanding Tanapag Plain, and on 4 Jul 44 the 106th Inf reached the seaplane base at Flores Pt. A Japanese counterattack smashed the 105th Inf 7 Jul 44, and the 165th Inf moved to block it. Isolated division troops had to be pulled off the island by water. The 165th Inf

The division took over the 34th Inf Div zone astride Highway 65 on 5 Apr 45. On 17 Apr 45 the division attacked up Highway 65 and took its objectives of M. Adone, M. Posigliano, Pianoro, and M. Arnigo the next day. It started pursuit toward Bologna against slight resistance 20 Apr 45, taking M. Sabbiano the next day, and crossing the 362nd Inf at Sermide on the Po River 24 Apr 45. The division then swung to the northeast and reached Cerea 25 Apr 45 and crossed the Adige River at Legnano the next day. It crossed the Brenta River 29 Apr 45 and on 30 Apr 45 took Treviso north of Venice. It was in that area when all German forces in Italy surrendered on 2 May 45.

### 92nd Infantry Division (Colored)

15 Oct 42 activated at Ft McClellan Ala and moved to Ft Huachuca Ariz 5 May 43; participated in Fourth Army No. 6 Louisiana Maneuvers 24 Jan-5 Apr 44 and returned to Ft Huachuca Ariz 7 Apr 44; staged at Cp Patrick Henry 17 Sep 44 until departed Hampton Roads P/E 22 Sep 44; arrived in Italy 16 Oct 44; arrived New York P/E 26 Nov 45 and inactivated at Cp Kilmer N.J. 28 Nov 45.

No Distinctive  
Insignia Authorized

**Campaigns:** North Apennines, Po Valley  
**Aug 45 Loc:** Torre Del Lago Italy

#### Typical Organization (1944):

365th Infantry Regiment (Cld)  
370th Infantry Regiment (Cld)  
371st Infantry Regiment (Cld)  
HHB Division Artillery (Cld)  
597th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)(Cld)  
598th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)(Cld)  
599th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)(Cld)  
600th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm)(Cld)  
92nd Reconnaissance Troop (Mecz)(Cld)

317th Engineer Combat Battalion (Cld)  
317th Medical Battalion (Cld)  
Headquarters Special Troops (Cld)  
Hqs Company, 92nd Infantry Division (Cld)  
Military Police Platoon (Cld)  
792nd Ordnance Light Maintenance Co (Cld)  
92nd Quartermaster Company (Cld)  
92nd Signal Company (Cld)

#### Typical Organization (1945):

370th Infantry Regiment (Cld)\*  
442nd Infantry Regiment (Nisei)\*\*  
473rd Infantry Regiment\*\*  
365th Infantry Regiment (Training)(Cld)  
371st Infantry Regiment (Security)(Cld)  
HHB Division Artillery (Cld)  
597th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)(Cld)  
598th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)(Cld)  
599th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)(Cld)  
600th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm)(Cld)

317th Engineer Combat Battalion (Cld)  
317th Medical Battalion (Cld)  
Headquarters Special Troops (Cld)  
Hqs Company, 92nd Infantry Division (Cld)  
Military Police Platoon (Cld)  
792nd Ordnance Light Maintenance Co (Cld)  
92nd Quartermaster Company (Cld)  
92nd Signal Company (Cld)  
92nd Reconnaissance Troop (Mecz)(Cld)

\*Rebuilt 24 Feb-17 Mar 45 from selected personnel of 365th, 370th, and 371st Inf Regts.  
\*\*442nd Inf Regt and 473rd Inf Regt attached 30 Mar 45 and 24 Feb 45, respectively.

#### Overseas Wartime Assignments:

Fifth Army - 4 Nov 44  
IV Corps - 25 Dec 44  
Fifth Army - 3 Apr 45

**Commanders:** MG Edward M. Almond: Oct 42  
BG John E. Wood: Aug 45

Killed in Action: 548 Wounded in Action: 2,187 Died of Wounds: 68

AUGUST 1945 LOCATION	BATTALION DESIGNATION AND TYPE	FORMED (SOURCE OF UNIT)/INACTIVATION	AUGUST 1945 LOCATION
Beumholder Germany	591st Field Artillery Bn (105mm How Trk-D)	15 Mar 43 Ft Jackson S.C. / 3 Oct 45 Cp Patrick Henry Va BPE: 10 Nov 44 England: 17 Nov 44 France-ETO: 6 Dec 44 - 25.32.34 HRPE: 3 Oct 45 (106th Inf Div)	Gross Garrach Austria
Kornwestheim Germany	592nd Field Artillery Bn (155mm How Trac-D)	15 Mar 43 Ft Jackson S.C. / 3 Oct 45 Cp Patrick Henry Va BPE: 10 Nov 44 England: 17 Nov 44 France-ETO: 6 Dec 44 - 25.32.34 HRPE: 3 Oct 45 (106th Inf Div)	Heilbronn Germany
Bamberg Germany	593rd Field Arty Bn (Cld) (105mm How Trac-D)	15 May 42 Ft Huachuca Ariz / 3 Feb 46 Cp Stoneman Calif SFPE: 31 Jan 44 Guadalcanal: 17 Feb 44 Bougainville: 29 Mar 44 Green I: 17 Jul 44 New Guinea: 11 Jan 45 Morotai: 7 Apr 45 - 3.15.16 (93rd Inf Div)	Morotai Island
Eichstatt Germany	594th Field Arty Bn (Cld) (105mm How Trac-D)	15 May 42 Ft Huachuca Ariz / 3 Feb 46 Cp Stoneman Calif SFPE: 31 Jan 44 Guadalcanal: 17 Feb 44 Russell I: 28 Feb 44 New Georgia: 14 Jun 44 New Guinea: 18 Nov 44 Morotai: 11 Apr 45 - 3.15.16 (93rd Inf Div)	Zamboanga Philippines
Cp Swift Tex	595th Field Arty Bn (Cld) (105mm How Trac-D)	15 May 42 Ft Huachuca Ariz / 3 Feb 46 Cp Stoneman Calif SFPE: 31 Jan 44 Guadalcanal: 17 Feb 44 New Georgia: 12 Mar 44 Emirau I: 7 Jul 44 Biak I: 19 Nov 44 Morotai: 7 Apr 45 - 3.15.16 (93rd Inf Div)	Morotai Island
Battenberg Germany	596th Field Arty Bn (Cld) (155mm How Trac-D)	15 May 42 Ft Huachuca Ariz / 3 Feb 46 Cp Stoneman Calif SFPE: 31 Jan 44 Guadalcanal: 17 Feb 44 Treasury I: 21 Jun 44 New Guinea: 16 Nov 44 Morotai: 7 Apr 45 - 3.15.16 (93rd Inf Div)	Morotai Island
Bottendorf Germany	597th Field Arty Bn (Cld) (105mm How Trk-D)	15 Oct 42 Cp Atterbury Ind / 24 Nov 45 Cp Myles Standish Mass HRPE: 20 Sep 44 Italy: 4 Oct 44 - 31.33 BPE: 23 Nov 45 (92nd Inf Div)	Torre Del Lago Italy
Yvetot France sch to SWPA under Shipment #R4085-CG	598th Field Arty Bn (Cld) (105mm How Trk-D)	15 Oct 42 Cp Breckinridge Ky / 24 Nov 45 Cp Myles Standish Mass HRPE: 15 Jul 44 Italy: 24 Jul 44 - 31.33.35 BPE: 23 Nov 45 (92nd Inf Div)	Torre Del Lago Italy
Cp Cooke Calif	599th Field Arty Bn (Cld) (105mm How Trk-D)	15 Oct 42 Cp Joseph T Robinson Ark / 24 Nov 45 Cp Myles Standish Mass HRPE: 20 Sep 44 Italy: 4 Oct 44 - 31.33 BPE: 23 Nov 45 (92nd Inf Div)	Torre Del Lago Italy
Comflans France sch to SWPA under Shipment #R4645-E	600th Field Arty Bn (Cld) (155mm How Trac-D)	15 Oct 42 Ft McClellan Ala / 24 Nov 45 Cp Myles Standish Mass HRPE: 12 Sep 44 Italy: 7 Oct 44 - 31.33 BPE: 23 Nov 45 (92nd Inf Div)	Torre Del Lago Italy
Ober Massfeld Germany	601st Field Artillery Bn (75mm Pk How)	18 Apr 42 Ft Bragg N.C. / 25 Oct 45 Cp Shanks N.Y. SFPE: 29 Jul 43 Alaska: 4 Aug 43 SPE: 2 Dec 43 HRPE: 2 Feb 44 Italy: 29 Feb 44 France-ETO: 15 Oct 44 - 2.26.29.34.35 NYPE: 23 Oct 45 (nondiv)	Oberau Germany
(nondiv)	602nd Field Artillery Bn (75mm Pk How)	20 Jul 42 Cp Carson Colo / 22 Dec 45 Cp Kilmer N.J. SFPE: 29 Jul 43 Alaska: 4 Aug 43 SPE: 2 Dec 43 HRPE: 1 Feb 44 N.Africa: 29 Feb 44 Italy: 1 Mar 44 France-ETO: 15 Aug 44 - 2.26.29.34.35.37 NYPE: 21 Dec 45 (nondiv)	Landsberg Germany
Kipfenberg Germany	603rd Field Artillery Bn (75mm Pk How)	Only Btry A (75mm Pk How) of the 603rd FA Bn was active: raised 10 Feb 42 at Charleston Sub-P/E and inactivated 10 Oct 43 on Guadalcanal.	
St Pierre de Manneville France	604th Field Artillery Bn (75mm Pk How)	11 Jan 43 Cp Carson Colo / 10 Nov 45 Cp Carson Colo HRPE: 6 Jan 45 Italy: 18 Jan 45 - 31.33 HRPE: 9 Aug 45 (assigned to 10th Mtn Div 15 Jul 43) (10th Mtn Div)	Shipment #22050-J at HRPE
Neuburg Germany	605th Field Artillery Bn (75mm Pk How)	11 Jan 43 Cp Carson Colo / 8 Nov 45 Cp Carson Colo HRPE: 6 Jan 45 Italy: 18 Jan 45 - 31.33 HRPE: 9 Aug 45 (assigned to 10th Mtn Div 15 Jul 43) (10th Mtn Div)	Shipment #22050-K at HRPE
(nondiv)	607th Field Artillery Bn (105mm How Trk-D)	10 May 43 Cp Carson Colo / 10 Mar 46 Cp Kilmer N.J. NYPE: 26 Jan 45 France-ETO: 6 Feb 45 - 26.34 NYPE: 9 Mar 46 (75mm Pk How until 19 May 44) (15 Jul 43 asgnd 71st Light Div) (71st Inf Div)	Rain Germany
Ft Bragg N.C.	608th Field Artillery Bn (105mm How Trk-D)	10 May 43 Cp Carson Colo / 11 Mar 46 Cp Kilmer N.J. NYPE: 26 Jan 45 France-ETO: 6 Feb 45 - 26.34 NYPE: 10 Mar 46 (75mm Pk How until 19 May 44) (15 Jul 43 assigned 71st Light Div) (71st Inf Div)	Hemerien Germany
Shipment #4122-C unloading	609th Field Artillery Bn (105mm How Trk-D)	14 May 43 Cp Carson Colo / 9 Mar 46 Cp Kilmer N.J. NYPE: 26 Jan 45 France-ETO: 6 Feb 45 - 26.34 NYPE: 8 Mar 46 (75mm Pk How until 19 May 44) (15 Jul 43 assigned 71st Light Div) (71st Inf Div)	Donauworth Germany
Shipment #4122-D unloading	610th Field Artillery Bn (75mm Pk How)	17 Dec 43 Cp Gruber Okla / 31 Jul 44 Cp Carson Colo	(nondiv)
Mannheim Germany	611th Field Artillery Bn (75mm Pk How)	17 Dec 43 Cp Gruber Okla / 6 Feb 45 Ft Riley Kans	(nondiv)
Ft Bragg, N.C.	612th Field Artillery Bn (75mm Pk How)	17 Dec 43 Cp Gruber Okla / 25 Aug 45 Kunming China LAPE: 25 Jul 44 India: 26 Aug 44 China: 29 Apr 45 - 5.12 (nondiv)	Kunming China
Eschenstruth Germany	613th Field Artillery Bn (75mm Pk How)	17 Dec 43 Cp Gruber Okla / 25 Aug 45 Kunming China LAPE: 22 Oct 44 India: 23 Nov 44 China: 9 May 45 - 5.12 (nondiv)	Kunming China
Cp Gruber Okla	616th Field Artillery Bn (75mm Pk How)	15 Jul 43 Cp Hale Colo / 27 Nov 45 Cp Carson Colo HRPE: 5 Jan 45 Italy: 23 Jan 45 - 31.33 HRPE: 13 Aug 45 (10th Mtn Div)	Shipment #22050-L at HRPE
Cp Gruber Okla			
Nachtsheim Germany			
Nachtsheim Germany			

Steis, Edmund G., Chemical Warfare Officer

1924 Report of Activities, Fourth Corps Area, for The Month of February 1924.  
dated 1 March 1924. RG 175; Box 578; Entry 3: Special File, 1922-1943.  
National Archives, Suitland Branch, Washington, DC.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

March 1, 1924.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Activities, Fourth Corps Area, for the  
Month of February, 1924.

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

I. TRAINING.

a. Regular Army. Chemical Warfare instruction, for selected Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, was held at Fort Bragg, N. C., during the month of February. This school was conducted by personnel previously instructed by this office.

Orders have been issued directing Staff Sergeant J.F. McLaughlin and Sergeant E.J. Larkin to proceed to Maxwell Field, Alabama, for the purpose of conducting a course in Chemical Warfare for Air Service troops on duty at that post.

b. Summer Training. This headquarters has recommended the assignment of Company "F", 1st Gas Regiment, to Camp McClellan, for training duty during the coming season.

Verbal information has been received that the Commanding Officer, Fort Bragg, N. C., desires to have one Officer and approximately ten men of the Chemical Warfare Service, ordered to that post for duty in connection with summer training activities. Formal request for this personnel is to follow.

A letter has been forwarded from this headquarters to the Commanding General, Fort Benning, Georgia, requesting information as to whether Major B. A. Brackenbury, C.W.S., will be available for summer training duty at Camp McClellan, Alabama, as in the previous year.

c. National Guard. Recommendations for Chemical Warfare training for National Guard units during summer encampment are being prepared by this office.

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(18-1) 11/15/24

## II. RESERVE OFFICERS.

a. A letter was sent to each Chemical Warfare Reserve Officer residing within the territorial limits of the Fourth Corps Area, notifying him of the presence of a Corps Area Chemical Warfare Officer at this headquarters and placing the facilities of the office at his disposal. A number of Reserve Officers have already taken advantage of the offer.

b. Correspondence Course. A letter similar to one previously used was also sent to each Reserve Officer who had not already enrolled in the Chemical Warfare Correspondence Course, calling to his attention the advantages to be derived from enrollment in the course and asking him to again give consideration to the matter. Four new enrollments have been obtained so far. The Correspondence Course report, as of January 31, 1924, shows twenty-eight enrollments in the C.W.S. Course, -- an increase of fifteen over the previous month.

## III. SUPPLY.

a. All Corps Area Chemical Warfare supplies have been transferred from Captain C. F. F. Cooper, Post Chemical Warfare Officer, Fort McPherson, Georgia, to Captain E. G. Steis, C.W.S. The Commanding Officer at Fort McPherson, Ga., has turned over to the Chemical Warfare Officer, Fourth Corps Area, Building No. 59, Camp Jesup, which adjoins Fort McPherson, for use as a warehouse.

b. The Chemical Warfare museum display has been shipped from Fort Barrancas, Florida, to Maxwell Field, Alabama, where it will be used in connection with the course in Chemical Warfare which will be conducted at that post from March 3-15.

c. Circular No. 15, Headquarters Fourth Corps Area, dated February 25, 1924, directs that requisitions be submitted for Type 1-1-2 masks.

d. Circular No. 11, Headquarters Fourth Corps Area, dated February 14, 1924, directs that the several Regular Army organizations affected by A.R. 45-400 submit their requisitions for chemical ammunition.

e. This office has offered to co-operate with the Corps Area Recruiting Officer in getting up Army exhibits for use at state fairs and exhibitions.

f. The Police Department, of Augusta, Georgia, applied to this office for tear gas grenades. They were informed that these grenades were an Ordnance issue and they are now corresponding with the Ordnance Officer, this headquarters, with the object of obtaining some of these grenades.

IV. PERSONNEL.

a. Captain E. G. Steis, C.W.S., reported at this headquarters for duty in compliance with par. 12, S.O.#24, W.D. 1924, and has been appointed Chemical Warfare Officer for the Corps Area, relieving Major C.H. Roberts, O.D., who has been acting Chemical Warfare Officer. 1/20

b. Corporal H. H. Bailey, C.W.S., on duty at Fort McPherson, Georgia, has applied for a detail as Cavalry Instructor with the Georgia National Guard. 4



Edmund G. Steis,  
Chemical Warfare Officer.

the Commanding Officer takes great pleasure in commending all concerned for their interest in this command and commends all concerned for their interest in such as the above should be a matter of

Stickney, L.S., Captain, U.S. Army

1929 Annual Field Inspection Report, National Guard, dated 24 August 1929  
Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, AL.

4TH ALABAMA DIVISION 31ST SIGNAL CO. FORT Mc CLELLAN, ALA. AUG. 4-18, 1927

(Corps Area) (State) (ENTER DIVISION NUMBER OR CHECK OTHER ASSIGNMENT) (Organization) (Place of holding camp) (Inc. dates of camp)

**ANNUAL FIELD INSPECTION REPORT—NATIONAL GUARD 1927.**

PERSONNEL												
1	PRESENT AT CAMP							OFF'S	6			
								W. O.	—			
								E. M.	53			
								ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	—		
								E. M.	—			
2	ABSENT FROM CAMP							OFF'S	0			
								W. O.	—			
								E. M.	17			
								ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	—		
								E. M.	—			
3	PRESENT AND ABSENT							OFF'S	6			
								W. O.	—			
								E. M.	70			
								ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	—		
								E. M.	—			
4	NUMBER JOINED SINCE LAST CAMP							OFF'S	1			
								E. M.	32			
5	NUMBER OF ENLISTED MEN WITH LESS THAN TWO MONTHS SERVICE								6			
6	NUMBER OF N. G. RESERVISTS ATTENDING CAMP							OFF'S	—			
								E. M.	—			
7	NUMBER OF R. O. T. C. GRADUATES IN ORGANIZATION								4			
8	NUMBER OF C. M. T. C. GRADUATES IN ORGANIZATION							BASIC	1			
								RED	1			
								WHITE	1			
								BLUE	1			
9	(A)NUMBER RATED AIR SERVICE PILOTS IN ORGANIZATION							(A)	—			
	(B)NUMBER UNDER (A) QUALIFIED IN SERVICE TYPE AIRPLANES DURING CAMP							(B)	—			
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	5-0 42-EM		—	
								NUMBER COMPLETING COURSE	2-0 11-EM		—	
								NUMBER QUALIFIED	2-0 8-EM		—	
12	THE MACHINE GUN (SEE ITEM 39)							COURSE FIRED	A	B		
								NUMBER FIRING	—	—		
								NUMBER COMPLETING COURSE	—	—		
13	NUMBER QUALIFIED AS GUNNERS							EXPERT	—	—		
								1ST AND 2D CLASS GUNNERS	—	—		
14	TOTAL NUMBER ROUNDS AMMUNITION FIRED (OTHER THAN SMALL ARMS)								TOTAL REQUIRED ON A AND C CARDS ONLY			
	CALIBERS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	ROUNDS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
15	FIRING EFFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATION (ARTILLERY ONLY)											
ANIMALS												
16	NUMBER HIRED FOR THE ENCAMPMENT										NONE	
17	GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN CARE AND HANDLING ALL ANIMALS										—	
18	GENERAL PROFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATION IN RIDING, DRIVING, AND USE OF ANIMALS IN FIELD TRAINING										—	
MOTOR VEHICLES												
19	NUMBER HIRED FOR THE ENCAMPMENT										NONE	
20	MANNER IN WHICH ALL MOTOR VEHICLES WERE CARED FOR										Y5	
21	PROFICIENCY ATTAINED BY ORGANIZATION IN DRIVING AND USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN CONVOY OR OTHER TRAINING										Y5	
ARMS, UNIFORMS, ETC.												
22	APPEARANCE, CONDITION, SUFFICIENCY, CARE AND UPKEEP										S	

*W. Stienney*  
(Signature of Inspector)

*H. S. STIENNEY*  
(Rank and Organization)

*CAPTAIN, SIGNAL CORPS (D.O.I.)*

*MOBILE, ALA.*  
(Place)

*AUGUST 24, 1929*  
(Date)

DISCIPLINE		
23	DISCIPLINE OF ORGANIZATION	VS
24	MORAL AND ESPRIT	VS
25	QUALITY OF COMMAND AND LEADERSHIP DEMONSTRATED OVER THEIR APPROPRIATE UNITS BY:	OFF'S VS
		N. C. O'S VS
TRAINING		
26	SUITABILITY OF:	TRAINING SCHEDULE VS
		METHODS OF INSTRUCTION VS
27	WAS A SPECIFIC TRAINING OBJECTIVE SET? (SEE ITEM 40)	FOR TROOPS YES
		FOR STAFFS —
28	WERE OBJECTIVES ATTAINED DURING THE PERIOD OF FIELD TRAINING?	YES
29	WERE RECRUITS SEGREGATED FOR INSTRUCTION?	YES
30	NUMBER OF HOURS DEVOTED DAILY TO:	CEREMONIES 14
		OTHER PURELY MILITARY INSTRUCTION 5 3/4
		SCHEDULED RECREATION AND ATHLETICS 2
31	NUMBER OF TACTICAL PROBLEMS AND EXERCISES; USE APPROPRIATE SYMBOLS TO INDICATE: S-SQUAD, P-PLATOON, C-COMPANY, B-BATTALION, OR SIMILAR UNIT	* SEE REMARKS
MUSKETRY		
32	NUMBER OF MUSKETRY PROBLEMS AND EXERCISES; USE APPROPRIATE SYMBOLS: L-LANDSCAPE, S-SQUAD, SN-SECTION, P-PLATOON, OR SIMILAR UNIT	—
GENERAL COMMENTS		
33	PER CENT OF READINESS FOR OFFENSIVE COMBAT SERVICE, CONSIDERING ONLY PRESENT PERSONNEL, AS TO	TRAINING 85%
		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	3 MONTHS
COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL		
35	PROFICIENCY OF:	COMMANDING OFFICERS ABOVE CAPTAIN —
		STAFF OFFICERS —
		COMPANY OFFICERS VS
ORGANIZATION RATING		
36	AVERAGE RATING OF ORGANIZATION	VS
37	NUMBER OF UNITS RATED	"SATISFACTORY" NONE
		"VERY SATISFACTORY" ONE
38	NUMBER OF UNITS RATED. (SEE ITEM 41)	"UNSATISFACTORY" NONE
		"VERY UNSATISFACTORY" NONE
39	IF LESS THAN 20% OF THOSE COMPLETING COURSE FAILED TO QUALIFY, STATE REASONS BRIEFLY	
	<i>INSUFFICIENT TIME AVAILABLE DURING ARMY TRAINING PERIOD FOR PROPER PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION.</i>	
40	STATE BRIEFLY TRAINING OBJECTIVE	
	<i>BASIC TRAINING FOR COMBAT.</i>	
41	LIST UNITS RATED "U" OR "VU" AND DESCRIBE DEFICIENCIES BRIEFLY:	
	<i>NONE</i>	
REMARKS: * (COMBINED) <i>2. FIELD PROBLEMS (COMMUNICATIONS) WITH TRAFFIC LOAD. (DIV. BRIG + REGT.) 1. COMMAND POST EXERCISE WITH DIVISION STAFF. FURNISHED RADIO PERSONNEL + EQUIPMENT TO TWO INF. BRIG HQ DURING C.F.X.</i>		

42nd ALABAMA DIVISION 31st INF. DIV. FORT Mc CLELLAN, ALA. AUG. 4-18, 1929

(Inc. dates of camp)

(Place of holding camp)

(Organization)

(Army Troops, Corps Troops, G. H. Q., SP. ALLOTMENT, (Enter division number or check other assignment))

(State)

(Corps Area)

**ANNUAL FIELD INSPECTION REPORT—NATIONAL GUARD 1929.**

PERSONNEL									
1	PRESENT AT CAMP	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	2					
			W. O.	—					
2	ABSENT FROM CAMP	ATT'D MED.	E. M.	34					
			OFF'S	—					
3	PRESENT AND ABSENT	ATT'D MED.	E. M.	—					
			OFF'S	1					
4	NUMBER JOINED SINCE LAST CAMP	ATT'D MED.	W. O.	—					
			E. M.	16					
5	NUMBER OF ENLISTED MEN WITH LESS THAN TWO MONTHS SERVICE	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	—					
			E. M.	—					
6	NUMBER OF N. G. RESERVISTS ATTENDING CAMP	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	3					
			E. M.	—					
7	NUMBER OF R. O. T. C. GRADUATES IN ORGANIZATION	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	50					
			E. M.	—					
8	NUMBER OF C. M. T. C. GRADUATES IN ORGANIZATION	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	0					
			E. M.	19					
9	(A) NUMBER RATED AIR SERVICE PILOTS IN ORGANIZATION (A)	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	5					
			E. M.	—					
10	THE RIFLE (SEE ITEM 39)	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	—					
			E. M.	—					
11	THE PISTOL (SEE ITEM 39)	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	0					
			E. M.	—					
12	THE MACHINE GUN (SEE ITEM 39)	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	0					
			E. M.	—					
13	NUMBER QUALIFIED AS GUNNERS	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	0					
			E. M.	—					
14	TOTAL NUMBER ROUNDS AMMUNITION FIRED (OTHER THAN SMALL ARMS)	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	—					
			E. M.	—					
15	FIRING EFFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATION (ARTILLERY ONLY)	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S	—					
			E. M.	—					
ANIMALS									
16	NUMBER HIRED FOR THE ENCAMPMENT	ATT'D MED.	—						
17	GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN CARE AND HANDLING ALL ANIMALS	ATT'D MED.	NONE						
18	GENERAL PROFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATION IN RIDING, DRIVING, AND USE OF ANIMALS IN FIELD TRAINING	ATT'D MED.	—						
MOTOR VEHICLES									
19	NUMBER HIRED FOR THE ENCAMPMENT	ATT'D MED.	—						
20	MANNER IN WHICH ALL MOTOR VEHICLES WERE CARED FOR	ATT'D MED.	NONE						
21	PROFICIENCY ATTAINED BY ORGANIZATION IN DRIVING AND USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN CONVOY OR OTHER TRAINING	ATT'D MED.	—						
ARMS, UNIFORMS, ETC.									
22	APPEARANCE, CONDITION, SUFFICIENCY, CARE AND UPKEEP	ATT'D MED.	VS						

*W. Stickey*  
 (Signature of Inspector)  
 U. S. STICKNEY

CAPTAIN, SIGNAL CORPS (D.O.L.)  
 (Rank and Organization)

MOBILE, ALABAMA  
 (Place)

AUGUST 24 1929.  
 (Date)

DISCIPLINE			
23	DISCIPLINE OF ORGANIZATION	VS	
24	MORAL AND ESPRIT	VS	
25	QUALITY OF COMMAND AND LEADERSHIP DEMONSTRATED OVER THEIR APPROPRIATE UNITS BY:	OFF'S	S
		N. C. O'S	VS
TRAINING			
26	SUITABILITY OF:	TRAINING SCHEDULE	VS
		METHODS OF INSTRUCTION	S
27	WAS A SPECIFIC TRAINING OBJECTIVE SET? (SEE ITEM 40)	FOR TROOPS	YES
		FOR STAFFS	—
28	WERE OBJECTIVES ATTAINED DURING THE PERIOD OF FIELD TRAINING?	YES	
29	WERE RECRUITS SEGREGATED FOR INSTRUCTION?	YES	
30	NUMBER OF HOURS DEVOTED DAILY TO:	CEREMONIES	1/4
		OTHER PURELY MILITARY INSTRUCTION	3/4
		SCHEDULED RECREATION AND ATHLETICS	2
31	NUMBER OF TACTICAL PROBLEMS AND EXERCISES; USE APPROPRIATE SYMBOLS TO INDICATE: S-SQUAD, P-PLATOON, C-COMPANY, B-BATTALION, OR SIMILAR UNIT	* SEE REMARKS	
MUSKETRY			
32	NUMBER OF MUSKETRY PROBLEMS AND EXERCISES; USE APPROPRIATE SYMBOLS: L-LANDSCAPE, S-SQUAD, SN-SECTION, P-PLATOON, OR SIMILAR UNIT	—	
GENERAL COMMENTS			
33	PER CENT OF READINESS FOR OFFENSIVE COMBAT SERVICE, CONSIDERING ONLY PRESENT PERSONNEL, AS TO	TRAINING	80%
		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	3 MOS.	
COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL			
35	PROFICIENCY OF:	COMMANDING OFFICERS ABOVE CAPTAIN	—
		STAFF OFFICERS	—
		COMPANY OFFICERS	S
ORGANIZATION RATING			
36	AVERAGE RATING OF ORGANIZATION	VS	
37	NUMBER OF UNITS RATED	"SATISFACTORY"	NONE
		"VERY SATISFACTORY"	ONE
38	NUMBER OF UNITS RATED. (SEE ITEM 41)	"UNSATISFACTORY"	NONE
		"VERY UNSATISFACTORY"	NONE
39	IF LESS THAN 20% OF THOSE COMPLETING COURSE FAILED TO QUALIFY, STATE REASONS BRIEFLY		
	INSUFFICIENT TIME AVAILABLE DURING ARMOY TRAINING PERIOD FOR PROPER PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION.		
40	STATE BRIEFLY TRAINING OBJECTIVE		
	BASIC TRAINING FOR COMBAT.		
41	LIST UNITS RATED "U" OR "VU" AND DESCRIBE DEFICIENCIES BRIEFLY:		
	NONE		
REMARKS:			
* FURNISHED MESSENGERS FOR DIVISION MESSAGE CENTERS (FORWARD & REAR REGIONS) DURING TWO FIELD PROBLEMS (COMMUNICATIONS) AND ONE COMMAND POST EXERCISE AND OFFICER AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL FOR DIVISION STAFF SECTIONS DURING COMMAND POST EXERCISE			

4th		Alabama		31		167th Infantry		Ft. McClellan, Ala.		Aug. 4-18, 1929	
(Corps Area)		(State)		(City or Division Number or Check Other Assignment)		(Organization)		(Place of holding camp)		(Inc. dates of camp)	

**ANNUAL FIELD INSPECTION REPORT—NATIONAL GUARD**

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PERSONNEL											
1	PRESENT AT CAMP	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S							56	
			W. O.							1	
			E. M.							822	
			OFF'S							4	
2	ABSENT FROM CAMP	ATT'D MED.	E. M.							24	
			OFF'S							2	
			W. O.							0	
			E. M.							157	
3	PRESENT AND ABSENT	ATT'D MED.	OFF'S							1	
			E. M.							6	
			OFF'S							58	
			W. O.							1	
4	NUMBER JOINED SINCE LAST CAMP		E. M.							979	
			OFF'S							5	
5	NUMBER OF ENLISTED MEN WITH LESS THAN TWO MONTHS SERVICE		E. M.							30	
			OFF'S							6	
6	NUMBER OF N. G. RESERVISTS ATTENDING CAMP		E. M.							375	
			OFF'S							167	
7	NUMBER OF R. O. T. C. GRADUATES IN ORGANIZATION		OFF'S							0	
			E. M.							0	
8	NUMBER OF C. M. T. C. GRADUATES IN ORGANIZATION		BASIC							14	
			RED							17	
			WHITE							6	
			BLUE							6	
9	(A) NUMBER RATED AIR SERVICE PILOTS IN ORGANIZATION (B) NUMBER UNDER (A) QUALIFIED IN SERVICE TYPE AIRPLANES DURING CAMP		(A)							0	
			(B)							0	
MARKSMANSHIP AND GUNNER QUALIFICATIONS											
10	THE RIFLE (SEE ITEM 39)		COURSE FIRED	A	B	C	D				
			NUMBER FIRING					221			
			NUMBER COMPLETING COURSE					165			
			NUMBER QUALIFIED					116			
11	THE PISTOL (SEE ITEM 39)		COURSE FIRED	D'MTD		MTD.					
			NUMBER FIRING	67							
			NUMBER COMPLETING COURSE	27							
			NUMBER QUALIFIED	17							
12	THE MACHINE GUN (SEE ITEM 39)		COURSE FIRED	A		B					
			NUMBER FIRING	73							
			NUMBER COMPLETING COURSE	73							
			EXPERT	5							
13	NUMBER QUALIFIED AS GUNNERS		1ST AND 2D CLASS GUNNERS		59						
			TOTAL NUMBER ROUNDS AMMUNITION FIRED (OTHER THAN SMALL ARMS)							TOTAL REQUIRED ON A AND C CARDS ONLY	
14	CALIBERS										
	ROUNDS										
15	FIRING EFFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATION (ARTILLERY ONLY)										
ANIMALS											
16	NUMBER HIRED FOR THE ENCAMPMENT										
17	GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN CARE AND HANDLING ALL ANIMALS										
18	GENERAL PROFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATION IN RIDING, DRIVING, AND USE OF ANIMALS IN FIELD TRAINING										
MOTOR VEHICLES											
19	NUMBER HIRED FOR THE ENCAMPMENT										
20	MANNER IN WHICH ALL MOTOR VEHICLES WERE CARED FOR										
21	PROFICIENCY ATTAINED BY ORGANIZATION IN DRIVING AND USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN CONVOY OR OTHER TRAINING										
ARMS, UNIFORMS, ETC.											
22	APPEARANCE, CONDITION, SUFFICIENCY, CARE AND UPKEEP								S		

Taber, Wm. A., Captain, U.S. Army  
1929 Annual Field Inspection Report, National Guard, dated 22 August 1929  
Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery AL.

Montgomery, Alabama

(Place)

August 22, 1929

(Date)

Wm. A. Taber, Capt. Inf. (DOL)

(Rank and Organization)

(Signature of Inspector)

DISCIPLINE		
23	DISCIPLINE OF ORGANIZATION	VS
24	MORAL AND ESPRIT	VS
25	QUALITY OF COMMAND AND LEADERSHIP DEMONSTRATED OVER THEIR APPROPRIATE UNITS BY:	OFF'S
		N. C. O'S
TRAINING		
26	SUITABILITY OF:	TRAINING SCHEDULE
		METHODS OF INSTRUCTION
27	WAS A SPECIFIC TRAINING OBJECTIVE SET? (SEE ITEM 40)	FOR TROOPS
		FOR STAFFS
28	WERE OBJECTIVES ATTAINED DURING THE PERIOD OF FIELD TRAINING?	Yes
29	WERE RECRUITS SEGREGATED FOR INSTRUCTION?	Yes
30	NUMBER OF HOURS DEVOTED DAILY TO:	CEREMONIES
		OTHER PURELY MILITARY INSTRUCTION
		SCHEDULED RECREATION AND ATHLETICS
31	NUMBER OF TACTICAL PROBLEMS AND EXERCISES; USE APPROPRIATE SYMBOLS TO INDICATE: S-SQUAD, P-PLATOON, C-COMPANY, B-BATTALION, OR SIMILAR UNIT	.18 4.82 2
MUSKETRY		
32	NUMBER OF MUSKETRY PROBLEMS AND EXERCISES; USE APPROPRIATE SYMBOLS: L-LANDSCAPE, S-SQUAD, SN-SECTION, P-PLATOON, OR SIMILAR UNIT	S-1 or Sd
GENERAL COMMENTS		
33	PER CENT OF READINESS FOR OFFENSIVE COMBAT SERVICE, CONSIDERING ONLY PRESENT PERSONNEL, AS TO	TRAINING
		EQUIPMENT-MATÉRIEL
34	ASSUMING ORGANIZATION RECRUITED TO WAR STRENGTH AND COMPLETELY EQUIPPED. ESTIMATE PERIOD OF ORGANIZATIONAL TRAINING REQUIRED TO PREPARE IT FOR OFFENSIVE COMBAT SERVICE	60% 3-month
COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL		
35	PROFICIENCY OF:	COMMANDING OFFICERS ABOVE CAPTAIN
		STAFF OFFICERS
		COMPANY OFFICERS
ORGANIZATION RATING		
36	AVERAGE RATING OF ORGANIZATION	VS
37	NUMBER OF UNITS RATED	"SATISFACTORY"
		"VERY SATISFACTORY"
38	NUMBER OF UNITS RATED. (SEE ITEM 41)	"UNSATISFACTORY"
		"VERY UNSATISFACTORY"
39	IF LESS THAN 20% OF THOSE COMPLETING COURSE FAILED TO QUALIFY, STATE REASONS BRIEFLY	Over 70% Qualified
	STATE BRIEFLY TRAINING OBJECTIVE	Proficiency in the combat principles of all units to include the Platoon, Marksmanship qualification with the weapon with which armed.
41	LIST UNITS RATED "U" OR "VU" AND DESCRIBE DEFICIENCIES BRIEFLY:	None so rated.
REMARKS:		

NATIONAL ARCHIVES-DC  
RG 407  
PROTEST DEPT. OF  
WAR  
Box 111  
FOLDER  
6724-70

Subj: Range Construction, Fort McClellan, Alabama.  
Fort McClellan, Ala.

RECORD: 383.6

24 Feb 44 1. Basic ltr 17 Jan 44 CG, IHTC, Ft. McClellan to C.O., Post, requests constr. of range facilities for the IHTC at an est. cost of \$117,763 as follows:

- a. 1 - Transition Range
- b. 1 - 60 mm mortar range in Defendiam Area
- c. 1 - 81 mm mortar range in Bandholtz Area
- d. 1 - AA miniature range on Reservoir Hill
- e. 1 - moving target range (rifle units) in the Defendiam Area
- f. 1 - moving target range (rifle units) in the Bandholtz Area
- g. 1 - live grenade court in the Defendiam Area
- h. 1 - live grenade court in the Washington Area
- i. Shifting direction of fire on the landscape range in the Bandholtz Area.

17 Jan. 44

22 Feb. 44

17 Jan. 44

26 Feb 44 Cmd, Birmingham (2nd Ind. 21 Jan 44); and CG, 4th SC (3rd Ind. 27 Jan 44) recommend constr. CG, 4th SC reduces cost est. to \$60,016. CG, MSR (4th Ind. 18 Feb 44 to CG, MSR) recommends all constr. except items a and f listed in para. 1 above.  
3. AC/S, G-3, (Col. Blakesley, informally) has not been consulted on this project and requests that papers be forwarded to his office.

25 Feb. 44 (1) 684 Ft. McClellan, Ala. DATE SHEET

17 Jan. 44 (2) 684 Ft. McClellan, Ala. DATE SHEET

11 Mar. 44 684 Ft. McClellan, Ala.  
020 Provost Marshal General  
383.6 Employment

csf



Technical Service Unit (9710)

1953 Historical Program 3rd Quarter FY 1953, dated 6 April 1953. Technical Escort Files. Historical Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

File

9710 TECHNICAL SERVICE UNIT Cml C  
 TECHNICAL ESCORT DETACHMENT  
 Army Chemical Center, Maryland

CMLHC-TE

6 April 1953

SUBJECT: Historical Program 3rd Quarter FY 1953  
 (Reports Control Symbol CMLHO-194)

TO: Commanding General  
 Chemical Corps Materiel Command  
 200 West Baltimore Street  
 Baltimore 1, Maryland  
 ATTN: Historian

1. In compliance with Administrative Order No. 9, your Hqs.,<sup>1</sup> the following information is submitted; dated ~ Jun 57

I Administration

- A. None
- B. None
- C. None

II Plans

- A. Not applicable
- B. Not applicable
- C. Not applicable

III. Operations

A. The Detachment is to perform assigned escort work as needed, to continue the clean up operations at "O" and "J" fields, to demilitarize munitions as received, to decontaminate all material turned in as contaminated and salvage the residue, to perform other missions as requested by Materiel Command, to remove or destroy chemical filled duds on "K" field.

- B. None
- C. Duty performances at Army Chemical Center, Maryland

6 April 1953

SUBJECT: Historical Program 3rd Quarter FY 1953  
(RCS CMLHC-194)

g. g. Completed Temporary Duty Assignments (con't):

8) On 26 Jan 53, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed this station for Ft McClellan, Ala, & Great Falls, Montana, mission to escort chemicals. Detail returned this station 30 Jan 53.

1 Officer & 2 EM  
Military Air  
EPG Activity  
15 Man days

*Chemicals*

9) On 26 Jan 53, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed this station for Birmingham, Ala, Mission to escort classified materials to Southern Research Institute. Detail returned this station 31 Jan 53.

1 Officer and 1 EM  
1 Government Vehicle  
C & RL Activity  
12 Man days  
64 lbs.

*Research*

10) On 28 Jan 53, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed this station for Theodore, Ala, thence to Ft Amador, Panama, mission to escort toxic chemicals. Detail returned this station 5 Mar 53.

Rail, freight to Theodora, Ala.  
Ship to Panama  
Ship to N.Y.  
Rail to ACC  
1 Officer & 1 EM  
72 Man days  
wt. 14,904 lbs.

*Chemicals*

11) On 17 Feb 53, one (1) Officer and two (2) EM departed this station for DPG, mission to escort chemicals. Detail arrived this station 23 Feb 53.

1 Officer & 2 EM  
Military Air & Commercial Rail  
P & E Command Activity  
21 Man days

*Chemicals*

SUBJECT: Historical Program 4th Quarter FY 1953  
(RCS CMLHO-194)

- 12 On 11 May 53, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed this station for Waterbury, Conn. to inspect duds and return to ACC.

Government Vehicle  
5 Man days  
Materiel Command

*unh*

- ✓ 34 On 31 Mar 53, one (1) Officer and three (3) EM departed this station for Upton, New York to escort two (2) cartridge containers, then the detail departed Upton, N. Y. for DPG with two (2) cartridge containers. From DPG to Rocky Mountain Arsenal to deliver a test sample of CW agent from RMA to DPG. The detail then departed DPG for Richland, Washington with four (r) cartridge containers and two (2) caskets. The detail departed Richland, Washington for DPG with cargo consigned to RW Division. The detail returned to ACC.

3 Government Vehicles  
260 Man days  
8,000 miles on entire trip  
C & RL Activity

*Chemical*

- ✓ 2 On 4 June 53, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed this station for West Orange, N. J. to escort classified material. Detail returned to ACC.

2 Man days  
1 Government Vehicle  
C & RL Activity

*unh*

- 5 On 28 May 1953, two (2) EM departed this station for New York, N. Y. in connection with Materiel Command Activities. The Detail returned to ACC.

Government Vehicle  
4 Man days  
Materiel Command Activity

?

- 3 On 3 June 53, one (1) Officer and three (3) EM departed this station for Ft. McClellan, Ala. to escort fifty (50) 4.2" mortar rounds GA filled. The detail returned to ACC.

2 Government Vehicles  
24 Man days  
Training Command Activities

*Chemical*

- 2 On 28 May 1953, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed this station for Calgary, Alberta, Canada, to escort cargo along with classified papers. The detail returned to ACC.

Military Air  
10 Man days  
R & E Command

*per. chemical*

3 October 1953

SUBJECT: Historical Program 1st Quarter FY 1954  
(RCS CMLHO-194)

1. Completed Temporary Duty Assignments: (con't)

2) On 3 July 1953, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed Camp Detrick, Md., for ACC to escort cargo from ACC to Rivers, Manitoba, Canada and return to ACC.

1 Officer and 1 EM  
Military Air  
4 Man days  
R & E Command Activity  
3,000 miles traveled  
650 lbs

*b10*

3) On 25 June 53, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed this station for Deseret Chemical Depot, Tooele, Utah to escort mustard filled bombs from Deseret Chemical Depot to Ft. McClellan, Ala. and return to ACC.

1 Officer and 1 EM  
Commercial Air and Government Vehicle  
22 Man days  
Material Command Activity  
9,000 lbs

*Chemical*

4) On 23 July 53, one (1) EM departed this station for AFG to escort material from AFG to IFG and return to ACC.

1 EM  
Military Vehicle and Air  
Commercial Air and RR  
Tech Escort Det Activity  
2 Man days

*unk*

5) On 25 July 53, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed this station for Bascombe Downs, England and return to ACC.

1 Officer and 1 EM  
Military Air  
10 Man days  
R & E Command Activity  
7,000 miles traveled  
4,000 lbs

*unk*

6) On 23 July 53, one (1) Officer and seven (7) EM departed this station for Camp Detrick, Md. to escort chemicals from Camp Detrick to DGP and return to ACC.

1 Officer and 7 EM  
3 Government Vehicles  
77 Man days  
R & E Command Activity

*Chemical*

3 October 1953

SUBJECT: Historical Program 1st Quarter FY 1954  
(RCS CMLHO-194)

1. Completed Temporary Duty Assignments: (con't)

12) On 18 Aug 53, two (2) EM departed this station for Upton, New York to escort radioactive material from Brookhaven National Laboratories, Upton, New York to DGP and return to ACC.

2 EM  
Commercial RE  
19 Man days  
Tech Escort Det Activity

13) On 30 Aug 53, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed this station for DGP to escort cargo from ACC to DGP and return to ACC, 1 Sept 53.

1 Officer and 1 EM  
Military Air  
6 Man days  
R & E Command Activity

14) On 24 Aug 53, two (2) EM departed this station for Brookhaven National Laboratories, Upton, New York to escort classified material from Brookhaven National Laboratories to Ft. McClellan, Ala. and return to ACC, 1 Sept 53.

2 EM  
1 Military Vehicle  
18 Man days  
Tech Escort Det Activity

15) On 2 Sept 53, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed this station for Rivers Manitoba, Canada to escort classified material from ACC to Rivers Manitoba, Canada and return to ACC, 3 Sept 53.

1 Officer and 1 EM  
Military Air  
6 Man days  
R & E Command Activity  
3,000 miles traveled  
180 lbs

16) On 6 Sept 53, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed this station for Birmingham, Ala. to escort G Agents from ACC to Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala. From Birmingham, detail went to Anniston Ala. to escort EW material from Anniston Air Force Base to Ft. McClellan, Ala. and return to ACC, 11 Sept 53.

1 Officer and 1 EM  
Military Vehicle & Air  
12 Man days  
Training Command Activity

6 January 1954

SUBJECT: Historical Program 2nd Quarter FY 1954  
(RCS CMLEO-194)

7. Completed Temporary Duty Assignments: (Con't)

c) On 28 September 1953, two (2) EM departed this station for Providence, Rhode Island, to secure 90 E50 R1 & E50 R2 Bombs and return to ACC.

2 EM  
Government Vehicle  
3 days  
Chemical Corps Activities

*Details  
10/28/53*

d) On 5 October 1953, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed this station for Philadelphia, Penn, to receive a shipment of Toxic CW agent and return to ACC.

1 Officer and 1 EM  
Government Vehicle  
1 day  
C & EL Activities

*Research*

e) On 2 October 1953, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed this station for Dugway Proving Ground and thence to Aberdeen Proving Ground and return to ACC. Were escorting classified material to Dugway Proving Ground.

1 Officer and 1 EM  
Military Air  
4 man days  
R & E Command Activity

*Work*

f) On 13 October 1953, one (1) Officer and one (1) EM departed this station for Birmingham, Ala, to deliver three (3) steel cylinders to Southern Research Institute and return to ACC.

1 Officer and 1 EM  
Government Vehicle  
5 days  
C & RL Activities

*Research*

g) On 9 October 1953, four (4) EM departed this station for Fort McClellan, Ala, thence to Camp Bullis, Texas, and then to Fort Devens, Mass. and return to ACC. Purpose to escort pots of classified material.

4 EM  
Government Vehicle  
46 man days  
Training Command Activities

*work*

Technical Service Unit (9710)

Summary of existing Tec Escort records to and from Fort McClellan.

Trip #	Date	Description
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**Chemical Weapons Movement Compilation**

This database is a compilation of what has been entered from the trip report logs of the 9710 Technical escort unit trips with the 1946 -1948, 1952 -1956, Aug 1958 -1964, and 1980 periods being filled in by the History Compilation of Dr. William F. Brankowitz. This is an extremely long document. Since it is formatted to Wordperfect 5.1, a Search Command can be done by Character, it is best when looking for a particular place name that you also search by State Code and go through every entry for that state. This is because that many of the facilities went through name changes through the years. Dr. Smart hopes to find trip reports for some of the gap years which will add to this database,

According to Dr. Brankowitz, There are trip reports at APG/HO for at least some of the years in the period 1942-1949. My own research of the 9710 Technical Escort Unit files indicate that there aren't any before 1946. According to Dr. Jeff Smart at APG/HO, some entries for the period 1942 - 1945 may be entered at a future date from the Tech Escort histories of the period. There are no records from 1955 and 56, but Dr. Brankowitz concludes that this period could be supplemented with records from other depots which have survived. The second half of 1958 are also missing. In 1959, only the air movements could be found by Dr. Brankowitz. From 1960 to 64, there were also no trip reports, but Dr. Brankowitz researched a variety of sources to recover some information from this period.

Thank you

Kenneth J. Brimm, GS-9 Archivist, USACOE St. Louis District

\*\* Entry comes from Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program Chemical Weapons Movement History Compilation by Dr. William R. Brankowitz

**FORT McCLELLAN ENTRIES ONLY**

**	22 Aug 48	Ft. McClellan, Anniston, AL to Gulf Chemical Warfare Depot, Huntsville, AL, Projectiles - H, 1 truck, no incidents
29 - 51	02 Jun 51	Army Chemical Center, MD to Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR to Ft McClellan, AL: Munitions

Trip #	Date	Description
47 - 51	13 Aug 51	Army Chemical Center, MD to Ft McClellan, AL to Redstone Arsenal, AL & rtn:1 truck load of classified material delivered to Ft McClellan, 1 truck load of chemical material to Army Chemical Center - Inspection of Tech Escort Detachment Activities at Redstone Arsenal
70 - 51	07 Dec 51	Army Chemical Center, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:Classified chemical material
71 - 51	19 Dec 51	Army Chemical Center, MD to Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR to Ft McClellan, AL:Chemical munitions
**	07 Jan 52	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft. McClellan, AL, Unspecified munitions, Unspecified Quantity, Unspecified incidents
**	25 Aug 52	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft. McClellan, AL, Unspecified munitions, Unspecified Quantity, Unspecified incidents
**	10 Oct 52	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft. McClellan, AL, Unspecified chemicals, Unspecified Quantity, Unspecified incidents
**	26 Jan 53	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft. McClellan, AL, Unspecified chemicals, 1 aircraft, Unspecified incidents
**	03 Jun 53	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft. McClellan, AL, Projectiles - GA, 2 trucks, Unspecified incidents
**	25 Jun 53	Deseret Ordnance Depot, Tooele, UT to Ft. McClellan, AL, Bombs - H, 9,000 lbs., Unspecified incidents
**	11 Apr 54 - 13 Apr 54	Dugway Proving Ground, UT to Ft. McClellan, AL, Unspecified - Toxic Material, Unspecified Quantity, Unspecified incidents
1 - 58	05 Aug - 10 Aug 57	Army Chemical Center, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:Classified Material Ft Bragg, N.C. to Army Chemical Center, MD:Distilled H & L
100 - 65	20 Oct 64	Ft McClellan, AL to Morehead, KY:Rad
176 - 65	05 Jan 65	Ft McClellan, AL to Morehead, KY:Rad C060 18 ton

Trip #	Date	Description
1 - 66	02 Jul 65	Black Hills Army Depot, Igloo, SD & Pueblo Army Depot, CO to Ft McClellan, AL:155MM Shell, HDM110 19,037 lbs
16 - 66	19 Jul 65	Tooele Army Depot, UT to Ft McClellan, AL:GB 5040 lbs
18 - 66	22 Jul 65	Newport Army Ammunition Plant, IN to Ft McClellan, AL:VX 27 lbs
73 - 66	29 Sep 65	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL & Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR:GB & CN 297 lbs
99 - 66	08 Nov 65	Tooele Army Depot, UT to Ft McClellan, AL:CG 4900 lbs
223 - 66	27 Jun 66	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:GB & VX 1254 lbs
85 - 67	28 Oct 66	Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR to Ft McClellan, AL:2 CR Cluster Generator BZ M44 700 lbs
101 - 68	26 Sep 67	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:VX 24 lbs, GB 32 lbs
430 - 68	06 May 68	Ft McClellan, AL to Anniston Army Depot, AL:26 1-ton containers; had been filled with GB, HD & CG
43 - 71	22 Jun 71	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Southern Rsch Inst., Birmingham, AL: Flanders Air Filters -- Filters burned at Ft McClellan, AL
11 - 72	20 Aug 71	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:960 ml VX
15 - 72	01 Oct 71	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:960 ml GB
16 - 72	09 Oct 71	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:960 ml VX
18 - 72	14 Oct 71	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:960 ml VX
23 - 72	26 Jan 72	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:960 ml GB
24 - 72	01 Feb 72	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:960 ml VX

<b>Trip #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
30 - 72	18 Apr 72	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:960 ml GB
31 - 72	20 Apr 72	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:960 ml VX
32 - 72	16 May 72	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:960 ml GB
33 - 72	18 May 72	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:960 ml GB
35 - 72	23 May 72	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:Museum Equipment
38 - 72	27 Jun 72	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:960 ml VX
40 - 72	30 Jun 72	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:960 ml GB
15 - 74	19 Mar 74	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to J. Hollis Miller Health Ctr, U of FL - Gainesville, FL:Lewisite - 262-5 mls HD - 262.5 mls, 22 Mar 74 Ft McClellan, AL to Edgewood Arsenal, MD: VX - 50cc M72 Training Set
31 - 74	07 May 74	Ft McClellan, AL to Edgewood Arsenal, MD:HD - 960 ml
24 - 75	12 Jun 75	Ft McClellan, AL to Ft. Benning, GA to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD: 11 ID Sets -- Mission RQS-117 Road & Air Escort (Regasket & Escort)
4 - 76	29 Jan 76	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Southern Rsch Inst, AL:50 ml HT to Birmingham 6-M6A1 B2 GNDS From Ft McClellan, AL -- Mission RQS-124 Air Escort Chemical Agent
6 - 76	18 Mar 76	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL & Anniston Army Depot, AL:Liaison & Route Recon
8 - 76	21 Mar 76	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Rock Island, IL:Liaison with Air Reserve CenterOM regarding colocation of stock from Ft McClellan, AL to Anniston Army Depot, AL
31 - 76	31 Jul 76	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:Tech assist & development of SOP for OPLAN FMA
44 - 76	01 Dec 76	Ft. McClellan, AL to Anniston AD, AL: Lethal Chemicals -- DA OPLAN FMA

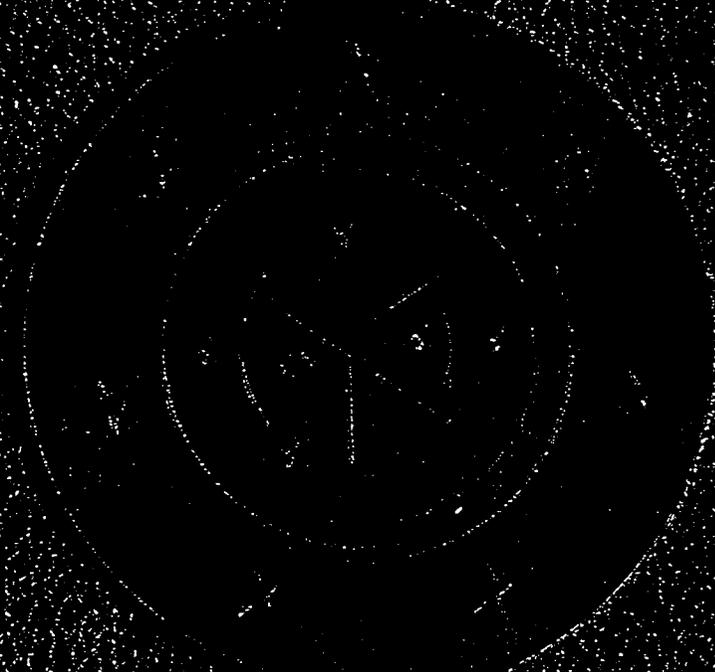
<b>Trip #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
68 - 83	14 Jun 83	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL & Redstone Arsenal, AL:None -- Laision re TEU qualified personnel
35 - 84	21 Mar 84	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL & rtn: COUNTERTERRORISM COURSE
200 - 84	13 Nov 84	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL to Redstone Arsenal, AL & rtn: Worldwide Chemical Conference
18 - 86	20 Mar 86	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Anniston Army Depot, AL to Ft McClellan, AL: Briefing & evaluation of facilities
23 - 88	01 Jun 88	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:5000 gm QL
30 - 88	26 Jul 88	SRI, AL to Ft McClellan, AL:20 ml XGB, 10 ml VX
24 - 89	05 Jul 89	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL:20 ml GB, 10 ml VX
23 - 90	27 Jun 90	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Anniston Army Depot, AL to Ft McClellan, AL:Anniston Army Depot - 30 ml GB, 30 ml VX, 30 ml HD, Ft McClellan - 21 ml GB, 9 ml VX
41 - 90	01 Nov 90	Edgewood Arsenal, MD to Ft McClellan, AL to Anniston Army Depot, AL:Ft McClellan - 20 ml XGB, 10 ml VX, Anniston Army Depot - 30 ml XGB, 30 ml VX, 40 ml XHD

**Twenty Seventh Division Yearbook**

**1941 Brief History of 27th Division, Training at Fort McClellan, AL.**

14-101-1015 11/11/1941

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION



UNITED STATES ARMY

# HISTORY OF THE 52d FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE



The crest designated for the 52d Field Artillery Brigade is the same as that for the National Guard of the State of New York proper, i.e., Henry Hudson's ship "Half Moon" on a wreath of orange and blue, mounted on a shield of red. The ship is representative of that in which Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River in 1609. The twists of wreath, orange and blue, represent the colors of the house of Nassau, since the original white settlement in New York was Dutch.

The 52d Field Artillery Brigade was first known as such when called into World War federal service with the 27th Division on July 1, 1917.

The component organizations of the brigade were the 104th Field Artillery (formerly the 1st Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G.), the 105th Field Artillery (formerly the 2nd Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G.), the 106th Field Artillery (formerly the 3rd Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G.), and the 102nd Ammunition Train and 102nd Trench Mortar Battery, both of which were newly organized.

The regiments of the brigade initially trained at Fort Niagara, Plattsburg, and Madison Barracks, until October, 1917, at which time the entire brigade joined the 27th Division at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina.

In May, 1918, the brigade moved to Newport News, Virginia, and late in June embarked for France. On arriving at Camp de Songe all units were fully equipped with French material, and underwent intensive training until August 30, 1918.

During its entire activity in France, the 52d FA Brigade was detached from the 27th Division.

On September 1, 1918, all organizations of the brigade went into action in support of the 33rd Division, U. S. A., and the 17th French Corps, in the St. Mihiel Offensive. At one time in this operation, an artillery preparation was maintained for six hours.

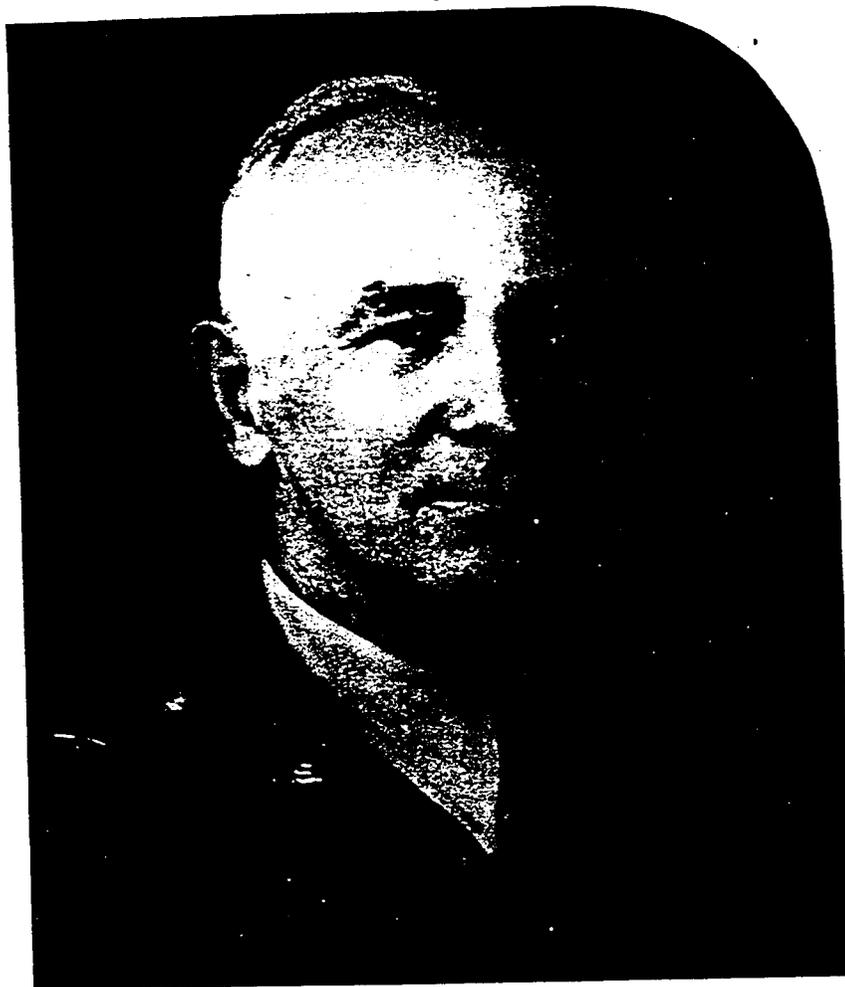
The Brigade subsequently took part in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive initially supporting the 15th French Colonial Division and later the 79th Division, U. S. A.

The total ammunition expended during the World War was 180,914 rounds, representing 26,450 tons.

After the signing of the armistice, the units of the Brigade were quartered in the ruins of the City of Verdun until railroad facilities permitted its rejoining the 27th Division on February 24, 1919. It arrived at its home station, New York City, on March 13, 1919, from Brest, France.

The 52d FA Brigade was reorganized in Brooklyn, N. Y., on January 10, 1921, and has since functioned as the artillery of the 27th Division.



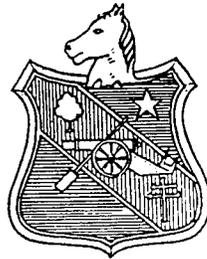


**RALPH MCT. PENNELL**  
**BRIGADIER GENERAL**  
**U. S. A.**

★  
**COMMANDING THE FIFTY-SECOND  
FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE**

Born August 18, 1882. Graduate, U. S. Military Academy 1906. Graduate, Mounted Service School 1907. Secretary of School of Fire 1911-1915. Materiel Officer, Office of the Chief of F. A., 1917-1918. Commanding Officer, 34th Field Artillery 1918. Member of Caliber Board, 1918-1919. Distinguished Service Medal 1919. Distinguished Graduate Command and General Staff School 1923. Graduate, Army War College 1928. Graduate, Naval War College, 1929. General Staff, 1929-1933. Commanding Officer, 15th Field Artillery 1933-1936. President, Field Artillery Board, 1936-1939. Commanding Officer, 15th Field Artillery 1939-1940. Commanding General, 52d Field Artillery Brigade 1940-1941

# HISTORY OF THE 104th FIELD ARTILLERY



**SHIELD:** Azure in sinister chief a mullet or, on a bend gules fimbriated of the second (or) to chief an oak tree eradicated and to base a patriarchal cross bottony both palewise of the last (or) and over all an old-fashioned field piece on a wheeled mount with rammer in bend sinister of the like (or)

**CREST:** That for regiments of N. Y. N. G.

**WREATH:** Or and azure.

**MOTTO:** Semper Paratus (Always prepared).

**DESCRIPTION:** The Mexican border service is represented by the lone star of Texas, the Meuse Argonne by the oak tree and the Verdun service by the cross of Lorraine. The motto has been used by the regiment since its inception.

**DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA:** Approved 13 February 25. Shield of the coat of arms surmounted by a gold horse's head in profile.

**SEMPER PARATUS**—Always Prepared—is a motto which New York's 104th Field Artillery has proudly upheld during three-quarters of a century's service to State and Country. In the discipline of its men and the maintenance of its materiel, both in peace and war, the regiment has striven constantly to fulfill the primary purpose of artillery: the prompt and effective delivery of accurate fire when and where it is needed.

Like many another National Guard descendant of Lexington's Minute Men militia, the 104th's ancestry dates back to the beginnings of American history. Earliest in direct line was old B Battery, a Syracuse unit formed in 1862. With the First New York Field Artillery, mustered from all over New York State, B Battery's guns fought with distinction in the Civil War, immediately after which the battery was disbanded. A few years later the Fifth Separate Battery of Syracuse and the Sixth Separate Battery of Binghamton were organized, later being redesignated Separate Battery A and Separate Battery C, respectively.

Grandfather of the present New York City units of the regiment was old Battery K, born in 1867. When the First New York Field Artillery was disbanded, the unit continued as Separate Battery K, later being renamed the First Battery. The First Battery saw active duty during the turbulent Railroad Strike and riots of 1877, and again, in 1895, helped maintain order during New York's stormy Motormen's Strike.

In 1911 the First Battery became the Second Battalion, F. A., stationed in New York City. This battalion and Separate Battery A, of Syracuse, were consolidated in 1912 and became the First New York Field Artillery. Later Battery C, of Binghamton, was assigned to the regiment, the organization of which was completed on July 1, 1916.

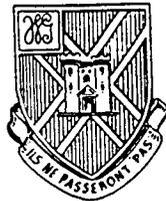
During this period of organization the various units were commanded from 1884 to 1907 by Capt. Louis Wendel and, from 1907 to 1914, by Major John F. O'Ryan, whose subsequent achievements as Commanding General of the 27th Division during the World War are related elsewhere in this book.

On July 5, 1916, answering President Woodrow Wilson's call, the regiment was inducted into Federal service for the first time for active duty on the Mexican border. All that summer and fall of 1916 the First Field's caissons were rolling on the cactus-studded plains around McAllen, Texas, as part of the Artillery Brigade, 6th Division, U. S. Army. Mustered out in November the regiment was redesignated the 104th Field Artillery, 27th Division, on June 30, 1917. Eight days later, on July 8, 1917, it returned to Federal service for the World War.

(Continued on Page 402)



# HISTORY OF THE 105th FIELD ARTILLERY



The coat of arms of the 105th Field Artillery is a convenient reminder of the history of the regiment. The shield itself is of red, the color of the Artillery arm of the military service. In the upper right hand corner appears the device "W. G." on gray, the insignia worn by the organization when known as the Washington Gray Troop of Horse Artillery. Civil War service is denoted by the Saint Andrew's Cross, the emblem of the Confederacy. World War service is indicated by the Verdun Gate in the middle of the shield and the motto, given to the defenders of Verdun by Marshal Petain, "Ils ne passeront pas" (They shall not pass).

The history of the 105th Field Artillery dates back to February 4, 1833, at which time the "Washington Light Battery" was organized under Captain Edward Phillips and attached to the Third Regiment stationed at New York City.

In 1836 the title of the organization was changed to the "Washington Gray Troop." The Troop, under Captain Joshua M. Varian, participated in the quelling of a number of disturbances and after the outbreak of the Civil War was among the first to respond to the call of the President and on April 18, 1861, enlisted for three months in the United States service as an artillery corps. The organization was then designated and known as "Varian's Battery." During this service, as a battery of six-pounder field pieces, it fired the first shot at Fairfax Court House opening the campaign in Northwestern Virginia.

After returning to New York and being mustered out of service late in July, 1861, Lieut. J. E. Smith with forty-two members of the battery formed the nucleus of the Fourth New York Independent Battery. The battery was reorganized under command of Captain Robert Brown and saw service during the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863.

After the Civil War, the battery, although designated Company I, Eighth Regiment, was in reality a troop of cavalry and in 1867 was designated the "1st Battalion Washington Grays." The organization, which was later known as the "Second Field Battery," in addition to participating in the suppression of numerous disturbances up to the close of the century, gained for itself many honors and commendations through its excellence of drill, superiority of marksmanship and the type and condition of its equipment.

During the Spanish-American War in 1898 five officers and eighty-two men of the battery served with the "Astor Battery." This battery was known as one of the finest artillery organizations of the time and had been organized and equipped at the personal expense of Col. John Jacob Astor, who turned it over to the United States Government for use during the war.

On February 23, 1908, the Second Battery combined with the First and Third Batteries of the Guard and became known as the Second Field Artillery of the New York National Guard. In 1913, after several reorganizations, the 2d Field Artillery, under the command of Colonel George A. Wingate, consisted of the following: Batteries A, C, E, and F, all organized in 1913. Battery B organized August 15, 1864, as Company A, 1st Battalion, Light Artillery, and Battery D, the history of which has been described in the preceding paragraphs. Batteries A, B and C constituted the 1st Battalion and were housed at 171 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., the remainder of the regiment quartered at the Bronx armory, 1122 Franklin Avenue, Bronx, New York. In 1915 the Second was

sent to the Army Field Artillery School at Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania, and in 1916 was called out by President Wilson with the National Guard of the States for service on the Mexican border. On December 30, 1916, the Second returned to New York, was mustered out of the Army on January 12, 1917, and resumed its place in the National Guard.

After the declaration of war against Germany the regiment was called out for training, the First Battalion being sent to Fort Niagara and the Second Battalion to Madison Barracks, N. Y. On October 7, 1917, the regiment was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and became part of the Twenty-Seventh Division commanded by Major General John F. O'Ryan. When the Second was mustered into the Army it was redesignated the 105th Field Artillery and was made part of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade. Command of the 105th was assumed by Colonel DeWitt C. Weld, Jr., on January 1, 1918.

The regiment sailed for France from Newport News, Virginia, and after its arrival during the latter part of June and early July, 1918, became part of the American Expeditionary Force (A.E.F.). Units of the regiment served at Verdun and participated in the St. Mihiel offensive. The regiment later joined in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, participated in the attacks on Briulles, Bois de Chaume, Bois Plat Chene and in the operations against Cote du Romange, Cote du Morimont and Cote du Chateau.

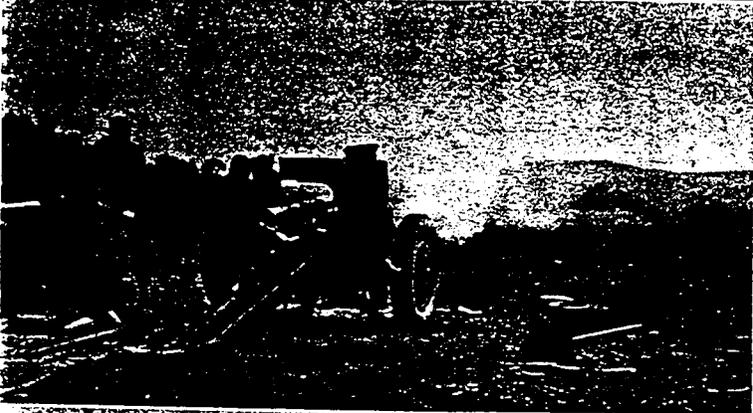
After the armistice the 105th proceeded to Brest, where it embarked for America, arriving in New York on March 13, 1919, and being mustered out of the service April 2, 1919. After demobilization the regiment resumed its National Guard status and was granted Federal Recognition on January 9, 1920.

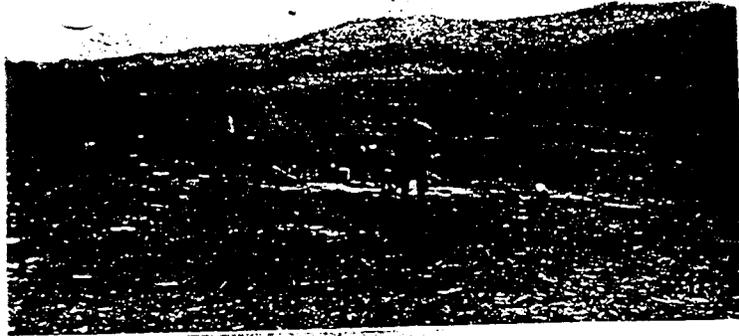
At the time of its Federal Recognition the regiment was under the command of its wartime commander, Colonel DeWitt C. Weld, Jr. Since that time it has been commanded by Colonels Robert W. Marshall, 1920 to 1926; Frank H. Hines, 1926 to 1929; John W. Kilbreth, 1929 to 1930; and Clarence H. Higginson, 1930 to 1940. Colonel James Andrews, the present regimental commander, assumed command on September 16, 1940. The most famous officer of the regiment was its first Colonel, George A. Wingate, who during the war was the Commanding General of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade and later retired as a Major General.

On October 15, 1940, the 105th Field Artillery was inducted into the military service of the United States. On the morning of October 18th advance detachments of both battalions departed from their respective armories by truck, the remainder of the regiment leaving on the 21st and 24th and proceeding to Fort McClellan, near Anniston, Alabama, by rail. By October 26th the entire regiment arrived at Fort McClellan and immediately entered upon an intensive course of training.



105th  
FIELD ARTILLERY





1. Loading gun, Battery A. 2. Firing 75 MM gun, Battery D. 3. Gun Crew loading. 4. Preparing to fire. 5. Firing, Battery A. 6. Firing, Battery A. 7. Firing, Battery A. 8. Lt. Leary, Executive Officer, supervising firing. 9. Preparing to fire, Battery A. 10. Gun crew preparing to fire, Battery A. 11. Firing on range. 12. Firing, Battery E. 13. P.F.C. Wagner, Headquarters Battery, at field telephone. 14. Telephone recorder, 105 Field Artillery. 15. On range, Battery A. 16. Battery A, Section 1, on range. 17. Battery A, Section 2, firing. 18. Battery A, Section 2.

# HISTORY OF THE 106th FIELD ARTILLERY



The insignia consists of a shield with a triangular field of red (denoting service as Field Artillery) set at the bottom with the base of the triangle flush with the bottom of the shield. In the center of this field of red is a gold "Fleur de Lis" representing service in the World War in France. The balance of the background of the shield is blue denoting the service of the Regiment as Infantry, with a Maltese Cross in the upper left portion, representing the Civil War and a Four Leaf Clover representing the Spanish-American War in the upper right. Both the Cross and Clover Leaf are in red, bordered with gold. The motto, "Deeds, not Words," while officially recognized, is not permitted on the shield, as it is also the motto of the 22nd U. S. Infantry.

The 106th Field Artillery, a regiment of the finest military traditions, grew out of a small military unit formed in Buffalo on April 24, 1818. This unit was a company of artillery which was attached to the 7th regiment of Artillery.

This company was reorganized and expanded, and on May 30, 1827, was designated as the 28th Artillery Regiment. On September 31, 1847, the regiment was redesignated as the 65th Infantry Regiment.

It was known as the 65th Infantry Regiment until the time of the Civil War, when it marched away from Buffalo as the 187th Regiment, New York Volunteers, to answer Abraham Lincoln's call to arms.

During the Civil War this regiment participated in the battles of Gettysburg campaign, Petersburg, Va., Hatchers Run, Va., Hicksford Raid, Va., Appomattox campaign, Gravelly Run, White Oak Ridge, Twin Forks, Fall of Petersburg, Appomattox Court House, when General Robert E. Lee surrendered his sword to General Ulysses S. Grant, which marked the end of the Civil War.

After the war, the regiment was reorganized and again designated as the 65th Infantry Regiment, which designation it carried until the Spanish-American War, when again it answered the call and entered Federal Service as the 65th New York Volunteer Infantry. (In service May 17, 1898, to November 19, 1898.)

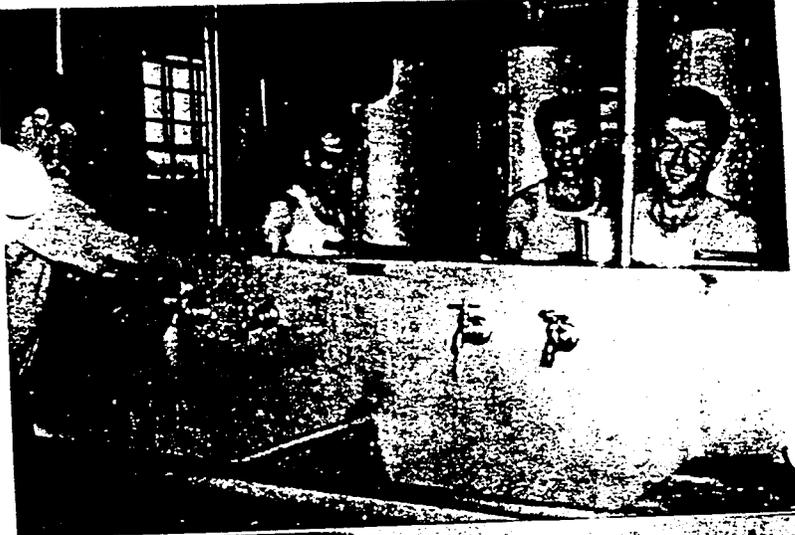
Upon its return to State Service, the regiment was redesignated as the 65th Infantry Regiment and continued in the service of New York State until July 11, 1916, when it again entered Federal Service and went to the Texas border as the 3d Field Artillery Regiment. (In service June 19, 1916, to March 17, 1917.)

When this duty was completed the regiment returned to Buffalo and on October 1, 1917, became the 106th Field Artillery, again in Federal service for its participation in the World War.

During the World War, the 106th Field Artillery fought in the Lorraine and Meuse-Argonne sectors, participating in major operations as follows: St. Mihiel, Meuse, and Argonne defensive section (in service July 17, 1917 to March 31, 1919), and after the regiment returned to Buffalo was again reorganized and redesignated as the 106th Field Artillery Regiment and given Federal recognition as such under the National Defense Act of 1918.

When the regiment was reorganized at that time, all of the commissioned officers had had combat service and they recruited a new regiment, the enlisted personnel of which was mostly younger men who were too young for World War service.



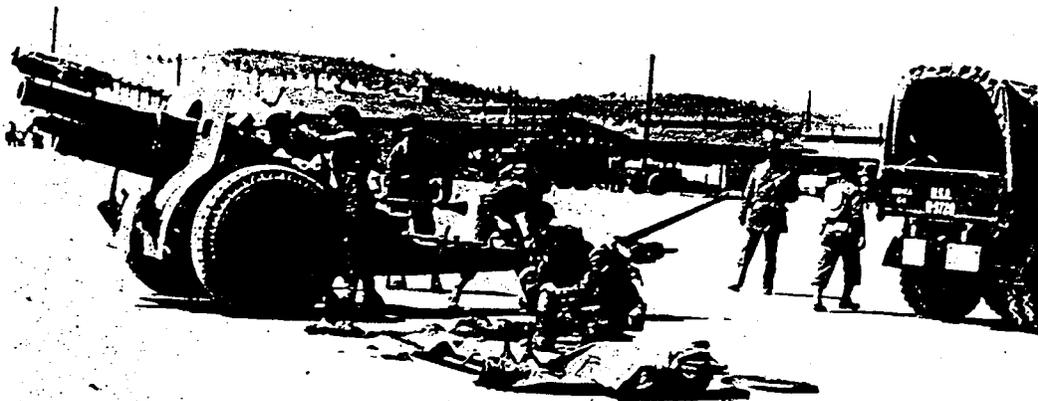


# 106th

1. Company H, cooks in kitchen. 2. Antitank Company, trucks at range. 3. Medical Detachment, Company street. 4. Company H, clerks in office. 5. Review.

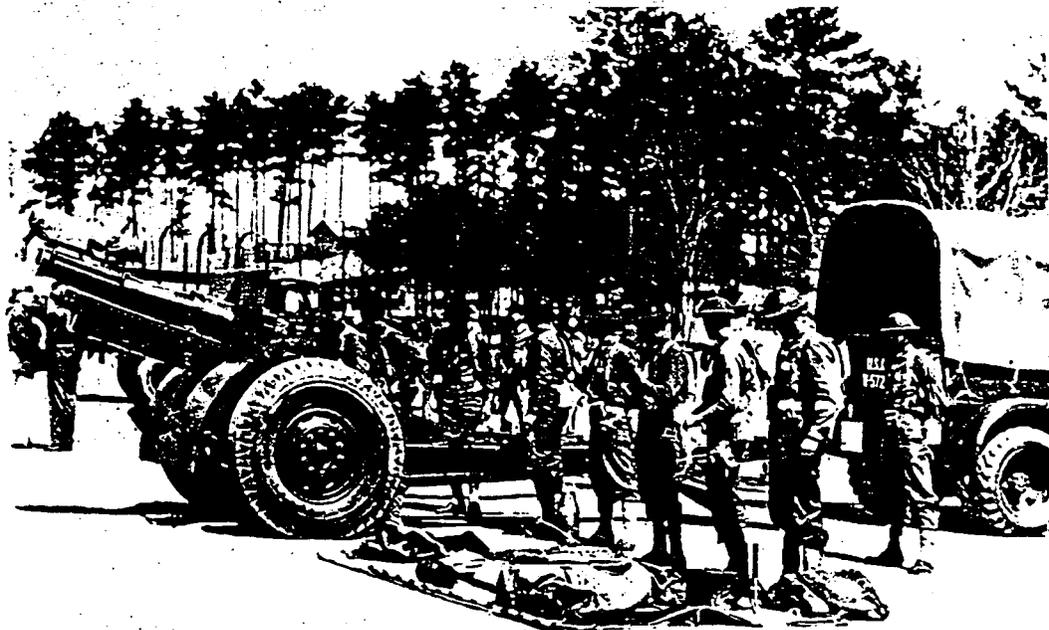


# 106TH FIELD ARTILLERY

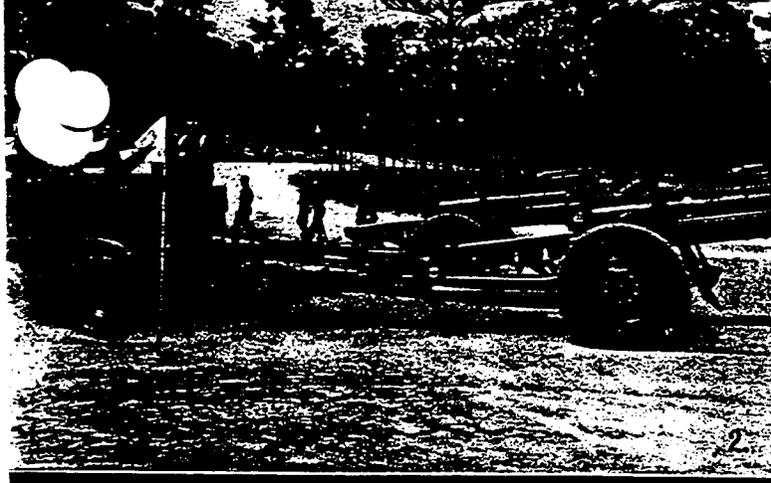
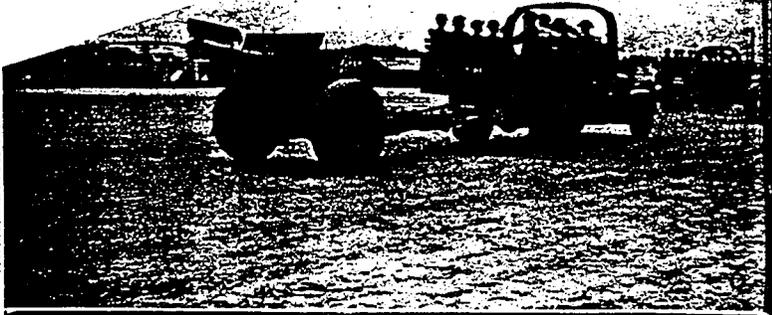
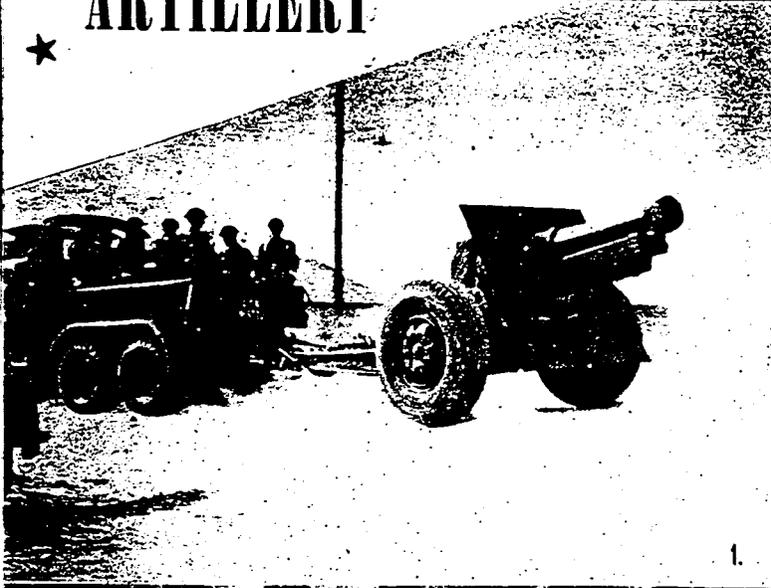


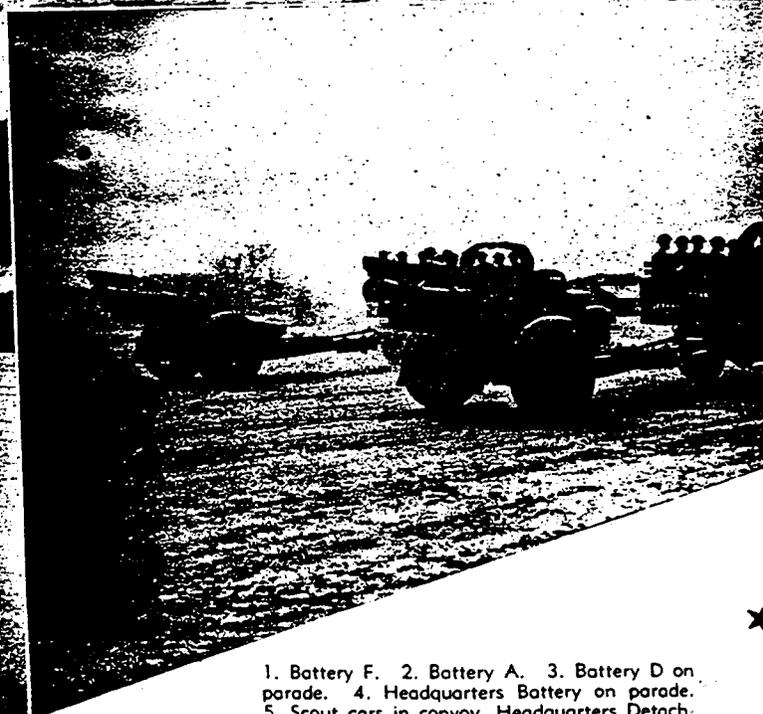
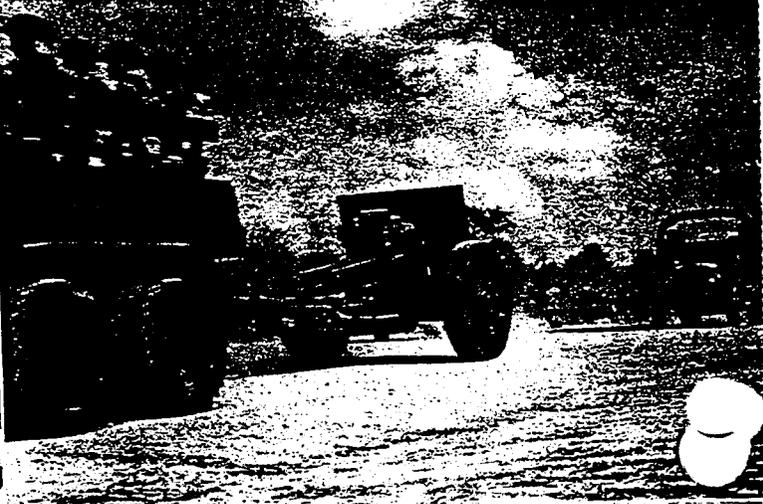
1. Regimental Review from the air, looking over the CMTC Parade Grounds towards the Artillery Encampment Area. 2. Firing 155 MM Howitzer, Battery C. 3. Battery C on inspection. 4. Gas Drill at 155 MM Gun. 5. Battery F on parade. 6. Sighting 155 MM Howitzer, Battery E. 7. Firing on range, Battery H. 8. Firing 155 MM Howitzer, Battery E. 9. Firing on range, Battery D. 10. Battery D firing 155 MM Howitzer. 11. Firing on range, Battery H. 12. 155 MM Guns being moved.

2.



★ 106th  
FIELD  
ARTILLERY  
★



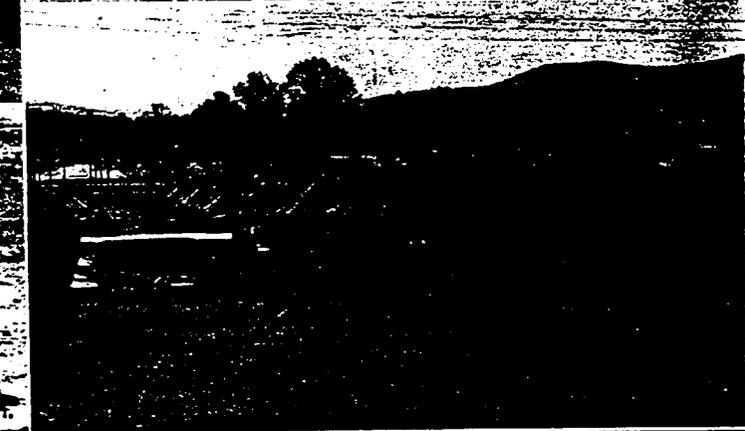


1. Battery F. 2. Battery A. 3. Battery D on parade. 4. Headquarters Battery on parade. 5. Scout cars in convoy, Headquarters Detachment, 2nd Battalion. 6. Ft. McClellan camp site. 7. 106th Field Artillery on parade. Battery A in review. 9. Firing. 10. Guns convoy, Battery H. 11. Battery H parading. 12. 106th Field Artillery in review.



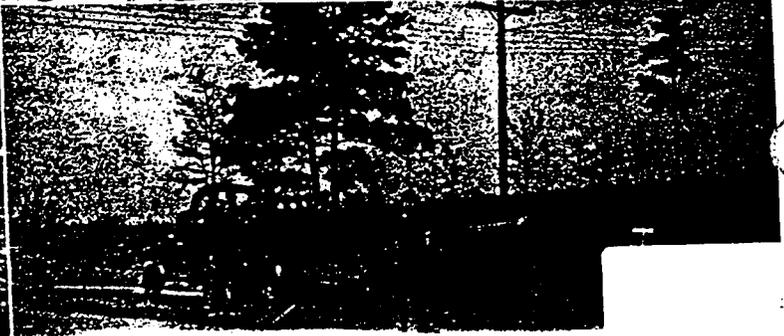
# INFANTRY

1. Company H, retreat.
2. Antitank Company, firing at moving target.
3. Company E, street.
4. Antitank Company, firing at moving target.
5. Review.

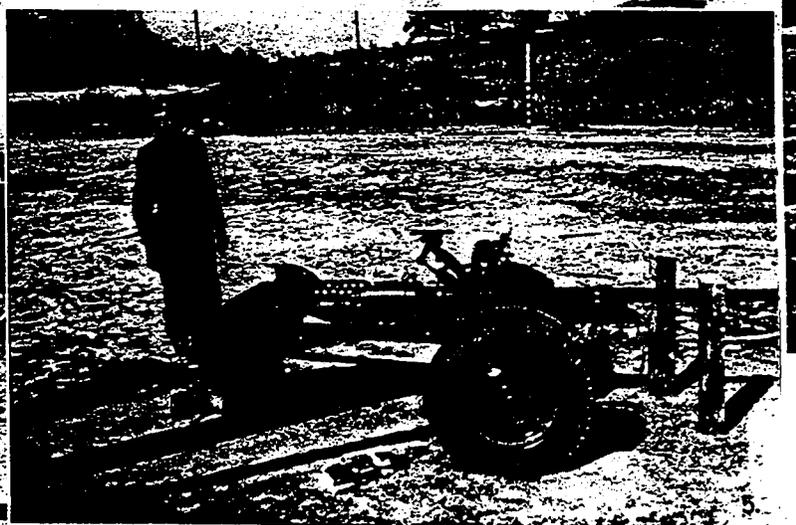
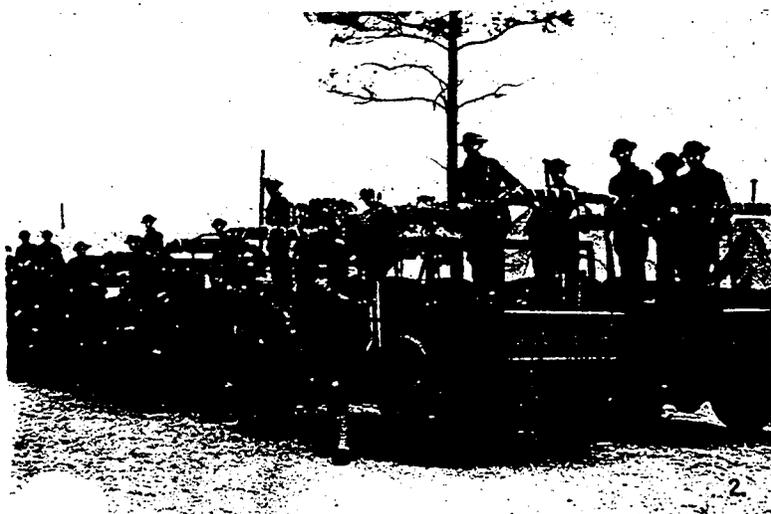


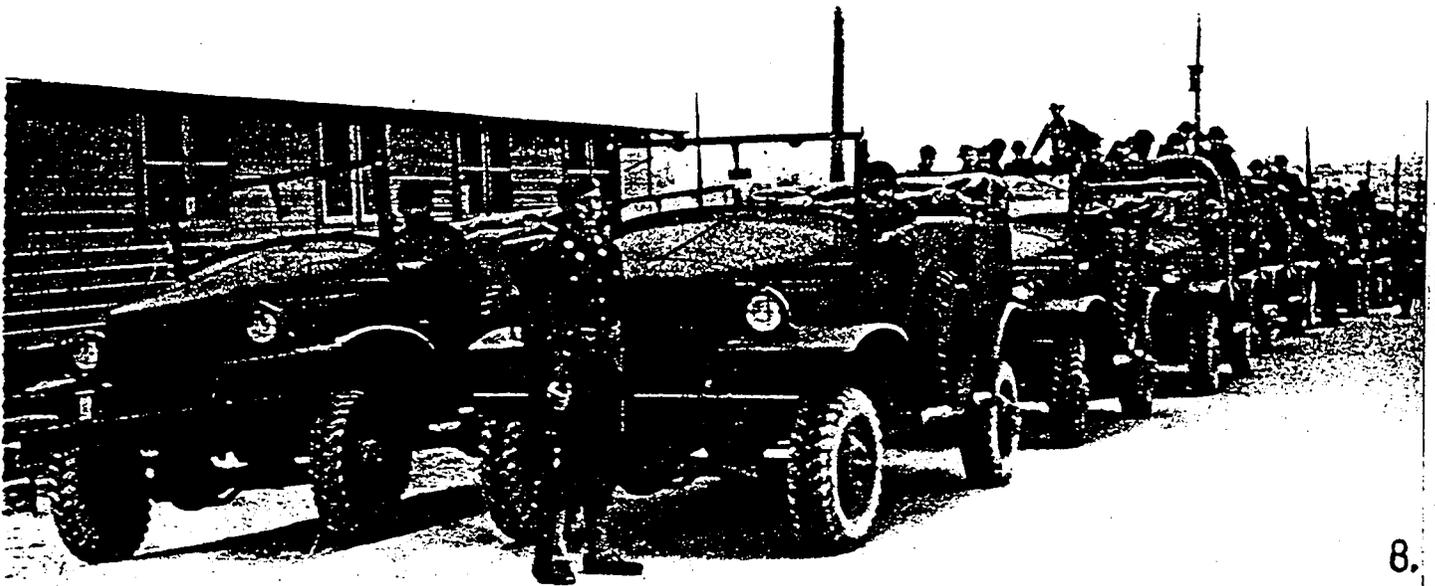
4.



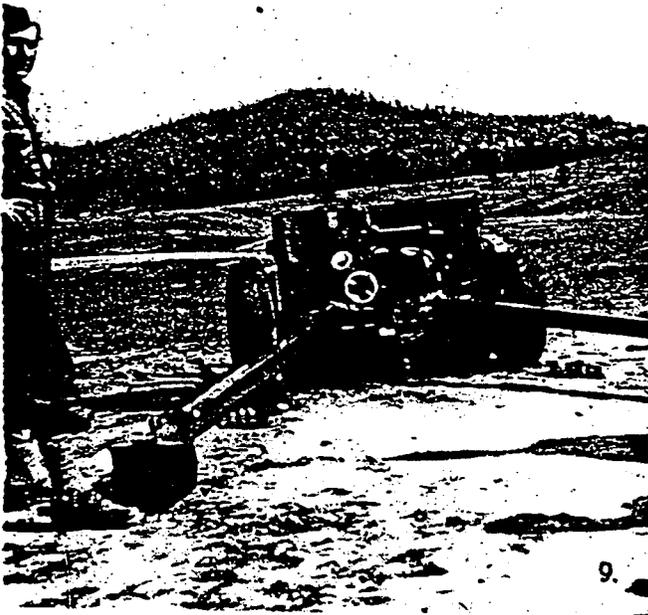


# 105th INFANTRY





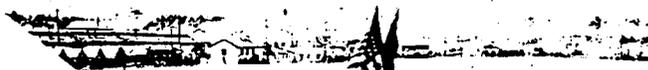
8.



9.



10.



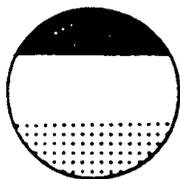
11.

Company I Potading.  
 105th Infantry Regi-  
 al Headquarters Com-  
 on review. 3. Company  
 rading. 4. Company E  
 rading. 5. Antitank Company  
 ing for firing. 6. Antitank  
 any practicing parade. 7. Com-  
 I parading. 8. 105th Infantry  
 y review. 9. Antitank Company  
 y of 37 MM guns. 10. Antitank  
 any gun practice. 11. National and  
 mental colors. 12. 105th Infantry prac-  
 y parade.

12.

U.S. Army Chemical Center and School

1969 Chemical Corps Training Information Pamphlet, dated March 1969. Historical  
Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.



Pamphlet 14-40



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**CHEMICAL CORPS  
TRAINING INFORMATION  
PAMPHLET**

March 1969

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**U.S. Army Chemical Center and School  
Fort McClellan, Alabama**

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**The Home of the Chemical Corps**

GENERAL

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Headquarters, 100th Chemical Group (Provisional), Disbanded

On 28 March 1969, the doors to building 798, the home of Headquarters, 100th Chemical Group (Prov), were closed for the last time. The unit, which was activated in Italy in 1944 and has served at Fort McClellan continuously since 1952, was disbanded because of lack of authority to continue it.

The discontinuance affected 10 officers and 50 enlisted men assigned to the headquarters. Most of these individuals have been reassigned to other units at Fort McClellan.

The Group Commander, LTC Kenneth L. Stahl, was selected for promotion to Colonel in December 1968, at which time he volunteered for duty in Vietnam. He will assume non-Chemical duties there. The discontinuance was planned to coincide with his departure. The Group's Executive Officer, MAJ Frank L. Soyster, has been reassigned to Korea, where he will be the Senior Chemical Advisor at KMAG Headquarters. CSM George L. Murray, the Group Sergeant Major, has been made CSM of the U. S. Army Chemical Center and School.

The major units that were controlled by the Group now report directly to COL George Hines, Deputy Commander of the U. S. Army School/Training Center and Fort McClellan. These units are the 548th Supply and Service Battalion, commanded by LTC Jack F. Stuckey; the 2d Chemical Battalion, commanded by LTC John P. Byrne; and HHC, U. S. Army School/Training Center, commanded by MAJ Ernest Wohlbold.

U.S. Army Chemical Center and School

1969a Standing Operating Procedure for Reaction Exercises Involving Live Agents,  
dated 8 April 1969. Fisher Library, Fort McClellan, AL.

U. S. ARMY CHEMICAL CENTER AND SCHOOL  
Fort McClellan, Alabama 36201

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE  
for  
REACTION EXERCISES INVOLVING LIVE AGENTS

8 April 1969

1. PURPOSE.

This standing operating procedure (SOP) delineates procedures to be followed and responsibilities for the conduct of reaction exercised involving live chemical or simulant biological agents.

2. SCOPE.

This standing operating procedure implements Fort McClellan Regulation 11-17 and is applicable to reaction exercised conducted in the CB EOD reaction area (Washington Range) and the CBR Defense and Materiel Division reaction area (TERA). All personnel conducting reaction exercised in these areas will follow the safety procedures prescribed in this standing operating procedure. Agent(s) authorized for use in a given reaction exercise are delineated in Annex A to this standing operating procedure. In no case will agents be substituted without prior approval from the CB Surety Board, USA Chemical Center and School.

3. DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this standing operating procedure the following definitions will apply:

- a. Reaction Area - a special designated area in which students perform training exercises with actual chemical agents or simulant biological agents.
- b. Reaction Exercise - a training exercise based on a realistic situation that requires students to plan for and carry out steps necessary to neutralize the hazard presented.
- c. Munitions Site - a designated site (location) within a reaction area that is used in conjunction with a given reaction exercise.
- d. Command Area - the area designated as an uncontaminated area and from which control is exercised over a reaction exercise.
- e. Hot Line - an arbitrarily selected control line separating the contaminated area from the clean or uncontaminated area.
- f. Personnel Decontamination Station (PDS) - a field personnel decontamination station established at the control point on the hot line to permit all personnel to remove contaminated clothing. The personnel decontamination station is operated by students.

g. Primary Instructor - an individual who has immediate supervision over a class training in the reaction area.

h. Assistant Instructor - an individual who has supervision over a group of students (team) training in the reaction area.

i. Safety Officer - an officer or NCO who advises the primary instructor on all matters relating to the safe conduct of the exercise.

j. Aidman - an individual specifically trained in first aid procedures and treatment of CB casualties.

k. Support Personnel - personnel provided by Field Support Company or other units that support the reaction exercise.

#### 4. RESPONSIBILITIES.

##### a. Primary Instructor.

(1) Responsible for the overall conduct of the exercise.

(2) Insure that all students have been thoroughly briefed on the conduct of the exercise and the safety procedures to be followed.

(3) Insure that the reaction area being used has been cleared for use by range central and that appropriate road blockades, warning signs and range flags are in place.

(4) Insure that the reaction area is clear of all unauthorized personnel.

(5) Insure that the reaction area is properly policed, decontaminated and secured upon completion of the exercise.

(6) Brief all visitors on operations taking place in the exercise.

##### b. Assistant Instructor.

(1) An assistant instructor will be assigned to each team working in the reaction area. The assistant instructor supervises the operations being performed by his team and is continually alert for violation of established safety procedures.

(2) Insures that the munition site used by his team is completely decontaminated before departing the area.

(3) Insures that his team exits the hot area through the control point on the hot line and that proper undressing procedures are observed at the PDS.

(4) Insures that all members of his team shower prior to leaving the reaction area.

c. Safety Officer.

(1) Continually monitors the exercise for violations of established safety practices.

(2) Advises the primary instructor on any actions taken that violate safety regulations or procedures.

(3) Insures that aidmen supporting the exercise are familiar with first aid procedures to treat casualties caused by the agent being used.

(4) Insures that adequate and appropriate antidotes are available for immediate use if necessary.

d. Support Personnel.

(1) Aidman.

(a) Will prepare and check the first aid kit for adequate first aid items for treatment of chemical or other casualties such as heat stroke or heat exhaustion.

(b) In the event of injuries, the aidman will administer necessary first aid and evacuate the casualty to Noble Army Hospital if necessary.

(2) Explosives and Agent Handlers (Field Support Personnel).

(a) Will be responsible for transporting their cargo to and from the reaction exercise area. The primary instructor will accept responsibility upon pickup by the agent handlers.

(b) Will properly block and brace their cargo and properly placard their vehicles in accordance with AR 55-355.

(c) Will inspect cargo vehicles utilizing DD Form 626 and DD Form 836 as appropriate.

(d) Will wear the proper protective clothing to include, protective mask, rubber apron, gloves and booties when handling chemical agents.

(3) Protective Clothing Handlers.

(a) Will deliver the protective clothing to the reaction area.

(b) When handling contaminated clothing, the handlers will wear protective mask, rubber apron, gloves and booties.

(4) Other Field Support Personnel.

(a) Will have a protective mask in their possession during the exercises.

(b) Will have their cholinesterase level checked periodically.

5. PROCEDURES.

a. General.

(1) Prior to the conduct of any reaction exercise, the student must have had instruction in the characteristics, safe handling procedures, protection, decontamination and first aid procedures for the agents being used in the exercise.

(2) Prior to the conduct of reaction exercises involving nerve agents all personnel involved in the exercise must have a blood cholinesterase level established and on file in the division conducting the exercise.

b. Emergency Procedures.

(1) The Aidman or the primary instructor will perform necessary first aid as required.

NOTE: All instructors and students are required to know the self-aid and first aid for nerve and blister agents as stated in TM 8-285, paragraph 21; Section II, Chapter 4; and paragraph 27.

(2) In the event of an accident/incident the class safety officer or primary instructor will notify the Emergency Room, Noble Army Hospital (4502/4563) and give information concerning the condition of the casualty.

(3) Upon completion of decontamination and first aid, the casualty will be taken immediately to Noble Army Hospital by the senior NCO assistant instructor and the aidman.

c. Reporting Procedure.

(1) Immediate.

(a) An immediate report of any serious agent exposure, accident, injury, or fire will be made by the most expeditious means to the Division Chief, the School Safety Officer (Ext 4735), and the Department Director. The School Safety Officer will notify appropriate personnel at USA School/ Training Center and Fort McClellan.

(b) In the event the Division Safety Officer or Safety Officer at the accident site cannot locate the School Safety Officer he will attempt to notify the Secretary (Ext 4682), Assistant Secretary (Ext 4111), Assistant Commandant or the Commandant (Ext 4682), in that order, to insure rapid notification to the Commandant.

(c) Immediate reports will contain name, rank, organization of victim and a brief description of the events concerning the accident. Immediate reports, however, will not be unduly delayed to obtain complete information.

(d) After normal duty hours and on holidays, immediate reports will be made to USA Chemical Center and School Duty Officer (Ext 3141), the USA Chemical Center and School Safety Officer and Division Chief by telephone. Division Chief will notify the Department Director.

(2) Written.

(a) Military Personnel.

1. Fatal or lost time accidents will be reported to the School Safety Officer within two duty days. This report, prepared in triplicate, will be submitted on DA Form 285.

2. Minor accidents will be reported to the School Safety Officer by forwarding two copies of DD Form 689 (Sick Slip) or DA Form 1051 (Report of Injury).

(b) Property Damage or Destruction.

Accidents which cause \$100.00 or more damage or destruction to government equipment or civilian property when caused by government personnel or equipment in line of duty will be reported to the School Safety Officer on DA Form 285 in triplicate.

(c) Accident Reporting Responsibilities.

Accidents will be reported by the following elements:

1. Accident involving any student during instruction will be reported by the Division Chief to the School Safety Officer.

2. Accident involving students during noninstructional time will be reported by Commander of the Troop Command Unit to which the student is assigned or attached.

3. Accident involving staff and faculty will be reported by Division Chief to the School Safety Officer.

d. Before Exercise.

(1) Primary instructor will insure that team instructors are familiar with the respective team problem and first aid procedures for agents used in their problem.

(2) Primary instructor will brief the class on the conduct of the exercise and safety precautions to be observed during the exercise. The safety briefing will include, as a minimum, the following:

(a) Wear all protective clothing properly.

(b) Never sit or squat in contaminated area - bend from the waist when working near the ground.

(c) Always go through the shuffle pit.

(d) Never place equipment on ground on the hot side of shuffle pit.

(e) Respect the hot line.

(f) Never mix two or more decontaminants together.

(g) Always carry the first aid kit with team when working on the hot side.

(h) Always follow a strict undressing procedure.

(3) Instructors will follow the same dressing and undressing procedures as the students training in the reaction area.

(4) Assistant (team) instructors will insure their team is dressed in the appropriate protective clothing. Protective clothing requirements are listed in Table 4, FM 9-15.

(5) Assistant (team) instructors will escort their team across the hot line as a team. Once the hot line has been crossed, students will not leave the hot area unless they go through the control point and PDS on the hot line.

e. During the Exercise.

(1) Students will never work alone. A buddy system will be established and followed during the conduct of the exercise.

(2) Protective clothing requirements listed on Table 4, FM 9-15 will be followed during conduct of the exercise.

(3) Personnel will not remove any item of protective clothing while working in the hot area.

(4) Equipment and materials used during the exercise will be decontaminated prior to leaving the hot area.

(5) Assistant (team) instructors will continually observe their team for violation of safety procedures.

(6) First aid equipment will be readily accessible to all teams during the conduct of the exercise.

(7) The instructors will give a logical explanation to students whenever some procedures and/or techniques are simulated in the reaction area.

(8) The reaction exercise situation will continue until the primary instructor terminates the exercise. The primary instructor will terminate the exercise when all planned situations are completed. The primary instructor may terminate the exercise when in his judgment heat, rain, wind, lightning or other external circumstances are creating a safety hazard.

f. Completion of Exercise.

(1) Decontaminate the munition(s) and munition site and recheck for completion of decontamination.

(2) Secure all equipment and tools after decontamination.

(3) Exit the area as a team.

(4) Go through PDS following fixed undressing procedures in FM 9-15 and TM 3-220.

(5) All team members take showers before dressing in the uniform of the day.

(6) Observe each student for symptoms of chemical agents.

g. Check List for Reaction Exercises.

The primary instructor and safety officer will insure that the safety criteria listed in Annex B are complied with prior to, during, and after the exercise.

6. REFERENCES:

a. Fort McClellan Regulation 385-2.

b. Fort McClellan Regulation 11-7.

c. USACMLCS Memo 85-1

d. USACMLCS Pam 2.

e. AR 385-63.

f. FM 9-15.

g. Division, SOP for Safety.

h. TM 3-220.

ATSCM-T

FOR THE COMMANDANT:

OFFICIAL:

JULIAN E. BUCKNER  
LTC, CmIC  
Secretary

*William C. Zchoche 24 CmIC*

For SAM M. HOPKINS  
CPT, CmIC  
Asst Secretary

DISTRIBUTION:

B

## ANNEX A

## AGENTS AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN REACTION EXERCISES

<u>Lesson Plan No.</u>	<u>Agent(s) Authorized</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
*OA210	VX	40 cc
	GB	40 cc
	HD	40 cc
	BZ	.2 lb
	BG1 (Simulant)	1/4 dispenser
OA290	CS1	1 lb
	BG1	1/4 dispenser
*OA300	VX	80 cc
	GB	80 cc
	HD	80 cc
	BG1 (Simulant)	1/4 dispenser
*OA330	VX	80 cc
	GB	80 cc
	HD	40 cc
	CS (M7A2 Grenade)	6 ea
	BZ (M6 Canister)	3 ea
	155MM HD	1 ea
	105MM GB	1 ea
	CS1	1 lb
*OA340	105MM GB	1 ea
	155MM HD	1 ea
	M6 BZ Canister	3 ea
	CG	20 lb
	CK	20 lb
	AC	20 lb
	CS	1 lb
	PWP	40 lb
OA390	CG 4.2" Mortar	1 ea
HE210	HD	4 oz
HE220	GB	25 cc
HE230	HD	4 oz
	BG1 Simulant	1/2 dispenser
HE280	BG1	1/2 dispenser
	VX Simulant **	4 oz
HI070	HD	4 oz

\*When more than 25 ml of nerve and blister agents are used at a munitions site, it will be poured on more than one munition, so as not to exceed more than 25ml per munition.

\*\*VX Simulant - DS2+Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether. 50/50 by volume.

ANNEX B

CHECKLIST FOR REACTION EXERCISES

The Safety Officer and Primary Instructor will insure and be responsible for the following safety criteria prior to starting and during Reaction Exercises:

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
1. Weather conditions are suitable for Reaction Exercises	_____	_____
2. An immediate water supply (DDA) is present.	_____	_____
3. A first aid vehicle and aidman are present.	_____	_____
4. A first aid kit is with each team.	_____	_____
5. The telephone is working properly.	_____	_____
6. All students and instructors are dressed properly.	_____	_____
7. Everyone within reaction area has protective mask.	_____	_____
8. The proper decontaminants are available (Soap, DS-2, STB, HTH, Caustic Soda, Alcohol, DANC).	_____	_____
9. The field personnel decon station is established before anyone crosses the "hot line".	_____	_____
10. Agents are secured in metal pig on the "hot" side of the "hot line".	_____	_____
11. The two man concept is followed for agent handling.	_____	_____
12. Any agent remaining at the end of the exercise is neutralized or returned to TAY.	_____	_____
13. The proper undressing procedure is followed for all personnel.	_____	_____
14. Any item of equipment returning to the cold side of the "hot line" is properly decontaminated.	_____	_____
15. The division chief is immediately informed of any accident.	_____	_____

U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office

1960 Summary of Major Events and Problems, U.S. Army Chemical Corps, dated  
January 1960. Historical Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

~~SECRET~~  
UNCLASSIFIED

# SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS and PROBLEMS

## United States Army Chemical Corps (U)

### Fiscal Year 1959

### January 1960

★ Resgraded unclassified  
ORDER SEC ARMY  
BY TAG PER 791334

*Handwritten signature*

**U. S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office**  
**Army Chemical Center, Maryland**

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DOD DIR 5200.10

HC-20605 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~EA 68-57 (9)~~

UNCLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

units were made available by the inactivation of the 216th Chemical Service Company, a unit no longer required in a Mobilization Type Field Army. However, chemical service companies are programmed for deployment under mobilization conditions to support unified commands such as Alaska. These activations doubled the number of chemical companies and detachments, combat support.<sup>117</sup>

### Training

#### Chemical Corps Training Command

(U) Located at Fort McClellan, Ala., the U.S. Army Chemical Corps Training Command is responsible for the supervision, co-ordination, and inspection of the training of all military personnel and units assigned to the Chief Chemical Officer. The Chemical Corps Training Command is a Class II activity of the Chief Chemical Officer functioning under the staff supervision of the ACCm10 for Planning and Doctrine. Its major elements are the U.S. Army Chemical Corps School, the 100th Chemical Group (COMZ), the U.S. Army Chemical Corps Radiological Unit, and the School Support Battalion.<sup>118</sup>

(U) As in other activities supervised by the ACCm10 for Planning and Doctrine, the Training Command's mission area reflected the impetus on radiological warfare generated by General Magruder's approval of a refined

117

- (1) Interv, Hist Off with Maj Lear A. Koch, OACCm10 for P&D, 15 Dec 59.  
(2) Quart Rev, Class Sup, Apr - Jun 59, p. 2.

118

On 10 May 1959 the USA First Radiological Safety Support Unit was redesignated as the U.S. Army Chemical Corps Radiological Unit, a name which more accurately described its functions and which indicated its connection with the Chemical Corps (Trathen interv, 12 Nov 59 and CCR 10-21, 15 May 59).

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RW mission for the Chemical Corps. This was particularly true of the radiological instruction program conducted at the Chemical Corps School, which will be discussed below, as well as various activities relating to the training of personnel in radiological detection and the testing of various detection instruments.<sup>119</sup>

(U) During FY 1958 the Chemical Corps Radiological Unit organized and trained six Radiological Monitoring and Decontamination Teams which were made available for emergency action in case of an atomic accident. FY 1959 saw the responsibility for these units transferred from the Chemical Corps to USCONARC. In order that USCONARC might properly assume this responsibility the Chemical Corps Training Command sent a 2-man team on a 49-day tour to instruct personnel at 13 CONUS Army installations in the techniques of alpha monitoring, the use of the JUNO survey instrument, and in atomic incident control. A total of 422 students received this instruction, many of whom were members of the CBR teams already established within the Continental Army areas.<sup>120</sup>

(U) The Chemical Corps organized Plutonium Contamination Teams (PLUOON) at Fort McClellan and at Army Chemical Center which were to support decontamination activities of alpha radiation resulting from nuclear accidents. Although thoroughly trained, these teams would not receive their full

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119

Quart Hist Rpt, CmlC TNGCOM, Apr - Jun 59, Commanders Perspective.

120

(1) Quart Hist Rpt, CmlC TNGCOM, Jan - Mar 59, including Incl 4, Rpt of Alpha Monitoring Instruction Team. (2) Trathen interv, 12 Nov 59. (3) Sills interv, 3 Nov 59.

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complement of equipment until FY 1960, which would also see the activation of a third team at Dugway Proving Ground.<sup>121</sup>

(U) As in the past, the Chemical Corps Training Command contributed to the summer training at Fort McClellan of various National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve Units.<sup>122</sup>

(U) The Chemical Corps Training Command continued its efforts toward the enhancement of the prestige of the non-commissioned officers. The Non-commissioned Officer Advisory Council system, established last year, fulfilled its purpose by pointing out areas which affected the welfare and morale of that group. As the year ended plans were underway to institute a NCO Advanced Class during FY 1960. One net result of these actions was the high rate of re-enlistment of NCO's within the Training Command.<sup>123</sup>

(U) In recent years the Training Command has stressed a policy which would give as many officers as possible the opportunity to attain experience in troop leadership. It was appropriate that this policy be instituted at the Training Command, because the 100th Group, and the battalion and companies

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121

(1) Trathen interv, 12 Nov 59. (2) Quart Rev, Oct - Dec 58, p. 30.  
(3) Quart Hist Rpt, CmlC TNGCOM, Jan - Mar 59.

122

See below, pp. 78 - 80, for further Chemical Corps contributions to the National Guard program.

123

(1) Interv, Hist Off with Col John M. Palmer, CO CmlC TNGCOM, 12 Nov 59.  
(2) Trathen interv, 12 Nov 59. (3) During the year the council idea was adapted to the needs of the civilian personnel within the Training Command.

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of which it is comprised, constitutes the largest military type command in the Chemical Corps. This policy meant that officers held positions of command for periods as short as a year. It was realized that frequent changes of command had an adverse effect on unit efficiency, but this factor was outweighed by the resulting stockpile of leadership.<sup>124</sup>

(U) In an effort to improve the status of its junior officers the Training Command established a Junior Officer Conference program in February 1959. These informal sessions, held several times a month, attempted to acquaint younger officers with the duties and responsibilities of commissioned officers under peacetime conditions. Senior officers with the Command conducted these conferences.<sup>125</sup> The Training Command also inaugurated a sponsorship system which provided junior officers with counsel both before they reported to Fort McClellan and during the period of adjustment that follows. These efforts to improve the morale and welfare of young officers played a part in the increase of the retention rate of these two-year lieutenants.<sup>126</sup>

### Chemical Corps School

(U) No major reorganization took place at the Chemical Corps School during the year although a number of adjustments occurred within the branch

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124

(1) Palmer interv, 12 Nov 59. (2) Interv, Hist Off with Col Frank M. Arthur, DCO CmlC TNGCOM, 12 Nov 59.

125

(1) Arthur interv, 12 Nov 59. (2) CmlC TNGCOM Cir 350-1, 21 Feb 59.

126

Palmer interv, 12 Nov 59.

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structure of the Technical and Military Art Divisions. Also, definite plans were made near the close of the year to bring life to the Office of Combat Developments and Doctrine, created two years ago but left unmanned because of the lack of appropriate personnel.

(U) As mentioned above, the course structure at the School reflected the emphasis given during the year in preparing the Chemical Corps and its personnel to fulfill the RW mission. One of these was the Radiological Warfare Orientation Course designed to acquaint senior Chemical Corps officers and key civilians with the current status and proposed programs in the field of radiological warfare, defense, and safety. The School ran three such classes during FY 1959 which were attended by a total of seventy-five students.<sup>127</sup> Last year the Chief Chemical Officer recommended that USCONARC approve a Nuclear Weapons Effects Course of twelve-weeks duration designed to train officers of all arms and services in the operational duties normally assigned to the Nuclear Weapons Effects Officer -- MOS 7330.<sup>128</sup> This course was not designed to train officers for research and development assignments, normally filled by the graduates of the two-year course at the U.S. Naval Post Graduate School, Monterey, Calif. To maintain this distinction graduates of the Monterey school were to receive a prefix 4, in addition to their MOS 7330,

127

(1) Quart Hist Rpt, CmlC School, Oct - Dec 59, p. 14. (2) Quart Rev, Jan - Mar 59, p. 4.

128

See Summary of Major Events and Problems, FY 58, pp. 74 - 75.

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to indicate a research and development proficiency. Unfortunately, USCONARC approval of this twelve-week course was not forthcoming. As an interim measure the Chemical Corps requested permission to conduct such a course for Chemical Corps personnel only. USCONARC approved this proposal but directed that it be given on a one-time basis. This class was held during FY 1959. Also held during the year was a prefix 5 Refresher Course which met a USCONARC requirement for retraining these radiological warfare specialists at two-year intervals.<sup>129</sup>

(U) During the year the Chemical Corps School completed programs of instruction for two radiological safety courses and submitted them to USCONARC for approval. One was a two-week Radiological Safety Course designed primarily for radiological safety engineers. The other was an abbreviated one-week course in radiological safety prepared exclusively for members of the U.S. Army Air Defense Command. The purpose of the latter course was instruction in radiological safety and defense aspects of the handling of Nike Hercules nuclear missiles.<sup>130</sup>

(U) The enrollment of students at the Chemical Corps School rose from a total of 2,299 in FY 1958 to 2,659 in FY 1959. The latter figure represented

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129

(1) TIP, July 1959. (2) Quart Hist Rpt, CmlC School, Jan - Mar 59. (3) Interv, Hist Off with Mr Richard Kneisel, CmlC School, 13 Nov 59. (4) Interv, Hist Off with Mr James D. Edwards, OACCmlO for P&D, 4 Nov 59.

130

(1) Kneisel interv, 13 Nov 59. (2) Quart Hist Rpt, OACCmlO for P&D, Apr - Jun 59. (3) CmlC Info Memo, 10 Aug 59.

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95.1 percent of the scheduled enrollment for FY 1959.<sup>131</sup>

(U) What was called the First Annual Staff Chemical Officer Conference was held at Fort McClellan, Ala., during the period 17 - 21 November 1958, reminiscent of the staff chemical officer conferences of four years ago.<sup>132</sup> The purpose of the conference was to present to chemical officers from the field the latest information on CBR warfare and to give these officers a chance to present problems they had encountered. Eighty-four off-post conferees attended the sessions which included presentations by DA and Chemical Corps personnel. In general, the conference was successful although a major criticism was that too much time was allotted to formal presentations and not enough for questions and discussion of the matters set forth in these formal presentations. The conference indicated that an approved doctrinal basis on Chemical Corps position was lacking in certain activities which sometimes made a staff chemical officer's position vis-a-vis his commander difficult. Although a conference recommendation called for these meetings on an annual basis, the Office of the Chief Chemical Officer decided that bi-annual meetings would permit maximum benefit from the expenses incurred.<sup>133</sup>

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131

Quart Rev, Apr - Jun 59, pp. 4, 48.

132

See Summary of Major Events and Problems, FY 55, pp. 104 - 05.

133

(1) Ltr, CO CmlC INGCOM to CCmlO, 10 Dec 58, sub: Report of U.S. Army Staff Chemical Officers' First Annual Conference. (2) Ltr, DCCmlO to CO CmlC INGCOM, 2 Jan 59, sub: U.S. Army Staff Chemical Officers' First Annual Conference. (3) Quart Rev, Jul - Sep 58, pp. 4 - 5. (4) Quart Hist Rpt, CmlC INGCOM, Oct - Dec 58.

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(U) Two other recurring conferences were held at the Chemical Corps School during the course of the year. The Fifth Annual Chemical Instructors' Conference took place in August 1958. Chemical instructors from the service schools plus representatives from Navy, Marine, and Air Force schools attended the conference which was featured by a minimum of formal presentations and an emphasis on conference and seminar techniques.<sup>134</sup>

The School and Training Committee of the Chemical Corps Advisory Council met at Fort McClellan during the period 30 April - 2 May 1959. Dr. Thomas H. Whitehead, Professor of Chemistry, University of Georgia, replaced Dr. John E. Vance as chairman of this organization. Among the committee's recommendations were (1) that the Chief Chemical Officer examine the Chemical Corps School's teaching load for FY 1960 and determine whether it would be advisable to add instructors or cancel classes, (2) that 50 percent of the School's faculty be graduates of the Advanced Course or higher, and (3) that the Chief Chemical Officer take steps to establish periodic conferences among Army service school representatives which would facilitate an interchange of ideas.<sup>135</sup>

(U) Two actions were taken to improve facilities of the Chemical Corps School. During the 4th Quarter the School received approval of its plan to construct a hot cell and classroom building. This facility would permit

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134

Quart Hist Rpt, CmlC School, Jul - Sep 58.

135

Quart Hist Rpt, CmlC School, Apr - Jun 59.

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the School to make its own radioactive sources used in the training of handling, storage, and measurement of radioactive materials. The Mobile District Engineer planned to advertise bids for the construction of the hot cell early in FY 1960. The second action concerned the survey of the existing radiological field at Fort McClellan with the view of its enlargement and improvement.<sup>136</sup>

(U) The report of the annual inspection of the Chemical Corps School by representatives of the Office of the Chief Chemical Officer called attention to the outstanding job performed by all elements of the School, considering its resources. The qualifying statement doubtlessly referred to the inspecting team's conclusion that neither the current table of distribution nor the assigned strength of the School were compatible with the program for fiscal year 1960. And, as in the past, there was a need for more experienced officers, particularly in the grades of major and lieutenant colonel.<sup>137</sup> Fortunately, there continued to be a trend in the overall improvement in the caliber of officers assigned to the Chemical Corps School. More of these officers were graduates of the higher military educational institutions such as the Armed Forces Staff College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.<sup>138</sup>

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136

(1) Trathen interv, 12 Nov 59. (2) Quart Rev, Apr - Jun 59, p. 35.

137

(1) Ltr, Lt Col Arent O. Wiken, Senior Inspector, to CCmlO, 27 Mar 59, sub: Annual Training Inspection of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps School.  
(2) The inspection team awarded the School an overall rating of superior.

138

Interv, Hist Off with Col William H. Greene, Commandant, CmlC School, 12 Nov 59.

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(U) It might be mentioned in this connection that in FY 1959 the Chemical Corps filled its quotas for attendance at military service schools. These included the National War College - 1; Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the Army War College and the Armed Forces Staff College - 2 each; and C&GS, regular and associated courses - 13. In addition, ten Chemical Corps officers received graduate or baccalaureate degrees at civilian institutions.<sup>139</sup>

### U.S. Army Chemical Corps CBR Weapons School<sup>140</sup>

(U) Effective 1 October 1958 the U.S. Army Chemical Corps CBR Weapons School was officially transferred to Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, from Army Chemical Center.<sup>141</sup> An element of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps Orientation Unit, predecessor of the CBR Weapons School, continued operation at the Army Chemical Center until March 1959 when all activity was transferred to Dugway.

(U) The school was established to provide the means of acquainting senior Department of Defense personnel, military and civilian, with United States doctrine, techniques, and capabilities in the field of CBR. Originally, the school was designated a Class II Activity of the Chief Chemical Officer with staff supervision in the hands of the Assistant Chief Chemical Officer for Planning and Doctrine. On 28 May 1959 the Commanding General, U.S. Army

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139

Quart Rev, Apr - Jun 59, p. 6.

140

This section is based on Historical Report, U.S. Army Chemical Corps CBR Weapons School, 1 Oct 58 - 30 Jun 59.

141

OCCm10 GO 33, 1 Oct 58.

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U.S. Army Chemical Corps School  
1959 Fifteenth Chemical (Entry) Class, dated 15 June 1959. Fisher Library,  
Fort McClellan, AL.

U. S. ARMY CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL  
FORT MCCLELLAN, ALABAMA

FIFTEENTH CHEMICAL (ENTRY) CLASS  
(1 June - 24 July 1959)

FIFTH WEEK OF AN EIGHT WEEK COURSE  
(29 June - 4 July 1959)

Class Advisor - LT WINBURN

SCHEDULE

Students: 55

D-1 UNIFORM WILL BE WORN ALL WEEK UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED				
DATE	TIME	SUBJECT, REFERENCES, INSTRUCTIONS	PROCEDURE*	INSTRUCTOR
29TH JUN MON	0700-1050	Decontamination - methods of CBR decontamination..... Ref: STUDY: TM 3-220, par 12-31, 47-83, 87-90; FM 21-40, ch 11.. Classroom H..... Bring Pistol Belt, Canteen, First Aid Packet.....	8710 C-U	M/SGT PRINCE SFC LINDSEY SGT ROBINSON SP4 ROOKS
	1210-1600	Decontamination - nomenclature, operation and functioning of PDDA..... Ref: STUDY: TM 3-407, par 3-5, 9-11, 14-24..... Blacktop..... Bring Pistol Belt, Canteen, First Aid Packet, Raincoat.....	8720 C/D/ PE-U	M/SGT PRINCE SFC LINDSEY SGT ROBINSON SP4 ROOKS
30TH TUE	0700-1050	Decontamination - operation, functioning and nomenclature of M1 portable water heater and centrifugal pump..... Ref: STUDY: TM 5-295, par 107- 108; TM 3-281, par 33-58..... Blacktop and Cane Creek..... Bring Pistol Belt, Canteen, First Aid Packet, Raincoat.....	8730 C/D/ PE-U	M/SGT PRINCE SFC LINDSEY SGT ROBINSON SP4 ROOKS
	1210-1600	Decontamination - operation, PDDA, and auxiliary decontamination equipment..... Ref: STUDY: TM 3-407, par 14-24 Blacktop and Cane Creek..... Bring Pistol Belt, Canteen, First Aid Packet, Raincoat, Protec- tive Mask.....	8740 PE-U	M/SGT PRINCE SFC LINDSEY SGT ROBINSON SP4 ROOKS MR JONES

\*In referring to Lesson Plans, the suffix R-530.0 is added to complete the file num

15th Cml (Entry) C1

1ST JUL WED	0700-1050	Decontamination - maintenance of 400-gallon PDDA..... Ref: STUDY: TM 3-407, par 28-84 Blacktop..... Bring Pistol Belt, Canteen, First Aid Packet, Raincoat, Protective Mask.....	8750 C/D/ PE-U	M/SGT PRINCE SFC LINDSEY SGT ROBINSON SP4 ROOKS
-----				
	1210-1600	Decontamination - maintenance of 400-gallon PDDA (cont).....		
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2D THU	0700-0950	Decontamination - care, lubrication and cleaning of PDDA..... Ref: STUDY: TM 3-407, ch 3 & 4. Blacktop..... Bring Pistol Belt, Canteen, First Aid Packet, Raincoat, Protective Mask.....	8760 C/D/ PE-U	M/SGT PRINCE SFC LINDSEY SGT ROBINSON SP4 ROOKS
	1000-1050	Troop Information and Education - our defense against communism in Europe..... Ref: AF 471; AF 472; AF SR 140.. Day Room.....		COMPANY COMMANDER
-----				
	1210-1600	Decontamination - operation and trouble-shooting; decontamination equipment..... Ref: STUDY: TM 3-407, par 37-46 Classroom H & Blacktop..... Bring Pistol Belt, Canteen, First Aid Packet, Raincoat.....	8770 C/D/ PE-U	M/SGT PRINCE SFC LINDSEY SGT ROBINSON SP4 ROOKS MR JONES
-----				
3D FRI	0700-1600	Holiday.....		
-----				
4TH SAT	0700-1100	Holiday.....		

FOR THE COMMANDANT:

OFFICIAL:

*Donald I. McLeod*

DONALD I. McLEOD  
2d Lt, CmlC  
Asst Secretary

CHARLES D. CAUSEY  
Major, CmlC  
Secretary

U.S. Army Chemical Corps School  
1959a Fifteenth Chemical (Entry) Class, dated 23 June 1959. Fisher Library,  
Fort McClellan, AL.

U. S. ARMY CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL  
FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

FIFTEENTH CHEMICAL (ENTRY) CLASS  
(1 June - 24 July 1959)

SIXTH WEEK OF AN EIGHT WEEK COURSE  
(6 - 11 July 1959)

Class Advisor - LT WINBURN

SCHEDULE

Students: 55

D-1 UNIFORM WILL BE WORN ALL WEEK UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

DATE	TIME	SUBJECT, REFERENCES, INSTRUCTIONS	PROCEDURE*	INSTRUCTOR
6TH JUL MON	0700-1600	Decontamination - Field Decontamination of CBR Agents..... Ref: STUDY: TM 3-220, par 58-65, 70, 72, 78-83..... McBride Hall, PDC, Gas Tent, Howitzer Hill..... Protective Clothing; Bring Protective Mask..... Noon Meal In The Field.....	8780 C/D/ PE-U	*LT WELLS *Safety Officer M/SGT PRINCE SFC LINDSEY SGT ROBINSON SP4 ROOKS
7TH TUE	0700-0750	Materiel - Chemical Handling and Transfer Equipment..... Ref: READ: TM 3-255, par 7, 8, 27-29, 33-35, 39-41, 45-48, 57-59. McBride Hall.....	8300 C/ D-U	LT WINBURN CPL SOUTHWORTH
	0800-1600	Materiel - Transfer of Toxic Agents Ref: REVIEW: 8300..... FILM: TF 3-3141..... McBride Hall, PDC Gas Tent, Toxic Gas Yard..... Bring Pistol Belt, Canteen, First Aid Packet, Raincoat, Protective Mask..... Noon Meal In The Field.....	8340 C/D/ PE/ TF-U	CAPT SEARCY *LT WINBURN *Safety Officer CPL SOUTHWORTH MR ALLISON
8TH WED	0700-1600	Decontamination - Personnel and Equipment Decontamination Stations..... Ref: STUDY: TM 3-220, par 56 Area D and Gas Tent..... Bring Pistol Belt, Canteen, First Aid Packet, Raincoat, Protective Mask..... Noon Meal In The Field.....	8790 C/D PE-U	*CAPT SEARCY *Safety Officer M/SGT PRINCE SFC LINDSEY SGT ROBINSON SP4 ROOKS

15TH Cml (Entry) C1 - (cont)

9TH THU	0700-1050	Decontamination - Operation, PDDA and Auxiliary Decon- tamination Equipment..... Ref: STUDY: TM 3-407, par 14-24 Blacktop and Cane Creek..... Bring Pistol Belt, Canteen, First Aid Packet, Raincoat, Protec tive Mask.....	8740 PE-U	M/SGT PRINCE SFC LINDSEY SGT ROBINSON SP4 ROOKS
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1210-1600 Decontamination - Operation,  
PDDA and Auxiliary Decon-  
tamination Equipment. (cont)..

10TH FRI	0700-1050	Decontamination - Proficiency Test..... Ref: REVIEW: 8700,8710,8720, 8730,8740,8750,8760,8770,8780, 8790..... Blacktop..... Bring Pistol Belt, Canteen, First Aid Packet, Raincoat.....	8870 E-U	CAPT SEARCY LT WINBURN M/SGT PRINCE SFC LINDSEY SGT McCORMICK SGT ROBINSON SP4 ROOKS CPL SOUTHWORTH
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1210-1400	Decontamination - Proficiency Test. (cont) .....		
1410-1500	Smoke Operations - Organization and Mission of Smoke Generator Company and Battalion .....	3180 C/U	LT NOLL
	Ref: READ: TOE 3-266R, TOE 3- 267R, FM 3-50, ch 1-3..... Clstrm H.....		
1510-1600	Open Time (Reserved for Co Comdr)		

11TH SAT	0700-0850	Smoke Operation - Smoke, General Ref: READ: Advance Sheet..... TF: 3-1496..... Clstrm H.....	3100 C/ TF/U	LT NOLL
	0900-1050	Physical Training.....		CO COMMANDER

FOR THE COMMANDANT:

OFFICIAL:

*Donald I. McLeod*

DONALD I. McLEOD  
2d Lt, CmlC  
Asst Secretary

CHARLES D. CAUSEY  
Major, CmlC  
Secretary

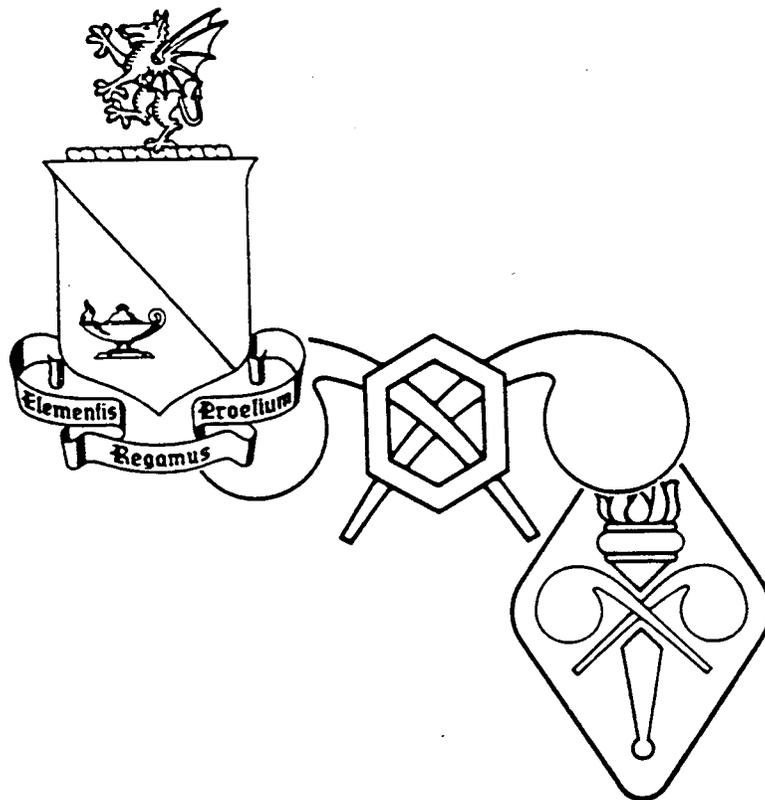
U.S. Army Chemical School

1988 Annual Historical Review. Historical Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

# U.S. Army Chemical School Annual Historical Review

1 January through 31 December 1988

RCS CHIS-6(R3)



**Daniel E. Spector, Ph D**  
**Command Historian**

**(ATZN-CM-MH)**

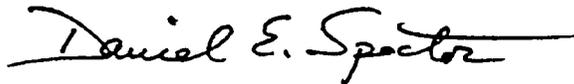
## COMMAND HISTORIAN'S PREFACE

The 1988 **Annual Historical Review** is my first attempt at publishing a school history. As such it has been an interesting experience from which I have learned a great deal about the critical work the Chemical School performs for the defense of this nation. I am awed by the scope of activities at this school and have come to have the greatest respect to the literally hundreds of people involved in the endeavors of the Chemical School.

To a large extent this **Review** is the product of the many people who labor every day at the activities described in its pages. Except for those few actions for which I was the primary action officer, my role in publishing this **Review** has been one of editor rather than author. I hope my efforts as Command Historian and as editor have not degraded the very interesting story they have to tell.

I wish it were possible to list the many individuals who gave generously of their scarce resources of time in providing me drafts for this work and in responding to my requests for further information and for sources. This list would likely carry the names of every action officer in the school as well the many who serve in management and administrative positions. To those who have helped me so much in my first **Review**, I extend my sincere thanks. I would be remiss, however, if I did not specially thank MS Paula Guthrie from the Data Systems Office for her help in getting me to understand the NCR wordprocessing system on which this **Review** has been printed. Without MS Guthrie's patience I doubt that this publication would have been possible.

No historical work can be perfect, no matter how hard we might work at ensuring that our story is complete and accurate. If there are errors in this **Review**, the responsibility is mine. It is also my responsibility to correct any flaws that may exist. I would appreciate readers bringing errors to my attention. I plan to use the 1989 **Review** to publish any corrections that may be necessary. Please send your corrections, and, of course, any comments, to me at the following address: Command Historian, U. S. Army Chemical School, Attn: ATZN-CM-MH, Fort McClellan, Alabama 36205-5020.



Daniel E. Spector, PhD  
Command Historian

**CHAPTER ONE  
TRAINING**

1988 was a busy training year for the Chemical School. Nineteen separate courses were scheduled. Table 1 lists the courses and provides course lengths.

TABLE 1 CHEMICAL SCHOOL COURSES	
COURSE	COURSE LENGTH (weeks/days) <sup>1</sup>
Chemical Operations Specialist (54B10)	16/0
Basic NCO Course (54B20)	12/0
Basic NCO Course Reclassification (54B20)	14/0
Advanced NCO Course	12/0
Chemical Officer Basic Course	18/4
Chemical Officer Advanced Course	20/0
Chemical Officer Advanced Course Additional Specialty	14/2
Chemical Officer Field Grade	2/0
Radiological Safety Course	3/0
Radiac Calibration Custodian	1/0
NBC Defense Officer/NCO Course	1/2
Marine Corps NBC Defense Officer/Enlisted Course	5/0
Navy Disaster Preparedness Officer/Specialist Course	8/0
Navy Shipboard CBR Defense Operations and Training Course	4/0
Senior Commander/Chemical Officer Course	0/3
Chemical Precommand Course	2/0
NBC Reconnaissance Course	3/0
Phase II Reserve Officer Advanced Course	2/0
Phase IV Reserve Officer Advanced Course	2/0

Table 2 provides details on the 1988 training load. As the Chemical School entered the year, it was projected that 5955 students would be trained in 186 class starts. The actual training load was somewhat less, 4807 students in 156 classes.

The Chemical Operations Specialist Course accounted for most of the shortfall, about 600 students. Such a shortfall

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<sup>1</sup> Course lengths are from the U. S. Army Chemical School ARPRINT (Army programs for Individual Training), 3 November 1987; minor changes to course length occurred during the year.

is not uncommon as accessions at the basic level usually do not meet the projections made two to three years before the start of the year. There were also significant shortfalls in officer and NCO training, primarily due to over projections in the numbers of class seats for the Reserve Components.

COURSE	CLASSES PROJECTED	ACTUAL CLASSES	STUDENTS PROJECTED	ACTUAL STUDENTS
Chemical Operations Specialist	69	63	3107	211
Basic NCO Course	10	10	367	344
Basic NCO Course Reclassification	19	9	346	20
Advanced NCO Course	7	7	26	23
Chemical Officer Basic Course	11	11	452	404
Chemical Officer Advanced Course	8	8	241	171
Chemical Officer Advanced Course - Additional Specialty	6	5	28	7
Chemical Officer Field Grade	1	1	2	12
Radiological Safety Course	6	5	12	92
Radiac Calibration Custodian	4	3	84	46
NBC Defense Officer/NCO Course	18	12	363	190
Marine Corps NBC Defense Officer/ Enlisted Course	7	7	128	181
Navy Disaster Preparedness Officer/Specialist Course	3	2	50	36
Navy Shipboard CBR Defense Operations and Training Specialist	4	4	80	59
Senior Commander/Chemical Officer	2	2	97	76
Chemical Precommand Course	3	0	3	0
NBC Reconnaissance Course	5	4	101	94
Phase II Reserve Officer Advanced	2	2	80	41
Phase IV Reserve Officer Advanced	1	1	30	30
TOTALS	186	156	5955	4807

<sup>2</sup> U. S. Army Chemical School ARPRINT (Army Programs for Individual Training) for FY 87, 88, and 89, dated 3 November 1987, 31 January 1989, and 31 March 1989. The figures in this table pertain only to courses completed in 1988. The ARPRINT is a dynamic document that changes as course projections and inputs change; these ARPRINT are the ones that show complete data for courses completed in calendar year 1988.

## One Station Unit Training (OSUT)

On 3 December 1987 the Chemical School Commandant directed that a Program of Instruction (POI) be developed for 54B10 One Station Unit Training (OSUT).<sup>3</sup> This will allow chemical soldiers entering the Army to complete all Initial Entry Training (IET) at one post; it will also allow the Chemical School to add a "chemical" flavor to basic combat training.

The purpose of Chemical OSUT is to produce a well-disciplined, highly motivated, and physically fit soldier trained in combat survivability skills and prepared to perform the duties of a skill level 1 chemical soldier. This includes NBC detection, identification and decontamination operations, as well as fuel handling and smoke operations on the battlefield.<sup>4</sup>

OSUT optimizes training qualities such as discipline, motivation, and commitment to the Chemical Corps. Soldierization and training are complemented by using the same unit cadre throughout IET. The course length is twenty weeks. There is a split training option for reservists which provides 9 weeks and 1 day for Phase I and 10 weeks and 4 days for Phase II.<sup>5</sup>

Development of the OSUT POI required work on the part of various activities at the Chemical School, the Fort McClellan staff, and the Training Brigade. Minor changes were made in the POI on the basis of this staffing. TRADOC review of the 54B10 POI dictated the deletion of Tracked Vehicle Training from the OSUT POI.<sup>6</sup>

The OSUT POI is in the final stages of approval and implementation. The Chemical School plans to start OSUT training in October 1989.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Verbal direction, MG Watson, Commandant, U.S. Army Chemical School, 3 December 1987.

<sup>4</sup> U. S. Army Chemical School, **Program of Instruction: One Station Unit Training: 54B10**; preface page; this POI was approved 14 February 1989.

<sup>5</sup> **Program of Instruction**, op. cit., preface page from ST option.

<sup>6</sup> 1st Endorsement to Memo A1ZN-CM-FI Memorandum, Subject: Transmittal of the 54B10 Chemical Operation Specialist Program of Instruction (POI), 14 October 1988. This document is in the TRAS audit trail file.

<sup>7</sup> Personal message for MG Watson from LTG Crosby, TRADOC 031510Z February 1989, approving OSUT for the Chemical School.

## CHEMSTAR

On 22 October 1987 TRADOC directed all schools to develop a "Fast Track" program for AIT patterned after the "Excellence in Armor" program from Fort Knox. The objective of the program was to reward highly motivated and high achiever IET soldiers with early advancements with limited promotion to PV 2 and PFC at the end of IET. Soldiers would get additional training after normal duty hours to enhance their performance at their first duty assignment.<sup>8</sup> Under the Armor program, "Fast Trackers" go to their first duty station as qualified gunners.

From November 1987 through June 1988 NBC PTD worked on the design of the Chemical Specialist Training Advancement Recognition (CHEMSTAR) Program. The first step was review of the task List to assign applicable tasks to be trained to the 10-20% of AIT classes that would participate in the CHEMSTAR program. It was decided that the 82nd Chemical Battalion would screen candidates and that those selected would receive an additional 25 hours of training on skill level 2 54B tasks in the Smoke, Chemical/Biological, and Radiological areas. Training would be on Thursday evening and Saturday morning by NBC PTD instructors.<sup>9</sup>

The Chemical School began the CHEMSTAR program on 28 July 1988 with 54B10 Class 503. Although DA could not support early promotion beyond the 3% a commander can promote during BT and 3% after AIT, the response to CHEMSTAR has been excellent. It is a strictly voluntary program and between 5 and 10 students are participating per class.

### Navy Training

Efforts began in 1984 to bring the Navy back to the Chemical School for NBC training. In April 1987 the Navy conducted its first course here. That was the CBR Defense Operations and Training Specialist Course which trains Navy Officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers and in how to conduct CBK-Defense Training aboard ship. This course continued in 1988 with the training of 40 Navy students.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> ATIG-I Message, Subject: "Fast Track" Program for Initial Entry Training (IET) Soldiers, 22 October 1987.

<sup>9</sup> AIZN-CM-MM Message, Subject: Fast Track Training for IET, 3 June 1988.

<sup>10</sup> U. S. Army Chemical School, Program of Instruction: CBR Defense Operations and Training Specialist Course, and the 1988 ARPRINT.

The Navy implemented a second course in 1988. This was the 8 week Disaster Preparedness Course which trains Navy military and civilian personnel in Disaster Preparedness Operations for fixed sites in CONUS and overseas. The first course was conducted in February; a second one started in September 1988. A total of 32 students graduated from this course.<sup>11</sup>

The Navy has plans to implement an additional course at the Chemical School. It will be primarily designed to train officer personnel. Course content is yet to be determined. The Navy plans to continue sending about 120-150 students to the school each year through FY91. They anticipate around 300 by FY92.<sup>12</sup>

The Navy added to their shipboard training by constructing a Navy Bulkhead Mock-up (LL52) near the Decontamination Training Area. This facility is used to simulate personnel and shipboard decontamination in a more realistic environment.<sup>13</sup>

### Chemical Decontamination Training Facility

The Chemical Decontamination Training Facility (CDTF) is the free world's only indoor facility for military training in a toxic environment. It opened in February 1987. 1988 was its first full year of operation.

1988 was a very busy year for the CDTF. A total of 3975 students trained in this unique facility. During the year the Chemical School added pre-command course students to the training load. There were also numerous inspections and visitors from higher headquarters. Finally, the instructors and students used this year to test themselves, their equipment, and procedures. As a result, many changes and improvements were made during the course of this year.

Virtually every student coming to the Chemical School goes through CDTF training. The 3975 students who completed this training in 1988 included 2106 in the Chemical Operations Specialist Course, 754 in the NCO courses, and 444 in the

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<sup>11</sup> U. S. Army Chemical School, **Program of Instruction, Disaster Preparedness Course**, and Army Program for Individual Training (ARPRINT) for FY88, 31 January 1989.

<sup>12</sup> Telephone conversation with Navy POC, Mr. Jack O'Kelley, from the office of the Chief of Navy Technical Training, Millington, Tennessee.

<sup>13</sup> Interservice Support Agreement W31BJO-86157-014, the approved memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Army Chemical School and the Navy Chief of Education and Training.

basic and advanced officer courses.<sup>14</sup> Only 21 students failed to complete CDTF training. The primary reasons were medical problems not related to toxic training.<sup>15</sup> As CDTF training is a requirement for chemical soldiers<sup>16</sup>, reclassification action has been taken, or is pending, for these students.

There were two Senior Commander's Courses during 1988. The first was 24-26 March; the second was 27-30 October. A total of 80 senior commanders from the Active Army, reserve components, and sister services attended these courses. All participated in training and equipment briefings at the CDTF. This part of the Senior Commander's Course was the subject of many favorable comments.<sup>17</sup>

In May the first Pre-Command Course students attended training at the CDTF. The first were 33 students from the Infantry School who flew to Fort McClellan by helicopter on 2 May. These students received an introduction and toxic agent training at the CDTF then returned the same day to Fort Benning.<sup>18</sup>

On 26 and 27 October the CDTF began training for the Alabama State Troopers Hazardous Materials Unit. This unit has the responsibility of responding to chemical spills along Alabama highways. The Unit Commander, CPT Patterson, and his assistant were the first two troopers to receive this training.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> ATZN-CM-ND (350-1d) Memorandum for Record, Subject: Chemical Decontamination Training Facility Calendar Year 88 Student Training Data Summary. These figures do not necessarily agree with the numbers provided in Table 2 as those figures are for classes graduating in calendar year 1988 and may include soldiers who had attended CDTF training in 1987.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> ATZN-CM-M Disposition Form, Subject: CDTF Exercise Participation Policy, 27 February 1986.

<sup>17</sup> Student Critique Sheets on file at the CDTF.

<sup>18</sup> U. S. Army Infantry School Letter, 15 April 1988, in which MG K. C. Leuer, Commandant, U. S. Army Infantry School, requested use of the CDTF for his students; ATZN-CM-ND (350-1d) Disposition Form, Subject: Infantry School Training at the Chemical Decontamination Training Facility (CDTF) --- Transmittal DF, 12 August 1988, transmitting a letter to MG Leuer for MG Watson's signature.

<sup>19</sup> Alabama Department of Public Safety Letter, 10 August 1988, requesting attendance at CDTF training for Department of Public Safety personnel; ATZN-CM-ND (350-1d) Disposition Form, Subject: Alabama Department of Public Safety Hazardous Materials Unit Training --- Transmittal DF, 14 September 1988, transmitting a letter for MG Watson's signature approving this training.

In October the CDTF began one day training. The first class to have this training was COAC 7 on 3 October. This training will include COAC, ANCO, COBC and BNCO, students and, on a trial basis, 54B10 soldiers.

This 1-day training has a number of advantages over the 2-day training. It makes more efficient use of training time while minimizing the costs of transportation, instructor manpower, and facility overhead. Student critiques indicated that the simulant pad trained more than the senior level students really need.<sup>20</sup> It also allows more students to be trained annually; this is imperative if training loads are to increase to 10,000 students.<sup>21</sup>

Trial runs conducted since October with these courses have worked well. There have been no safety problems. Student critiques are favorable and course managers are familiar with procedures to make 1-day training a continuing success.<sup>22</sup>

On 7 June the Alabama Department of Environmental Monitoring visited the CDTF to check compliance with the operating permit. CPT Wilson briefed the team and conducted the tour of the facility. The team found no deficiencies.<sup>23</sup>

A more comprehensive inspection occurred 21-23 June. This was the Chemical Surety Inspection (CSI) of the U.S. Army Chemical School conducted by the Department of the Army, Office of the Inspector General (DAIG). The team chief was COL Phillip Kitchings, Jr. from the DAIG office. This inspection constituted the periodic CSI required for all activities with chemical surety responsibilities. The team evaluated the school on mission operations, safety, instructional programs, surety management, accident/incident response and assistance, and external support. The mission operations portion involved the CDTF. This received a "No Deficiencies" rating. The team commended the staff at the CDTF for being a highly motivated, professional group who consistently demonstrated the ability and desire to provide a quality product. MB Watson commended the staff of CDTF and said that it was "practically unheard of" to receive a perfect "No Deficiencies" rating from the DAIG.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Student critiques on file at the CDTF.

<sup>21</sup> Briefing to the Commandant, 6 July 1988.

<sup>22</sup> Student critiques on file at the CDTF.

<sup>23</sup> ATZN-CM-ND (340a) Memorandum for Record, Subject: Alabama Department of Environmental Monitoring (ADEM) Site Visit, 12 July 1989.

<sup>24</sup> SAIG-FI (20-1f) Memorandum, Subject: Chemical Surety Inspection - U. S. Army Chemical School, Fort McClellan, AL (Trip 28A) (FY 88), 23 June 1988.

A third inspection of the CDTF occurred 17-18 August. This was conducted by Dr. Scott of the Armed Services Explosive Safety Board. He was highly complementary of the level of maintenance performed by the contractor and overall appearance of the facility. He noted no deficiencies in his inspection report.<sup>25</sup>

The CDTF is a popular attraction for personnel visiting Fort McClellan. Among prominent visitors was John O. Marsh, Jr., Secretary of the Army, who visited the CDTF on 28 March. He was briefed on this unique facility by LTC Hoerls. Mr. Marsh then observed toxic training in progress at the training building.<sup>26</sup>

Another important visit was 3-6 October. This was the TRADOC High Risk Training Team. The team reported no problems with CDTF training.<sup>27</sup>

On 1 September the Program Resource Advisory Committee (PRAC) met to formalize the FY89 budget. Due to the TRADOC funding constraints, the CDTF was scheduled to be funded at the same level as the previous year less 10%. The major impact will be our inability to train the total number of students reflected on the ARPRINT (Army Programs for Individual Training).<sup>28</sup>

Blood draw procedures for students participating in toxic agent training at the CDTF were changed beginning with the Senior Commanders Course on 27-30 October. The initial screening phase consisting of one blood draw for the red blood cell cholinesterase (RBC-ChE) remains unchanged. The post-exercise screening for RBC-ChE has been changed to a random representative sample of the class (usually 10%) rather than the 100% testing that was previously used. This change was coordinated with Dr. David Compton, Chief, Preventive Medicine Service at Fort McClellan. The change was also facilitated by the fact that no student has ever shown a depression in the RBC-ChE activity on the post-exercise screening due to toxic training at the CDTF.<sup>29</sup>

12 December began a cleanup and decontamination of the training building. Class scheduling at CDTF was arranged in

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<sup>25</sup> DDESB-K1 Memorandum, Subject: Chemical Ammunition Safety Survey of Chemical Decontamination Training Facility (CDTF), US Army Chemical School, Fort McClellan, AL, 7 October 1988.

<sup>26</sup> Article, *Fort McClellan News*, 1 April 1988.

<sup>27</sup> ATZN-CM-ND (ATZN-CM-FI/23 Sep 88) (351) Disposition Form, Subject: Visit by Special Study Group, Army High Risk Training, 27 September 1988.

<sup>28</sup> DRM Disposition Form, Subject: PRAC Meeting, 29 August 1988.

<sup>29</sup> HXQ-PM (310-2d), Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Proposed Medical Screening for Students Participating in Training at the Chemical Decontamination Training Facility (CDTF), 28 February 1989.

such a manner as to provide the cadre early access to the training building. This procedure allowed the cadre to complete decontamination and verification early, thus allowing more time for maintenance, replacement, painting, and cleanup in the training bays.

The M40 Special Purpose Chemical/Biological Protective Mask was scheduled to be fielded in 1988, with the CDTF receiving some of the first shipments. This did not occur due to production delays. At the end of the year fielding was projected for May 1989. Based on this the CDTF requisitioned filters and replacement parts for the M40. The CDTF equipment repair personnel will be certified on the M40 mask procedures upon fielding. CDTF instructor personnel have tested and verified the filter change procedures on the prototype at the CDTF.<sup>30</sup>

### M1059 Mechanized Smoke Carrier

In 1988 the Chemical School began receiving the M1059 Mechanized Smoke Carrier for training. By the end of 1988 the school had 22 M1059s and had trained over 1362 students.

The M1059 mechanized smoke carrier will provide the mobile combat task force with necessary smoke support under all conditions. This is important as smoke experience at the National Training Center has reinforced what was known about the use of smoke during World War II and the Korean War. Stationary smoke units have been employed with good results, but are extremely vulnerable to small arms and indirect fire. The M1059 mechanized smoke carrier provides increased protection through its armor and mobility.

The M1059 carrier has a crew of three, the track commander, driver, and generator operator. Components include the M113A2 Armored Personnel Carrier equipped with the M157 Smoke Generator Set. The smoke system is remotely operated from inside the track vehicle.<sup>31</sup>

The Chemical School began its first training on the M1059 with 54B10 AIT students in April 1988. Training consists of one hour of formal classroom instruction, followed by a 1.5 hour demonstration and 19 hours hands-on practical exercise at the Mechanized Smoke Range.<sup>32</sup>

The next step in developing training for the M1059 is the publication of a correspondence course. By the end of the

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<sup>30</sup> ATZN-CM-ND (350-1d) Memorandum for Record, Subject: M40 Filter Change Procedures, 12 July 1989.

<sup>31</sup> Technical Manual 9-2350-261-10, Carrier, Smoke Generator, Full Tracked, M1059, NSN 235001 2030188, 8 May 1984.

<sup>32</sup> 54B10 Program of Instruction, op. cit.

year this project was in the final stages of development. Projected completion is March 1990 and this project is managed by the installation master plan.

### Flame Training

The Chemical Corps is proponent for flame operations.<sup>33</sup> For this reason the Chemical School has had an intensive and realistic program of flame training since 1980 for all professional courses. In 1988 over 1000 students received live-fire flame training. This training begins with formal classroom instruction and culminates with a realistic range exercise.

1988 marked a significant improvement in flame training. The new live-fire flame/demolition facility at Pelham Range opened at Range 23A. This is a spacious complex capable of handling two separate live-fire exercises at the same time. Designed by Mr. Roger Boyd, training specialist, the facility was completed in 1987 and range firing began in the summer of 1988.<sup>34</sup>

### Military History Education Program

The Military History Education Program (MHEP) at the Chemical School continued in 1988 under the leadership of MAJ John Claterbos, Command and Staff Training Department, until 1 August 1988 when Dr. Daniel E. Spector assumed duties as command historian.<sup>35</sup> The program continued to stress the integration of military history education into officer and noncommissioned officer courses. The progress made is indicated by the fact that several historical events are discussed in a variety of lesson plans. There are 17 in the Chemical Officer Basic Course and 15 in the Advanced Course; there are fewer examples used in the noncommissioned officer

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<sup>33</sup> ATCD-D Letter, Subject: Proponency for Flame Warfare, 10 December 1985.

<sup>34</sup> Conversations between Mr. Roger Boyd, Training Specialist, and Dr. Daniel Spector, Command Historian, July 1989; and Mr. Boyd's drawing of Range 23-A, Flame and Demolitions.

<sup>35</sup> Standard Form 52, Request for Personnel Action, Number CML-420-88, detailing Dr. Spector to the position effective 1 August 1988.