

APPENDIX G

NEWSPAPER/JOURNALS

Anniston Star

1953 Fort's Chemical Center Has Unique Program. *Anniston Star*, 22 March 1953.

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FORT McCLELLAN

Fort's Chemical Center Has Unique Program

Only Armed Forces Base Giving Basic Training And Leadership In Chemical Warfare Defense, Retaliation

Unique as far as Army training goes is the program given by the Chemical Replacement Training Center at Fort McClellan—the only Armed Forces center which gives basic training and leadership training in chemical warfare defense and retaliation.

Training at the center is split into two sections, the 16-week basic training course given to recruits fresh from army reception centers all over the United States, and the eight-week leadership course given to volunteers who have completed basic training.

Head of the whole program is battle-hardened, tough Lt. Col. Edgar V. H. Bell, commanding officer of the Training Center. A veteran of both World War I and World War II, Colonel Bell headed the famed Second Chemical Mortar Battalion in Korea before coming to the Chemical Corps Training Command at Fort McClellan.

Most Are Veterans

Most of the instructors in the Replacement Training Center are battle-trained veterans of Korean fighting and of World War II, well qualified by experience to instruct new soldiers.

Basic trainees receive first eight rugged weeks of work in basic military subjects. They find out at the same time how to get along in the army, with their leaders and their buddies, and the differences from their former civilian days.

For example, they find out how the army is organized, and learn the hard way just who "does the dishes" in their company mess halls. They learn to handle, fire, take apart and put together the army's famous M-1 rifle; they sweat over machine guns and flame throwers. All army trainees face the gas chamber—which means going through harmless tear gas so they can find out how gas "feels" without danger.

Trainees must know how to keep their brass shined, shoes polished, keep their clothes and personal articles neat and clean, or else get "gigged" on inspection day.

This, and more, the trainees

learn their first eight weeks.

It is in their last eight weeks that they learn the basic fundamentals of chemical warfare defense—how to decontaminate suspected areas of buildings and grounds, how the smoke generator works, maintenance of chemical protective equipment, such as impregnated clothing and protective masks. During this time trainees also receive more basic military training. They go through the tough infiltration course which makes them familiar with the sights and sounds of battle; they go through close combat training and bayonet drill. And they put it all together in two weeks of training out in the field, on bivouac.

Add it up, and in 16 weeks the raw trainees have become tough, alert soldiers, ready to go wherever the army needs them.

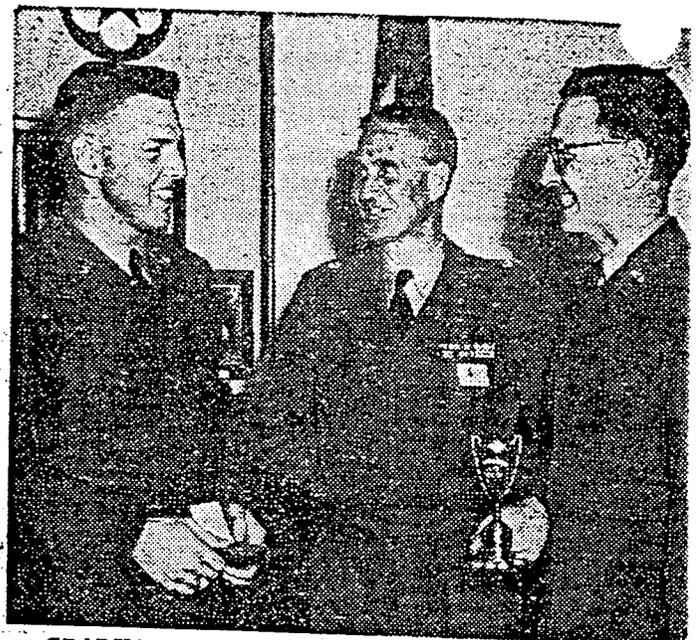
For some this means service in Europe and Korea, or in army stations somewhere in the United States. For a picked handful, the end of basic means their entrance in the Chemical Leaders Course, the advanced unit of the Replacement Training Center.

Basic training at Fort McClellan is tough, but leadership training is tougher. Necessarily so, because the candidates at leadership school must learn to "do it, and do it right" before they can lead others.

Five Weeks Of It

Chemical leadership training means five weeks of drill, spit-and-polish training, practice in leadership, physical training, field training and other subjects designed to make efficient leaders out of men that only four or five months before were untrained recruits.

Leadership training is topped



GRADUATES—Outstanding graduates of the Chemical Replacement Training Center at Fort McClellan who were graduated yesterday morning chat with the commanding officer of the center, Lt. Col. Edgar V. H. Bell. At left is Private Robert E. Reed and winner of the American Spirit of Honor Medal. Private Harold C. Strasel, of Marshall, Mich., at right, holds the General Greeley Cup as outstanding graduate of Company "C," of the Training Center. (U. S. Army photo.)

off with three weeks training "on the job" as acting leaders in basic training companies. There is no letup in pressure, however, and candidates are continuously "weeded out" through the eight weeks training until graduation. Training at the Chemical Leadership Course is designed to train men as future non-commissioned officers in the army, and to better prepare enlisted men for Officer Candidate School. Graduates of both the basic training companies and the Leaders Course of the Chemical Replacement Training Center leave Fort McClellan well qualified soldiers, thanks to the tough training of the Chemical Corp

Anniston Star

1960 Progress Noted in CBR Weapons, dated 31 January 1960.

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Chemical Corps In Action

Progress Noted In CBR Weapons

"A future war will be distinguished from all past wars in connection with the mass employment of military air forces, diverse rocket weapons and various means of destruction such as atomic, hydrogen, chemical, and biological weapons," stated a senior Soviet admiral. With this grim Russian warning in mind the U. S. Army Chemical Corps entered 1959 with a sense of urgency and a mission to assure that our country would be prepared to meet the Soviet threat.

Beginning about the first of 1959, information was released for the first time to the public on the Chemical Corps work in the development of incapacitating agents which do not would temporarily remove an aggressor's will or ability to resist.

On April 14, Maj. Gen. Marshall Stubbs, Chief Chemical Officer, testified before the House Committee on Appropriations that:

Stubbs Is Quoted

"It is my firm conviction that CBR weapons systems can provide us with an important deterrent to war. I believe that there is a real possibility that the Communists will use chemical and biological weapons in a future war."

During the year, the Chemical Corps standardized its new canisterless protective mask M-17, which will protect the wearer against inhalation of all known chemical and biological warfare agents.

In July, an initial production contract was awarded. The mask, a departure from earlier designs, eliminated the bulky canister which characterized the WW II mask.

Other developments throughout the year included a wide range of improved items, such as chemical warfare rockets; aircraft smoke tanks; gas bombs and gas alarms.

Report Is Released

On Aug. 10, the House Committee on Science and Astronautics released a report stating: "The best immediate guarantee the United States can possess to in-

support of the necessity of CBR preparedness by the United States."

Col. John M. Palmer, commanding officer, U. S. Army Chemical Corps Training Command, had this to say about 1959, "The year 1959 could be termed a dynamic year or perhaps even more descriptive, a year of decision for the U. S. Army Chemical Corps and its training center — The Chemical Corps Training Command."

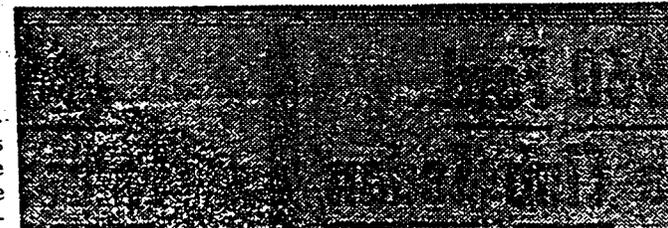
"It is my hope that in 1960 we of the Chemical Corps Training Command will continue to increase our effectiveness in providing the nation and the Western World with the best possible training in CBR warfare."



USED IN TRAINING—This new construction in 1959 for chemical warfare training. As a gas chamber, it provides a place where Corps students may be trained in proper use of the protective mask.



NEW MASKS USED—The U. S. Army Chemical Corps' newly standardized protective mask, M-17, is worn by two soldiers during training exercises held at the U. S. Army Chemical Corps Training Command. The masks are shown here used with protective hoods.



Science and Astronautics released a report stating: "The best immediate guarantee the United States can possess to insure that CBR is not used anywhere against the Free World is to have a strong capability in this field, too. . . CBR research is supported at a level equivalent to only one-thousandth of our total defense budget. . . This Committee recommends that serious consideration be given to the request of Defense officials that this support be at least tripled."

At Alabama's U. S. Army Chemical Corps Training Command progress continued in nearly every area throughout 1959. New construction completed during the year included a new two-room gas chamber building and a new set of bachelor officer quarters.

The gas chamber building, which is used in Chemical Warfare training, has a flushing system for cleaning and decontamination, and it also has windows for outside observation.

At the Chemical Corps School, two new courses were initiated in 1959: The Nuclear Weapons Effects Course, which stresses nuclear physics, and the U. S. Army Air Defense Command Radiological Safety Course.

Resolution Adopted

In recognizing the increased importance in CBR, The American Legion adopted this resolution in October 1959: "The Soviet Union is known to have achieved an impressive military capability in CBR warfare. . . Now, therefore, be it resolved that The American Legion lend its full support to building a United States capability in CBR weapons sufficient to deter or defeat any Soviet CBR aggression; and be it further resolved that the American Legion make every effort to obtain increased public understanding and



BEFORE AND AFTER—In the top picture, Speedy, the Chemical Corps test cat, reacts to incapacitating agent during tests. The agent, which leaves no after effects, is used to temporarily incapacitate. In the bottom picture, Speedy shows no after effects from the tests. She later gave birth to kittens and is shown with her first born, Chemmy.



SALE FORDS
SALE WORLD
SALE R
SALE CO... OR CO...

Anniston Star

1981 Generators used at McClellan to spray bacteria in '52 tests. *Anniston Star*,
21 April 1981.

Generators used at McClellan to spray bacteria in '52 tests

April 21, 1981

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third of a four-part series of articles examining a former Army program of large-scale, open-air biological warfare testing. Some of that testing occurred at Fort McClellan.

By **DAVID H. MORRISSEY**
Star Staff Writer

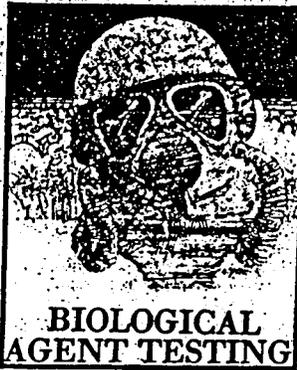
At the time Army scientists were debating the risks involved in using *Serratia marcescens* (SM) in open-air biological warfare testing, Fort McClellan was the site for a new round of tests.

In all, there were 21 biological warfare tests at McClellan between July 16 and Sept. 28, 1952. A dozen involved dispersing SM into the atmosphere. In nine SM tests bacteria was spread by powerful generators. Twice it was sprayed by aircraft flying at altitudes of 150 feet. Once it was dispersed by the simultaneous explosion of 38 bacteria-filled bombs.

THE REMAINING nine tests used *Bacillus globigii* (BG), a bacteria believed then and now to be harmless.

On July 18 and July 20 there were four tests in the Choccolocco Corridor, a narrow strip of government land that slices through privately owned land to connect Fort McClellan with the Talladega National Forest. During these tests as many as eight generators sprayed SM simultaneously.

According to a 1953 Army report,



summarizing the first SM test at McClellan, "the relative recoveries of SM and BG indicate no loss in viability of SM under these test conditions. An overdose is indicated . . . Unless the troops were forewarned and either evacuated the position or donned protective clothing and masks, all personnel in the area shown, and in some indefinite area outside, would have become casualties."

After the third test the report said, "the organisms recovered in the area, on the human respiratory exposure basis, are many times higher than that needed for infection if pathogens had been used . . . An overdose is in-

dicated." SM was sprayed from generators twice on July 22 over a part of Fort McClellan less than a mile from McClellan Boulevard (Alabama 21), east of what is now the Galloway Gate.

THEN, AS NOW, McClellan Boulevard was the major north-south road in the county.

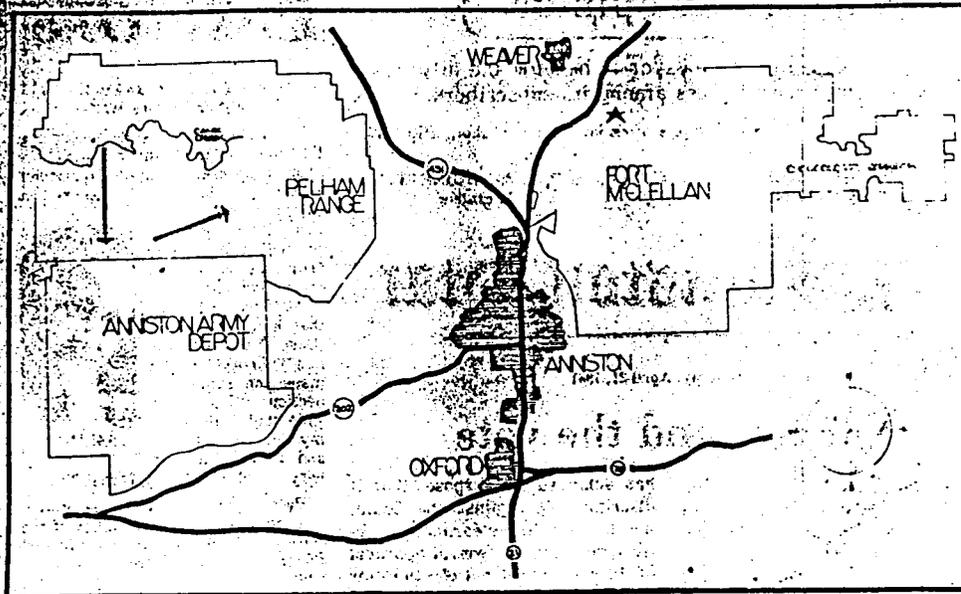
Eight generators were lined up 50 yards apart on the post's 10th Street. SM was then sprayed over buildings on Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth streets. The wind at the time was blowing at about 3 mph north-northeast, or about parallel to McClellan Boulevard, Army reports say.

The first test occurred at 8:30 a.m. on a Tuesday morning and the area "was blanketed with an aerosol cloud producing high level human respiratory exposures," the Army report says. The second occurred at 8:35 a.m. the same morning at the same location, and involved two generators spraying SM, and was deemed less successful than the first test.

A fifth Choccolocco Corridor test was on July 24. It produced an SM dosage "of sufficient level in the entire area to cause theoretical infection of personnel," the report says.

THE TWO AIRCRAFT sprayings of SM on Sept. 18 and Sept. 25, 1952 were

(Please see Bacteria, Page 3A) *over*



Star marks site of July 22, 1952 bacteria spraying at fort
...two aircraft sprayings later conducted on Pelham Range

Bacteria sprayed at McClellan

Continued from Page 1
over Pelham Range, northwest of Anniston.

In the first a Navy aircraft sprayed 90 gallons of SM and BG at an altitude of 150 feet over an area 1.8 miles long. In the second test 25 gallons of SM only were sprayed at the same altitude over an area 2.4 miles long.

During the first test the Army recorded a wind speed of 2 mph or less and in the second, 1 mph or less. Wind velocities recorded by the National Climate Center at the Anniston airport on the first day of the test agree with the Army report. But the NCC says the wind on the second testing day was blowing from the east at 5 mph.

After the first test "the aerosol coverage of the target area was excellent and the number of organisms were sufficient to cause casualties had a pathogenic agent been employed" the 1953 Army report says. Again, the second test was less successful than the first, the report said.

GENERATOR DISPERSAL of SM at Pelham Range also occurred Sept. 24 and 25. The 38 biological warfare bombs containing SM were exploded there on Sept. 28. The Army concluded after testing the bombs, "a number of M-114 bombs impacting in such an emplacement area could reasonably be assumed to cause considerable casualties if viable pathogens were released."

The evidence remains inconclusive whether these tests caused or even contributed to the increase in reported pneumonia cases in Calhoun County in 1952.

In 1977 congressional hearings on the Army's open-air biological warfare testing, one top Army officer was asked specifically about the Calhoun County pneumonia rate, and if the

Army had done any monitoring to see if its tests were the cause of that increase. The officer, Brig. Gen. William S. Augerson, said no monitoring occurred.

The question of whether SM would have survived long enough during the McClellan tests to be carried either over McClellan Boulevard or any other populated area can also be raised. It should be noted, however, the Army assumed during the 1950 San Francisco tests SM would survive long enough to travel 10 miles in one of their tests and two miles in their second test, as these were the distances from shore they sprayed SM into the atmosphere.

THIS QUESTION was discussed with The Star by Dr. J.M. Joseph, director of the laboratories administration, Maryland State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Joseph also testified at the 1977 congressional hearings on biological warfare testing.

"Pneumonia is the main infection it (SM) causes," Joseph said.

"Usually the organism dies out and is killed rapidly in the air. But as I understand it in the preparations they made, they had a protective coating of some kind to give it a longer survival and protect the organism. Otherwise it doesn't have a long survival in the air. It tends to die off rapidly, within hours. But the preparation they had probably gave it a survival period of several days."

Joseph told The Star spraying SM into the atmosphere would be like trying to immunize the whole country as they tried to do with Swine Flu. When you try and do everybody you will get a certain percentage that will be at risk. It's atomized and as a fine particle it can get deeper into the respiratory tract. For most individuals that won't hurt, but there is a rare

case where it harms." JOSEPH ADDED: "We have similar problems with the composting of sludge in Maryland on Federal land. When it dries the spores disperse. We have state hospitals that are a mile, a little less, from the perimeter of the area that they're composting in, and we find those spores carry into the hospitals. They begin to dilute, but they end up at the institutions."

Except when the compost is mixed by a front-end loader, it is never intentionally released into the atmosphere, Joseph added.

For whatever reason, however, the number of pneumonia cases in Calhoun County the year of the open-air tests did increase by 340 percent.

Dr. Thomas Chester, of the Alabama Bureau of Personal Health Services said that in 1951, Calhoun County had 4.6 percent of all statewide reported pneumonia cases. In 1952, the year of the open-air tests, that increased to 12.3 percent of all pneumonia cases reported in Alabama. The following year, the county share dropped to 4 percent, in 1954, 3.8 percent, and in 1955, 4.6 percent.

The Bureau of Personal Health Services no longer has the records showing days and months when the specific pneumonia cases were reported during this five-year period.

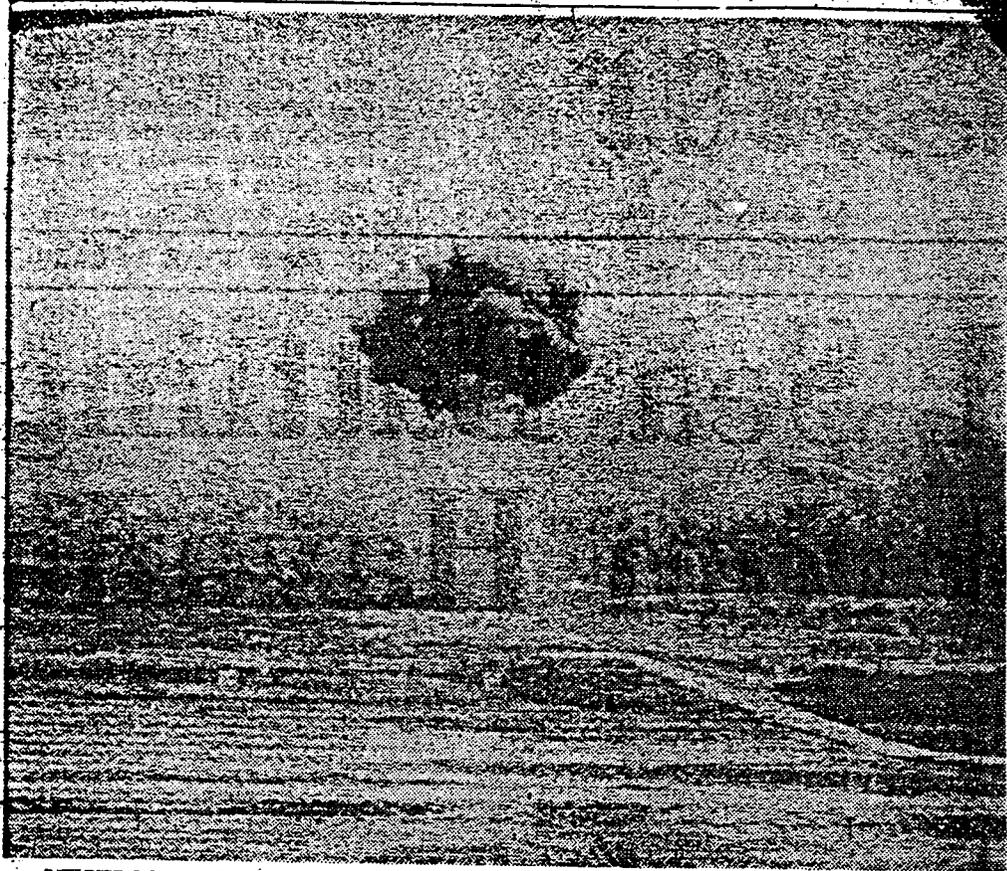
It is also unclear if private medical records would provide answers, or if these records still exist. As in San Francisco, the tests at Fort McClellan were secret. Doctors would have no reason to suspect unusual causes for infections. Alabama law also requires doctors and medical facilities to retain medical records for 22 years. While some records are kept longer than that, the tests occurred 29 years ago.

Next: Conclusions.

Anniston Star

1961 Simulated Nuclear Explosion set off at Fort McClellan. *Anniston Star*,
17 April 1961.

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MUSHROOM IS ACHIEVED—The simulated nuclear explosion set off at Fort McClellan Friday morning created this mushroom shaped cloud. As graduating students from the U. S. Army Chemical Corps School watched, the fabricated blast demonstrator exploded into a giant fireball, quickly rising into the shape of a nuclear explosion. The fireball, made by the use of gasoline mixed with napalm, was thrust upward by the use of several pounds of TNT. The countdown started a few minutes after 11 a. m., when safety personnel gave the OK to the demonstration conducted by the School Support Battalion. (U. S. Army Photo)

Jones To Major
April 12 7 61 61
Major Ernest O. Jones, instructor in the U. S. Army Chemical Corps School, has been promoted from the rank of captain.
Major Jones, has been an instructor in the Radiological Branch of the School's Technical Division since his graduation from the Naval Post-Graduate School at Monterey, Calif., in 1959.
He entered the service at Fort McClellan in 1943.
In addition to the degree he received at the Navy Post-Graduate School, he holds two degrees from Emory University in Atlanta, Ga.
This fall he will begin work on his doctorate at the University of North Carolina State College of

Speakers At School
April 12 7 61 61
J. A. Summerlin, civilian personnel officer at Ft. McClellan, and Jack Washington, of International Business Machines Company, were guest speakers at the U. S. Army Chemical Corps School.
They spoke to the Chemical Division.
(See Fort on Page 4-B)

Continued from Page 2
Career and Associate classes as part of a series of guest speakers sponsored by the School's Management Logistics Division.
Mr. Summerlin, civilian personnel officer at Ft. McClellan since 1951, presented a panel discussion on civilian personnel with the aid of his staff.
He is a member of the Annapolis Kiwanis Club and a member of the Board of Directors, Calhoun County United Givers Fund.
Mr. Washington, a federal government representative of IBM since 1957, spoke on "Automatic Data Processing Systems." His career with IBM began in 1941 when he joined its Washington office.
After being released from active duty with the Army as a captain, he returned to IBM at its Birmingham sales office.

Holt, David

c.1920 Article on Alabama National Guard, Annual Training

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C. HAL CLEVELAND, M. D.
ANNISTON, ALABAMA
Aug. 25

Birmingham
News - July 14
TWO [unclear] 2

OFFICERS PREPARED FOR GUARD CAMP

Eleven Companies Equipped And Ready For Army School At Anniston.

BY DAVID HOLT.

In less than a month the National Guard of Alabama will be settled down to hard work at its first annual encampment since the reorganization. Maj. Hartley A. Moon, Rainbow veteran and adjutant general, attended the reunion at Birmingham this week, met many of the officers and men of the regiment which now is being organized, and expressed the opinion that nearly 1,000 soldiers will attend the camp near Anniston, August 3 to 22, inclusive.

An ideal site has been selected by Adj. Gen. Moon and Col. Walter E. Bare, and the War Department has promised every facility at its command on the reservation to make the encampment a successful and effective school of instruction for the guardsmen. The camp will be located about three quarters of a mile from the drill field, which has been moved and rolled by order of the War Department. It also is situated within convenient distance of the rifle range—little more than one mile. Great frames left by the troops when the army camp was abandoned after the armistice have been placed in repair so that all the guardsmen will have to do is to stretch their canvas on the frames, clean up the company streets and go to work. Incinerators and ranges also are in good condition, roads leading to the camp have been worked over, and the War Department is even furnishing cots and mattresses for the hospital to be used during the encampment, which is something new in national guard experience.

Eleven Companies

Eleven companies are equipped and will attend the camp. Four of them are at Greater Birmingham, two at Montgomery, and one each at Tuscaloosa, Selma, Opelika, Gadsden and Alabama City. Maj. Moon also hopes that the Oxford company may be fully organized and equipped for the encampment. There are at present 40 officers and 990 enlisted men in the regiment, which is designated as the Fourth Alabama Infantry.

It will be impossible to organize the Bessemer company, nor the two Mobile companies in time for the encampment, though Maj. Moon reports considerable progress in this work at both points. The headquarters company, and Companies G and K are in Birmingham, and Company E is at Easley. All of their men will go into camp with "Equipment C," which is the complete equipment for a soldier in the field. They will have O. D. cotton and wool uniforms, together with everything they require to wear, from shoes to hats, valickers, shelter halves and mess kits.

The arms issued to the national guard are the Springfield rifle and Browning automatics, the latter motorized. All of the old equipment of the guard has been turned in or otherwise cleared from the books, and the organization starts in fresh, with nothing to account for that was issued prior to the United States Army on the Mexican border and subsequent service in the World War.

Col. William F. Screws, whose regular assignment is that of major, second in command of the division while attending the Raleigh Division, testified that this gathering of men of his regiment, the One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Infantry, and of the other units of the Forty-Second Division, will have a stimulating effect on national guard recruiting and organization work. As inspector-instructor of the Alabama National Guard he has six sergeant-instructors working under him, one of whom is a cavalry instructor. Their work is very thorough and effective. Lieut. Blumstein is making satisfactory progress in the organization of the

ALABAMA