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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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WAR DEPARTMENT

Sept. - Dec 194

0434

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785016

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WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON VARIOUS CIRCULARS + SPARES

Sept. - Dec 1943

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, D. C.

AG 293 (21 Nov 43)
PC-E-E-MP-A

22 December 1943.

SUBJECT: Dissemination of information.

TO : Commanding Generals:
Army Ground Forces.
Army Air Forces.
Army Service Forces.
Commander-in-Chief, Southwest Pacific Area.
Commanding Generals:
All theaters of operation.
All departments.
Eastern Defense Command.
Oversea Defense Command.
Base commands.
Commanding Officers, base commands.



1. It has come to the attention of the War Department that in some cases of letters of condolence written by commanding officers and chaplains serving in active theaters of operations, grave locations are being given.

2. Information concerning grave locations, disposition of remains and effects, and other related matters will be furnished to relatives and friends by The Quartermaster General only, when military security permits. In this connection, attention is invited to paragraphs 5, 6, and 7, Circular No. 206, War Department, 1943, which are quoted below:

5. Notification of death to relatives and friends will be given by The Adjutant General, who will also inform the family that location of burial will be received from The Quartermaster General, when military security permits information to be revealed.

6. Notification to relatives and friends concerning grave location, disposal of remains and effects, and other related matters not charged to The Adjutant General will be given by The Quartermaster General after clearance with the Director of Intelligence, Army Service Forces.

7. Photographing of temporary graves is prohibited.

3. It is desired that necessary instructions be issued to insure compliance with the foregoing. In letters of condolence, relatives and

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A G (Para)

Reg I

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File

- 1 -

36-00169 1750

AG 293 (24 Nov 43)PC-E-B-MB-A
22 December 1943

friends should be advised to communicate direct with The Quartermaster General for information desired concerning grave locations, disposition of remains and effects, and other related matters.

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ Edward F. Witsell
/t/ EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Colonel, Adjutant General's Department,
Acting The Adjutant General.

Copies furnished:

Assistant Chiefs of Staff, G-2 and Operations Division.

AG 293 BPAGO (22 Dec 43) 1st Ind.
HQ. PRS, APO #762, US Army, 7 January 1944.

LFN/LCS/def

TO: See Distribution.

It is desired that the contents of this letter be brought to the attention of all concerned.

By command of Brigadier General PENCE:

L. F. Nickel
L. F. NICKEL,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:
"A" & "B"

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, D. C.

RHF/wp

AG 332.3 (7 Dec 43) OB-S-SPGAM-M

CJM/er 2B-939 Pentagon
21 December 1943.

SUBJECT: Disposition of Personal Effects of Military Personnel Outside the Continental Limits of the United States.

TO : Commanding Generals;
Theaters of Operations;

1. Numerous complaints are being received by the War Department from the next of kin in which it is stated that articles of a strictly personal nature and of great sentimental value are being sold. Such action brings additional grief to the relatives and causes embarrassment to the War Department.

2. It is directed therefore that in accordance with the 112th Article of War and War Department Circular 195, 1943, Paragraph 16 "Disposition of Effects", no personal effects of deceased military personnel, missing (including those missing, missing in action, interned, captured or beleaguered or besieged by the enemy) or Unknowns, be sold by any Summary Court Officer or any other person appointed to dispose of personal effects outside the continental limits of the United States. Personal effects are to be segregated in accordance with the above referred to law and regulations and all effects are to be shipped to the Effects Quartermaster, Army Effects Bureau, Kansas City Quartermaster Depot, 601 Hardesty Avenue, Kansas City 1, Missouri where they will be screened and proper disposition made thereof.

By order of the Secretary of War:

REPRODUCED HQ NATOUSA, 4 January 1944

R.H.F.

/s/ T. Hughes
/t/ T. HUGHES
Colonel, A.C.D.
Acting The Adjutant General.

AG 220.87/307-0 1st Ind.
HEADQUARTERS NATOUSA, APO 534, 4 January 1944.

TO: All Concerned.

For compliance.

By command of General EISENHOWER:

/s/ H. V. Roberts
/t/ H. V. ROBERTS,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

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AG 332.3 BRAGO (21 Dec 43) 2nd Ind.
HQ. PBS, APO #782, US Army, 10 January 1944.

TO: See Distribution.

By command of Brigadier General PENCE:

L. F. Mickel

L. F. MICKEL,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:
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RESTRICTEDWAR DEPARTMENT
Washington, 25, D. C.

AG 100 (7 Dec 43) OE-S-E-M

KLS/hhm 2B-939 Pentagon

14 December 1943

SUBJECT: Supply Training.

TO: The Commander-in-Chief, Southwest Pacific Area:
The Commanding Generals,
Theaters of Operations,
Defense Commands,
Departments,
Base Commands.
The Commanding Officers,
Base Commands.

1. The War Department is seriously concerned over the wastage of supplies resulting from lack of supply discipline present among our troops, and is initiating remedial action within the continental United States to bring home to all troops in training the importance of this subject. Troops subsequently arriving in your areas should, as a result, show improved supply discipline and "supply consciousness".

2. In view of the above, your cooperation is requested in initiating whatever steps may be deemed necessary to decrease wastage of critical items and to develop increased supply discipline.

3. The need for this training is ever present and especially so now since every effort must be made to conserve raw materials, manpower, and shipping space to the end that the present war may be brought to a successful conclusion at the earliest practicable moment.

By order of Secretary of War.

/s/ A E O'Leary
Adjutant General

REPRODUCED: Hq MATOUSSA 2 January 1944

/s/ RHT
RHTRESTRICTED

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AG 400 BPCDS (14 Dec 43) 1st Ind LFM/meb
HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION, APO 782, 9 January 1944.

To: See Distribution:

Wastage of supplies must be stopped by the intelligent and active effort of every individual to:

- a. Personally economize.
- b. Prevent theft, damage, and unauthorized sale.

By Command of Brigadier General FENCE:

L. F. Mickel

L. F. NICKEL
Lt. Col., A.G.D.
Adjutant General

Distribution: "E" plus-

- 1 - CG Fifth Army (attn G-4)
- 1 - DCAO, FLANDERS (attn G-4)
- 1 - CG XII AFSC (APO 650)
- 1 - CO, 901 Base (French)
- 1 - CO, MATS
- 1 - IG, MES
- 1 - US Navy
- 1 - AHC
- 1 - WSA
- 1 - CO, MIB, Region III
- 1 - CO, 5/Army Rest Center
- 1 - CO PEB

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U. S. CONFIDENTIAL EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL
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HEADQUARTERS
NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 534

PES 11955

AG C14.32/260 P-0

10 December 1943

SUBJECT: Naturalization and Assignment of Non-Citizens Serving in the AUS.

TO : Commanding General, Fifth Army, APO 464.
Commanding General, Seventh Army, APO 758.
Commanding General, Army Air Forces, MATOUSA, APO 650.
Commanding General, Twelfth Air Force, APO 650.
Commanding General, Fifteenth Air Force, APO 773.
Commanding General, SOS, MATOUSA, APO 750.
Commanding General, Mediterranean Base Section, APO 600.
Commanding General, Peninsular Base Section, APO 782.
Commanding General, Island Base Section, APO 550.
Commanding General, Atlantic Base Section, APO 759.
Commanding General, Eastern Base Section, APO 763.
Commanding General, 31st Coast Artillery Brigade, APO 509.
Commanding General, 35th Coast Artillery Brigade, APO 306.
Commanding General, 44th Coast Artillery Brigade, APO 539.
Commanding General, 15th Army Group (U.S. Contingent), APO 777.
Director General, Military Railway Service, APO 512.
Commanding Officer, Headquarters Command, Allied Force, APO 512.

1. Naturalization. The procedures to be followed for the naturalization of eligible non-citizens serving in the Army of the United States are described in War Department Circular Number 193, 27 August 1943. The following, additional instructions will apply in this theater:

a. Each individual eligible for and desiring citizenship will complete Form N-403, a copy of which is attached. This form will be stocked by base section commanders. Upon the submission of Form N-403 by an applicant, the unit commander will observe and take such additional steps as he may deem necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether the person is worthy of being granted United States citizenship. If the immediate commanding officer of the applicant approves the application, he will accomplish a certificate on the attached form (Inclosure 2), attesting his military status, honorable service of at least three (3) months, good moral character, and approval of application for citizenship. If the soldier's character and service do not warrant approval, or if entries in his service record or other records indicate ineligibility, disapproval will be indicated with a statement of reasons under "Remarks" on the certificate, which will then be filed with the soldier's service record. 1747

b. The immediate commanding officer of each eligible alien applying for citizenship will not approve such applications until it has been approved by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the respective base command, division, or higher unit if the alien is in one of the following classifications:

- 1 -

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AG OLM.32/260 P-O, letter, 10 December 1943, (Cont'd).

- (1) Subjects of nationals of countries designated as enemies or allied with the enemy. These countries are at present: Japan (including subject countries of the Japanese Empire), Germany (including Austria), Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania, Finland and Thailand.
- (2) Subjects or nationals of the following countries who have come to the United States subsequent to 1 January 1938: France, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Latvia, Estonia, or Lithuania.

c. As soon as the individual's application and the unit commander's certificate have been completed, and such information as is necessary or required is assembled, a report of approved and eligible applicants for naturalization will be submitted to the nearest base section commander. The papers will be held by the unit personnel officer or will be transferred with the individual's personnel records in the event of his reassignment.

d. Base section commanders, upon receiving the reports indicated above, will inform this headquarters of the numbers and locations of these individuals. Arrangements will then be made by this headquarters for the appearance of the applicants before a designated consular officer.

2. Policy for assignment of certain non-citizens. No individual of the Army of the United States who is a citizen of an Axis or Axis controlled nation will be assigned to a unit in the forward area. Commanding officers of units in, or ordered to move to, forward areas will transfer immediately all such persons to the headquarters of the nearest base section, and will notify that headquarters and this headquarters accordingly. No such individual will be assigned to missions or permitted to proceed to localities where his capture by the enemy is a likelihood.

By command of General EISENHOWER:

/s/ H. V. Roberts
/t/ H. V. ROBERTS,
Colonel, AGO,
Adjutant General.

2 Incls:

- Incl. 1 - Form W-403
- Incl. 2 - Certificate of Recommendation for Naturalization.

DISTRIBUTION:

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- 2 - AG Records

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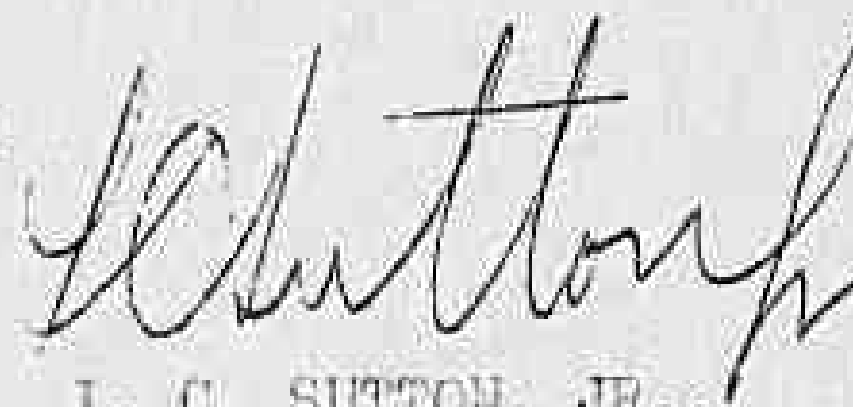
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AG 014.32 BRAGO (10 Dec 43) 1st Ind. LGS/def
HQ. PES, APO 782, US Army, 30 December 1943.

TO: See Distribution.

1. For information and guidance.
2. Form H-403 mentioned in basic communication available at this base section.

By command of Brigadier General PENCE:



L. C. SUTTON, JR.,
Captain, A. G. B.,
Ass't Adj. General.

2 Incls. n/c

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"A" & "B"

1746

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Organization _____

Station _____

Date _____

I certify that _____, ASN _____
(First Name) (Middle Name) (Last Name)
(enlisted) (was inducted) (was appointed) in the Army of the United States on
_____ and is at present serving as a member of this
(Date)

organization in the grade of _____. His service has been (satis-
factory) (unsatisfactory). His character is _____.

Approval of his application to file petition for naturalization (is) (is not)
recommended.

Remarks: _____

Commanding

Inclosure 2

(To ltr this Hq, file AG Olt. 32/260 P-C,
subj: "Naturalization and Assignment of
Non-Citizens Serving in the AUS", dated
10 December 1943.)

1745

CONFIDENTIAL

Form N-103
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(Edition of 4-10-42)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICEPRELIMINARY FORM FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION UNDER SECTION 701 OR 702 OF THE
NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

(For use by members or former members of the armed forces of the United States)

TO THE APPLICANT : Read Carefully and Follow the Instructions on the Reverse Hereof.

Date _____, 10 _____

I desire to file a petition for naturalization as a citizen of the United States, and submit herewith a statement of facts to be used in filing such petition. (If this application is made WITHIN continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States, there are also submitted herewith three unsigned photographs of myself.)

- (1) My full, true, and correct name is _____ (Full, true, and correct name of petitioner, without abbreviation, and any other name used with regard here)
- (2) My place of residence at the time of my enlistment or induction into the military or naval forces of the United States was _____ (Number and street) _____ (City or town) _____ (State) _____ (Country)
- (3) I was born on _____ (Month) _____ (Day) _____ (Year) _____ (City or town) _____ (State) _____ (Country)
- (4) My personal description is: Age _____ years; sex _____; color _____; complexion _____; color of eyes _____; color of hair _____; height _____ feet, _____ inches; weight _____ pounds; visible distinctive marks _____; present nationality _____
- (5) I am _____ married; the name of my wife or husband is _____
- (6) I have _____ children.
- (7) I emigrated to the United States, its Territories, or its possessions, from _____ (Country) _____ (City or town)
- (8) My lawful admission to the United States, its Territories, or its possessions, was at _____ (State) _____ (City or town) _____ (Name of vessel or other means of conveyance) _____ (Month) _____ (Day) _____ (Year) _____ (Passenger, stowaway, without, member of crew, or otherwise)
- (9) I entered the _____ (Branch of military or naval service) _____ (Rank and organization, if a member of the armed forces) _____ (Month) _____ (Day) _____ (Year) _____ (Or, I was honorably discharged on _____ (Month) _____ (Day) _____ (Year))
- (10) I am not, and have not been for the period of at least 10 years immediately preceding the date of this application, an anarchist; nor a believer in the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property, or sabotage; nor a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government; nor a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States. It is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States, and to reside permanently therein.
- (11) There are submitted below the names, rank, and organization (if a member of the armed forces), and places of residence of at least two citizen witnesses whom I desire to use to verify my petition for naturalization and to testify to my character and loyalty and other qualifications to become a citizen of the United States.

(1st witness) _____ (Name) _____ (Rank and organization, if a member of the armed forces)

Residing at _____ (Number and street) _____ (City or town) _____ (State)

(2nd witness) _____ (Name) _____ (Rank and organization, if a member of the armed forces)

Residing at _____ (Number and street) _____ (City or town) _____ (State)

- (12) I wish the naturalization court or the Designated Representative of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to change my name as a part of my naturalization to _____ (Give full name desired)

- (13) I am willing to take the following oath of renunciation and allegiance in becoming a citizen of the United States: I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: SO HELP ME GOD. (If I have borne any hereditary title, or have been of any of the orders of nobility in any foreign state, I am willing to renounce expressly also such hereditary title or order of nobility.)

- (14) (Applicable only to cases where the applicant for naturalization is WITHIN the jurisdiction of a naturalization court in continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States.) Attached hereto and made a part of this preliminary application are three unsigned photographs of myself.

I certify that the above statement of facts has been read by me and that the statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(NOTE: THREE PHOTOGRAPHS OF YOURSELF MUST ACCOMPANY THIS APPLICATION, IF MADE WITHIN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, ALASKA, HAWAII, PUERTO RICO, OR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.)

(Signature of applicant)

16-28021-1

(Organization and station or address at which applicant receives mail)

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE APPLICANT

To whom this application should be sent.—If you are now serving honorably in the military or naval forces of the United States and wish to become a citizen of this country, you should consult your commanding officer, who will advise you when you will be notified to file your petition for naturalization. If you have been discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States and wish to become a citizen, you should consult the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Office or clerk of a naturalization court for further information as to where you should send this form.

Witnesses and proof of service in the armed forces.—At the time you file your petition for naturalization, you must have with you two witnesses to vouch for your character, loyalty, and attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. These witnesses must be citizens of the United States, and, if naturalized, should bring with them if possible documentary evidence of their citizenship. If these two witnesses are members or former members during the present war of the military or naval forces of the United States of the noncommissioned or warrant officer grade or rating, or higher, they may testify also to your honorable military or naval service. If such witnesses to your service are not available, it may be proved, in lieu of witnesses, by a duly authenticated copy of the record of the executive department having custody of the record of your service, showing that you are a member serving honorably in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war.

Photographs.—In those cases only where the applicant for naturalization is WITHIN the jurisdiction of a naturalization court in continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States, you must send or bring with this application 3 unsigned photographs of yourself taken within 30 days of the date of this application. These photographs must be 2 by 2 inches in size, must not be pasted on a card or mounted in any other way, must be on thin paper, have a light background, and clearly show a front view of the face without hat. Snapshot, group, or full length portraits cannot be accepted.

PENALTY FOR FALSELY SWEARING IN NATURALIZATION CASES

It is a felony, punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both, for an alien or other person, whether an applicant for naturalization or citizenship, or otherwise, knowingly to make a false statement under oath, either orally or in writing, in any case, proceeding, or matter relating to, or under, or by virtue of any law of the United States relating to naturalization or citizenship. (Nationality Act of 1940, Sec. 346 (a)(4).)

RESULT OF EXAMINATION

TO THE APPLICANT.—Do not write on these lines

(Naturalization Examiner or Designated Representative of the
Immigration and Naturalization Service)

SPMDA

FILE

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Office of The Surgeon General
Washington 25, D. C.

Regt S-1

INITIALS	DATE
<i>dy</i>	<i>1/18</i>
9 December 1943.	

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 200.

Subject: Physical and mental qualifications of applicants for parachute duty.

1. Information has reached this office to the effect that the provisions of C 6, AR 40-100, dated 12 October 1943, regarding the physical qualifications of applicants for parachute training are not being strictly observed. That large percentage of men with obvious physical and mental disqualifications are constantly arriving for training suggests that either the examining medical officer is not sufficiently acquainted with the above regulation or the requirements are being neglected. Questioning of an occasional case reveals that in some instances no actual examination was done, although a medical officer has certified to its completion.

2. In addition to purely organic cases, the number of neuropsychiatric conditions in individuals appearing for such training are disquietingly high. The very nature of parachute duty attracts many psychopaths and emotionally unstable individuals. Certain inadequate individuals may attempt to utilize this spectacular duty to disprove to themselves their feelings of inadequacy. The applicant's response to the question: "Why do you want parachute duty?" is very important. An illogical, evasive, irrelevant answer, or a statement direct or inferred that they are requesting this duty to "get even" with someone who they feel wronged them should raise suspicions as to their suitability for this duty.

3. In order to conserve manpower, transportation, and government funds, it is directed that all medical officers carefully evaluate the physical and mental qualifications of all applicants for parachute duty to the end that the provisions of C 6, AR 40-100, dated 12 October 1943, are strictly observed.

For The Surgeon General:

T Robert J. Carpenter **1743**
ROBERT J. CARPENTER,
Lieut. Colonel, Medical Corps,
Executive Officer.

DISTRIBUTION:

All officers of the Medical
Corps, U. S. Army.

U. S. R E S T R I C T E D Equals British R E S T R I C T E D RHF/fb

CIRCULAR)

NUMBER 304)

WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington, 25, D.C., 22 November 1943

I -- ELECTIONS

1. During 1944, the general elections and many primary elections will be held. Except in Louisiana, state primaries will be held during the months April, through October. For the present, Circular Number 321, War Department, 1942, as amended by Section I, Circular Number 324, War Department, 1942, remains in effect as to voting by personnel of the Armed Forces.

2. a. The specific information in b below with respect to the Louisiana primaries for state and local offices is published for the guidance of all concerned and will be brought to the attention of all members of the Armed Forces, whose voting residence is in Louisiana.

b. The Louisiana primaries for state and local offices will be held: first primary, January 18, 1944; second primary, February 29, 1944. Soldier applications for absentee ballots will be received at any time. Blank absentee ballots will be ready early in December 1943, to mail to soldiers who apply. In order to be counted, soldier executed absentee ballots must be received in Louisiana, before the polls open on the primary day.

3. Soldiers having voting residence in Louisiana may apply for absentee ballots either in accordance with Louisiana Law, or by mailing to the Adjutant General of State of Louisiana, the postage-free post card application referred to in Section V, Circular Number 156, War Department, 1943. These post cards have already been supplied camps and stations in the United States and to units in the Theaters of Operations. If post cards are not available, soldiers may use the text thereof, as prescribed in Circular Number 321, War Department, 1942, for an application by letter.

4. The attention of Commanding Officers is directed to the necessity of bringing these primaries to the attention of soldiers, whose voting residence is in Louisiana in time to permit the mailing of applications for ballots, the return of ballots to applicants, and the mailing of ballots by voters in time for them to be counted as valid.

5. Information regarding other primary and general elections will be furnished at an appropriate date.

By order of the Secretary of War:

G. C. MARSHALL
Chief of Staff **1742**

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO
Major General,
The Adjutant General.REPRODUCED AT HQ NATOUSA, 25 November 1943
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COPIES ARE RECEIVEDU. S. R E S T R I C T E D Equals British R E S T R I C T E D

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HEADQUARTERS

30 NOV 43

AMG.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington, 25, D.C.

RMF/bar

4 November 1943.

AG 320.2 (2 Nov 43) PE-A-M-C

SUBJECT: Overstrength in Grade in Units and Allotments.

TO: Commanding Generals,
Army Ground Forces
Army Air Forces
Army Service Forces
Defense Commands
Overseas Departments, Theaters and
Commanding Officers,
All Base Commands.

1. Reference is made to letter this office dated 20 August 1943, file AG 320.2 (31 Jul 43) PE-A-M-C, subject: "Utilization of Personnel."

2. In connection with reassignment of enlisted men under surplus by reorganization of units under new Tables of Organization and Equipment, by inactivation or disbanding of units, by reduction of allotments and by reduction of strength of overseas garrisons, those men who cannot be reassigned within grade may be reassigned without regard to authorized grade and carried as excess in grade (not excess in actual numbers) until absorbed.

3. Since future shipments of enlisted men to and from overseas areas under the rotation policy will be on a grade-for-grade basis, each responsible commander must establish promotion policies for troops under his control to insure the absorption of these men without increase in surplus in grade.

4. At the time of reorganization of a unit under a new Table of Organization and Equipment enlisted men may be released when any of the following conditions are met:

a. When the actual total strength exceeds the new authorized strength. (Surplus in excess of War Department policy must be removed.)

b. When the actual number in any grade exceeds the new authorization for that grade and such surplus cannot be absorbed by promotion within the unit (company to division, inclusive).

c. When qualifications of enlisted men on hand do not meet those required and retraining is not practicable. This is not to be interpreted as authority for removal of undesirables and incompetents.

1741

5. At the time of reduction of allotments or reduction of strength of overseas garrisons the provisions of 4b and c, above, will be applied in the selection of men to be released.

Disc: Ex-Ofs (Admin)

G-1

Adj

Per Sec

Central Files

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6. The retention of surplus personnel in units in continental United States and those within overseas areas having replacement systems is not favored. This practice tends to reduce flexibility in the personnel replacement system, increase demands for stockage of replacements, involves extra administration and housekeeping for which units are not organized, stagnates promotion, encourages reliance on overstrength to accomplish normal missions and requires special consideration for transportation and movement.

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ J. A. Ullo
/t/ J. A. ULLO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

REPRODUCED AT HQ NATOUSA, 28 November 1943.

RF
R. H. F.

DISTRIBUTION:

"Z"

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RHF/fb

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, D. C.

AG 312.1 (23 Oct 43)OB-P-B-MB-A

2 November 1943

SUBJECT: Acknowledgment Cards for Gifts.

TO : Divisions of the War Department General Staff.
Commander-in-Chief, Southwest Pacific Area.
Commanding Generals:
All Theaters of Operation.
All Departments and Base Commands.
Army Ground Forces.
Army Air Forces.
Army Service Forces.
All Defense Commands.
All Service Commands.
Military District of Washington.



1. The War Department policy enunciated in letter AG 312.12 (5-7-42)MB-G-M, 14 May 1942, subject, "Correspondence Between Soldiers and Unknown Civilians" should not be construed as including acknowledgment cards sent by soldiers in acknowledgment of gifts such as cigarettes, playing cards, etc., provided that:

- a. Cards contain no advertising matter except name of merchandise.
- b. Cards bear only the signature of recipient and do not indicate grade, organization, or reveal individual's location.

2. A suggested sample card is shown below:

<p>Your generous donation of _____ has been received, and I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your thoughtfulness. I regret that the security requirements prevent me from placing more than my signature hereon.</p> <p>(Merchandise) _____</p>
<p>CAUTION: Recipient may sign and return this card. All cards bearing writing other than the signature of recipient will be intercepted by the censors.</p>

1740

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ J. A. HIGG
/c/ J. A. HIGG
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

REPRODUCED BY HQ NATCUSA, 11 November 1943.

/R.H.F.

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ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Office of The Surgeon General
Washington 25, D. C.

30 October 1943.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 180.

Subject: Leprosy.

1. The purpose of this letter is to call attention to the prevalence of leprosy in areas where large numbers of our troops may be operating and to outline the principal features of the disease. Although the communicability of leprosy is not great and is almost invariably associated with intimate and protracted contact with lepers, occasional cases have been reported which apparently followed only brief contact. During the Spanish-American War a small number of our troops who served in endemic areas contracted the disease. Because of the usually prolonged and insidious onset, early recognition is frequently difficult; but if the possibility of leprosy is considered and careful examination is made, few cases should be missed. While it is possible that medical officers will see early cases of leprosy in troops in the present war, it is obvious that because of the usually long incubation period most of the diagnostic problems will be for the future. Medical officers should be alert, however, to the recognition of leprosy at all stages in natives in areas in which the disease is endemic, so that contact with infected natives may be avoided.

2. Geographic distribution. The highest prevalence is in the tropics. Leprosy is widely distributed in Asia, particularly in China, Japan, India, Burma, Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, the Philippine Islands, and the East Indies. It is common in many of the islands of the Pacific. The highest prevalence is in Equatorial Africa. Leprosy is not uncommon in Egypt, South Africa, and Madagascar. In the Western Hemisphere the chief endemic areas are in certain countries of South and Central America and parts of the West Indies. In the United States in recent years indigenous cases have occurred almost exclusively in the Gulf Coast Area.

3. Recognition of the disease. Leprosy is a systemic infection in which dermatological manifestations predominate in some cases, neural changes in others. Consequently the disease has been classified into two main types, lepromatous and neural. Cases presenting both forms are usual (mixed leprosy). During an acute lepra reaction the cutaneous lesions tend to appear in crops associated with bouts of fever. In the lepromatous form macules and nodules may occur anywhere on the body and diffuse infiltration with thickening of the skin is common. The nasal mucosa commonly is involved later. Ulceration of nodular lesions is another late feature, the discharges containing enormous numbers of leprosy bacilli. In the neural form alterations of cutaneous sensation appear early. Macules and flat plaques with well-defined edges are frequent, and occasionally may be evanescent. Anesthesia with analgesia, and paresthesias occur either within these areas or apart from them. Hyperalgesia also may be found. Nerve

trunks, particularly the great auricular, ulnar, and peroneal, may present thickenings and paralyses are frequent. Localized paralyses about the mouth and eyes may often be detected. Trophic changes may occur with atrophy of muscle groups in the hands or feet. Contractures may be among the early changes; mutilations may follow. The diagnosis may be confirmed readily in the lepromatous form by demonstrating M. leprae in the lesions, but in the neural form the bacilli may be present in such small numbers that reliance must be placed on clinical findings.

4. Differential diagnosis. Leprosy may be confused with a number of skin diseases, but particularly with the cutaneous manifestations of tuberculosis, syphilis, yaws, and leishmaniasis. In lupus vulgaris, the type and color of the lesion and its development are different from that in leprosy. Although morphologically similar, the tubercle and leprosy bacilli can be distinguished by guinea-pig inoculation. Differentiation from cutaneous syphilis or from yaws cannot be made on the basis of serological tests for syphilis since a variable proportion of patients with uncomplicated leprosy show positive reactions. The absence of M. leprae from the lesions and the response to arsenical therapy serve to differentiate these diseases from leprosy. Leprosy may be differentiated from the naso-oral lesions of leishmaniasis by demonstration of the respective etiologic agents in the lesions. Among other skin diseases which may sometimes cause confusion, ringworm and tinea versicolor may be differentiated by demonstrating the causative trichophyton or microsporon in skin scrapings in these two conditions. Sensory changes are the chief factors in differential diagnosis in the neural form. In most neurological diseases which must be distinguished from leprosy, the motor changes are more marked than are the sensory, the reverse being usual in leprosy. Evidence of diminution of tactile sensation is elicited with cotton wool, feathers, or a camel hair brush; of sensation to pain with a pin; of thermal sensation with tubes of hot and cold water. Good oblique lighting is necessary for detection of many early cutaneous lesions; here palpation is of great help.

5. Etiologic agent. Mycobacterium leprae (Hansen's bacillus) is the etiologic agent. It is acid-fast and resembles the tubercle bacillus. Unlike M. tuberculosis it is not pathogenic for guinea pigs or other laboratory animals. To demonstrate M. leprae microscopically a number of lesions should be examined. The skin lesion is compressed between the thumb and forefinger. With a sharp scalpel a small incision is made through the epidermis and well into the corium. The cut surface of the wound is scraped and smears of the exudate on clean glass slides are stained by the Ziehl-Neelsen method. Scrapings from the nasal mucosa overlying the cartilaginous septum may occasionally be positive when skin lesions are negative. The acid-fast bacilli are found lying free, often in clumps (globi), as well as within the mononuclear lepra cells. It may also be useful to examine stained histologic sections from affected areas of skin.

6. Source of infection. Lesions of the skin and mucous membranes are believed to be most important. Sputum may also be a source of infection

in patients with lesions of the respiratory tract.

7. Incubation period. An incubation period comparable to that seen in many acute infections is not recognized. A period of two to four years or longer may elapse between exposure and the appearance of characteristic symptoms or lesions.

8. Communicability. Leprosy is not highly communicable. Close and protracted association with lepers favors transmission. Most new cases arise from contact with persons with the lepromatous form. Mechanical transmission by insects is a possibility, though not proved.

9. Susceptibility and immunity. There is no evidence of racial immunity. Although susceptibility is present at all ages, most of the infections develop during childhood and early adult life. In general, males show a higher incidence. Spontaneous regression of the lesions may occur. In advanced lepromatous cases permanent cure is rare.

10. Treatment. Various preparations of chaulmoogra oil and its esters have been used. The present consensus is that none of these can be considered a specific remedy. The patient's general physical and mental condition should be improved by providing a well balanced diet, supervised exercise, occupational therapy, and instructions in personal hygiene. Treatment is best carried out in a leprosarium or agricultural colony, although as a temporary expedient patients may be cared for in a general hospital.

11. Control. Because of the insidious onset or because of fear on the part of the patient, many cases are not brought under observation until the disease is well advanced. Recognition of the early clinical manifestations is of the greatest importance with confirmation of diagnosis where possible by bacteriologic examination. Immediate segregation should be carried out. All cases in troops should be reported to The Surgeon General and held in isolation pending final disposition. Medical officers should make inquiry locally concerning the existence of highly endemic foci, and such areas should be avoided where possible. Military personnel should be excluded from any dwelling in which a leprosy person lives or is known to have lived recently. In endemic areas all prospective native food handlers and personal attendants should be carefully inspected and if known or suspected of having leprosy should not be employed in handling food or rendering other personal service.

For The Surgeon General:

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DISTRIBUTION:

All officers of the Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

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ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Office of The Surgeon General
Washington 25, D. C.

23 October 1943.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 178

Subject: Care of the wounded in theaters of operation.

1. The purpose of this letter is to provide broad policies and certain guiding principles on the care of the wounded in theaters of operation. Modification in accordance with existing conditions and changing circumstances may be necessary.

2. Principles of evacuation. a. The lightly wounded whose injury is such that treatment would permit immediate return to duty will be treated in the forward echelons (battalion aid stations, collecting and clearing stations) and will not be evacuated.

b. Patients with injuries requiring immediate operation in order to save life will be treated in forward echelons if possible.

c. With exception of above, no operations will be done in forward echelons.

d. The lightly wounded who reach a forward hospital should be held in convalescent hospitals in that area and not evacuated far to the rear.

e. So far as possible, seriously wounded patients requiring surgery should be evacuated directly to evacuation hospitals or to other hospitals acting as such.

f. Patients who, in the opinion of the responsible medical officer, cannot be returned to duty status within the period determined by the evacuation policy of the theater (at present 180 days for the European and the China, Burma, India Theaters and 120 days for all other overseas theaters, defense commands, departments, and separate bases) will be returned to the United States on the first available and suitable transportation, provided the travel required will not aggravate their disabilities.

3. Treatment. a. Wounds. (1) Soft parts. (a) Roentgenographic or fluoroscopic examination should be done preceding operation.

(b) Principles. The fundamental principles in the care of wounds are reaffirmed. Special emphasis is placed on the following:

1. Adequate exposure is essential in order to permit

access to all parts of the wound. This does not mean overexcision of the skin. Very little skin need be excised but good exposure may necessitate longitudinal incision of the skin and the fascial planes.

2. Removal of:

- aa. Readily accessible foreign bodies; especially important are pieces of clothing and other nonmetallic materials.
- ab. Particles of bone completely separated from the periosteum.
- ac. Tissue that is soiled, devitalized, or the circulation of which is impaired (especially certain muscles such as vastus intermedius, rectus femoris, hamstrings, gluteus maximus, and the heads of the gastrocnemius).

3. Leave wound open.

4. Dressing should be placed loosely in the wound, not packed.

5. In large wounds, immobilize the part by adequate splinting even in the absence of fractures.

(2) Head wounds.

- (a) These should be considered as priority cases for evacuation to nearest hospital where adequate surgical treatment and postoperative care are feasible. A transport time of 48 to 72 hours does not contraindicate evacuation or justify operation forward of an evacuation hospital.

Before evacuation treat as follows:

- 1. Gently separate edges of scalp, remove superficial dirt and blood clot, and cover with sterile gauze.
- 2. While gauze is held in place, shave scalp for three inches around wound and wash skin with soap and water.
- 3. Remove gauze, frost wound with sulfanilamide, and apply large secure dressing.

(b) Surgical treatment in hospital.

- 1. Carefully débride scalp but conserve as much skin and subcutaneous tissue as possible.

2. Bone defect may be enlarged if necessary but avoid extensive bone flaps.
3. Loose bone fragments and accessible foreign bodies should be removed.
4. Damaged brain tissue may be removed by gentle irrigation and suction.
5. These wounds should not be packed but closed around a small drain.

(3) Face. (a) Maintenance of a clear respiratory airway is an important consideration in these cases before evacuation. If patient cannot sit up, evacuate in the prone position. In some cases tongue traction by means of a suture or safety pin may be necessary.

(b) Surgical treatment. 1. Every effort should be made in operating on these wounds to conserve tissue in order to facilitate subsequent reconstructive procedures. Foreign bodies and completely detached fragments of bone and teeth are removed but fragments of bone which still have some attachment to soft tissue are conserved.

2. In contradistinction to the general rule of leaving war wounds open these wounds should be closed if this can be done without exerting undue tension.
3. If the defect is such that primary closure is not possible and the wound enters the buccal cavity, the edges of the skin and mucous membrane should be carefully approximated. In cases in which there is an opening into the buccal or nasopharyngeal cavities complicated by a compound fracture no attempt should be made to suture the wound but the mucous membrane may be approximated if possible. Approximation of lacerated soft parts by bandage and adhesive strips is preferable in these cases.

(4) Chest. (a) Sucking wounds of the chest demand immediate closure. This should never be done by suture unless adequate débridement of the chest wall is possible. As an emergency measure closure is best effected by the application of a pad of gauze heavily coated with vaseline and folded to fit the wound and held in position by a few sutures through the skin. Over this a supportive gauze dressing should be strapped securely. These patients should have priority in evacuation to hospitals.

- (b) Novocain block of the intercostal nerves supplying the injured area is an especially useful procedure not only in simple rib fractures and "stove-in-chest" but also in other chest injuries in which pain of the chest wall is an important factor.
 - (c) The occurrence of tension pneumothorax should always be considered. It may be relieved by aspiration or release of air through a needle introduced into the chest through the second or third interspace anteriorly. This may also be accomplished by inserting a small catheter into the chest and connecting it with a finger cot or condom valve.
 - (d) In the management of simple hemothorax conservatism is desirable. Except in progressive hemorrhage, simple aspiration is sufficient to relieve respiratory embarrassment. Air replacement will not be done. Within a few days and when the danger of secondary bleeding is past the pleural cavity should be emptied of blood by two or three aspirations on successive days.
 - (e) When thoracotomy is performed, an effort should be made to remove large foreign bodies. Operation in these cases should be preceded by roentgenographic examination.
- (5) Abdomen. (a) Because of the importance of early operation in penetrating wounds of the abdomen and the fact that these patients do not tolerate early transportation after operation, these cases should be evacuated direct and as soon as possible to the nearest hospital where adequate surgical treatment and postoperative care are feasible.
- (b) Cases requiring abdominal operations should not be moved for five to seven days after operations.
 - (c) In view of the frequency with which missiles producing penetrating injuries of nearby regions such as the thigh, buttocks, and chest lodge in the abdomen, all such cases should have roentgenographic examination of the abdomen.
 - (d) In penetrating wounds of the abdomen general anesthesia will be used wherever possible in preference to spinal anesthesia.
 - (e) In large bowel injuries, the damaged segment will be exteriorized by drawing it out through a separate incision, preferably in the flank. In order to facilitate subsequent closure the two limbs of the loop should be

approximated by suture for a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and then returned to the abdomen leaving the apex exteriorized with a short length of rubber tubing or other suitable material beneath it. If the segment cannot be mobilized the injury should be repaired and a proximal colostomy done.

- (f) Penetrating injuries of the rectum should have exploratory laparotomy and posterior drainage by excision of the coccyx and incision of the fascia propria.
 - (g) Perforating wounds of the bladder require repair and drainage of the urine either by suprapubic cystostomy or perineal urethrostomy. The space of Retzius should always be drained.
 - (h) Postoperatively, suction on an indwelling gastroduodenal tube is recommended and every effort should be made to prevent vomiting and distention and to promote physiologic rest of the alimentary tract.
- (6) Extremities. (a) Soft parts. The principles of treatment are the same as previously stated.
- (b) Nerves.
1. In view of the fact that extremity wounds constitute 75 percent of all battle injuries and that 12 percent to 15 percent of all extremity wounds are complicated by injury to major nerve trunks, the possibility of nerve damage should always be considered. Effort should be directed toward early recognition of the existence of nerve injury and suitable notation must be made on the E.M.T. tag or on a cast in order to facilitate proper evacuation and the necessary early treatment.
 2. Primary nerve suture should be done when the nerve ends are readily accessible and can be approximated without tension. If this is not possible and the injured nerve ends are identified, a sling suture of fine stainless steel wire should be placed between them or they should be anchored with similar suture material to the surrounding tissue in order to prevent retraction. The use of metal suture material here is desirable because it permits roentgenographic identification for subsequent repair.
 3. In view of the irreparable degenerative changes that occur in the end plates of severed nerves, early repair of these nerves is absolutely essential. For this reason it is of the utmost importance to evacuate these patients as soon as possible to the zone

of the interior where operative repair and the necessary postoperative physiotherapy can be instituted.

- (c) Arteries. Peripheral vascular injuries are of special importance, particularly where major vessels are involved. In many of these cases ligation will be necessary. Ligation in continuity should not be done, but rather division between ligatures above and below the point of injury thus eliminating the danger of secondary hemorrhage, thrombosis, and vasoconstrictor influences. In the presence of thrombosis, the thrombosed segment should be excised. Localized segmental spasm of the artery should be distinguished from thrombosis. Such cases which have also been termed "concussion" or "stupeur" of the artery may follow various forms of trauma to an extremity and especially when the traumatizing agent passes near a vessel. In such cases the limb is cold, pale, and pulseless, but evidence of hemorrhage or hematoma indicating that the vessel has been lacerated is lacking. These cases respond well to débridement of surrounding traumatized tissue and to periarterial sympathectomy or sympathetic block. Postoperatively in all cases with peripheral vascular injuries vasodilatation should be induced by daily sympathetic block using one percent procaine hydrochloride solution. Body warmth should be carefully maintained but heat should not be applied to the involved extremity.
- (d) Bones and joints. 1. Open reductions in the case of simple fractures will not be done except in general hospitals.
2. Fractures of the femur are to be evacuated from field units to the forward hospitals in the Army half-ring splints using the litter bar, ankle strap, and five triangular bandages. If it is necessary to remove the shoe, traction will not be effected by the ankle strap or hitch about the ankle but skin traction will be applied.
3. Fractures of the shaft of the femur or tibia and fractures involving the hip or knee joints will be evacuated from forward hospitals to general hospitals in the Army half-ring splint with skin or skeletal traction or in a plaster spica. The use of the Tobruk splint has received favorable comment. It is applied as follows: by means of traction, preferably skin traction, the extremity is pulled down, a plaster splint is moulded to the posterior

aspect of the thigh and leg, a half-ring splint is applied to which the traction is made fast, and the extremity and splint are wrapped by several turns of plaster. The application of multiple pins incorporated in plaster is not recommended.

4. In the general hospital fractures of the femur should be treated by traction, either skin or skeletal, until enough union has been obtained to permit safe transportation to the zone of the interior in a plaster spica.
5. Fractures of the ankle and foot are best evacuated in padded posterior and lateral wire ladder splints.
6. Fractures of the humerus should be transported to the evacuation hospitals in the Thomas arm hinged splint with skin traction and triangular bandages. An alternate method is the immobilization of the arm to the side of the chest with a sling or velpeau bandage incorporating a padded external splint if available. For evacuation to a general hospital, the best method is the use of a U-shaped molded plaster splint extending from the axilla around the elbow and up the outer surface of the arm and shoulder to the neck. This is supported by bandages and a sling.
7. Fractures of the elbow and forearm should be immobilized in a posterior wire ladder or molded plaster splint extending beyond the wrist and supported by a sling.
8. Penetrating wounds of the joints should be treated by débridement with removal of loose bone fragments, irrigation of the joint cavity, and closure of the synovial membrane. The soft tissue wound down to the sutured synovial membrane must be kept open by loosely placed gauze. Whereas in the upper extremity all loose bone fragments should be removed, in the lower extremity fragments necessary for stability and weight bearing should be preserved if possible. All joint injuries should be immobilized as stated above.
9. Fracture of the lumbo-dorsal spine should be transported with a blanket roll support under the site of fracture. Fractures of the cervical spine should have an improvised collar. This may be made using the patients' two canvas leggings with hooks of each facing to leave a smooth outer surface. The ankle

notch is fitted snugly under the chin; the leggings then are tied by means of the laces and tightly wrapped in place with a bandage. This may be used for recumbent or ambulatory cases.

10. All recent casts on the extremities should be padded and should be completely bivalved before evacuation.
- (e) Amputations. All primary amputations in the combat zone should be performed at the lowest level possible which permits removal of all devitalized and contaminated tissue regardless of stump length. Revision of the stump in accordance with prosthetic consideration may subsequently be performed. The open circular method of amputation is the procedure of choice in traumatic surgery under war conditions and is especially indicated in gunshot wounds and in controlling infection. Following circular division of the skin which is allowed to retract, the muscles are severed at the level of the retracted skin, the outer layers being divided first, and, as they contract, the deeper layers until the bone is reached. The bone is sawed without stripping the periosteum. These wounds must always be left open using a vaseline dressing. Skin traction to the stump must always immediately be applied following the amputation and continued until healing occurs. The flap type open amputation may be done only in cases in which early evacuation is not contemplated and subsequent closure at the same station is deemed possible.
- b. Burns. (1) Principles. (a) Prevention and control of shock by the adequate use of plasma. In extensive burns, quantities of plasma up to 12 units may be required in the first 24 hours.
 - (b) Relief of pain with morphine. Large doses of morphine should be avoided if anoxia is present.
 - (c) Prevention and control of infection by aseptic precaution and by the oral administration of sulfadiazine. The initial dose of sulfadiazine should be 4 gm. Subsequent maintenance dosage should be determined by fluid intake, urinary output, and tolerance for the drug.
 - (d) Prevention of contractures and excessive scarring, by proper splinting and early skin grafting.
- (2) First-aid or emergency treatment of burned area. Cover with sterile petrolatum or boric acid ointment, then with strips of fine-mesh gauze (gauze bandage). Over this add thick

layer of sterile gauze dressing and wrap with gauze or muslin bandage to make firm pressure dressing.

(3) Treatment of burned area when patient arrives at hospital.

- (a) Standard operating room technique with patient and attendant fully masked will be used.
- (b) Cases in which burned surface appears clean, further preparation will not be done. The use of detergents such as lard and washing and débridement will be reserved for grossly soiled burns. Small blisters should not be disturbed and larger ones drained by simple puncture. General anesthesia should be avoided if possible and pain controlled by morphine.
- (c) Tannic acid and all other escharotics will not be used.
- (d) The burned area will be covered with vaseline or, if this is not available, boric acid ointment and a firm pressure dressing as described under first-aid treatment will be applied. In burns of the extremities the pressure dressing should include all the extremity distal to the burn. Immobilization of the part by splinting should be affected when feasible. Unless complications develop, the dressing should not be disturbed from 10 days to 2 weeks.

c. Gas gangrene. (1) Prophylaxis. (a) Inadequate and delayed débridement and primary closure of wounds are two of the most important factors which contribute to the development of gas gangrene.

- (b) Gas gangrene is particularly likely to occur in certain wounds such as compound fractures of the long bones, injuries causing extensive muscle damage, penetrating wounds of the abdomen, deep wounds of the perineum, and wounds in which the circulation of the part has been impaired. This factor of impaired circulation is especially important in certain muscles such as the gluteus maximus, the hamstrings, rectus femoris, vastus intermedius, and the gastrocnemius. Because in these muscles the blood supply is peculiar in that it is derived from only one or two sources which if cut off may result in ischemia of the entire muscle, wounds in these regions may be more frequently associated with gas bacillus infection. In performing débridement in these wounds special care should be exercised in removing devitalized tissue. Accordingly, cases of this nature especially those in which the injury has resulted in loss of the main blood supply of the part, will not be evacuated from hospitals until the danger from gas gangrene is past.

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- (c) The primary closure of wounds greatly predisposes to the development of gas gangrene. Leave wounds open.
- (2) Treatment. (a) The most important factor in treatment of established gas gangrene is early removal of all involved tissue. This frequently necessitates excision of entire muscle bellies or guillotine amputation.
- (b) Chemotherapy should be maintained.
- (c) Polyvalent gas gangrene antitoxin should be administered preferably intravenously, after suitable precautions against anaphylactic shock have been taken. A minimum dose of three ampules repeated hourly at the discretion of the medical officer until six doses have been administered is recommended.
- (d) Because in gas bacillus infection there is rapid destruction of erythrocytes, whole blood transfusions should be used.
- d. Chemotherapy. (1) The value of sulfonamides in preventing sepsis and spreading infections is emphasized. Because this depends in great measure upon the systemic presence of the drug administration by oral or parenteral means is considered essential. Sulfadiazine is considered the drug of choice. An initial dose of 4 gm. administered orally as soon after injury as possible is recommended. Maintenance dosage of one gm. every four hours should be used if adequate kidney function can be assured.
- (2) The untoward reactions and complications of sulfonamide therapy should be thoroughly realized. Of these the most important are the renal disturbances. Since the great majority of these can be prevented by an adequate urinary output, every effort should be made to maintain an output of at least 1,500 cc. daily. If this drops to below 1,000 cc. or if microscopic hematuria develops sulfonamide therapy should be stopped.

For The Surgeon General:

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DISTRIBUTION:

All officers of the Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

SPMDA

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Office of The Surgeon General
Washington 25, D. C.

20 October 1943.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 176.

Subject: Early recognition and treatment of neuropsychiatric conditions in the combat zone.

1. General. Any medical officer may be called upon to treat neuropsychiatric casualties. Because of the shortage of neuropsychiatrists, the burden of early recognition and treatment of these casualties will fall on medical officers without specialized training. The attention of all medical officers, therefore, is invited to their responsibility for the mental as well as physical health of military personnel.

2. Incidence. According to present figures, from 10 to 20 percent of casualties developing in combat are neuropsychiatric and, in certain engagements, as high as 30 percent are of this type. It has been found that, when these cases are properly recognized and treated at forward areas, up to 80 percent can be returned successfully to combat duty; whereas, when improperly evaluated and unnecessarily evacuated to rear areas, only from 5 to 10 percent can be returned to duty.

3. Etiology. a. Ordinarily neuropsychiatric disorders are thought to occur only in weaklings or in individuals with personality defects. This is not true. Information at hand indicates that a significant proportion of the neuropsychiatric casualties are occurring in individuals who give no history suggesting predisposition. Under the extremes of stress and fatigue of modern combat, the most stable individual may reach his breaking point. Thus, the presence of neuropsychiatric disorder must be looked for in normal as well as predisposed individuals.

b. Factors which precipitate psychiatric disorders are: separation from home, regimentation, lack of freedom, lack of privacy, lack of feminine companionship, a feeling of not being appreciated, and lack of confidence in leaders. In combat are added extreme fatigue, danger of death and mutilation, exposure to cold, heat, disease, isolation, confusion, and hunger. The danger of being a coward, of losing self-control, as well as responsibility for the lives of others, also plays a role. Insufficient understanding and conviction regarding the need to fight are also factors.

4. Clinical types and diagnoses. a. Considerable confusion exists

as the result of current use of diagnostic terms, such as "operational fatigue," "shell shock," and "war neurosis." There is no evidence that any new clinical entity has appeared in this war which would warrant the employment of these terms. It is directed that standard nomenclature for psychiatric disorders be utilized wherever possible.

b. In certain theaters it has been found that the term "psychoneurosis" produced in the patient's mind the idea of war causation and incurability and thus materially interfered with recovery. The term "exhaustion," on the other hand, implied to the patient nonspecific etiology, natural occurrence, and speedy recovery. It was also in a measure true, in that in the majority of cases this exhaustion was a strong contributory factor. If it is found expedient to use the term "exhaustion" as a preliminary diagnosis for combat neuropsychiatric casualties, the term should be employed only on the emergency medical tag (M.D. Form 52b) and the case re-diagnosed with the proper psychiatric term on the field medical record (M.D. Form 52c). The use of the term "exhaustion" for psychoneurosis will be confined to cases developing under enemy action. Cases of exhaustion free from psychiatric components and essentially "physical" in nature will be qualified with an appropriate term in addition to the word "exhaustion," for purposes of differentiation.

c. Psychiatric casualties fall into the following main groups and should be so labeled:

- (1) Psychoneuroses. These comprise the vast majority of neuropsychiatric casualties in the combat zone. They occur either in a normal or an emotionally unstable individual. Underlying domestic difficulties frequently play a role. The types of psychoneuroses encountered are as follows:
 - (a) Anxiety. The anxiety type is the most common. The anxiety symptoms show marked variations in severity but certain symptoms are common to all of them. The most striking of these manifestations is the inappropriate reaction to any sudden sound, sudden movement, or the sound of motors of any description. When these stimuli occur, the patient immediately concentrates all attention on the sound or, in more severe cases, may immediately run or seek cover of some sort and exhibits all the symptoms of a minor panic state. This reaction cannot be said to be abnormal qualitatively, since it is the normal reaction, to a lesser degree, of all men who have experienced combat conditions, but the quantitative response is clearly exaggerated. With this abnormal response there is usually a variable degree of mental confusion, tachycardia, tremors, and, if severe, vasomotor reactions of the

sympathetic type are evident. In addition, they manifest all of the anxiety reactions evident in civil life; namely, night terrors, insomnia, irritability, inability to concentrate, tremor, and somatic symptoms of the visceral type.

- (b) Hysteria. The hysterical reactions of paralysis, anesthesia, deafness, blindness, and aphonia, so common in the last war, are notable for their rarity. Of the hysterical reactions seen, the rhythmical reflex tremors, repetitive dodging and avoiding movement, amnesias, and stupor reactions are by far the most common. These manifestations are extremely dramatic in character and, in general, show a very poor response to therapy, in that, when they are resolved, anxiety or other hysterical manifestations replace them or they recur under very minor stress. Some of these cases are distinguished from true psychotic reactions with great difficulty. They may show clear-cut hallucinatory reactions, thought block, retardation, markedly childish behavior, and little insight.
- (c) Psychasthenia, neurasthenia, and reactive depression are seldom seen and when seen do not respond rapidly.
- (2) Psychoses. Psychoses rarely occur in normal individuals but may be precipitated in unstable individuals by stress of battle. The clinical pictures do not differ from those seen in the zone of interior. When the manifestations are bizarre and dramatic, or when hallucinations and delusions are present, detection is not difficult. Psychoses may also be manifested merely by over-talkativeness, over-activity, distractability, depression, apathy, indifference, carelessness in the care of clothes and eating habits, or by undue suspiciousness or complexes on particular subjects, such as the government or religion. Psychoses also occur which appear to be full-blown cases of schizophrenia but differ from the true disease by clearing up in a matter of days or weeks.
- (3) Psychopathic personality. Psychopathic personalities with homosexuality, emotional instability, or asocial and amoral trends are, of course, revealed but not caused by the stress of battle. Individuals with these personality **1731** are more likely to become psychiatric casualties than are "normal" individuals.
- (4) Mental deficiency. Limited intelligence also is revealed

rather than caused by combat and may be mistaken for hysterical confusion or stupor.

- (5) Organic neurological disease. Concussion due to blast. An individual may be within a few feet of a bursting shell and suffer no organic damage; whereas, another individual many yards from the same burst may be killed outright by the concussion. The individual who has suffered organic damage from blast almost invariably gives a history of clear loss of consciousness, having his breath knocked out, coughing up bloody sputum, or bleeding from the ears and nose. Upon examination he may show fissuring of the skin, flash burn, perforated or hemorrhagic ear drums, conjunctival hemorrhage, signs of intrathoracic or intra-abdominal pathology, focal or general signs of organic damage of the central nervous system.

5. Malingering. A common error is to mistake psychoneurosis for malingering. It is difficult for many to accept the fact that malingering and psychoneurosis are distinct clinical entities. Treatment effective for one is utterly useless and even harmful for the other. Malingering is the conscious, deliberate exaggeration or pretense of an illness for the purpose of escaping duty. Psychoneurosis is an actual illness. By definition, a malingerer lies about his symptoms. A person with psychoneurosis either tells the truth or what he firmly believes is the truth. It may be true that neither wants to return to duty, but the malingerer is aware that he could go back if he chose; whereas, a person with psychoneurosis either is actually unable to return to duty or sincerely believes so.

6. Disposition. a. It is highly important to avoid indiscriminate evacuation. If a case can be treated adequately in forward areas, the prognosis is, as a rule, far better. On the other hand, delay in evacuating cases for which specialized treatment in a base area is necessary may prove disastrous to the patient and harmful to the efficiency and morale of the unit.

b. The criterion for selection of cases is the length of time which will be necessary to return a given case to effective duty. In general, the evacuation policy is to retain at the level of the evacuation hospital only those who require five days' treatment or less. All other cases must be treated in hospitals further removed from the front. In a general way, the following table, based on actual field experience, may serve as a guide.

<u>Retain</u>	<u>Evacuate immediately</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>
1. All psychoneuroses of the anxiety type except the most severe.	1. All psychoses. 2. All organic neurological disorders.	1. Moderately severe psychoneuroses

<u>Retain</u>	<u>Evacuate Immediately</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>
2. Mild psychoneuroses of the hysteria type.	3. All psychiatric repeaters. 4. Psychoneuroses with visceral somatic symptoms. 5. All severe mental defectives. 6. All severe psychoneuroses of the hysteria type (stupors, amnesias, reflex tremors, and tics). 7. Severe psychoneuroses of the anxiety type. 8. Severe and moderate reactive depressions and psychasthenias. 9. Marked psychopathic personality. 10. Most cases of concussion due to blast. 11. Severe mental defectives.	2. Minimal concussion due to blast. 3. Mild psychopaths of criminal and aggressive types. 4. Moderate mental defectives. 5. Mild reactive depressions. of hysteria type.

7. Treatment. a. Treatment of neuropsychiatric cases developing in the combat zone is based on four cardinal principles:

- (1) Early selection of cases which with treatment may be returned promptly to duty.
- (2) Treatment of these cases in the combat zone.
- (3) The rapid initiation of sedation in all cases.
- (4) Recognition that psychiatric casualties are not malingerers needing punishment but sick men needing treatment.


b. Treatment in the division area. Battalion or regimental medical officers can return many mild cases to duty in a few hours by means of discussion, reassurances, and short rest periods in the unit rest area. Heavy sedation should be initiated when the patient is first seen. This heavy sedation acts to raise the stimulus threshold, decreases the anxiety reaction, and decreases the abnormal suggestibility. The dose given must not be sufficiently high to convert a sitting case into a litter case. The sedation of choice is sodium amytal grains 6-9 orally or an equivalent dose of a similar rapidly acting sedative. Phenobarbital grains $4\frac{1}{2}$ may be used but the slowness of its action is a disadvantage in an acutely excited patient. Intravenous medication is to be avoided in forward areas because it converts a sitting into a litter case and it is only rarely necessary. Morphine should not be used. If there is delay in the collecting or clearing station (and the patient cannot immediately be returned to duty), further sedation is given to keep him in a drowsy state. Doses of sodium amytal up to 15 grains or phenobarbital up to 8 grains in twenty-four hours may be given with safety.

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c. Treatment at the evacuation hospital. Immediately upon arrival, a rapid examination of the patient is made in order to classify him either for further evacuation on criteria previously discussed or retention in the hospital for treatment. Those retained should be sent to a separate neuropsychiatric

ward, allowed to wash, have the ward rules explained to them, and a more exhaustive history and physical examination given. On the basis of this more complete examination, those men with profound disturbances are evacuated the following day. Those remaining, whose prognosis seems good, are given explanations for their symptoms, strong reassurance and suggestions, and are then sent to bed for two or three days. While on the ward, they are given phenobarbital routinely, and additional sodium amytal, if necessary, so that most of their time is spent sleeping. All patients are required to be up for each meal, which they get by standing in line with the up-patients, and to keep their own bed and immediate ward area in order. These steps are taken deliberately to maintain a sense of discipline and to discharge any idea of serious or physical illness. All therapeutic discussion is carried out in the open ward with the idea of repetitive mass treatment effect. Intravenous barbiturate catharsis and suggestions may be used in selected cases. Sedation is discontinued for a full day before discharge and during this time the decision is made whether to return the patient for further duty or to evacuate him to the communication zone. This decision is based on numerous factors, but response to the direct questions "How do you feel now?" and "Do you want to return to your unit for duty?" are very often the deciding factors. There is no use in returning a man who boldly states that he is certain that he will have further trouble. Little attention is paid to new or minor symptoms, except to minimize them and give strong reassurance. No case should be kept in the evacuation hospital over five days.

For The Surgeon General:


ROBERT J. CARPENTER,
Lieut. Colonel, Medical Corps,
Executive Officer.

DISTRIBUTION:

All officers of the Medical Corps, U.S. Army

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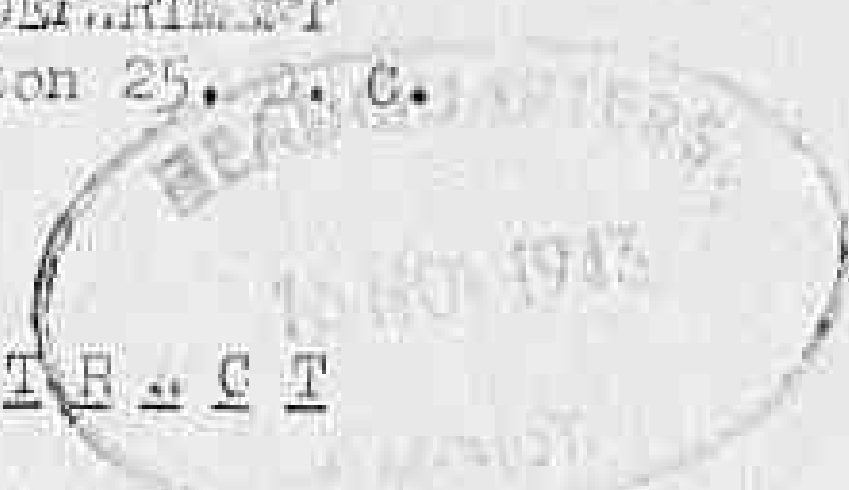
Room 17

Ad J.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, D. C.

CIRCULAR)
NUMBER 256)

EXTRACT



16 October 1943

REORGANIZATION OF CORPS HEADQUARTERS AND ORGANIC TROOPS

Orientation with reference to revised organization. The information contained in this circular concerning the organization of large units (excluding Army Air Forces) is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

General	I
Organization of Large Units	II
Comments on Organization	III
Supply and Maintenance	IV

I - GENERAL

1. The organization of ground combat and supporting service units is being revised extensively with the publication of new Tables of Organization and Equipment. The following information is furnished for the guidance of all commanders in the use of the new organizations.

2. The purpose of the revision is generally as follows:

- a. To secure the maximum use of available manpower.
- b. To permit transport overseas of a maximum of fighting power.
- c. To provide greater flexibility in organization in keeping with the principle of economy of force and massing of military strength at the decisive point.
- d. To reduce headquarters and other overhead in order that command functions may keep pace with modern communication and transport facilities.
- e. To provide commanders with the greatest possible amount of offensive power through reduction in passive defensive elements.

II - ORGANIZATION OF LARGE UNITS

3. The field army will continue as a tactical and administrative unit relieving its assigned corps of administrative functions, thus permitting the latter to concentrate on tactical and training functions.

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a. The organic elements of the corps will consist of a headquarters and headquarters company, military police platoon, signal battalion, headquarters and headquarters battery, corps artillery, and a field artillery observation battalion. The functions of the corps in an army will be primarily tactical. The functions of the separate corps will necessarily be both tactical and administrative since under such circumstances the corps in effect is a small army. Other units will be

WD Cir 256, 16 October 1943
 Extract of Sec I, II, III, IV
 Par 3 a, Sec II, cont'd.

assigned to a corps in accordance with its combat mission. These will be divisions, groups, or battalions of field artillery, antiaircraft artillery tank, tank destroyer, engineer, and cavalry reconnaissance elements (see fig. 1). In combat, nondivisional units must be employed most effectively either as a group or under divisional control. Grouping of battalions during training provides essential supervision by higher commanders. However, such training must not preclude the combined training of battalions and groups with divisions. Permanent attachment of battalions to divisions is undesirable from the point of view of maximum flexibility.

b. The corps artillery commander commands all reinforcing field artillery not attached to divisions and, as corps artillery officer, has the additional function of advising the corps commander on field artillery matters.

4. In general the new organization of infantry and armored divisions is as follows:

a. The motorized division as a separate type of organization has been eliminated. The infantry division can be transported by a troop transport battalion, consisting of six truck companies. The training of all infantry divisions will include movement by use of the troop transport battalion.

b. The infantry division has been reduced in strength approximately 8 percent and in motor vehicles by 14 percent with no change in the basic organization. The fire power of the division has been increased.

c. The new armored division eliminates the regimental organizations and is provided three tank and three armored infantry battalions of increased size and power. Two combat command headquarters capable of controlling a variable number of tank and infantry battalions are included. No changes have been made in the artillery organization. In comparison with tank strength the proportion of artillery and infantry strength is greatly increased. The organic supply battalion has been eliminated from the division since its battalions have been made self-sustaining. Any additional supply facilities required must be provided by army troops. The new organization of the armored division is in accordance with the principle that armored and infantry divisions will operate together in a corps.

(1) Tank battalions include one light and three medium tank companies. These battalions of armored divisions and of General Headquarters Reserve will be interchangeable. Thus General Headquarters Reserve tank battalions will be available for support of infantry divisions and as replacement units for armored divisions.

(2) The reconnaissance squadron of armored divisions and separate reconnaissance squadrons will be identical, except that an additional reconnaissance troop and an additional assault gun platoon will be included in squadrons of the armored division, thus permitting interchange of units where necessary.

d. The radio intelligence platoon has been removed from divisional signal companies and this function transferred to the corps signal battalion in order to reduce and simplify signal equipment without sacrificing the essential effectiveness of signal operations. Trained analysts are provided in the corps signal battalion to evaluate information obtained by the radio intelligence elements.

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 Extract of Sec I, II, III, IV
 Par 4, Sec II, cont'd

e. The strength provided the division engineers has been held to a minimum since all types of divisions are relatively mobile units and the nature and extent of engineer operations under such conditions must necessarily be limited. Where conditions require additional engineer strength, it is possible to provide engineer units from the army pool, including combat battalions, ponton companies, and bridge trains, thus reinforcing or relieving division engineers of functions which are beyond their capabilities. This organization requires adequate staff planning, including use of maps, air photographs, and ground reconnaissance in order that bridge units and other needed engineer units may be provided by the army when required by the division.

5. A new light type of division suitable for amphibious, airborne, mountain, and jungle operations is being tested. Aggregate strength is considerably under that of the infantry division with approximately the same fire power in small arms and automatic weapons. Equipment varies with the type of operations. Transport consists essentially of hand carts, pack animals, and 1/4-ton trucks.

III - FLEXIBILITY OF ORGANIZATION

6. In general, staffs are being revised downward to provide only sufficient personnel for combat needs since operations cannot be swift and effective if staffs are large and clumsy. The staffs have been provided to meet the general concept that field orders should habitually be oral or in message form for all elements of the division and frequently for the corps. Liaison officers of a high type should be trained and used for dissemination of orders, where possible, rather than following the general practice of assembling subordinate commanders for issuance of orders, thus taking them away from their units at critical times with a consequent delay in operations.

7. a. The principle followed in the revised organizations emphasizes pooling of units. General Headquarters pools are being established. These include battalions or the equivalent (which are self-administered) of field artillery, tank destroyers, reconnaissance, cavalry, antiaircraft artillery, engineers, and tanks. Group headquarters are provided for field artillery, tank destroyer, engineer, cavalry, antiaircraft artillery, and tank units. Brigade headquarters are provided in a limited number of cases. Required service units are provided.

b. The group is a tactical unit composed of a headquarters and a varying number of separate battalions (squadrons). Group headquarters for the arms are provided, where required, on the basis of one to every three to four battalions. Similar control headquarters are provided for service units in a ratio of one to four to six small units. No battalions are assigned organically to a group. The group may consist of battalions or smaller units of one or more types and varying numbers subject to the tactical situation (see fig. 2).

c. The brigade is retained in certain cases for the command of a number of groups and continues as a tactical unit. The general ratio for providing brigade headquarters will be one to three or four groups. No groups will be assigned organically to a brigade.

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Extract, Sec I, II, III, IV
Par 7, cont'd

d. The flexibility of the new organization makes it readily possible to form task forces without reorganization of units or disruption of the old fixed regimental organization and at the same time permits a massing of means as required by the situation.

8. While division commanders naturally desire defensive means, such as organic antiaircraft artillery and tank destroyer battalions to meet all situations, such provisions are considered impracticable from the standpoint of economy of force. The revised divisions are provided organically with a limited number of defensive weapons. A pool of antiaircraft artillery and tank destroyer units is provided under control of army or corps sufficient to reinforce threatened points. For example, the infantry has organic antitank guns, and the pool of tank destroyer units provided affords a powerful reserve to meet a massed tank attack. Similarly organic antiaircraft protection is provided with the caliber .50 machine gun and a pool of antiaircraft battalions is available for reinforcement where required. The use of such pool units is a subject to be decided by responsible commanders as the situation dictates.

IV - SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE

9. The principles followed in providing organic means for supply are based on FM 100-10. The following indicates some of the changes:

a. The army is charged with responsibility and is being provided with sufficient means to place supplies within convenient reach of regiments, separate battalions, and smaller units.

b. The army is provided with sufficient personnel and transportation to handle all supplies upon arrival thereof in the combat zone, including the establishing and manning of supply points. No personnel is required by using units for loading supplies at the supply point since this function should be performed by army personnel.

c. Unit reserves of rations and water are normally confined to kitchen trucks and trailers. Resupply of such items is by any available unit transportation.

d. Transportation for unit reserves of fuel and lubricants is not provided organically, except in the case of tanks or similar vehicles consuming large quantities. In general the reserve will be in fuel tanks and the cans carried on vehicles with resupply by use of any available unit transportation. No change has been made in the present system of ammunition supply. The unit reserve consists primarily of the hauling capacity of its ammunition vehicles. Every effort must be made to see that ammunition vehicles are employed actively and continuously to the extent necessary to insure an adequate supply of ammunition at all times.

10. Adequate provision is made for motor maintenance provided that all echelons are employed effectively. In divisions, third echelon maintenance will be insufficient under severe operating conditions and in such cases the third echelon shops of army and second echelon shops in units must handle any existing repair work required. It will be to the advantage of units to make all local repairs possible in order to avoid evacuation of vehicles with the

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Extract Sec I, II, III, IV.
Par 10, cont'd.

attendant temporary loss of effectiveness. In order to make such repairs, maintenance personnel in all echelons should be trained in making repairs to the limit of their capacity in tools, parts, and skill. Vehicles beyond third echelon repair should be evacuated freely for replacement.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General.
The Adjutant General.

REPRODUCED BY HQ MATCOM, 6 November 1943.

R. H. F.

REPRODUCED BY Headquarters Seventh Army, 14 November 1943.

J. E. F.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington 25 D. C.

AG 370.5 (22 Sep 43) OF-3-B-3PNOT-M

HJT/mod-2B 939-Pentagon

26 September 1943

SUBJECT: Procedure for Return of Individuals by Water
from Overseas Commands to the United States and
for Their Disposition After Arrival (To be
Effective Upon Receipt)

TO : The Commanding Generals,
Army Ground Forces
Army Air Forces
Army Service Forces
The Commander-in-Chief,
Southwest Pacific Area
The Commanding Generals,
Eastern and Western Defense Commands
Departments
Theaters of Operations
Service Commands
Base Commands
Ports of Embarkation
The Commanding Officers,
Base Commands
Ports of Embarkation

SECTION IINTRODUCTION

1. The primary purpose of this directive is to prescribe the procedure by which individuals specified herein will be returned to the United States by water from overseas commands and assigned to new stations or otherwise disposed of after arrival at U. S. Ports.

2. The system provided herein is designed to conserve rail transportation and port facilities and to provide a means whereby furloughs or leaves of absence may be granted promptly to certain military personnel at designated reception stations near their homes or such other places as they may desire. For the latter purpose, such personnel will be placed in Reception Station Groups defined as follows:

a. Reception Station Groups normally will be composed of military personnel returning to the United States for reassignment and duty. Individuals in this category will be moved to whichever of the stations, designated in paragraph 6a (4) below, is closest to the place to which they will proceed

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AG 370.5 (22 Sep 43) OR-S-E-SHOW-N 25 Sep 1943 (cont'd)

on furlough or leave of absence. All individuals going to the same reception station in a given movement will be organized as a separate Reception Station Group for purpose of movement only and a group commander placed in charge thereof. Commanders of reception stations will issue individuals assignment orders in conformity with directions received from major components of the Army concerned and grant them furloughs or leaves of absence to which they are entitled, when desired by them.

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3. For convenience, the remainder of this directive is divided in two sections: "SECTION II" which specifies the responsibilities of the overseas commanders and "SECTION III" which specifies the responsibilities of agencies in the United States.

SECTION II

PROCEDURE FOR RETURN OF INDIVIDUALS TO THE UNITED STATES

4. General.

a. The selection of military personnel for return to the United States for further assignment will be made in accordance with un-numbered WD Circular, 28 June 1943, subject: "Rotation and Return of Military Personnel as Individuals (exclusive of aircrew personnel) on Duty Outside the U. S."

b. All individuals not returned in Reception Station Groups, such as personnel granted furloughs or leaves of absence prior to departure and returned for such purpose only; prisoners of war; sick and wounded; personnel other than U. S. Army; civilians; and miscellaneous U. S. Army personnel, will be returned under current publications and procedures. Such individuals will be returned to U. S. Ports on orders issued by overseas commanders; will be under the control of the Port authorities until properly instructed or ordered otherwise; will be properly processed at the Ports; and will be released there or moved to interior points in accordance with existing procedures. The orders of personnel returned for furlough or leave of absence only and those of miscellaneous U. S. Army personnel may be endorsed by Commanders of U. S. Ports to show the port of debarkation and date of arrival thereat and to provide for furlough, leave of absence, or further movement to new station, as appropriate.

c. Nothing in this directive will affect the procedure by which regularly constituted units and detachments are returned from overseas commands as proscribed by current publications.

d. Specific procedure to be followed by overseas commanders, after receipt of directions or approval of the War Department to return individuals in the Reception Station Group category, is as follows:

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AG 370.5 (22 Sep 43) OP-S-E-SFNOT-H 25 Sep 43 (cont'd)

5. Assembly and Preliminary Processing of Individuals.

a. Prior to returning individuals in this category, overseas commanders will:

(1) Ascertain the place in the United States to which each individual desires to proceed on furlough or leave of absence and assign him or her to whichever of the reception stations specified in paragraph 6a (4) below is closest thereto. In making such assignments, officers above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel returning for reassignment who do not desire to be a part of a Reception Station Group may be returned in accordance with paragraph 4b above.

(2) Issue group movement orders in accordance with paragraph 7 below for personnel assigned to each reception station and assemble such groups for purposes of movement.

(3) Assemble the following records, where applicable, for return with the personnel to whom they pertain:

- Form 20 (Soldier's Qualification Card)
- Form 24 (Service Record)
- Form 28 (Soldier's Individual Pay Record)
- Form 31 (Furlough - when appropriate)
- Form 32 (Individual Clothing and Equipment Record)
- Form 66-1 or Form 66-2 (Officer's and Warrant Officer's Qualification Card)
- Form 77 (Officer's Pay Data Card)
- Form 81 (Immigration Register)
- Statement (when appropriate), properly certified, reporting which of the above records are missing and are not being returned.

6. Group Designation System.

a. In group movement orders, issued as indicated in paragraph 5a(2) above, each group will be given a designation, comprised of the following characters:

(1) The first character will be a letter designating the overseas theater from which the group concerned is returned. For this purpose, letters are assigned as follows:

- E - European Theater of Operations
- N - North African Theater of Operations
- E - U.S. Forces in the Middle East
- H - U.S. Forces in the Central Pacific
- S - U.S. Forces in the South Pacific
- K - Southwest Pacific Area

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- C - Caribbean Defense Command
- I - U.S. Forces in China-Burma-India
- G - Greenland Base Command
- A - U.S. Forces in the South Atlantic
- D - Eastern Defense Command
- W - Western Defense Command

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(2) The second character will represent the successive number of the movement of a group or groups from an overseas command, beginning with the number 1. For example, the first movement from an overseas command, which will be numbered 1, may comprise several Reception Station Groups. Regardless of the group composition of the first movement, the next movement from this overseas command and all groups included therein will be numbered 2 and successive numbers will be assigned in the same way to further group movements therefrom.

(3) The third character will be a dash.

(4) The fourth character will be the cardinal numeral assigned to and designating the particular reception station to which a group of individuals are to be returned. For this purpose, the following reception stations are established with the indicated numerical designations:

CARDINAL NUMERAL
DESIGNATION

RECEPTION STATIONS TO WHICH PERSONNEL WILL BE MOVED

1	Fort Devens, Mass. (First Service Command)
2	Camp Upton, N. Y. (Second Service Command)
3	Fort George G. Meade, Md. (Third Service Command)
4	Fort Bragg, N. C. (Fourth Service Command)
5	Camp Shelby, Miss. (Fourth Service Command)
6	Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Fifth Service Command)
7	Camp Grant, Ill. (Sixth Service Command)
8	Fort Logan, Colo. (Seventh Service Command)
9	Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Seventh Service Command)
10	Camp Beale, La. (Eighth Service Command)
11	Fort Bliss, Texas (Eighth Service Command)
12	Fort Douglas, Utah (Ninth Service Command)
13	Fort Lewis, Washington (Ninth Service Command)
14	Presidio of Monterey, Calif. (Ninth Service Command)

(5) Example: Shipment EI-6 identifies a group of reassignment personnel included in the first group movement from the European Theater of Operations and destined to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. A group of such personnel destined to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri in the same movement would be identified as EI-9.

b. Records will be maintained in each overseas command to insure that group designations are not duplicated.

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AG 370.5 (22 Sep 43) OP-S-E-SFUCT-M

25 Sep 43 (cont'd)

7. Preparation of Group Movement Orders.

a. Group movement orders (restricted) will be prepared by overseas commanders for each Reception Station Group to be included in a specific return movement. These orders will:

(1) Assign a group designation, in accordance with paragraph 6 above, to each group of individuals returning to a reception station.

(2) List all individuals assigned to a group by rank or grade, name, serial number, military occupational specialty number, and branch or service (followed by the reference "(Ayn)" as to individuals who have been assigned to duty with the Army Air Forces). In the preparation of such movement orders, Negro and VAC or other female personnel will be listed in separate sections and will be so indicated by the letters "(N)" and "(F)", respectively, immediately following their names. (See sample movement order in ENCLOSURE ONE, P. 1F 1.)

(3) Appoint a Group Commander for each group.

b. Additions or deletions of personnel and other changes in group movement orders will be provided by amendments. Such amendments will be held to a minimum. So far as possible, it is desired that all changes be accomplished by a single amendment prepared as near the time of embarkation as is practicable.

8. Disposition of Group Movement Orders.

a. Three (3) copies of group movement orders and any amendments thereto, will be turned over to the proper group commanders, who will be instructed as to the importance of keeping such copies in their possession so as to be readily available when called for by Commanders of U. S. Ports and by commanders of reception stations to which they are destined. In the event it is not possible to provide group commanders with copies of amendments to orders applicable to their groups prior to embarkation, overseas commanders will:

(1) Correct the copies of group movement orders furnished group commanders to indicate the changes to be made by later amendments.

(2) At the earliest date after embarkation, send the orders concerned and transmit the requisite number of copies of such amendments by the most expeditious means available to Commanders of the U. S. Ports designated for debarkation with the request that they arrange for delivery to group commanders.

b. In addition to the foregoing, sufficient copies of each group movement order, and each amendment thereto, will be sent by the most expeditious means available to Commanders of the U. S. Ports designated for

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RESTRICTED AG 370.5 (22 Sep 43) GS-S-3400-4 25 Sep 43 (cont'd)

debarcation of returning groups so as to permit the following distribution;

- Two (2) copies to be retained by the Port concerned;
- Two (2) copies for each of the major components of the Army concerned (AG, AF, or ASF);
- Two (2) copies for the Chief of Transportation, ASF; **1483**
(Movements Division);
- Two (2) copies for each Service Command concerned;
- Two (2) copies for Army Air Forces Redistribution Center, Atlantic City, N.J.
- Two (2) copies for each reception station concerned;
- One (1) copy for the Adjutant General.

(All of the foregoing copies, except those to be retained by the Port concerned, will be transmitted promptly to the interested agencies as required by paragraph 15b below).

9. Disposition of Records. Records of members of Reception Station Groups, specified in paragraph 5a(1) above, will be turned over to the proper group commanders for delivery to reception station commanders in the United States.

10. Provisions for Clothing and Equipment.

a. Sufficient clothing and individual equipment, including gas masks and helmets, will be provided by overseas commanders to insure security and comfort for each individual during the return journey.

b. Necessary inspections of baggage of returning individuals will be made prior to embarkation to insure compliance with current War Department regulations. In the absence of applicable regulations, paragraphs 27a and b(1) of AD publication, "Preparation for Overseas Movement" (POM) 1 August 1943, will be observed, except that each individual will be authorized twenty-five (25) pounds of baggage in addition to allowances prescribed therein. (This additional allowance is provided to enable individuals to return a reasonable amount of personal property.)

11. Maintenance of Security. All personnel will be cautioned prior to departure from overseas stations against the compromise of classified military information and advised of their responsibility in avoiding unauthorized publication or dissemination thereof.

12. Report by Radio. No later than twenty-four (24) hours after sailing, the overseas commander will report by radio (back message) to the U. S. Port designated for debarkation and to the Chief of Transportation, Army Service Forces (Movements Division) giving the group designation of the movement, the total number of officers and enlisted personnel in each group. Included therein, any Negro or female personnel included in each group, the date of departure, and the current U. S. Port serial number assigned to the vessel. For example:

US RESTRICTED Equals British RESTRICTED
 AG 370.5 (22 Sep 43) 3 5-E-3PACI-M
 25 Sep 43 (cont'd)

"Following departed 1 July on H₁ : Group E10-6 totals 14 OFF 24
 EM includes 1 Negro OFF 3 Negro EM 2 NEG OFF; Group E10-12 totals 13 OFF 60 EM."

13. Change of Port. In the event a movement is diverted after embarkation to U. S. Port other than that originally designated for debarkation, the Chief of Transportation, Army Service Forces (Movements Division), will take such action as is necessary to provide those concerned with necessary information.

14. Direct communication between overseas commanders and Commanders of U. S. Ports on matters pertinent to movements included herein is authorized.

SECTION III

EXTENSIVE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES FROM OVERSEAS COMMANDS

15. Disposition of Reception Station Groups.

a. Upon receipt of radio notification of departure from overseas commands of movements of Reception Station Groups, the Commanders of U. S. Ports will inform the Commanding Officer of each reception station concerned of the designation of each group moving to his station, total strength of officers and enlisted personnel included therein, numbers of Negro and of female officer and enlisted personnel included in such total, and estimated date of arrival thereof.

b. Upon receipt of copies of group movement orders in accordance with paragraph 8b above, Commanders of U. S. Ports will make the distribution thereof by the most expeditious means available.

c. Upon arrival of Reception Station Groups, the Commanders of U. S. Ports will:

(1) Complete the minimum necessary processing of personnel in such groups as rapidly as possible.

(2) Withdraw protective clothing, gas masks, helmets, and such other equipment as may be appropriate from all personnel.

(3) Turn over to group commanders copies of any amendments of group movement orders transmitted to the Port in accordance with paragraph 8a above.

(4) Inforce the three (3) copies of group movement orders **1722k-**
 and group commanders in accordance with paragraph 8a so as to provide: the port arrival time of groups; specification of any individuals included in the group movement orders; and in any amendments thereto, not arriving at the port; and necessary orders for movement of groups from the ports to the appropriate reception stations (c. e. subparagraph (c) below). A sample form of inforcement is provided in INCLOSURE ONE, PART I, with this directive.

US RESTRICTED Equals British RESTRICTED
AG 370.5 (22 Sep 43) H3703-J-E-3131-2
25 Sep 43 (cont'd)

(5) In the event individuals included in group movement orders and amendments thereto do not arrive at the port with their group and the reason therefor is not known, notify the overseas commander concerned promptly.

(6) Move the groups with the least practicable delay to the reception stations indicated in group movement orders, unless otherwise instructed in accordance with subparagraph f below. Procedure for movement will conform to TD Circular 102, 15 April 1943, and TD Circular 229, 1943.

(7) Notify the major components of the Army and the reception stations concerned by the most expeditious means of communication of: the arrival of each group; any individuals not arriving with their group; the estimated time of departure of each group from the port and arrival at the reception station concerned.

d. The appropriate reception station commander will:

(1) Upon arrival of groups at the reception station, process individuals as such, including the necessary entries in personnel records.

(2) When permanent station cannot be determined at the time of arrival of personnel at the reception station or within a reasonable time thereafter, furloughs or leaves of absence will be issued which either:

(a) Require return of individuals to the reception station to receive orders for assignment to new stations as designated by the major components of the Army concerned in accordance with paragraph 15a(2) below, or;

(b) Direct, when requested by the major components of the Army concerned, the movement of individuals to the nearest, appropriate stations maintained for reassignment functions.

(3) In case permanent station can be determined at the time of arrival of personnel at the reception station, orders will be issued which provide for new assignment and authorize delay enroute for purpose of furlough or leave of absence.

e. The Commanding Generals, Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, and Army Service Forces, will:

(1) Maintain at the reception stations indicated, liaison personnel to assist in securing desired classification information and in the processing of all individuals to their respective commands.

(2) Determine the assignments of individuals and keep the appropriate reception station commander currently informed thereof. In determining assignments, every effort will be made to select stations involving a minimum of transportation from reception stations.

f. The Army Service Forces Troop Movement Coordinating Center (Movements Branch, Mobilization Division) will be responsible for keeping the Commanding Generals of Service Commands and the Chief of Transportation, Army Service Forces (Movements Division), informed as to changes in the specific reception stations within each Service Command as listed above in paragraph 6a(h), to which

AG WO. 5 (25 Sep 43) RESTRICTED Equals British RESTRICTED
 25 Sep 43 (cont'd)

groups will be forwarded, and the latter will keep the Commanders of U. S. Ports currently informed with respect thereto.

g. When emergency conditions require that Reception Station Groups be diverted to other stations, the Service Command concerned will select the new station and will immediately give full information concerning the change to the Army Service Forces Troop Movement Coordinating Center (Movements Branch, Mobilization Division, War Toll 77), as well as to those U. S. Ports from which the diverted groups are expected and from which have been received notices of future movements to the reception station concerned.

h. Direct communication is authorized between the reception stations listed in paragraph 6a(h) above and the following:

(1) Headquarters of the three major components of the Army in matters pertaining to assignment or processing of individuals.

(2) U. S. Ports in matters relating to movements to reception stations.

16. Separate instructions to Commanding Generals of Service Commands concerning administrative details are being published by the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ H. B. Davis
 H. B. LEIS
 Brigadier General
 Acting The Adjutant General

2-Inclosures:

Incl 1-Sample Movement O
 Incl 2-Map of U. S.

COPIES FURNISHED:

The Commanding Officers,
 All Reception Centers
 ASF Personnel Redistribu-
 tion Center

The Inspector General
 The Provost Marshal General
 The Chiefs of Technical Services, ASF
 Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands
 Director, Planning Division, ASF
 Director, Mobilization Division, ASF
 Director, Stock Control Division, ASF
 Director, Military Personnel Division
 Finance Officer, U. S. Army, Pay and Mileage Section
 The Divisions of the War Department General Staff

Reproduced, Hq Peninsular Base Section,
 WO 732, 19 February 1944 ml.

1721

RESTRICTEDPART A. SAMPLE GROUP MOVEMENT ORDER.

Subject: Movement Orders for Return of Group EIO-6.

To: _____

4439

1. The individuals listed below are assigned for movement to Group EIO-6:

RANK OR GRADE	NAME	SERIAL NO.	MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY NUMBER	ARM OR SERVICE
<u>SECTION I</u>				
Capt	Richard Roe	0-15710	1202	Armored
Pvt	John Doe	6215365	373	Cav
Pvt	Paul Smith	9627542	244	Engr (Avn)
**	**	**	**	**
<u>SECTION II</u>				
Pvt	Joe Deakes (N)	8292374	105	FA
**	**	**	**	**
<u>SECTION III</u>				
Capt	Elizabeth Jones (F)	1901204	2129	WAC
**	**	**	**	**

2. Group EIO-6 will move on or about _____ from present overseas station to a reception station in the United States to be named by indorsement to this order by the Commanding General of the Port at which the group is debarked.

3. Captain Richard Roe is designated commanding officer of Group EIO-6, during the entire movement from present overseas station to reception station in the United States.

4. Group EIO-6 will be under the control of the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, from time of departure from overseas station until released by proper authority in the United States.

5. (Additional instructions considered necessary by the overseas commander.)

ENCLOSURE #1

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

PART B. SAMPLE INDORSEMENT BY PORT OF ORIGIN.

1st Indorsement

1. Group E10-6 and all individuals included therein, except as indicated below, arrived at the New York Port at 1400 o'clock, 1 September 1943.
2. The following individuals included in the Movement Orders, as amended, are not moving from the Port for the reason indicated:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REASON</u>
Pvt John Doe	Fixed enroute
Pvt Joe Benson	Hosp. at N. Y. Port

3. Group E10-6, consisting of 10 officers and 67 enlisted men, will proceed by rail to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, during the period of 5 September 1943 to 8 September 1943.

(Note: The sample above is a suggested form; its use is not mandatory, provided the information required is given.)

1720

ENCLOSURE #1

RESTRICTED



RESTRICTEDWar Department
Washington 25, D. C.MET/lmh 2B-939
24 October 1943

AG 370.5 (12 Oct 43)CB-S-E-SMCT-M

SUBJECT: Procedure for Return of Individuals by Water
from Overseas Commands to the United States and
for Their Disposition After Arrival (To Be
Effective Upon Receipt)TO: ***
The Commanding Generals,

Theaters of Operations
***So much of paragraph 6a(1), letter AG 370.5 (22 Sep 43)CB-S-E-SMCT-M,
26 September 1943, subject as above, is amended to read: "Fort Sheridan, Ill.,
(Sixth Service Command)" in place of "Camp Grant, Ill., (Sixth Service Command)."

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ J. A. Ulio
/t/ J. A. ULIO
Major General
The Adjutant General* * * * *
War Department
Washington 25, D. C.

AG 370.5 (23 Nov 43)CB-S-E-SMCT-M

HL/jcf 2B 939 Pentagon
25 November 1943SUBJECT: Amendment No. 2 to Letter, Procedure for Return
of Individuals by Water from Overseas Commands to
the United States and for Their Disposition After
Arrival.TO: ***
The Commanding Generals,

Theaters of Operations
***1. Letter, AG 370.5 (22 Sep 43)CB-S-E-SMCT-M, 26 September 1943, subject:
"Procedure for Return of Individuals by Water from Overseas Commands to the United
States and for Their Disposition After Arrival", as amended, is further amended to
assign a separate identifying character to the Persian Gulf Service Command for the
purpose of returning individuals. Specific amendments are as follows:

a. In the tabulation of overseas commands in paragraph 6a(1)

DELETE:
A - Western Defense CommandINSERT:
B - Persian Gulf Service Command
W - Alaskan DepartmentRESTRICTED

RESTRICTED Amendment No. 2 to Letter, Procedure for Return of
Individuals by Water from Overseas Commands to the
United States and For Their Disposition After Arrival.

2. Any movement initiated by the Western Defense Command, using the letter
as part of a group designation, in process of execution will be completed under
the assigned group designation.

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ J. A. Ullo
/t/ J. A. ULLO
Major General
The Adjutant General

* * * * *
War Department
Washington 25, D. C.

AG 370.5(6 Dec 43)OB-S-E-SHCT-44

HD/lap - 2B 939 Pentagon

7 December 1943

SUBJECT: Amendment No. 3 to Letter, Procedure for Return
of Individuals by Water from Overseas Commands to
the United States and For Their Disposition After
Arrival.

TO : * * *
The Commanding Generals,
* * *
Theaters of Operations
* * *

1. Letter, AG 370.5(22 Sep 43)OB-S-E-SHCT-44, 26 September 1943, subject:
Procedure for Return of Individuals by Water from Overseas Commands to the United
States and For Their Disposition After Arrival, as amended, is further amended to
assign separate identifying characters to the West African Service Command and U.S.
Army Forces in Liberia for the purpose of returning individuals. Specific amend-
ment is as follows:

a. In the tabulation of overseas commands in paragraph 6a(1) add the
following:

J - West African Service Command
L - U. S. Army Forces in Liberia

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ J. A. Ullo
/t/ J. A. ULLO
Major General
The Adjutant General

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, D. C.

AG 370.5 (23 Feb 44) OE-S-E-SMOT-M

MA5 2B 939 Pentagon

26 February 1944

SUBJECT: Amendment No. 1 to Letter, Procedure for Return
of Individuals by Water from Overseas Commands
to the United States and For Their Disposition
After Arrival

TO : The Commanding Generals,
Army Air Forces
Army Ground Forces
Army Service Forces
The Commander-in-Chief,
Southwest Pacific Area
The Commanding Generals,
Eastern and Western Defense Commands
Departments
Theaters of Operations
Service Commands
Base Commands
Port of Embarkation
The Commanding Officers,
Base Commands
Port of Embarkation

1. Letter, AG 370.5 (22 Sep 43) OE-S-E-SMOT-M, 26 September 1943,
Subject: Procedure for Return of Individuals by Water from Overseas Commands
to the United States and for Their Disposition After Arrival, as amended, is
further amended to change certain details in the directive. Specific amend-
ments are as follows:

a. Delete paragraph 4 a and substitute the following therefor:

"a. The selection of military personnel for return to the
United States for further assignment will be made in accordance with WD Cir-
cular No. 1, 9 February 1944, Subject: Rotation or Return of Military Per-
sonnel as Individuals on Duty Outside Continental United States, and Section
V, WD Circular No. 127, 29 May 1943".

b. In the first sentence of paragraph 8 a, delete "Three (3)
copies" and substitute "Twenty (20) copies" therefor.

c. In the tabulation in paragraph 8 b, delete: "Two copies
for each of the major components of the Army concerned (AGF, AAF, or AAF) 1718

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U. S. RESTRICTED Equals British RESTRICTED

d. Delete paragraph 10 a and substitute the following therefor:

"a. Sufficient clothing and individual equipment will be provided by overseas commanders to insure security and comfort for each individual during the return journey. Gas masks, helmets, and impregnated clothing (protective) will be provided only if such items are deemed necessary by the overseas commander. Individual arms will not be provided."

e. Delete paragraph 15 c (7) and substitute the following therefor:

"(7) Notify the reception stations concerned by the most expeditious means of communication of: the time of departure of each group from the port and the probable time of arrival at the reception station concerned."

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ J. A. ULIO
/t/ J. A. ULIO
Major General
The Adjutant General

AG 370.5/181 A-0 1st Ind.
HEADQUARTERS NATCONS, APO 534, 20 March 1944.

TO: All Concerned.

The Theater Commander directs that gas masks and impregnated clothing (protective) not be issued to individuals being returned to the United States. Helmets will continue to be issued.

/s/ H. V. Roberts
/t/ H. V. ROBERTS,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

AG 370.5 BRAC 2nd Ind.
HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA BASE SECTION, APO 782, 25 March 1944.

TO: See Distribution.

For compliance.

By command of Brigadier General PIERCE:

S. Ruelinton
S. RUELINTON
Captain, A. C. D.
Assistant Adjutant General

DISTRIB. ICM:
"A" and "B"

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WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington 25, D. C.

AG 320.3 (16 Sep 43)
OE-I-WDGCT-M

21 September 1943.

SUBJECT: Special Service Officers in Tables of Organization
of Regiments

TO : Commanding Generals,
Army Ground Forces
Army Air Forces
Army Service Forces

1. Reference is made to memorandum of the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, dated 3 September 1943, file "DCS: 330.14 (3 Sept 43), no subject.

2. In order to effectuate the necessary changes in tables of organization of regiments and equivalent organizations the following instructions will govern:

a. Groups and Headquarters Division Artillery will be considered as equivalent to regiments.

b. One special service officer, branch immaterial, in the grade of 1st Lieutenant will be included in each regiment or equivalent unit as assistant S-1 with notation under the "Remarks" column - "Assistant S-1, athletic and recreation officer". Where there is no S-1 provided by table of organization, this officer will be included as an assistant to the officer provided in c. below.

c. One special service officer, branch immaterial, in the grade of captain will be included in each regiment or equivalent unit as assistant S-3 with notation under the "Remarks" column - "Assistant S-3, orientation officer".

d. One special service officer, branch immaterial, in the grade of captain will be included in the headquarters of the Armored Division, in addition to the four special service officers presently provided, with notation under the "Remarks" column - "Divisional orientation officer".

e. (1) Allotments for post, camps and stations having a troop population of 2,000 or more not included in table of organization units (AR 310-60) will include not less than two (2) special service officers, branch immaterial. One will be designated as athletic and recreation officer and be in grade of not less than 1st lieutenant. The other will be designated as orientation officer and be in the grade of not less than captain. In case the number of troops is too large for the efficient functioning of these officers, the number may be increased, with commensurate distribution of ranks, as considered appropriate by the responsible commander controlling the allotment to the particular activity concerned.

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(2) In posts, camps and stations having a troop population of less than 2,000 not included in table of organization units, one officer will be designated by the post commander as special service officer in addition to other duties.

3. Officers now in the grade of captain and assigned to regiments, groups and station complements as special service officers who are qualified as athletic and recreation officers may be assigned to the new position provided for such officers and carried as surplus in grade until absorbed by normal attrition. No such officer will be relieved or reassigned solely because his grade is in excess of current authorization.

4. The Commanding General, Army Service Forces, will prepare and submit to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, WDGS, the necessary changes to army regulations, field and technical manuals and War Department memoranda to incorporate these changes in organization and carry out the provisions of referenced directive as to functions of officers. Strict observance will be given to following sound staff procedure and established channels of command in the conduct of special service activities.

5. Changes in tables of organization and allotments and publications required by paragraph 4 above will be accomplished at an early date.

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ B. T. SKIPP

Adjutant General.

Reproduced by Hq MATOUCA
5 October 1943 /s/ R. H. F.
R. H. F.

Incl. 1 to
WD ltr, 21 Sept

Reproduced, Hq Peninsular Base Section,
APO 732, 29 March 1944 *[Signature]*

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, D. C.

22 October 1943

AG 320.3 (19 Oct 43)
OE-I-UDGCT-M

SUBJECT: Special Service Officers in Tables of Organization of Regiments.

TO : Commander-in-Chief,
Southwest Pacific Area.
Commanding Generals,
Eastern, Central, Southern and
Western Defense Commands.
Caribbean and Alaska Defense Commands
European Theater of Operations
North African Theater of Operations
South Pacific Area
US Army Forces in South Atlantic
USAF, Central Pacific Area.
USAF, in China-Burma-India, Rear Echelon, New Delhi, India
USAF in the Middle East.

Subparagraphs 2 h and g of inclosure to letter, office of The Adjutant General, AG 320.3 (16 Sep 43) OE-I-UDGCT-M, 21 September 1943, subject as above, as amended by letter, AG 320.3 (1 Oct 43) OE-I-UDGCT-M, 8 October 1943, same subject, are further amended to read as follows:

- "h. (1) One special service officer, branch immaterial, in the grade of 1st lieutenant will be included in each regiment or equivalent unit (except Army Air Forces group) as assistant S-1 with notation under the "Remarks" column - "Assistant S-1, athletic and recreation officer." Where there is no S-1 provided by table of organization, this officer will be included as an assistant to the officer provided in g (1) below.
- (2) For Army Air Forces groups this officer will be a captain or 1st lieutenant and included in the "Personnel Section."
- "g. (1) One special service officer, branch immaterial, in the grade of captain will be included in each regiment or equivalent unit (except Army Air Forces group) as assistant S-3 with notation under the "Remarks" column - "Assistant S-3, orientation officer."
- (2) For Army Air Forces groups this officer will be a captain or 1st lieutenant and included in the "Personnel Section."
- (3) Of the two officers provided in h (2) and g (2) above, as captain or 1st lieutenant, only one may be a captain.

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ D. T. Sapp
Adjutant General 1746REPRODUCED BY HQ MATOUSA, 2 Nov 1943
/s/ R.H.F.

R.H.F.

Reproduced, Hq, Peninsular Base Section,
APO 782, 26 November 1943.

DISTRIBUTION:

"B" plus:
G-1, G-3, G-4, SCS

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The Adjutant General's Office
Washington 25, D.C.

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KLS/sr-2E-939 Pentagon.

13 September 1943

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: : : : :  
: S E C R E T :  
: AUTH: T. A. G. :  
: INITIALS: AGO :  
: DATE: 13 Sep 1943:  
: : : : :
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TO: The Commanding Generals,
Army Air Forces;
Army Ground Forces;
Army Service Forces;
The Commander-in-Chief, Southwest Pacific Area;
The Commanding Generals,
Theaters of Operations;
Defense Commands;
Separate Base Commands
The Commanding Officers,
Separate Base Commands.

2. Excess equipment and supplies procured and issued by the Army Air Forces will be reported to the Commanding General, Air Service Command, Patterson Field, Fairfield, Ohio for disposition.

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ J. A. Ulio.
/t/ J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

Reproduced Headquarters, MATOUS.
26 September 1943

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The Adjutant General's Office
Washington 25, D.C.

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AG 400 (9 Sep 43)OB-S-SPDDL-M

KLS/sr-2B-939 Pentagon.

13 September 1943

SUBJECT: Recapture of Excess Supplies and
Equipment in the Overseas Commands.TO: The Commanding Generals,
Army Air Forces;
Army Ground Forces;
Army Service Forces;
The Commander-in-Chief, Southwest Pacific Area;
The Commanding Generals,
Theaters of Operations;
Defense Commands;
Separate Base Commands
The Commanding Officers,
Separate Base Commands.

SECRET
AUTH: T. A. G.
INITIALS: AEO
DATE: 13 Sep 1943



1. Reference is made to letter, this office, AG 400 (31 Aug 43)
OB-S-SPDDL-M, 2 September 1943, subject as above.

2. Excess equipment and supplies procured and issued by the Army Air
Forces will be reported to the Commanding General, Air Service Command,
Patterson Field, Fairfield, Ohio for disposition.

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ J. A. Ullo.
/t/ J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:
"2"Reproduced Headquarters, INTCUSA
26 September 1943

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 The Adjutant General's Office
 Washington

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AG 400 (31 Aug 43)OB-S-SPDDL-M

CJI/el-2B-939 Pentagon.

2 September 1943.

IMMEDIATE ACTION

SUBJECT: Recapture of Excess Supplies and
 Equipment in Oversea Commands.

.....
 : SECRET :
 : Auth: T.A.G. :
 : Initials: D.R.O. :
 : Date: 2 Sept 43 :
 :

TO : The Commanding Generals,
 Army Ground Forces;
 Army Air Forces;
 Army Service Forces;
 The Commander-in-Chief, Southwest Pacific Area;
 The Commanding Generals,
 Theaters of Operations;
 Defense Commands;
 Separate Base Commands;
 The Commanding Officers,
 Separate Base Commands.

1. Reference is made to:

- a. War Department Memorandum No. W700-11-43, 24 February 1943,
 subject: Excess Working Stocks.
- b. Letter, this office, AG 400 (12 Jul 43)OB-S-E, 3 August 1943
 subject: Surplus Construction Materials, Equipment and
 Spare Parts.

2. Aggressive action will be taken to insure that equipment
 and supplies in excess of actual needs are not hoarded.

3. It is desired that full compliance with the instructions
 contained in the memorandum referred to in paragraph 1 a above, be
 effected. All surplus equipment and supplies will be reported to the
 Commanding General, Army Service Forces, (Attention: Director, Stock
 Control Division), for disposition. This report will be broken down
 by service, the items of no two services being listed on the same sheet.
 All items that are in excess of the prescribed level, or for approved
 operations, or are in excess of firm needs for the next six months will
 be reported. Equipment reshipped to any theater in advance of a
 shipment of troops to that theater, will not be reported as excess
 Equipment.

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AG 400 (31 Aug 43)CB-S-SPDDL-H

(Cont'd)

2 September 1943.

4. Substitute items currently in use will not be reported as excess equipment in order to create shortages of standard items.

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ J. A. Ulio,
/t/ J. A. Ulio,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

"Z"

REPRODUCED BY
HQ MACUSA, 16 September 1943.

FE
F. A.

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