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OCTOBER 1942



# INFORMATION LETTER

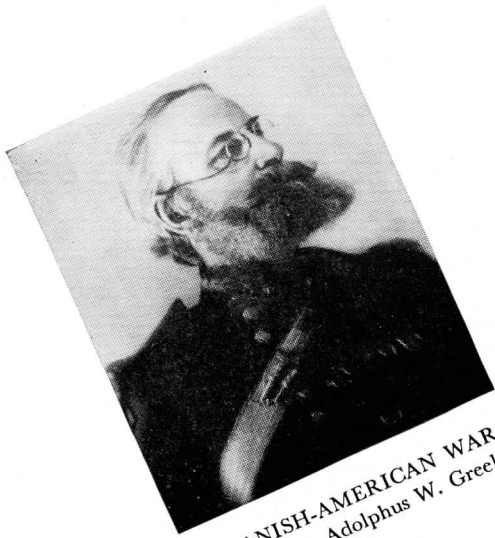
[vol. 1] **No. 10**

UNRESTRICTED

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War Department • Office of the Chief Signal Officer  
Washington, D. C.

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SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR  
Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely



CIVIL WAR  
Brigadier Albert J. Meyer



WORLD WAR I  
Maj. Gen. George O. Squier



THE SIGNAL CORPS WAR LEADERS of the past succeeded in making the Army's communication system a vital factor of successful warfare. In this war, global in circumference and three-dimensional in its elements, the job of bringing the Signal Corps to the full measure of its potentialities has fallen to its present leader.

MAJ. GEN. DAWSON OLMSTEAD, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army in World War II. As the man who controls "the nerve center of the Army," General Olmstead is responsible for the far-flung activities of the Signal Corps and for the procurement and maintenance of the Army's world-wide communications equipment.

## "PAST IS PROLOGUE"

Four times since the establishment of the Signal Corps the United States has been at war.

Three times the Signal Corps has contributed to victory.

And now in a new war—

More ruthless, more shattering, more vast than ever before—

With communications its very essence—

The Signal Corps is called upon to aid in the final victory that is sure to come.

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# THE OCTOBER Information Letter

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES BRANCH—SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY

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Number 10 - Unrestricted

Washington, D. C.

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## NEW SIGNAL CORPS UNIT TOLD TO GET TOUGH

*The 3d Armored Signal Battalion was activated September 1, 1942, at Camp Polk, Louisiana. Major General W. D. Crittenberger, Commanding General of the III Armored Corps, of which the battalion is a part, addressed the officers and men of the newly organized unit at ceremonies attending the activation in words that deserve careful reading.*

Men of the III Armored Signal Battalion, Comrades-in-Arms, and Distinguished Guests:

Today we are gathered here at Headquarters of the III Armored Corps, Camp Polk, Louisiana, for the purpose of activating the III Armored Signal Battalion.

By this official act, a highly specialized, technical organization is called to the colors in defense of our country at a moment of extreme peril, when some of the bravest pages in history are being written by American fighting men at the far corners of the earth.

On this occasion, it is my privilege to welcome the III Armored Signal Battalion, as a very important fighting member of what is to become one of the fastest, hardest hitting, combat teams of any ground army the world over—The III Armored Corps.

Having been only recently organized ourselves, we, too, are inspired by an enthusiasm and determination to prepare ourselves for the coming test—to the end that the mighty Plane-Gun-Tank Team, wrought to fight under the banners emblazoned with the proud Roman III, shall know no superior anywhere.

Yours is a vital part in the effectiveness of this Armored Corps. Unless you function effi-

ciently, night and day, on the battlefield or off, control of the Corps itself is lost.

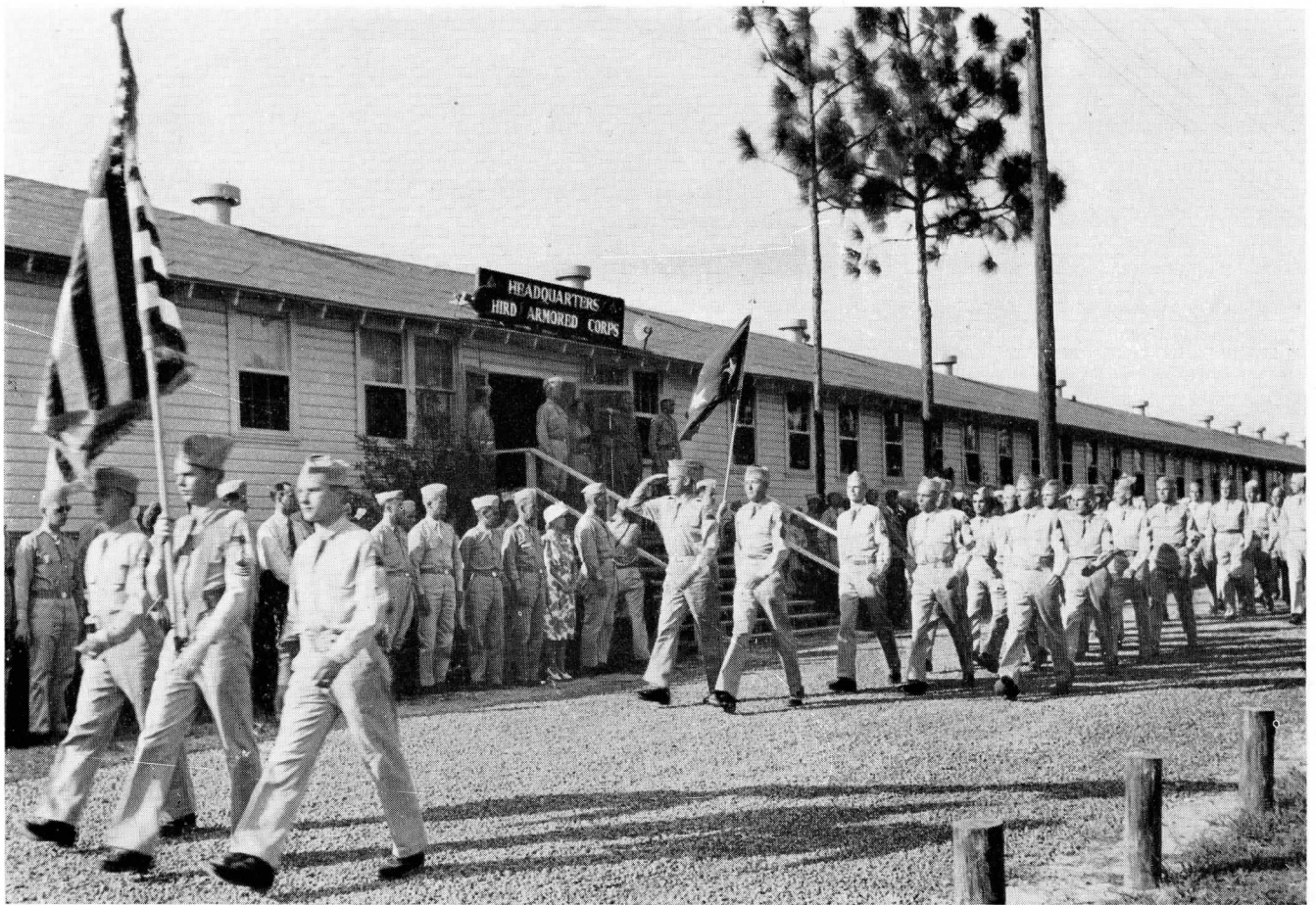
On its day of activation this organization faces a definite challenge.

It is one thing to install and operate a radio under ideal conditions and with all known facilities, in a sound-proof room, shut out from the weather, darkness, and all disturbing noises.

It is something else again to set up a radio in a fast-moving tank, and then make it work night and day, rain or shine, and over rough terrain, to the tune of a four hundred horse power engine and cannon fire, all confined to the restricted space inside the hull of the iron monster.

Again, it is one thing to set up two telephone centrals fifty miles apart, and, utilizing every new mechanical device and tool, run a wire between them, hung on carefully placed poles, equipped with all insulators, accessories, and the like.

But it is quite another thing, however, to run one hundred miles of telephone wire, over hill and dale, across country, under cover of darkness, and then have the lines shot out, run over by tanks, and cut, almost as fast as you unreel it; and this all to be followed by another



General Crittenger takes the salute as the 3d Armored Signal Battalion swings past headquarters

hundred-mile line or two, laid down the next night—and the next.

From this it can be seen that not only is technical experience essential but also a great determination to accomplish the objective in spite of all obstacles, and a fierce dedication to duty that knows no compromise in darkness, ice or snow, or in battle.

The pace of this war far exceeds that of any war in history. In the civilian sphere the flow of events moves on at a staggering speed. In the military establishment the tempo has been quickened many hundred per cent over that known in wars of the past.

As one of the leading exponents of lightning-like warfare, the Armored Force draws encouragement from the fact that we Americans, more than any other race on earth, are accustomed to the headlong pace this war has set, and to the excitement of high-pressure existence.

Our American temperament is suited to this

furious speed. Not only can we, as a race of people, stand this tempo as well as any race in the world, but it fits into our everyday scheme of things; we are accustomed to it; and, yes, we even like it.

As the battle lines are drawn, and our national resources, stamina, and energy are thrown into the fight, this American tempo may very well prove the decisive factor in determining the final outcome of the war.

#### QUOTES PRESIDENT

Only yesterday, at the dedication of the new Naval Medical Center, just outside of Washington, the President of the United States spoke with reference to the modern warfare in which we are engaged; as follows:

“Such warfare requires men of extraordinary physical alertness as well as exceptional daring. A split second lost in timing by one individual may cost innumerable lives.”

The President also emphasized the importance of conditioning men for "unprecedented combat conditions in submarines, planes, and tanks."

Continuing his quote:

"Without this work of conditioning, flesh and blood could not possibly meet the demands of modern war. Men must be perfectly attuned in their bodies, as they are perfectly prepared in their minds and hearts, for the fierce test of battle."

This, then is the physical standard set for us by our Commander in Chief. Let us never lose sight of it, for a single moment of the day or night.

In no arm of the service is this toughness, this alertness, this burning determination to close physically more requisite than for the personnel of our Armored troops.

Let it not be said that we Americans are flabby.

Let none of our enemies look upon us as constitutional weaklings, demanding routine comforts, and unwilling to make whatever sacrifices are necessary for an uncompromising victory.

Let it not be thought that this 1942 Army of the United States is not as tough and unconquerable as our forefathers were.

And finally, let no one the world over picture a fighting unit anywhere, harder, sharper, and more ruthless than the fighting men who make up this III Armored Corps, its various elements, and now this new III Armored Signal Battalion.

### TRAIN FOR VICTORY

You men of the III Armored Signal Battalion, your first duty, then, is to train yourselves in Spartan simplicity and in the physical and mental toughness which is requisite for victory in modern war.

During the past five or ten years the Army of the United States has undergone great strides in modernization.

If it were possible to select the headings under which this has been accomplished, we might list four principal ones: Aviation, Mechanization, Motorization, and Communication.

In the development of the first three—aviation, mechanization, and motorization—the latter, communication, is inextricably woven.



The new Signal Corps unit honors its commander at ceremonies inducting it into the Armored Force

It is needless to point out that the amazing progress in aviation and mechanization could not have been achieved without a corresponding development in communication.

With every increase in the speed of an airplane or a tank, there must be a corresponding increase in the speed of the communications by which the airplanes and tanks are controlled.

It is axiomatic that, the faster a military operation, the more difficult is its control.

The III Armored Signal Battalion today, then, finds itself thrown into gear with the fastest moving type of ground forces that we have—Armored troops.

How well this new organization can function will depend on its equipment, than which there is no better throughout the entire world; and upon the smart, aggressive, alert personnel which handles this equipment.

No matter how mechanized warfare may have become; no matter how mechanical are the devices of the modern army; all combat units, and now, the III Armored Signal Battalion are only as good as the men behind the equipment.

The future of the III Armored Signal Battalion follows the course already charted by Signal Corps troops of this war and others.

It is a course marked by sacrifice, illustrious achievement, and a determination to overcome all obstacles. Signal Corps troops of the American Army have been outstanding in their technical excellence, and the accomplishment of their battle mission.

The standards set by your distinguished predecessors of other wars, and by your com-

rades-in-arms already engaged with the enemy abroad, are inspiring.

Only by the most loyal devotion to duty can these same standards be attained by those of us who step forward to battle in this hour.

This day of activation of the III Armored Signal Battalion is momentous. It is the third anniversary of the beginning of a war, the ruthlessness of which has amazed the world.

By official decree the III Armored Signal Battalion here at Camp Polk, Louisiana, is forged into being at a moment fraught with dangerous uncertainties on all sides.

This day finds our enemies recklessly pouring in troops, guns, and machines in a desperate effort to hasten victory before the full weight of Allied might can be brought to the world's battlefields.

Nine months after we have been drawn into the fray—months without victory—ours is the duty of facing the immediate future with resolute heart and fierce courage.

Although the hour is late, the enemy is losing his earlier advantage of overwhelming armaments, and as his own resources dwindle, ours steadily increase until that day comes when we all march forward to that final, annihilating victory which will not be denied us.

Men of the III Armored Signal Battalion, this war is a survival of the fittest. On this day of your activation, let me charge you:—

Be always on the alert.

Get tough.

Outsmart the enemy.

*And never let any obstacle prevent the accomplishment of your mission.*

## OUR OLD MAN

### The C Sig O

Our old man, the General,  
C Sig O to us all,  
He's human, yet a driver,  
A soldier who carries the ball.

He's got what it takes  
'Cause he learned it,  
In lab, and field, and plant.  
He knows design and employment,  
And loves the tactical slant.

Let's all work for our General,  
The soldier who carries the ball,  
So when we've done with the Axis,  
The Old Man will be proud of us all!

—Anonymous.

# “280224Z”

## *An Explanation of the Army's New Time System For the Army's Official Timekeepers*

THIS WAR is being fought all around the globe and all around the clock. A vivid illustration of this fact is the recent decision of the Army to adopt universal Greenwich Civil Time and the 24-hour clock as its standard system of time reckoning.

This change is of importance to all personnel of the Army, but particularly so to the Signal Corps. In the first place, in handling the Army's communications, the Signal Corps must be able to specify the exact time a message is sent from or received in any Army signal center in any part of the world. In the second place, the Signal Officers of tactical units are charged, among their other duties, with the maintenance of correct time and its dissemination to the command and subordinate units. This "timekeeper" duty is being incorporated

in the latest revision of Army Regulations 105-5 as one of the specific functions of the Signal Corps.

Signal Corps personnel, in the normal course of events, not only will be required to make correct use of Greenwich Civil Time and the 24-hour clock, but also will be called upon to explain these innovations to members of other units. In this article material is provided for a simple explanation.

### 24-HOUR CLOCK

Although the new system may involve some change in one's ideas about the clock, it will simplify matters in the long run because it eliminates a great deal of possible confusion about time zones and time differences in all theatres of operation. It does this by establishing a single system of time reference to synchronize military operations in every part of the globe. The system is, therefore, worth some careful study.

The first step towards the necessary simplicity and uniformity is the 24-hour clock. This eliminates the necessity for distinguishing "A. M." from "P. M." and noon from midnight in the customary 12-hour clock. The 24-hour clock gives a separate number to each hour of the 24-hour day. From 1 A. M. to noon the numbers are the same in both systems. But the afternoon and evening hours are different. The hour after noon, on the 24-hour clock, becomes "13" instead of 1 P. M. The time designated as 1:45 P. M. on the 12-hour clock is simply 1345 on the 24-hour clock. The numbers proceed in this way until 2400, which is midnight. One minute after midnight is written as 0001, beginning a new 24-hour day. A comparison of the hours on the 12-hour

*Table illustrating conversion to 24-hour clock and Greenwich time*

Eastern War Time (12-hour clock)	Eastern War Time (24-hour clock)	Greenwich Civil Time (24-hour clock)
1 A. M. ....	01	05Z
2 A. M. ....	02	06Z
3 A. M. ....	03	07Z
4 A. M. ....	04	08Z
5 A. M. ....	05	09Z
6 A. M. ....	06	10Z
7 A. M. ....	07	11Z
8 A. M. ....	08	12Z
9 A. M. ....	09	13Z
10 A. M. ....	10	14Z
11 A. M. ....	11	15Z
12 Noon ....	12	16Z
1 P. M. ....	13	17Z
2 P. M. ....	14	18Z
3 P. M. ....	15	19Z
4 P. M. ....	16	20Z
5 P. M. ....	17	21Z
6 P. M. ....	18	22Z
7 P. M. ....	19	23Z
8 P. M. ....	20	24Z
9 P. M. ....	21	<sup>1</sup> 01Z
10 P. M. ....	22	<sup>1</sup> 02Z
11 P. M. ....	23	<sup>1</sup> 03Z
12 Midnight. ....	24	<sup>1</sup> 04Z

<sup>1</sup> Next day.

and 24-hour clocks is shown in the accompanying table.

As indicated in the above paragraph, minutes are shown directly after the hour without punctuation. If any figure is less than two digits, a zero is used to fill out the empty place. Thus 9:05 A. M. would be written "0905." This results in simplicity and a saving of message transmission time. The next step is to prefix the day of the month. Thus, 2:35 P. M. of October 16 would be written "161435."

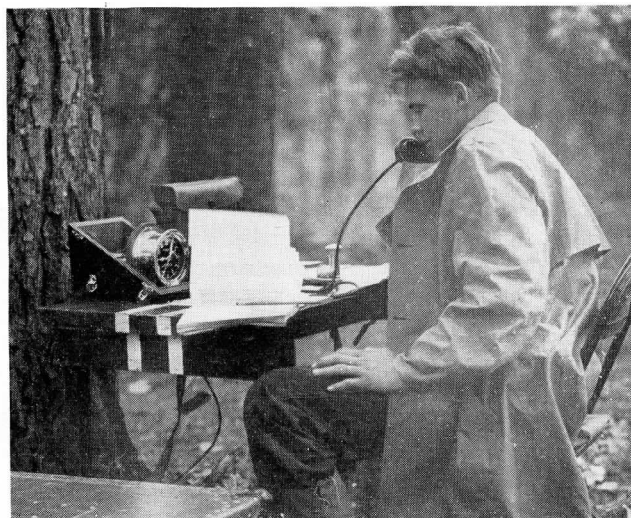
[Such a time designation as "2:35 P. M." or "161435" is still ambiguous, however, unless we say what time zone standard we mean. Is it Eastern War Time, Central Standard Time, London Time, or the local sun time for a ship at sea? There are twenty-four different standard time zones around this spinning earth, and in addition there are the nations which use daylight saving time either during the summer alone or, as in the case of the present United States "War Time," all through the year. Yet in today's war, with airplanes winging swiftly out of one time zone and into another, it is vitally necessary to fix on a single standard of time reference so that there will be no misunderstanding of the "zero hour" when military actions are coordinated in different segments of the globe.

The standard that has been chosen for this purpose by the War Department is Greenwich Civil Time. This is the time measured by astronomers for the meridian that runs through Greenwich, a borough of London, England.

The question is often asked, "Why Greenwich?" Why not, for example, standardize our time on Washington, D. C.?

#### WORLD-WIDE TIME ZONES

The same question was heatedly debated in the last century when the world was first divided into twenty-four zones of standard time. There were, however, good practical reasons which prevailed in basing time zones on Greenwich, England, and those reasons are as valid today in the choice of Greenwich Civil Time for round-the-world reference.



Signal Corps photo

"Message end . . . 281304Z"

It happens that astronomers at the Royal Observatory of Greenwich pioneered many years ago in reducing their observations of the stars to data useful for geographers in mapping the earth and for navigators in sailing their ships around it. As a result, all world maps in use today—both by the United Nations and the Axis powers—measure longitude from the "zero meridian" that runs through Greenwich. The Almanacs consulted by the navigators of our warships and bombers show the positions of the constellations in terms of Greenwich Time. For these reasons, it has become most convenient to base all military operations of the United Nations on Greenwich Civil Time, and it is the duty of Signal Corps tactical officers to know the exact difference between the local time where they are stationed and Greenwich Civil Time.

#### WHAT "Z" MEANS

To indicate concisely that Greenwich Civil Time is meant in a message, the letter "Z" is appended. The "Z" should *not* be used with the time of any other zone. It should be added only *after* the time has been converted to Greenwich. For example, Eastern War Time, which is used in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer in Washington, in the Philadelphia Signal Depot, and at Camp Murphy in Florida, is exactly four hours earlier than Greenwich Civil



Time. Therefore, 2:35 P. M. or 1435 E. W. T. is equivalent to 1835Z.

The moment the conversion is made to Greenwich Civil Time and the letter "Z" is added, the time is no longer a local matter, but is applicable to any part of the world—whether it is morning, noon, or night in that part of the world.

We are now in a position to review the entire subject in terms of a simple example. Let us assume that a warning telegram is to be sent to California to announce the arrival of a General officer. According to the railroad timetable, his train is scheduled to arrive at 7:27 P. M., September 27. The hour given by the railroad time table is, of course, in Pacific War Time. The problem is to convert this into Greenwich Civil Time for use in the telegram.

The first step is to convert to the 24-hour clock. Since the hour is "P. M.," we must add

twelve hours, so that 7:27 P. M. becomes 1927 Pacific War Time. We may now add the day of the month, making it 271927, Pacific War Time. To convert this to Greenwich Civil time, it is necessary to add the time difference between California and Greenwich. This is seven hours. Seven hours added to the original time would give 272627—but the "26" for the hours indicates that we have entered another calendar day. A moment of thought indicates that this is reasonable, since we know it should be early morning of the following day in England when it is evening in California. Since we don't want to use any number higher than 24 in the "hours" section, we subtract 24 hours from our figure and simultaneously add one day. This gives the correct figure of 280227 and we can now add the "Z." The General will arrive in California, if the train isn't late, at 280227Z.

## HELLO! HELLO!

### *Wherein Major Jones Calls Captain Doe . . .*

BEING A mild-mannered man, I am not peeved more than once every two minutes during the day, but, year in and year out, I think my blood pressure rises prettiest to the behavior of the high-powered officer who says to his secretary, "Get me Captain Doe on the phone!" and then goes and hides in the broom closet.

His secretary gets my secretary and says, "Major Jones calling Captain Doe." And my secretary says to me, "Major Jones on the phone!" That's where the first flaw shows up in the routine. Major Jones is *not* on the phone.

I take over and say, as I was taught to say by my French governess, "Allo?" And Major Jones' secretary says, "Just a minute, Captain Doe. Major Jones wants to speak to you." My reply to that is, "So I have just been informed." Then begins the hunt for Major Jones, with occasional crumbs of hope thrown me by his secretary, like "Just a minute, please!" or

"Major Jones is busy on another wire now. Will you hold on, please?" At this point, when I am in form, I hang up.

If, however, I am in a sissy mood, I hang on like a dope. I hum hymns, or hymn hums, and draw little airplanes on the blotter, while waiting for Major Jones to finish on the other wire. (Don't forget it was Major Jones who called me.)

And then comes the crowning insult. Major Jones is finally put on the line with me and says, in a very brusque voice, "Hello, who's this?" as if I were trespassing on his time.

Then, sissy or no sissy, I pull my telephone cord out of the wall so hard that it pulls Major Jones' receiver right out of his hand, even if he is blocks away, and I hope it smashes his inkwell and knocks his paper cutter so that it flies up and gives him a nasty cut right under the eye. If it doesn't, I'll go over and do it myself.

—Robert Benchley in *Cosmopolitan Magazine*.

# EXHIBIT HONORS FOUNDER OF SIGNAL CORPS

*The General Myer Collection now on Display in the Pentagon Building*

THE TRADITION that has long surrounded the name of Brigadier General Albert James Myer, founder of the Signal Corps, is now embodied in reality for those who visit the Signal Corps Reference Library in the Pentagon Building, Arlington, Virginia.

There on display is a group of inspiring mementos of the life of the Army's first Signal Officer and its first Chief Signal Officer.

In a leather-bound brass-clasped diary, written in Myer's own handwriting, are the paragraphs in which, as a young man, he told of his first appointment to the Army as an assistant surgeon, of his despair over his own ill health, and of his ambitions for making a real contribution to the efficiency of the United States Army.



Signal Corps Photo

Accoutrements of the first Chief Signal Officer, now on display in the Signal Corps Reference Library

On an adjacent table may be seen the documentary proof of how fully Myer's ambitions came true; the official commissions signed by three presidents of the United States—Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, and Andrew Johnson, which elevated him in successive steps to the top of the Corps which he founded and to a General's rank.

OPENED AUGUST 17

The exhibit, including the epaulets and swords worn at various stages of his career by the Chief Signal Officer and a large collection of his letters, daguerreotype and stereoscopic photographs, early manuals of signaling and official reports of the Signal Corps, was opened on August 17, in the same room in which the Signal Corps keeps its collection of modern technical engineering works on the latest electronic devices of signal communications.

Also in the collection is the original trunk used by General Myer while serving as Signal Officer under General McClellan in the Army of the Potomac. This trunk, with all the historical relics of General Myer's career, had been stored for many years in the attic of the home of one branch of his descendants at Wiscasset, Maine. Its existence was revealed as a result of a routine inquiry from the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. Shortly thereafter, General Myer's heirs generously donated the entire historical collection to the Signal Corps for the inspiration of its present personnel.

The exhibit dramatizes the long way that the Signal Corps has traveled since the days of its founder and the parallel revolution that has taken place in the means of signal communication. In General Myer's day the telegraph was new and the Army placed its principal reliance on visual methods of signaling. Included in the display is a group of muslin signal flags which



Brig. Gen. Albert J. Myer, the first Chief Signal Officer in the Army, whose mementos are now on display in the Signal Corps Reference Library in the Pentagon Building in Arlington, Va.

were used at the old signal "sending stations" and a wooden-barreled, brass-bound telescope of the type which was used by the observer at the "receiving station."

General Myer was born in Newburgh, New York, on September 20, 1827. He gained an early insight into electrical means of communication by serving as telegraph operator before he went to college. Later, while studying medicine at Buffalo Medical College, he became interested in visual signaling when he worked out a sign language for deaf mutes.

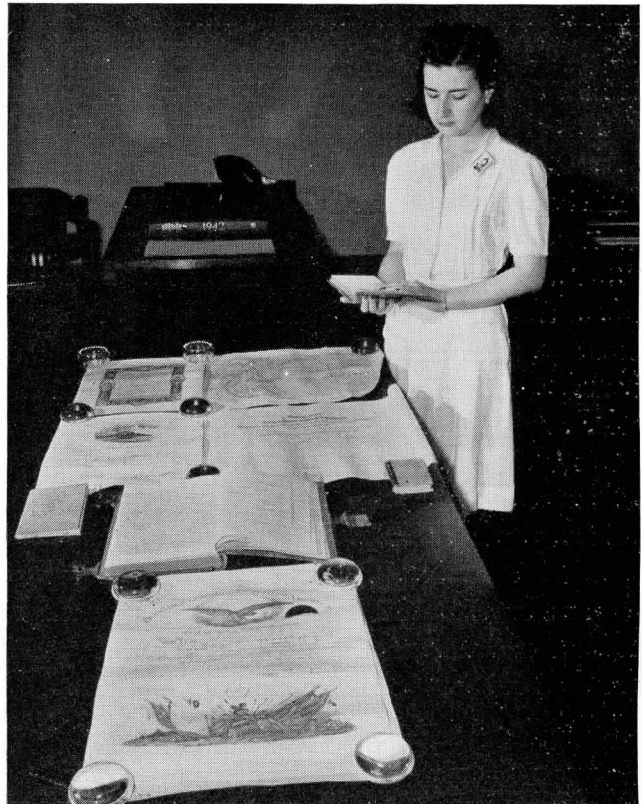
### USED FLAGS AND TORCH

Commissioned in 1854 as an assistant surgeon in the regular army, he sailed through the Gulf of Mexico to take up a post in New Mexico. There, in the leisure hours after his duties, he conducted experiments in transmitting signals across a distance by the motions of a flag or of a torch. Those experiments, incorporated into

a complete signaling system, resulted in the adoption by Congress of an appropriation for field signaling equipment in 1859, and in the appointment to the Army of its first Signal Officer, with a rank of a Major of Cavalry. Myer was appointed to that post on June 27, 1860. During the Civil War, what started as a one-man job developed into the Army Signal Corps of which Myer became the Chief Signal Officer, first as Colonel and later as Brigadier General.

In the years after the Civil War, General Myer introduced his system of signaling into the United States Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

He developed a rapid system of setting up telegraph wires in the field with mobile reels. He set up a system of telegraphic storm warnings, which led to the establishment of the United States Weather Bureau. When he died in 1860, General Myer was still on active duty as Chief Signal Officer. Fort Myer, Virginia, was named in his honor.



Signal Corps Photo

Historic documents belonging to Brigadier General Albert J. Myer, founder of the Signal Corps

# INCREASED PRODUCTION URGED

*Colonel Sarnoff Introduces Donald M. Nelson at Rally*

AT A War Workers' Rally staged by employees of the Radio Corporation of America at Camden, N. J., September 13, Colonel David Sarnoff, President of R. C. A. and now on active duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, told the assembled workers that "the stuff turned out today can mean the difference between life and death for an American boy," and urged that production continue to higher and higher levels.

"I am here today as your invited guest," Colonel Sarnoff began. "Both as an officer, now on active duty with the United States Army Signal Corps, and as a worker for many years in the field of radio, I am proud to be here and to be able to call myself a co-worker with all of you.

"This is a radio war. The troops on the ground, the sailors on the high seas, the pilots in the air all depend on radio for their success and for their safety. Millions of men in uniform look to you to supply them with the fastest means of communication the human mind has been able to conceive.

"The deathless courage of our men on the fighting front will win this war," he said. "But they depend on an equal courage on the home front. It is perhaps a different kind of courage, but none the less vital. Yours is the courage to plug ahead hour after hour, day after day—to work hard and steadily, often on an unexciting job, to keep cheerful and not to let anything get you down. This is the spirit behind your slogan 'The Second Front Depends on the Home Front.' You have always got to remember that the stuff you turn out *today*, instead of tomorrow, can mean the difference between life and death to some American boy on a ship, or in a plane, or on a field of battle.

"In the past you have helped to put the United States out in front of all other nations in the fascinating field of radio. You did that



COL. DAVID SARNOFF, SIGNAL CORPS

in the days of peace; but our enemies say you cannot do it in time of war. They say that when it comes to war, we are slow, and soft, and inefficient. They say they can beat us because what we can do is going to be in their judgment 'too little, and too late.' "That is a lie, and you and I know it," he declared. "The spirit of this wonderful rally proves it.

"Our enemies love war and we hate it. We did not choose this war. They did. But we can beat them at their own game. They asked for a licking, and they are going to get it. And *you* will help give it to them!

"Every man and woman in the radio industry has an important production job to do. That is why you will hear next the voice of a distinguished American who is concerned with your efforts. He is the man who is filling the biggest industrial production job ever assigned to any human being in all history."

Colonel Sarnoff then introduced Donald M. Nelson, who spoke from studios in New York.

# "MEMORANDUM TO ALL OFFICERS"

*The following extract taken from a memorandum issued by Lieutenant Colonel (then Major) Frank Capra, Signal Corps, to the officers in the Film Production Section, Special Service Division, Los Angeles, has wide application in the Signal Corps.*

AT ALL TIMES remember you are officers of the U. S. Army. In Hollywood you will be particularly subject to criticism if this is not borne in mind.

Most of you were individuals in civilian life. Forget that. You are working for a common cause. Your personal egos and idiosyncrasies are unimportant.

There will be no personal credit for your work, either on the screen or in the press. The only press notices we are anxious to read are those of American victories!

Some carping individuals will accuse you of fighting "The Battle of Hollywood." Don't argue with them. This is a total war, fought with every conceivable weapon. Your weapon is film! Your bombs are ideas! Hollywood is a war plant! Hitler has taken over whole countries with film. Your job is to counter-attack and take them back.

In case any of you feel that you are making any personal sacrifice in coming into the Army, forget it. The wives and mothers of the heroes of Bataan would not think that you are sacrificing much. You have been selected because of your ability, not because of your martyrdom.

*The greatest glory that can come to any man is to join the service when his country is in danger.*

## OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1ST PATROL TASK FORCE  
ATLANTIC CITY AIRPORT  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

August 27, 1942.

Major General Dawson Olmstead  
Office of the Chief Signal Officer  
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Olmstead:

Many thanks for your kindness in tendering me re-appointment as Chief Radio Aide of the Army Amateur Radio System.

I accept this appointment and am highly appreciative of the confidence placed in me. I shall continue to the best of my ability to serve the armed forces through the work of the Army Amateur Radio System.

My work has been made easy by the splendid cooperation of the officers of the Signal Corps who have in every instance not alone helped us but have done so under stress of overwork, oftentimes using their own time to arrange for our assistance.

Thanking you again for your kindness, I am

Respectfully,

LAWRENCE J. DUNN

LJD:MC

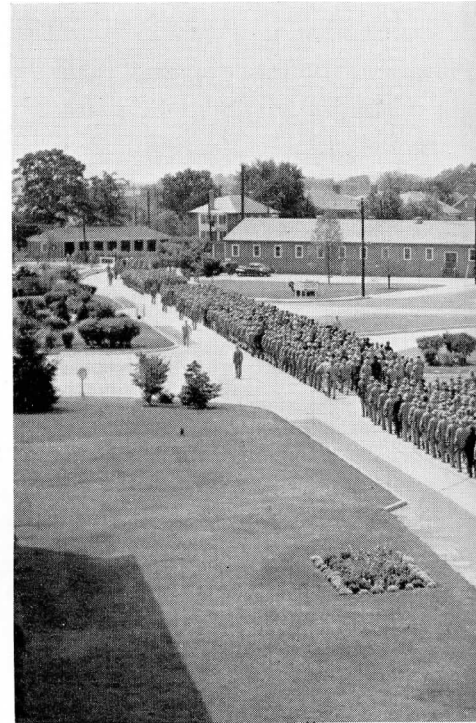
# SIGNAL CORPS SNAPS OF THE SIGNAL CORPS



The Army ain't what it used to be—it's better. A feminine instructress shows how to install a tank radio



Getting ready to release a trial balloon. This meteorological survey group is taking School work out of doors



Above: A panorama of the Signal Corps School to the various classrooms. Left: Mess call at a two-man crew operation



Above: Another good reason for joining the Corps. This feminine member of the Squier's Laboratories instruction staff is operating meteorological equipment. Left: A wire laying crew goes into the woods at the Signal Corps Training Center

# RANDOM SHOTS AT FORT MONMOUTH, N. J.

BY U. S. SIGNAL ARMY CORPS CAMERAMEN



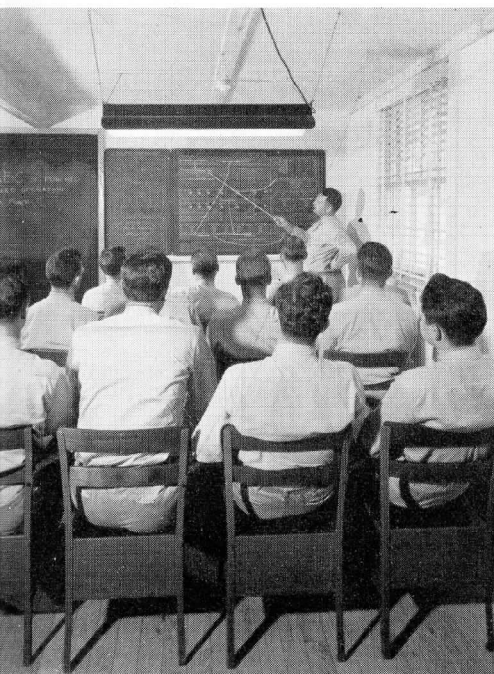
Fort Monmouth with student body marching in formation. The field always gets a prompt response. Right: A set during maneuvers



Making last-minute adjustments to the antenna on the generator truck of a Signal Corps radio trailer unit



The hole was drilled by an automatic digger but it takes the human eye to set a telephone pole straight



Above: Members of the Signal Corps School listen to a lecture on the theory of punchcard operation in a typical classroom. Right: Signal Corps troops toughen up bodies as well as tune up minds by negotiating the obstacle course under full pack



# Highlights OF THE ORGANIZATION

## War Plans

### BAND

EFFECTIVE not earlier than October 1, 1942, the Reception Center Band, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, is redesignated as the Band, Signal Corps Replacement Training Center, with permanent station at Camp Edison, Sea Girt, New Jersey, and will be organized in accordance with T/O 7-11, with an authorized strength of 1 warrant officer and 28 enlisted men.

Upon redesignation, the Band will be assigned to the Second Service Command.

\*\*\*

Table of Allowances No. 11-1, Replacement Training Centers, Signal Corps, dated August 15, 1942, has been published and is being distributed by The Adjutant General.

Table of Allowances No. 11-2, Signal Corps Schools, dated August 15, 1942, has been published and is being distributed by The Adjutant General. Table of Basic Allowances No. 11, Signal Corps, dated August 1, 1942, has been published and is being distributed by The Adjutant General.

Requests for these tables should be submitted to the Commanding General of the Service Command concerned, and not to the Chief Signal Officer.

\*\*\*

The term "Per Co" as used in the basis of issue in Table of Basic Allowances No. 11, dated August 1, 1942, applies to all companies in the Signal Corps whether or not the entry "Per Co" is preceded by an AGF or an AAF.

The terms AGF and AAF are used to classify further the organizations and should not be construed as limiting issue to organizations assigned to those forces only.

### EQUIPMENT LISTS

*EQUIPMENT lists have been prepared and distributed for the following organizations:*

EL-7, Signal Company, Infantry Division

EL-67, Signal Company, Motorized Division

EL-517, Signal Company, Engineer Amphibian Brigade

EL-16, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Signal Battalion

EL-18, Signal Wire Operation Company

EL-27, Signal Construction Company

EL-257, Signal Company, Army Air Forces

EL-217, Signal Company, Aviation

EL-287, Signal Company, Depot Aviation

\*\*\*

Lineman (238) in the aviation units only are authorized Lineman's Equipment TE-21 and Flashlight TL-122-A, in accordance with 3d Indorsement, file SPSWM 400.345 Sig Co (8-24-42), dated September 10, 1942, to Director, Requirements Division, Services of Supply, subject: "Changes in Table of Basic Allowances No. 11, Signal Corps."

### CIRCULARS

THERE is being published a complete revision of Signal Corps Circular No. 10-1, "Allowance of Spare Parts, Accessories, and Expendable Supplies," which will be distributed by The Adjutant General through channels down to and including companies and separate detachments.

Signal Corps Circular No. 10-2, Special Allowances of Spare Parts, Accessories, and Expendable Supplies for Schools, Replacement Train-

ing Centers, and Boards will be published on or about October 1, 1942, and will be distributed by the Chief Signal Officer to all units which are affected by the allowance set forth therein.

\*\*\*

The following Signal Corps tables of organization have been printed and distributed by The Adjutant General during the month of September:

T/O 11-400, Signal Aircraft Warning Organization, dated July 1, 1942.

T/O 11-517, Signal Company, Engineer Amphibian Brigade, dated July 23, 1942.

\*\*\*

A table of equipment for the 829th Signal Service Battalion has been prepared and distributed during the current month.

\*\*\*

A post photographic laboratory has been authorized for establishment at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. This laboratory is to operate under the direction of the Service Command Signal Officer as a sub-laboratory of the Seventh Service Command Photographic Laboratory.

### PUBLICATION CHANNELS

THE attention of all commanding officers and signal officers is invited to the provisions of AR 310-200, "Allowance and Distribution," dated October 1, 1938, and Section III of WD Circular No. 28, dated January 30, 1942, in which the method of supplying and distributing all A. G. O. publications is outlined.

In paragraph 2 b (1), (2) and (5) the distributing agencies and their responsibilities are shown as on the chart on opposite page.



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It is requested that these channels of supply be followed as closely as possible.

Numerous requests have been received from signal officers and commanding officers for tables of basic allowances and tables of allowances when actually they should have been routed to the commanding general of the service command concerned.

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Many items of equipment that appeared in Table of Basic Allowances No. 11, Signal Corps, dated March 1, 1942, do not appear in Table of Basic Allowances No. 11, Signal Corps, dated August 1, 1942. The reasons for these deletions are as follows:

Equipment in excess of that needed to function effectively has been deleted.

Spare parts, accessories, and expendable supplies have been deleted from the table of basic allowances and placed in Signal Corps Circular No. 10-1, Allowance of Spare Parts, Accessories, and Expendable Supplies.

It is requested that all officers investigate thoroughly the equipment listed in Signal Corps Circulars No. 10-1 and No. 10-2 before writing the Chief Signal Officer about items of equipment that have been deleted from tables of basic allowances and tables of allowances.

## NO VEHICLE LIST

THE motor transportation for the Signal Corps units has been listed in the same manner as all other items of equipment with their basis of issue. There is no motor transportation chart.

The vehicles in a battalion are now authorized to the various companies thereof rather than to the battalion as a whole. In most cases the number of motor vehicles authorized companies have been cut in accordance with directives of the Commanding General, Services of Supply.

The following interpretations are quoted for the information of all concerned:

The term "NCO" includes technicians 1st to 5th grade, inclusive, in all cases except those involving medical personnel. For medical personnel the term "NCO" does not include the technicians who are equipped as privates.

The term "car, scout" used on page 13, Table of Basic Allowances No. 11, Signal Corps, dated August 1, 1942, does not indicate whether this vehicle is with or without armament. The interpretation applied to this by the Chief of Ordnance is "with armament."

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Attention is invited to paragraph 9, Section I, Table of Basic Allowances No. 11, Signal Corps, dated August 1, 1942, which explains the reason why the equipment authorized the Signal Corps Units, Ar-

mored Force, is unchanged from Table of Basic Allowances No. 11, Signal Corps, dated March 1, 1942 (as amended).

## Camp Crowder

The Photographic Section authorized on May 27, 1942, is now in operation with a complement of men under Second Lieutenant A. G. Krienke.

The purpose of the section will be to produce training aids, photographs, news pictures, identification pictures, and record photographs.

The section will serve the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center and also the Midwestern Signal Corps School.

## ALLOWANCE AND DISTRIBUTION

### *Distributing Agency*

- (1) Chief of arm or service.
- (2) Corps area commander (now Commanding General, Service Command).
- (5) Commanding officer of a post, camp or station within the continental limits of the United States having a permanent strength of about 800 or over, or when so situated that direct distribution from The Adjutant General is more practicable.

### *Distribution to—*

His office and the officers of his arm or service who are on duty of a special nature under War Department orders that specifically exempt them from the command of service commanders, and who are not stationed on a post, camp, or station.

All personnel, organizations, offices, and activities within the territorial limits of the service command for which provision is not otherwise made.

All personnel, organizations, offices, and activities on the post, camp, or station.

# H I G H L I G H T S O F T H E O R G A N I Z A T I O N

## *Army Pictorial Service*

### NEW DIRECTOR

COLONEL KIRKE B. LAWTON is the new director of the Army Pictorial Service succeeding Colonel James T. Watson, Jr., who is now the head of the Fiscal Division.

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To date, sixty new post photographic laboratories have been approved for the various Service Commands.

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The distribution of foreign training films has been transferred to the Film Distribution and Utilization Branch.

The rescoring of ten War Department Training Films in the Chinese language has been completed at the Signal Corps Photographic Laboratory and the finished films have been approved for release.

The rescoring of Film Bulletins and War Department Training Films in the Spanish and Portuguese languages has begun at the Signal Corps Photographic Center and already six completed projects have been approved for release and distribution to the Latin-American republics.

Major William A. Ulman made a trip to Canada to coordinate the activities of the United States and Canada in regard to the utilization of Training Films and Film Strips as a means of visual education for their respective armed forces.

### PICTORIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

APPROVAL has been secured for the activation of a photographic battalion with headquarters at the Signal Corps Photographic Center, Long Island City, New York. The pur-

pose of this battalion will be to supply enlisted personnel for the production of Signal Corps training films.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward J. Hardy has been assigned as Commanding Officer, 1st Signal Laboratory, Photographic, and is at present on temporary duty in this office discussing matters pertaining to the training of this organization as well as other problems relating to equipment, personnel, etc.

### FILM DISTRIBUTION AND UTILIZATION BRANCH

SIXTEEN new sub-libraries and one auxiliary film library were established during August 1942.

Forty new training films and twenty-two new film strips received initial distribution in August. Total footage of training films distributed to film libraries during this period totalled over 4,100,000 in 16 mm. and 1,300,000 in 35 mm.

Lieutenants Burke and Ralke departed for sixty days' temporary duty in the Ninth Service Command. They are visiting film sub-libraries and conferring with G-3 officers on the effective use of training films and visual aids. En route, stops are planned at the Fifth and Eighth Service Commands.

Lieutenant Morton L. Goldstein, a recent graduate of Fort Monmouth, has reported for duty in the Distribution Section. He has been assigned to distribute the British training films recently acquired by the Army Pictorial Service.

Mr. Boyd Wolff, formerly a head of visual aids at the Dalton Schools, Inc., New York City, has joined the staff of the Utilization Section of this Branch, to aid in the preparation of training film information outlines and instructional materials.

Since the publication of the last Letter, 27 new sub-libraries have been established. During the past

month, 64 Training Films and 44 Film Strips have been approved for release and initial distribution ordered. In addition, 11,037 training films and 54,000 film strips have been distributed.

Film Bulletins are available in 16 mm. and are being extensively used by many of the sub-libraries at special previews for officers. Complete lists of Film Bulletins are available at all training film distribution and sub-libraries.

Requests for Army training films for use by civilian agencies have assumed such proportions that facilities of this branch and of the Service Command Central Libraries are being taxed beyond capacity.

Permission has been granted to the Office of Education to distribute duplicate copies of all films that have been approved for civilian use.

As soon as this list is approved, it will be released by the Office of Education.

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The Utilization Branch has assisted several special schools in orientation programs for new officers. These programs have varied from three to ten days and have been designed to assist officers in establishing background of training that would enable them to effectively carry out their assignments prior to the time they join field units.

### BRITISH TRAINING FILMS

BRITISH Training Films of value to the U. S. Army training program have been made available through the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Those of immediate significance have been adopted as official Army training films and have been listed as such in FM 21-6 and TC supplements (TF 1-674, 4-666, 4-686, 7-637, 9-618, 11-225, 11-382, 11-383, and 25-394, and certain

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Signal Corps photo

Protected against gas, this Signal Corps radio operator continues "Getting the message through."

titles in the Aircraft Recognition series: —1-294, 1-417, 1-418, 1-420, 1-428, 1-429, 1-432, 1-434, 1-435, 1-438, 1-440, 1-441, and 1-442). Others have been used as the basis for the U. S. Army training films.

The remaining British films not officially adopted by the U. S. Army deal with the organization, procedures, equipment, and tactics of British troops; elements of safety, sanitation, and protection common to all nations; and identification of enemy aircraft, tanks, airborne troops, etc.

Much of the information presented in these British films will prove valuable to American officers as well as to the enlisted men of their command. Films of particular value are marked with an asterisk.

British films, available in both 16 mm. and 35 mm. sound unless otherwise noted, may be borrowed by sub-libraries on loan from Service Command Central libraries. Prints needed for repeated use by sub-libraries may be obtained for permanent retention on application to the Signal Officer of Service Commands.

Prints may be borrowed by schools from Service Command Central Libraries, or where repeated use is necessary may be obtained for permanent retention on request to the Signal Officer of Service Commands.

## FILM STRIP BRANCH

THE activation of a separate branch in the Army Pictorial Service for the procurement and production of film strips for all Arms and Services of the Army marks another advance for this comparatively new medium of visual education.

Film Strips have been found useful in the Army's training program. Many subjects are more suitable for presentation to trainees in this form than in the form of motion pictures. Furthermore, film strips can be produced more quickly and economically. Exhibition is also very simple and strips are distributed on a "no-accountability" basis.

It is felt that their use and value can be increased manifold if a high quality of production could be standardized and maintained. This branch is endeavoring to coordinate the work of the various film strip production units from a technical standpoint and to set up standards of production.

## V-MAIL BRANCH

V-MAIL service has grown rapidly in the favor of the public, and the stations established at New York and San Francisco have been receiving an increasing amount of this type of mail.

The service is now in operation between this country and the United Kingdom, the Middle East, Hawaii, and Australia, and it is expected that it will soon be extended to other places where American troops are located.

The V-Mail Branch of the Army Pictorial Service is responsible for the procurement of equipment and for the photographic work required in the V-Mail setup.

It provides trained personnel to operate the stations at points where it cannot be done by contract through a commercial organization. This

personnel is provided from the ranks of the Signal Photo Mail Company. This company trains the personnel in the microfilming technique and establishes and maintains all stations for the microfilming of official matter as distinguished from the personnel mail commonly referred to as V-Mail.

The largest station for the handling of official Photo Mail has been set up in the Pentagon Building in Washington and is now in operation. Its facilities are being made use of in rapidly increasing volume by Government organizations having material to be forwarded overseas.

## SPECIAL PROJECTS BRANCH

WAR FILM No. 2, "Combat Report," designed for showing in factories devoted to the production of aircraft, was reviewed and approved for release.

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Lieutenant John Huston, who directed "Combat Report," is serving as technical advisor for the production of War Film No. 3, "Fire Power," intended for workers in arsenals and ordnance plants.

★ ★ ★

Max Trell, former King Syndicate feature writer and scenarist, has joined the Special Projects Branch to work with Captain Richard Maibaum on the preparation of all film projects.

## *Procedures Coordination*

### TELETYPEWRITER PROCEDURE

ON JUNE 1, 1942, the procedure prescribed in Basic Field Manual FM 24-8, Tentative Joint Teletypewriter Procedure, was adopted as the standard procedure governing tele-

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typewriter communication within the Army and between the Army, Navy, and Civil Aeronautics Administration when in combined communication. This document was distributed in tentative form for a trial period of approximately three months.

Since this period has elapsed, it is expected that recommendations soon will be submitted to the Chief Signal Officer for revision of the manual prior to final printing.

In this connection, it is urged that all comments and criticisms be forwarded as soon as possible so that the manual may be prepared in completed form without delay.

## *Military Training*

### TRAINING FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

A PRE-SERVICE training program in high schools and vocational schools throughout the country is being established under the direction of the United States Office of Education. Regular full-time high school students and adults who have left school are all to be given pre-induction training.

Several of the courses are based largely on Signal Corps outlines and texts. The men who complete these courses and enter the Signal Corps will be assigned to either the Eastern or Midwestern Signal Corps School, thus saving the maximum amount of instructional time.

### ULTRA HIGH FREQUENCY COURSES STANDARDIZED

AT A RECENT Engineering, Science, and Management War Training conference on ultra high frequency held at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and attended by seventy instructors from schools which will be authorized to give ultra high frequency courses, a proposed pro-

gram was presented by Army and Navy representatives.

This program emphasized the merits of the type of laboratory work which will develop the students' ability to maintain high frequency radio equipment. The main points of this program were accepted by the conference and a standardized program, based upon five courses of three semester credits each, was agreed upon.

It is believed that the establishment of this standardized program is a marked step forward in the training of Signal Corps personnel. A number of institutions are recommending to students not now in the electrical engineering course that they take this entire program in the senior year in order to prepare themselves for service in the Signal Corps.

### OUTLINE ON RADIO OPERATOR TRAINING

AN OUTLINE setting up a uniform course of training for radio operators in all schools, both military and civilian, for the training of Signal Corps personnel has been prepared and forwarded by the Curriculum Analysis and Coordination Branch to the Signal Corps replacement training centers.

This outline covers both low and high speed operators, and it is to be used in schools where typewriters are available, as well as in schools where typewriters are not available.

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Approximately 2,500 racing pigeons were donated by the members of the New York and New Jersey Center to the Signal Corps.

These pigeons are being concentrated at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, in the lofts formerly used by the Pigeon Breeding and Training Center and will be shipped to the several signal pigeon companies when needed.

Comments on the Tentative Joint Teletypewriter Procedure, FM 24-8, that were requested to be submitted prior to September 10, 1942, should be forwarded to the Chief Signal Officer immediately.

### TECHNICAL MANUALS

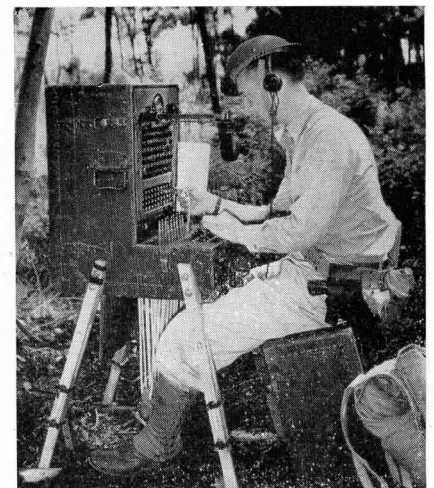
THE following Technical Manuals have been published and copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.:

TM 1-470, Aircraft Radio Shop Practice . . . . .	20¢
TM 3-240, Meteorology . . . . .	10¢
TM 11-332, Telephone Central Office Set TC-4 . . . . .	10¢
TM 11-453, Shop Work . . . . .	20¢
TM 11-900, Power Units PE-75-A and PE-75-B . . . . .	15¢

\*\*\*

The Midwestern Signal Corps Unit Training Center will be established at the earliest practicable date at Camp Crowder, Missouri. Upon organization, the Midwestern Signal Corps Unit Training Center will be operated as an installation under the provisions of paragraph 6a (1) (u), AR 170-10, August 10, 1942.

The Midwestern Signal Corps Unit Training Center will coordinate the activation and supervise the training of such units as may be designated by the Chief Signal Officer.



Heart of the telephone network in the field.

# H I G H L I G H T S O F T H E O R G A N I Z A T I O N

## NEW COURSES

*ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the establishment of the following courses of instruction to be conducted as soon as plans have been completed and the necessary equipment has been received. All of these courses will be conducted at Camp Crowder, Missouri, and the Radio Repairman Completion Course will be conducted at both Fort Monmouth, N. J., and Camp Crowder, Mo.*

### INTERCEPT OPERATOR (738)

Length of Course—6 weeks.

Specifications: Using International Morse Code, must be able to receive code groups and plain text to include special German characters at the rate of 25 words (5 characters per word average) per minute by tone telegraph, using both pencil and typewriter for recording; also must be able to transmit at rate of 20 words per minute.

Has working knowledge of United States Army radio procedures; has knowledge of correct method of tuning radio receivers; can install and operate recording equipment for both sound and siphon ink records, and can transcribe messages from these recordings; has some knowledge of map reading, and of routine operation of direction finding and plotting equipment.

### INTERCEPT OPERATOR, SPECIAL— A (739)

Length of Course—4 weeks.

Specifications: Must be qualified as intercept operator. Using Japanese telegraph code, must be able in addition to transmit and receive at rate of 75 characters per minute, and should have some familiarity with Japanese operating procedures.

### RADIO INTELLIGENCE CONTROL CHIEF (543)

Length of Course—6 weeks.

Specifications: Exercises control over the functioning of a local radio intelligence system by means of data

which he collects from intercept and direction finding stations. Supervises the plotting of the azimuths on locations of enemy radio stations.

Determines locations of enemy stations by graphical triangulation or other prescribed methods. Qualified as Radio Repairman (648). In addition, is familiar with operation and repair of standard direction finding equipment, including sets using Adcock antennae. Is able to select suitable sites for placing this equipment and can improvise various types of directional antennae, including rhombic, when necessary. Personality is such that he may normally qualify as sergeant. It is desirable but not necessary that he be a qualified radio operator.

### RADIO REPAIRMAN COMPLETION COURSE

Length of Course—4 weeks.

Specifications: Understands the basic fundamentals of radio theory. Is capable of reading and understanding circuit diagrams of radio equipment. Understands the correct use and care of the test instruments and tools customarily used in repairing radio equipment. Using these test instruments and tools, is able to find and correct troubles which occur in various kinds of military radio apparatus used on the ground and in motor vehicles (except equipment used in fixed radio stations).

### RADIO REPAIRMAN COMPLETION COURSE, F. M. SETS

Length of Course—6 weeks.

Specifications: Same as for Radio Repairman Completion Course.

### MILITARY EDUCATION

AR 350-800, "Military Education, Signal Corps Schools," has been revised and is in the process of being published. The material formerly contained in Circular No. 9, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, has been incorporated into this revision of AR 350-800.

TM 11-364, "Truck K-44-B and Earth Borer Equipment Type HD," has been submitted to Services of Supply for approval and publication. A supplement to TM 11-364 entitled "Truck K-44-A and Earth Borer Equipment D" is being prepared for distribution by the Chief Signal Officer.

Copies of the supplement will be distributed directly to units having the Type D equipment. All units having Type D equipment and not receiving copies of the supplement for TM 11-364 may obtain copies from the Chief Signal Officer upon request. Units receiving the Type HD equipment should not request copies from the Chief Signal Officer, but should request copies of TM 11-364 through Adjutant General channels.

## MANUALS

THE following technical and field manuals have been released by The Adjutant General and will be available through regular channels of distribution:

FM 21-150, Unarmed Defense for the American Soldier.

FM 30-35, Military Intelligence, Identification of German Aircraft.

TM 3-300, Irritant Candles, Tear Pots, Smoke Pots, and Chemical Land Mines.

TM 9-850, Cleaning, Preserving, Lubricating, and Welding Materials and Similar Items Issued by the Ordnance Department.

TM 9-981, Military Pyrotechnics.

TM 9-1990, Small-arms Ammunition.

TM 10-460, Driver's Manual, United States Army.

TM 11-434, Spotting Set PH-32-B.

TM 11-454, The Radio Operator (Unclassified Edition).

## TRAINING

AT THE present time training is being conducted for the Signal Corps in the following civilian vocational

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and plant schools in the courses as designated:

## CIVILIAN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Capitol Radio Engineering Inst., Inc., Washington, D. C., Radio Mechanics;

Central Radio Schools, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., Radio Operators;

Coyne Electrical School, Chicago, Ill., Radio Operators and Radio Mechanics;

Dodge Telephone & Radio Inst., Valparaiso, Ind., Radio Operators and Radio Mechanics;

Electronic Radio Television Inst., Omaha, Nebr., Radio Operators and Radio Mechanics;

Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill., Radio Operators;

Keystone Schools, Inc., Hollidaysburg, Pa., Radio Operators;

Keystone Schools, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., Radio Operators;

Midland Radio & Television Schools of Georgia, Inc., Athens, Ga., Radio Operators and Radio Mechanics;

Midland Radio & Television Schools, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., Radio Mechanics and Radio Operators;

National Schools of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif., Radio Operators and Radio Mechanics;

Oregon Institute of Technology, Portland, Oreg., Radio Operators and Radio Mechanics;

Port Arthur College, Port Arthur, Tex., Radio Operators;

Samuel Gompers Trades School, San Francisco, Calif., Radio Operators and Radio Mechanics;

Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Tex., Radio Operators;

United Radio-Television Inst., Inc., Newark, N. J., Radio Mechanics;

University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., Radio Mechanics.

## CIVILIAN PLANT SCHOOLS

American Automatic Electric Sales Company, Washington, D. C.

Automatic Switchboard Installer;

American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York, N. Y., Repeatermen, Installer Repairmen, and Teletypewriter Maintenance Men;

Bell & Howell Company, Chicago, Ill., Camera Repairmen;

Mechanical Industries Technical Institute, Memphis, Tenn., Diesel Engine Mechanics;

Press Wireless, Hicksville, N. Y., Transmitter Maintenance Men;

Teletype Corporation, Washington, D. C., Teletype Maintenance Men;

Western Union Cable Recorder School, New York, N. Y., Cable Operators & Technicians;

North Electric Manufacturing Company, Galion, Ohio, Automatic Switchboard Installers;

Western Electric, New York, N. Y., Training on SCR-508 Equipment.

Information to be obtained by interviewing each officer candidate will be correlated with the recorded results of brain activity. The purpose of this research is to devise a more satisfactory means of placing the right men in the right jobs.

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Records Branch has prepared a pamphlet entitled "Preparation for Overseas Service" which includes instruction on all details for officer personnel under orders for overseas service.

It covers the matter of forms, equipment, travel and luggage, financial matters and pay, and miscellaneous items. The pamphlet has been approved by the Executive Office and is expected to be ready for distribution soon.

## CLASSIFICATION QUESTIONNAIRE

THE proposed Classification Questionnaire for officers and warrant officers on duty with the Signal Corps has been approved by Headquarters, SOS.

The information called for in the questionnaire will furnish Military Personnel Division with a complete and up-to-date record of individual qualifications, plus an indorsement by the Commanding Officer regarding his analysis of the qualifications and capabilities of the officer candidate concerned.

This record will aid and greatly facilitate the Military Personnel Division in the responsibility of placing officer personnel.

Action was initiated by Classification Branch on September 5, 1942, to have sufficient copies of the questionnaire delivered to the Commandant, Signal Corps School, Fort Monmouth, N. J., in time to assure a classification report on each officer candidate in the class graduated from the school on September 13, 1942.

## *Military Personnel*

### SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL

AS A result of a project initiated by the Personnel Research Section, Classification Branch, the "electroencephalograph" has been obtained from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by a government requisition order.

This new apparatus will be installed at the Signal Corps School at Fort Monmouth, N. J., and will be used to initiate a program of activities connected with improved methods for scientific classification of personnel.

The new procedure will include recording of electrical activity of the brain, the records thus obtained being expected to yield important information on leadership and personality features, thus helping to predict capabilities of the various officer candidates.

## H I G H L I G H T S   O F   T H E   O R G A N I Z A T I O N

The Records Branch has completed checking the records of all officers on duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer to determine the officers who entered on duty prior to December 7, 1941.

These officers are entitled to the American Defense Service Medal and Military Personnel Division has mailed letters to approximately 200 officers notifying them of their eligibility for the medal.

As yet the medal has not been issued. However, a gold colored ribbon bar pin has been authorized. The medal or associated ribbon should be worn at all times as it denotes the willingness of United States officers to serve their country previous to the declaration of war.

### ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS

ON AUGUST 31, 1942, the Auxiliary Corps Branch was notified of the first appointment of an Army Specialist Corps Officer for duty with the Signal Corps. He is Captain Oscar Buross, assigned to Military Training Division.

A second notification was received on September 3rd of the appointment of Second Lt. Waldo J. McDowell, assigned to the Seventh Service Command.

Also approved by the Army Specialist Corps Headquarters were nine specialists (1 Sergeant, 8 Corporals) who have reported for duty and are now serving overseas with the Signal Corps. Their duties will be purely technical. They will serve in various capacities and put their specialties and skills to work directly for the army with Signal Corps units.

They are believed to be the first specialists appointed in the Army Specialist Corps.

Letters have been forwarded to these men commending them for their patriotic spirit in offering their services as Army Specialists for overseas duty.

To keep up with the increasing momentum of the war effort, the Signal Corps has established in the Military Personnel Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, its own branch to take care of applications and requests for information regarding Signal Corps duties in the Army Specialist Corps and the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Major Ward K. St. Clair, Officer in Charge of the Auxiliary Corps Branch, suggests that all such applications and inquiries should be directed to the Military Personnel Division, OCSigO, instead of Army Specialist Corps or W. A. A. C. Headquarters.

The Auxiliary Corps Branch has been set up working out plans and procedures for processing appointments. Procurement objectives have already been received for certain installation personnel, as well as an additional allotment of 423 Army Specialist Corps officers for teams to be assigned to Service Commands, Army depots, and field forces for inspection work.

A definite need exists for men with technical backgrounds who are willing to accept assignment overseas, in both the officers' and specialists' brackets. Requisitions have been received for these jobs and authority has been given to process the appointments.

Some applications are being reviewed and classified, and it is hoped that Signal Corps personnel will make an attempt to become familiar with the regulations regarding the Army Specialist Corps so that more interest will be stimulated on the part of potential applicants who may be qualified for such duty in connection with Signal Corps activities.

### ENLISTED PERSONNEL

THE Enlisted Branch, Military Personnel Division, is engaged in an intense recruiting campaign to obtain

qualified personnel for the Signal Corps. Conferences have been held with officers of the Recruiting Section, Adjutant General's Office, and steps have been taken to stimulate interest in the new and interesting opportunities offered by the Signal Corps.

Approximately a quarter of a million copies of a colorful pamphlet outlining the needs and requirements of our branch of the Service have been mailed by The Adjutant General's Office to recruiting stations and civic organizations all over the country. Copies were also furnished to all Bell Telephone Companies and independent associations by the Chief Signal Officer for distribution among their employees.

Signal Corps personnel is urged to give as much word-of-mouth publicity to this campaign as possible. The Signal Corps needs qualified men!

★ ★ ★

Men in class 1B, with physical defects corresponding to such Selective Service classification, are now qualified to enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps for pre-service training and eventual assignment in service installations. This is a result of a recommendation made by the Enlisted Branch, Military Personnel Division, that the present recruiting policy with respect to enlistment in the Enlisted Reserve Corps be modified.

Military Personnel Division, Services of Supply, has now authorized the enlistment of such limited service personnel.

### RESERVE OFFICERS

THE Classification Branch, Military Personnel Division, has recommended assignments for twenty-nine Inactive Reserve Officers. These officers, technically qualified for duty with the Signal Corps, have previously been declared physically disqualified.

# H I G H L I G H T S   O F   T H E   O R G A N I Z A T I O N

Information received from The Adjutant General is that all Inactive Reserve Officers who have held commissions for less than 15 years are to be called to active duty or discharged from the service.

CAPTAIN E. L. Guidone, Officer in Charge, Personnel Research Section, Classification Branch, submitted a report to the Chief, Military Personnel Division, covering activities relating to the procurement of officers from a group of Reserve Officers and applicants for commission heretofore rejected by reason of physical disqualifications.

This report contained an analysis of the problems involved and the procedures followed in order to obtain the services of as many officers on the rejected list as possible.

It was reported that the Signal Corps acquired one hundred officers, and other branches, fifty officers, as a result of this review and corresponding action taken.

\*\*\*

A Training Advisory Group has been authorized at Fort Monmouth, N. J., to consist initially of two colonels, three lieutenant colonels, and three majors, to be attached to the Department of Training Literature, Eastern Signal Corps School.

The duties of this group will be to inspect Signal Corps units directly under the Commanding General, Services of Supply, to determine the state of training of these units, and to note and recommend corrective action regarding deficiencies in personnel and equipment.

The inspections performed by this Group will be those ordered by the Chief Signal Officer, and reports will be made direct to the Chief Signal Officer. This service will also be performed for the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, and Commanding General, Army Air Forces, upon request.

## SIGNAL CORPS UNITS WITH THE ARMY AIR FORCES

THE Military Personnel Division has been engaged in a thorough survey of Signal Corps units on duty with the Army Air Forces, with particular emphasis on those which are under movement orders.

Major Duncan Hodges, Assistant Chief, Military Personnel Division, has visited several of these units, made surveys and investigations on the spot, and upon returning to Washington, coordinated the activities of War Department agencies concerned.

Further action was initiated with the view to procuring from the Army Air Forces adequate troop basis and lists of activated and alerted organizations in sufficient time to permit unit training to take place prior to movement.

Agreement was reached in conference with the Army Air Forces in the matter of inspection of Signal Corps organizations with the AAF. The Training Advisory Group, activated at Fort Monmouth, will provide inspection service at the discretion of the Chief Signal Officer.

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The Signal Corps Replacement Training Center near Sacramento, Calif., was designated Camp Kohler in honor of the late First Lieutenant Frederick L. Kohler.

As a result of a meeting, July 28, 1942, in the office of the Director of Training, SOS, with Brigadier General Stephen H. Sherrill, Brigadier General Charles M. Milliken, Colonel Frank C. Meade, and Colonel Wesley T. Guest of the Signal Corps, agreement was reached and directives issued to start immediately a basic training center at Camp Kohler, at which 500 men would be received weekly beginning September 15, until the capacity of the camp had been reached.

## Plant

### NEW DIRECTORY

A NEW ISSUE of the Army TWX Directory, dated September 1, 1942, is now in the process of being printed and will shortly be available for distribution through the Service Command Signal Officers.

The last issue of the TWX Directory, dated June 1, 1942, contained 967 listings. The new Directory contains 1285 listings arranged both alphabetically and in a Classified Section. Due to the great number of new installations, changes, and discontinuances, the September 1st Directory shows in all approximately 550 new listings.

Of the 1285 listings in the Army TWX Directory only 335 will be published in the September 1942 Telephone Company TWX Directory. The numbers not in the Telephone Company Directory are non-published, which means that these numbers may not be obtained from any Telephone Company employee.

If TWX service is to be used effectively and efficiently by the Army, it is necessary that the Army TWX Directory be made available to the teletype-writer operator in each office having this service.

In this connection, it is to be pointed out that heretofore a great deal of time has been lost, both on the part of Army personnel and Telephone Company personnel, in an effort to obtain non-published numbers. In addition to the time lost, badly needed circuits and switchboard equipment are tied up while this information is being sought.

All of this may be eliminated by the use of the Army TWX Directory and service should be considerably improved and speeded thereby.



## FIXED WIRE

IN ORDER to further conserve critical materials the Corps of Engineers have directed that separate fire reporting telephone switchboards will not be required at military establishments except at Quartermaster Depots where thirty or less fire reporting telephones are involved.

In these cases fire reporting telephones will be connected direct to the post administrative switchboard on a separate group of jacks designated by red lamp caps. Two lines will be installed between the administrative switchboard and the fire house.

To further expedite the installation of fire reporting telephone systems by the Signal Corps at all military establishments, the Corps of Engineers has established a procedure whereby the proposed fire reporting telephone locations will be forwarded direct to the Division Utilities Officer for review and approval by the Post Engineer. Following approval by the Division Utilities Officer the requirements will be furnished Service Command Signal Officers for procurement and installation.

In most cases the Division Utility Officers are located at the same points as the Service Command Signal Officers, which is an important factor in expediting this matter. This procedure will supersede the present routine of forwarding the proposed requirements through the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and the Office of the Chief of Engineers.

## PLANT ACCOUNTING

IN ORDER to permit more effective follow-up of requisitions involving critical fixed communication equipment, there has been set up in cooperation with Storage and Issue Branch a procedure in the Plant Division for issuing requisitions directly on the various depots. Re-

sults to date well justify the action that has been taken.

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Operation and administration of fiscal activities have been modified to permit essential functioning required because of the change in duties and responsibilities delegated to the Service Commands.

\*\*\*

Action has been initiated to procure a group of small radio transmitting stations owned and operated by Bureau of Indian Affairs employees located throughout Alaska. Control of these stations by the War Department will permit expansion of the radio network and the continued dissemination of essential military information.

\*\*\*

Through the cooperation of one of the leading cable manufacturers, complete coordination in the manufacture, inspection, shipment, and delivery of a highly important cable order was made by a Plant representative which made possible the shipment to final destination some six weeks ahead of schedule.

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## Procurement

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### INSPECTION AGENCY

THE Signal Corps Inspection Agency was established on August 26, 1942, with Colonel Lester J. Harris as Officer in Charge.

The Headquarters of the Agency consisting of the Officer in Charge assisted by a Headquarters organization for control and coordination purposes is at present in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., but is scheduled for transfer shortly to Dayton, Ohio, at which time a liaison section will be retained in the OCSigO.

The Signal Corps Inspection Agency in assuming its responsibilities of advising the Chief Signal Officer on all matters pertaining to inspection will handle all Signal Corps inspection of matériel at manufacturing plants with the exception of pilot runs of new equipment under development by the Laboratories. Personnel now performing this work will be transferred to the new Agency according to a planned schedule.

For the purpose of decentralizing supervision of the inspection the continental United States has been divided into Signal Corps Inspection Zones. Zone Offices will be established initially at Newark, Philadelphia, Dayton, Chicago, and San Francisco. Personnel under the direction of the Officer in Charge of the Zone will conduct the Signal Corps inspection at plants within the geographical area of the Zone.

The consolidation into one agency of the work previously handled by several organizations will promote uniformity of procedures in Signal Corps inspection. The unification will also facilitate the operation of expanding the inspection personnel to take care of the increasing inspection load, paralleling the rising volume of procurement.

### ARMY-NAVY AWARD

SINCE the inauguration on July 13, 1942, of a program of joint Army-Navy war work awards for outstanding performance on war production, known as Army-Navy Production Award, the following manufacturers,

nominated by the Signal Corps, have been presented with the award:

American Lava Corporation,  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Bell Telephone Laboratories,  
New York, N. Y.  
Belmont Radio Corporation,  
Chicago, Ill.  
Bendix Radio Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation,  
Towson, Md.

H. L. Crowley Co.,  
West Orange, N. J.  
Eitel McCullough, Inc.,  
San Bruno, Calif.  
Federal Mfg. & Eng. Co.,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Galvin Mfg. Co.,  
Chicago, Ill.  
Hallicrafters, Inc.,  
Chicago, Ill.  
International Resistance Co.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Philco Corporation,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
RCA Mfg. Co., Radiotron Division,  
Harrison, N. J.  
Remler Co.,  
San Francisco, Calif.  
Standard Piezo, Inc.,  
Carlisle, Pa.  
Veeder Root Co.,  
Hartford, Conn.  
Vendo Co.,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Western Electric Co.,  
Hawthorne, Ill.  
Western Electric Co.,  
Point Breeze, Md.

#### PRICE ADJUSTMENT

DURING the past month key civilians of the Price Adjustment Section were employed. They have spent a considerable part of their time in attending numerous conferences with the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission for the purpose of establishing policy and procedure.

The Cost Analysis Section of the Legal Branch, this Office, has been requested to furnish certain information concerning thirty-nine contractors with whom price adjustment proceedings will be conducted. Letters have been sent to thirty-eight of these companies requesting that they be prepared to furnish, at an early date, information concerning their overall financial condition and earnings as well as the status of their Government contracts and subcontracts.

The General Cable Corporation and Whitney Blake Company were

the first firms with whom actual renegotiations were conducted.

In accordance with instructions from the Under Secretary of War, dated July 3, 1942, and Signal Supply Service Memorandum No. 40, dated July 28, 1942, steps were taken to establish a Price Adjustment Section of the Procurement Branch of this office.

This section will conduct renegotiations with such of the contractors as may be assigned to the Signal Supply Service by the War Department Price Adjustment Board for the purpose of preventing the realization of excessive profits by such contractors.

It will also supervise the making of management surveys of such companies as may be designated by the Officer in Charge of the Procurement Branch, which are not believed to be efficiently producing equipment for the Signal Corps.

The functions of this section will include supervision of the activities of such Price Adjustment Sections as may be established in the Signal Corps Procurement Districts and Laboratories.

The importance of the section may be appreciated by the fact that there are approximately 3,900 prime contractors and between 15,000 and 20,000 subcontractors who are now producing Signal Corps equipment, while 252 of the prime contractors each have Signal Corps contracts totaling \$100,000 or more.

#### PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE

A CONFERENCE for the purpose of discussing the possibilities of meeting schedules, was held at Philadelphia, Pa., on August 5, 1942, between representatives of forty-eight important manufacturers and the Director of the Signal Supply Service.

Representatives of the Procurement, Scheduling, Facilities and Materials, and Radar Branches of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, the various Signal Corps Laboratories, and the Philadelphia and Wright Field Signal Corps Procurement Districts were also present.

Using the information obtained at this conference the Renegotiation Committee will prepare proposed renegotiated delivery schedules in order to coordinate production with requirements. The information obtained will also serve as a guide for future purchase planning.

### *Fiscal*

#### SERVICE COMMAND FUNDS

UNDER the reorganization of the Corps Areas to Service Commands, funds heretofore sent to Corps Area Signal Officers and funds to certain exempt stations, no longer exempt under the new setup, are sent to the Commanding General of the Service Command in a lump sum.

Estimates have been prepared for the ten months beginning September, 1942, of funds included in our estimate for Corps Area use and submitted to S. O. S.

Funds in the hands of Signal Officers and other activities passing under the Service Commands were used under procurement authorities available until August 31, 1942, at which time unobligated balances were withdrawn and funds made available by the Commanding General of the Service Command.

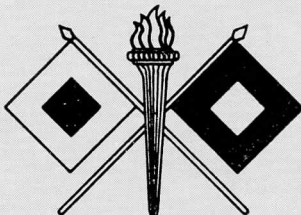
This covers in general, the house-keeping activities of the Service Commands, but major construction of communication facilities will be handled as heretofore from the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

"BOOKS ARE WEAPONS"--President Franklin D. Roosevelt

## THE SIGNAL CORPS

### LIBRARY

LT. COL. SIDNEY F. MASHBIR, SIG. C.  
Officer-in-Charge



### RECORD

FRANCIS E. FITZGERALD  
Director of Libraries

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE SIGNAL CORPS REFERENCE LIBRARY, PENTAGON BLDG., EXT. 72019

ISSUED WEEKLY

SEPTEMBER 9, 1942

### THE LIBRARY AND THE WAR

OUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF HAS SAID, "BOOKS ARE WEAPONS." THE SIGNAL CORPS REFERENCE LIBRARY AND THE LIBRARIES IN THE FIELD SERVING OUR RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAMS ARE EXPRESSIONS OF ACTION TO MAKE THAT SLOGAN BEAR FRUIT. MODERN WAR DEMANDS TRAINED SOLDIERS UNDER COMMANDERS SKILLED IN STRATEGY AND TACTICS, UTILIZING EVERY DEVELOPMENT OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE. EVERY FACT AND THEORY, HOWEVER SMALL, IN THE HUGE AND RAPIDLY DEVELOPING SCIENCE OF COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE KNOWN AND REVIEWED FOR ITS POSSIBLE BEARING UPON THE SUCCESS OF OUR MISSION.

THE LIBRARIES OF THE SIGNAL CORPS MUST FURNISH COMPLETE AND AUTHENTIC DATA FOR OUR STAFF IN WASHINGTON AND IN THE FIELD ON EVERY SUBJECT RELATED TO OUR WORK. THE SKILLFUL USE OF THIS MATERIAL WILL INSURE THE UTMOST COMPETENCE IN THE UTILIZATION OF MODERN SCIENCE IN OUR OPERATIONS. THESE LIBRARIES ARE A DIRECT, VITAL, CONTRIBUTING FORCE TO THE SUCCESS OF THE WORK OF THE SIGNAL CORPS IN THE TOTAL OBJECTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY. EVERY OFFICER, SOLDIER AND CIVILIAN IN OUR RANKS SHOULD FORM A CLOSE BOND WITH HIS LIBRARY. CONTRIBUTE TO ITS GROWTH AND SUFFICIENCY BY COOPERATING IN ITS DEVELOPMENT AS A WORKING TOOL.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SIGNAL CORPS REFERENCE LIBRARY IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER MARKS AN IMPORTANT AND WELCOME DEVELOPMENT. THE LEADERSHIP OF COLONEL CARROLL O. BICKELHAUPT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE LIBRARY BOARD, OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIDNEY F. MASHBIR AS CHAIRMAN OF ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM L. HALLAHAN AS CHAIRMAN OF THE LIBRARY ADVISORY COUNCIL AND THEIR ASSOCIATES IN THIS TASK IS HIGHLY COMMENDED. THE FURTHERANCE OF THEIR EFFORTS IN SECURING BETTER LIBRARY FACILITIES FOR OUR OPERATING FORCES IN WASHINGTON AND THE FIELD WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE MY PERSONAL SUPPORT AND INTEREST.

THIS FIRST ISSUE OF THE SIGNAL CORPS LIBRARY RECORD EVIDENCES A FORWARD STEP LINKING THE LIBRARY AND THOSE IT SERVES. UNDER THE PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE OF OUR DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES, DR. FRANCIS E. FITZGERALD, A WISE AND PRACTICAL PLAN HAS BEEN INAUGURATED WHICH IS NOW MOVING FORWARD WITH SPEED AND EFFICIENCY. THE TASK IS NOT HIS ALONE. BUILDING THE LIBRARY IS A CORPS RESPONSIBILITY. ITS EFFECTIVENESS WILL DEPEND VERY LARGELY UPON MUTUAL COOPERATION. THE LIBRARY WISHES TO SERVE YOU AND SERVE YOU WELL. YOUR IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS WILL FIND A WELCOME EAR. THINK OF THE LIBRARY FIRST IN SOLVING YOUR PROBLEMS. WE CAN, WE MUST, WE WILL WIN THIS WAR.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Dawson Olmstead".

DAWSON OLMSTEAD,  
MAJOR GENERAL,  
CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

# Do You Know . . .



—that during the past month close to a quarter million folders designed to stimulate Signal Corps Recruiting were distributed throughout the United States?

if

**1 ENLISTMENT**

you are 18 to 45 and physically fit, you may apply for enlistment in the Signal Corps or in the Signal Corps Enlisted Reserve.

**Direct Enlistment**—Experience as a licensed radio operator, a trained radio repairman or experienced telephone or telegraph workman, will qualify you for active duty at once. From private's pay you can advance rapidly as you earn higher technical ratings, up to \$138 per month with board, lodging, and uniforms.

**Enlisted Reserve**—If you are skilled with tools but lack qualifying experience, you may enter the Enlisted Reserve. You will be given training, with pay, in one of the many Signal Corps Schools, and ordered to active duty after finishing the course.

**Commissions**—Graduate Electrical Engineers may apply for immediate commissions in the Signal Corps. Special opportunities for training and commissions are open to Juniors and Seniors in electrical engineering colleges.

**2 CIVILIAN TRAINING**

you are over 16 years of age and, even though registered for Selective Service, have not received your order to report for induction, the Signal Corps offers you an outstanding opportunity.

you have ability with tools—if you want to secure training in the vitally important field of communications—you may attend a school in or near your home city. You will be paid not less than \$1,020 per year while learning. And when you have finished your training—in 9 months or less—you can advance to higher pay as your technical skill increases.

Even if you have a minor physical handicap, Signal Corps Civilian Training may give you the chance you've wanted to serve the Army of the United States.

**EXPERIENCE** in the use of modern equipment is required by Signal Corps men. A Signal Corps man is usually in possession of all of the pertinent skills of an Army man in the field.

**ACTIVITY** cannot be over-stated for the Signal Corps in the field of U. S. Army. A Signal Corps soldier, member of a crew, taking down a wire, or another a telephone line, is participating in a vital activity.

**POWER** for Signal Corps installations is supplied by portable generators. These are operated by men who are trained in the operation and maintenance of these units, as an instructor explains.

# DO YOU KNOW RADIO, TELEPHONE OR TELEGRAPH WORK?

THE U. S. ARMY NEEDS YOUR SKILL NOW!



If so, "The Nerve Center of the Army" is packed with opportunity for you. A chance to study—and master—the ultramodern in communications methods and equipment . . . "Electronic Sentinels," devices, and inventions whose secrets are known only to Signal Corps men. Nowhere else in the world can you get the training and preparation for a great future in one of the most important after-the-war industries. You may work with equipment developed and perfected so highly that it will not be in general use for years. If you want this training, and at the same time want a real opportunity to serve your country, line up right now with the hard-fighting **SIGNAL CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY**

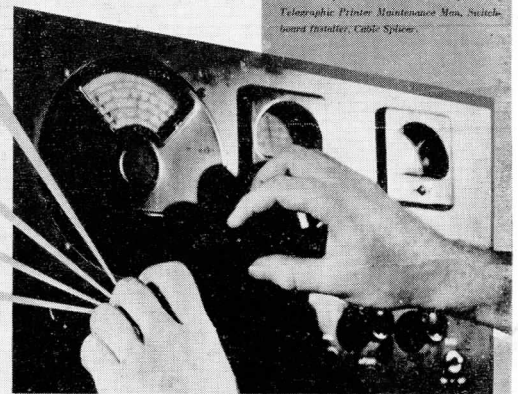
### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Regarding Enlistment—Call and talk this over at the nearest Army Recruiting and Induction Station. Or write to "The Commanding General" of the Service Command nearest you:

First Service Command	Boston, Massachusetts
Second Service Command	Governors Island, New York
Third Service Command	Baltimore, Maryland
Fourth Service Command	Atlanta, Georgia
Fifth Service Command	Columbus, Ohio
Sixth Service Command	Chicago, Illinois
Seventh Service Command	Omaha, Nebraska
Eighth Service Command	San Antonio, Texas
Ninth Service Command	Fort Douglas, Utah

Or write to: Enlisted Branch, H-4, A. C. O., Washington, D. C.

**FOR CIVILIAN TRAINING INFORMATION**  
Call at any office of the U. S. Civil Service or U. S. Employment Bureau



## U. S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

**CONSTRUCTION** of new equipment and the restoration of interrupted service is fairly often a big part of the work of the Signal Corps. Here, a handily trained radio operator completes a hand-wired cable joint which must withstand hard use.

**OPERATION** of new equipment is required by the Signal Corps under any condition, anywhere, in good weather or bad, in the field or at permanent Army installations. The telephone switchboards shown here are handled in a rush for rapid movement to wherever they are needed in wartime operations.

**REPAIR** of vital equipment such as the telegraph machine shown here, is one of the important duties of Signal Corps men. The acquisition of new kinds of communication equipment and necessary repair skill hands and clear minds to men that they are available at all times.

**MAINTENANCE** of Signal Corps communication lines and wires along the front, under the ground, and under the seas, calls for men who know their job and can work anywhere. Here, a line maintenance crew is working over a newly installed communication line during Army maneuvers.