

Defense Against Chemical Attack

Ch. Edgar A. Dornier.

Section 2.

Room 23
Concur Hall

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CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS

NAME, MILITARY SYMBOL AND NICKNAME	ODOR	PHYSICAL STATE	PERSISTENCY	TACTICAL USE	PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT	PROTECTION
MUSTARD, H.S. (hot stuff)	Garlic Horseradish Mustard	Liquid	Persistent	Casualty	Vesicant Delayed Action Blisters	Gas Mask and Pro- tective clothing
LEWISITE, M-1 (mustard imitator)	Geraniums	Liquid	Persistent	Casualty	Same as above plus systemic poison	Gas Mask and Pro- tective clothing
NITROGEN MUSTARD GROUP, HN-2 (hinders Nazis too)	Odorless, Mildly fish- like	Liquid	Persistent	Casualty	Same as M-1	Gas Mask and Pro- tective clothing
PHOSGENE, CG (coughing gas)	Musty Hay Green Corn	Gas	Non-Persistent	Casualty	Lung Injuring Edema of Lungs	Gas Mask
CHLORPICRIN, PS (puking stuff)	Fly Paper	Liquid	Persistent	Casualty	Same as above plus vomiting and flow of tears	Gas Mask
CHLORINE, Cl (Chlorine)	Pungent, like bleach water	Gas	Non-Persistent	Casualty	Lung injuring	Gas Mask
ADAMSITE, DM (dirty mixture)	Coal Gas	Solid	Non-Persistent	Harassing	Nausea, vomiting, tears, headache, mental depression	Gas Mask
TEAR GAS, CN (cry now)	Apple blossoms	Gas	Non-Persistent	Harassing	Lacrimation, Smarting of Skin	Gas Mask
WHITE PHOSPHOROUS, WP (white phosphorous)	Burning matches	Solid	Non-Persistent	Harassing Incendiary Sore lining	Burning pieces adhere to skin	None available

FIRST AID PROCEDURES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS

Speed in treatment is vital.

FOR MUSTARD ON SKIN

1. Remove and discard all contaminated clothing.
2. Remove excess mustard on skin with cotton waste or cloth.
3. Apply protective ointment, MIV, and rub in for one minute.
4. Wash thoroughly with soap and water within ten (10) minutes or cleanse thoroughly with kerosene.
5. Use only soap and water if redness has appeared.

FOR LEWISITE ON SKIN

1. Remove and discard all contaminated clothing.
2. Remove excess lewisite on skin.
3. Apply 3% hydrogen peroxide continuously for 4 or 5 minutes.
4. Wash thoroughly with soap and water.
5. Protective ointment MIV is applied, removed, and reapplied 4 or 5 times, if H_2O_2 is not available. It should be used within 5 minutes after exposure.

FOR HN-2 ON SKIN

1. Remove and discard all contaminated clothing.
2. Remove excess HN-2 on skin.
3. Wash thoroughly with soap and water.

FOR MUSTARD IN EYES

Pain Keep eye closed.

1. Wash immediately with 2% solution of sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) and continuously for 5 to 10 minutes.
2. Evacuate to hospital.

FOR LEWISITE IN EYES

1. 0.5% hydrogen peroxide may be used for lewisite in the eyes, followed immediately by irrigations with 2% sodium bicarbonate solution.
2. Evacuate to hospital.

FOR LUNG IRRITANTS - CHLORINE, PHOSGENE AND CHLORPICRIN CASUALTIES

1. Put at absolute rest in prone position.
2. Cover with blankets, overcoats or other material to keep patient warm.
3. Give warm drinks, such as tea, coffee, or cocoa.
4. Evacuate to hospital as litter case.

Treat same as Shock.

FOR TEAR GAS - CN, CNS, CNB

Face wind - Keep Eye Open.

1. Wash eyes with 2% sodium bicarbonate solution if there is still irritation after coming out of the area.
2. Tear gas should be removed from skin by 4% sodium sulphite in 50% alcohol.

FOR IRRITANT SMOKES - DM, DA

1. Remove clothing after getting out of area and take complete bath.
2. Give aspirin for headache. *Encourage Victim that he will not die.*
3. Irrigate nose and throat with 2% sodium bicarbonate solution.
4. If symptoms persist, evacuate to hospital.

WHITE PHOSPHORUS - UP

1. Remove particles from skin or clothing immediately.
2. Immerse in water or cover with 5% copper sulfate solution.
3. Evacuate to hospital for removal of particles and treatment of burn.

by Capt B. Blocker, C.W.S.

Chemical Warfare

This is a course on Defense against Chemical Warfare, to enable one to protect oneself.

It is not true that chemicals were first used in the last World War.

Chemical agents were used by

1. The Athenian army under Solon, 600 B.C. They used a root (hellbore) to pollute stream.
2. The Carthaginian army 200 B.C., evacuated camp, leaving everything behind and a potent drug in the wine. Enemies imbibed freely and were overcome.
3. American Indians used poisonous and flaming arrows.

The Germans were the first to use chemical agents as we understand them, against the Canadians at Ypres, April 22, 1915. The Germans might have won the war by use of the gas, Chlorine, but before they could get enough a gas-mask had been made. Since then all nations have striven to develop the best gas-mask.

The Gas-Mask is composed of

1. The Carrier consisting of canvas bag and straps for carrying it.
2. The Canister, a can containing supply of chemicals.
3. Face-piece assembly, i.e. the rubber face-piece and hose.

When gas mask is worn all air must enter thru inlet valve of canister. There it first passes thru a paper filter purifying it of all solid and liquid particles suspended in the air. Then the air must pass thru a mixture of charcoal 80% and soda lime 20% which filters it off all gases which are acid or organic.

The mixture in the canister is good for 40 hrs., after that in a gassed area it will break down. In a non-gassed area it does not break down. It is well to keep records of hours. One wear mask until it begins to leak, then change canister.

Picture of gas-mask in F.M. 21-40 page 100.

Classification of Chemical Agents

Chemical agents are classified according to:—

I Physical State

- a) Gases
- b) Liquids
- c) Solids

II Persistency (i.e. remaining more than ten minutes a menace in the area; otherwise they are non-persistent.)

- a) Persistent - harmful in area more than 10 minutes
- b) Non-persistent dispersed in less than 10 minutes

III Tactical use (according as they destroy enemy or put him at a disadvantage.)

- a) Casualty agent - kills or puts out of action.
- b) Harassing agent - forces to put on mask.
- c) Screening agent - forms a dense cloud.
- d) Incendiary agent - causes burning of material or personnel.

IV Physiological Effect

- a) vesicant - the blistering type e.g. mustard
- b) lung irritant - must be inhaled into lungs
- c) irritant smoke - inhaled, causes severe irritation of bronchial ^{and} nasal passages.
- d) Lachrimator - irritates eyes e.g. tear gas
- e) incendiary - causes burning on the body.

N.B. A smoke as distinguished from a gas is composed of tiny particles of solid or liquid nature.

For list of Agents, and Description of Chemical agents, see 'Name, military symbol, nickname, order etc.' Chart on mimeographed copy.

N.B's

Mustard is painless for a long time.
Lewisite causes pain immediately.
Nitrogen mustard evaporates in 4 hrs,
or 3 times as fast as mustard.

Admonish victims if they can be persuaded that condition is not serious and effects will be over in a few hours can be saved from suicide. This is especially the Chaplain's task

"White phosphorous" will be used, be prepared. Japs are using it on the (pretense) grounds that it is a screening agent. Hence not vs. international law

At command of "Gas"

1. Close eyes and stop breathing
2. Tuck on mask in prescribed manner.

Do not remove mask until you are convinced there is no longer any gas in area.

Identification of Chemical Agents

Chemical agents are identified by means of:

1. Color
2. Gas-detecter paper. A paper pad is issued. Olive drab in color, - it changes to red then yellow by contact with liquid mustard.
3. Pink crayon, mustard changes it to blue lewisite to purple.
4. Paint "M.D.C.D." in color it changes in the presence of vesicants.
5. Kit. "U.S. vapor detector M4"

First Aid Procedure for Victims of Chemical Agents.

1st Determine what chemical agent is the cause. Do nothing until you are sure.

Standard procedure is to get victim ^{out} of area - Carry victim ~~close~~ let him walk

V. Mimeographed Chart on First Aid.

Chemical Agents and Weather.

1. Wind

- a) Direction of wind determines attack
- b. Velocity - 3 to 10 mile wind most favorable.

2. Temperature

Evaporation of chemical agents is determined by temperature. Its effects persistency, it can freeze liquids.

3. Precipitation and Humidity

In heavy precipitation persistents are minimized in effect, liquids are washed away. In light rains non-persistents are enhanced in effect. In high humidity and fog most non-persistents are enhanced.

4. Clouds

5. Atmospheric pressure

Each factor may affect efficiency of the agent.

Protection
against attack by chemical agents.

There are chemical experts in all units of our army to-day.

1. Division - on each staff there is a Chemical Officer i.e. a Lt. Col. also a 1st Lt. and 3 non-coms.
2. Regiment - has a gas officer.
3. Battalion - a gas officer
4. Company - 2 non-coms.

Sentries: - They are Gas Sentries also. No gas sentry can sound alarm unless he himself perceives the presence of gas. In combat zones a sentry is on duty 24 hrs. The Alarm is a bell, an inverted U. this 

Protective Equipment

There are 5 items of protective equipment issued to each soldier.

1. - Gas Mask
2. Protective ointment M-IV
2. Shoe Impregnate M-I - a whole can to a treatment repeated each week.
4. One complete suit of protective clothing CP-2.
 - a) hood
 - b) shirt and trousers or coveralls
 - c) leggings,
 - d) underwear (long)
 - e) gloves
 - f) socks.
5. Ind. protective covers - against air plane spray.

Gas Proof Shelters

1. If troop is under gas attack it can evacuate the area.
2. The makings of a gas proof enclosure issued to each organization. This is used if orders ^{are} to remain in area. An unventilated shelter can be occupied only for a short interval. Hence there is a ventilator for a gas shelter. Air is provided by a collective protector, a gas pump sends air thru a long canister - thus purifying air - 250 cu. ft of air per minute.

Decontamination

Chemical neutralization

Protection of food, water, clothing and materials.

1. Greatest care should be taken to prevent food, water, clothing and materials from being contaminated.
2. Hence leave food as far as possible in original containers.
3. All water is to be kept in tightly sealed metal containers, the canteen is such a container.
4. All food that is contaminated by persistent agents must be discarded.
5. Certain foods e.g. greens that have been contaminated by non-persistent agents may in certain cases be decontaminated by washing in water. Foods that have to be removed from containers e.g. meats must be covered by heavy tarpaulin.

Method of Decontamination

The area may be decontaminated

There are 2 decontaminating agents available. They are mixtures of chloride of lime.

But remember chloride of lime in full strength reacts violently with mustard, hence it must be diluted to avoid explosion.

Two mixtures of chloride of lime are used

1. with dry earth or sand called "dry mix" (equal parts ^{parts earth})
2. with water called "slurry" (equal quantities by weight)

There is a chemical decontaminating Company assigned to each field army.

Each company has its own decontaminating materials.

Chloride of lime cannot be applied to metals, hence there is a non-corrosive agent that has been developed. i.e.

3. DANC viz decontaminating agent non-corrosive.
Used on valuable contaminated metals.

Chemicals that may be used

1. Airplane spray
2. Chemical mortar
3. Field artillery
4. Livens Projector
5. The Chemical Cylinder
6. Smoke pots.

Army Morale

Chaplain Edgar C. Corner

Section 2

Room 23

ARMY MORALE

1. Bibliography.

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2. Assignments.

- a. For the second hour: 25 word definition of morale.
- b. For the fourth hour: Definitions not to exceed fifty words apiece of the following six concepts:
- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| (1) democracy | (4) totalitarianism |
| (2) liberty | (5) equal justice |
| (3) communism | (6) pacifism |
- c. For the sixth hour: Outline of a lecture on "Consequences of an Axis Victory," not to exceed 250 words.
- d. For the tenth hour:
- (1) Notes on the course (in ink or typewriter).
 - (2) Each student will submit as part of his notes on the course at least ten magazine or newspaper clippings, or excerpts from current books, bearing on the subject matter of the course. The source of each clipping or excerpt is to be carefully indicated, including the date of publication.

Democracy is political philosophy based on a genuine faith in the ability of an enlightened majority to establish an efficient and equitable form of government that will guarantee political, economic and religious freedom for all its members.

Liberty is freedom to act, speak and worship in accordance with the dictates of your own conscience limited only by the same rights granted to your fellow-man. Liberty is the right to choose your own goals, even though the choice involves a discipline that is limiting. Liberty is the emancipation of the mind by intelligence.

Communism is essentially an economic rather than a political philosophy based on the principle of a classless society; the substitution of production for use instead of production for profit. Politically, one can conceive of Communism as a form of democracy, even though in the Russian experiment, the emphasis has been on security rather than liberty.

Totalitarianism is a political creed which relegates the individual to a secondary role, subservient to the welfare of the State, the authority of which is invested in the hands of an individual or oligarchy which possesses complete control over every aspect of the individual citizen's life.

Its philosophic underpinning is a belief that society can be controlled only by force and never by reason or good will.

Equal justice is the doctrine that all men regardless of race, color, relig. creed or political affiliation are entitled to economic opportunities & political & social rights on an equitable basis.

Pacifism is a belief that no solution of man's econ. or pol. problems can be achieved by violent means and that it is morally wrong to take a human life, even though it is in the cause of liberty and democracy.

Army Morale by Chaplain M. A. Grande

The Purpose of this Course is to

1. Acquaint the student with the concept of military morale.
2. Outline the task of creating and maintaining high morale.
3. Describe the policies and institutions which the Army has to build morale.
4. To indicate the manner in which the chaplain fits into the program.

Divisions of Course

- I What we mean by morale.
- II How other countries try to build morale.
- III How we can build good morale in our Army.

I What we mean by morale.

A. The importance of morale is:

1. Recognized throughout history: Napoleon valued it as 3-1. Other military leaders have sung its praises.
2. Recognized by our enemies: See Hitler, Goering, Goebbels.
3. Recognized by our military leaders: General Marshall values it above the material 6-1. Many others appreciate the value of this mental, moral and spiritual unity.

B. The Definition of Morale.

1. A quality as abstract as morale does not admit of scientific definition.
2. Army definition - Par 39 M.P. 1-1. "Morale is a psychological condition; a compound effect of all the physical, mental and spiritual qualities. "Morale is the 'soul of Armies' involving every aspect of military life" *Esprit de Corps*.
3. Three factors must be considered in a good definition.
 - a. Morale is not absolute but relative.

Army Morale

- b. Morale includes the whole man.
Body as well as spirit.
- c. Morale has social quality. It increases with size of group.
- 4. Each stage of mobilization presents its own problems in military morale.
 - a. Initial training period { Learning of skills
Bride of organization
 - b. Near area Morale of troops. Love of country.
 - c. Battlefield morale
 - d. Post surrender, Demobilization and Army of occupation morale.
Anxiety, let down, lack of new experience etc
- 5. Morale of Civilian population affects Military Morale
Every community a battlefront
75,000,000 support war effort.
National unity is most important
see France Italy for leads.
- 6. Morale has relation to the Physical Environment.
Dependence upon more than physical means
but definitely related to physical preparedness. Consists in inner discipline.
- 7. The goal of Morale is to "Fight without fear for a peace without hate." Chief of Chaplains.

II How Other Countries Try to Build Good Morale

A. Nazi Morale

- 1. The education of the child is a basic principle. It has been most effective. Shock troops to-day youngsters of.
- 2. The mystical element is essential. Nazi tunings. Yesterday.
- 3. Legend of invincibility has been stressed. Juden rief
- 4. Contradiction between religion and national socialism has been resolved by an attack on the Church.
- 5. Planning was geared for a war morale.
- 6. International aspirations have been rationalized.
- 7. Germans are taught that they fight encirclement.

Army Morale.

8. National socialism depends on force.
9. A system of spies in the Army is maintained.
- The Germans have 10. There are vulnerable points in German morale.
3000 chaplains. Formerly given secular duties but now religious.
 - a) Recollection of 1918.
 - b) Depression of early thirties.
 - c) Broken promises of Hitler.
11. The threat of enemy.

B. Russian Morale. (also Totalitarian)

1. What has been said about morale building in Nazi Germany applies in the main to Soviet Russia, with Russians release E.M.'s the following exceptions.
 - a.) Social, educational and hygiene progress.
 - b.) National bent toward mysticism.
2. The high Army morale rests upon a sound material basis. Every sacrifice made by the people for the army.

C. Japanese Morale

1. The Japanese soldier is well trained, well equipped well disciplined. T.M. 30-480 Sept 21, 1942 Par. 96.
2. He is intensely loyal to the God-emperor.
3. He is bound to Japan by the two-fold tie of blood and soil.
4. He is the product of a rigid system of education.
5. Co-operation of civilians and the military is assured by the Army's inflexible control of the State.
6. The Japanese soldier has been taught to prefer death to surrender. Preferential status of immortality.
7. He is assured a preferential economic status.

No chaplains

D. Summary of the Tools of Totalitarian Morale.

1. Regimentation and obedience. Party discipline.
2. Training of the young. Ill. Enemy is always dishonored.
3. Over-simplified black and white issue making.
4. Opportunism unhampered by principle. No Honor.
5. Justification of every means by the party end.
The 1932-33 famine in Russia was inflicted by the government. The wheat was used for international trade.
6. Quasi-religious devotion. Führer is like unto God. Not Quasi in Japan Emperor is God.

Army Morale

4. Identification of the little man with an heroic cause.
8. All totalitarian movements have neatly rationalized international aspirations Germans - "master race"
Japs "divine mission".
9. The road to war is made easy for a totalitarian state. (The people are already accustomed to hardship - war adds no hardship - rather, it seems to promise a release.)
- P.S. As totalitarian morale matures, it loses some of its hypnotic charm.

Army Morale.

III How We can Build Good Morale in our own Army

A. Morale Building Agencies of the Army.

1. Personal development of ind. soldier.
2. Religious instruction, services, and ministrations.
3. Promotion
4. Decorations W.D. 12/3/42 Circular 391, Par. 29.
5. Leaves of absence and furloughs
6. Discipline.
7. Food, shelter and clothing
8. Insurance and allotments.
9. Mail
10. Adequate care of the sick and wounded. M.P. 1-10 puts some responsibility on the Chaplain on this point.
11. Training has a significance for morale, both as a source and as an index. Training of prime importance.
12. Physical development. Adequate sleep, food, rest.
13. Educational opportunities. Dispelling of ignorance.
14. Information. a) Orientation courses Offered by Chaplain.
b) Supplemental material. (News films can be obtained from Co. ordinator of Inter. Am. Affairs Rockefeller Center N. Y.)
c) Amateur and theatrical and choral groups.
15. Community Cooperation
 - a. Press, Churches, Chamber of Commerce, welfare agencies
 - b. Law enforcement agencies and municipal authorities.
 - c. Home hospitality. Check as a cover-up for prostitution.
 - d. Suppression of petty profiteering
 - e. Suppression of vice. Controlled prostitution does not work. At Ft. 1 This 64,000 cases of venereal disease attributable to houses of prostitution under system of control. When list was put on there were only 28,000 in a yr.
16. Semi-official Agencies
 - a. Red Cross - Success over-seas not phenomenal - only agency.
 - b. U. S. O. In U. S. territory and possessions.
17. The Special Service Program.
Can't take this program into Combat Zone -
Must depend on something else.

Army Morale

by C. K. Brandy
(Major)

B. The Chaplain and Morale M.R. 1-10 P.M. 100-5.

1. Morale is a function of the Command
2. The chaplain in his capacity as a chaplain has an important morale building function.
 - a. The Ch. should exemplify the highest type of personal morale.
 - b. The Ch. can aid morale as a good listener.
 - c. The Ch. can volunteer his religious services in crucial moments with complete propriety.
 - d. The Ch. can help men realize that cowardice consists not only in fleeing before the face of the enemy but in being unwilling to accept the possibility of combat.
^{He wanted to fight}
^{he didn't know}
^{he didn't}
^{wasn't to fight}
 - e. The Ch. can help to provide the all important first contacts.
 - f. The Ch. must combat the unwarranted over-confidence.
 - g. The Ch. can help interpret our united nations allies to our men both here ^{and} abroad.
 - h. A morale problem which every Ch. must be prepared to face is that represented by racial and religious minorities.
 1. enemy-related minorities
 2. minorities friendly to U.S.
 3. American Indians
 4. Negroes
 5. Religious minorities.

T.M. 16-205

All racial minorities taken together constitute 86% majority.

C. Measurement of Morale

1. "Control-conversation" technique
2. Sampling of opinion
3. Standard reports 1. Routine 2. Inspection 3. By Special Services
4. Censorship of mail 4. Confidential Agents.

D. A Chaplain should recognize the symptoms of dysintegrating morale.

1. Increasing A. W. O. L. and desertion
2. Guard house increase
3. Venereal disease - increase
4. Increasing number on sick call
5. Petty thievery, insubordination, gambling cliques and night prowling
6. Listlessness Lack of initiative Fighting between soldiers, See McInnes

The Chaplain should be able to identify and deal with

E. Causes of morale

1. Fatigue
 - a. Suggests change in training program
 - b. Physical changes
2. Tedium - introduce variety
3. Fear - normal reaction Antidote of fear is discipline - Copeland.
4. Disillusionment - Jargonism, roll call, recognition of weakness.
5. Friction will collaborators Indecision: countermanding of orders

The Chaplain will carefully avoid certain Common errors * (Cont. below.)

3a Fear is dispensed by 1. action

6-24-43

2. physical contact with friends
3. roll call
4. knowledge - informed of danger
5. controlled action
6. statistics - few really killed.
7. power of religious belief

* 1. Insincerity

2. The appeal to unity on the ground that "everybody is doing it."

3. The demand for unity because it is patriotic to unite.

4. The extremes over-simplification

5. Investing job in hand with a falsely high evaluation

G. Basic American Ideology

1. When the Nazi and the Communist appeal chiefly to passion and to faith, the American suffers from an initial weakness in that he must be appealed to on the basis of reason.
2. We currently are under the imperative necessity of revitalizing our symbols of democracy and of giving them a positive significance.
3. We must overcome in a war world the handicaps born of our peace-time democracy.
4. We have been suffering from a creeping paralysis of our loyalties.
5. Our education in the value of citizenship is deficient.
6. We need to be conscious of the need of force for the preservation of democracy.
7. Our nation is the world's first adventure toward total democracy. Its marks are:
 - a) A representative govt. resting upon universal suffrage.
 - b) Freedom of speech and worship ^{and} assembly.
 - c) Trial by jury.
 - d)* Belief in dignity of the Ind. 6-28-43
8. We need the confidence that comes from realizing that our current crisis is only one phase of a conflict that is as old as our democracy itself.
 - e)* Abolition of hereditary privilege
 - f) Aristocracy based on character ^{and} performance instead of wealth and birth
 - g) America's unique capacity for absorbing new comers.
9. We should develop to the fullest possible degree the realization that "our cause ~~is~~ is just."
 - a) We have been attacked: we are fighting in genuine defense of our rights.
 - b) A just proportion exists between the loss certain to be incurred and the injury that would be suffered were we to allow the unjust aggressors to have their own way with us.
 - c) There exists a reasonable hope for victory.

Clay M. Peale

- d.) The war has been legitimately declared.
- e.) We have turned to war as the last resort.
- f.) Our intentions in waging this war are lawful.
- g.) The war is being conducted honorably by our share.

F. M. 27-10 V. 25, 32, 33.

- 10. In our education for Democracy we need look not only backward, but we may also properly look forward.
- 11. We must avoid hate propaganda. While we must assure our men that their sacrifices will not have been in vain and that the potential aggressors will have been made too weak to strike, we must not give the impression that we seek a Carthaginian peace.

Humor seems stronger than hate.

Military Law

Ch. Edgar A. Corner

Section 2 Room 23.

JURISDICTION OF MILITARY COURTS

<u>Court</u>	<u>Required Number of Officers</u>	<u>Appointing Authority</u>	<u>Persons Triable</u>	<u>Offenses Punishable</u>	<u>Maximum Punishments</u>
Summary	1	(A.W. 10) Commanding Officer of garrison, fort, camp or other place where troops are on duty.	Privates Privates 1/cl. Corporals* Sergeants* Staff Sgts.*	Non-Capital	Confinement, one month and forfeiture 2/3 of one month's pay or Restriction 3 months and forfeiture or detention 2/3 of one month's pay.
Special	3	(A.W. 9) Commanding Officer of district, garrison, fort, camp, or other place where troops are on duty. Com- manding Officer of brigade, regiment, detached battalion or other detached command.	See A.W. 13	Non-capital	Confinement for six months and forfeiture of 2/3 pay per month for six months. (May not award dishonorable discharge).
General	5	(A.W. 8) President of U. S., Com- manding Officer of terri- torial division, depart- ment, or corps area. Superintendent of Military Academy, Commanding Officer of army, army corps, division, or separate brigade.	Any Person subject to Military Law.	Any crime or offense made punishable by the Articles of War.	Any authorized punishment (including death, dishonorable discharge in cases authorized.)

* May be tried with their consent or if the General Court-Martial Authority so directs.

OUTLINE OF 5 HOUR COURSE ON MILITARY LAW

<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>	<u>LECTURE</u>
1st Hour Read MCM 1928, Pars. 1-17, 30-35 Reference - Articles of War 1-16, 74, 108, 70. MCM 1928, Pars. 105-108 Article of War 104	Historical Background Military Jurisdiction Composition, Jurisdiction and Powers of Courts Preparation, Submission, and Investigation of Charges Company Punishment
2nd Hour Read MCM 1928, Pars. 143-146, 148, 149d, e, f, g, 150i, 151, 152, 130-135 Reference - MCM 1928, Pars. 130-135, 138, 139, 143-146, 148, 149a, d, e, f, g, m, n, 150i, 151, 152 Articles of War 28, 54-96 MCM Appendix 4. Specimen Charges on page 238; Forms of Specifica- tions 13, 19-22, 24, 28, 32, 38, 39, 67-72, 86, 88, 91-94, 99, 110, 114, 119, 126, 135, 136, 139, 146, 181	Punitive Articles Civil and Military Of- fenses Military Gravity of Of- fenses Discussion of Most Fre- quent Military Offenses
3rd Hour Read MCM 1928, Pars. 36-48, 57-62 Reference - MCM 1928, Pars. 36-74 Articles of War 17, 115, 116, 18-20, 38, 111, 114, 21, 39, 40.	Personnel of Courts Duties General Procedure Arrangement of Courts Attendance of Witnesses Challenges, Pleas, and other Interlocutory Questions Inquiry into Sanity
4th Hour Read MCM 1928, Pars. 75-81, 87-88, 101-109 Reference - Articles of War 22-27, 29-37, 46-53, 111, 118, 121.	Evidence, Statements, & Arguments Findings Sentences Punishments & Limitations Reviews
5th Hour Read Articles of War. Reference - Rules of Land Warfare FM 27-10 Pars. 1-5, 12-13, 19-61, 70-115, 118-124, 127-128, 136-141, 182- 187, 345-359.	Punishment and Rehabili- tation Remission & Suspension General Discussion of International Law and Rules of Land Warfare

NOTE: The items marked "Read" are required reading for the various periods of the course.
The items marked "Reference" are for the information of the students but are not required reading for the course.

Military Law - 6-28-43

Military Law

Capt Schwartz

Hand in notes together with examination

Purpose is to examine the rights of the soldier before during and after the trial.

Discipline must be maintained. No man can act independently in the Army.

Maintained by uniform law known as
Court-martial - Prompt, certain, and ^{uniform} equitable

Mil. Law - not new

Old - Roman; Gustavus -; 1920 Articles of War
Promulgation by Rev - Court Martial Manual.
Provides for maximum punishment.

Three Courts.

1. Summary 2. Special 3. Gen.

1. Summary may impose only 30 days 2/3 pay for law.
2. Special 6 mo 2/3 pay per ^{mo.} for a period not exceeding 6 months
3. General Court

Gen. Court appointed by commanding officer.

C.O. of a Regiment may appoint Summary or (and) Special Court.

Summary Court has only 1 officer. Special 3 officers.
Gen. has 5 officers.

Officers - must be competent

All officers are competent to act as Court.

Chaplain not available to act as a defense council. 60-5 Calls for C.
to act as special defense court.

Each Court has jurisdiction of its own.

Gen Court - all in military force

Spec - all enlisted men.

Sum - Pvt, pfc - maybe Cpl, Sgt.

Company punishment 104th Article of War.
 Restriction to quarters Loss of privileges
 Hard labor Special Duties
 7 day (consecutive)

Company punishment book is not an official document and can not be used in court.

Jurisdiction of a court-martial, i.e. its power to try and determine a case & hence the validity of each of its judgments, is conditioned upon three indispensable requisites:

1. That the court was appointed by an official empowered to appoint it
2. That the membership of the court was in accordance with law with respect to number and competency to sit on the court; and
3. That the court thus constituted was invested by act of Congress with power to try the person and the offense charged.

P. 14 Jurisdiction of Special Courts - Martial

Spec. courts martial shall have power to try any person subject to military law for any crime or offense not capital made punishable by the Articles of War: Provided That the Pres. except from jurisdiction any class, classes subject to military law. But no crime or offense, capital or otherwise, for which a mandatory punishment is prescribed, can be tried by a spe. court-martial if such punishment is beyond the power of such court to impose.

6-29-42

Two types of offenses

1. Criminal type - all offenses of civil life
2. Military type.
 - a. These offenses often by good well meaning decent soldier
 - b) Due to fact that he has not adjusted his change of status.

Desertion - 58th A.W.

Absenting oneself without leave, avoid some hazardous duty. intention to stay away permanently.

Circumstances - thousands of them.

Soldier steals money, ~~sells~~ ^{civil} uniform, trouble maker, written a letter, buys clothing

Aiding and advising ^{desertion} - 59th A.W.

A.W. O.S. A.W. 61

Not be at the required place at the required time.

Since Dec 1, 1942 maximum limit has been removed for A.W. O.S.

A.W. 63. Disrespect to superior officer
Superior officer may be junior to you in rank

A.W. 64. Wilful disobedience of orders
Intentional refusal to carry out of order.

Two offenses are not charged against a soldier at the same time.

A.W. 65. Same offenses in relation to Noa - coma

Negligent or wilful misuse of Govt. property ~~to be~~ ^{becomes} damaged.

A.W. 85 Drunk on duty. Theoretically on duty 24 hrs. Serious because officer may be dismissed

Burglary is the breaking and entering of bldg of another, at night with intent of felony.

House breaking is entering building of another any time of day with intent to commit an offense.

Refer to Punitive Acts in Manual

Only persons subject to military law can sign charges
Civilian may make complaint.

Usually to C. O.

C. O. may throw charges away

May reprimand the soldier and dismiss case.

May give Company punishment.

C. O. of Company sends charges to
Regimental C. O.

Regimental C. O.

A C. O. may appoint Summary Special
Court.

First sends file to investigating
Officer.

Investigating Officer makes report
to C. O.

From C. O. send charges to
Division Commander. Commander sends
charges to Staff Judge Advocate, then
back to C. O. then to General Court.

Member of Court

1. Pres. and Law member.

1. Set dates, place etc.

2. Law member sits to right of Pres.

No member of the Court must be a lawyer.

Pres. calls court to order.
Challenges of cause.

One Peremptory Challenge.

Court sworn in.

Accused arraigned.

Conduct of trial much like civilian life.

Trial Judge Advocate - subpoenas.

In Mil trial Pres + members of the Court.
In civil trial Pres enters into case more
than Judge in a civilian court.

Witnesses testify.

1. Accused usually makes a mistake if he
hires a civilian lawyer.
2. Defense officer usually loses.

Rights to testify

1. May refuse to testify. - No inference to be implied.
2. Submit to sworn statement.
3. Take witness stand and subject himself to cross-examination.

Evidence in Gen: -

Direct - see them in the fact.

Circumstantial - Surrounding facts - Equally as good
or

Hear-say - Not able to prove statement made
outside of court is true

Exception - Made outside of court by the accused

Confession - must be voluntarily made.

Phil Law 7-2-43.

Closing of Trial

$\frac{2}{3}$ vote required to convict except for spying.

$\frac{2}{3}$ vote adversely - man freed.

If guilty the ^{court} must set punishment.
Court limited by maximums.

Unanimous vote for death sentence.

$\frac{2}{3}$ vote for 10 yrs.

$\frac{2}{3}$ vote

In exam. omit questioning 1, 6, 14 and 16.
Exam. due with notes Wed 1:00 P.M.

1. Record of goes back to C.O.
2. Division C.O. sends record to J. A. before making decision.
 1. Refuses punishment
 2. May reduce punishment.
 3. To approve finding of guilty and approves punishment but suspends time of punishment.

Every record ^{of Court martial} goes to Clerk to J. A. General's Office. Legal review.
plus common sense review.

Punishment:

Some punishments are prohibited

If a man is found guilty which D.D. is not
authorities but has 5 offenses in one year.

Found guilty of 2 offenses.

Various theories of punishment.

Rehabilitation - primary in army.

Two types of prisoner

1. General
2. Garrison

Classification of Prisoners

- a. Mil. offenses of a lighter nature
- b. Mil. offenses of more serious nature.
- c. Most serious of all offenses.

Different grades - put in Grade 1 and on poor conduct is reduced.

Rewards for good behavior

Chaplain Edgar A. Downer
1st Lt.

S

Practical Duties

"The Work of the Chaplain"

Section 2 Room 31

The Work of the Chaplain

I The Chaplains' Corps

1. The Chaplain has been a part of the U. S. Army ever since the very early history of our country.
2. Recruited from volunteers
3. Quotas
 - a) In proportion to denominations represented in the forces
 - b) Selected from recommendations of the Church, Army and Navy Commission

II The Chaplain's Qualifications

1. Physical
 - a) Must meet physical requirements of Medical standards
 - b) Chaplain must be between the ages of 23 and 34 years; Reserve Chaplain between 24 and 42 years.
2. Educational
 - a) Graduate of 4-year college
 - b) 3-year theological seminary.
3. Ecclesiastical
 - a) Member of recognized denomination
 - b) Active member at time of recommendation.

III Status of Chaplain

1. Official title "Chaplain"
2. In all military matters responsible to the Commanding Officer.
3. In all ecclesiastical matters is subject to teachings of his ecclesiastical organization.
4. Responsible to Chief of Chaplains

IV Duties of the Chaplain

1. Must coordinate and supervise all religious work in the Army
2. Assist in the establishment and maintenance of morale.

3. Must be accessible to all officers and men.
4. Lend friendly assistance to officer in charge of recreational and educational activities.
5. Give guidance to religious and social organization of the Civilian Community.

V Success of the Chaplain

1. Degree of cordial understanding of the Commanding Officer and other officers of the regiment.
2. Ability to use co-operating agencies such as Red Cross, Service Clubs etc.
3. Measure in which he is "man of God."
4. Personality, industry and ability to apply the Word of God to the life and problems of the officers and men to whom he has been called to administer.
5. Sincerity with which he accepts his primary responsibility of being the religious and spiritual director of the Commanding Officer, officers and men.

THE
CHAPLAINCY

PRACTICAL DUTIES

MAP
READING

ARMY
MORALE

ADMINISTRATION

ARMY ORGANIZATION

CUSTOMS *and* COURTESIES

GRAVES REGISTRATION

CHEMICAL WARFARE

MILITARY LAW

SANITATION

DRILL

FIELD AND TECHNICAL MANUALS —

ARMY AND MOBILIZATION REGULATIONS

WAR DEPT. CIRCULARS, BULLETINS & DIRECTIVES

Refer to No. SPCHT 426
(1 Jul 43)

WAR DEPARTMENT
ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS
WASHINGTON.

1 July 1943.

MEMORANDUM TO: All Chaplains.

SUBJECT: : Religious Supplies for Chaplains.

Religious supplies can be made available to all chaplains on the continent and overseas. The following is to clarify the proper channels through which the various supplies may be requisitioned. Chaplains should plan their religious supply program far in advance so as to be reasonably assured that deliveries arrive on time.

I. Articles of Government Issue through local supply officers.

A. Tables of Allowances No. 20 (for camps, posts, and stations).

1. Provides to chaplains the Chaplain's Outfit, which includes
 - a. Folding organ
 - b. Regimental Desk
 - c. Chaplain's Flag
 - d. 150 Song & Service Books and container
 - e. Portable typewriter)
 - f. Chaplain's Scarf) upon separate request
2. Provides for the chapels
 - a. The Hymnal, Army & Navy, 1 for every 2 seats in a chapel

B. Tables of Equipment

1. Provides the following components of the Chaplain's Outfit for use overseas only.
 - a. Regimental Desk
 - b. Portable typewriter
 - c. Chaplain's Flag and Scarf
2. Reduction in equipment is made in order to conserve shipping space and not because the Song and Service books and folding organ are considered unnecessary. Whenever it appears that these items are urgently needed, recommendation for their shipment should be made to the Commanding Officer or Senior Chaplain.
3. While in continental limits of the United States chaplains under the command of the Army Ground Forces will be authorized the complete outfit, Chaplains, under the AGF training equipment section of T/A No. 20.

II. Articles furnished by Service Command Chaplains.

A. For chapels (Mobilization and Theatre of Operation type)

1. Altar Set (cross, crucifix, candlesticks and vases)
2. Altar Cover, Pulpit and Lectern scarves
3. Communion Set
4. National Colors and Staff

B. For Chaplains

1. Scriptures (Protestant, Catholic and Jewish)

III. Articles furnished by the Chaplains, Ports of Embarkation, to chaplains under their jurisdiction, casuals and to chaplains overseas.

A. Scriptures (Protestant, Catholic and Jewish)

B. Religious supplies of any kind (except ritual garments)

IV. The Office of the Chief of Chaplains, through the Chief of Chaplain's Religious Fund and in accordance with its regulations, provides religious supplies to all chaplains if not specifically included in the three categories listed above.

WM. R. ARNOLD
Chief of Chaplains.

24-36775

CLASS INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS:

A. In General:

1. All assignments intended for the instructor are to be the student's original work, typed or written with ink in correct English on 6 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ note-book paper.
2. There will be occasional quizzes and problems and at the end of the course a written examination.
3. Questions may be asked only when the instructor has finished a definite section of the material. The instructor will announce when questions may be asked.
4. Students are to stand and receive recognition from the instructor before asking a question; otherwise, no interruptions will be permitted during the class period.

B. Note-books

1. Notes will be submitted for approval to the instructor of each course. These notes will be corrected, graded, and returned to the students.
2. Notes are graded as to content and apprehension of the course as taught and revealed in the notes. Simple, terse, exact statements, not verbosity are what are wanted in the notes.
3. Neatness, legibility and the general appearance of the assignment have bearing on the grade.
4. Assignments will be graded "S" for satisfactory, "U" for unsatisfactory. Any assignment not handed in at the appointed time merits an automatic zero. Numerical grades will be kept by the instructor for transmission to the Office of the Chief of Chaplains so that an abbreviated efficiency report can be made on each student.
5. The first page of every assignment shall contain only this information:

Name of Course e.g. Practical Duties	
Student's Name	Chaplain (1st Lt.)
	John A. Doe
Section No.	Sec. 3 Room No. 76
6. Paper clips only are to be used to hold together sheets of the assignment.

I. Reporting for Duty: First impressions are lasting impressions.

- A. Time: As near 0900 as possible on the date specified in your orders, not earlier nor later than the date specified.
- B. Place: Office of the Adjutant of the unit to which you are ordered.
- C. Manner of Reporting:
1. Directions for signing Register:
 - a. Name, Rank, Branch.
 - b. Duty (e.g. Chaplain, Division Chaplain, etc.)
 - c. Time and date.
 - d. Authority (Par., S.O. No., Hq., date of issue)
 2. Sign in (usually just outside Adjutant's door). No smoking.
 3. Report in correct uniform, ornaments, shoes and leather shined. Everything about the person should be correct and perfect. Carry copies of your orders in your left hand.
 4. Uncover.
 5. Stand at attention two paces from the desk or table.
 6. Salute.
 7. Report: "Sir, Chaplain _____ reports for duty with the _____."
 8. Listen to instructions.
 - a. Quarters.
 - b. Mess.
 - c. Office.
 - d. Chapel.
 - e. Telephone.
 - f. Social and official calls.
 - g. Ask permission to read Post General Orders - Post Regulations.
 9. Finance Office. Pay and mileage.

(Dramatize by enacting or by diagram the right and wrong way to report.)

DIAGRAM OF HEADQUARTERS

D. General Suggestions:

1. When you report to a station where your Commanding Officer is represented in the chain of command by an Administrative Chaplain (Division Chaplain, Post Chaplain), contact him first upon arrival to your new station and follow his directions in the entire procedure listed above.
2. Do not interrupt Adjutant; if he is busy, ask the Sergeant Major when he will be available. The Adjutant may or may not present you to the Commanding Officer; the procedure of reporting is identical with the procedure of reporting to the Adjutant, except at the end of the interview with the Commanding Officer, salute, "About face", leave promptly.
3. Get settled promptly; get your office organized and request a telephone through channels; advise Adjutant of your telephone number and where you may be reached at any time. In all matters of military correspondence use Message Center wherever possible for distribution.
4. At your earliest convenience, after a study of the situation within your command, submit, for the approval of your Commanding Officer, a tentative program of office hours, religious service, and your other activities. Make changes slowly-maybe predecessor knew best.

1) Military Sanitation

Chaplain Edgar A. Dwyer

Section 2 Room 23
Quarantine Hall

NOTES ON FIRST AID
(To be attached to notebook)

Sec I

Emergency Surgical Dressing

1. Every Officer and Enlisted man carries an Emergency Surgical packet in a Web pouch fastened to his Web belt. This packet contains:
 - A. A sterilized gauze dressing fastened to a bandage.
 - B. An envelope of sulfanilamide powder.
 - C. Tablets of sulfanilamide flavored with peppermint.
 - D. Safety pins.
2. This surgical dressing is applied to all wounds after the powder is sprinkled on the wound.
3. The dressing is also used on compound fractures.
4. The wound is never:
 - A. Touched with the hands.
 - B. Washed.

The Tourniquet

1. The Emergency Tourniquet is composed of:
 - A. The band.
 - B. The twister.
 - C. The pressure pad.
2. It is applied to a pressure point located between the heart and the bleeding point.
3. When applied notation must be made on an Emergency Medical Tag giving time and initials of the soldier applying it.
4. The tourniquet must be loosened every 20 minutes till circulation is restored. Usually this takes one or one and a half minutes. Then it is tightened and notation made of time.
5. If tourniquet remains tight too long gangrene takes place.
6. In hemorrhage from arteries of face or other location where tourniquet cannot be used apply pressure with thumb.

Fractures

Symptoms:

1. Pain, especially on motion.
2. Loss of motion, unwillingness to move; spontaneous attempt to produce immobility.
3. Swelling.
4. Discoloration due to hemorrhage.
5. Crepitus on motion.
6. Deformity

General Principles of treatment:

1. Reduce by traction.
2. Immobilize by splinting.
 - A. Splint: Must be firm but too great pressure avoided.
Value of splint is in proportion to absence or lessening of pain.
Materials to make emergency splints, rifle, fences, paper.
3. Movement of fracture casualties. If there is any thought that spine is injured be very careful in moving. Splint always before transportation.
4. In compound fracture use iodine and emergency dressing. Do not attempt to reduce unless there is no medical soldier available.

Application of Sling.

- A. The use of the Triangular bandage is described.
- B. Psychological treatment of the wounded.
 1. Improvement through treatment.
 2. Praise of soldier's courage.
 3. Encouragement through favorable prognosis.
 4. Sympathetic attitude.
 5. Directions as to securing further attention.

CARE OF THE FEET

1. Shoes should be properly fitted to the feet. If intended to be worn when marching, allowance should be made for the enlarging of the feet during exercise. Therefore, a larger size should be purchased than commonly worn in civil life.
2. Shoes that are either too small or too large will produce muscle and joint tenderness and blisters. If they are a trifle large, adjustment can be obtained by increasing the thickness of the stockings, but shoes that are too small should be discarded.
3. If the officer has some degree of flatfoot, it is advised that he purchase shoes at a store specializing in orthopaedic shoes or have arch supporters added to his Army shoes.
4. If officer is accustomed to wearing Oxfords and changes to high top shoes, care should be taken in lacing the upper half of the shoe. They should be laced snugly at the lower half and loosely or not at all in the upper half. Too snug lacing of the upper half will cause pain, inflammation of tendons and often blisters of the ankle.
5. The first four or five times the new shoes are worn, it should be for only a limited time and for short distances. This permits the shoes to shape themselves to the feet.
6. Dubbin or saddle soap should be worked into the leather to soften it. New shoes should be examined by the hand and any roughness of seams, protruding nails or protruding spots found out by a shoe repairer.
7. Shoe trees should be provided for each pair of shoes and a pair of shoes should never be worn two days in succession.
8. When shoes are taken off, boric acid powder should be sprinkled inside and shoe trees inserted. If wet or dirty, they should be washed, oiled and allowed to dry slowly.
9. Stockings should be large but not so large that they wrinkle on the feet. Feet should be powdered before stockings are put on and powder also sprinkled in the shoes. Boric acid powder is suitable for this purpose. When stockings are put on, avoid all wrinkles.
10. Stockings should be changed every day and in hot weather twice a day. Silk, cotton or woolen stockings can be used. If thin stockings are used, two pairs can be worn at a time especially if the shoes are a little large. Some skins react badly to woolen stockings, in which case, other material should be used.
11. If feet have a tendency to become tender, rubbing with bathing alcohol and alum is helpful.
12. After each march, feet should be washed, bathed with the alcohol and alum solution and carefully inspected for red or tender areas. These should be protected by covering with strips of adhesive plaster.
13. Excessive perspiration is often a symptom of ringworm of the feet. If officer has this condition, he should at once start to treat himself according to the advice contained in the paper on self treatment of ringworm.
14. Blisters should be treated by the Medical Officer as early as possible. If seen before they break, infection can be avoided.

DAVID H. KELLER
Lt. Col., MC
Medical Officer of Chaplain
School.

TREATMENT OF RINGWORM OF FEET

1. If in doubt have diagnosis made by an army surgeon.
2. Wash feet, between toes and nails thoroughly with soap, water and an old toothbrush.
3. Remove all dead skin; trim nails.
4. Dry.
5. Paint all infected skin and nails with mercurochrome.
6. Dry.
7. Dust feet with boracic acid powder.
8. Sprinkle inside of stockings with boracic acid powder.
9. Sprinkle inside of shoes with boracic acid powder.
10. Change stockings twice a day using powder each time.
11. Never wear the same pair of shoes two days in succession.
12. On removing shoes at night use powder inside and use shoe trees.
13. Wash stockings and dry before using. If possible dry in sun.
14. If leather of shoes is badly infected discard shoes.
15. If shoes are slightly infected disinfect with 35% solution of formaldehyde in shoes on paper or rags and place in air tight box for 48 hours.
16. Wash feet and repaint with mercurochrome every third day.
17. Never walk barefoot on any floor.
18. Remember that reinfection can take place from shoes or slippers. Constant vigilance is the price of safety.
19. Continue the treatment for several months after YOU THINK you are cured.

TREATMENT OF BLISTERS OF FEET

1. After marching the feet increase in size. In buying shoes provide for this increase. Shoes that are comfortable for leisurely living will be too small for marching.
2. Stockings usually should be of wool. However, some feet cannot stand wool and two pairs of thin cotton or silk stockings will serve the same purpose; even one pair of such is sufficient if skin is cared for and shoes fit perfectly.
3. When a blister forms wash area with alcohol.
4. Allow it to dry.
5. Paint with mercurochrome.
6. Allow this to dry.
7. Cut carefully down on blister with a razor blade wiped off with alcohol.
8. When the cut is sufficiently deep the clear serum will run freely.
9. Press on the area with dry sterile gauze till the top of the blister is in close proximity with the under skin.
10. Dry thoroughly.
11. Spread over the blister layers of zinc oxide adhesive plaster at least 4 or 5 thicknesses.
12. Leave this plaster on for 3 or 4 days when it will lose its adhesive quality and come off of its own accord.
13. The above treatment should be given by a surgeon if one is available. The above directions are given so every officer will know how to take care of his own blisters or those of other officers or soldiers in the army in case a member of the medical department is not available.

David H. Keller,
Lt. Col. Med.

THE STRANGER

I have come back from the wars,
And once again eat rice with my family;
Eat rice that I did not plant,
On the table are flowers
That grew in a garden strange to me
The little kitten that I used to see
Playing with its tail in a circle
Is now a cat and runs frightened
When it hears my step on the graveled walk
I am a stranger in my own house.

The little girls are shy and
Are more attracted by my sword
Than by the caresses of their Father.
The wife sits primly across the table,
Telling me tales of her daily life;
That are strange and unusual to me
But commonplace to her,
The dishes I used to eat on
Are broken and replaced by others.
I am a stranger in my own house.

After supper, outside in the street,
I hear the little children calling
To each other, but the names
Are not familiar to me,
Only the moon is the same,
As it rises above the plum tree.
My wife joins me in the garden,
Showing me the new flowers,
Between us there is a space,
Indefinite and untangible,
Caused by the years of separation,
I am a stranger in my own house.

Gift of
David H. Keller
Lt. Col., M. C.
Medical Officer of
Chaplain School
6-24-43
Conant Hall- Harvard
Cambridge, Mass.

Military Sanitation fr. Colonel David H. Keller, 6-23-43
teacher

Medical care of the wounded

Eschelon - orderly sequence of men marching in columns.

1. In combat
2. " reserve
3. replacement
4. training

Medical service to wounded

1. Company aid men
 2. Battalion aid station Emergency surgery
 3. Collecting station
 4. Clearing station
 5. Evacuation Hospital
 1. Convalescent
 2. Surgical
- A. Trains
B. Transports
C. Airplanes
D. Ambulance Convoys
- + Base Hospital

Liaison - keeping in touch.

P.M. 8-5 Local units of the Medical Department

11,000 men evacuated by airplane. Less than 3% died

6-24-43

Pediculosis - body infested with parasite - Cootie - gray back

- Types {
1. head - usually hair
 2. body - waist
 3. pubic - crab

Nits or eggs are laid on shafts of hair or edge of the clothing.

Diagnosis - Lice on body - nits, itching.

Treatment - Bath, hair removed.

Clothing goes thru gas chamber. - Menthally bromide

Important to avoid infestation

Insecticide powder.

Avoid places where such vermin may be.

Scabies

Toric eruptions - scratch Itching is more intense at nights or when body is hot.

Treatment

1st Day V Bath, strong brush - sulphur ointment

2nd "

3rd Day

Ceclal for 8 days.

Known as Tycoon itch.

Sun Stroke - Heat Exhaustion

1. Sun Stroke is a serious condition
May be sudden, nervous, ^{very} little pre-sympt.

Symptoms	Sun Stroke	Heat Exhaustion
Pulse	Strong, rapid	Weak, thready
Temp.	High 106° 108°	Low 94° 96°
Resp.	Deep, rapid	Shallow, slow
Skin	Hot dry	Cold, clammy
Treatment	Apply cold Reduce temp	Apply heat Increase temp.

Saline solution - salt tablets 10 gr. to 1 qt of water.

Mosquitoes

Malaria - more casualties than by Jps.

Germs in blood stream.

Quinine, atabrine, - not a cure.

Sanitation 6-25-43.

Physical Hygiene

Must be capable of taking care of oneself.

1. Skin

2. Hair on head - Keep it cut short - not more than 1" on top and clipped short on sides.

3. Beard - shave once every 24 hrs.

4. Eyes - Have prescription for glasses filed with personnel. Have second pair all the time.

5. Teeth - thoroughly surveyed & X rayed.

6. Fingernails - if infected have them removed.

7. Nails - finger and toe nails, have short and clean.

8. Feet - refer to outline, and ring worm of the feet and care of blisters.

Scrupulous cleanliness

Learn how to walk.

9. Gastro - intestinal track

Eat what is set before you, don't be a food fadist.

Mental Hygiene

Fatigue can be avoided by.

1. relaxation

2. avoid worrying

3. Have a hobby - doing something every day that is different from regular routine.

6-28-43

It takes 6 months to properly train a division. A well trained unit is worth much more than poorly trained and equipped troops.

Training to-day is more realistic - hard, rough, brutal. Purpose of maneuvers is to see what men can take it. Learn how to take care of oneself. Toughen the men.

Carry things in 1. Bed roll 2)

1 Bag, 2) On person.

Bed roll - blanket, shelter tent

1 Bag - Toilet, salt tablets, chocolate, glasses, stockings, underwear.

1 Bag - Watch, pocket knife etc.

Avoid prison ring.

Don't drill on morale.

Shave

Wash feet and change socks.

Sanitation 6-29-43

Veneral Program

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1. Lecture by line officer { Efficiency
Initiative Action
2. Lecture by Med. Officer { Diagnosis
Prevention
Treatment
3. Lecture by Chaplain - Morals
4. Film Sex hygiene A-154
5. Service Record
6. Prophylactic Station { Location
Treatment

In Army 2 phase program

1. Educational
2. Prophylaxis

Three lecturers on the same subject but 3 different viewpoints. Order is optional to C.O.

Program includes "Off Limit" of places
Hospitalization of diseased women

Prostitution is said to be oldest profession in the world.
Men make laws to prevent, prohibit, and punish offenders.

Two urges

1. to survive
2. to do something that his race may survive

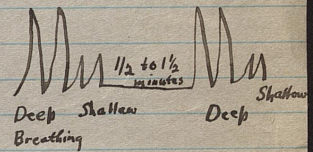
Sanitation 6-30-43

Shock

Cause - Hemorrhage { Internal
External

Symptoms

1. Cold clammy skin
2. Low temperature
3. Weak rapid pulse
4. Shallow respiration { Cheyne -
Stokes
5. Stupor Coma



Treatment

1. Stop hemorrhage
2. Apply heat
3. Liquid stim { Aromatic Spts. Ann.
Coffee - Sugar (hot)
Cocoa (hot)
Tea (hot)
4. Mental support

Shock may result from not only from battle wounds but from worry, lack of sufficient food etc.

Low temperature indicates that a low amount of blood is circulating.

Alcoholic beverages have no vital use to the wounded.

Wound shock needs comfort, sympathy - a true friend.

Mil. Sanitation

Diseases which played a tragic role in past wars

30 Years War	Typhus
Revolution	Small Pox
Civil War	Dysentery
Spanish American	Typhoid
1st World War	Influenza
South West Pacific	Malaria

What disease prevalent in West Europe = Typhus

Prophylaxis is preservation of health.

Five (5) diseases all soldiers are protected against in U.S.

Small Pox
Typhoid
Tetanus
Yellow Fever
Malaria

In Western part of U.S. - Rocky Mt. Fever.

I hereby certify that I have read
F.M. 21-10 Military Sanitation and First Aid.

Courtesies and Customs

Ch. Edgar C. Dorr.

Section 2 From 23.

Courtesies and Customs by Chaplain Ueagie
We observe courtesies and customs both in civil as well as in military life.

10 Lectures Notes in ink, and Exam.

Will to know military courtesies and custom
Ordered, discipline life. Every one has a superior.
Ind. freedom of action may at times be restricted.
Necessary - no unity without it.

When orders are issued they should be
careful to familiarize themselves with them and carry them out
implicitly.

Discipline is more than maintenance of
authority. Must also have the proper spirit underlying it.
Leadership enters into matter of discipline.

Will look after food, shelter, recreation etc for his men.

"History of U.S. Army" -

Definition of Discipline

1. Instant and willing obedience to all orders and in absence of orders to what you believed the orders would have been had they been issued. Col. Applin
 2. Habit of intelligent and cheerful obedience of each one to obey the will of the superior officer.
 3. Habit of intelligent obedience which welds the intelligence of many individuals into a concentrated whole. It is the determining factor between a mob and an organized force.
- Objective or purpose of military discipline is effectiveness in battle.

Courtesies and Customs

Military discipline depends upon a wise well-balanced training schedule carried out chiefly by line officers. Should be all inclusive and wide enough to include recreational schedule

A Good Leader must have
Knowledge
Knowledge
Ability
Knowledge

A good leader must have proper training himself

Must know his objective

Know methods of reaching objective

Must be able to inspire confidence in his men

Must know background of unit

a. Service records

b. Personal study of men

c. Observe men in performance of duties

d. Classification cards

e. Fits duties to capabilities of the men

f. Velig facilities

Results of good discipline

- Learn
1. Efficient organization
 2. High morale
 3. Wide in organization
 4. Wide in officers and non coms.

How may Chaplain assist in development of morale

Line officer's duty but Chaplain may assist

Chaplains are never adverse critics

Often informal discussion with officers

Give explanation if possible

Praising those who are deserving

Securing Co-operation of Sub-ordinates

A good leader will entrust much of his work to subordinates
Will train men for responsibilities

Choose sub-ordinates wisely

Study men

Their attitudes, abilities, ability in leadership

Fits duties to qualification of each man

After assignment of duties he holds each man responsible. Encourages initiative

A good leader commends publicly
reprimands in private
supports them in performance of duties
friendly but never unduly familiar
sense of justice
must be able to look upon duties
from sub-ordinates viewpoint.
refrains from
never uses profane language.

Results.

Higher reputation of command
Increased training of sub-ordinates.
Growing mutual confidence between leader & sub.

The Maintenance of Discipline

P. M. - 21-50

I certify I have read

A. R. 600-10

A. R. 60-25

7-1-43

One of necessary functions of leadership is the punishment
of infractions.

Chaplain does not impose punishment

In helping a man

Don't accept without investigation
story of soldier.

Corrective measures

Talk to man 1st. Make investigation

Free from pre conceived idea

Prompt - Explain delay.

If prisoner request letters of clemency.

study case carefully and see if justified.

Punishment should be adequate to offense.

Beware of man who becomes interested
in Church suddenly.

In all discipline we appeal to the
loyalty of a man - sense of play

All punishment should be for development of morale.
Not for the sake of punishment only.

Marks of a well disciplined soldier.

For sake of whole every soldier must fit himself in to the group

1. Neatness - 2. military bearing
3. Cheerful obedience 4. Initiative
5. Self reliance 6. Alertness
7. Pride in self and unit.
8. Loyalty in unit
9. Physical fitness
10. Dependability

Concomer

Some men may not have received a letter
May have to write a letter for a man.

Physical Improvement.

1. Encouragement of temperance in all things
2. Encourage men to keep their bodies fit.
3. Plan meetings on pay-nights.
4. Development of pride in self and unit
 1. Thrift - Urge men to save.
5. Self-reliance - Try to develop pointing out the capabilities of the men.

7-2-43.

Salute

Ours is the most graceful of all military salutes.
A simple, precise, raising of right hand to corner of right eye, fingers extended & joined, thumb along side, palm to the left, wrist and forearm straight, upper arm horizontal & forearm inclined at 45°.

What the Salute is:

Symbol of mil. discipline. Shows respect for seniors.
" " mil courtesy. Exchange of greeting of mil men. F.M. 21-50 Sec 2 P. 6. Act of recognition between members of mil. authority.

How should Salute be rendered.

Willing ^{slowly}
Never ~~slowly~~ - half heartedly.
Never with pipe, cigar or cigarette in mouth or right hand.

To Whom should Salute be rendered.

Salute should be rendered to all officers.

When should Salute be rendered.

Indoors: Generally never.

When reporting for duty.

When reporting to Senior Officer.

" " to Adjutant.

Graduating ceremonies.

Saluting: when covered.

In drill hall.

F.M. 21.50 p. 11. When a man is under arms he is usually covered.

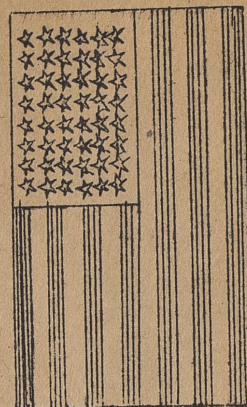
Outdoors: Gen rule. Everywhere.

Junior begins the salute and holds it until the Senior has returned the salute or has passed in case the Senior did not see.

DISPLAY of the FLAG

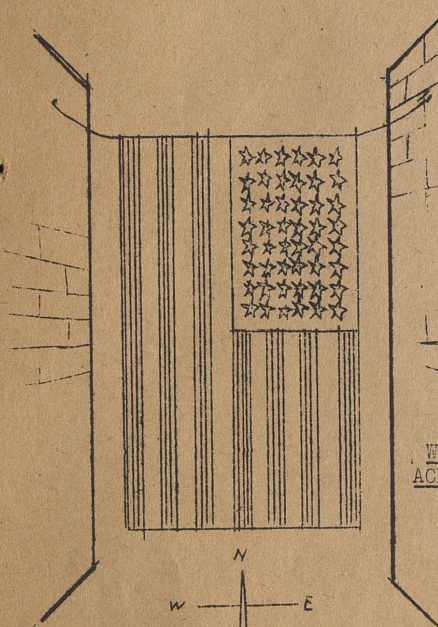


Lengthwise



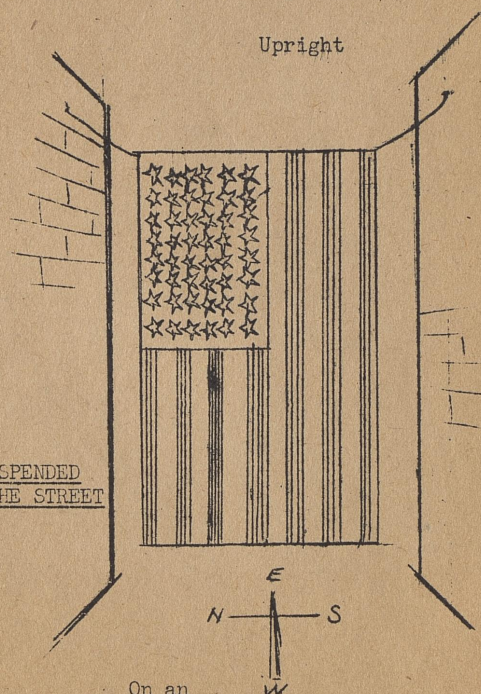
ON WALL

Upright

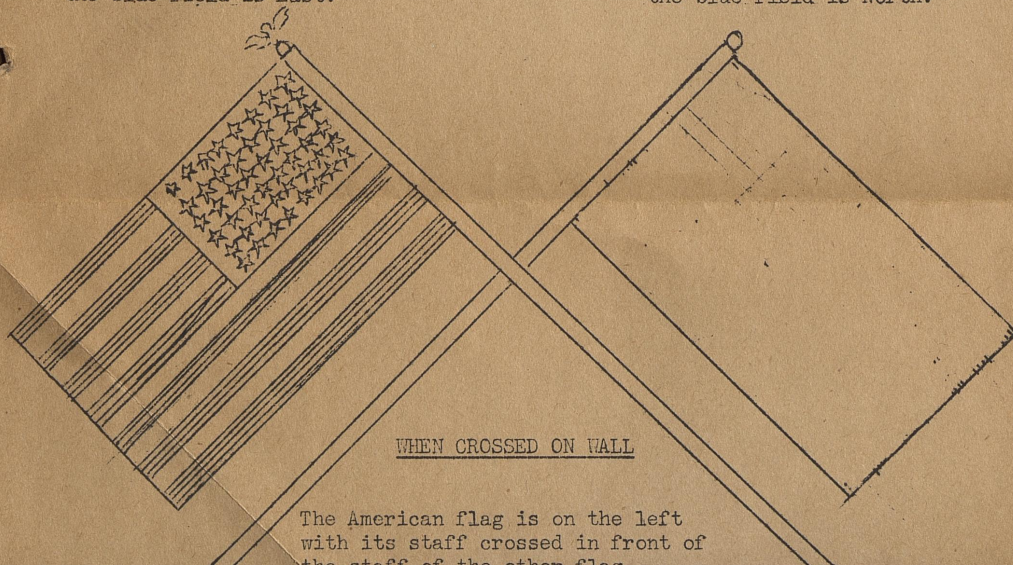


On a North-South St.
the blue field is East.

WHEN SUSPENDED
ACROSS THE STREET



On an
East-West St.
the blue field is North.



WHEN CROSSED ON WALL

The American flag is on the left
with its staff crossed in front of
the staff of the other flag.

Driver of vehicles do not salute unless going very slow.
Always salute Gen's car when star is uncovered.

Salute Flag, National Anthem and honors rendered to them.

Flag

Color - flag carried by dismounted unit

Standard mounted unit

Ensign .. flown on ship, small ship, airplanes

Garrison Flag 38 X 20

Post Flag 19 X 10

Storm Flag 9.6 X 5. Inclement weather.

Courtesies to the Colors.

Street parades - Stand salute - uncased colors.

Within 6 paces until colors have been advanced 6 paces beyond.

Flag in front in center of other flags.

Flag should drop on the last note of "State Anthem" or "To the Colors."

Display of the Flag. 64- Dec 1942

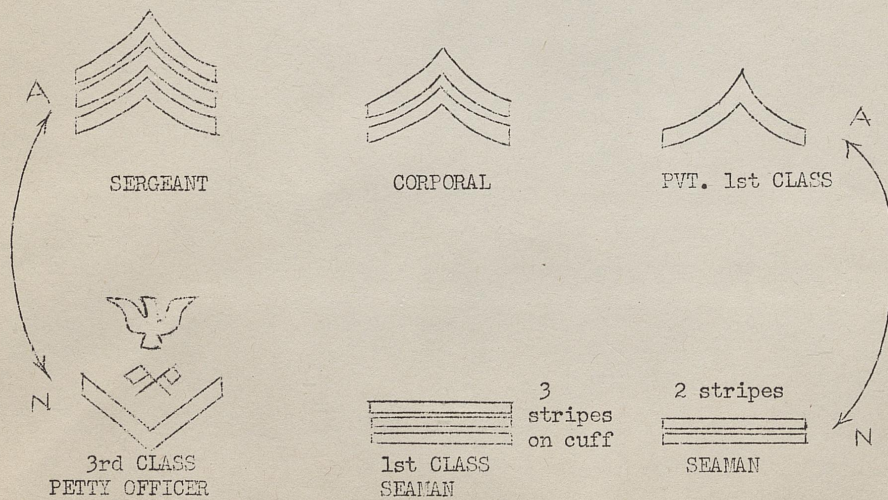
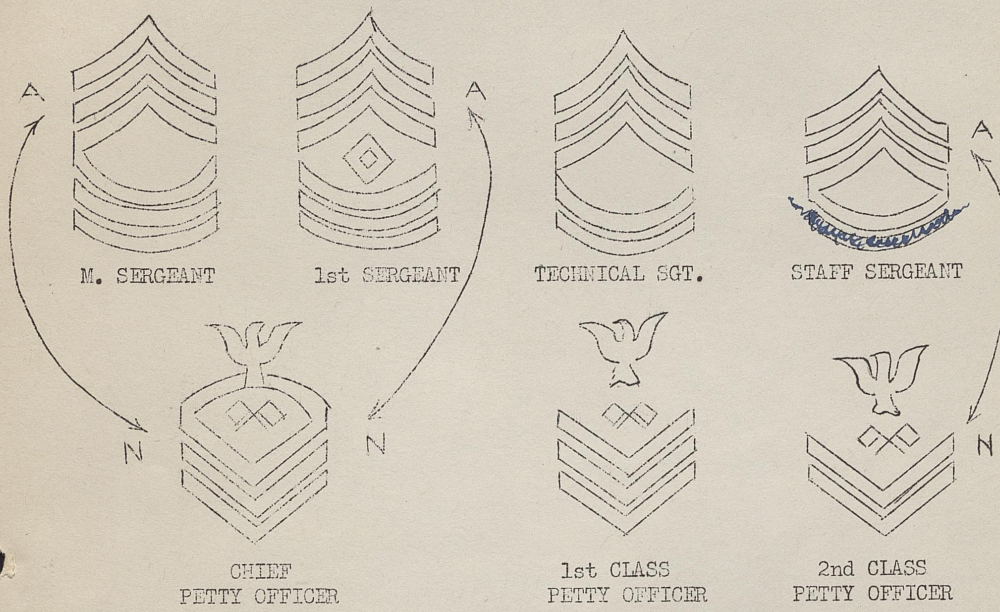
Never on same staff of flag of another nation

Against wall blue field to flag's upper right.

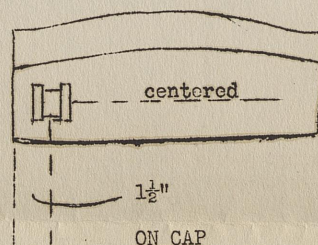
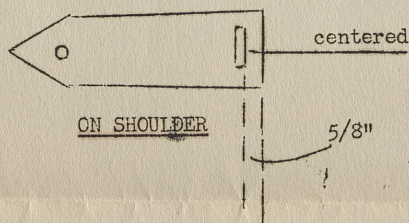
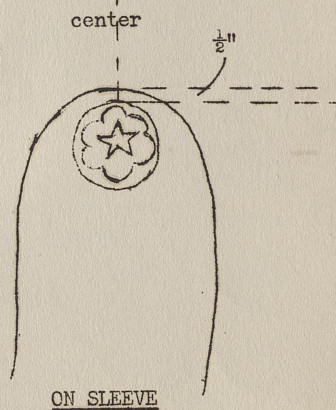
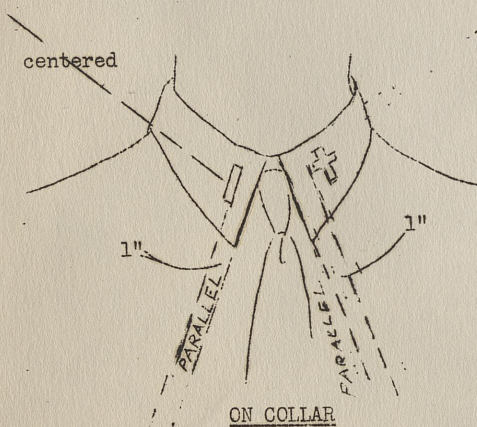
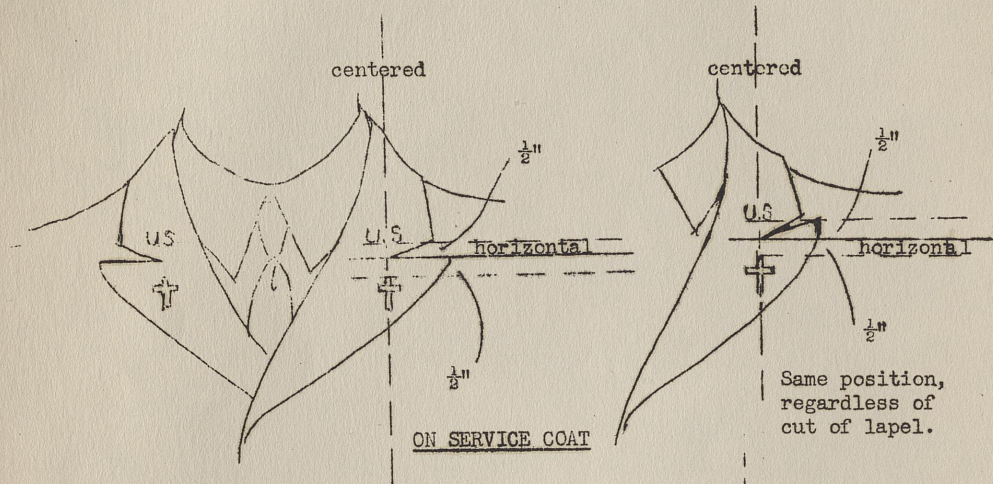
Par 9FM21-50 Whenever and where ever the National Anthem or "To the Colors" (Standard) is played (not in formation)
1.) At the 1st note thereof all dismounted personnel present will face the music, stand at attention, and render the prescribed salute.

When Flag is draped over coffin the blue field should be over left shoulder of corpse.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' INSIGNIA ARMY AND NAVY

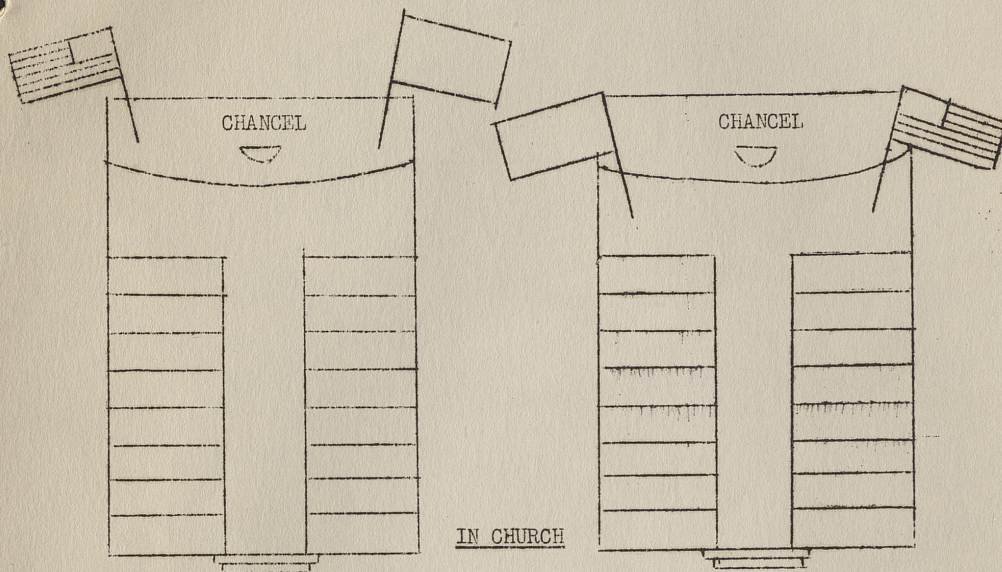


WEARING OF THE INSIGNIA



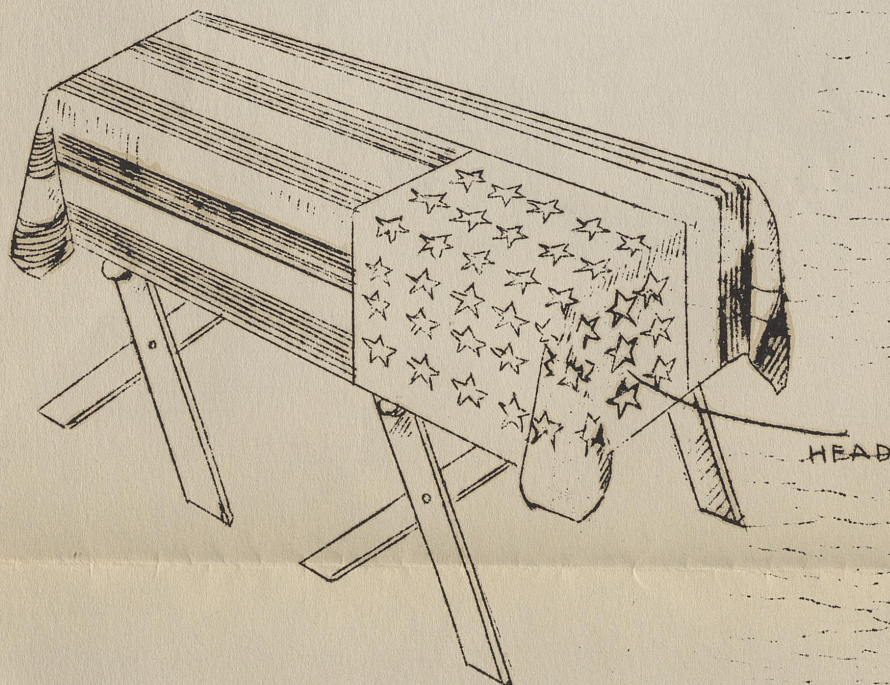
$1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to center of rank insignia and centered on apron.

POSITION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG

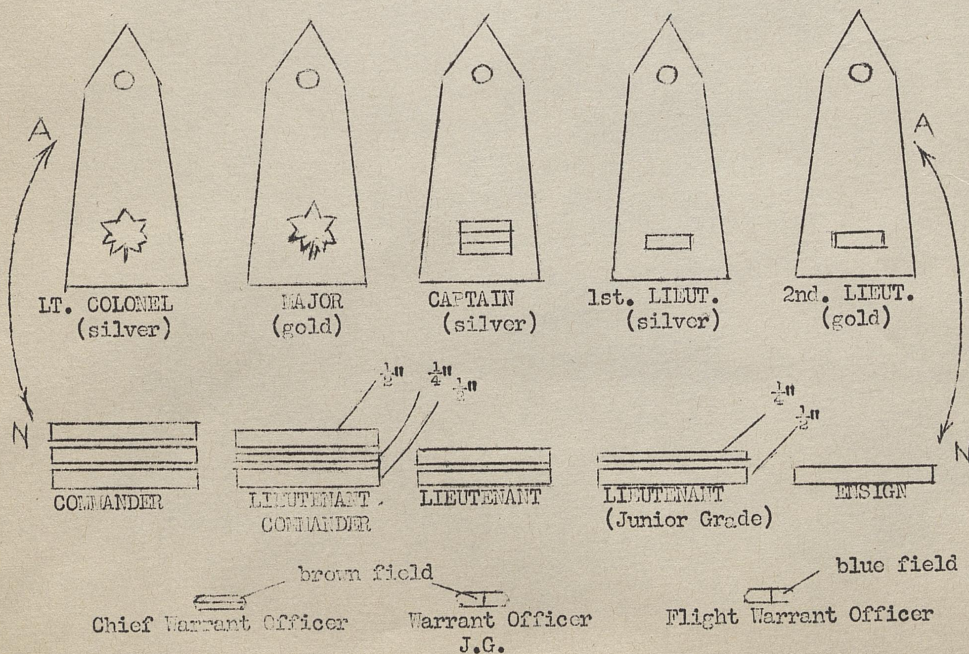
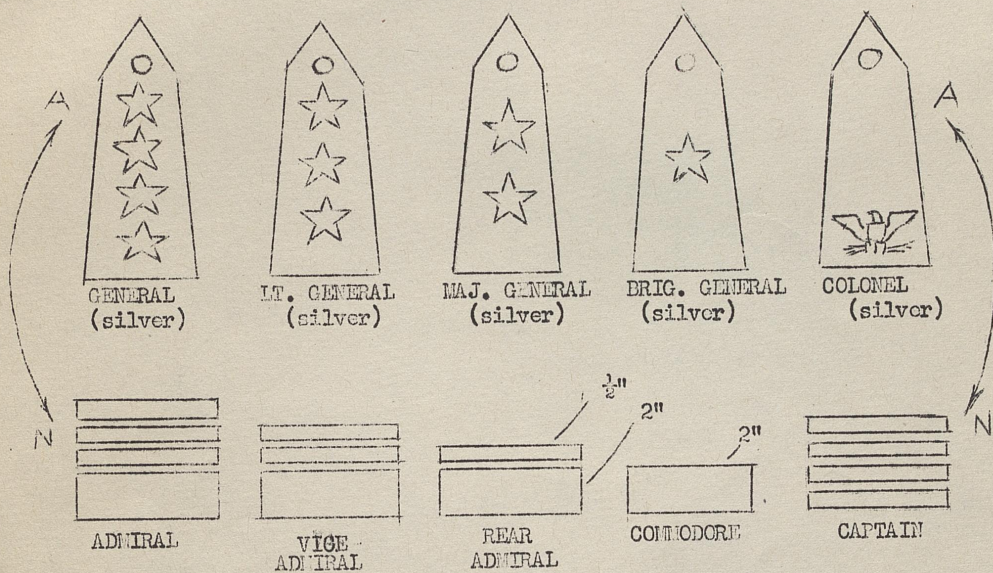


IN CHANCEL: The flag is at the clergyman's right.

OUTSIDE CHANCEL: The flag is at the congregation's right.



OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF GRADE ARMY AND NAVY



Insignia A.P. 600-40.
Army and Marine Corps
General 4 stars

Gen Principles of wearing of uniform.

All buttons buttoned

All buttons on raincoat must be buttoned.

Nothing protruding from pocket.

No jewelry

All metal and leather polished.

Never give orders with hands in pocket.

W. Cir Dec 31, 1942.

Wearing of uniform

Post Commander designates the uniform.

U.S $\frac{1}{2}$ " above line of lapel - Center of

U.S is to be center of collar.

Branch $\frac{1}{2}$ " below line of lapel.

Rank $\frac{5}{8}$ " from shoulder seam.

On shirt - Rank on right side of collar 1"

Branch on left side of collar 1" from

Shoulder patch $\frac{1}{2}$ " from ^{below} seam on left shoulder

Garrison Cap on left side $1\frac{1}{2}$ " from
front of the cap

Visor cap may be worn when not
in formation.

Customs of the Service - Relation of Junior and Senior Officers
Cordial but respectful

Rank has its privileges

Never lean on a Senior desk - Stand erect

Entering of auto or small boats you enter in reverse order
Junior always enters first.
In leaving car Senior goes first.

Introducing

Name of Senior always first.
No gifts are to be given to seniors.

The desires of a C.O. are orders.

Orders are never discussed with other officers.
C.O. sets time of departure at social affairs.

Calls

Inquire of Adjutant if social calls in
Call on C.O.'s quarters 1st day

1st call 15 minutes

June 7:30 to 9:00 P.M. Week day

4:00 to 6:00 Sundays.

Calling cards

$1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$

Always engraved.

Full name - never use rank.

Lower right hand corner Chaplain U.S. Army.

Always leave cards

Man leaves card for each adult
member of the house. The woman leaves
one for each woman in house.

No more than three (3) are ever left.

Miscellaneous

All bills due 10th of month.

Entertained by officer due to be returned in kind.

Clearance before leaving post - keep copy.

Graves Registration

Ch. Celgar O. D. Orner

Section 2. Room 23.

Chaplain Lansing 6-29-43

Graves Registration
Graves Registration Service G.R.S.

Graves Registration Officer G.R.O.

Serve the living by identifying the dead.

Notes are required. Intelligent outline.

The vital, primary

A.R. 30-1805
T.M. 10-630

A.R. 30-1810

A.R. 30-1815 A.R. 30-1840

G.R.S. is a part of the Quartermaster.

In theater of operation the ranking

Responsibilities

1. Preparation of a complete plan for the organization and expansion
2. Efficient operation of G.R.S.
3. Establishment & maintenance of simple & uniform methods of procedure.
4. Co-operation between G.R.O., the C.O.'s and Medical Officers and Chaplains working in the Area.
5. Development of improvements of services when possible.

The function of the G.R.S.

1. Acquisition of land as temporary burial places.
2. Location and control of cemeteries acquired. Proper marking and recording of such graves in such cem. until cessation of hostility when permanent burial will be accomplished either in such cem. or ^{directed by} ~~order~~ of him.

Graves Registration

3. Proper burial of dead with reduction to a minimum of the number of isolated ^{and single} graves.
4. Receipt, collection ^{and} disposition of all personal effects found on the dead.
5. Proper registration of all burials.
6. Preparation of sketches or maps to assure proper location of graves and cem.
7. Gen. supervision and control of all personnel assigned to G.R.S.

Four main objectives. Chief of G.R.S.

1. A correctly identified body in a correctly marked grave which is registered in G.R.O. of the area.
2. Careful observance of all sanitary precautions.
3. Maintenance of morale of troops.
4. Maintenance of morale of home population.

Company: Graves Registration

Shelton: Technicians

Staff sgt. Topographical report.

Must have a medical member along with you.

Learn

Question: How many are assigned to G.R.S. 1) Corps & Division
2) Division 3) Regiment.
Identification
Correctly identified body is one that has both dog tags.

1. One tag is left on the body the other is tacked 2 in from top of marker which is placed at head of grave, marker facing foot of grave.

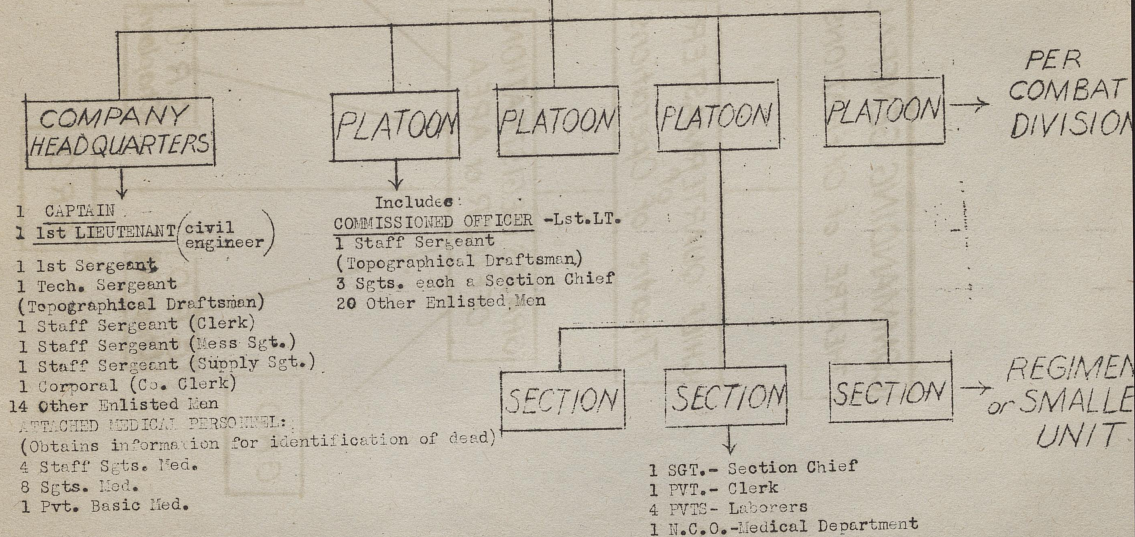
Reports of interment - all official reports should be written with hard lead pencil

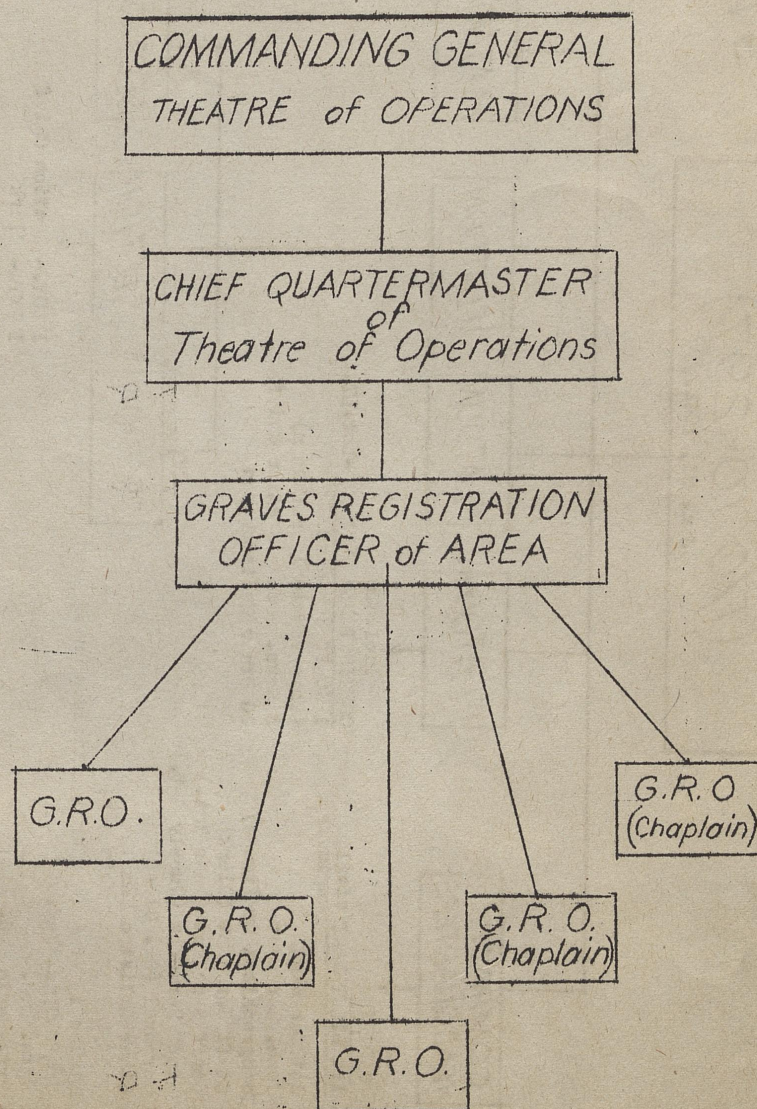
2. In absence of tags

- a) Seize clothing for identification card W.D 65-1
- b) Laundry marks L-3441
1st letter of last Name & 4 numerals
- c) By other members of unit engaged in area
- a) Fingerprinting - both hands.

QUARTERMASTER COMPANY
GRAVES REGISTRATION
(T/O 10-297)
W.D. Jan. 21, 1942.

PER
CORPS of
3 DIVISIONS





GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE

JOHN J. DOE
O-346289 T41
Mrs. J. J. DOE
50 NORTH ST.
CHICAGO, ILL (C.P.
or H)

When
both tags
are available

Upright at
head of grave

Without second tag - information
is imprinted on peg.

JOHN J. DOE
O-346289

45° angle
forward length
of grave

One tag on peg

When second tag
is missing, imprint
information on peg

45° angle



One tag
in container
with ashes



One tag
in container
with ashes

CREMATION

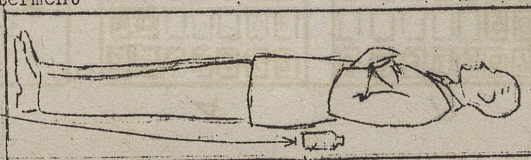


Sealing wax
Cork

Exact duplicate
of report of interment

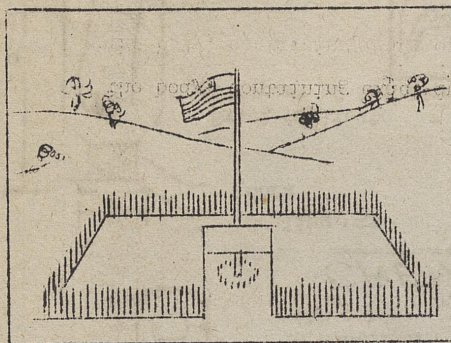
Information
imprinted on grave peg

45° angle



WHEN NO IDENTIFICATION TAGS ARE AVAILABLE: The bottle is buried with

CEMETERY



A							B						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
78	79	80	81	82	83	84	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
92	93	94	95	96	97	98	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
99	100	101	102	103	104	105	99	100	101	102	103	104	105

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TAG

Surname		Christian name	
Rank	Company	Regiment or Staff Corps	
Age (Yrs.)	Race	Nativity	Service (Yrs.)
Date, hour, and station where tagged:			
Diagnosis:			
Treatment:			
Disposition:			
Signature:			
Form 52b MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, U.S.A. (Authorized June 22, 1920)			

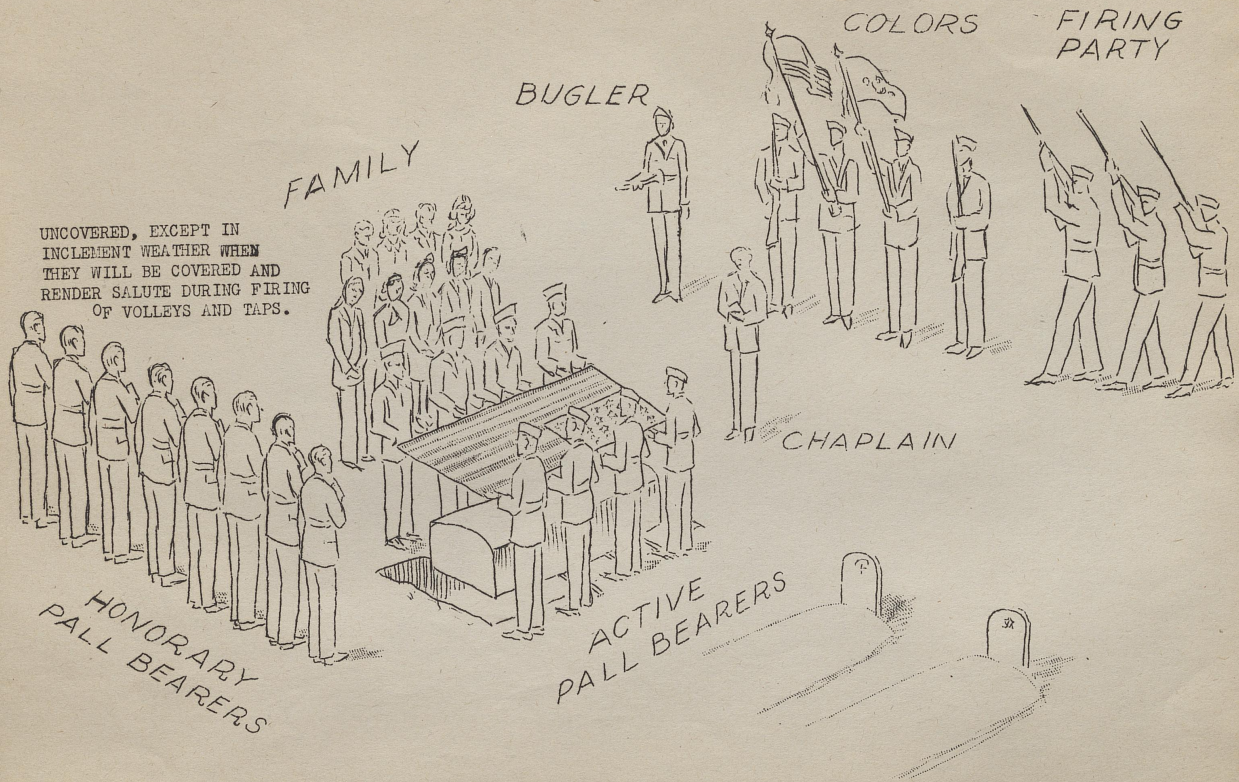
LECTURE V.

Learn

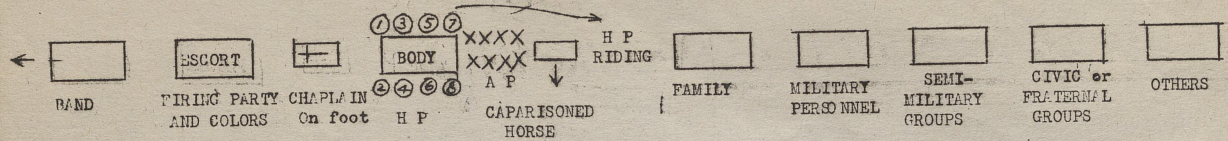
THINGS TO BE DONE BY THE CHAPLAIN IF HE IS DETAILED ON GRAVES
REGISTRATION WORK.

- Equipment* A. Provide himself with maps of area, Grave markers, tags, bottles, hard lead pencils, and any other supplies needed. Secure these from the Office of Graves Registration or the Quartermaster.
- Location* B. Familiarize himself with location of cemeteries in the combat area.
1. Have Graves Registration Section accompany him on reconnaissance trip.
 2. If no Graves Registration Section is available, secure similar detail from own troops and instruct them.
- Orders* C. Familiarize himself with all existing orders and bulletins pertaining to G. R. work.
- Dog Tag* D. Caution officers and enlisted men to wear identification tags at all times.
- Instruction* E. Arrange for needed burial details, including competent non-commissioned officers, and instruct them on the high character of their work.
- Identification of bodies* F. Use every means available for the identification of the bodies.
- Care to allied* G. Give proper care to the burial of allied and enemy dead, but only after taking care of our own.
- Personal effects* H. Give proper care to the gathering of personal effects.
- Records* I. Assure that all records of burials are correct. Report each burial on your monthly report to the Chief of Chaplains, including serial No. of deceased!

MILITARY FUNERAL~ARMY

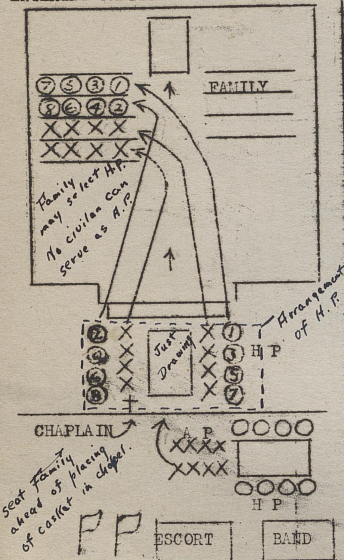


MILITARY FUNERALS - ARMY

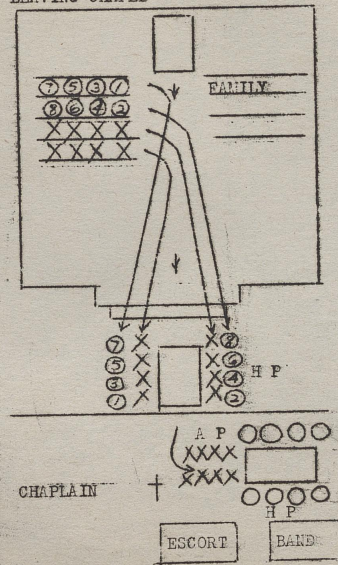


THE PROCESSION - From Chapel to Cemetery

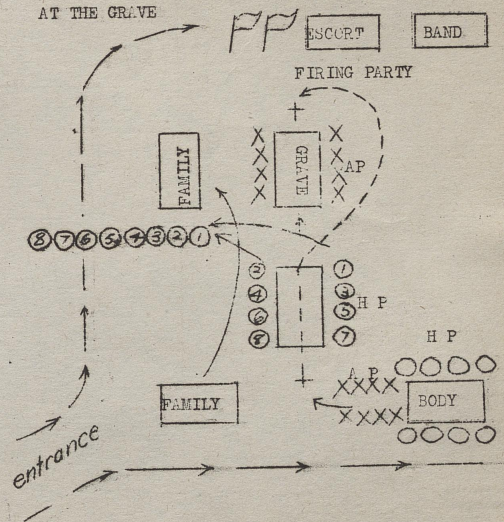
ENTERING CHAPEL



LEAVING CHAPEL



AT THE GRAVE



Usually the finger prints will be taken by members of the Medical Corp.

When only one tag left copy all information on ^{Interment} report, copy information of deceased on grave marker - use lead pencil

3. No tag

Letter with name, or laundry markings, all information, plus finger prints put in bottle and bury bottle with the corpse.

If body is mangled make a teeth chart
Note scars

7-1-43

Unattached tags

Relationship of corpses and tags.

By question of men in area.

Send to higher echelon with notation of area where found.

Mutilated tags

Same as above

Send to G.H.O.

Allied dead - same treatment as our own.

Enemy dead - same considerate treatment

1st tag buried with body

Information on tag transferred to marker in English.

2nd tag of enemy dead sent to G.H.O.

Cremation - question of emergency

None only when absolutely necessary for good of living.

Do not write to the loved ones that the body has been cremated. Merely write that body has been interred.

Legal ashes as if corpse.

Penciled information in metal container with ashes.

Emergency Medical Tag. (E.M.T.)

Each corpse must have a tag

Must be filled out by a member of medical

Never filled out by a chaplain.

Do not attempt diagnosis

II Correctly Identified Grave

Grave marker, V shaped, 1" thick 9" Wide 38" long

1. Reg 2. Cross 3. Star of David

Stones - helmet

When writing is placed on marker set marker at 45° angle to protect from weather.

Every dead are not buried in our cemeteries. They are buried in another site.

II Proper sanitation precautions

Responsibility of Medical officer of area

As G.P.O. observe regulations

1. Prompt burial of the dead.

2. Avoid danger of polluting water system.

3. Avoid burial close to streams.

4. See that detail has rubber gloves

III

Maintenance of Morale among Troops

Gen: Presence of corpses is liable to have detrimental effect on morale.

Handle corpses reverently and respectfully.

Proper military honors at funerals.

1. Assurance every care was taken to find every body. In searching battle fields make special search thoroughly all "cover". Check

- 2) Reverently
Civilities must be avoided.
Reaction to Enemy Dead must never be disrespectful
Military honors whenever possible.
Chaplain should officiate at every burial.
Notify Chaplains of Cath or Jewish faith of burial of
men you buried of their faith.
Use back roads to cemetery
Whenever possible Burial Detail should be
changed regularly.
Care for our own 1st, Allies 2nd Enemy 3rd.

Ch. G.H.O. you have authority to search the dead.
Make out inventory of articles in triplicate
Take off everything from body except religious
articles such as a crucifix
Destroy all articles of a detrimental
nature.
Never mutilated body to get off ring
but note on memorandum ring was
left on body.

Graves Registration

Observance of rules of relig faiths and racial practices.

a) Presence of chaplain -

Of faith of deceased if possible.

b) Ident. tag C = Catholic, H = Hebrew P = Protestant

c) Reports of burials

Triplicate by officer in charge & verified by G.R.O.
Decedent's name, ser. no., grade, organization
place, cause, date of death, date & hour of burial,
name of Cemetery.

d) Duties of Quartermaster Corps (G.R.S.)

Follows & essential mission of identifying and
caring for the bodies of soldiers (and enemies) who
die honorably on the field of battle.

Duties of chaplains.

May be graves registration officer.

Learn location of all authorized cem.

Avoid any discrepancies in records.

Never bury in isolated places if possible to avoid.

Remove all valuables from body.

Body covered with blanket or shatter half

Pay same service held.

Report all burials on prescribed blocks thru channels.

10 Maintenance of Morale of Home Population

A. While on field - written - letter of comfort.

1. In letter no mil. details.

2. Avoid harrowing description.

3. The letter should be sent thru channels.

4. Not authorized to take photos of graves

5. Inform family that the body will be
returned at the request of the family
at the close of all hostilities.

B. At home - words of comfort and assurance

C. Burial at sea.

Death of an army man at sea is usually
embalmed and buried at home (U.S.)

D. Exhumation and Reinterment

After the corpses are buried the G.R.S. checks all graves and if properly marked a "G.R.S." is placed on the back of the grave marker.

All isolated graves are located, as far as possible and the bodies then buried in permanent cemeteries.

Body sent home

Chaplain requested to hold services at Port side before body is loaded on ship.

Every Army Post will have a Post Cemetery

Officers and C. M. and families who died while serving on the Post.

Retired O₂ and C. M. and members of immediate families.

National Cemeteries O₂ and C. M. who have died in service or have honorable discharge, wife and certain of their dependences.

In all cases arrangements must be made through the Quartermaster General - Naval Division

I have read TM 10-630

Edgar A. Dwyer

The Combat Chaplain

1. Service to man in combat is the thing we are preparing for.
2. Common Sense must be the guiding factor
3. "The fighting chaplain" is not the ideal
4. The dead chaplain may be a hero but his usefulness is ended.
5. A sick or wounded chaplain is a burden.
6. Comfort
 - a. Take care of yourself.
 - b. Select clothing keeping that which is essential
 - c. Get habit of rinsing out socks and underwear.
 - d. Make toilet articles go as far as possible
 - e. Learn to do with as little water as possible.
 - f. CAN OPENER
 - g. "K" Rations are good food - put on engine for heating.
 - h. Be sure you can put up your own Nut Tent.
 - i. Melon
Massage feet and toe, powder with foot powder.

Safety

1. Follow instructions of Combat Commander.
2. Use every bit of available cover.
3. Keep cool - your own assurance may save morale of unit.
4. In vehicle during strafing get out and away from it.
5. Use water from medically approved source
6. Get map of area.
7. Locate field hospital, Red Cross, other Chaplains.
8. Plan your religious services.
9. Transportation - Keep in your unit, second hood car
10. Keep eye on morale
11. Watch danger of let-down of moral standards.

Map Reading

Chaplain Edgar C. Dornier (1st Lt)

Section 2

Problems

1. $3\frac{1}{4}"$ By scale = 1.02 miles 1800 yds 1.65 Kilometers

2. $3\frac{1}{4}" = 65,000" = 5,416' = 1806 \text{ yds} = 1.02 \text{ miles}$

3. 1000 yds = 36,000" R.F. $\frac{1}{12000}$ Distance on map = $\frac{1}{2}"$

4. (a) Woodland between Crossland Hill and Bracken Hill 65.60 - 00.30
 (b) Mine or quarry 67.10 - 02.36
 (c) Telegraph line 63.55 - 03.60
 (d) Warehouse or large Building 65.44 - 02.28

5. (a) 64.50 - 07.80 R.R. Southwest Solo
 (b) 69.40 - 09.35 Cemetery N.W. Lake City
 (c) 56.90 - 96.85 Swamp or Marsh east of McAllister Creek

6. (a) Beacon light 66.53 - 01.08
 (b) Center of road junction at point "A" 65.72⁵ - 99.45
 (c) Center of road junction at point "B" 65.30 - 02.55

7. (a) Magnetic Azimuth 10
 Grid Azimuth 20
 True Azimuth 18

(b) Magnetic Azimuth 10
 Grid Azimuth 358
 True Azimuth 1

(c) Magnetic Azimuth 10
 Grid Azimuth 355
 True Azimuth 358

8. (a) Grid Azimuth 24 (b) Grid 330
 Mag. Azimuth 0 or 360 Mag 306
 True 23 True 329

9. 64.35 - 04.35 Soldiers Grave

10. 64.50 - 01.12 1100 yds

Map Reading

Map Reading

Lt. Darling, teacher

Less F.M. 21-25

Elementary Map and Aerial Photograph Reading, 2 April 1941

Section I

General

1. Purpose - to present instruction in elementary map and aerial photograph reading
2. Scope elementary
3. Necessity in this war necessary for all personnel to have ability to read maps and aerial photographs
4. Types of maps - vary - depending on location of operations.
 - a. Maps compiled from existing maps
 - b. Map substitutes - photographs, "photomaps"
 - c. Battle maps - prepared from aerial photographs
5. Classification - according to scale
 - 1) small 2) intermediate, 3) medium, 4) large

Section II

Conventional Signs and Military Symbols

a. Conventional Signs

Set of signs - definite meaning to map reader

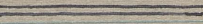
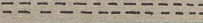
Some simply - building - church.

Others - must be learned

Signs vary in size with the scale of maps

More accuracy in some than others. In order of accuracy

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Triangulation Stations | 5. Main roads |
| 2. Surveying monuments | 6. Isolated bldgs. |
| 3. Railroads and canals | 7. Secondary roads |
| 4. Important bridges | 8. Streams, contours etc. |

Roads - Good motor - 
Poor - 

Railroads - 

Telegraph or telephone lines - 

Buildings in general



Church



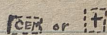
Hospital



Schoolhouse



Cemetery



Mine or quarry



Fences

Stone



Wire



Hedge



(Printed in green)

Triangulation point



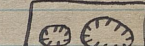
Streams



Wells



Depression contours



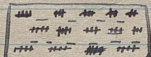
Cuts



Fills



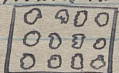
Marsh



Woodland



Orchard



Woodland



Colors

Black for works of man and for grid lines
Brown for contours, cuts and fills
Blue for water
Green for woods and vegetation
Red to indicate road conditions

7. Symbols

1. To indicate purpose or character of activity

Military post or station; Command post or hdq.



Troop unit



Observation post



2. To indicate arm or service or activity of arm or

Air corps



Armored



Artillery



Infantry



Medical Dept



Engineers



3. To indicate size of units

Squad • Section • Platoon •

Company • 1st • 2nd • 3rd •

Brigade x Division xx

Corps xxx Army xxxx

4. To indicate boundaries
Squad → Section --- Platoon ---- Company -1-

5. Miscellaneous

Automatic rifle → Machine gun →
37 mm gun 37 mm Message Center Trunk for one squad

6. Application of special symbols

Light Machine Gun Platoon, Troop A, 2d Cavalry A  2
Hdq. Co. 3d Inf. HQ  3 Observation Post, 6th Inf  6

Section III
Map Measurements

8. Scales Scale is relation between measurement on the map and actual distances on the ground.

a. Words and figures

3 inches equal 1 mile - means 3" on map 1 mile on ground

1 inch equal 200 ft - " 1" on map equals 200 ft on ground

b. Representative fraction

R.F. expresses ratio between given distance on map and corresponding distance on the ground. R.F. is shown
1:62,500 or $\frac{1}{62,500}$

c. Graphic

Small ruler printed on map called a scale

1. One part graduated into mile units & fractions
2. Other part " into yards

9. Distance

a) Once scale is known distance on ground can be determined.

1. Mark points with marks - called tick

2. Compare marked paper with scale.

b. To find distance along irregular line of map

1. Divide into approx. straight sections



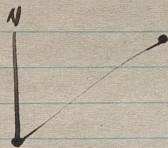
2. Draw straight line on transparent paper and trace over object.

Map Reading

Circle is divided into 360° equal parts
360 equal angles or degrees
Subdivided into 60 minutes
" " 60 seconds

Given a point

Must have something for base from which to measure
This gives angle. North is this base line



Severge North

1. North pole is exact True North Can't locate this in field. Nothing at North Pole to attract compass needle

Do not use this True North directly
Use a star for True North ★

2. Magnetic North Read with compass
Compass points to Mag. North because of ore field in North North America.

Very seldom does this correspond with True North

Angle of difference is called declination
Various in different places

It is to the right of True North when we are west
 20° Right in State of Washington

Left of True North when we are east
 20° Left in Maine

One narrow belt where True North & Mag may coincide

3. Grid North - All based all its own.

A North never used in Civilian work.

It is indicated by all vertical grid lines

Symbol - indicated with a Y

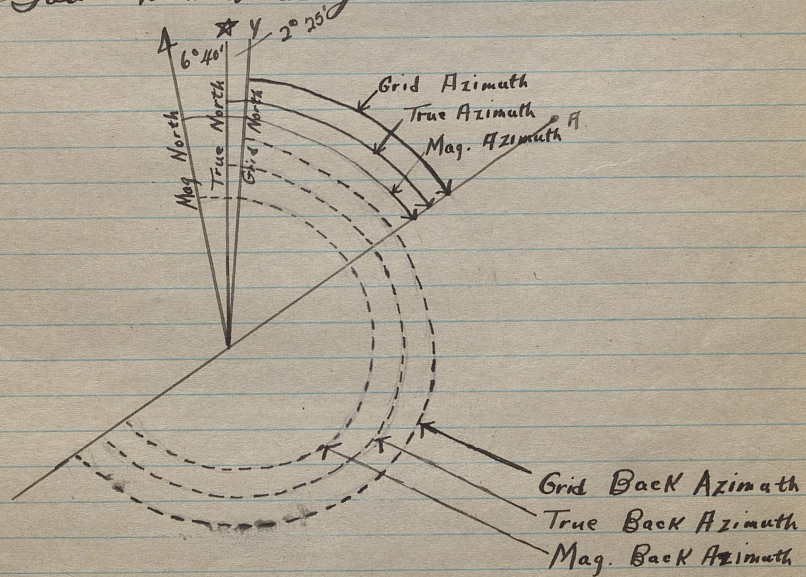
Any line which is parallel to a grid line
also points to Grid North.

Declination

- a. Magnetic declination is the difference between { True North and Mag. North
- b. Grid declination is fixed difference between { True North and Grid North

Azimuth is an angle, describing the position of one point to some other point on map or in the field. Military azimuths are generally measured clockwise from Mag., True and Grid North.

- Thus 3 kinds of Azimuth for any given line
1. Mag. Azimuth of any given line is the angle measured clockwise from Magnetic North to the given line.
 2. True Azimuth is the angle measured clockwise from True North to the given line.
 3. Grid Azimuth is the angle measured clockwise from Grid North to the given line.



A Back Azimuth of a line is its forward azimuth plus 180°

A Bearing of a given line is an angle and direction which the line makes with respect to a north or south direction line.

Angles of Azimuth or bearings are measured off or laid off on a map by means of an instrument called a protractor

- a) Semicircular
b) Rectangular } Each represents $\frac{1}{2}$ of an azimuth circle

Points are located by

1. Intersection
2. Resection

Back Azimuth

Add in gen 180° to your azimuth -
One exception when you subtract -
If by adding 180° you get more than 360°
then subtract

Contour lines

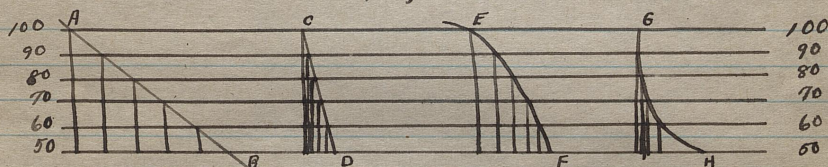
Maps are not only flat surfaces but have elevation also

Contour lines is an elevation, all points of which are some level above mean sea level

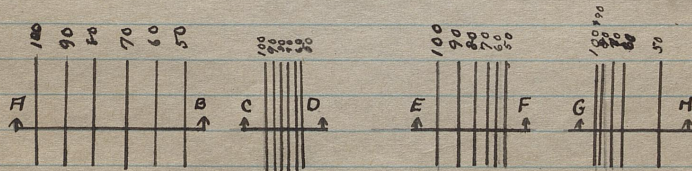
Map maker connects the points with lines

Whole system of contours form patterns

Profiles



1. Uniform (gentle)
2. Uniform (steep)
3. Concave
4. Concave



1. In Uniform slope contour lines some distance apart.
2. In Concave slope " " very in distance apart.
3. In Convex (Same as Concave) When close together, the terrain is steep; far apart not steep

Contour Intervals indicated at bottom of map which shows the distance between verticals.

Can visualize shape of ground by pattern
Several views

1. side view
2. oblique view
3. Top view - view seen on map

Conventional Signs V = Valley V's point up stream
U = Ridge

When contours come together this signifies a cliff.

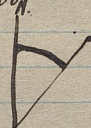
Reading of Coordinates

The distance east of origin is called the X coordinate and is read first and that distance north of origin is called the Y coordinate and is read last

One way to remember this is with the key phrase
"Y Read N ig h er - U p"

Direction N. Y. 250 miles from here but need direction as well as distance

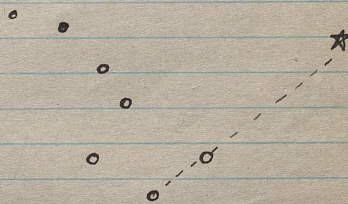
Gen direction N. S. E. W. not sufficient
Measure directions in angles
Use degrees not miles



Orientation

Put map in such way so that it will correspond to N on ground

1. By inspection note rivers & compare
2. Use watch - hour hand pointed at sun
Half way between hour hand and 12 o'clock is roughly South
3. At night locate N by North Star



Lay compass on map and correct accordingly.
Stick 2 pins on a map & line up with 2 points on ground

- Distance
1. By pacing
 2. By Tape
 3. Speedometer on car - along roads
 4. Estimation takes practice

Use of Overlay C. O. may have map all plotted and marked for his own use. Tracing or tissue paper placed over master map & reproduced. Distinctive to person needing them

- Coupon
1. Prismatic
 2. Lensatic
 3. Watch

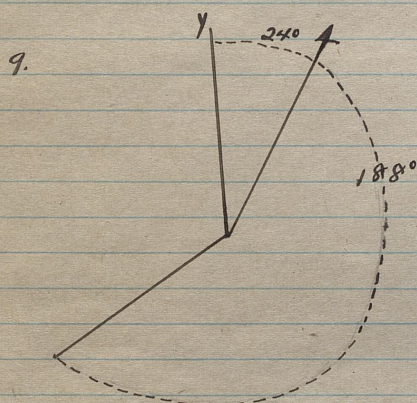
Land marks Form habit of noticing
1st interest Permanency

For Exam - True or false

1. Know symbols on p. 4, 5, 6 Bridges, cemeteries, roads
2. Know how to use coordinate scale
3. Remember to read coordinates Right and then Up
4. Understand representative fractions.
5. Read Azimuth always clockwise
Start with North indicated
6. Know contour lines On same level above mean sea level
7. Know contour intervals

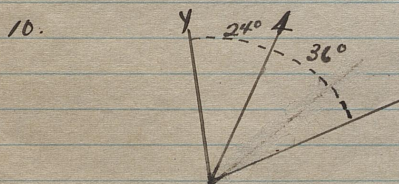
Outline manual

PP's 1-6
8-10
11-20
21-24
25-27
28-38



Magnetic Azimuth = 188°
Grid Azimuth = $24^\circ + 188^\circ = 212^\circ$

550 yards away is
point with coordinates
64.38 - 04.35



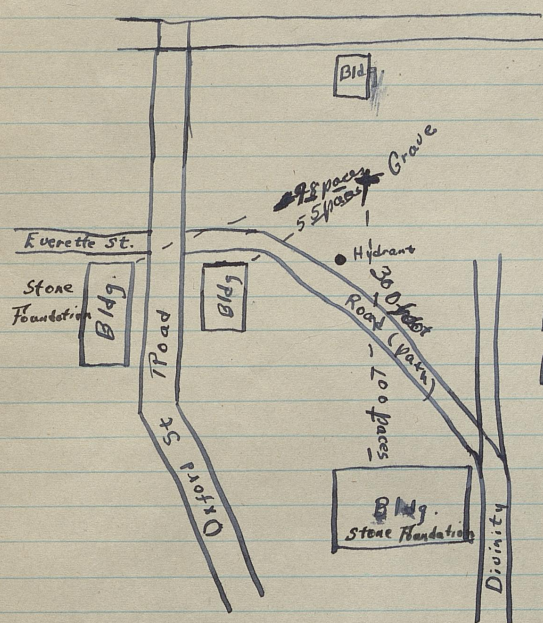
Magnetic Azimuth = 36°
Grid Azimuth = $24^\circ + 36^\circ = 60^\circ$

Coordinates
64.50 - 01.12

1100 yards from base

Map Reading 6-25-43

Sketch



Cambridge Mass
N.E. Cor. Harvard Camp

Deceased John Doe
Buried 6-25-43



Ch. Edge H. Dornan
Officiating