

TAIL WIND

WHERE WE KEEP 'EM FLYING-



I WANT YOU



Read Gen. Marshall On
Service Extension—Page 5



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Managing Editor
Pvt JOE E. POLANSKI

Pvt ROY FREEAR Publication Mgr.

Pvt WM MEREDITH, Jr Asst. Editor

Pvt HARLYN DICKINSON Artist

Executive Editor
CAPT. DWIGHT M. WILHELM

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COVER DESIGN BY CORP. FRANK BERULIS

PRESENT ARMS

TAILWIND, being published for and in the interests of soldiers, has devoted a considerable amount of space this issue to a highly controversial subject:

THE EXTENSION OF SERVICE.

Every soldier should read General Marshall's explanation of the Service Extension Bill (Page 5). Your doubts as to why or how it materialized will be dispelled. You will then become reconciled to the fact that everyone should be more than willing to spend additional time in the service of this country during such a critical period.

Recruits with the wisdom of veterans are Pvt. Tommy Guthrie and his fellow soldiers. Having been placed in quarantine, they oriented themselves, to their new surroundings, and now enjoy Army life.

No, we didn't forget to put a back on TAILWIND last week; we couldn't afford cover stock.

In fact we were very fortunate to have cover stock for the front (thanks to the efforts of Captain Wilhelm).

Corp. Frank J. Berulis, of the Training Film Preparation Dept., Austin Hall, is pinch hitting for Pvt. Harlyn Dickinson, TAILWIND artist, while the latter is enjoying a fifteen day furlough at his home in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Corporal Berulis, whose home is in West Pittston, Pa., has had 9 months service in the Army, seven of which have been spent at Maxwell Field. He has worked as an artist in the Training Film Preparation Dept. since March of this year.

It is to Corporal Berulis that TAILWIND owes thanks for this week's cover design.

THEY SEEK FOR LIGHT AND FINDING BEAR THE TORCH ALOFT

TAILWIND'S additional weight this week is due to General Marshall's Service Extension text.

Soldiers desired enlightenment, information, and reasons for the prolongation of service periods. No part of the explanation could be omitted and a complete answer to the question still be given. So the complete text was reproduced in this issue; a complete and authentic explanation from the highest and most reliable source.

Sale of bottled Coca-Cola will be resumed at the Post Exchange restaurant in the very near future, we have heard.

As yet, we have received no response to last week's P X improvement idea. Isn't anyone interested?

Our love insurance campaign has been concluded; still applications are being received. Policies received in the future will be mailed to the lucky insurees.

TAILWIND needs contributions. There certainly are more than several writers on the Post. Why haven't we heard from more of them?

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Flying an American-built plane, British fliers captured a Nazi submarine in the Atlantic Ocean. After spotting and circling the sub with bombs, the plane crew summoned units of the British navy which towed it to the harbor. It is believed to be the first time on record that a submarine has surrendered to an airplane. It is improbable that it is the same boat which fired on the U. S. S. Greer.

CADET SLANGUAGE

A LETTER FROM JOE

"Dear Family," it began. "Scored 98 yesterday with a Chicago atomizer. Slipped into a cockpit fog while night flying and almost got sacked. Tomorrow I have to drill refugees and it's just my luck to draw a platoon of Zombies.

"I don't mind sweating out a mess here, but I can't get accustomed to using armored cow in the G.I. coffee. I haven't been getting any sugar reports from Barbara so decided to do a little blind flying the other night. It was a bad deal and I ended up bubble dancing."

Joe must have had a crash...his mind affected, thought the family, but a hurried inquiry brought word that Joe, like his buddies, had merely adopted cadet slanguage.

The Key? Well, Chicago atomizer means automatic rifle; slipped into a cockpit fog, in flying cadet slanguage means mentally lost. Sacked is the term for demoted or punished. New recruits are called refugees and zombies are new men who know nothing of military affairs. Sweating out a mess means waiting in line for dinner. Armored cow is canned milk and G I means government issue.

Sugar reports are letters from the girl friend. Blind flying meant Joe had a blind date and that bubble dancing was washing dishes.

The family feels better since they found the translation key.

TRUTH IS STRANGER

Too improbable to make much of a hit as fiction is the story of Flying Cadet Malcolm D. Holt's recent escape from death.

Cadet Holt was returning to Maxwell Field in a formation of five planes when without warning, he believed, the motor seemed to explode, tossing his plane on its back, and out of control. Failing to right the ship, Holt flicked off his safety belt and fell into space.

"I was unable to find the ripcord with my right hand, but managed to get it with my left hand. The chute opened just in time. It seemed as if it had just opened when I landed in a tree," Holt said.

He freed himself from the chute, and left it in the tree to mark the spot for any searchers that might come. But this was only the beginning of the Cadet's perils. Not knowing that he was deep in a swamp he committed himself to the arms of Morpheus and several thousand Mobile River mosquitoes.

The next day it rained, and Holt used a large palmetto frond as an umbrella to keep from catching cold. He became mired in trying to find his way out of the swamp, and was pursued by snakes and alligators when he tried to swim. (For the benefit of the uninitiated, Alabama swamplands are as dense and impassible as any tropical jungle.)

Directed by the sound of a distant railroad train, he made his way at last to the bank of the Mobile River, where a tug-boat heard his call for help and picked him up on the point of exhaustion.

"I was just lucky," says the remarkable Cadet Holt.

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FREE SCHOOLING

All those interested in AUTO MECHANICS are urged to get in touch with Staff Sgt. Nessmith, Post, Garage, at once. The Cloverdale School is offering a course in Auto Mechanics, meeting every week-day night except Wednesday.

Transportation is furnished to Cloverdale by trucks leaving Hangar Six at 6:30 P. M. Credit for this course will be entered on your service record.

Contact either Staff Sgt. Nessmith or Pfc Phillips, Tent City #2, Room 9, Q. M. Tents, and arrangements will be made for your entrance.

THUMBS UP

Cpl. Eddie Carpenter likes the thumbs-up idea of the British so much he thinks American motorists should adopt it.

In a letter to his local draft board, Cpl. Carpenter, a selectee stationed at Fort George G. Meade, Md., suggests forming "a club to pick up all the boys who are trying to get home from camp."

"Why don't they adopt an emblem of some sort to paste on their windshields with a thumb pointing upwards instead of down? Call it the 'thumbs up club' for our boys who are trying to get home."

OFF LIMITS

The Ideal Cafe, 203 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama, is hereby placed off limits for all military personnel of this command.

By order of COLONEL SNEED.

TO EXPLAIN

American soldiers, having been influenced during their civilian life by our democratic form of government, still retain the interrogative attitude, typical of democracies.

The soldiers want to know, why they must do certain things? Why they cannot do others.

Once convinced, however, that sound logic, foresight, and deep consideration are behind each move made, the American soldiers give their utmost in cooperation, loyalty, and effort. So well do our soldiers respond that they are ranked among the world's all-time best. The thoroughness and celerity with which the AEF performed its duties in 1918 proves the point.

Recently, a highly controversial issue came to the surface: SERVICE EXTENSION.

Many soldiers cannot realize the necessity for extending their period of service.

To help clarify the situation and to assist in bringing about the maximum in cooperation, TAILWIND, this issue, brings to its readers a complete, unabridged explanation by General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army.

Every soldier owes it to himself to read Why Period of Service Had to be Extended.

JOE E. POLANSKI
Managing Editor

WHY PERIOD OF SERVICE HAD TO BE EXTENDED

EXPLAINED BY GENERAL MARSHALL,
CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY

United States Senate,
Committee on Military Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 10 a. m., in the committee room, Capitol Building, Senator Robert R. Reynolds (Chairman) Presiding.

Present: Senators Reynolds, Thomas (Utah), Schwartz, Downey, Kilgore, Austin, Gurney, Thomas (Idaho), and Lodge.

(After consideration of S. J. Res. 88, the following general discussion took place:)

THE CHAIRMAN. All right, sir, we would be glad to hear any other observations that you would like to make in reference to the present situation.

STATEMENT OF GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY

GENERAL MARSHALL. Judging from what I read in the newspapers, I thought you might wish to question me regarding the recommendations I made in the report I submitted a few days ago.

SENATOR KILGORE. I think I understand your recommendations, but I want to get them clarified. The recommendations are a request for elasticity with reference to the use of not always the Regular Army, but men procured by selective service and National Guard for service in the islands. Was that made with any definite thought, or had you any thought at the present time regarding Hawaii or service in any of our possessions, that is behind that recommendation?

GENERAL MARSHALL. There was no implied suggestion in my report that troops be dispatched now or later to any particular area. My recommendation pertained solely to the high necessity of having the Army ready for immediate service.

SENATOR LODGE. In other words, it would give the Regular Army the use of these men on extended service, if necessary?

GENERAL MARSHALL. Much more than that. If the term of service of the National Guard and of the selectees is not extended, our present trained forces will largely melt away. If selectees have to be withdrawn from our regular units, there would remain only a skeleton of 3-year men. For example, the Corps of Engineers has expanded more than 1,000 percent. There are some 80 percent selectees to a unit. It is obvious that the trained soldiers that were in the engineers prior to the expansion have had to be thinly spread throughout the organization. If we had to complete an engin-

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eer unit today with 3-year men only, we would have to draw such men from possibly as many as 15 other units. The result would be that practically all organizations except one would be largely destroyed. Even that one unit would require considerable training before it would operate as an efficient team. In addition to that, the partially trained selectees in the remaining units would be left without experienced guidance, and they too would be going home at an early date.

Under existing limitations of law, almost two-thirds of our enlisted men and three-fourths of our officers personnel will have to be released after completing 12 months of service. The loss of the numbers involved is one thing. The breaking down of practically all existing units is another.

SENATOR KILGORE. May I ask another question?

Do you have any single unit besides a division in the United States Army at the present time that is composed entirely of 3-year enlisted men, or are there draftees in every unit?

GENERAL MARSHALL. There are some selectees in every unit, but there are very few in the First Division and they could be left behind without disruption.

However, in the First Division, in the northeast, and the Third Division in the northwest, about 75 percent of the officers would have to be dropped out because of the 12-month limitation.

SENATOR KILGORE. You mean 75 percent of them are Reserve Officers?

GENERAL MARSHALL. Yes, sir. I have spoken of the First Division only. There is a further complication that I probably have not explained clearly. A force for any mission would have to be self-contained and self-supporting. This means that a division, for example, would have with it certain air units, antiaircraft and harbor-defense artillery, engineer, medical, quartermaster, and signal units. There are not enough of these special units in the Regular Army, so National Guard units would have to be utilized. In addition, some of our regular units are composed of as high as 80 percent selectees. I am sure that you can visualize the disadvantages of a force composed of Regular Army and National Guard units, all containing Reserve Officers and selectees, and the limitation of 12 months of service applying to all except the skeleton formed by the few professional officers and the 3-year men. From the outset the efficiency of such a force would begin to unravel, as it were, as the different expiration dates of service of the various categories of its personnel required new officers and men to be supplied.

I should like to illustrate what I mean with a concrete example of the ordinary administrative difficulties that beset the War Department every day. Some time ago it became desirable to increase the antiaircraft garrison in Hawaii. We had no Regular Army unit available. As you know, our antiaircraft units have had a vast expansion, and the trained personnel had to be spread very thinly throughout the new units. Although we did not want to, it became necessary to send a National Guard Unit to Hawaii.

Because of exactly the same situation, and for the same reasons, it became necessary to send a National Guard Coast Artillery unit to Alaska. It would have been more desirable if both of these units could have completed their preliminary training in the United States.

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As a result of these moves, this is the administrative problem which faces the War Department today. I ask that you gentlemen keep this problem entirely clear of the larger question as to where our armed Forces should be employed, and when. I am discussing solely the administrative problem that faces the War Department.

As the antiaircraft regiment in Hawaii will complete its 12 months of service about the end of August, it must be relieved from duty in Hawaii about the middle of August. To effect this relief, a unit must leave the United States about the 1st of August. There is no National Guard unit available. Therefore, a Regular Army unit must be sent. That Regular Army unit will include at least 40 percent of selectees whose term of 12 months of service will require their return to the United States about 8 weeks after their arrival in Hawaii. So, on August 1 we will have to send a unit that should continue its training in the United States, to relieve a unit which must leave on the 15th, and 8 weeks later that relieving unit will have to return 40 percent of its strength to the United States. All of these movements require ships, and I need hardly state that available water transportation presents a very serious problem. I shall not discuss the very obvious effect of such personnel changes on the defensive efficiency of the Hawaiian garrison, which is charged with the security of the great Naval base of Pearl Harbor.

The same situation applies to Alaska, where a National Guard unit will have to be relieved about August 1. The unit available to relieve that regiment must come from the National Guard, and it in turn will be due to return to the United States 4 1/2 months later because of the expiration of its 12 months of service. This again demands ship tonnage, and certainly does not encourage the development of an efficient garrison in the now vitally important region of Alaska.

These same problems apply to all of our armed forces, and as they multiply they become insurmountable obstacles to administration. I can find no acceptable solution to overcome the present limitations of law.

Now that I have had an opportunity to observe the reaction to my proposals, or rather to the distortion of my recommendations, it is clear that the public has not understood the nature and purposes of those recommendations. I have been quoted as requesting everything from an A.E.F. to an Army of 2,800,000 men. It was clearly written into the report that such broad matters of national policy are for the Congress and the Commander in Chief to decide. I addressed myself to the problem of the readiness of the Army for service. An efficient force, an Army prepared for such service as may be required, cannot be arranged under our present restrictions.

It is difficult at this time to determine the exact requirements of the national interest with respect to military personnel. However, in view of the international situation and its rapidly increasing threat to our security, I submit, on the basis of cold logic, that the virtual disbandment or immobilization of two-thirds of our trained enlisted strength and three-fourths of our trained officer personnel at this time might well involve a national tragedy.

As to the "task forces" referred to in my report - I used that express-

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ion deliberately because I thought it was time that the public should become accustomed to the term. It should have no sinister significance. It means simply this: We determine for a particular, a possible mission the size and composition of the force necessary to carry it out. It may be 5,000, or 15,000, or 30,000. It is, as I have explained, a self-contained, self-supporting force. Instead of waiting until the last moment to assemble such a force as we have always done in the past - for the Santiago campaign in Cuba, the Philippines in 1898, for Siberia and Russia in 1918, and for France and Italy in 1917 - we are deliberately organizing them now so far as we can fore-see the possibility and are training them for their possible employment. The public or the press has confused a "task force" with an A.E.F., and also has added some political implications. The resulting confusion of thought is extremely embarrassing for the War Department, and for me personally. We have been proceeding in as practical and business-like a manner as possible to discharge our duty of training and preparing our military forces.

As to the 12 months' training for the selectee, I have received letters from parents who feel that a promise has been broken, that the Selective Training and Service Act promised one thing, and now the War Department is demanding another. I quote from the paragraph of the law concerned:

EACH MAN INDUCTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTION (A) SHALL SERVE FOR A TRAINING AND SERVICE PERIOD OF TWELVE CONSECUTIVE MONTHS, UNLESS SOONER DISCHARGED, EXCEPT THAT WHENEVER THE CONGRESS HAS DECLARED THAT THE NATIONAL INTEREST IS IMPERILED, SUCH TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD MAY BE EXTENDED BY THE PRESIDENT TO SUCH TIME AS MAY BE NECESSARY IN THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The situation which existed at the time of the passage of the Selective Training and Service Act is quite different from the situation that confronts us today. That act set up a peacetime training system whereby we would be able to train a large reserve of soldiers. Each soldier, after 12 months of active service, would be transferred to a trained reserve, unless a national emergency existed. In the opinion of the War Department such an emergency now exists. The President has deemed it expedient to declare an unlimited emergency concerning civil functions, and the War Department, and Congress to declare the existence of a national emergency.

The basic problem that confronts the War Department is that of continuing our present Army on a most efficient basis. Actually, we do not want to hold in service all of the selectees that we now have. We would prefer to release a certain number of the selectees and replace them with 3 months' product of our training centers, but we must not be compelled to release a particular group at a certain time. We must be able to handle the matter to meet existing conditions as to time and place, and with regard to the particular unit. I repeat, we do not want to hold the present selectees any longer beyond 12 months than we can avoid. Specifically, we wish to release the older men, those 28 years old and over, on the completion of their 12 months, and even earlier, and I think that in the large majority

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of cases we can do so without too serious an effect on organizational efficiency. Men on whom an undue hardship would be imposed could also be released, as many now are being so released - that is, transferred to the Reserve.

In connection with this matter of the selectees, please keep this in mind. The ranks of the Regular Army in this country contain, with the exception of two divisions, from 40 to 85 percent selectees. Further, the nation which threatens our security has had its men in strict training as boys, later in labor battalions, then in its armies, and then in a succession of campaigns. They are all veterans. We have been doing our best to develop an army only since last fall.

SENATOR AUSTIN. Had you asked Congress to amend the law in the form and substance that would obtain your objective?

GENERAL MARSHALL. No, sir; the War Department has not. I have proposed such action to the Secretary of War and he has proposed it to the President. There are two solutions to the problem; one, a resolution, and the other a definite revision of the laws that impose the restrictions.

The matter has not, as I understand it, been referred to the Congress.

I feel that we cannot afford to delay and that definite action should be taken at once. Regardless of how difficult it may be to obtain the passage of such legislation, the urgency of the situation, cold logic demands that we meet this situation squarely rather than just drift along from day to day as we are now doing. Time is all important. The public and the Congress have accepted the policy of huge appropriations. This I am urging is far more important today.

SENATOR LODGE. General, what was there behind the advocacy of this 1-year term here?

GENERAL MARSHALL. We wanted 18 months, and 1 year was a compromise. However, 12 months or 18 months does not affect the present situation. If the period of service were 18 months, we would merely have 6 additional months in which to get out of our dilemma. However, we now have arrived at a condition of affairs that is quite different from the situation that existed at the time of the debate on the Selective Training and Service Act. I do not think that anybody at that time had in mind that, if we had a Selective Training and Service Act, we would release the trained men from our forces on the brink of a national emergency. The law itself is quite clear on that point. The question is, Do you think the national interests are imperiled? I DO, MOST DECIDEDLY.

SENATOR LODGE. May I direct your attention to the so-called ethical-juridical question involved in the contract or understanding which the Government made with the men?

Now, as I understand it, the Naval Affairs Committee, only last week, refused to extend indefinitely the time for the enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps on the ground that they had joined on the promise that they would be enlisted for a certain specified time. That is one category.

Then, too, the National Guard and Reserve Officers, it seems to me, have had the same promise made to them, as I understand it, and a man who is a Reserve Officer understands that he has to serve a certain length of

time, regardless, and only that certain time for which he signed up.

Then you have the selectee, who was selected and inducted with the understanding that he would be in for only 1 year.

Don't you think that those categories require separate treatment?

GENERAL MARSHALL. In a sense they do require separate treatment. So long as the present serious situation continues, we would want to hold the National Guard in the service. So long as we are not actually at war, we would want to release certain Reserve Officers in order to train more, and we would want to release certain portions of the selectees in order to replace them by the new drafts as they graduate from the training centers. We would not want to continue indefinitely with all of our present selectees and then induct 900,000 more, because that would mean automatically a great increase in the strength of the Army. Incidentally, that latter idea was implied in the latest press comments on my report. They construed my report as indicating that the present Army would be increased by 900,000 men. I did not have that in mind at all. However, I do not see the matter of a promise to the selectees in quite the same terms that you express it, because I think every man in the service realized that the 12 months was a training period, and that if this country became involved in great emergency, he was going to be retained in the service or recalled to the service as the conditions might warrant.

SENATOR AUSTIN. Would you permit an interruption?

GENERAL MARSHALL. Pardon me, Senator, but may I again read this paragraph from the Selective Service Act.?

EACH MAN INDUCTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTION (A) SHALL SERVE FOR A TRAINING AND SERVICE PERIOD OF TWELVE CONSECUTIVE MONTHS, UNLESS SOONER DISCHARGED, EXCEPT THAT WHENEVER THE CONGRESS HAS DECLARED THAT THE NATIONAL INTEREST IS IMPERILED, SUCH TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD MAY BE EXTENDED BY THE PRESIDENT TO SUCH TIME AS MAY BE NECESSARY IN THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

SENATOR AUSTIN. That is just what I was going to ask you - that is part of his contract; is it not?

GENERAL MARSHALL. You are a lawyer, Senator, and I am not.

SENATOR AUSTIN. I WOULD SAY SO. AS A LAWYER, WHEN MY SON OPERATES UNDER THAT LAW, IF HE DOES, HE UNDERTAKES AS A PART OF HIS OBLIGATION TO STAY RIGHT ON, BEYOND THE 12 MONTHS, PROVIDED THAT CONGRESS PASSES A DECLARATION THAT THE NATION IS IMPERILED AND THE PRESIDENT, BASING HIS PROMULGATION ON THAT ACT OF CONGRESS EXTENDS THE TIME. YOU CANNOT ESCAPE IT, THAT IS THE LANGUAGE OF THE OBLIGATION AND I WAS GREATLY SURPRISED TO SEE THE PRESS CLAIMS THAT THE PROPOSAL MADE BY YOU WAS A VIOLATION OF A PROMISE. IT DOES NOT APPEAR TO ME TO BE SO AT ALL.

GENERAL MARSHALL. That interpretation had a greater news value.

SENATOR AUSTIN. Now, that relates, does it not, to those men who come under the Draft Act, Section 3 (a) of the Draft Act?

When you deal with the National Guard, as suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts, well, your time limit is provided in another way and that is,

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that in the first section of the National Guard Act, there is a period set up in the very first sentence where it says "during the period ending June 30, 1942, the President be and is hereby authorized, from time to time, to order into active military service," so and so - so we really have the limit but even there, there is not a promise.

GENERAL MARSHALL. I could not say.

SENATOR DOWNEY. General, may I ask a question here. Can you tell us what percentage of the present selectees were volunteers?

GENERAL MARSHALL. Would volunteer?

SENATOR DOWNEY. No; were volunteers. How many of the selectees actually volunteered?

SENATOR HAISLIP. I do not know.

SENATOR DOWNEY. Could you approximate; would it be 5 or 10 or 15 percent?

GENERAL HAISLIP. I think it would be less than 1 percent. Of those who would have been exempted from induction the number of volunteers is very small.

GENERAL MARSHALL. Of course, the question of volunteering had a definite relation to a man's probability of induction. If a man is to be inducted in November and he knows it, then he may prefer to volunteer in April or June, in order to complete his service that much sooner. Such a man is not included in the percent indicated above.

I will frankly propose to you gentlemen what I think should be done. I have here a resolution which will accomplish what I believe is necessary. However, if the passage of the joint resolution is not considered in the best interest, the desired result can be obtained by specific amendments to existing law, which I have here.

SENATOR AUSTIN. I think this should be on the record.

THE CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the reporter will embody this resolution in the record at this point.

(The resolution and alternative action as proposed by General Marshall are as follows:)

JOINT RESOLUTION

Be it resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the national interest and welfare of the United States are gravely imperiled by the international situation; that a national emergency therefore exist; and the President is hereby empowered to employ the armed land forces of the United States in excess of those of the Regular Army in the national defense subject only to existing limitations governing the employment of the Regular Army.

The above resolution will authorize the President to do the following:

1. Order the Officers' Reserve Corps to extended active duty without their consent (Section 37, 37a, National Defense Act, as amended).

2. Order officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of the United States to extended active duty without their consent (Sections 38, 111, Na-

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tional Defense Act as amended).

3. Extend by proclamation National Guard of the United States enlistments (Section 69, National Defense Act as amended).

4. Extend period of service of selectees beyond twelve months (Section 3b, Selective Training and Service Act.)

5. Employ National Guard and other reserve personnel ordered to active duty, and selectees in training, in or beyond the limitations of the Western Hemisphere.

6. Enlist in the Army of the United States without regard to component (Public, 513, 76th Congress, May 14, 1940).

ALTERNATIVE ACTION

If the passage of a joint resolution is not considered in the best interest, the desired result can be accomplished by specific amendments to existing law as indicated hereafter. The removal of certain additional but related minor restrictions are also provided for.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provision of any other law all enlistment, appointments, and commissions of limited time or tenure, now existing or which may hereafter exist, in the Army of the United States and in every component thereof are hereby extended and shall remain in force unless sooner terminated by the President until 6 months after the President shall have by proclamation terminated the Unlimited National Emergency by him declared on May 27, 1941.

Section 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law and during the Unlimited National Emergency declared by him on May 27, 1941, the President is hereby authorized to extend for such period beyond twelve consecutive months as he may deem necessary in the interest of national defense, the active military service of any or all members and units of the reserve component of the Army of the United States and retired personnel of the Regular Army who have been or who may hereafter be ordered to active military service under the provisions of the act approved August 27, 1940, Public Resolution No. 96, 76th Congress, but not beyond six months following the date when by proclamation the President shall have declared said Unlimited National Emergency terminated: Provided, That the President may in his discretion order any or all members and units of the reserve components of the Army of the United States and retired personnel of the Regular Army to active military service under said resolution successively without regard to previous orders or previous service under said resolution. All persons whose active military service is extended hereunder shall be deemed to be serving under the said act approved August 27, 1940, and shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and benefits extended and conferred thereby.

SEC. 3. The provisions of the act approved August 27, 1940, Public Re-

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solution No.96; 76th Congress, and the provisions of the act approved September 16, 1940, Public, No. 783, 76th Congress, the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, are hereby extended to remain in full force and effect until six months following the date when the President shall by proclamation terminate the Unlimited National Emergency declared by him on May 27, 1941; Provided, That the provisions of said acts shall not in any event terminate prior to May 15, 1945.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President is hereby authorized, during the period of the Unlimited National Emergency declared by him on May 27, 1941, to employ any and all members and units of the Army of the United States who are now or who may hereafter be in active military service, whether pursuant to the act approved August 27, 1940, Public, No. 783, 76th Congress, or any other act, in such a manner and in such places, either within or beyond the limits of the Western Hemisphere, as he shall deem necessary in the interest of defense.

SEC. 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, and during the period of the Unlimited National Emergency declared by him on May 27, 1941, the President is hereby authorized to induct from time to time into active military service under the provisions of the act approved September 16, 1940, Public, No. 783, 76th Congress, Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, such number of men, without limitation, to serve for such period beyond twelve months as the President may deem necessary in the interests of national defense: Provided, That the active military service of persons now on duty under said act may be similarly extended by the President to such a period of time as he may deem necessary in the interests of national defense. All persons inducted under the provision of said act whose periods of active military service are extended hereunder shall be deemed to be serving under said act and shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and benefits extended and conferred thereby.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, enlistments in the Army of the United States without specification of any particular component thereof are authorized. Unless sooner terminated by the President such enlistments may be for the duration of the Unlimited National Emergency declared by him on May 27, 1941, and until six months following the date when said Unlimited National Emergency shall be terminated by a Presidential Proclamation.

SEC. 7. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President is hereby authorized during the existence of the Unlimited National Emergency declared by him on May 27, 1941, to appoint and commission and persons temporarily in the Army of the United States without regard to component and without regard to arm or service, to hold such temporary office at the pleasure of the President. Such appointments in grades below that of brigadier general shall be made by the President alone and in general officer grades by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SENATOR GURNEY. Senator Downey asked about volunteers.

In the hearing held on S. 1524 it was brought out that of 306,278, below the age of 21, on March 31, there were 12,500 volunteers; between the

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ages of 21 and 36, 271,000 had volunteered, but only 183,000 had been accepted.

That is the information from General Hershey.

SENATOR DOWNEY. Where was that found?

SENATOR GURNEY. On page 55 of the hearing of June 5 and 6.

SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH. Of course, some of us have wanted to see the volunteer system go along simultaneously with the draft system, because we foresaw a situation just exactly like it is occurring now.

Now, the question I want to ask is this, General: I assume that you agree with Senator Austin's interpretation of the law, and I am asking you to assume that the law is just as strict as the public thing is, that there is a 1-year contract, and that there is a definite place in which you can send these men, and also assume that you have got your men out, as you have described, in Hawaii, Newfoundland, and places of that kind, and further assume that you have got to bring them back and got to upset 80 percent of your personnel.

Now, is not the Army thinking about some enlistment and some recruitment and some invitation for voluntary services for those men?

GENERAL MARSHALL. Yes; we figure at the present time and under present conditions that we should have a minimum of approximately 640,000 3-year volunteers. However, as we occupy the Atlantic bases and increase our overseas garrisons this figure will have to be increased progressively to approximately 800,000.

SENATOR DOWNEY. Did I understand you to say 3-year volunteers?

GENERAL MARSHALL. Yes; we should have a minimum of approximately 640,000 3-year men at the present time.

SENATOR DOWNEY. Do we have them now?

GENERAL MARSHALL. We now have 476,000.

SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH. I know that there are about that many, but I cannot see any reason why the War Department has not invited the men to change their status right now, to become volunteers and go into the beginning of the 3-year period.

GENERAL MARSHALL. There is a certain legal complication about that which perhaps General Haislip can explain.

SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH. There would be no legal complication at the end of the first year, would there?

GENERAL MARSHALL. No; there would not be at any time.

SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH. The question I am asking is: Why is not the Army taking advantage of the fact that it can recruit men, can accept trainees and offer enlistment to these men who are now in the service, recruit them for Regular Army service for a 3-year period?

GENERAL HAISLIP. We are doing that every day.

SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH. That is the sort of thing that the public does not know.

Assuming that this thing is just as perilous as we have said, and that 80 percent of our Army may come home on the day before the shooting starts - make it as bad as you want to - surely there must be in the mind of someone in the War Department something that will temper that badness a little bit and say that these men are not going to lay down on the job.

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Can you give them that chance to say, "No; I do not want to go in for 3 years", or to say, "Yes; I will enlist for 3 years"?

GENERAL MARSHALL. Give the Senator the details of what we are doing with the selectees.

GENERAL HAISLIP. Our regulations at the present time are that any inductee, if otherwise qualified, may enlist at any time in the Regular Army. We have not made any great effort up to the present to enlist the inductee, because we want to train as many selectees as possible in order to build up a reserve. Up until recently we required each inductee to complete his 13 weeks of individual training before he could enlist in the Regular Army. Now, however, he is permitted to enlist at any time, but must complete his 13 weeks of individual training before he is available for any other assignment.

SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH. But the machinery is ready to do so?

GENERAL HAISLIP. Absolutely.

SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH. How about the Reserve Officers with commissions in the United States Army, standing on their 1-year right. In time of emergency, that right is withdrawn, is it not?

GENERAL MARSHALL. Let me answer that question by giving you an example of the problems with which we are faced. A force was sent recently to Iceland. As you know, marines are especially trained in carrying out landing operations against hostile resistance. No such situation was in prospect in Iceland, yet the limitations imposed on our Army prevented us from using a force from the Army and necessitated our using the marines.

SENATOR AUSTIN. I don't quite get that.

SENATOR LODGE. You mean the limitation of a year's service, do you not?

SENATOR AUSTIN. I think if they landed on the west side of the island they would be in the Western Hemisphere.

GENERAL MARSHALL. We were involved in the highly controversial question as to what constitutes the Western Hemisphere. We therefore studied the problem to see how it could be handled without bringing up that question. The First Division was considered. It has some 400 Reserve Officers who would have had to agree to be relieved from active duty under Public, 96, and recalled to active duty with their consent. Presumably most of them would have volunteered.

Had we pursued that course we might have found ourselves in the very unfortunate situation in which part of the Reserve Officers had volunteered and part had not. Such a situation would have advertised the convoy before it sailed, and we would have been risking the lives of everyone in it. If you serve notice that you are going to send an expedition of that nature, you are also offering an opportunity to any hostile people to take such action as they see fit. You can picture the reaction of the people of this country and of the Congress, if the War Department had advertised that expedition by discharging some of the men and recalling them to active duty, and as a result of such advertisement having had one or more ships in the expedition sunk! We would not have heard the end of that for the next 20 years, and very properly so.

For a number of evident reasons it was of vast importance that the whole

movement be accomplished secretly, and that the entire expedition should be actually safe in the harbors of Iceland before the public was notified of what was being done. As I said before, the limitations imposed upon the employment of the Army prevented its use on a mission which was peculiarly an Army mission. These limitations require the use of Marines on a mission which was not a Marine Corps mission.

SENATOR AUSTIN. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that we ought to have in our record this simple plain Truth - that it does not call for any secrecy - that it appears all through the General's statement and that, under the law as it exists today, we cannot administer the national defense without wrecking military units by pulling away a high percentage of personnel.

Now is that a fact?

GENERAL MARSHALL. That is a fact.

SENATOR AUSTIN. If it is, then we want it in the record.

GENERAL MARSHALL. I would like to make this further statement: In the present situation and under existing limitations it is almost impossible to have troops available for duties they may be called upon to perform. The time has arrived when we must have a military force that may be employed in any manner that the safety of this country may demand. This further fact should be kept clearly in mind - the largest numbers of selectees are in the Regular Army units; if they are released the Regular Army is virtually immobilized for many months.

SENATOR AUSTIN. Now there is no necessity for keeping that secret.

GENERAL MARSHALL. Not at all. I am relieved to have the opportunity to state it publicly.

SENATOR DOWNEY. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

THE CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

SENATOR DOWNEY. General, is there any limit at present as to the number to which you can recruit the Regular Army?

GENERAL MARSHALL. No, sir.

SENATOR DOWNEY. Have you, yourself, set any limitation on the number that you want for the purpose?

GENERAL MARSHALL. We have set it at a tentative minimum basis of 640,000. That number represented the jobs that require a long period of training. In the highly mechanized Air Corps, for instance, we feel that we cannot employ successfully more than about 20 percent of selectees. The same is true in the Armored Force. Each type of unit in the Army has been studied and definite determination as to the proportion of 3-year men and selectees has been made. Study showed that a certain number of divisions of the Regular Army should be composed of 70 percent of 3-year men. In others the proportion fell as low as 20 percent. As I have stated before, the number of 3-year men has been held to a minimum because of the desire to train as many selectees as possible, and thereby create a trained reserve.

SENATOR DOWNEY. You have a total of about 1,400,000 under arms at the present time?

General, what maximum number do you think the Army could efficiently handle and train for the next 6 months? Is it to exceed 1,400,000?

GENERAL MARSHALL. We are already authorized to exceed that figure by

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152,000 men for the air force due to the greatly increased Airplane program. In addition, we would like to have, and hope that we will be authorized to add, between 100,000 and 150,000 men in order to enable us to organize a number of special units which further reports on the campaigns in Europe indicate that we should have available. In addition to these numbers we could train with the greatest of ease 500,000 more men. We have arrived at a point in our expanded program where it is very simple to expand further provided we have available the necessary shelter, equipment, and so forth.

SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH. General, if I have added correctly, you gave us 1,560,000 men. Is that about right?

GENERAL MARSHALL. The figure varies somewhat with the number of selectees.

SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH. Your problem, of course, is the extension of time. The Army, the organization as you have it here.

GENERAL MARSHALL. (interposing). The average will be around 1,400,000.

SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH. Now you have got 600,000, someone said, 3-year men.

GENERAL MARSHALL. We hope to reach that figure. We now have 476,000.

SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH. 476,000 who have enlisted since the Selective Service act, or including the old enlistments?

GENERAL MARSHALL. How is that?

SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH. I say, is that number including the old enlisted men as well as the volunteers from the selectees, or what?

GENERAL MARSHALL. That number includes all of the old enlisted men, as well as the volunteers from the selectees. We have tried to hold down the number of 3-year men in order to be able to train as many selectees as possible, and thereby establish a trained reserve.

SENATOR LODGE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to revert, at the moment, to a statement made that every selectee, at the end of 13 weeks, is requested to volunteer.

That was the statement made, was it not?

GENERAL HAISLIP. Not at all. We expect to select from those people and in time obtain from them practically our entire professional cadre - at least, we hope to.

SENATOR LODGE. Some statement was made about some procedure being followed after 13 weeks.

GENERAL MARSHALL. What he said was that they tried to enlist the men at the end of the 13 weeks' period. Now we can enlist them at any time after induction.

SENATOR LODGE. That is what I said. How do you try to do it - do you give a notice on a piece of paper, or how do you do it?

GENERAL HAISLIP. Senator, we have to have all 3-year men for our overseas garrisons, and require a great many for the Air Corps, which is in process of expansion. In addition, we hope that our professional cadre will eventually be composed largely of selectees who have volunteered for enlistment in the Regular Army. We do not encourage every man to enlist in the Regular Army. We look them over carefully first and suggest enlistment only to those whom we especially want.

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SENATOR LODGE. I see; and that is done to every man who has been in 13 weeks?

GENERAL HAISLIP. Yes, until recently. Now we permit the man to volunteer for enlistment at any time after induction, although he must continue and complete his 13 weeks of individual training before he is available for and other assignment.

SENATOR DOWNEY. General Marshall, what do you regard as the critical date in Congress, for this legislation that you are proposing?

GENERAL MARSHALL. The what, sir?

SENATOR DOWNEY. The critical date beyond which it should not go.

GENERAL MARSHALL. The moment is critical now. I think the time for action has been here for the last 2 months. If you ask definitely, I would say that the time for action is now, today.

SENATOR DOWNEY. May I ask an additional question?

Is it alleged or claimed that it is possible that the Chief Executive has the power to create the conditions that you desire so that you do not have to come to Congress for it?

GENERAL MARSHALL. He cannot do it, sir. Incidentally, the resolution which I have submitted did not please me because it seemed capable of misconstruction by the public. As a matter of fact, however, my legal advisers tell me that the specific language of the resolution is necessary because it is the exact language used by the Congress in its several limitations.

SENATOR DOWNEY. Now, in event that Congress should follow your recommendation to extend the service of the National Guard and the selectees, as you want, then is the Army and the War Department asking for the right to train additional selectees from now on?

GENERAL MARSHALL. We do not have to ask for that - that is all within the law. Our limitation there would be money and shelter.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: To those of you who have read this report we offer our congratulations. You are the type of men the Army needs. You strive for enlightenment, and finding it go on to do a good job.

YOU ARE THE REAL SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY.

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BRIG. GENERAL HERSHEY, DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE, SAYS HIS DEPARTMENT NOT ONLY WILL HELP DISCHARGED SELECTEES TO REGAIN THEIR OLD JOBS, BUT WILL EXTEND THE SAME HELP TO MEN WHO HAVE COMPLETED THEIR SERVICE IN THE REGULAR ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS. EMPLOYERS NOT ONLY HAVE A LEGAL OBLIGATION TO RESTORE SELECTEES TO THEIR JOBS AFTER THEIR TERM OF SERVICE IN THE ARMY, BUT THEY HAVE A HIGH MORAL AND PATRIOTIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR DOING SO,, GENERAL HERSHEY SAYS. THE ARMY IS HELPING BY OBTAINING FROM ALL SOLDIERS INFORMATION:AS TO PREVIOUS CIVILIAN WORK AND CAPABILITIES.

SWIM CHAMP

It's a far cry from a national record-breaking performance in the 100-yard breast-stroke event, to a quiet drafting room in a basement corner of Austin Hall. Yet Corp. Peter Woyar, Hq. & Hq., SEACTC, can tell both these stories from personal experience.

Corp. Woyar, of Akron Ohio, has completed 14 months service since his induction at Fort Hayes, including 8 months detached service at Lakeland, Florida.

Before that Woyar had completed 5 years of enviable swimming achievements. Foremost among these was his setting of a National record for the 100-yard breast-stroke in the 21st Annual Pitt Meet of 1936.

Woyar, who never swam until 1932, by 1935 became a member of the NAAU Championship team which won such national events as the Scranton, Pa., 5-mile swim, the Beach Haven, N. J., 1-mile event, in 1935, and the President's Cup 3-mile race and the 5-mile Ohio River Swim in 1936.

Woyar went to Ohio State University in 1936 and Kent University in '37 and '39, competing on the varsity swimming team at both institutions.

Corp. Woyar came to Maxwell Field in July 1940 but was sent to Lakeland, Fla., in September and remained there until March of this year when he was returned and has been stationed here.

CLEVER SURGERY

Reports from Moscow say that Soviet surgeons are grafting noses and ears from Russian soldiers killed in battle onto wounded soldiers who have lost these members.

MEET THE TOP-KICK of Hq. & Hq., SEACTC.

By Pvt. Warren Green

Hq. & Hq., SEACTC, it is rumored, will soon have a new top-kick. TAILWIND wants to better acquaint its readers with First Sgt. Ray M. Hawley, recently promoted to Tech Sgt, but still head of Hq. & Hq.

If throughout this sketch, the reader notices the lack of a deep personal touch, it is because this information was gleaned from the record cards at Post Headquarters rather than from the lips of the Sgt. Himself.

Sgt. Hawley is allergic to reporters of any kind, and shied away from us in the best manner of a nervous thoroughbred. Our best efforts to establish an interview with him resulted in the statement that "I never talk about myself or my work. All I want is a chance to do a good job." He finally did suggest good-naturedly that if we had to have information, "Why not go to Post Headquarters?"

Headquarters revealed an assortment of dry facts such as; home in Cairo, Ill., Eleven years in the service, about eight months here at Maxwell Field, and five months as First Sgt. at Hq. & Hq.

It has been our observation that those who decline to talk about their accomplishments often have a record that would permit of the loudest boasting. We believe that Sgt. Hawley gave us a much clearer insight into his work and methods than had he talked an hour. He has certainly gained the confidence of everyone at Hq. & Hq., and all there appreciate him as a man whose ambition is to continue to "do a good job."

OFFICERS OF THE POST

Seasoned traveler is Major A. M. Woody, of Louisville, Ky., who was assigned to duties at Maxwell Field on July 5 of this year. His titles include Post Administrative Inspector. President of the Non-Commissioned Officers Promotion Board, and President of the General Court Martial. He was Morale Officer, too, for a while, so time at Maxwell does not weigh on the Major.

In civilian life, as Assistant Manager of Industrial Relations for the Texas Co., Major Woody has pretty much toured the world in fulfillment of his duties. One of his many trips abroad took him to a distant outpost of civilization, the Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf almost directly opposite the United States on the other side of the globe.

Maj. Woody, a graduate of the University of Richmond, Va., began his military career three days after America declared war on Germany in 1917. After a period of training in the infantry at Fort McPherson, Ga., he was commissioned first lieutenant.

A day later the 21-year old officer forfeited his commission to begin training as an army pilot. Upon completion of a ground school course at the University of Illinois, the trainee was sent to Tours, France, where he learned to fly with the French Army.

The French brevet was won. After pursuit training the student was awarded a second lieutenant's commission - hardly a promotion for the soldier who had just before

been a first lieutenant. But the opportunity to satisfy his ardent interest in flying more than made up for the deficit in rank.

Major Woody has been active in aviation ever since that time. In 24 years of piloting he has accumulated some 3400 hours in the air, as much as his exacting duties have permitted. And if he has been kept as busy elsewhere as he is at Maxwell Field, that is quite a record.

The Major served a term as National President of the Air Reserve Association, and has been a member and Commandant of the first Flying Reserve Squadron in the United States.

He received the rank of Major in 1935.

SHOW BUS COMIN'

Unit F of the Citizens Committee Mobile Entertainment forces will attempt to take Maxwell Field on the night of Sept. 24.

The cast is headed by Steve Evans, Master of Ceremonies and a glib impersonator of famous people. Assisting him will be Beverly Whitney, New York Night club singer; the Hylton Sisters a trio of beautiful girls straight from "The Streets of Paris"; George Prentice, who pulls strings with his marionettes; Linda Moody, tap-dancing marvel who recently toured with Ben Bernie's band, and Frances McCoy, a tiny bundle of song and personality.

All of which adds up to: Don't miss the "show bus" when it comes.

DOWN QUARANTINE WAY

By Pvt. Tommy Guthrie

After a week of disorganization and virtual freedom, soldiers in the quarantine area found out exactly what the term, "military discipline" means when Acting First Sergeant C. F. Garner and his staff efficiently blitzkrieged and occupied the area.

The termination of the period in which the "lost battalion", as the men in the quarantine had come to call themselves, came as a relief to most men here for they realized that the sooner they came under military discipline the sooner they would become real soldiers.

In practically no time Wednesday morning all of the men who were supposed to be in quarantine were herded into a section of Tent City No. 1, which has been designated Tent City No. 3, and had learned more about this business of becoming a soldier than they had during the time previously spent in the Army. They learned that when a non-com blew his whistle that he wasn't merely "whistle whacky" as previously suspected, but that he wanted the men to fall out - and promptly. They learned that drilling is more than a bunch of men walking in the hot sun, but that, like all army life, it means co-operation, precision, speed and snap. They learned that an army uniform means a complete uniform and not half uniform and half civilian clothing. They learned that cleanliness and neatness should be universal, that person, uniform, bunk, tent, and grounds should always be clean and neat.

They learned that in addition to obedience and loyalty, courtesy and respect was also due superior officers. In short they learned that it takes a MAN to be a soldier.

Chief recreation in the quarantine area has been horseshoe pitching, bridge, sleeping, football kicking and passing, diamond ball catch, sun bathing, letter writing, reading, cross word puzzle, and music. Music has been supplied mostly by Dwight Boileau who plays a neat ukelele and has a pleasant voice, and Dick Grow, who really goes to war on clarinet. Although we couldn't locate just who was beating it out, there was some neat hill-billy music reaching our ears Sunday morning. Sounded like radio stuff.....guitar, harmonica, crooning and all. Community singing by groups of men has also been popular.

Most popular of all whistle-calls have been mail and mess calls. Although it seems that most of our time is spent in answering whistles, these are always welcome.

Orchids (or whatever the Army has for orchids) to Private Hartley Price. In a hurry to get to mess last week, Price grabbed up a tie and started putting it on. For some strange reason it wouldn't tie in the immaculate way to which he is accustomed. He couldn't understand it until Private Robert Nichols remarked in his notoriously droll way, "I really don't see any point in wearing two ties, Price." Sure enough, the poor boy had put a second tie on over the first. He was really fit to be tied.

Editor's Note: "Pvt. Guthrie and his recruit friends are to be congratulated. Men of their understanding make for the best of soldiers."

LOVE DIVIDEND DECLARED

As TAILWIND's Love Insurance campaign entered its final week, 20 more soldiers had been certified against the vagaries and uncertainties of Cupid. Many of the ladies, not content with the wording of the policy, had made such changes as adding a fifth rule, "To write to him every day", or replacing "a soldier" with "my soldier". One, more wordly than the rest, wrote under her signature: "Don't you think the rules are just a little bit unreasonable?" This is an attitude which the Editors of TAILWIND deplore, but since the young lady in question subscribed to the rules, she is forgiven.

The certificates are available at the TAILWIND office, Room 205 Operations Bldg., and it is recommended that the lucky winners come to claim their reports as soon as convenient. This week's returns are as follows:

Pvt. Dwight Boileau, Tent City 1; Cpl. James K. Campbell, Hq. & Hq. Sq.; Pvt. Wilbert P. Chenoweth, Gunter Field; (This will be mailed) Pvt. George Commack, 14th AB Sq.; Pvt. Robt. F. Coughlin, 83rd School Sq.; Pvt. Frank V. Dowling, 343rd School Squadron, 2; (Ed. Tch, Tch!) Pvt. Jackson V. Ellison; Pvt. Philip M. Garcia, Hq. & Hq. Sq.; Pfc. Glen Mackey, 4th Com. Sq.; Pvt. B. A. Miller, Jr., Hq. & Hq. Sq.; and Pvt. Jack L. Dover, Co. H, 30th Q.M.

Also Pvt. Charles L. Morton; Pvt. John W. Mullikin; Pvt. Robert A. Nowak, 14th AB sq., 13th AB Gp. (Important); Pvt. Vaughn Rains, 69th AB Sq., 80th AB Gp.; Pvt. Russell Reynolds, 16th Mat. Sq.; Pvt. Glenn N. Scott; Pvt. C. W. Shipp, 344th

School Sq.; Pvt. Osmer D. Tucker, Unassigned; and Pvt Al. Tuicciello, 16th Mat. Sq., 13th AB Group.

Unclaimed insurance from previous weeks is being held for the following: Pvt. Robert R. Clear; Pvt. F. B. Hayles, Co. B, 92nd QM Regt.; Sgt. Donald Hesser, 16th Mat. Sq.; Pvt. T. A. Ragland, Tent City 1; Pvt. Wm. D. Truan, Hq. & Hq. Sq.; and Pvt. Wm. L. Wilkinson, Hq. & Hq. Sq., 13th AB Group.

While TAILWIND will not be running Love Insurance certificates from now on, blanks may be obtained at this Office by any member of the Post who wants to take out a policy at any future date.

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OH! WHEN?

-Pfc. M. L. Price

Each day seems longer than the last
Each moment drifting slowly past
With footsteps weary plodding on.
Each word an ache, a stifled moan,
With bloodshot eyes I strive to see
If days ahead hold heaven for me.
Hopeful, praying, weak and gaunt,
Struggling on thru, nites of haunt.
No one but me will ever know,
How long the days till my furlough.

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SQUADRON NEWS

82ND SCHOOL SQUADRON Pvt. Woodrow A. Lingle

Several enlisted men of the 82nd School Sq., have made applications for appointment to attend Reserve Officers Training School. They are the following: Cpl. Joseph W. Whitaker and Pvts. Donald C. Davis, James H. Davidson, and Woodrow A. Lingle.

The following men have been granted furloughs: Pvts. Phillip Bellofiore, H. C. Claugh, Walter B. Bednarke, Peter R. Mincey, Harold C. Payne and R. E. Cross.

Pfc. J. D. Johnson has just returned from a furlough, most of which he spent at his home.

Pfc. Donald C. Hardwick has been transferred to the 75th Air Base Group Sq. as of Sept. 1.

Pvt. Sidney Advocate has been placed on special duty with the Ordnance Section.

The following men have been attached to the 83rd School Squadron: Pvts. Trigg T. Brooks, A. C. Davis, R. F. Finnel, T. J. D. Funderburk, G. A. Giles.

Pvt. L. W. Brook who is in the 434th School Sq., but is attached to the 82nd, has been granted a furlough. He will visit his home in Fountain City, Tenn.

Lt. James H. Herbert, having reported to Maxwell Field, Ala., July 21, 1941, is assigned to the 82nd School Squadron.

Transfers out of this squadron shift Tech. Sgt. Sidney D. Harrison to the 13th AB Group; Corp. Geo. F. Lightner to the 437th School Sq; Pvts. Robert C. Hughes, Carlton E.

Shemelia, John F. MacDuff to the 13th AB Group; and Pvt. Ervein R. Shropshire of the 82nd School Sq., who has been on Special Duty with the Drum and Bugle Corps., to the 66th Materiel Squadron, 80th Air Base.

The following men are in the Post Hospital; Pvts. Porter G. Hackett, Cleo A. Smith, Fred T. Simmons, and I. L. Wilson.

Pvt Browden Reagen has been granted and emergency furlough due to a death in his family.

We were sorry to learn of the death of Pvt. H. E. Glosson's father. Pvt. Glosson has been granted an emergency furlough.

30TH Q M REGT. CO. "H" Pfc. Phillips

First Sgt. Harrington has completed his pass he took last week.

It seems that the Co. "H" boys just don't want to stop playing ball. There are rumors of a hard-ball game to be played away sometime in the near future. Everybody who still wants to play is urged to come to practice and to watch the bulletin board for notice about the game.

Co. "H" has been scheduled to move to Denver, Col., for so long that nobody believes it's going to happen any more. Members of the Co. are warned, however, against making any entangling alliances in Montgomery!

Anyone interested in the Auto Mechanics course now being held at

(Continued on Page 24)

SQUADRON NEWS

cont.

the Cloverdale school, may join the class now by speaking to Sgt. Nes-smith or myself.

There has been no response to our attempt to join a bowling team in the company. Can it be that nobody knows how to bowl? Well, it takes only a half hour to learn, and I know our outfit has the stuff. How about it?

Keep your reporter (that's me) informed about your little hopes and fears, the date of your girl's arrival, and any ugly rumors that come your way. TAILWIND needs it.

Well no wonder Sgt Bibb has been all smiles lately, he has the one, by that I mean, he is married. Some say that he has been married for a couple of months. I don't know myself. Here's wishing him all the luck and success in the future, and congratulations from everyone in the Q. M. Det.

Pvt. Sanerson has left on a 15 day furlough to visit in Hamilton Ala. We hope that he has a good time and gets straightened out.

Pvt. Otis Smith has also gone on furlough, and I understand that he has gone to Birmingham, Ala. Here's hoping he has a swell time and gets back as soon as we miss him.

Pvt. Thomas has just returned from a furlough. We are glad to welcome him back and hope he enjoyed his leave.

Pfc. Davenport has just returned from a three day pass. If I am not mistaken he went to Clayton, Ala. He couldn't be going around Cpl. Johnson's hangout, but it seems to me that he has. Look out Johnson this may mean something.

Well, it seems as if we don't

have to worry about shots for a while now, as Co. "H" took their last one Monday, and I mean we're glad of it too. I think that there are many sore arms this morning. I know mine for one. Some of the boys say they didn't mind them, and some say they couldn't stand them. They are bad, but we have to take them.

We wish to tell Pfc. Anglehart how sorry we are about his wreck. We all know that he is hurt more than he lets on. We hope that he is well soon, and that he will be out as jolly as he ever was. It seems funny here without him peping it up.

What is the trouble with Sprake lately? Could it be this preachers daughter that he is going to see. I understand he received a ride from Selma with them and already he is going with the girl. What has this boy got? He called her four times Monday and I don't know how many times so far this week. Could it be that Sprake is growing up? I believe the Army is just about to get a hold on him. Who knows he might even be going out to West Mount before you know it.

Why did Pfc. Taylor come in the other morning at 5 A. M. Where did he go? Does anyone know the answer? I know that the wrestling matches don't last that late in the morning. What about this Taylor?

There is only one big wonder in the outfit, and that is this, when are we going to go to Denver, Col.? Can any one give the answer to this?

Why is it, that we can't get our

(Continued on Page 26)

POST THEATER

The Post Theater is open to all members of the Post, and to civilians living inside the reservation. Soldiers must wear uniform.

Daily shows are at 6:30 and approximately 8:30 every evening, matinees on Sundays and legal holidays at 3:00 P. M. Admission twenty cents. Canteen checks will not be honored.

Theater coupon books can be obtained at the Assistant Manager's office in Austin Hall. \$2.00 books for \$1.40; \$3.00 books for \$2.10. Procurable for cash or on credit if name is on credit roster.

SAT., Sept. 13 Donna Reed, Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger in THE GETAWAY. 1 Gun Salute.

SUN. & MON., Sept. 14-15 Veronica Lake, Constance Moore, Ray Milland and William Holden in I WANTED WINGS. 3 Gun Salute.

TUES., Sept. 16 Rita Hayworth, Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan in AFFECTIONATELY YOURS. 3 Gun Salute.

WED. & THURS., Sept. 17-18 Joan Crawford, Melvin Douglas and Conrad Veidt in A WOMAN'S FACE. 4 Gun Salute.

FRI., Sept. 19 Martha Scott, William Gargan, Edmund Gwenn and Sidney Blackmer in CHEERS FOR MISS BISHOP. 2 Gun Salute.

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EVERYTHING IS ROSEY

Anti-aircraft gunners at Fort Monroe now look at the world thru rose-colored glasses. Eyeglasses with red lenses have been provided to aid in observing the paths of tracer bullets during practice.

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FOR SOLDIERS

SOLDIERS CENTER NEWS

SAT., Sept. 13 3 to 6 A group of Montgomery girls will act as hostesses.

SUN., Sept. 14 2:30 P. M. Soldiers will be taken for automobile rides to various points in the city by citizens of Montgomery.

MON., Sept. 15 7:30 to 8 P. M. The Southeast Air Corps Revue.

TUES., Sept. 16 7:30 to 10:30 A group of Montgomery girls will act as hostesses.

WED., Sept. 17 3 to 6 A group of girls will act as hostesses. 8:00 P. M. Community Sing, led by Mrs. McCorkle.

THURS., Sept. 18 7:30 P. M. Ping-Pong Tournament play.

FRI., Sept. 19 7:30 to 10:30 A group of Montgomery girls will act as hostesses.

7:30 Meeting of the Flying Club in Music Room.

SAT., Sept. 20 3 to 6 A group of Montgomery girls will act as hostesses.

COMRADES ALL

They tell this story about a new selectee at Scott Field. Doing an extended stretch of K. P., he was assigned to sweep a squadron street with a stable broom. Becoming tired and thirsty and spying a fountain, he turned to a military-looking man standing close-by and said: "Here, hold my broom a minute, will you, Bud?" Somewhat stiffly the stranger replied: "But I'm an officer!" Grinning in a friendly fashion, the selectee said: "Oh, that's all right, Bud. I'll trust you."

SQUADRON NEWS

cont.

mail on time anymore, is it that Pvt. Sprake, has gone airplane crazy, he has been getting hops lately, and it seems as if it has took his mind away from every thing else. But don't worry Sprake, the planes will always be here, and I think that you will always be able to get a hop, as long as we keep the fine Officers here on the Post that we have. So how about letting up a little on the plane riding, and tend to the mail.

The thought of the week, (A penny saved, is the first steps to success).

91ST SCHOOL SQUADRON
Pvt. Robert McGinnis

Mr. Sgt. William B. Hathaway is relieved from duty with the 91st School Squadron and is assigned to the 350th School Sq. We all wish him the best of luck.

Pvt. Darwin Griffin was granted a 15-day furlough starting Sept. 2, for the purpose of visiting his family.

Pvt. Dominic Santangelo is relieved from duty with the 91st School Sq. and has been transferred to the 1st Reconnaissance Sq. Westover Field, Mass.

A number of men from this outfit went home over the Labor Day Holiday despite the fact that almost everyone was down to his last penny. We are glad to know that we do have some very generous soldiers in the 91st School Sq.

Sgt. Alzie D. Donovan has been granted a 6-day furlough starting September 3, for the purpose of visiting his family before he leaves for Detached Service at Arcadia,

Florida.

The following promotions were made this past week, effective September 1, 1941. To Staff Sergeant: Sgt. Elmore D. James, Sgt. James E. Jones, and Sgt. Robert T. Therkindson. To Sgt: Cpl. Claude L. Blackwell, Cpl. Robert Whipple, Cpl. Phillip E. Loggins. To Corporal: Pfc. Roy R. Brantley, Pfc. John C. Williamson, Pfc. Kenneth B. Burrows and Pvt. John B. Vinson.

Staff Sgt. James D. McCall was promoted to the grade of First Sergeant effective September 1, 1941.

Pvt. William D. Hawkins has been granted a ten-day furlough to visit his family and his bride. His girl friend came to Montgomery on her vacation to visit Pvt. Hawkins and during the short time she was here they got married. Poor fellow, we all hope that he can take it.

Pvt. Erwin R. Griffin has been granted a ten-day furlough to visit his family in Clifton Springs, New York.

Pvt. Russell A. Francis has been granted a ten-day furlough to visit his family in Syracuse, New York.

All the boys are glad to see the colored K. P.'s back again. They will not have to worry about pulling K. P. for a while. Just as a warning fellows, be careful for the First Sergeant can always find extra duty somewhere.

83RD SCHOOL SQUADRON, A. C.

Pvt. Thomas J. Atkinson

Sgt. Jack W. Shelton was assigned to special duty with the Station

(Continued on Page 27)

SQUADRON NEWS cont.

Technical Inspector.

The organization lost several good non-coms to the primary flying school recently. Among these to go were: Sgt. Hubert L. Crow to Avon Park, Fla. Another Sgt. who was selected for duty with the Primary School at Douglas, Ga., was Sgt. Jack A. Pohlkotte who was also promoted to the grade of Staff Sergeant. Sgt. Pohlkotte has advanced rapidly since his entrance to the service thirteen months ago.

The following men of the organization were promoted this week. To be Staff Sgts.: Jack A. Pohlkotte; to be Sgts.: Cpls. Carlyle Abbott, Vernon Wilson, AM 2cl John M. Belcher, AM 2cl Jesse R. Parrish and Park E. Johnson. To be Cpls.: Cars A. Bradshaw, Edward I. Glod, Hurlis Sellers, Otto S. Jordan, William H. Cherry, Earl V. Long, and Wilson Shelby.

HQ. & HQ. SQUADRON, SEACTC
Pvt. Carroll Teeter

At least three Hq. and Hq. Sq. men are planning furloughs for about the time this will be read. They are Privates Gene Nelson and Paul Hans and Corporal Daniel Cox. Another private who has planned to go to Cincinnati about the first of the week is Frank Grayson. He has already outlined his itinerary of girls he plans to see in the Ohio city. A girl named Margie tops the list.

Corporal Angus Hannan got back from a furlough last week to find orders awaiting him to go to Avon Park Fla., where a primary flying school is being constructed. Pvt. Earl C. Poovey, one of the squad-

ron's youngest attached enlisted men, left last week for Cochran Field at Macon, Ga., where he was to join a squadron being activated for the Sumter, S. C., flying school under construction. His new station will be only 100 miles from his home.

Gas masks stored in the supply for several weeks are awaiting use, not that the squadron has turned from drill and pistol nomenclature to chemical warfare defense lectures. The squadron has been broken up into several groups, under sergeants and staff sergeants, for instruction under the shade trees of the golf course.

While the official orders had not been published at the time this was written, enlisted personnel of the squadron was waiting with bated breath to see who received new ratings in the scramble which has taken place with the transfer of more than 50 men to other stations.

The red glow on the faces of five privates in the lower east bay this week may be attributed to a Sunday spent lolling on the sands of Pensacola last week-end. Those making the trip were Jim Campbell, Eugene Forham, Frank Mulcahy, Sterling Pile, Jr., and Eddie Wilcox.

Requisitions for winter clothing issue were being made this week by Supply Sergeant Stringfellow in spite of the return of what weather observers call a "stagnant high pressure area" that caused the hottest days of the summer Sunday and Monday.

According to First Sergeant Haw-

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SQUADRON NEWS

cont.

ley, Headquarters Squadron needs a design for an insignia shield. Being only one year old, the squadron has not had one made yet. Technical Sergeant McNally of the M. I. D. tried his hand at designing an insignia, but there's a job for other artists in the squadron. The shield should reflect the administrative purposes of the organization according to the first sergeant.

Q. M. C. DET. (WDOH)
-Pvt. Leo Donald Abelove

Q. M. C. Det. (WDOH) regrets the departure of their Company Commander 1st Lt. George T. Garret, to a new post. Every man in the detachment wishes the Lt. all the success in the world at his new post at Greenville, Miss.

The boys of the detachment are laying claim to being the best looking outfit on the field. Anyone who doesn't believe them is invited to look at the group picture they have just taken.

In keeping with its usual policy of having a good time, Q. M. C. Det. (WDOH) recently had a steak fry on the lawn between their barracks. The steak was delicious, and there was plenty of soda to take care of the thirsty members of the detachment.

14TH AIR BASE GROUP
-Pvt. Fred Shaw

The 14th has a new first Sergeant, Ike Ambrose, who was transferred from personnel. We hope he'll be with us as long as he wants to stay, but he may be moving up soon for he holds a reserve

commission as Second Lieutenant. Sgt. Ambrose succeeds Sgt. Donald Kay, who is now working in Austin Hall. According to Sgt. Ambrose Sgt. Kay is just "vacationing."

Chick McMahan, who was here until a couple of weeks ago, will soon be on the other side of the "big Pond." He'll be radio operator on some of the bombers ferried to Britian, and his first trip will be to Scotland in the very near future. Happy landings, Chick.

Several arms in the 14th sprouted new stripes last week. Paul A. Little moved from sergeant to staff sergeant, Corporals Noble Laughrun and Howard Phillips became sergeants. Pvt. Albert Finly, Pvt. Lynwood Cumbie and Pfc. Donald Winn were made Corporals. Congratulations.

If you happen to pass Sgt. Miller on the avenue and he's muttering a bunch of numbers, like "199-200-201-306"---he isn't practicing football plays, he's just going over the pet worry of the 14th flight section--PT's.

The aircraft dispatchers office has just lost another good man--Cpl. Goodman who was recently transferred to Arcadia.

From the looks of things, "the 14th" is about to branch out with a new contest--we mean model airplanes. A number of the men are building miniatures which should cop a few prizes.

Pvts. Nallen and Novak have left the orderly room to work in operations.

Thirty-three new men were assigned to duty in the 14th last

(Continued on Page 29)

SQUADRON NEWS cont.

week. They're all selectees and most of them come from middle Tennessee, with a few from Florida and Georgia.

HQ. & HQ. SQ. 13th AB GROUP
Pvt. Joe Stuart

The size of the squadron was increased considerably last week when 33 trainees were transferred from recruit training to active duty with the group. A hearty welcome was given the boys shortly before being put to work. They were given a steak dinner and all the trimming by the squadron last week. Lt. Hargett, Squadron Adjutant, made a short talk following the dinner.

Squadron orders came out last week with the following promotions and appointments: Privates First Class, Charles J. Clephas, Richard B. Edwards, Richard W. Cain, Ignatius J. Lonaco, and Willis H. Trotter; Pfc. Moses B. Tate rates specialist second class. Pvt. Walter L. Sanford rated specialist fourth class, Pvt. Howard E. Dehoff made private first class and specialist fourth class; Pfc. John R. Beasley, Pvt. Hoyt T. Moulder and Pvt. Americo M. Sorbo were rated specialist fifth class. Congratulations to all these soldiers. Pfc. Celphas took the afternoon off following his promotion to have his stripe sewed on and has been going around ever since with that chest of his fully 2 and a half inches further out than it was before.

348TH SCHOOL SQUADRON
Pvt. Fred Kaihara

On August 25, the following men

Sept. 13, 1941.

of the 348th School Squadron left for Tyndall Field, Panama City, Florida, to help get things in shape for the day when the entire 80th Air Base Group moves into its permanent base:

Pfcs. John Q. Youngblood, Jessie J. Talbot, Pvt. Walter L. Henderson, and Pvt. John R. Allison. These men will be on detached services, running errands, doing office work, and other odd jobs to help speed up the expansion program at this field which is necessary for the accommodation of the 80th AB Group, temporarily stationed at the Old Mill.

Sgt. Charles S. Casper left Labor Day morning for Bendix School at South Bend, Indiana, where he is to undergo a 30-day training period studying electric motor turrets and gun sights. Lots of luck, Sergeant.

Congratulations to Sgt. R. W. Huston, who was recently made Technical Sergeant and has been 1st Sgt. of the 348th since it was organized. We welcome Sgt. Skelton as our new 1st Sgt., and assure him of the loyalty and cooperation of every man in the outfit.

Recent promotions in the 348th are Cpls. Rayford Jeffery, George P. Reno, Charles S. Caspr and John Fullwood to Sergeant; Pfc. Luther H. Worth to Corporal.

Rumors have finally turned into realisms for the 348th, and from all indications this squadron will soon be tramping the sands of Florida and basking in the sun along the shores of the Gulf. For after weeks of waiting and wondering, the 80th Air Base has been ordered to Eglin Field, Florida, as of Sept.

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SQUADRON NEWS

cont.

8. Here it will undergo a rigorous training period prior to its permanent placement at Tyndall Field, Panama City, Florida. Any hopes of going to Alaska or Berlin have been dampened by these latest orders, and the boys are about resigned to the fact that their next stop will not be in some far off land, but right here in the good old U. S. A. If Special orders aren't enough there are still other reasons to believe that we are destined for Florida. Not long ago the 348th sent four men as an advance detail to Tyndall Field to help prepare the way. These men are Pfc. John Q. Youngblood, Pfc. Jessie J. Talbott, Pvt. Walter L. Henderson, Pvt. John R. Allison. So Keep 'em Flying Florida, here we come.

Congratulations to our former 1st Sgt. R. W. Houston. Sgt. Houston has been 1st sergeant of the 348th since it was organized, and was recently made technical sergeant. Sgt. Houston has been succeeded by 1st Sgt. Dean D. Skelton. We assure 1st Sgt. Skelton of the loyalty and cooperation of all men in the squadron.

Sgt. Charles S. Casper celebrated the Labor Day holidays by leaving for Bendix School at South Bend, Indiana, where he is to take a thirty day course in electric motor turrets and gun sights.

During the month of August the following corporals were promoted to line sergeants: Charles S. Casper, John Fullwood, Rayford Jeffrey, and Geo. P. Reno. Pfc. Luther H. Worth was promoted to corporal.

349TH SCHOOL SQUADRON -Pvt. Wallace J. Murphy

The following privates have been transferred from this squadron to the 83rd School Squadron, unassigned: R. C. Mellan, W. A. Medlin, and Thomas H. Moody.

Pvt. D. C. Mullins was transferred from this squadron to the 91st School Squadron.

The following enlisted men were appointed Privates First Class effective September 1: M. H. Hammett, E. J. Gurdy, W. C. McLeod, Anthony J. Caronna and C. Northington.

Pfc. A. L. Lind was appointed Specialist 2nd Class; the following were rated 4th Class Specialists: Pfc. J. W. Beason, Thomas F. Boyle, Jesse L. Daly, Ed. M. Glass, K. L. Howell, R. E. Smith, J. L. Sinclair, and B. C. York, and Pvt. H. R. Mercer; the following Privates were rated Specialists 5th Class: W. W. McQuaggie, W. G. McFarland, S. L. McCledon, G. Michael, R. F. Luster, R. C. McGinnis and C. R. McNeice, all ratings effective as of Sept. 1.

Sgt. John E. Braswell was granted a four-day pass starting Wed., Sept. 3. He was at home making plans for his forthcoming wedding to a young lass from Leeds, Ala. We wish Sgt. Braswell all the happiness in the world on his embarkation on the sea of matrimony.

Pfc. 4th Class Spec. L. Taylor was transferred from our squadron to the 448th School Squadron where he was made Acting Supply Sergeant.

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SQUADRON NEWS

34TH Q.M. REGT. CO. "D"
4th Aviation Sq.

Company "D", transferred to this post July 11, 1941, from Orlando Airbase, Orlando, Florida, under 1st Sgt. George Taylor, was stationed at tent city No. 1, where the 4th Aviation Squadron is also located, under 1st Sgt. Roy H. Johnson. The majority of the boys like the post and think it's very beautifully arranged.

The new Recruits attached to Company "D" are receiving their training under Sgt. Willie J. Brooks who knows all the fundamentals on Military Courtesy and drill work.

Sgt. McCrary has made it possible for the boys of 4th Aviation Squad. and company "D" to have recreations program every evening; featuring diamond ball, horse-shoe pitching and boxing.

Corporals Bratcher and Harris give their instructions from the instructions from the Soldiers Handbook to every newly enlisted man at 12:00 noon each day.

There will be non-Commissioned Officers classes starting soon to insure future Non-Coms. for the training of the current draftees.

"FURLOUGH"

Wrote Private "Icky" to his sweetheart: "Darling look for me, I'll be home on a furlough."

Answer "Icky's" Sweetheart: "Please come on the train, it's much-- much safer."

-By Pfc. Claude T. Parsons
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POST SCRIPT: HQ. & HQ. NEWS

The following promotions effective Sept. 1, were announced this week:

To be Staff Sgts.: Sgts. M. M. Cooper, T. L. Harris, E. N. James, G. O. Lanier, G. Mac Adory, G. E. Mullen, R. C. Owen, W. N. Thompson, W. M. Gandy, H. J. Higgins, T. N. Johnson, C. A. Layne, F. McLelland, C. R. O'Dell, A. F. Roode and L. W. Vanover.

To be Sgts.: Cpls. S. A. Ashford, F. J. Clayton, A. P. Conn, D. B. Cox, B. W. Davis, Jr., S. A. Dennis, M. E. Duerk, A. J. Ellis, J. G. Fox, G. P. Griffin, J. C. Hogg, Jr., F. W. Jones, S. L. Marling, J. R. Miller, J. B. Reid, and J. W. Sheely.

To be Cpls.: Pfc. J. V. Bentley, C. R. Dykes, G. W. Mappin, Jr., G. A. Nelson, N. H. Shiver, R. Wogomon, E. A. DeScenna and A. C. Keown; also Pmts. J. K. Campbell, J. W. Crawford, F. G. Grayson, P. W. Kattman, T. L. May, J. F. McLendon, C. A. Schaeffer, Jr., J. R. Todd, McK. W. Wright, L. A. Byrd, R. E. Cook, J. L. Garrison, W. Z. Harmon, S. A. Mathis, T. A. Maynard, J. P. Motes, L. W. Procter, C. E. Teeter, R. E. Willard and P. Woyar.

To be Air Mechanic 1st Class: Sgt. Julius R. Miller.

To be Air Mechanics 2nd Class: Sgt. S. A. Dennis, Pmts. W. S. Cox, A. G. Driscoll, W. J. Pacic and M. Pedlish.

WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER

Medieval Mother: Has Sir Gordon yet asked thee for thy hand in wedlock?
Daughter: Not yet, Mother, but the Knight is young.

FROM THE LIBRARY

Margaret Leech's *REVEILLE IN WASHINGTON*, the Book-of-the-Month Club selection for September, is the story of the Capitol City during the Civil War. With vividness and graphic detail the author has reconstructed the adolescent Washington of 1860-1865, together with its famous and forgotten characters.

In 1860 President Buchanan lived in an Executive Mansion which foreigners dismissed as an ordinary country house, straggling off into low sheds at either end and backing on an untidy tract that led to a sewage outlet. There was said to be quail shooting eight blocks away. The vista from the Capitol down the muddy cobblestones of Pennsylvania Avenue terminated with a view of Mr. Buchanan's new red-brick barn.

Mrs. Leech shows President-elect Lincoln slipping into the city in disguise, because of fears on the part of his friends that an attempt would be made on his life. It was considered unlikely in many quarters that Mr. Lincoln would live to be inaugurated.

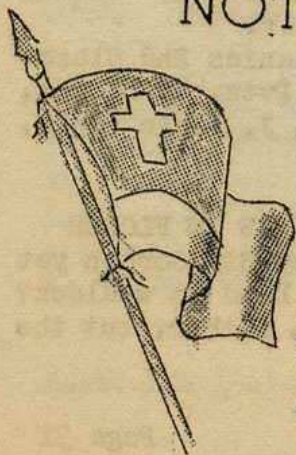
When the Civil War at last broke out, Col. Stone who was in charge of the defense of the Capitol found himself almost without troops and cut off from the North by insurgents in Baltimore, a city through which all rail and telegraph communications with the North must pass.

Stories of spies are numerous. There was Mrs. Greenhow, who in her memoir quotes Jefferson Davis as having said to her: "But for you, there would have been no Battle of Bull Run," and who was imprisoned in the Old Capitol where she had once lived; even from prison she claimed to have gotten her reports through to the Confederates.

Miss Leech describes the Lincoln household in some detail, and the book ends with Lincoln's assassination in 1865; typical of the minuteness with which Miss Leech has covered her subject is an itemization of the public cost of the President's funeral.

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CHAPLAIN'S NOTES



PROTESTANT SUNDAY SERVICES

7:30 A. M. Holy Communion in the Post Theater.

8:30 A. M. Service for the Quarantine Area.

8:30 A. M. F. C. Church Parade, Outdoor Theater.

10:00 A. M. General Service in the Post Theater.

The Protestant Chaplains are available for consultation or conference from 8:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. at Room 10 Bldg. 621, daily. Other hours will be arranged to meet any unusual need.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICES

Confessions are heard on Saturday afternoon from 4:00 to 5:00, and on Saturday night from 7:00 to 8:00 in the Post Library.

Regular Mass is held Sunday morning in the Post Theater at 8:30.

Service for the Quarantine Area at 7:00 A. M.

