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Signal Corps - History

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History of The
EASTERN SIGNAL CORPS TRAINING CENTER

Quarterly Addendum
(15 October 1943 to 15 January 1944)

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HISTORY OF THE EASTERN SIGNAL CORPS TRAINING CENTER

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RESTRICTED

On 15 October 1943, the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center comprised three major components - The Eastern Signal Corps Schools, the Eastern Signal Corps Unit Training Center, and the Eastern Signal Corps Replacement Training Center.

The Eastern Signal Corps Schools, of which Brigadier General W. O. Reeder, was Commandant, included the Officers' School, the Officer Candidate School, the Enlisted Men's School, the Department of Training Literature, Department of Classification, Printing Department, and Distribution and Records Department. These schools and departments all were located at Fort Monmouth proper, except that the Officers' School was in operation at leased facilities in Asbury Park, N. J., as well as on the main post. Also under the ESCS were the 15th and 803rd Signal Training Regiments, which provided quarters, mess facilities, and basic and field training for enlisted men in the Officer Candidate and Enlisted Schools.

The Eastern Signal Corps Unit Training Center, of which Colonel Carroll O. Bickelhaupt was Commanding Officer, occupied facilities at Camp Charles Wood at Eatontown, and Camp Edison at Sea Girt. The ESCUTC comprised a headquarters organization, two training regiments, and a number of tactical units attached for training, as described in Chapter II.

The Eastern Signal Corps Replacement Training Center, also under the command of Colonel Bickelhaupt, had nearly completed its service as a training organization and was deactivated on 16 October. The ESCRTC was in operation on a small scale at Camp Charles Wood during the first part of October.

Brigadier General George L. Van Deusen was Commanding General of the ESCTC. He was assisted by a staff headed by Colonel W. K. Dudley. This staff also included Major Barney Shehané, Major Morris Galusha, Major C. H. Kenworthy, and Captain Guy Chilberg. Captain Herbert Blusberg was attached to this staff on temporary duty. Headquarters functions for the ESCTC were performed by the post headquarters staff, headed by Colonel James Haskell, Commanding Officer of Fort Monmouth.

In addition to the training of its component organizations, the ESCTC was responsible also for the training of the 805th Signal Service Company, stationed in New York City. In late October, and again in January, officers and men of this unit were brought to Fort Monmouth for intensive one-week training periods under the direct supervision of the Commanding General's staff.

Since the Eastern Signal Corps Schools train not only Signal Corps personnel but also officers and enlisted men of other Arms and Services of the Army, and also Marine and Navy personnel, the ESCS headquarters organization included four liaison officers, representing the Marine Corps and other Arms and Services. These were Colonel H. J. Houghland, Army Air Forces; Lt. Col. Paul Hamilton, Infantry; Lt. Col. J. E. Holley, Field Artillery; and Major Allen Sutter, Marine Corps.

An important component of the ESCS headquarters organization is the Plans and Training Office, headed by Major H. A. Buck. In cooperation with General Van Deusen's staff, Major Buck supervises the carrying out of War Department training directives, and coordinates the training activities of the various schools and units. His staff analyzes all training directives received by the schools, and determines how they may best be carried out. It works out details of the execution of such directives, and then directs the incorporation of these details into the training programs of the various schools and other organizations. In some instances, the Plans and Training Office outlines an instructional program for the training activities covered in the directive. This office then coordinates the execution of these training programs. It conducts spot checks of instructors, recommending changes in instructional technique or substitutions of instructional personnel.

During the last quarter of 1943, the Plans and Training Office has supervised the institution of an extensive orientation program for enlisted men attached to the 15th and 803rd Signal Training Regiments. This orientation program comprises a series of daily lectures over a two-week period. The lectures were prepared by members of the Plans and Training Staff, and are delivered by faculty members of the Enlisted Men's School, and officers of the two regiments. This orientation program was designed to acquaint the enlisted students with the organization and functions of the Signal Corps, the routine of garrison life in the Signal Training Regiments, the operation of the Enlisted Men's School, and the importance of signal communication in the war effort. It is aimed at impressing upon the students the importance of their studies in relation to the entire war effort, and the necessity for hard, conscientious work to derive as much benefit as possible from their training. The success of this program is reflected in a considerable drop in the percentage of failures in the Enlisted Men's School during the past three months.

The Plans and Training Office also has supervised the live-fire infiltration course, which all officers of the ESCS, both students and staff, have been required to cover. This course, located at the Allaire Combat Training Area developed by the ESCRTC, involves 85 yards of crawling under machine gun fire, through terrain strung with barbed wire and dotted with small land mines and fire crackers simulating artillery fire.

Major Buck, as Plans and Training Officer, supervises the activities of the Training Aids and Weapons Sections, which provide pooled facilities for the use of all the schools.

On 18 November, the Plans and Training Office supervised a two-day visit to the ESCTC of a group of 80 labor union leaders from the metropolitan New York area. This contingent, including 74 men and 6 women, lived the life of an average ESCTC trainee for 48 hours, and were introduced to various of the duties and hardships of garrison life, including reveille, calisthenics, and an obstacle course.

In compliance with a War Department directive, a four-hour course on malaria control has been incorporated into the curricula of the various schools, under the direction of the Plans and Training Office.

The major problem confronting the Plans and Training Office during the last quarter of 1943 has been that of finding an adequate supply of competent instructors. This problem has been solved to a great extent by intensive action to train new instructors and weed out unsatisfactory instructors.

The Classification Department, another major component of the ESCS headquarters organization, has been reorganized and subdivided into two separate sections during the last quarter of 1943. On 15 October the Classification Department comprised nine officers permanently assigned and two on temporary duty. It was headed by Lt. Col. J. S. Williams, with Major W. H. Cooney as assistant. On 17 November, Col. Williams was transferred to the Lexington Signal Depot. The Classification Department was reorganized at that time into the Officer Personnel Section, of which Major Cooney was named Chief, and the Enlisted Personnel Section, with Lt. R. W. Holland as Chief. The Officer Personnel Section was divided into two subsections - The Classification and Record Subsection, under Captain Joseph Weintrob, and the Orders Subsection, under Captain H. L. Pharo.

The Classification and Records Subsection is charged with interviewing officers assigned to the OSCRP, to determine whether they need additional training or are ready for immediate assignment ~~to~~ field units. The officers interviewed and classified by this subsection are assigned military occupational speciality numbers, according to their training and capabilities.

The Orders Subsection serves primarily to find officers for specific jobs. Officer personnel requirements are transmitted to this subsection by the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, and assignments to fill these requirements are made from the OSCRP.

The relationship between these two subsections of the Officer Personnel Section is approximately as follows: The Classification and Records Subsection determines what each officer is best fitted to do in the Signal Corps, and the Orders Subsection determines which officers are best fitted for specific jobs in the Signal Corps.

The Distribution and Records Department of the ESCS, which came to Fort Monmouth from Washington in May 1943, serves as the office of registry for the Office of the Chief Signal Officer for all documents except those relating to cryptography. Under the direction of Captain Robert H. Nau, this department receives an overhead distribution of all Signal Corps publications, and supervises their distribution throughout the world. The staff comprises two officers, four enlisted men, and six civilians.

The Printing Department of the ESCS produced 453 job orders during the last quarter of 1943, and made a total of 2,595,815 impressions. Personnel of this department included 14 civilians and 17 enlisted men.

As described in Chapter VI, a new component of the ESCTC was activated on 20 November. This was the Fort Monmouth Signal Corps Publications Agency, which represented a merger of the old Department of Training Literature of the ESCS, and training publications sections from two of the Signal Corps laboratories. General Reeder was named Director of the FMSCPA, Colonel Samuel F. Lamb was appointed Deputy Director in charge of liaison, and Lt. Col. Fred M. Henshaw was named Deputy Director in charge of production.

Personnel of the Commanding General's Staff was considerably reorganized during the last quarter of 1943. Major Morris Galusha was transferred to the 803rd Signal Training Regiment, and later to the Central Signal Corps Schools at Camp Crowder, Missouri. Major Barney Shehane, who returned late in November from a term of temporary duty at the Arizona Desert maneuvers, was transferred to the ESCUTC Headquarters. He was replaced on the Commanding General's Staff by Captain Roger Lawless, who had been serving as Aide de Camp to the General. Early in January, Lt. Colonel Earle B. Williams, a Signal Corps Officer newly returned from overseas duty, also was assigned to the Commanding General's Staff.

The two Signal Training Regiments were considerably reduced in strength during the last quarter of 1943. The 803rd, which was composed of 23 companies as of 15 October, lost 10 of these during the three-month period, and the 15th Regiment, which included 21 companies on 15 October, was reduced to 16 companies.

The 15th Signal Training Regiment, under command of Colonel Frank H. Curtis, on 15 October comprised four battalions in operation at Fort Monmouth, and an Asbury Park Detachment providing service functions for the Asbury Park area of the Officers' School. This Asbury Park Detachment was inactivated on 8 November, and on 11 November Companies U and V were inactivated. On 1 January, Companies R, S, and T were inactivated.

Several special activities of the 15th Signal Regiment during the last quarter of 1943 are worthy of note. A system of athletic clubs was established to enable every man in the regiment to participate in any one of 15 different sports, during off duty hours. Each company was represented in intra-battalion and intra-regimental competition by its own athletic club, and tournaments were held for touch football, volley ball, tug-of-war, and basketball. Supplementing this athletic competition was a program of physical reconditioning for enlisted men excused from the regular physical training program because of some physical disability. Individual exercise programs were worked out by professionally trained athletic directors, on the basis of medical reports from the station hospital rehabilitation officers.

In the 803rd Signal Training Regiment, which was commanded by Colonel Walter C. Ellis three companies were inactivated on 15 November and seven more were inactivated on 31 December. This left the regiment with only 13 companies, including eight enlisted men's companies, two officer candidate companies, one instructor company, one headquarters company, and one large company serving the students of the Officers' Combat Training Course.

Special activities of the 803rd Regiment during the last quarter of 1943 included weekly motion picture shows, a series of civilian vaudeville shows, a soldier-written melodrama entitled "The Last Rose of Red Bank", and an extensive athletic program. A regimental orchestra has been sponsored by the Special Service Office to perform for enlisted men's dances.

Several hundred civilian employees of the ESCUTC were honored early in December when Civilian Service Awards comprising miniature Army Service Forces emblems were presented in special ceremonies by Generals Van Deusen and Reeder. Mrs. Helen Gassert, Administrative Officer of the ESCC, delivered the acceptance speech.

On 15 December, a flight of three observation planes from the 127th Liaison Squadron at Morris Field, North Carolina, was attached to the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center for three and one-half months of temporary duty. This group, in charge of Staff Sergeant O. L. Parks, was placed under the direction of Major Kenworthy of the Commanding General's Staff. The planes were used in cooperation with the training programs of the schools, regiments, and Unit Training Center, to test camouflage efficiency, demonstrate airplane pickup of messages, transport observers for panel communication demonstrations, take airplane photos of training areas, and carry the airborne units of airground radio nets. Based at the Red Bank airport, these planes were available to every component of the ESCTC. In addition to their functions in the training program, they also were used to transport staff officers to other locations, and to provide emergency airplane messenger service.

The overall strength of the ESCTC decreased considerably during the last quarter of 1943. Although the activation of the Publications Agency added nearly 400 officers, enlisted men, and civilians to the strength of the Training Center, and the Unit Training Center expanded nearly 2000 men, the decrease in strength of the three major schools more than compensated for this gain.

The training of WAC officers for message center duty was instituted in December, with a group of 26. Although civilian women had been trained at the Fort Monmouth schools for more than 20 years, these were the first women ever enrolled here in the schools. It was anticipated that a second course for WAC officers would be instituted in March.

Starting in October, a monthly quota of 10 U. S. Navy enlisted men has been assigned to the Eastern Signal Corps Schools for technical training in the Enlisted School.

CHAPTER II

The Eastern Signal Corps Unit Training Center

Growth of the Eastern Signal Corps Unit Training Center during the last quarter of 1943 has been high-lighted by the deactivation of the 1st and 2d Signal Training Regiments, which had provided the overhead nucleus for the original Unit Training Center, and the expansion of the 848th Signal Training Battalion to assume the functions formerly performed by the regiments.

On 15 October, 1943, the Unit Training Center was operating side by side with the old Eastern Signal Corps Replacement Training Center, which had been reduced to a skeleton organization. The ESCRTC, it will be recalled, originally was deactivated on 10 August, 1943, when the Unit Training Center was activated. The deactivation later was rescinded, and on 15 October both organizations were in operation, with the 1st and 2d Signal Training Regiments assigned to the ESCRTC, but attached to the ESCUTC. Units attached to the Unit Training Center for training at that time included the 221st and 222d Signal Depot Companies; the 819th, 990th, 991st, 995th, 996th and 998th Signal Post Service Companies; the 246th Signal Operations Company; the 828th Signal Pigeon Replacement Company; the Casual C Detachment, a classified unit; and Co. A of the 848th Signal Training Battalion.

General Orders No. 16 ESCUTC, dated 2 November 1943, directed the relief of the 1st and 2d Signal Training Regiments from assignment to the Replacement Center, and assigned them to the Unit Training Center, effective as of 15 October. General Orders No. 17, ESCUTC, dated 3 November, ordered the deactivation of the Replacement Training Center, effective as of 16 November.

A special six-week basic training course was instituted at the Unit Training Center on 22 October, 1943, for enlisted men of the Signal Corps Photographic Center at Astoria, Long Island. A second installment of this course was started on 4 December and a third installment was scheduled to start on 17 January, 1944. An average of 20 men were attached to the Unit Training Center for each of these courses.

On 25 October the 3101st Signal Service Company was activated at Fort Monmouth and attached to the Unit Training Center. This was followed on 1 November by the activation and attachment of the 3102d, 3103d, and 3104th Signal Service Platoons.

On 28 November the 819th Signal Post Service Company, which had arrived at the Unit Training Center on 23 August from Fort Dix, New Jersey, was relieved from attachment to the Unit Training Center, and transferred to a secret destination.

The 990th Signal Post Service Company, which early in October had been transferred to the Chicago Signal Depot on a temporary change of station order for technical training, returned to the Unit Training Center on 2 December. On 8 December the 221st Signal Depot Company, which had been the first unit activated at the Unit Training Center in August, was transferred from Camp Edison to Camp Wood. Five days later, on 13 December, the 118th Radio In-

telligence Company arrived at Camp Wood, and was attached to the ESCUTC. On 15 December the 980th and 999th Signal Service Companies arrived at the Unit Training Center and were attached thereto.

Colonel Boyd E. Hill, Commanding Officer of the 1st Signal Training Regiment, was relieved from this assignment on 15 December and transferred to overseas duty. He was succeeded by Lt. Col. Peter Smith, who had been Executive Officer of the Regiment. Captain Milton Podd, who had been Adjutant, succeeded Colonel Smith as Executive Officer, and Lt. Jacques Lederman assumed the post of Adjutant.

Three important changes in units at the ESCUTC occurred on 20 December. The 998th Signal Post Service Company, which had been activated at the UTC on 20 September, was released from attachment to the Unit Training Center and disbanded. Company A of the 848th Signal Training Battalion, which had been transferred without personnel from Camp Crowder, Mo., early in October and had taken over the personnel and equipment of the 822d Signal Fixed Radio Station Company at the Unit Training Center, was relieved from attachment to the Unit Training Center and assigned thereto. Also on that date, the 3103d Signal Service Battalion was activated at Camp Wood and attached to the Unit Training Center. On 27 December, the 3110th Signal Service Battalion also was activated at Camp Wood and attached to the Unit Training Center.

The deactivation of the 1st and 2d Regiments occurred on 1 January, 1944. Colonel James R. Philbrook, who had served for more than a year as commanding officer of the 2d Regiment, remained at Camp Wood as Camp Commandant, and Lt. Col. Smith, who had succeeded Col. Hill as commanding officer of the 1st Regiment, was named Commandant of Camp Edison.

The transfer without personnel of the remainder of the 848th Signal Training Battalion from Camp Crowder to the Eastern Signal Corps Unit Training Center occurred also on 1 January. Major John C. Mosier, who came to Camp Wood from Camp Crowder to assume command of the battalion, had formerly served as commanding officer of the 3d Signal Training Battalion of the Eastern Signal Corps Replacement Training Center, and as Commanding Officer at Camp Wood during its early days in the summer of 1942. Major Mosier also had served as Executive Officer of the 2d Signal Training Regiment at Camp Wood.

The initial organization of the 848th Battalion at the ESCUTC provided for four training companies at Camp Edison - the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 11th - and three at Camp Wood - the 12th, the 13th, and 14th. The 11th Training Company replaced what had been Company A of the 848th Battalion, which in turn had taken over the personnel and equipment of the 822d Signal Fixed Radio Station Company, as mentioned above.

The function of the 848th Battalion in the ESCUTC is that of a parent unit in basic, specialist, team and unit training. Newly inducted soldiers arrive at camp Edison fresh from recruit reception centers, and are attached to various companies of the 848th for six weeks of basic training. Each weekly increment represents the strength of one training company, and it is expected that six different training companies ultimately will be operating at Camp Edison, so that a different company can start the basic training cycle each week. Equipment and facilities perfected by the Eastern Signal Corps Replacement Training

Center at Camp Edison during past years are used for this basic training.

At the end of the basic training cycle the trainees are transferred to another training company of the 848th at Camp Wood, for specialist training. This averages approximately eight weeks, although some specialists in highly technical fields require more than twenty weeks of training. The specialist training is given not only at Camp Wood but at Fort Monmouth. Following the specialist training are three weeks of field training in the various specialties.

Team training follows the specialist training and averages six weeks in duration. During these weeks the trainees remain attached to the same company of the 848th in which they went through specialist training. The team training cycles range from four to eleven weeks in length.

Team training, in turn, is followed by approximately eleven weeks of unit training. For this phase, the trainees remain either attached to the 848th and are organized into units under that parent organization, or are assigned to various of the tactical units training at the ESCUTC. The 11-week unit training cycle provides fully trained units, ready for shipment, made up of individual specialists who have had their basic, specialist, and team training all at the ESCUTC.

The first trainees under the new program arrived at Camp Edison from recruit reception centers on 3 January, 1944, and underwent seven days of pre-basic training pending the start of the first basic training period on 10 January. This increment was expected to complete basic training on approximately 20 February, and move to Camp Wood for the first cycle of specialist training.

Paralleling the training operations of the 848th Battalion, the individual units also attached to the ESCUTC for training, conduct their own independent training programs. Some of these units include personnel who came to the Unit Training Center after having already completed basic, specialist and team training. Other personnel came to the UTC in varying stages of training, including some who were assigned to tactical units at Camps Wood and Edison immediately after having passed through recruit reception centers, and took their basic training with the tactical units to which they were assigned. As the Unit Training Center has evolved during the last quarter of 1943, a greater proportion of untrained recruits has been assigned to these units, and most of the units have been conducting their own independent basic, specialist, and team training programs. As the 848th training program continues to expand, it is anticipated that personnel in various stages of training will be taken from the 848th and assigned to the tactical units attached to the UTC.

Unit training at Camps Wood and Edison and the Allaire and Hamilton bivouac areas has been designed to simulate theater of operations conditions as closely as possible. Functioning as tactical units, the various companies undertake field problems requiring them to perform the same functions they will ultimately perform in combat. In the case of a Signal Port Service Company, for instance, the training problem calls for the establishment of signal communications for a simulated seaport, and later the processing of signal supplies through that port. Extensive radio nets are established and operated, with a strict monitoring of traffic by ESCUTC headquarters.

A recent addition to the Allaire facilities has been the Mental Conditioning Chamber, also called the Lunk Trainer. This is a covered dug-out, 65 x 26 feet, with a wooden roof supported by tree trunk pillars. The trainees enter it through a short winding tunnel, with a couple of dead ends to confuse the uninitiated. In actual operation, the chamber is unlighted. High powered fans direct gusts of wind against the faces of the trainees, with occasional flurries of sand and water thrown in. A smoke-pot provides the acrid smell of burnt gunpowder. A horse cadaver in advanced stage of decomposition originally was used to provide another variety of battelfield odor, until medical officers ordered it removed as a health menace. In this setting the trainees are required to perform their signal communication functions, and learn that operating a radio set in battle will be considerably different from operating it in a warm classroom.

On 3 January, 1944, the 3121st, 3122d, and 3123d Signal Post Service Companies, were activated at the ESCUTG and attached thereto for training. On 13 January the 118th Radio Intelligence Company, which had arrived at the Unit Training Center exactly one month earlier, was shipped to a secret destination.

On 15 January the 848th Battalion included seven Signal Training Companies - four at Camp Edison and three at Camp Wood, - with an eighth in the process of activation at Camp Edison. The first company at Camp Edison was just completing its first week of basic training, and the second company was scheduled to start its own six-week basic training cycle the following Monday. The 12th, 13th, and 14th Training Companies at Camp Wood were devoted to personnel of the Casual C Detachment, a classified unit training for overseas duty.

The staff of the Unit Training Center, which had remained virtually unchanged since August, included Colonel Carroll G. Bickelhaupt, Commanding Officer; Colonel Lester J. Myers, Executive Officer; Colonel Albert F. Hogle, Director of Training; Colonel James E. Philbrook, Commandant of Camp Wood; and Lt. Col. Peter Smith, Commandant of Camp Edison. The staff of the 848th Signal Training Battalion was headed by Major John C. Mosier, Commanding Officer; Captain William F. Stanton, Executive Officer; and Lieutenant Jacques Lederman, Adjutant.

The authorized capacity of the unit training center at this time was 6,007. Actual strength totalled 6,534, including 386 officers and men assigned to unit training center headquarters, 1,252 assigned to the 848th and 4,524 assigned to the training center. In addition to these, there were 299 Signal Corps unassigned and Army Air Forces unassigned enlisted men attached to various components of the Unit Training Center.

RESTRICTED

The following units were attached to the ESCUTC for training as of 15 January 1944:

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>
246th Signal Operations Co.	9	239
828th Signal Pigeon Replacement Co.	11	148
980th Signal Service Co.	6	204
989th Signal Service Co.	22	204
990th Signal Port Service Co.	11	146
991st Signal Port Service Co.	11	149
995th Signal Port Service Co.	11	162
996th 996th Signal Service Co.	23	222
999th Signal Service Co.	20	264
3103d Signal Service Battalion	28	627
3105th Signal Service Company	16	146
3106th Signal Service Platoon	2	54
3107th Signal Service Platoon	2	52
3108th Signal Service Platoon	2	52
3110th Signal Service Battalion	31	617
3121st Signal Port Service Co.	5	53
3122d Signal Port Service Co.	6	18
3123d Signal Port Service Co.	6	18
Cas Casual C Detachment	41	513
221st Signal Depot Company	5	191
222d Signal Depot Company	<u>6</u>	<u>401</u>
TOTALS	244	4,280

CHAPTER III

... THE ARMY AIR FORCE, WHICH HAD 1074 STUDENTS ENROLLED ON 1 OCTOBER, HAD fallen off by the end of the year to 5035, a drop of nearly 40 percent. A much smaller decrease occurred in the wire division, where enrollment fell from 1792 on 1 October to 1754 on 30 December. This disparity between the two divisions is caused in part by the fact that enrollment of Army Air Forces enlisted men, the great majority of whom were radio students, fell from more than 3500 on 1 October to barely 2000 on 30 December, whereas enrollment of Signal Corps enlisted men decreased only from 3781 on 1 October to 3064 on 30 December.

Although only one new subcourse has been added to the enlisted men's curriculum during the last quarter of 1943, the marked decrease in enrollment has made possible a general improvement in the instructional system. Several courses which had been conducted in double shifts during the summer and early fall, because of exceedingly heavy enrollment, were reduced to single shifts, with consequent benefits to both students and instructors. Coincidental with the drop in student enrollment, the staff and faculty underwent a weeding-out process, in the course of which a considerable number of instructors were released for technical assignments in their various specialities. Several subcourses were revised and expanded; new instructional techniques and training aids were perfected; and a general improvement in the standard of instruction resulted.

Several instructional and administrative improvements were introduced during the last three months of 1943. Of particular interest is the program of convalescent training for hospital patients. This service was available not only for regular students of the Enlisted Men's School who were hospitalized but also for other hospital patients who were willing to devote a small amount of time each day to study. Patients who had recovered to the extent of being able to walk and take care of themselves away from the hospital for a few hours each day were allowed to attend four hours of classes each afternoon at the regular school establishments. Since this study comprised two-thirds of the normal enlisted student's work load, hospitalized students were thus enabled to complete their courses in only half-again as much time as if they had not been hospitalized. Bedridden patients were given shorter periods of training by instructors who visited them in the wards, taking along the necessary small tools and equipment. Further expansion of this convalescent training program is anticipated.

Several innovations were made in the system of recognizing and rewarding student achievement. By way of incentive, students who did better than average work during the first two months of their course were given two-day passes, or allowed to make a three day weekend trip. Although this involved the loss of at least two days from classes, it was found that the extra work done by the students to earn the pass more than compensated for the two days away from school.

A new system of awarding wallet-sized certificates to students completing the various courses also was introduced. These certificates, in the form of small cards, specified the courses the student had completed and the degree of proficiency he had obtained. The cards were attractively engraved and were signed by the Assistant Commandant, and offered the advantage that students who earned this recognition were able to keep their certificates readily available at all times.

The system of rating student proficiency also was reorganized in December. Previously there had been three technical ratings - journeyman, apprentice and helper - and four academic ratings - excellent, very good, good, and fair. Under the new system the students were rated as skilled, semi-skilled, or potential with respect to technical proficiency; and superior, excellent, very satisfactory, satisfactory, and unsatisfactory with respect to academic standing. These ratings were not only listed on the certificates given the students when they completed their courses, but also were placed in orders effecting their release from the school, and on the individual student's Form 20 Qualification card.

A special four-week equipment familiarization course for negro enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps was given in November. Designed to train this personnel to be able to recognize the potential salvage value of Signal Corps equipment found abandoned in combat zones, this course was devoted to both radio and wire equipment, in equal proportions. Twenty-eight students were enrolled. Special training for enlisted men of the Corps of Engineers also was given in November and December. These men took certain basic parts of the radio and wire maintenance courses to learn first and second echelon maintenance of Signal Corps communications equipment.

Training of U. S. Navy enlisted men was put on a quota basis in October, and 10 men per month have been assigned to the Enlisted School for technical training during each of the past three months.

To streamline administrative procedure, a new system of checking student attendance has been instituted. Each student's name is printed on a plastic token, and these tokens are hung on a board by the instructor. As the various students enter the classroom, their tokens are removed from the board, and when the class bell rings the tokens remaining on the board represent the absentees. The tokens bearing the names of the absent students are collected at a central point and sorted by companies. The list thus compiled is checked with a list of legitimate absentees provided by the various companies. In this manner, discrepancies in enrollment due to emergency reliefs from school and hospitalization are readily discerned, and the time perviously required for a roll call at the start of each class has been saved.

The Staff and Faculty of the Enlisted Men's School has supplied most of the instructional personnel for the extensive orientation program conducted by the two Signal Training Regiments at Fort Monmouth. This program, which is under the supervision of the Plans and Training Office of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center, comprises twelve one-hour lecture periods, covering such subjects as army organization; signal communication; operation, functions and organization of the Signal Corps; and ^{classification} ~~classification~~ of war causes and aims.

In addition to the assigned officers of the Staff and Faculty, instructional personnel of the Enlisted Men's School has included eleven officers on temporary duty from the Officer's Signal Corps Replacement Pool during the last quarter of 1943. This arrangement provides valuable on-the-job training for student officers assigned to the pool, and guarantees a reservoir of experienced officer personnel available to relieve regularly assigned instructors who are transferred to other assignments.

Major C. ^{T.}_{A.} Bruton succeeded Lt. Col. C. S. Steele as Officer-in-Charge of the Wire Division late in December.

A special instructor guidance course has been set up for the benefit of enlisted members of the instructional staff. Its curriculum includes army organization, army instruction, technical subjects, and practice teaching.

The wide fluctuation of student enrollment has made it necessary repeatedly to shift instructors from one teaching assignment to another. This has resulted in the development of a highly versatile instructional staff.

The inclusion of new subject matter in many of the subcourses has made it necessary to conduct special training programs for the instructors, to keep them abreast of the more recent developments. Such training programs have been conducted in power equipment maintenance, repeater and carrier installation and maintenance, and teletypewriter maintenance.

Officers and senior non-commissioned officers of the Staff and Faculty have made special efforts in the past three months to improve the quality of lectures delivered by the enlisted instructors and to bring about greater uniformity in the grading of practical work by these instructors.

Use of visual training aids has been considerably expanded during the past three months. Particularly outstanding among these have been cutaway storage batteries designed to illustrate the principles of electricity and power equipment maintenance; a semi-animated circuit board, showing the circuits of the M-15 teletypewriter; a relay sock-up for central office maintenance; a device illustrating the effects of polar and neutral teletypewriter signals on a line; a reflected impedance demonstrator illustrating the effects of secondary current and current flow in the primary circuit of a transformer; a vibrator supply model showing the operation of various types of vibrators; and a 15-foot "model bomber course" demonstrating the use of the radio compass, the marker beacon receiver, and blind landing equipment. This last device is a scale model of 200 miles of towns, cities, and forests, with a model bomber taking off and making a flight across this terrain every eight minutes. The students follow the bomber in its course and study the operation of the various instruments used to guide it.

Another ingenious training aid has been a ten-pole "trouble" line erected for use in the cable splicing course. This line was built with construction errors, splicing errors, and circuit troubles, and students gain practical experience by attempting to locate and correct these faults.

Field exercises for students in both the Wire and Radio Divisions have been considerably expanded during the past three months. In cooperation with the

ENLISTED MEN'S SCHOOL. THIS SERVES THE DOUBLE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING BOTH THE the-job training for these men and repair facilities for equipment used on the combined field problems.

As mentioned above, instruction in the Enlisted Men's School is conducted in two main divisions - The Radio Division and the Wire Division. The Radio Division, of which Major G. R. McEachren is Officer-in-Charge, is subdivided into six sections - Code and Traffic, Aircraft Equipment, Test and Repair, Elements of Radio, VHF, and Shop.

The Code and Traffic section, which trains radio operators, has expanded its field work considerably in the past three months. A one-week bivouac problem has been added to the course for high-speed operators, to give them not only practical field experience as radio operators but necessary familiarity with message center operation and other types of communication. Training of fixed station radio operators has been expanded to include actual practice in operation of a simulated fixed station. Three teams, consisting of seven men each, operate this station in shifts of six hours on duty and twelve hours off, twenty-four hours a day. Communication schedules are maintained with Camp Edison every hour on the half-hour and with the Officer's School bivouac problem every hour on the hour.

A valuable contribution to the training of radio operators in the Code and Traffic Section has been the development of siphon ink recorders to make visual records of the individual student's sending technique. These are so arranged that they may be connected to the desk of any student who is sending, to reproduce his transmission in an ink pattern on a paper tape. By means of this device, faults in sending can be visually detected and brought home more clearly to the students.

Another innovation in this section is the use of a system of lights and bells which indicate intervals of one minute, both visually and audibly, to enable the students to regulate their sending speed. The bell and light signals make it possible for the student operators to keep track of the time intervals without having to look at a clock.

Simulation of enemy jamming and other radio interference has been emphasized in the training of radio operators. A series of recordings has been made to illustrate all types of radio interference and demonstrate preventive and corrective measures which the operators may take when their sets are being jammed.

The Code and Traffic Section has consistently maintained the largest enrollment of any one section in the Enlisted Men's School, but during the past three months this enrollment has steadily decreased. On 1 October there were

1560 students registered in Code and Traffic, and on 30 December this had fallen to 1068.

In cooperation with the Officer's School, several hundred officer students also received radio operator training in the Code and Traffic Section during the last quarter of 1943. This enrollment reached a maximum of 260 officers at one time.

In the Elements of Radio section, few curricular changes were made during the last quarter of 1943, but a considerable increase in the use of training aids was achieved. These included a coupling demonstrator designed to illustrate the effects of energy transfer between tuned coupled circuits; and a rack and panel radio transmitter including five removable units, each with a schematic circuit diagram, used to study a complete transmitter installation. Enrollment in this section decreased nearly fifty percent during the last quarter of 1943 - from 1230 on 1 October to 660 on 30 December.

In the Test and Repair section, a new lesson and laboratory on moisture-proofing and fungusproofing of signal equipment was installed. A new test and repair text, written by a committee representing the Eastern Signal Corps Schools and the Central Signal Corps Schools, was partially completed, and certain lessons and laboratory exercises of this new text have replaced the old lessons. Enrollment in this section has increased from 980 on 1 October to 1035 at the end of December, with a high point of 1190 midway in the period.

The Aircraft Equipment Section has expanded its curriculum considerably during the last quarter of 1943, but has dropped in enrollment from 810 on 1 October to 153 on 30 December. Several particularly ingenious training aids have been developed in this section, including the model bomber course mentioned above for demonstration of the use of blind flying instruments for aircraft. Various lessons were revised to cover new types of equipment, and a new lesson was prepared on theory of loop antennas. Due to the drop in student enrollment, enlisted instructors in this section have been assigned as students to other courses in the Enlisted Men's School pending reassignment.

The VHF section, training radio and wire VHF repairmen, reorganized and expanded its curriculum during the last quarter of 1943. Instruction was added on three new types of radio link equipment, an airborne ground-to-plane communication unit, and an airborne direction-finding unit. To facilitate the expansion of the field training program in VHF, the Field Wire and Out-side Equipment departments of this section were consolidated.

One important new development in the VHF Section was the inauguration of a system of group study, whereby a group of students was placed under the guidance of a fellow student, who, because of his previous experience, performance in school, and leadership ability, was appointed group leader. This system was found to develop student interest through discussion, arouse competition, and encourage a spirit of teamwork through cooperative study. Enrollment in the VHF Section dropped from 670 on 1 October to 216 on 30 December.

The radio repair shop operated by the Shop section completed more than 500 work orders during the last quarter of 1943. These included 107 repairs to electrical measuring instruments, 163 repairs and installations of radio and electrical equipment, 26 manufacturing orders, and more than 100 paint jobs,

including building identification and traffic control signs, and visual aids.

A new section, designed to train single channel radio teletype men, was being organized at the year's end, and it was expected that instruction would start early in 1944. Lt. Henry Elliott was in charge of this section.

The Wire Division, of which Major C. T. Bruton is Officer-in-Charge, is subdivided into six sections - Principles of Electricity, Shop, Inside Plant, Outside Plant, Line and Station, and Teletypewriter Maintenance. Most of these are further divided into subsections. In view of the complexity of the Wire Division organization, no attempt will be made to list developments by sections and subsections. However, the following changes are worthy of note:

Nine courses have been expanded to provide time for additional instruction. The training of telephone and telegraph cable splicers has been increased to include instruction in principles of direct current electricity and maintenance of the Reel RL-26. The Central Office Repairmen's course has been augmented with the addition of instruction in maintenance of Power Equipment PE-75. The course for telephone and telegraph installer repairmen has been expanded to include instruction in maintenance of the RL-26. The telephone powermen's course has been increased to include practical instruction in maintenance of the power equipment PE-95, PE-205, and other Diesel engine equipment. The training of telephone repeatermen has been expanded to cover practical instruction on telephone repeater equipment, carrier hybrid sets, power equipment, telegraph repeaters, and facsimile equipment.

The manual switchboard installers' course has been lengthened to include instruction in maintenance of power equipment PE-75. The training of teletypewriter mechanics has been increased in length to include instruction in the installation and maintenance of the M-14 typing reperforator, trouble-shooting on the BP-100, and maintenance of power equipment PE-77. The Telephone and Telegraph Wire Chiefs' Course has been expanded to include instruction in maintenance of the PE-75. The Field Wire Chiefs' course has been lengthened to make room for instruction in pole line construction and maintenance of the RL-26.

A new 24-week subcourse entitled Installer, Toll, Telephone and Telegraph has been added to the curriculum of the Inside Plant Section.

Minor changes to various subcourses have been made as follows: Central Office Installation has been supplemented to include installation of the substitute Central Office Equipment FC-2. Pole Line construction has been expanded to include use and installation of spiral-four cable and instruction on the operation of the Cable Floor LG-61. Splicing of spiral-four cable has been included in both Cable Splicing and Repair of Field Wire equipment. Splicing of Wire W-143 has been included in the Basic Wire Communications course. Special instruction has been conducted in the Soehnle High Speed Recorder and the Recordgraph.

Enrollment in the Wire Division has varied much less than in the Radio Division, as indicated above, and some subcourses have even expanded their enrollment. The Power Equipment Maintenance course, for instance, has mushroomed from a normal load of 50 students to an anticipated quota of 350 students.

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tion on motors, generators and ~~transmitters~~ subcourse and use of basic tools in the Shop section.

Instructional material for two sub-courses was in the process of being rewritten early in January. These were the sub-courses in facsimile equipment maintenance, and teletypewriter circuits and installation. It was also planned to revise instructional material for the sub-courses in telephone transmission principles, voice frequency telephone repeaters, carrier telephone principles, field carrier telephone systems, and field telegraph carrier and repeater systems. In addition, it was planned to rewrite and expand TM 11-471, Central Office Installation.

The major problem confronting the Enlisted Men's School at the end of 1943 is the matter of adding new instructional material to various sub-courses without exceeding the time available for these courses. Constant revision of course material is required to cover the essential material in each sub-course, keep abreast of new developments, and yet keep within the time allowances.

As a consequence of the reduced enrollment, several buildings have been vacated by the Enlisted Men's School during the past three months; however, instruction still is spread over three different areas of Fort Monmouth, and to facilitate communication between these three areas, a teletypewriter circuit has been installed. All classrooms have recently been equipped with fluorescent lighting.

An active conservation program has been instituted to meet the problem of material shortages. Such materials as wire, lumber and metal stock have been salvaged and re-used as many times as possible, in an effort to obtain maximum use of the small supplies available.

Two non-commissioned instructors have made particularly valuable contributions to the operation of the Enlisted Men's School during the last quarter of 1943. Master Sergeant William A. Elder, through his understanding of the technical problems of long lines transmission and the teaching problems incidental to a course of highly technical nature, has done outstanding work in organizing the instructional program for the Repeatermen's course in the Wire Division. Technical Sergeant Marvin Lubin has done outstanding work as non-commissioned officer-in-charge of the radio visual aids production program. In addition, Second Lieutenant Frederick J. McCormack of the Enlisted Men's School faculty has been commended by the Chief Signal Officer for his part in the "Back the Attack" show in Washington last fall.

A total of 7739 technical specialists were trained in the Enlisted Men's School during the last three months of 1943, including 2438 in October, 3216 in November, and 2085 in December. Following is a list of these graduates, as reported available to the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, with specification serial numbers and average length of the various specialist training periods. (NOTE: The following list does not include students relieved before

completion of courses for immediate assignment, or students held over for further specialist training at other Signal Corps Schools):

SSN	DESCRIPTION	COURSE LENGTH (In Weeks)	GRADUATES		
			Oct	Nov	Dec
<u>Radio Division</u>					
647	Radio Repairman, Aircraft Equipment	24	246	493	110
648	Radio Repairman	25	165	177	550
679	Intercept Operator - "J"	24	69	134	69
766	Radio Operator, High Speed	12	432	302	66
776	Radio Operator, Low Speed	11	78	41	41
777	Radio Operator, Fixed Station	16	94	15	7
951	Radio Repairman, Very High Frequency	31	36	202	133
	Special Radio Students (Refresher)	6	0	2	0
<u>Wire Division:</u>					
039	Cable Splicer, T & T	16½	36	32	24
095	Central Office Repairman	12½	56	61	36
097	Installer-Repairman, T & T	14	102	66	75
166	Powerman	16	21	12	6
187	Repeaterman, Telephone	27½	24	21	25
232	Switchboard Installer, Manual	15	20	55	16
238	Lineman, T & T	7	8	99	4
239	Teletypewriter Mechanic	21	84	68	70
261	Wire Chief, T & T	17	13	15	17
542	Communications Wire Chief	17	00	0	1
595	Field Wire Chief	20	29	26	24
638	Tp Eqpmnt Instlr-Rprman, LB	13	7	4	0
990	Wire Repairman, VHF	26	43	127	50

CHAPTER IV

The Officer Candidate School

The Officer Candidate School at the end of 1943 had fallen to the lowest enrollment ebb in the two-and-one-half years of its history. Only 83 candidates had matriculated in each of the last two classes, and only three classes were in attendance. Although the curriculum had been reorganized to provide for four classes in progress simultaneously, no new candidates had been admitted between 22 October and 22 December, and total enrollment as of 1 January amounted to only 266. The authorized capacity at this time was 445 candidates.

The new four-month curriculum, launched in July 1943, had evolved into a 102-day course comprising a basic period of 26 days, an intermediate period of 23 days, an advanced period of 26 days and a field training period of 22 days, with five days reserved for processing and deprocessing. The short subcourse entitled Rules of Land Warfare had been dropped from the curriculum, and a four-hour subcourse in Malaria Control and Discipline had been added. The 24-hour Weapons subcourse, which under the old three-month curriculum had been given in the basic period, was transposed in October to the advanced period, but was moved back to the basic period in December. The Motors subcourse, also 24 hours long, was transferred in December from the intermediate to the advanced period, and expanded. All candidates taking this course were given a practical examination in vehicle operation to qualify them for official drivers' permits.

The field exercise period, which had been introduced in October to supplant the short field problems given under the old curriculum, was expanded in December from 18 to 22 days. This period featured four 25-hour command post exercises, devoted respectively to Message Center, Radio Communication, Telephone and Telegraph, and Wire Construction. Six hours were devoted to critiques after these exercises.

The first field training period, from 18 October to 5 November, was held at Camp Misery, a sub-post of Fort Dix in the Lebanon (New Jersey) State Forest. Only those candidates who had successfully completed the three months of academic instruction participated in this training, and their ranks were further reduced after observation in the field. Since it was planned that all successful candidates would take specialist courses in the Officers' School after graduation, emphasis during the field training period was not so much on signal technique as on developing leadership and initiative.

Faculty officers in charge of the field training course acted primarily as judges and observers, rather than as instructors. They intervened in the operations only when it was deemed necessary to prevent damage to equipment or injury to personnel. In no case did a faculty officer take actual charge of an installation. Each candidate was given at least three opportunities to function as officer-in-charge of an installation, and those who were below the average in leadership, initiative, or field experience were given extra chances to overcome these shortcomings.

Candidate officers were required to make all decisions, issue all instructions, organize teams, work out shifts, and assign individual tasks. They were assisted by candidate team chiefs, also selected on a rotation basis by the faculty officers. Although the faculty officers made corrections and suggestions at critiques after the various phases, during the phases the candidates were entirely on their own.

Officers and candidates alike considered the field training course a valuable addition to the Officer Candidate curriculum. This was the first taste of actual field operations for many candidates. They gained invaluable practice in estimating situations, making decisions, and supervising operations, and learned thoroughly that orders must be clear but not too rigid to meet changing conditions.

During the first two weeks of the field training period, no emphasis was placed on the tactical aspects of the problems. The four sections of candidates comprising the Advanced Class were regrouped into six smaller units. Each unit went to the field for two or three days at a time, concentrating their attention on one specific function of signal communication. Approximately 50 per cent of these short exercises were devoted to wire, and the remaining 50 per cent was divided between radio and message center.

The third week of the course was devoted to all-round communication problems, with more attention to tactical considerations. Candidates were taught to dig-in their installations immediately upon reaching a new location, and to beware of booby traps and surprise gas attacks. Command posts were subject to movement at any time during the day and night, and the candidate officers were given a free hand in picking their locations and arranging their installations.

The second and third sessions of the field training course were held at the Hamilton Bivouac Area, and it was not expected that the Camp Misery site would be used for this course again. The new area offered two advantages: it was only a few miles from Fort Monmouth, and the candidates were able to combine their operations with those of the Officers' School. One disadvantage of this move was that booby traps and gas attacks could not be used in this relatively more congested area.

In the first field training period, the candidates had set up communications services for a corps and two division. Later, when the training was combined with that of the Officers' School field problem, the candidates formed a division of two regiments, with the Officers' School providing communications for the corps and one other division.

The second field training period was held from 18 November to 9 December, and the third started on 22 December and was scheduled to end on 15 January.

In consequence of the curriculum change from three to four months, no graduation was held during October. On 10 November, 145 members of Class 28 - first of the new four-month classes - were graduated in exercises at Theater

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No. 1. Major General Francis Wilby, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, was the principal speaker. This graduating class included 28 ROTC students and 22 Electronics Training Group candidates.

Class 29, comprising 107 candidates, was graduated on 11 December with U. S. Senator Alfred W. Hawkes of New Jersey as principal speaker. This group included 71 ROTC students and 2 ETG candidates. On 27 December, two hold-over candidates were graduated in a special ceremony, raising the total of OCS graduates to 17,316.

The decrease in student enrollment of the Officer Candidate School was paralleled during the last quarter of 1943 by a considerable decrease in the Staff and Faculty. On 15 October, 1943, there were 70 officers assigned and 17 attached, while by 1 January, 1944, this number had dropped to 50 officers, all assigned - a 37 per cent decrease.

Staff heads of the Officer Candidate School at the year's end were: Colonel George L. Richon, Assistant Commandant; Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Kopp, Executive Officer; Captain J. A. Africano, Assistant Executive Officer; Captain G. C. Steinbach, Administrative Officer; Major D. E. Penney, Plans and Training Officer; Major J. D. Kirk, Director of Instruction; Major G. L. Davis, Supervisor of Field Training; and Captains J. C. Lovelady, C. W. Behringer, and J. J. Slagle, supervisors respectively of the Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced Divisions.

Following is listed the curriculum of the Officer Candidate School as of 1 January, 1944:

	<u>Hours</u>	
PROCESSING		24
JUNIOR SUBCOURSES		447
BASIC SUBCOURSES	234	
Administration	48	
Camouflage	6	
Classification and Postal Service	4	
Dismounted Drill, Inspections and Ceremonies	26	
Interior Guard	2	
Map Reading	36	
Military Courtesy	4	
Night Map Exercise	4	
Organization I	40	
Physical Conditioning	12	
Radio Code and Procedure	24	
Safeguarding Military Information	4	
Weapons	24	
INTERMEDIATE SUBCOURSES		213
Application of Convoy Technique	2	
Defense Against Air Attack	4	

Dismounted Drill, Inspections, and Ceremonies			
Field Sanitation Demonstration		1	
First Aid and Sanitation		11	
Familiarization and Firing		6	
Leadership		4	
Malaria Control and Discipline		4	
Mess Management		10	
Military Law		30	
Organization II		34	
Physical Conditioning		12	
Sighting and Aiming		2	
Signal Unit Supply		21	
Tactics and Technique of Signal Communication		42	
SENIOR SUBCOURSES			409
ADVANCED SUBCOURSES			230
Customs of the Service		2	
Defense Against Airborne Attack and Parachute Troops		9	
Defense Against Gas Attack		12	
Dismounted Drill, Inspections, and Ceremonies		17	
Identification of Aircraft and Vehicles		12	
Motors		24	
Physical Conditioning		12	
Radio		30	
Tactics and Technique of Signal Communication		48	
Training Management		34	
Wire		30	
FIELD TRAINING			179
Camps, Marches and Bivouacs		6	
Camouflage		1	
CPX- Message Center		25	
CPX- Radio Communication		25	
CPX- Telephone and Telegraph		25	
CPX- Wire Construction		25	
Critiques		6	
Current Events		3	
Defense Against Air Attack		2	
Defense Against Chemical		2	
Destruction of Materiel		2	
Dismounted Drill		6	
Driver Training and Practical Convoy Practice		8	
Field Sanitation		2	
Field Wire and Radio Nets - Message Center Procedure		15	
Individual Protection and Booby Traps		3	
Orientation		3	
Physical Conditioning		12	
Preventive Maintenance		2	
Scouting and Patrolling		2	
Signal Security		4	
DEPROCESSING			16
TOTAL (Instruction)			856
TOTAL (Instruction and Processing and Deprocessing)			896

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CHAPTER V

The Officers' School

With its authorized capacity cut from 1,365 to 900 on 30 December, enrollment in the Officers' School at the end of 1943 had fallen to 991, barely one-third of what it had been six months earlier. Within the last quarter of 1943, the Staff and Faculty had decreased nearly 50 percent - from a total of 257 assigned and attached ^{on} 15 October, 1943, to 146 on 1 January 1944.

The Asbury Park area of the Officers' School, which was established in September, 1942, and provided facilities for training more than 1,000 officers simultaneously, was officially disbanded on 8 November, 1943. Facilities at Asbury Park included the Convention Hall, which had been partitioned off into classrooms; two large solaria, also used for classrooms; a portion of the Asbury Park Y.M.C.A., which was used for enlisted men's quarters; the Santander and Kingsley Arms Hotels, which ~~was~~ ^{were} used for officers' quarters; and the Marine Grill on the Boardwalk, which served as an officers' mess.

Five new courses were instituted in the Officers' School during the last quarter of 1943. A three-week Cadre course, training teams of officers, was launched on 18 October with 35 students enrolled. On 26 October a directive was received to extend the length of the course to four weeks. This course was discontinued upon the departure of their initial class.

Also instituted on 18 October was a four-week course in Radio Frequency Allocation, for officers destined to perform this function in theaters of operations. This course also was given only once, and enrollment totalled 13 officers.

A special 12-week course training officers for message center teams was started on the same date, with an enrollment of 120 officers.

On 1 November a four-week Communication Appreciation course, for selected Air Forces Officers destined to be assigned to Radio Intelligence squadrons, was instituted with an enrollment of six officers. Two installments of this course have been given.

A nine-week Message Center course for WAC officers was added to the curriculum on 20 December, with an enrollment of 26. It was anticipated that a second WAC message center course would start in March.

The Officers' Basic Military Training Course, launched in 1941 to train officers commissioned directly from civilian life, was dropped from the curriculum in November, due to the dearth of officers in this category.

Six hours of basic military training and three hours of physical conditioning were added to all courses in the Officers' School in November, in compliance with a War Department directive.

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divisions - the General Division, the Specialist Division, the Director, and the Specialist Division, under Lt. Col. M. R. Kunitz. Courses conducted under the General Division were:

The Officers' Combat Training Course, headed by Lt. Col. H. C. Parker. This three-week course, combining physical conditioning and combat training, was designed to prepare junior Signal Corps officers for combat and troop duty. Officers taking the course were housed in a special area, and were subjected to a training program considerably more intensive than most of the courses in the Officers' School. In December its administration was removed from the General Division and placed directly under Headquarters of the Officers' School.

The General Subjects (Common) course, six weeks in duration, was a continuation of basic military training and included such tactical subjects as agencies of signal communication and combat orders; and such non-tactical subjects as company administration, training management, army organization, military law, and defense against chemical warfare. It was designed for officers of Company and Field grade and was a prerequisite for the Advanced Officers' Course.

The Company Officers' Course for Communications Officers, six weeks in duration, was designed to instruct student officers of other arms and services in the functions and duties of communications officers in units of their various arms and services. This course offered training in the fundamentals of wire and radio communication, message center operation, tactics and technique of signal communication, and other subjects necessary to qualify these officers to serve as communications officers in non-Signal Corps units. It was designed especially for Company grade officers who had had communications experience or who showed aptitude for becoming communications officers in their respective units.

The Administration and Supply course early in January was extended from five to nine weeks. The additional time was provided to give Administration and Supply students a more comprehensive knowledge of Signal Communication, including some practical field experience. Major D. D. Davis was in charge of the Administration and Supply Course. Enrollment in this course has been considerably reduced, due in part to the drop in O. C. S. graduates and the practice of assigning many officers with administration and supply backgrounds to the Message Center course.

The Advanced Officers' Course was divided in December into two groups,

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of 14 and 17 weeks duration respectively. Officers in both groups follow the same curriculum for the past 12 weeks of the course and study development of field signal orders, wire and radio communication, tactical application of signal communications for all arms, and advanced military organization. After the 12th week, students in the 17-week course go to the Amphibious Training Command at Camp Bradford, Virginia, to study joint air-amphibious signal communication at the Joint Communications School. This group then returns to Fort Monmouth to study signal planning for amphibious operations. Officers assigned to the 14-week course remain at Fort Monmouth to study tactics and signal communication for amphibious operations. The Advanced Officers' courses are under the direction of Major O. C. Buser. Officers assigned to these courses are required to have completed one of the Company Officers' general courses with a grade of at least "very satisfactory" and have demonstrated fitness for higher command responsibilities with a field unit, or have sufficient technical ability together with adequate field experiences to qualify for higher command responsibilities.

In the Specialists' Division the following courses were conducted during the last quarter of 1943:

The Electrical Fundamentals course, nine weeks in duration, was a prerequisite for the more specialized electrical communications courses conducted by the Specialists' Division. Major W. D. Archer was succeeded as Officer-in-Charge of this course early in January by Major T. F. Yates. The course covered the fundamentals of electrical theory and practice through direct and alternating current and circuits, and vacuum tube operation and circuits, together with a thorough review of mathematics. All phases of this course were dealt with from the viewpoint of basic wire and radio communication, with emphasis on practical exercises in the Communications Laboratory. Students were required to have completed the Company Officers' course or its equivalent.

The nine-week Radio Communication course served to train selected officers for duty as field radio officers. This course included training in radiotelegraph and radiotelephone procedure, organization of tactical radio nets, preparation of radio items of signal operation instructions, and installation, operation, and maintenance of field radio sets. Officers in this course were also given a basic knowledge of message center operation and motor transport maintenance and operation. During the past three months, additional training on fixed radio stations, rhombic antennae, and related problems have been incorporated into the Radio Communication course. The final three weeks of this course were spent on a combined field problem in which the radio students worked with students of the other specialist courses of the Officers' School. This phase included instruction in the installation and operation of radio sets in field locations, operation of radio communication in conjunction with other agencies of Signal Communication, operation and maintenance of various types of enemy radio equipment, and use of enemy sets in conjunction with our own under field conditions. Students enrolled in this course were required to have completed the Company Officers' General course or its equivalent and have attained an International Morse Code speed of at

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The Wire Communication courses, under the direction of Lt. Col. L. M. Frederick, included three specialist courses, as mentioned above. The nine-week course in Division Field Wire Systems were designed to train selected officers in the care, testing, installation, and operation of telephone, telegraph, and teletypewriter equipment used by the Signal Corps for field installations, as well as the installation, operation, and maintenance of field wire systems. Students in this course participated in the Officers' School combined field problems during the last two weeks of instruction to obtain practical experience. Captain L. W. Pflanz was in charge of this course.

The Long Lines Outside Plant course, also nine weeks in duration, was designed to instruct the student officers in the installation, operation, and maintenance of commercial type long lines outside plant systems, as well as tactical open wire and cable pole line construction. This course included the principles of telephone and telegraph installation and operation, the use of field wire, the installation and maintenance of commercial open wire and overhead cable, and the organization of a construction platoon into appropriate working teams. The final two weeks of this course were devoted to the combined field problems. Major B. W. Caron was the Officer in Charge.

The nine-week Long Lines Inside Plant course, of which Major T. F. Yates was Officer-in-Charge, was designed to instruct officers in the installation, operation, testing, and maintenance of central office long lines equipment typical of Army Corps, Field Army GHE, Aircraft Warning Service installations and installations in the larger Air Force units. This course included instruction in telephone and telegraph fundamentals, voice frequency equipment, carrier equipment, telephone and telegraph repeaters, teletypewriter equipment, installation, operation, and maintenance of central office switchboards and equipment, telephone and telegraph procedure, and traffic control. Students in this course also spent their final two weeks on the combined field problems. Officers enrolled in the course were expected to have had previous experience in the telephone, telegraph or general electrical fields, or have shown adaptability for intricate mechanical work.

The Motor Transport course, of six weeks duration, had only two students enrolled at the end of the year, and it was anticipated that this course would be dropped from the curriculum in the near future and Signal Corps Motor Transport officers would be trained elsewhere. This course, which had evolved from the original Supply and Motor Transport course in December, 1942, was designed to present to officer students the fundamental principles of motor transport maintenance and operation so that they might be prepared to take charge of Signal Corps motor transport and have the knowledge necessary to organize, operate, and maintain it, both tactically and administratively.

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Three separate Message Center courses were conducted by the Officers' School during the last quarter of 1943. The regular nine-week Message Center course, which had evolved from a shorter course introduced in the curriculum in April, 1943, was designed to prepare selected Signal Corps officers for duty as message center officers and to provide these officers with sufficient knowledge of and practice in message center operation to insure efficient operation in the field with tactical units. This course included the study of radio installation and operation, teletypewriter operation and maintenance, agencies of signal communication, motor transport maintenance and operation, telephone switchboard installation and operation, basic cryptography and cryptanalysis, message center procedure, and tactical movements. The last two weeks of this course were devoted to the Officers' School combined field problems. G-2 clearance was a prerequisite for enrollment in this course, and students were also expected to have a thorough knowledge of army organization, map reading, aerial photograph reading, and handling of correspondence and messages.

A special twelve-week course for the training of message center teams was instituted on 18 October with an enrollment of 120 officers, as mentioned above. Only one installment of this course was conducted.

A nine-week message center course for WAC officers was instituted in December. This was designed to prepare Women's Army Corps officers as instructors for the continued training of WAC communication detachments and as commanding officers of WAC communication detachments for overseas duty. This course included the study of message center procedure, military cryptographic systems, and operation of tactical message centers. Enrollment was restricted to WAC officers with previous experience in telephone, telegraph, teletypewriter, or radio operation, or similar related work.

Major W. D. Archer succeeded Major T. B. Collins as Officer-in-Charge of the message center course late in December, 1943, and it was contemplated that the administrative functions of the message center and radio courses would be combined early in 1944.

The four-week Radio Frequency Allocation course mentioned above was instituted in October to train selected officers in the considerations and problems of assignment of radio frequencies so as to qualify them to serve as frequency assignment officers in a theater of operations headquarters. Officers in this course studied the assignment of frequencies for radio communication by all arms and services, ranging from low-powered radio equipment used with infantry divisions and task forces to the higher powered fixed station transmitters used in point-to-point communication. Consideration was also given to the problems of joint operations with the forces of allied nations in the matter of frequency allocations available to U. S. Forces, and essential liaison frequencies required between forces. Only officers who have graduated from the Command and General Staff School are considered for this course, and previous experience in radio engineering in a supervisory or operating capacity is desirable for these students.

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The four-week Communication Appreciation course for Air Corps officers, mentioned above, also was conducted by the Specialists' Division.

The Officers' School field problems, under the direction of Lt. Col. T. A. Pitcher, have assumed increasing importance during the last quarter of 1943. In addition to invaluable field experience for students in the Specialists' courses, the field problems have also offered training in handling of enlisted men and organization of specialist teams. An arrangement has been made with the Enlisted Men's School whereby enlisted radio operators are given one week's field training during the Officers' School field problem, operating field radio sets in the same nets with the officer students. In addition the Officers' Candidate School has cooperated with the Officers' School in field training and has taken over the communications services of one division and two combat teams in the simulated tactical situation. Starting on 27 December the Officers' School is cooperating with the Eastern Signal Corps Unit Training Center to operate a simulated communication system for an entire theater of operations.

Of benefit to both the Officers' and Enlisted Men's Schools is a new arrangement whereby a limited number of enlisted men are given practical experience in repair and maintenance of field radio equipment, on completion of their course of instruction at the Enlisted Men's School. These men repair the equipment used in the combined field problems.

The reception of additional teletype, telephones and radio equipment has greatly enhanced the value of instruction in the Officers' School. Further improvement in the instruction has resulted from the development of additional training aids and maximum utilization of training films, as well as an intensive instructor training program. A consistent attempt has been made to emphasize the consideration of problems to be encountered by Signal Corps officers in overseas theaters, although the lack of qualified officers with actual combat experience for use as instructors is still a problem in this school.

Instruction in two subjects has gained additional emphasis in the past three months: All students in the Officers' School now are required to take a four-hour course in Malaria Control and Discipline, and another four-hour course on Utilization of Enemy Equipment is given in the various specialist courses.

Following is the distribution of student enrollment in the Officers' School at the year's end:

Message Center, 160; Long Lines Outside Plant, 25; Long Lines Inside Plant, 63; Radio Communication, 105; Division Field Wire Systems, 49; Motor Transport, 2; Electrical Fundamentals, 95; Administration and Supply, 34; Morse and Procedure, (instruction conducted by the Enlisted Men's School as noted), 88; Advanced Officers, 89; Company Officers' General courses, 47; Officers' Combat Training, 75; Communications Appreciation, 6; WAC Message

Major J. W. Ciena, Assistant Executive Officer; Capt. G. C. Steinbach,
Administrative Officer; and Major D. E. Penney, Plans and Training Officer.

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CHAPTER VI

The Fort Monmouth Signal Corps Publications Agency

The most recent major addition to the Eastern Signal Corps Training center is the Fort Monmouth Signal Corps Publications Agency, which was activated on 20 November, 1943, per paragraph No. 2, Army Service Forces Circular No. 127.

Tentative plans for the FMSCPA were originally announced in Office Memorandum No. 110, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, on 23 September, 1943. A more definite and detailed plan for the new Agency was published on 14 October, 1943, in Office Memorandum No. 117, Office of the Chief Signal Officer. This memorandum announced that a Publications Branch, to be located in Washington, was authorized in the Personnel and Training Service of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, and that:

"A Fort Monmouth Signal Corps Publications Agency, responsible to the Personnel and Training Service, will be organized and operated at Fort Monmouth under the direction of the Commanding General, Eastern Signal Corps Training Center. This Agency will be formed by transfer of the personnel, allotments, equipment, furniture, files, and functions of the following organizations, and such additional personnel as are made available by the Chief Signal Officer:

"Department of Training Literature, Eastern Signal Corps Schools; Instruction Literature Section, Fort Monmouth Signal Laboratories; and Technical Publications Section, Camp Evans Signal Laboratories."

Functions of the FMSCPA, as set forth in an inclosure to the memorandum mentioned above, included the following:

Review and approve, prior to publication, all Signal Corps publications, blank forms, films, and film strips, with certain specified exceptions; make studies and prepare plans for the improvement of all Signal Corps Publications; determine the necessity for and prepare manuscripts, not covered by contract, on field manuals and technical manuals concerning all signal equipment except airborne; prepare manuscripts for other publications according to directions from the Publications Branch; develop and initiate plans for the improvement and standardization of school publications used in the various schools and training centers; determine the need for literature based on changes in tactical doctrine, changes in training doctrine, changes in employment of older types of equipment, or formation of new types of units; and maintain records and file copies of all publications within the Signal Corps.

The Department of Training Literature, ESCS, which provided the organization nucleus for the FMSCPA, had been in operation at Fort Monmouth since 1921. On 15 October, 1943, its personnel included 31 officers, 23 enlisted men, and 9 civilians. Lt. Col. Fred M. Henshaw was Acting Director.

Although the FMSCPA was officially activated on 20 November, it remained without personnel, except for Col. Henshaw, until 26 November. Special Order No. 330, Headquarters ESCTC, published on that date, transferred to the FMSCPA from the DTL two Lieutenant Colonels, six Majors, 21 Captains, 25 First Lieutenants, and 21 Second Lieutenants. This order also confirmed and made of record the verbal order of the Commanding General, ESCTC, on 20 November, 1943, transferring Col. Henshaw to the FMSCPA.

Brig. Gen. W. O. Reeder, Commandant of the Eastern Signal Corps Schools, was named Director of the new Agency, Col. Samuel S. Lamb was appointed Deputy Director in charge of liaison, and Col. Henshaw was named Deputy Director in charge of production. The authorized strength of the FMSCPA, as established by the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, was 132 officers, including two Colonels, six Lieutenant Colonels, ten Majors, 34 Captains, 51 First Lieutenants, and 29 Second Lieutenants; 88 enlisted men; and 260 civilians. Actual strength of the new Agency, as of 15 January 1944, was 136 officers, including three WAG officers; 74 enlisted men; 171 civilians; and 4 enlisted WAGS.

Colonel Lamb was succeeded as a Deputy Director of the FMSCPA in December by Colonel Charles M. Baer, a Signal Corps officer newly returned from overseas duty. The headquarters staff of the FMSCPA includes, in addition to General Reeder and Colonels Baer and Henshaw; Captain Leonard J. Leopold, Executive Officer; Lieutenant James R. Wheeler, Assistant Executive Officer; and Mr. Steward S. Oliver, Civilian Technical Adviser.

The FMSCPA is organized in four major divisions - literature, Review, Visual Aids, and Services. The functions and organization of these divisions are as follows:

The Literature Division, of which Major George H. Booth is Chief, is charged with the actual production of training literature. It is divided into three sections. The Technical Section, of which Major Frank L. Kohlerman is Officer-in-Charge, is composed of four subsections - Radio, Radar, Wire, and Miscellaneous. This section, as its name implies, is concerned primarily with the preparation of technical manuals. The Tactical Section, of which Lt. Col. Charles W. Evans is Officer-in-Charge, is devoted primarily to the preparation of field manuals, but also is responsible for certain technical manuals. The Editing Section, of which Captain Frank L. Hoffke is Officer-in-Charge, is charged with the editing, proof-reading, and collating of all training literature prepared by the FMSCPA.

The Review Division, of which Major Luther G. Ramer is Chief, not only reviews all manuscripts prepared by other divisions of the FMSCPA for technical

correctness, style, and conformity with War Department doctrine, but also reviews all existing publications coming under the scope of the FMSCPA, to determine if and when these publications should be revised, superseded, or rescinded. The Review Division is sub-divided into a Radio Section, Captain Carl K. Gieringer, Officer-in-Charge; a Radar Section, Captain William F. Wolfner, Officer-in-Charge; a Wire Section, Captain Robert B. Dudley, Officer-in-Charge; a Supply Section, Captain Edward D. Badgett, Officer-in-Charge; a Tactical Section, Captain George W. Good, Officer-in-Charge; a Miscellaneous Technical Section, Lieutenant Merwin I. Rayner, Officer-in-Charge; and a Contract Section, Lieutenant Ernest M. Levinson, Officer-in-Charge.

The visual Aids Division, of which Major Jesse B. Boyd is Chief, is concerned with the preparation of training films, film strips, and other visual aids. This division is subdivided into a Tactical Section, Major Henry S. Saspers, Officer-in-Charge; a Radio and Radar Section, Captain Richard W. Bullers, Officer-in-Charge; a Wire Section, Captain Harold F. Neff, Officer-in-Charge; and a Scenario and Script Division, Lieutenant John R. Humphreys, Officer-in-Charge.

The Services Division, as its name implies, provides supply and service functions and has charge of the physical plant for the entire Agency. Captain Clifford F. Goode is Chief. This division includes the Personnel Section, Lieutenant John A. Dungan, Officer-in-Charge, the Supply and Mail Section, Lieutenant Clarence R. McMicken, Officer-in-Charge; the Library and File Section, Captain Robert H. Nau, Officer-in-Charge; and the Reproduction Section, Lieutenant Martin Warshaw, Officer-in-Charge. The latter section is subdivided into the Art, Typing, Drafting, and Photographic subsections.

By 15 January the FMSCPA had occupied 16 buildings in its new area. Although the organization was considerably below strength in civilian personnel, it was overstrength in officer personnel, and still more officers were needed to handle the more than 500 projects in the process of preparation. It was expected that an increase in officer personnel would be authorized to fill this need.

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