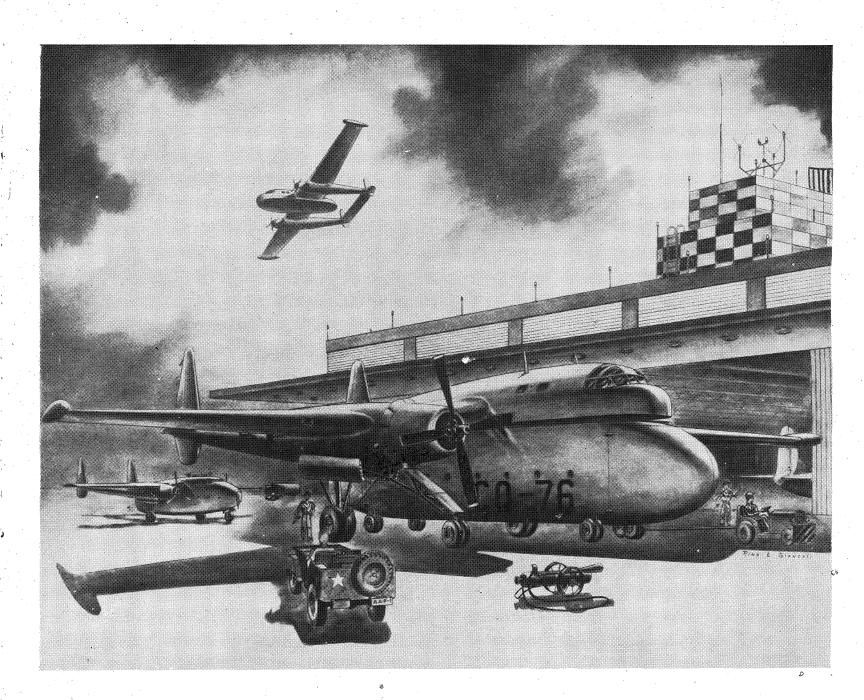
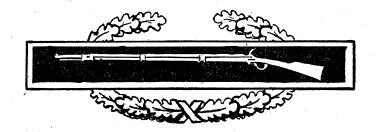


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THE BENNING HERALD

VOL. XIX

HINE. 1949

No 1

The Benning Herald is published monthly by the Columbus Office Supply Company as a civilian enterprise (in compliance with Section II, W.D. Circular 85, 1947, and Section I, D.A. Circular 295, 1948) in the interests of the officers and enlisted personnel of Fort Benning and distributed to all units that make up Greater Fort Benning.

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The C-120 shown at left and on the cover will be the first plane to apply fully the principles of the trailer truck to an airplane. It will fly with or without its fuselage, a factor permitting easy ground handling of supplies and at the same time provide storage units. This photo and the one on the bottom of page 12 are through the courtesy of the Fairchild Aircraft Co.

FROM THE EDITOR

It might be only for the reason that we at the Infantry Center are so familiar with the aspects of airborne training, but it did come as a bit of a surprise to realize that it is only nine years since the first platoon, a test unit, of paratroopers was organized at the Infantry School. And from the first unit, and the battalions that followed, grew the powerful divisions that jumped in all theaters of operations during the last war. That which we are so often prone to take for granted at Benning because we see so much of it, is to the civilian world one of the glamorous things about the army. Mention "infantry" to a civilian and despite all the efforts of the field forces to demonstrate otherwise, the civilian immediately thinks of a rifle-bearing, foot-slogging doughboy. But just say "paratrooper" and the drone of planes can be heard buzzing in the civilian's head. The 'chutists, like all other soldiers, are infantrymen, artillerymen, quartermasters, medics and the like. The difference is how they get to their battlefield. One of the big jobs at Benning is teaching the embryo troopers how to get to that battle-field, do their job and do it well. Any man wearing wings will admit that the hardest part of the training is stepping out of that open door, whether it's the door of the 34-foot tower or the door of a moving C-82 In nine years Benning has taught scores of thousands of men to be able to do that, during war and peace. And for the job they did in war, for the confidence they inject into our people in peace, we salute the airborne soldiers this month. Part of their story is told on pages 10 through 17.

On pages 2 through 5 we bring you a pictorial report of the participation by Fort Benning units in Operation Tarheel, the mock war at Camp Mackall and Fort Bragg, N. C., in which Benning soldiers, as part of Task Force Victor, helped recapture Fort Bragg from invading Aggressor units. Moving along dusty roads crowded with every conceivable type of vehicle from motorcycle and jeep to tank, listening for the drone of attacking Aggressor planes, covering the windshields to prevent enemy planes from spotting their glare and eating C rations brought back plenty of memories of a war not four years past. Best of all, the Benning troops drew praise from all observers, even though it was only a mock war The considered opinion was that they did their job and did it well.

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The Armor Played A Big Part

The 73rd Heavy Tank battalion of the Third Infantry division started Operation Tarheel as an attached supporting unit of the 82nd Airborne division. A few hours after the invading Aggressor force "captured" Fort Bragg the 73rd was on the move and from the role of division reserve soon found itself spearheading the counterattacking Victor force. The pictures on this page show some of the activities of the battalion during the first day of the "war." No. 1 shows Lt. Col. Roland H. Del Mar, center, and his staff, plotting a new move against the enemy in a hurried field conference. Photo No. 2 shows a camouflaged jeep scurrying down a road. The camouflage, with which many of the pictures are sprinkled, was necessary to evade Aggressor planes. The infantry-tank team, (including a bandaged umpire) is shown in No. 3. The 73rd was moving with doughboys aboard early on the first day. Camouflaging their M-45, a tank mounting a 105 mm howitzer are Pvt. Alfredo J. Nanni, left, and Sgt. Joseph Marzis while their company's

communications chief, Sgt. 1st cl. George E. Taylor is in the turret in picture No. 4. A camouflaged M-26 roaring around a bend is seen in No. 5. Lt. Samuel Rhodes and his key enlisted men hold a roadside conference in picture No. 6. Starting with the officer and going from left to right are Lieutenant Rhodes, Ret. Willis Williams (holding rifle), jeep driver Oscar O. Nelson, Cpl. Michael McCormick, Sgt. 1st cl. Delmus Broaddus and Cpl. Charles Boyd. No. 7 shows tank driver Pfc. Stanley J. Lester pushing over a tree while machine gunner Pfc. Joseph De Sutter warily eyes the skies for Aggressor planes. Constant communication is a necessity in modern warfare, even if it's only mock warfare, and Lt. Rhodes is shown in photo No. 8 in radio communication with his higher headquarters. Picture No. 9 shows a tank loaded with infantrymen moving up to start an attack. Infantry shown in these pictures were members of the 82nd Airborne division, stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C.

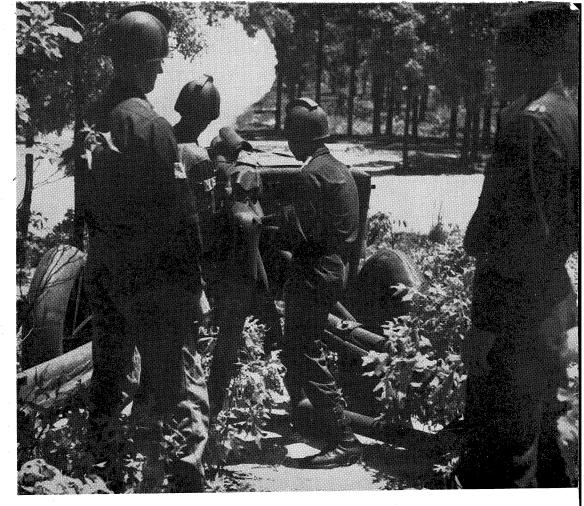
'WAR'' IN '49

The 82nd Airborne division and attached units, including many Infantry Center troops, was quietly going about its business of training at Camp Mackall, N. C. in mid-May when, without warning, an audacious "enemy" unit, the Aggressor force, pounced on and captured nearby Fort Bragg and adjacent Pope Air Force base. At 4 a. m. the next day, the Aggressors dropped paratroopers over Mackall in an attempt to destroy the Task Force Victor gas dumps and communications. Alert, but not alerted, Victor men jumped the jumpers, however, and only one gas dump was taken and that only partially.

Then the Victor men struck back. In a series of sharp pushes they began driving Aggressor back to Bragg. Pulled from reserve of the 82nd division was the 73rd Heavy Tank battalion which quickly found itself in the role of spearhead on one of the main fronts. Other Benning organizations participating were units of the 204th Transportation Truck battalion and 328th Ordnance battalion and the 651st Motor Ambulance company.

Aggressor was formed after World War II to provide a more realistic enemy force in maneuvers. It has participated in exercises on the west coast, in the Caribbean and last year fought against Benning troops during Operation Assembly at Camp Campbell, Ky. This year the unit had a squadron of planes for the first time. This year, too, Victor forces learned as never before in peacetime that there is no such thing as a rear echelon. For the Aggressors, in using planes and parachutists, emphasized that lesson of World War II that no one, regardless of location, is safe from attack from the skies.

Adding realism, also, to the maneuver, was the treatment of the individual soldier. They had trained hard at Mackall for this operation and when the mock war began were treated just as in actual combat. Forward troops lived as did forward troops during the war. They dug in and camouflaged when they stopped; they slept when they could which wasn't often, and they ate C rations when their supply units could reach them. As far as they were concerned, Sherman had described war most accurately.



The Aggressor force is a spectacular force, a far cry from pre-war "enemy" units that participated in the wars of the Reds and Blues. The men can always be counted on to do the surprising, whether it's plummeting from the air or, as done at Bragg, disguising a man as a Victor general who ordered the Victor quartermaster to make a front line inspection with him and then captured him. (Twelve hours later Victor units were showered with propaganda leaflets showing the captured colonel eating a hearty meal with his captors.) The Aggressors have distinctive uniforms and equipment, too. For the exercises, they are forced to capture much of their equipment, and they do that, too. For the most part, however, their equipment is simulated as shown above where a crew is manning a pneumatic artillery piece. But if Aggressor is aggressive, the Victor men aren't so slow, either. The disgruntled driver and passenger in the front of the jeep, below, are an Aggressor officer and non-com captured by the man in the back holding the carbine. And the prisoners were just as surly about having their pictures taken to the accompaniment of shouts by passing Victor troops of "Look at the brass in front" as Kraut SS were during the war.



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MAJ. GEORGE S. BEATTY, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SECOND BATTALION, 505TH AIRBORNE INFANTRY REGIMENT, 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION, IS SHOWN IN THE FRONT SEAT OF HIS JEEP PRIOR TO AN ATTACK DURING OPERATION TARHEEL. FORMERLY AIDE TO MAJ. GEN. WITHERS A. BURRESS, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE INFANTRY CENTER, MAJOR BEATTY AND HIS UNIT WERE WORKING WITH THE 73RD TANK BATTALION MUCH OF THE TIME DURING THE MANEUVERS.

Teamwork and alertness were two of the factors most noticed by observers during Operation Tarheel. This went for both Victor and Aggressor forces. Infantrymen, many of them new soldiers and out in the field for the first time in their army lives, learned that artillery and armor work in close coordination with the infantry and that it is necessary that they do so, that each must support the other. Just as in the last war, when rapid movement was called for to exploit a breakthrough, doughboys bounded aboard tanks and went roaring in pursuit. As in the last war, too, planes dive-bombed and strafed front line positions in support of the infantry and the army's "air force," the small liaison planes, hovered overhead constantly, spotting targets for the artillery.

Not to be alert meant to be a casualty, troops of both sides soon learned. The enemy has eyes in the sky guiding wicked punches in the form of bombs, bullets or jumpers. Service troops learned there is no such thing any longer as a rear echelon when Aggressor units dropped on them at dawn of the attackers' D-Day, that five or ten miles between the once-called rear and the front lines mean nothing, that the front line in modern warfare is any point within striking distance of an enemy bent on attacking.



THIS ANTI-AIRCRAFT CREW OF THE 62ND ENGINEERS WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO MAN ITS GUN WHEN AGGRESSOR PARATROOPERS DROPPED ON THE AIR FIELD AT CAMP MACKALL IN THEIR ABORTIVE EFFORT TO CAPTURE TASK FORCE VICTOR'S GAS DUMP.



Service Units Kept 'Em Going

An army in the field cannot exist without service units. The individual soldier in the forward areas needs ammunition, food, fuel, medical attention—plus all the supplies, equipment and services that keep him functioning as a top-flight combat man. Shown on this page are pictures of various service units from Benning that played a big part in Tarheel. No. 1 shows Pvt. William H. Bell, left and Cpl. Benjamin Simmons, 666th Transportation Truck company moving a load of tables. Photo No. 2 includes Pvt. Melvin Royster, Pfc. Richard D. Boyington, Cpl. Charles G. Dewberry and Pvt. Eugene P. Kulas lifting a "casualty" into an ambulance. Royster and Dewberry are from the 651st Motor Ambulance company, Boyington and Kulas are from the 64th Field Hospital. On his back repairing an am-

bulance is Cpl. Harold O. Mantin, 516th Ordnance company in Photo No. 3, while No. 4 shows Pfc. Leo P. Dunn of the same unit washing a carburetor. Taking a break after driving all night is Pvt. Abraham James, Jr., of the ambulance company in No. 5. No. 6 shows Pvt. Jack B. Odom of the ordnance company adjusting an M-1 rifle. Mail call in the field is popular and Pvt. Donald H. Vincent, 33rd Transportation Truck company, calling it out in No. 7 is a popular man. Manning a 50 caliber machine gun in No. 8 is Cpl. Levy Nelson of the 666th Truck company. Jeeps need maintenance as shown in No. 9 where Sgt. Oneil J. Meadows of the 516th is checking a motor. Getting ready for chow call in No. 10 are Pfcs. Clifford Sanson, left and Charles R. Taylor, cooks in the 33rd Truck company.

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BENNING'S 999th Armored Fiel

In the blazing dusty summer of 1944 Allied and German armies were locked in a bitter struggle near the once-lovely northern French town of St. Lo. As casualties on both sides mounted, both armies rushed up reinforcements in an effort to turn the tide of battle to their own advantage. During that battle, a hitherto untried American field artillery battalion



tasted combat for the first time, a new type of American unit with a new type of weapon. This was the 999th Field Artillery battalion; its weapon was the 8-inch howitzer, a piece that threw a 200-pound shell with amazing rapidity and accuracy.

The 999th was war-born, conceived from the Second battalion of the 578th regiment at Fort Bragg, N. C. Feb. 12, 1943. In June, 1944 the outfit sailed for England, a month later crossed

Omaha Beach and then fired almost continually for nine months and 11 days. During that time the battalion, according to one



ROUNDS A MINUTE. THEY ARE SERVICED BY A CREW OF 12 MEN. THE DAY THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN, BATTERY C'S RECRUITS WERE FIRING THEIR FIRST PROBLEM. THE BATALLION WILL BE EQUIPPED WITH ALL M-41S BEFORE LONG.

'BIG GUNS'd Artillery Battalion

of the old-timers still in it, pumped out approximately 35,000 rounds of its big shells, averaging about 120 rounds a day. Those shells were fired in five campaigns: Northern France, Normandy, Ardennes-Alsace, Rhineland and Central Europe.

By one of the quirks of fate the 999th supported the Third Infantry division during the Battle of the Colmar Pocket; today it is a supporting unit of the division at Benning. After the end of the war the battalion was on occupation duty until December, 1945, when it returned to the States and was deactivated. However, on May 27, 1946, it was reactivated as a 155 mm howitzer battalion. Then, last summer, it received its first M-41 howitzers and it has been redesignated an armored field artillery battalion.

Still in the organization are two of the men who were with it since its original activation at Fort Bragg. They are Sgt. 1st cl. Eddie L. Barnett and Sgt. 1st cl. Finis J. Lyles. The present battalion commander is Lt. Col. Todd H. Slade.

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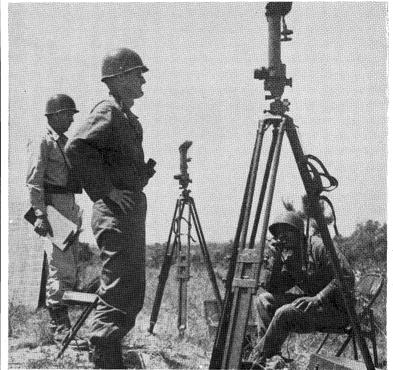
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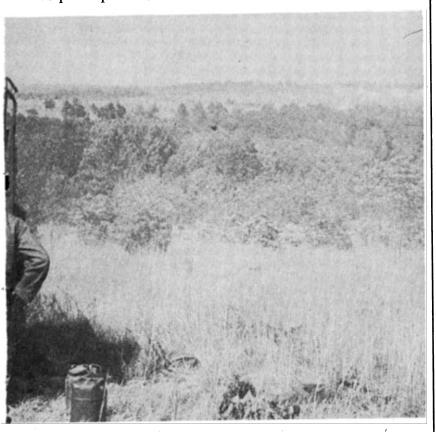
When the first of the great artillerists of modern times, Napoleon, employed his guns against his enemies, his fire was direct; his gunners saw their opponents and fired directly into their midst. Today's artillerymen, especially those firing bigger guns, seldom see their targets as they fire. Unobserved fire, however, can often be a waste of needed shells so ingenious devices have been designed to enable cannoneers to hit their targets. The tools of the observer of today range from telephones and radios to light planes hovering high over the front. One great standby, however, is the forward observer and his "BC scope," like the one shown above. With these instruments the observers can spot where the shells are landing and adjust the fire of their unseeing guns accordingly. Shown in the above photo are Maj. Henry E. Mayberry, battalion executive officer of the 999th, 1st. Lt. Samuel L. Smith, a forward observer, and Pvt. Ocsie Hamilton, telephone operator.



THE GUNS OF THE 999TH LAY A SMC



Often during the past war captured Germans complained that Americans used too many automatic weapons. Many of the prisoners were astounded to learn that American artillery could not really be classified as automatic; they just shook their heads as they attempted to stop the shaking of their hands and insisted that American artillery WAS automatic, that it fired too fast. It's true that American light and medium artillery pieces are "hand fed," but one of the reasons the Germans believed the pieces to be automatic was that Amrican cannoneers fed their guns so fast. This is probably a direct result of the hours of "cannoneers hop" U. S. artillerymen had in training. Working as a team, smoothly and with the utmost coordination as the crew shown above, the Second section of Battery C, 999th, the gunners knew just exactly what each man had to do, when he had to do it, and how he could do it most effectively. That perhaps is why even 155s can maintain a rate of fire of three 95-pound pounds a minute.



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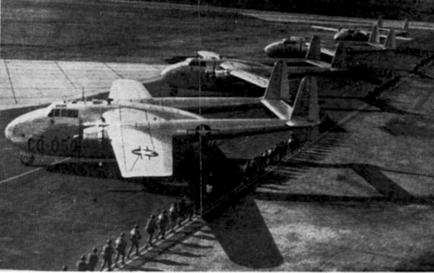
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A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER CHECKS HIS MEN PRIOR TO ENTERING A C-39 FOR A JUMP IN THE EARLY DAYS. THIS PLANE, LIKE MOST OF THE ONES USED IN THE EARLY DAYS, WAS A CIVILIAN PLANE CONVERTED TO ARMY PURPOSES DURING THE HECTIC DAYS WHEN AMERICA WAS PREPARING FOR WAR. NOTE ALSO THE TYPE OF BOOTS THE MEN ARE WEARING, A FAR CRY FROM THE SLICK TROOPER BOOTS OF TODAY.

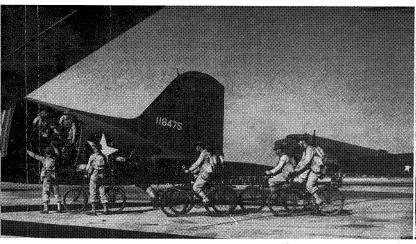
WHERE A HANDFUL OF MEN TRAINED IN THE FIRST DAYS, THE INFANTRY SCHOOL'S AIRBORNE DEPARTMENT NOW TRAINS THOUSANDS ANNUALLY WITH NEW CLASSES STARTING EACH WEEK. AND AS THE AIRBORNE GREW, THE PLANES, EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES WERE DEVELOPED TO MEET MODERN NEEDS. COMPARE THE SLEEK AND HUGE C-82 CARGO SHIPS THESE MEN ARE BOARDING WITH THE PLANE AT LEFT.

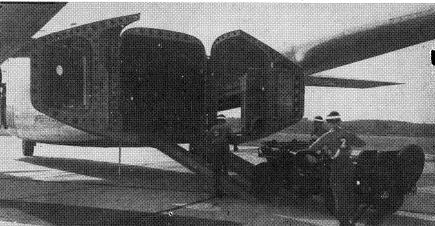




IN NOVEMBER, 1940, SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY L. STIMSON CAME TO BENNING TO LOOK OVER THE FIRST PARATROOPERS. ACCOMPANYING MR. STIMSON ON HIS INSPECTION WAS MAJ. WILLIAM M. MILEY, ONE OF THE OFFICERS WHO WAS GREATLY INSTRUMENTAL IN FOSTERING THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPPMENT OF AIRBORNE OPERATIONS. MAJOR MILEY LATER BECAME A MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING THE 17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION THAT FOUGHT IN EUROPE.

NINE YEARS AFTER SECRETARY STIMSON CAME TO BENNING TO OBSERVE THE PARATROOPERS, SECRETARY OF THE ARMY KENNETH C. ROYAL CAME TO THE POST AND DID THE SAME THING. HE IS SHOWN HERE WITH, LEFT TO RIGHT, BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH S. BRADLEY, MAJ. GEN. WITHERS A. BURRESS, AND, BACK TO THE CAMERA, LT. COL. PATRICK F. CASSIDY, CHIEF OF THE AIRBORNE DEPARTMENT. NOTE THE DIFFERENCE IN INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT BETWEEN TODAY'S AND 1940'S PARATROOPERS.





IN THE EARLY DAYS OF MODERN WARFARE IT WAS BELIEVED THAT BICYCLES WOULD GIVE TROOPS GREATER MOBILITY AND EARLIER PARATROOPERS, AS SHOWN ABOVE, WERE EQUIPPED WITH BIKES. THE GERMANS USED THEM IN COMBAT, BUT MECHANICALLY INCLINED AMERICANS LOOKED AHEAD.

IN LESS THAN NINE YEARS GREAT STRIDES IN INCREASING THE MO-BILITY OF THE PARATROOPERS WERE MADE. TODAY, AS IN THE ABOVE PICTURE, THE AMERICAN TROOPER IS NEVER FAR FROM HIS MEANS OF GROUND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE GREAT CARGO PLANES CAN CARRY GUNS, TRUCKS AND OTHER HEAVY EQUIPMENT.



SOLDIERS FROM THE SKY

The Ninth Birthday of Airborne Training

In all the thousands of years that man has made war on man, there have been, up to the 20th century, but two ways he could approach his adversary—by land or by sea. Then, in this century a third approach came. Vertical attack, the dropping of soldiers into the battle area is a development that has come only in the past few decades. The problem of employing airborne warriors was first discussed seriously during World War I but that war ended before the idea was past the planning stage. Then, in the twenties and thirties the Russians and Germans began to develop the idea. In the first concrete example

of the employment of airborne soldiers the Germans captured Crete and airborne warfare became a definite reality.

The Americans had been thinking, even before entering the past war, along the lines of getting troops to the battle area by plane and parachute. Nine years ago, in June, 1940, at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, a test platoon, some of whose members are shown above, was organized. From this platoon grew the battalions and regiments and divisions that played such an important part in the victory over the Axis. Part of the story is told on the opposite and following pages.

FOR THE FINEST

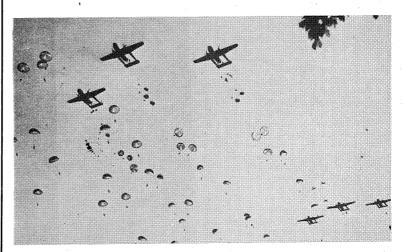
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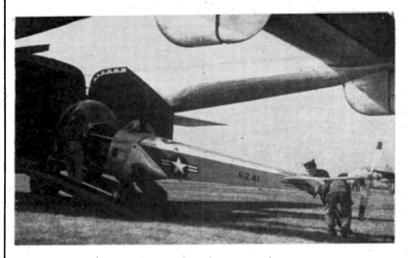




AN EARLY MASS JUMP OVER FORT BENNING FROM A C-46, ONE OF THE MOST GREATLY USED PLANES OF THE WAR, IS SHOWN ABOVE. ONE OF THE EARLY PROBLEMS OF AIRBORNE TRAINING WAS DROPPING MASSES OF MEN IN A RELATIVELY SMALL AREA SO THEY COULD FIGHT EFFECTIVELY AS A UNIT. THAT IS STILL A GREAT OBJECTIVE.



COMPARE THE MASS JUMP ABOVE WITH THE PICTURE AT THE TOP OF THIS PAGE. IN THIS PHOTO AIRBORNE SOLDIERS ARE BEING DROPPED FROM C-82 "FLYING BOX CARS," A STANDARD CARRIER PLANE OF TODAY. AT FORT BENNING THE DRONE OF THESE PLANES OVERHEAD IS HEARD DAILY AS TROOPERS MAKE THEIR JUMPS.



A FURTHER DEVELOPMENT IS THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE C-82 TO CARRY A HELICOPTER. IN PEACETIME THE HELICOPTER-C-82 TEAM IS OFTEN USED IN RESCUE MISSIONS, PARTICULARLY IN THE CASE OF ACCIDANTS AT SEA. THE C-82, WORKHORSE OF THE SKY, HAS RIGHT-FULLY EARNED ITS NICK-NAME OF "FLYING BOXCAR," FOR IT CAN CARRY CARGOES OF ALL TYPES, FROM THE "COPTER SHOWN HERE, TO ARTILLERY, TROOPS, VEHICLES AND THE MULTITUDE OF TYPES OF SUPPLIES THE ARMY NEEDS TO MOVE IN A HURRY.

The Training's Tough --It's Technical, Too

An airborne soldier has to be tough, tough in the sense that he can descend among an enemy without injury to himself in the actual jump, then fight until he accomplishes his mission or until other troops moving on the ground establish contact with him and his unit. He has to be tough so that he can survive with a minimum of food and rest and still be able to fight. He has to be tough so that he can take care of himself under the most adverse circumstances. In short, he has to be really tough.

An airborne soldier has to be smart and alert. He has to be able to "make do" sometimes with what is avalable. He has to be smarter, more alert than his enemy, to outwit him, think more quickly, employ more audacity. He has to be smart in the sense of being brainy for he must know how best to employ that with which he is equipped, from carbine to parachute to cargo plane.

In the 200 hours of training that the future paratrooper gets at the Infantry School he is toughened, smartened and made more alert than he ever thought he could be. Much of the training of the 'trooper is physical training (see photo at right of present-day training and compare it with photo below of early training. Note that in bottom picture men are wearing nylon coveralls.) One of the best ways of washing out is failing the PT test. Paratroopers do it on the double, they do pushups, for which they are famous (and often engage in impromptu contests to see who can do the most). Thus, by the time they leave Benning to rejoin their units they are hardened physically, ready to jump again and again without injury.

Jump training at the Infantry School, they soon learn, is more than grabbing a parachute, boarding a plane and jump-







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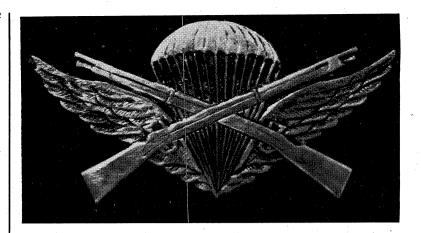
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Training

CONTINUED

ing. Long hours are spent on the towers, first the 34-foot towers, then the 250-foot towers, learning the proper technique of jumping and landing properly to avoid injuries. Oddly enough, many of the men who fall by the wayside do so at the 34-foot towers. Paratroopers who have completed the course say there is a psychological problem about the jumps from the short towers that make them a hard hurdle to pass. Having completed the tower training, they then make their jumps from the planes. But you can't jump from a plane at Benning without having taken all the course. That's why the injury rate is so low.

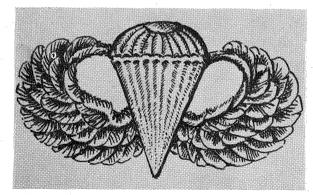
The actual complete training is broken into four sections: air landing, parachute, dismounted drill—physical training, and general training. Air landing training consists in instruction in the characteristics of U. S. cargo aircraft, their limitations and capabilities, computation of loads, knots and lashings and the loading of cargo aircraft, plus an orientation glider flight.

The parachute training includes instruction in jumping,

proper exit, body position, method of landing and manipulation, collapsing chutes in high wind, reserve parachutes, packing of chutes, and actually jumping in flight.

A well-balanced physical training program has been set up. It is composed mainly of conditioning exercises, running, walking, leg exercises, rope climbing, chin ups and wind sprints. The physical fitness test must be passed prior to graduation.

The block of hours devoted to general training is concerned mainly with safety procedures in and around aircraft, precautions before and during flight, use of the life preserver, use of equipment in the life raft, use of fire extinguishers, adjustment of the parachute and emergency exit procedure.



CONTINUÉD



THE PUNCH

They Have Firepower

One of the first problems in the development of the airborne was that of firepower. With what should the paratroopers be armed? That problem is solved—at least as far as the problem of armament is ever solved. Meanwhile the 'troopers trained with all types of weapons, like the tank shown above, an M2A4 that came out in 1941. At one time, a tank that broke down into two parts, hull and turret, was even under consideration for airborne operations before the idea of using it was scrapped.

Today's airborne division is armed like an infantry division with minor differences. The 16,325-man airborne division (with attachments and augmentations) has 6,963 carbines, 225 30 caliber and 340 50 caliber machine guns, 534 submachine guns, 16 40 mm anti-aircraft guns, 24 towed 90 mm anti-tank guns, 36 105 mm and 18 155 mm howitzers, 87 2.36 inch and 483 3.5 inch rocket launchers, 84 60 mm, 41 81 mm and 18 4.2 inch mortars, 2,562 pistols, 413 Browning automatic rifles, 5,560 M-1 rifles, 243 sniper rifles, 81 57 mm and 39 75 mm recoilless rifles, 11 light tanks, M-24, mounting 75 mm guns, 12 M-45 tanks mounting 105 mm howitzers and 126 M-26 tanks, armed with 90 mm guns.

It can be seen therefore, that there is little difference in the firepower of the airborne division and that of the infantry division. And its use is just as effective. To move the airborne division into an assault with all its men and weapons and equipment, approximately 1,300 planes are required.

Another big problem that is being worked on constantly is that of resupply by air, getting additional equipment to fighting soldiers who may be isolated or expanding the area they have already taken from the enemy. Also, planes are a big factor in supplying troops who are moving rapidly forward, as the Allies did in France in mid-1944. Operation Snowdrop in northern New York state stressed this problem.

CONTINUED

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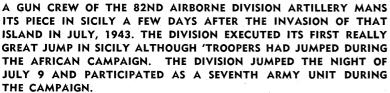
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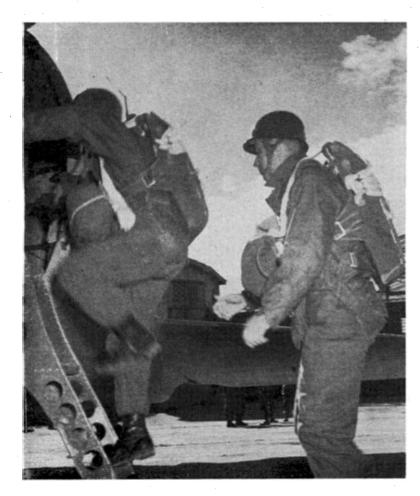
15







ITALY WAS ALSO THE SCENE OF ACTIVITY FOR THE 82ND WHICH FOUGHT AT SALERNO AND NORTH TOWARD CASSINO AND THEN AT ANZIO. TWO MEN ARE SHOWN ABOVE WRINGING OUT THEIR CLOTHES ON THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD. THE 504TH REGIMENT FOUGHT FOR TWO MONTHS ON THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD BEFORE PULLING OUT TO REJOIN THE DIVISION FOR THE JUMP OVER NORMANDY IN JUNE, 1944.



IN FEBRUARY, 1944, AMERICAN TROOPS WERE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES THEY HAD LEFT IN 1942. AMONG THE DOUGHTIEST OF THESE FIGHTERS WERE MEN OF THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION WHO MADE THEIR FIRST COMBAT JUMP ON FEB. 3, 1944, ON LUZON NEAR THE MANILA HOTEL. MEANWHILE THE TROOPERS SHOWN ABOVE LANDED ON THE FAMED FORTRESS ISLAND OF CORREGIOOR ON FEB. 17, THUS AVENGING THE JAPANESE CAPTURE OF THE ISLAND IN MAY, 1942.

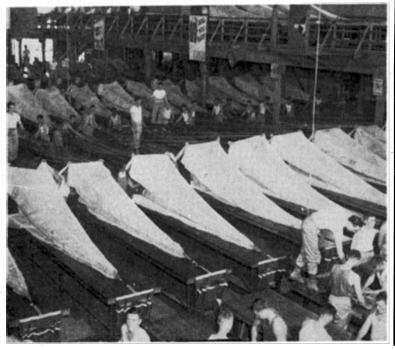


ONE OF THE PROUDEST MISSIONS OF THE AIRBORNE SOLDIERS WAS BEING PICKED TO BE THE FIRST OCCUPATION TROOPS IN SURRENDERED JAPAN. SOON AFTER THE NIPPONESE CAPITULATION, GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR DESIGNATED THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION AS THE FIRST UNIT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE OCCUPATION. IN THE ABOVE PICTURE SOLDIERS OF THE 11TH ARE SHOWN BOARDING A C-47 PRIOR TO MAKING THEIR JUMP OVER MASUDA AIRPORT, THE BEGINNING OF A LONG STAY IN JAPAN.



THE PACKING OF PARACHUTES IS AN IMPORTANT PROCEDURE IN THE ACTIVITY AF THE AIRBORNE SOLDIER, BUT IT HASN'T CHANGED MUCH SINCE THE EARLY DAYS EXCEPT IN THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS LEARNING HOW TO PACK. MAJ. ROYAL R. TAYLOR, THEN A FIRST SERGEANT, AND NOW CHIEF OF THE AIRBORNE JUMP AND PACK GROUP IS SHOWN ABOVE, WHILE THE BOTTOM PICTURE SHOWS TODAY'S PACKING HANGAR.

The battle is the payoff as far as any outfit is concerned. The airborne divisions paid off. The five divisions, the 11th, 13th, 17th, 82nd and 101st earned distinction wherever they went and whatever they did. They fought in Europe and the Pacific. They jumped from their planes to get to the battlefield, went in in LSTs and LCIs, moved by truck and jeep and afoot. Sometimes they jumped, then stayed on the line for months, other times they didn't jump but still stayed on the line for months. They wore wings and jump boots but fought as infantry and artillery alongside their less technically trained comrades. There were few divisions that outfought them, outdid them in guts and staying power, none that were more audacious. The trooper of today is like his forejumper. He has the confidence that comes from knowing he has been trained to do his job and do it well. He is physically fit, trained in the use of his weapons and proud to belong to the fraternity of those who drop from the skies. He makes Dedaelus and Icarus look like pikers when it comes to getting someplace in a hurryand he does something when he gets there.





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A STUDENT TRIAL JUDGE ADVOCATE, M-SGT. EMMETT MARCUM READS A PAPER AT THE MOCK TRIAL WHILE A MEMBER OF THE DEFENSE STANDS. THIS IS PART OF THE TRAINING MEN OF THE 3440TH AREA SERVICE UNIT, AS WELL AS ALL OTHER TROOPS, ARE RECEIVING IN MILITARY JUSTICE.

ARMA

SYSTEM IS NEW

A great change in the administration of military justice took place Feb. 1, 1949. Beginning on that date enlisted men were permitted to sit on special and general courts-martial. This break with tradition, in the eyes of many soldiers and interested observers, thus brought into the military service the older tradition, dating back to Magna Carta, of the right to trial by a jury of one's peers. On the other hand, however, it is up to the accused enlisted man to determine if he wants other enlisted men, who must be his equal or superior in rank, to sit on the court that tries him. He can still be tried by a court composed entirely by officers, if he so wishes.

It was one thing, however, for the new system to include enlisted men on the courts; it was another thing for the enlisted man to be able to administer justice; few soldiers have been trained in the necessary technicalities of the law. Consequently, as Infantry Center troops re-



A COURT IN SESSION AS PART OF THE TRAINING OF INFANTRY CENTER TROOPS IS SHOWN ABOVE. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, COMPOSING THE COURT, ARE SGT. MILLARD PIERCE, M-SGT. SHERMAN BREWER, M-SGT. ERNEST C. ANDERSON, SGT. 1ST. CL. LELAND O. SIMONSON (PRESIDENT), M-SGT. GEORGE C. HERRINGTON (LAW MEMBER), SGT. 1ST. CL. CLARENCE E. BANKS AND SGT. 1ST. CL. LENARD BROWN. THE DEFENSE CONSISTS OF, LEFT TO RIGHT, SGT. ELWOOD T. GIBSON,

turned to the post after the Christmas furlough season, they found themselves attending a new kind of school, a school supervised by personnel of the office of the Infantry Center Judge Advocate, designed to teach them what they would have to know to deliver just verdicts. They also learned that this school is not a "one shot" affair, to be started and then dropped. It will run continually and eventually, every person in the service except general officers will attend a course in military justice, providing of course, he meets the minimum requirements.

The first school was not set up for enlisted men. It was organized to train officers who would act as instructors in their own units. (The pictures on these pages and the following show some of this practical instruction given by 1st. Lt. Noah G. King, instructor in the 3440th Area Service unit.) The 40-hour course completed by the first men selected to be instructors, the unit schools, also carefully supervised by the Judge Advocate's office personnel, were organized and it was soon a common occurrence in mess halls and day rooms to hear military Blackstones commenting on fine points of the law.

Study of the law, as any lawyer knows, is not easy. Then, too, there is a great deal at stake—a man's freedom may be in the balance, or even his life. Thus, as far as the enlisted students were concerned, the classes were conducted in the serious way they deserved. They had to be, for the subjects were difficult. The men were trained in the new manual of courts-martial, procedures for trial by general and special courts-martial, changes in punishment for various offenses, jurisdiction of the court, composition of courts-martial, arrest and confinement, procedure, appellate review, rules of evidence and changes in the status of law members.

ASSISTANT DEFENSE COUNSEL, SGT. JOSEPH L. COOK, THE "ACCUSED," AND SGT. RAYMOND L. PORTER, DEFENSE COUNSEL. THE "WITNESS," SGT. 1ST. CL. WILLIE Q. SHIPES, WILL SIT IN THE CENTER, AND BE FLANKED BY THE REPORTER, SGT. 1st CL. CHARLES L. MONTGOMERY AND THE TRIAL JUDGE ADVOCATE, SERGEANT MARCUM AND HIS ASSISTANT, SGT. 1ST. CL. MAURICE R. JORDAN. IN THE LEFT REAR IS 1ST. LT. NASH G. KING, INSTRUCTOR.

All of this could constitute the major part of a college law school curriculum. At the Infantry School, however, certain techniques have been developed for the thorough, but still rapid, training of large numbers of men in highly technical subjects. Most of the units used those techniques, employed visual aids and all the paraphenalia so effectively used to train officers and non-commissioned officers (but still much of it was just plain boning) and thus found that their students showed a great deal of more serious interest in their work than they might have otherwise.

In addition to the classes in military justice, Fort Benning this Sping sprung a new idea to further the interest of the troops in the court procedure in which any of them may someday participate. Courts-martial, which had been open to the "public" previously but were seldom attended by enlisted men, were announced in the post's daily bulletin. In effect, troops were actually invited to attend them, in order to observe their operation; this was for their own benefit.

This Spring also, the Infantry Center dedicated its new general courtroom. Gone, at Fort Benning at least, were the days when courts-martials, trying serious cases, were held in any room. The room was built and equipped, as was said during its dedication ceremonies, as a place "befitting the dignity of a general court."

Now, each time a court is convened, the halls of the Infantry Center Headquarters Annex building are usually crowded with visitors, officers as well as enlisted men, waiting for the court to open so they can see military justice in operation.

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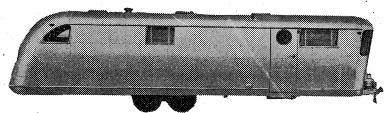
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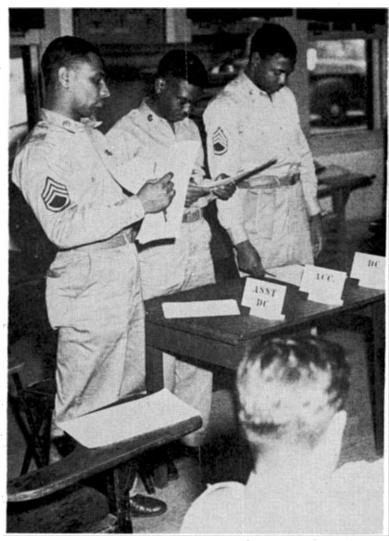
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M-Sgt. Emmett Marcum, the trial judge advocate is shown above swearing in a witness in the "trial" of Sgt. Joseph L. Cook. The witness in this mock trial held by and for personnel of the 3440th Area Service unit in a classroom of the Third Army Food Service School, is Sgt. 1st cl. Willie Q. Stipes. Standing up below while they enter their plea are the accused and his defense counsel. From left to right they are Sgt. Elwood T. Gibson, assistant defense counsel, Sergeant Cook, the "accused," and Sgt. Raymond L. Porter, defense counsel.





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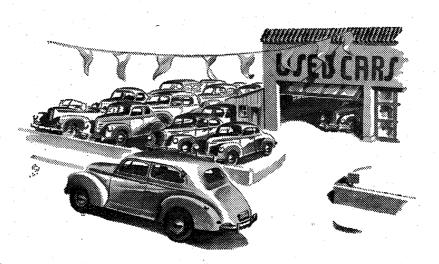
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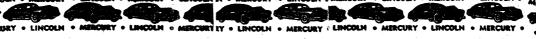
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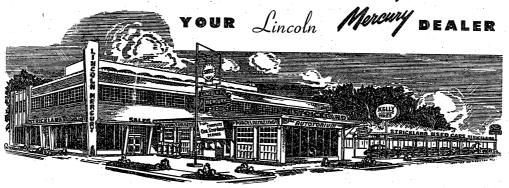
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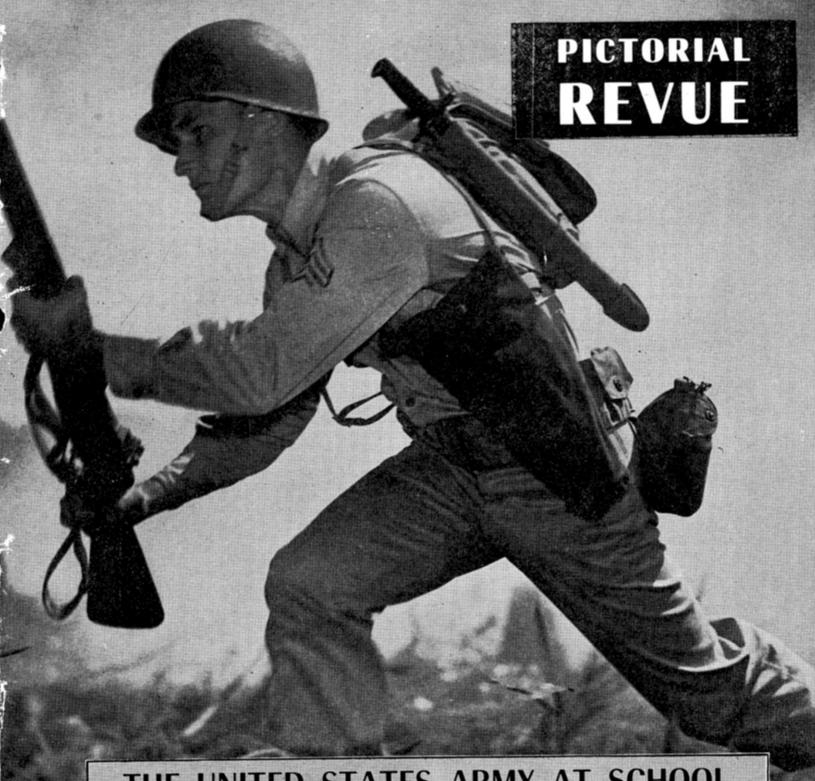
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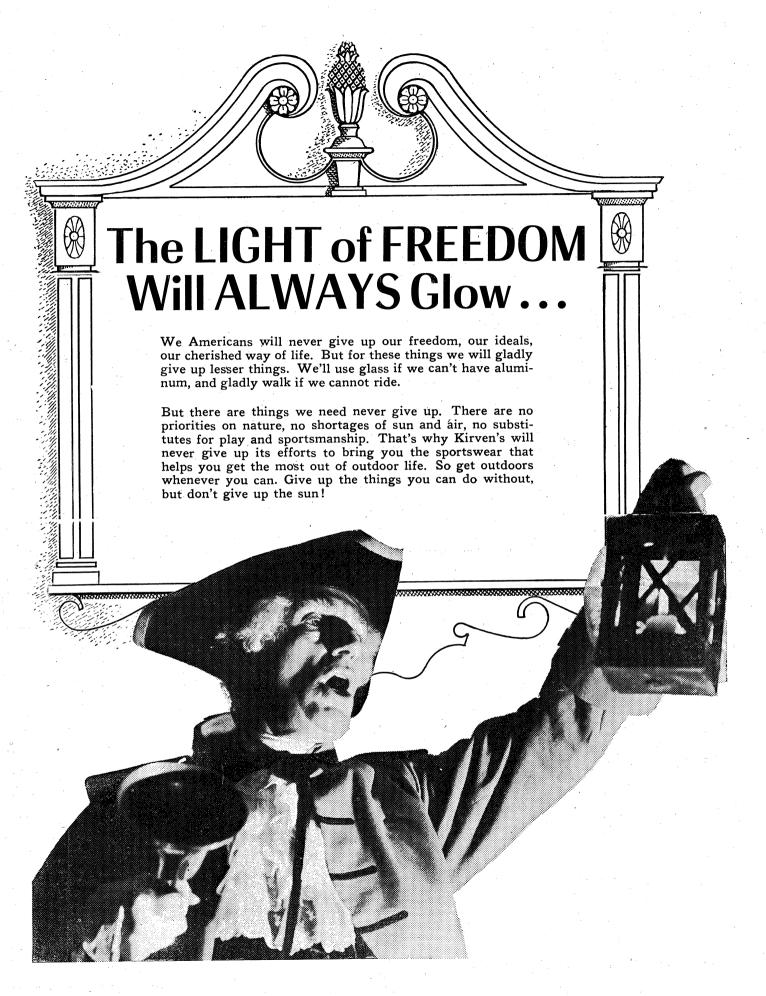
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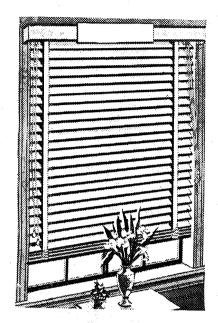
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THE COVER

Pictured on the cover of "Pictorial Revue" shows Sergeant Daniel J. Rosser, who came to the 29th Infantry from his home, Grantville, Ga., in 1940.

Sergeant Rosser rose from private to sergeant in record time, now a duty sergeant in Company "A" of the 29th Infantry, acting platoon leader of the weapons platoon, and is an excellent non-commissioned officer. He sets a fine example for all the men in the company and exemplifies the enlisted personnel of the U.S. Army.



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This man needs no introduction. As president of this great nation he is commander-in-chief of all armed forces. In accepting his duties for the third term he has shattered all tradition. The importance of his position may be clearly understood by taking into consideration the amount of people looking to him for guidance, not only in this country but over a great part of the world.

When he accepted the reins of government for the third term, Democracy was fighting a life and death struggle for survival and this nation was on the verge of becoming involved actively in the second World War. The Lend-Lease Act engineered by the President, despite much opposition, to make supplies and war material available to invaded nations broke all precedent for a nation at peace. However, this act did not lead directly into war, but did much to save friendly nations. He felt that our active participation in this conflict was inevitable but yet he steered clear until we were stabbed in the back by the Japanese-their infamous attack on Pearl Harbor on Sunday morning, December 7. Naturally this catapulted us into the greatest and most destructive war of all times. Under his regime American planes led by Brigadier General James Doolittle bombed Japan. This is the first bombing attack Japan has suffered in her history.

As President of the United States he controls the greatest productive capacity of war materials of any nation in the world. It will take some time yet, but we are all confident that he will ultimately guide this democratic country to a victorious peace.

He has proved himself a fighter in his personal life by fighting for years to overcome the dread disease which every year takes so many lives, infantile paralysis. Beginning with this handicap he has, nevertheless been able to accomplish what seems to be impossible.

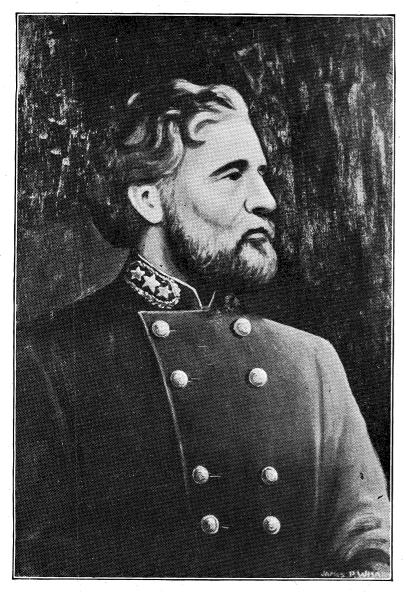
During his long struggle for health he visited many resorts and mineral springs. One of these was at Warm



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Springs, Ga. The daily exercise in the fresh air and the baths in the naturally warm water of the pool improved his condition immeasurably. Since then he has been a constant visitor to this part of Georgia. While there he remains in his home situated on the hill overlooking the large sanitarium. This house has become known as the Little White House and is visited by thousands of tourists annually. It is located only about fifty miles North of Fort Benning, Georgia.

Due to the efforts of President Roosevelt and other humanitarians there is now a large hospital with many conveniences for the victims of paralysis near the health-giving springs. Every year on the President's birthday many dances are held and the proceeds from these contribute towards the up-keep and cure of the invalids. The fame of the Little White House and Warm Springs, Georgia, is now nation-wide. On several of his visits here the President reviewed Fort Benning. The Commander-in-Chief has always expressed his pleasure upon visiting this largest infantry training post under his command.



GENERAL HENRY LEWIS BENNING, C.A.S.

GENERAL BENNING, FOR WHOM FAMOUS POST WAS NAMED

He was a lawyer; he was a statesman; he was a soldier.

The latter might better exemplify the man.

Fort Benning will forever be dedicated to his memory.

General Henry Lewis Benning, after whom Fort Benning was named, and whose portrait hangs today on the second floor of the Infantry School Building was always a man of military ambitions and successes.

Born near Columbus on April 2, 1814. Henry L. Benning made his way to manhood in the shadow of what is today Fort Benning.

Through the swamplands, the creeks, the dales, the valleys, H. L. Benning trod. In early life he never dreamed that this large expanse would some day become the world's greatest Infantry School, and most colorful army post.

And then he entered the University of Georgia. After graduation, at the age of 23, he became solicitor-general of the Chattahoochee district.

In 1839 he left this post and became the law partner of Colonel Seaborn Jones, of Columbus. He later married Colonel Jones' daughter.

His untiring efforts were rewarded when, in 1853, he was appointed to the Georgia Supreme Court, where he served until the outbreak of the Civil War.

It was then that Judge Benning resigned. He elected to form a regiment to support the cause of the Confederacy. He did. He subsequently rose to the rank of General, and through his intermediate leadership of Toombs Brigade and Hood's Division distinguished himself for valor and military deeds well executed.

During the war he was wounded twice.

After the war, when there was an urgent need for men versed in rehabilitation work, General Benning turned in his uniform and his military rating which he had, indeed, made famous, and returned to civil life.

There was much to be done. War had brought chaos. Inevitable havoc wrought by civil conflict must be transformed into order; the even tempo of pre-war days must be restored, and General Benning not only accepted this challenge, but won wide recognition for outstanding leadership.

His portrait, which occupies a prominent place near the head of the stairway on the second floor of the Infantry School building was unveiled and formally accepted by Fort Benning in June, 1940. Three grandsons of the late general participated in the interesting ceremony.

They were: Henry Benning Spencer, of Washington, D. C.; Henry Benning Crawford, of Columbus; and Benning Hull, of Atlanta.

General Singleton, then commandant of the Infantry School, accepted the portrait in behalf of the post and school and paid these glorious remarks to the memory of General Benning:

"General Benning possessed in full measure those qualities of courage, wisdom, kindness and energy which mark the great citizen and the great soldier. In fine, he was, as one of his contemporaries stated, 'A full grown man.' This large military post and reservation can well be proud to bear his name."

The portrait is the work of Miss Kate Edwards, of Atlanta.

Fort Benning does well to cover itself with the luster and fame resplendent in the name of Henry Lewis Benning.



Chief Officers of the War Department Staff—Left to right (seated) Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces; Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Gen. Leslie McNair, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces; (standing) Maj. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. B. H. Somervell, Commanding General, Services of Supply.

PLANNING STRATEGY

The second American Expeditionary Force has now been launched across the barrier of water separating the United States from the fighting fronts. In the picture above may be seen the chief officers of the War Department planning the next moves of this fighting A.E.F.

A recent visitor to Fort Benning was the Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall. Accompanied by the Commandant he toured the Post and many soldiers passed in review before him.

The center picture is of one whose name is familiar to millions of liberty loving people, General Douglas MacArthur. Due to his unusual foresight and preparation his comparatively small group of American and Filipino defenders fought the Japanese invaders of the Philippines to a standstill until disease and food shortage decimated their ranks. General MacArthur escaped to Australia and was made Commander of the United Nations Armies in the Southwest Pacific. He has repeatedly spoiled the Japanese timetable and surprised the world by doing so much with so little. He is the outstanding military leader opposing the Axis and is now preparing to take the offensive in the Pacific Area.

The lower picture is of Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright who succeeded Gen. MacArthur as Commander of the forces defending the Philippines on Bataan Peninsula. Unable to acquire reenforcements and with his troops diseased and foodless he was forced to surrender his position to far numerically superior forces. However, General Wainwright escaped to the island of Corregidor in the mouth of Manila Bay where he continued fighting for a short while. He was finally captured by the Japanese and is now a prisoner of war.

As a result of the trade of our overage destroyers to Great Britain for military bases in advance positions, American troops are now stationed in many parts of the world. In addition to this, large contingents of troops have recently arrived in Australia, and North Ireland. There is also a small body of technicians and advisors with the British Army in the Libyan Desert. American men have always been known for their excellent fighting qualities and initiative and a large part of the world is looking toward the A.E.F. for liberation from oppression.

Chief



Chief of Staff—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of the General Staff, Army of the United States.

Powerful



Keeps the Faith—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander of the United Nations Armies in the Southwest Pacific,

Lost



Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, successor of Gen. MacArthur in the Philippines.

COMMANDANT OF INFANTRY SCHOOL WAS INSTRUCTOR IN ITS FOUNDING

Served As Captain of Machine Gun Company In First World War

Brigadier General Leven C. Allen became the Commandant of the Infantry School on February 13, 1942. He thus returned to command the School which he saw in its founding as an instructor.

He served on the staff of the School from 1920 to 1924 and then for a short time as a member of the 29th Infantry. He also was at Fort Benning in 1940 in command of the old Fourth Anti-Tank battalion.

General Allen was born into the army at Fort Douglas, Utah, the son of an Army man. He entered the Army as a second lieutenant on November 30, 1916, and served at Fort Sill and Fort Sam Houston before going overseas in World War I as captain of a machine-gun company.

Upon returning to this country he was assigned to Camp Lee and it was from that post that he came to Fort Benning as a captain and an instructor. From 1924 to 1928 he served in the office of the Chief of Infantry.

He later served for three years in Panama as chief of staff of the Pacific sector. He later was assigned to Fort Wadsworth. Last May he was transferred from Fort Benning to the general staff in Washington and it is from this assignment that he returns to Fort Benning.

General Allen was made a major on February 2, 1929, and on November 1, 1938, he was appointed a lieutenant colonel. In October, 1941, he was appointed colonel and on February 6, of this year he was promoted to brigadier general.

He is a graduate of the War College, the Command and General Staff school at Fort Leavenworth and both the Company Officers' course and the Advanced course at Fort Benning.



BRIGADIER GENERAL LEVEN C. ALLEN

School Popular With Visiting Journalists

Most popular subjects for visiting celebrities of the journalistic field have been the parachutists and the Officer Candidate School.

Recent guests of Captain Baker, Infantry School Public Relations Officer, have been James Street, novelist and short story writer of national prominence, author of the best seller, "Oh, Promised Land;" March of Time camermen headed by Jack Glenn, director, who staged a great deal of their recently released Army of Today film through Captain Baker's office.

Also, W. L. White of Readers Digest, Ward More-house, famous writer for the New York Sun and the North

(See next page)

FORMER EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF BENNING NOW COMMANDS POST

Veteran Army Officer

Has Wide Local Acquaintance

Col. Walter Scott Fulton, former executive officer of Fort Benning, assumed command of the post on April 10, 1942, succeeding Brig. General Leven C. Allen.

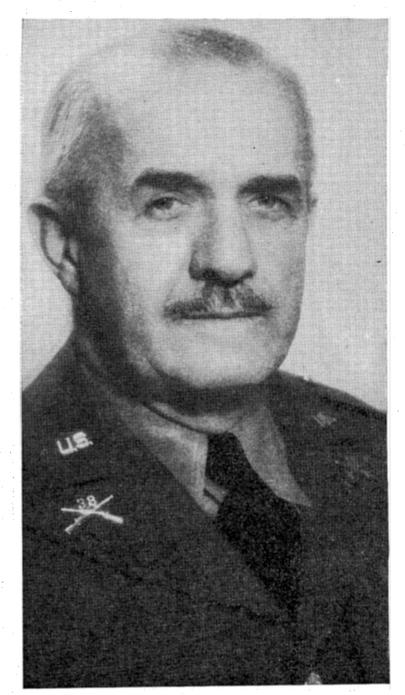
Colonel Fulton, a veteran Army officer, served as executive officer of the post for a year before taking over the command of Fort Benning. He has been assigned to post headquarters at Fort Benning for slightly more than two years, coming to the post first as special inspector, an office in which he became acquainted with the organizational and administrative problems and also developed a wide civilian acquaintance among residents of the Columbus-Phenix City defense area. His experience in this office made Colonel Fulton especially qualified for the work of executive officer, which he assumed on April 18, 1941.

Much of Colonel Fulton's practical military knowledge and experience was gained in World War I during which he served overseas with a combat division. In later years, he served four years as senior instructor of the Minnesota National Guard during which time he was commissioned as the commanding officer of a Minnesota National Guard Regiment.

One of the most important administrative assignments given to Colonel Fulton came in 1929 when he was called to Washington to serve on the War Department General Staff in charge of the division studying plans for selective service. He remained there until 1933.

Immediately after his assignment in Washington, Colonel Fulton returned to National Guard work for three years, serving as senior instructor of the Louisiana National Guard. From 1936 until 1939, Colonel Fulton commanded the 34th Infantry Regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah, and prior to his transfer to Fort Benning, he was executive officer of the National Guard bureau in Washington for a period of two years.

Colonel Fulton will retire from active duty on June 30, 1942, under requirements of the Act of Congress approved in 1940, but he will return to active duty under new orders a day later. He will continue in the post at Fort Benning.

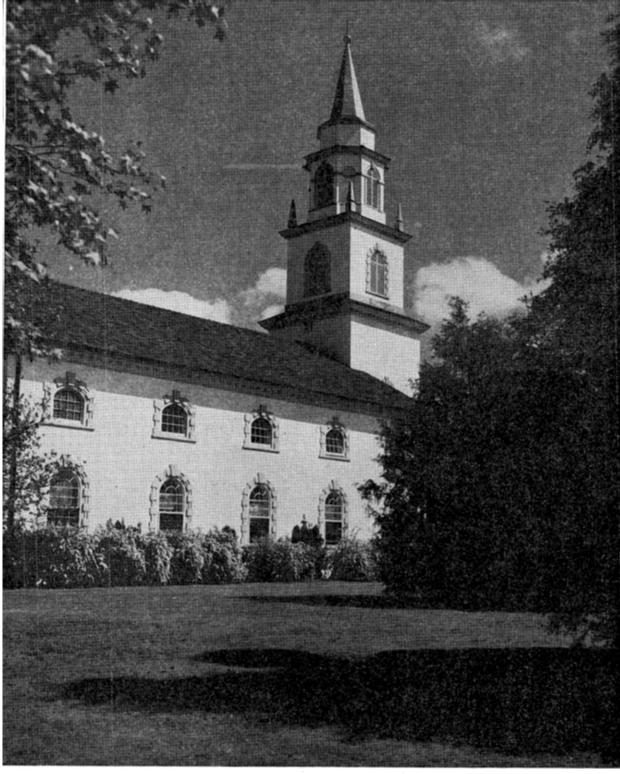


COLONEL WALTER SCOTT FULTON

SCHOOL POPULAR (Continued)

American Newspaper Alliance; Peter Killian, crack PM photographer, former presidential photographer; Major F. Van Wyck Mason, great mystery story writer, now holding a high position in the War Department Public Relations Office; C. J. Green of Time Magazine; Wyllis Cooper, Columbia Broadcasting System director; Albert Butterfield of March of Time of Radio; Jack Eaton of Grantland Rice Sportlight, movie shorts; Clint Murphy, crack color photographer of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Charles T. Lucey of Scripps Howard Newspapers, famous Washington, D. C., reporter.

Also, Thomas Johnson of Readers Digest, Robert Hansen of Look Magazine, Earle Brown of Fortune, Larry Keighley, color photographer of the Philadelphia Enquirer; Gabriel Benzur, J. T. Underhill and William Howland of Life; Jack Thompson of the Chicago Tribune; Victor Palmer of the OEM; Don Whitehead of the Associated Press; Capt. Jack LeVein of War Department Public Relations and Lowell Limpus of the New York Daily News.



The above photo shows a side view of the main chapel at Fort Benning. The beauty of this edifice is enhanced by its surroundings which include numerous beautiful flowers and trees. It is unique in that all denominations worship the picture and story have been featured in Ripley's "Believe It Or Not."—

Photo by 161st Signal Photographic Co.

ARMY CHAPLAIN PLAYS VITAL ROLE IN LIFE OF MILITARY MAN

Although every phase of military activity has trebled with consistent regularity during the last eighteen months, the spiritual side of the soldier's life has kept apace at Fort Benning.

There comes generally a time in all men's lives when inspiring, steadying, sympathetic, comforting influence is needed; and dedicated to this requirement, adequately serving whenever called upon, are the five

chapels at the main post, nve others in the Second Armored Division area, and one each in the areas occupied at this writing by the 124th Infantry and the 151st Infantry.

Guided by Col. Frank M. Thompson, post chaplain, with offices at the main post, and Maj. William L. Cooper, division chaplain, 2nd Armored Division, a staff of 34 chaplains stand ever alert as friend, guide, counsellor, confidant, of the men in the armed forces at Fort Benning.

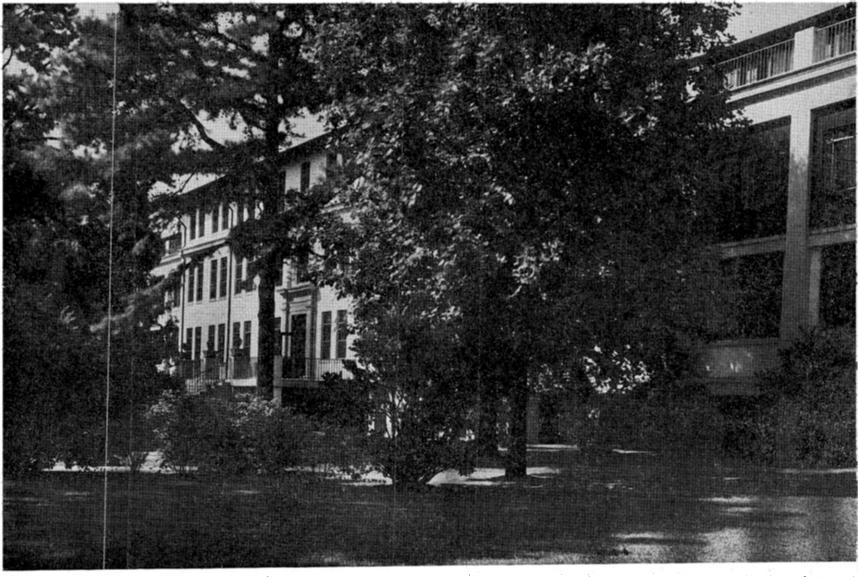
The work of the Army chaplain is not a one-day-a week affair. The doors of the various chapels stand always wide open and activities of sundry nature are a daily routine.

The raw recruit, oft-times "frightened" by the impetuousness of it all, is greeted by the chaplain. First off, he is given to understand that the chaplain is his friend, ready, eager to help him become oriented. These conferences help to lessen tension and bind the soldier and the chaplain together.

The chaplain has to meet the same physical requirements as those for an officer in the other arms and services.

Chaplains serving Fort Benning are:

Chaplains F. M. Thompson, post chaplain; Wm. C. Shure, asst. post chaplain; F. F. Burant, chapel No. 4; T. G. Proctor, F. J. McCarthy and J. R. Peterson, hospital; A. L. Pollock, 1st Std. Trng. Regt.; A. C. Stribling and T. P. Kelly, 2nd Std. Trng. Regt.; A. D. Clark, E. L. Storey and J. P. Owens, 29th Inf.; J. R. Cox, Lawson Field; R. S. Hall, 3rd Std. Trng. Regt.; P. V. Quinn, A. W. Whittaker and Ed Wilson, 124th Inf.; L. H. Wyondt A. I. McLaughlin Wyandt, A. L. McLaughlin and A. R. Meredith, 151st Inf.; Wm. L. Cooper, Div. Hq. 2nd Armd. Div.; K. L. Hamilton, 66th Armd. Regt.; Wm. N. Bashaw, 14th F. A.; L. M. Nelson, 67th Armd. Regt.; F. Gilmore, 78th F. A.; E. E. Northern, Jr., 82nd Rc. Bn.; U. Wurm, Div. Hq.; F. H. Chunn, 41st Inf. Armd.; L. Rolin, 66th Armd. Regt.; A. H. Bertram, 17th Eng.; C. H. Corl, Trng. Hq.; F. J. Foley, 41st Inf.; P. J. McPartland, 67th Armd. Regt.; C. Belver, Trng. Hq.



HOSPITAL A front view of the Station Hospital, Fort Benning, Georgia, is shown in this picture. The peaceful surroundings and large shady lawn tend to speed the recovery of convalescents. Many improvements have continually been added to the service thereby creating top efficiency.

BEAUTIFUL BENNING

Visitors coming into the Fort Benning reservation by way of Benning Boulevard realize most readily when they have entered it because they no longer see the fences that usually divide pieces of private property, and they note, too, that both sides of the boulevard are landscaped back to the tree line. Within recent years, 4000 dogwoods have been set out on that part of Benning Boulevard within the reservation. On the post proper, which embraces the older residential areas of the reservation, an additional 5200 dogwood trees have been planted, as have 1000 redbud trees and 5000 shade trees. On one of the main highways within the post recent plantings include 1000 Asiatic Chestnuts, 2000 black walnuts, and 1000 pecan trees. Each residence of the post has about three dozen pieces of shrubbery and the sixteen blocks of permanently constructed administrative and barracks buildings are the home of some additional 16,000 growing shrubs. Foretelling further plantings, the post nursery has 20 acres of shrubbery in pro-

Entering the post proper, all cars stop briefly at Outpost No. 1, which is a military police traffic station located at the foot of the hill, into a winding one-way entrance road, at the right, and a one-way exit road, at the left.

As the upgrade entrance road tops the hill, you will see on your right Russ Pool, in which the troops at Fort (Continued next page)

FIRST LIEUT. RUSSELL J. HAMMARGREN

1st Lt. Russell J. Hammargren, former head of the Department of Journalism at Denver University, has been public relations officer at Fort Benning since early in 1942 when he succeeded 1st Lt. C. V. Lyle, who was transferred to Washing-

Lt. Hammargren came to Fort Benning with a wealth of newspaper and public relations experience. He has worked in both the daily and weekly newspaper field, serving as editor of the Wausau

Pilot, Wausau, Wis., working in the Milwaukee bureau of the United Press, and on the staff of the St. Paul Pioneer-

Before accepting the position at Denver University, Lt. Hammargren headed the Department of Journalism at Valparaiso, Ind., and at Butler University.

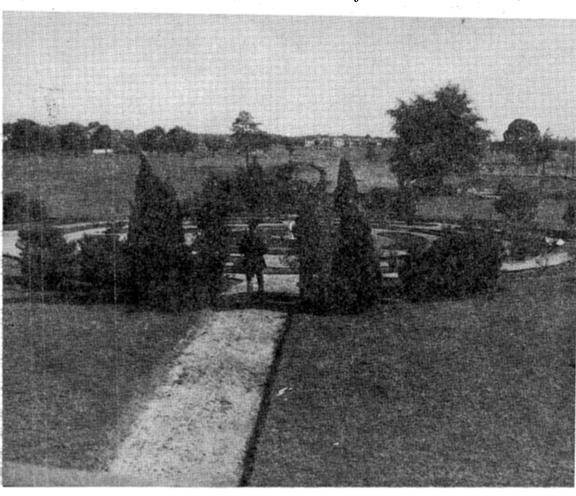
The lieutenant was called to active duty last fall while he was at Denver. After a three months training course at The Infantry School at Fort Benning, he was assigned to the public relations office.



This beautiful pond is located on the spacious lawn of the Commanding General's home.

Ponds and Gardens

Pictured from the terrace of the New Officers Club are part of the many beautiful gardens located at Benning



Benning delight in cooling themselves during leisure hours on hot summer days.

On your left, you glimpse the first of the officer residential areas of the post, of which there are several. Notice the uniformly well-kept lawns and the numerous flower gardens, for the upkeep of which each resident is himself responsible. In some areas you will ride on service roads at the rear of residence and hardly realize you are seeing other than front yards, because backyards are as well-kept as are front yards. Turn right at the first stop sign and you are on Vibbert Avenue.

If you turn left at the end of Vibbert Avenue, on your right you have rows of gun sheds. On your left is one end of the barracks area. Turn to your left again, at the first street, and you are on Wold Avenue, another of the main streets in the post proper.

On your right, opposite the barracks, you see first the 24th Infantry theatre, its branch post exchange and its service club. Next, still on your right, successively, are truck and tank sheds, the buildings of the Provost Marshal, and several large white buildings. These latter are used by the motor Section of the Infantry School.

Leaving the barracks area, the next large building you notice, still looking to your right, is that constructed in 1938, at a cost of approximately \$240,000, for the post's main theatre. The facilities of the theatre are as modern and complete as any in the South. In addition, there are several other theatre buildings of temporary construction, built to serve troops in widely separated areas.

The next building on Wold Avenue, one of the post's largest, is called the Infantry School Building. In it the Infantry School conducts part of its indoor instruction. Well lighted class rooms have the latest instructional equipment. The officers of the Infantry School and Post Headquarters also are in this building, which, although only three stories in height, has floor space equaling that of the average ten-story building.

Facing on the street running along the rear of the Infantry School Building, are two other large buildings. The one without parking lots contains the Reproduction Plant (printing and photography). Here are produced text books, pamphlets, maps and other printed items for military use. The other, the Officers' Club building (Spanish design), was erected with funds contributed by its membership, whose dues also maintain it. The club controls all officer recreational facilities, which include a golf course, tennis courts, swimming pool and kennels for a Hunt.

Keep to the right at the small circle in the road directly in front of the Infantry School Building. Then at the first opportunity, about 650 yards beyond this circle, turn right. You are on boulevarded Lumpkin Road. As you drive along this boulevard, on your right you see single family officers quarters.

The largest buildings on your left are four-family apartment houses. In these apartments live some of the officers of the faculty of the Infantry School, many of the officers assigned to units permanently stationed on the reservation.

Turn left as the hard-surfaced portion of Lumpkin Road ends (Just before entering an area of wooden buildings). You are on Yeager Avenue (Fort Benning streets bear the names of deceased officers and enlisted men whose services were outstanding in the World War or at Fort Benning in the post-war period). The large well kept fields on your right and left are polo playing fields. At the far end of these fields turn right. You now are on First Division Road, in another officers' residential area.

Turn left where this residential area ends and the open country begins. On your right are the grounds of the Post's golf club. On your left are more one-family residences used as officers' quarters.

After passing the golf club, the buildings you first see are those of the station hospital.

Slow down as you pass the hospital area and watch your cross roads. At the first of these (disregarding road junctions and service roads) turn right and you are on Lumpkin Road, on which you can continue down to Outpost No. 1, if you wish to leave the reservation. At the crossroad, as you turn, there is a large one-story stucco building. This building contains the eight grades of the post children's school.

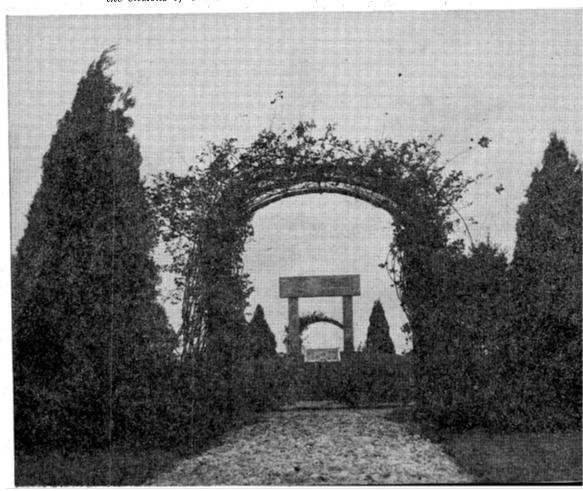
One block beyond the school, on your left, is the Commandant's quarters. This is the old Bussey plantation home. It stands much today as it was when the many acres of the reservation were cotton fields and woodland. Along the road to its front, on which you are driving, General Lafayette passed when he officially visited the United States shortly before his death (D. A. R. marker is on reservation). Surrounding the residence's white painted walls and near its imposing high-pillared entrances are the stately trees that have shaded it for many decades. Added since it passed into military hands is an old fashioned garden, containing thousands of plants and bulbs.



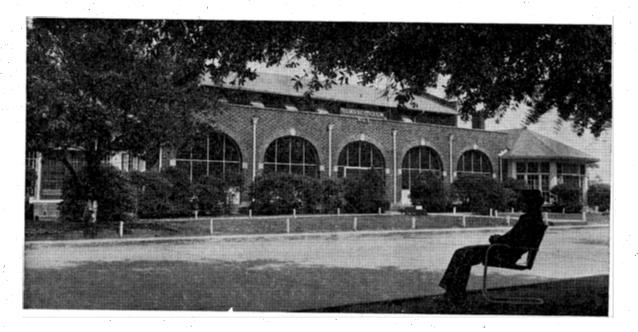
Lewis Hall with view of landscape and shrubbery.

Lewis Hall and "Marble Gateway"

The beautiful Chinese Gardens show the "Marble Gateway" presented to the 15th Infantry by the citizens of China at Tientsen following the Boxer uprising.



THE SERVICE CLUB



The Service Club has been equipped for the complete enjoyment and convenience of the modern soldier. Here he may obtain the best of food at a reasonable price. The well stocked library contains a variety of literature sufficient to hold the interest of book-lovers indefinitely. This brick clubhouse is located in the heart of Fort Benning within short walking distance of all the main buildings.

It is surrounded on the right by the Doughboy Stadium—the football field—and on the left by Gowdy Field—the baseball diamond. It is built facing West toward the Twenty-Ninth Infantry barracks.

Directly across from the Service Club there has recently been erected a large hostess house. Comfortable chairs and benches have been placed on the lawns surrounding the house. These are thoroughly enjoyed by the soldiers and ladies in their leisure time.

Everything about the Service Club tends to give the service man complete satisfaction. Its popularity is proven by the large number passing in and out of its doors taking advantage of the up-to-date facilities offered. The stationery and ink in the reading rooms enable the boys to write home often.

Fine Southern Foods . . . All America Likes



OPENING SOON
A NEW
OFFICERS' CLUB

We will open for the Officers an exclusive Club where you can enjoy yourself in complete seclusion.

Prepared By Expert Chefs, Served DeLuxe

Phone 4051 for Reservation at the

Southern Manor

Ask a friend who has dined at the Southern Manor. All our customers enjoy themselves here, especially the Southern Fried Chicken and Western Steaks. You will find our service unique in the large dining room with table and booth service, private dining room or on the large parking lot. Food delicious at propular prices.



TRY THESE FEATURE DISHES

Delicious Golden Fried Chicken, a la Southern Manor, with hot Biscuits, French Fried Potatoes and a fresh Salad.

Wholesome Steaks, cooked just the way that you like 'em, rich Western meats, your favorite cut.

THREE HUNDRED YARDS FROM INTERSECTION OPELIKA AND CRAWFORD ROADS, PHENIX CITY



ACADEMIC

This modern building is used for all Academic and Administrative business carried on by the Infantry School. Well lighted classrooms are supplied with the latest instructional equipment. Although only three stories the office space provided is equal to a ten-story structure.

INFANTRY SCHOOL

BY WALTER BERNSTEIN

For more than twenty years the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, has been implanting the qualities of leadership and superior military knowledge in thousands of officers and enlisted specialists of the Army of the United States. Today, in the crisis of war, it has also been given the tremendous task of training thousands of soldiers to become officers of infantry. The basic jump training of parachute troops is under Infantry School supervision. The vital Infantry Board is housed in the school building and works in close cooperation with the school.

Over an area of more than 150,000 acres, on all forms of terrain, under every conceivable condition of warfare, the Infantry School goes forward with its task of helping mold the greatest fighting force ever known to man.

The Infantry School was first established in October, 1918, on the Macon Road about three miles east of Columbus. Previously it had been known in successive stages as the School of Musketry in Monterey, California, and the School of Small Arms Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. After several months in its Columbus location the school moved to its present position, nine miles south of Columbus, on the site of the old Bussey plantation.

The School has numbered many distinguished soldiers at its head, among them General George C. Marshall, pres-(Continued on next page)

CAPTAIN SILAS K. BAKER

"City Editor" of The Infantry School is Captain Silas K. Baker, public relations officer since January.

The former New England area representative and contact man for the Socony Vacuum Oil Co., called to duty last April, hasn't had a breathing spell since stepping into his present post. His office has attracted the attention of the War Department, not only because of the great variety of material under his command, but particularly because of the intelligent and efficient manner in which Captain Baker and

his staff have cooperated with visiting writers, photographers and moviemen.

Units directly under the school control include the parachutists, the Officer Candidate School, the 29th, 124th and 151st Infantry regiments, the 21st Quartermaster truck regiment, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Student Training Regiments, and until a short time ago the Airborne Infantry. Altogether the units comprise more than two divisions.





COLONEL GEORGE H. WEEMS Assistant Commandant of The Infantry School.

INFANTRY SCHOOL (Continued)

ent Chief of Staff, who served a tour of duty as Assistant Commandant, and Major General Courtney C. Hodges, head of the newly-created Replacement and School Command, who has been a recent Commandant of the School. Present Commandant is Brigadier General Leven C. Allen, formerly of the Army General Staff in Washington.

The motto of the Infantry School is "Follow Me," the prescribed command given by the infantry squad or platoon leader when the time comes for direct action against an enemy. These words, implying so much of direct leadership, indicate the position of the school in the army structure. It is an institution whose responsibility is to keep abreast of all the many new developments that are constantly occurring in a branch of the army called "The Queen of Battles."

Before the present emergency most regular army infantry officers hit the Infantry School at least once in their careers. Today it is the aim of the army also to send as many reserve officers as possible, as soon as they are called to active service. Often these officers come to Benning before being assigned to troops. The higher ranking officers take the three-month Battalion Commander and Staff Officer's course, comprising instruction and demonstration in the tactics of the battalion and regiment. The junior officers are enrolled in the Rifle and Heavy Weapons course, which includes the tactics of units smaller than the battalion and a thorough study of all the infantry weapons. There is also a Special Combat Division class of six weeks for the staffs of newly-activated regiments and divisions. This intensified course deals strictly with combat problems and the admin-

istration of a field outfit in battle. Then there are Communictaions and Motor Maintenance courses for officers and Radio Operators and Motor Mechanics courses for enlisted men, all of these lasting twelve weeks and designed with special application to the immediate situation.

The Officer Candidate course was instituted at the start of the emergency and today has been increased to such an extent that the training of Officer Candidates has become, physically at least, the major function of the school. More than a thousand new officers are graduated each week from the numbers of selected enlisted men that come from every Corps Area and Foreign Station in the Army.

After an enlisted man has been selected for Officer Candidate school, he is transferred to the Infantry School Service Command and shipped to Fort Benning. Here he is assigned to a candidate company of four platoons and embarks upon a rigorous three-month training program. From the beginning it is stressed to the candidate that he is a prospective officer. He is observed continuously by the commissioned personnel of his company to see that his bearing and deportment are worthy of an officer. His day begins at six in the morning and while formal instruction ends at five, there is a compulsory study period four nights a week and a bed-check each weekday night at eleven. The actual training is divided between the field and the classroom. In general it is the same course as the Rifle and Heavy Weapons Course. The candidate fires all the weapons on the range and gets to know them inside and out. At the same time he is taught such diverse, yet necessary, subjects as strategy and mess management, and he is constantly impressed with the enormous responsibility of an

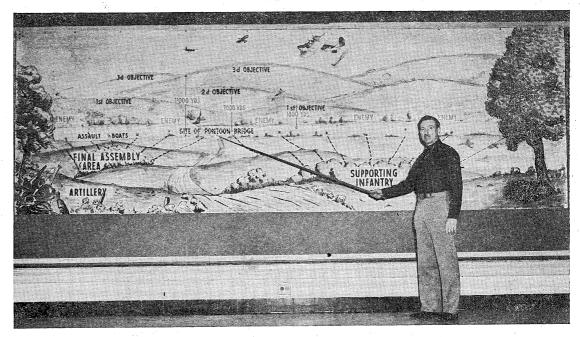
COLONEL R. H. LORD Commandant of the Third Student Training Regiment



officer in time of war. Graded tests are given periodically as well as practical field problems, and the candidate must always be on his toes to survive the strict weeding out of even the mildly incapable. Upon successful completion of the course, he is commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry in the Army of the United States and assigned to immediate duty with troops.

In addition, the Infantry School has under its supervision the basic training section of the parachute troops. Here, under the aegis of the school, infantrymen take the gruelling four-weeks course to qualify as jumpers. Commandant of the Parachute Section is Major William T. Ryder, pioneer jumper and head of the first experimental parachute platoon. He directs what is probably the toughest faculty of any school in the country; all the officers and enlisted men who teach at the parachute school are veterans not only of numerous test jumps but all the hazardous experimental leaps and problems demanded by such a technique of warfare. The perfection of equipment reached by the parachute troops has given the parachute school an amazingly low average of injuries. Parachute trainees go through an intensive course of learning how to tumble, how to jump from the free and controlled towers, how to pack a chute, and how to run five miles with a full field pack. By the time they get around to the actual jump, falling out of a plane at twelve hundred feet is practically child's play.

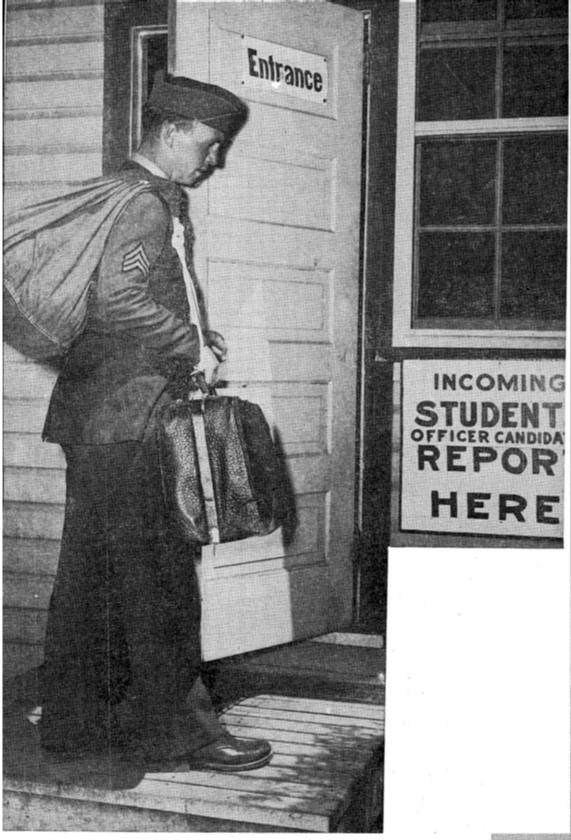
The courses at the Infantry School are taught by various groups, or sections. Each group may then be sub-divided into component group, for purposes of instruction. An example of this is the Weapons Group, which is divided into various committees for the rifle, machine gun, mortar, and other individual weapon instruction. Each committee teaches only one thing and this concentration of tutelage has brought forth an expertness among the faculty of the Infartry School that would be hard to match in any educational institution. Each instructor is proficient in the use and application of his subject as well as the best method of teaching it. The faculty groups at the Infantry School are the Weapons Section; the General Section, dealing with supply, troop movement, methods of instruction, and company administration; the Tactical Section; the Communications Section; and the There is Automotive Section. also a Publications Committee,



MURAL—Lt. Col. Clifford Kershaw, Inf. School Instr., picks out a strategic point on the large scale mural which he uses in instructing classes in river crossing maneuver. The mural was made by soldier artists of the Reproduction Plant, Infantry School.

WELCOME—The first student officer in the Infantry School's Second Training Regiment is welcomed by the commanding officer. Lt. Eugene Preston Miller of Bristol, Tenn., left, is shown being congrativated by Colonel M. G. Stubbs, commanding officer of the regiment, while Capt. W. L. Winslow of Portland, Maine, Regimental processing officer, looks on.





CANDIDATE—After months of hard work, Sgt. Kenneth E. Hughes at last arrives at his goal, the Infantry Officers' Candidate School. Sgt. Hughes will go through a 3-month period of intensive training and if he has sufficient ability, will be commissioned a 2nd Lt. in the Army of the United States.

which prepares the problems and manuals used in the school, a Training Film Department, which writes and compiles infantry instructional training movies, and a huge Reproduction Plant, which prints all the School instructional material. The Academic Library in the school is probably the finest collection of infantry texts outside the Army War College, specializing in texts on small unit actions. The library supplies information to infantry officers all over the world.

While at the Infantry School, students are divided into regiments for administration purposes. There are now three student training regiments, consisting of students and permanent per-

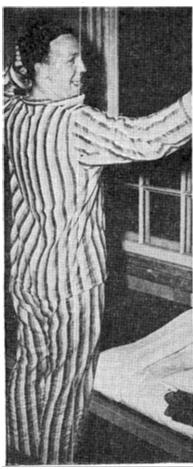
sonnel, belonging to the Infantry School Service Command.

The First Student Training Regiment is commanded by Colonel S. R. Tupper. Located on the main post, this regiment handles most of the officer and enlisted men classes, with the exception of the officer candidates. Students are enrolled in companies, which contain a skeleton crew of permanent personnel for administrative and mess management duty. The noncommissioned officers of the company, necessary to lead formations and exercise basic discipline, are chosen from the students themselves, with the highest ranking officer or enlisted man becoming the top kick, and so on down the line.

Demonstration troops for the First Student Training Regiment is the 29th Infantry, a crack regiment which has been at Fort Benning for many years. Active demonstration is a vital part of the Infantry School's teaching methods, and the 29th shows how it is done. If the subject is perhaps a rifle company in attack, a picked company from the 29th will stage a complete showing of how a rifle company should attack a given position, even including dialogue. These miniature maneuvers are rehearsed in great detail for days previous to the actual demonstration and

HOSTESS—Miss Ivy Randall poses. Miss Randall is post hostess.





Wealthy or Wise? So it goes
. "Early to bed, Early to
rise, makes you Healthy, Wealthy and Wise." This candidate
like others who are schooled at
Benning, makes a long day and
a hard evening of study before
he retires.

require perfect condition and coordination for their proper execution. The majority of the 29th Infantry is composed of selective service men from the New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania area. Regimental commander is Colonel T. A. Pedley, Jr.

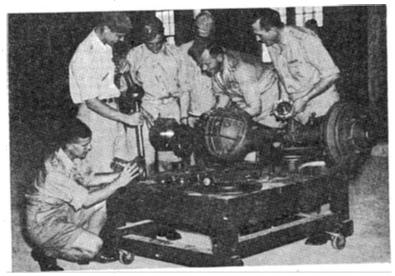
The Second Student Training Regiment is located in the Harmony Church area, six miles east of the main post. Its commander is Colonel M. G. Stubbs and the bulk of its students are officer candidates, although a few Rifle and Heavy Weapons classes are also located within the regiment.

Demonstration outfit for the Second Student Training Regiment is the 124th Infantry, commanded by Colonel Fred A. Safay. The 124th is a National Guard regiment from Florida and comes to Fort Benning from Camp Blanding,

Florida. Formerly part of the famous Dixie Division, the 124th has a long and honorable record. It is now quartered in the old 22nd Infantry area.

The third Student Training Regiment has recently been activated under the command of Colonel R. H. Lord. At present it is located on the main post, in the old Engineer area, but is expected soon to move into the Harmony Church area. This training regiment is concerned only with officer candidates and is still in a process of expansion.

The 151st Infantry, recently arrived from Camp Shelby, Miss., is the demonstration regiment for the Third Student Training Regiment. An Indiana National Guard outfit, the 151st received special commendation for its work during the Louisiana maneuvers. Until assignment to the Infantry School,



Canadian officers attend the Motor-Maintenance course.

the regiment was a component of the 38th "Cyclone" Division. Colonel Albert H. Whitcomb is the regimental commander.

These three demonstration regiments are only part of the Infantry School's troop complement. The total number of standing personnel used by the school totals more than a full division. There is the 802nd Field Artillery Battalion. There are units of the 21st Quartermaster Regiment (Truck), which is used for convoy purposes in the Harmony Church Area. There is a battalion of the 47th Quartermaster Regiment (Truck), whose purpose is to convoy main post students back and forth from class.

Then there is the Academic Battalion, commanded by Colonel S. S. Eberle, whose authorized strength of 2,163 enlisted men is the largest concentrated group of selected soldiers in the United States army. This organization consists of men of special knowledge and ability who assist in the work incident to the operation and functioning of the Infantry School proper, from assistant instructors to public relations men. Besides six companies, the Battalion includes a Special Service Detachment (Colored) who are on duty at the Infantry School stables. The Academic Battalion, or Regi-



The walkie-talkie is an important means of communication in the infantry. Above one is pictured in operation.

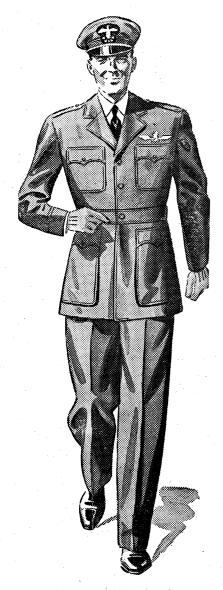
ment, as it is soon to be called, is without doubt the most "ranking" organization in the Army. There are 70 Master Sergeants, the highest noncommissioned grade in the Army, and only 266 Privates. While the exacting duties performed by members of the Command leave little time for athletics, nevertheless the Academic Battalion has established an enviable record in major. sports. Battalion teams have won the Post baseball championship for the past two years and the basketball championship in 1940-1941, being runner-up in 1941-1942. The bowling team has yet to be defeated. The Battalion is also particularly proud of its Day Room, believed to be the largest and best-equipped of any in the service, and its "chow," which is not only the largest enlisted mess in the army, but prepares what the members of the Academic Battalion consider is undoubtedly the best food.

This, then, is the Infantry School—one more good reason why the war will be won.

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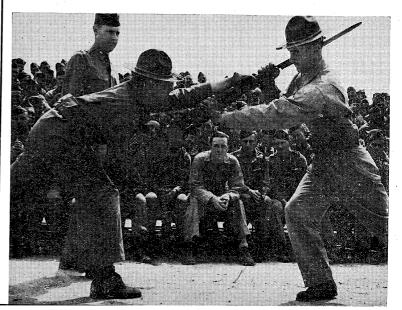


Student officers in the 1st Student Training Regiment entruck in the field to travel on to another classroom site. These classes in the field combine lectures with practical demonstration work.



Machine gun firing is part of the basic and officer candidate courses at the school.

BELOW—Officer Candidates watch demonstration of defensive and offensive tactics of bayonet drill. Sgt. Wallace C. Wilson and Sgt. Grigg, Co. E, I. S. S. C. are showing the boys how it's done.





ABOVE—A second lieutenant in the Infantry School's Officer Motor Maintenance course goes to work on an engine. During the twelve weeks of this course, the officer-students are incorporated into the 1st Student Training Regiment, where they are assigned to various companies together with others in their class.

RIGHT—West Point Class, after witnessing speedy construction of a bridge across the Chattahoochee by the engineers, test out its sturdiness by running across it at double time.



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Parachute Jumping Not All Glamour

All is not glamour with parachute jumpers, or even continuous excitement. Before the first jump is made, there are six grueling weeks of training: classes in 'chute rigging, tumbling, practice on the two huge jump towers, mastery of the actual technique of jumping, and endless hours of calisthenics.

A paratrooper must be in perfect shape. When he comes out of that door into the propeller blast his nerves must be under control, reflexes perfectly adjusted, head clear and brain fast. When he hits the ground at fifteen miles an hour he must be able to tumble off the shock of landing and then perhaps sprint several hundred yards to the equipment which has followed him down.

The elimination process is begun upon application. Candidates for the parachute troops are eligible after four months of previous service. They must be over five feet six and under six feet two. Officers must be between twenty-one and thirty-five and enlisted men between eighteen and thirty, unmarried.

These boys must be free of worries. Once training starts the unfit are gradually weeded out, although sometimes not until the final qualifying jump. Some can't take the rigorous physical training and drop out with various ailments. Others can't stand height.

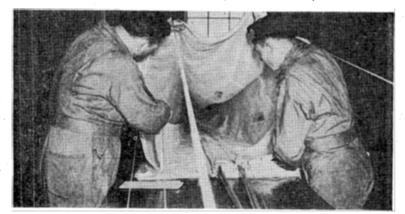
They may think they can, but change their minds once they're 250 feet up on the tower, dangling in midair and looking down on nothing. With some men their reflexes won't work under stress; they can't think.

Photos for Infantry School Section by 161st Signal Photographic Co.

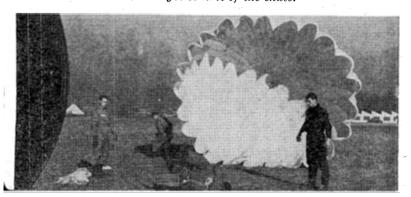
RIGHT TOP—The controlled tower "jerk" department. Some call it the hardest part of the parachute course. The man is hauled some 50 feet up in the air, lying horizontal to the ground. He pulls a rip cord and drops the 15 foot length of the harness and jerks to quick attention.

LOWER RIGHT—A mass parachute jump, much as the parachutists would jump in war time.

BELOW—Chute packing is important. Each jumper packs his own chute, and must see that it is folded just so. He doesn't make many mistakes, for it may cost him his life.

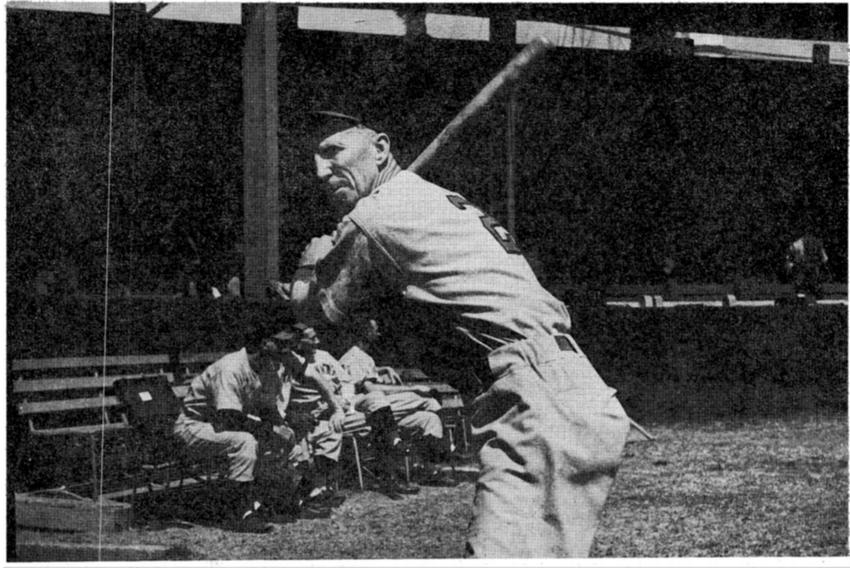


BOTTOM—Wind machine simulates high winds as parachutists learn to get control of the chute.









HANK GOWDY

is shown in batting stance. He is the baseball immortal of Fort Benning. His fame has been preserved at the post by the naming of Gowdy Field after him. This baseball diamond is used by the post team in competition with outside nines. The seating capacity in covered stands is 3,500.

ATHLETICS AND RECREATION

Under the direction of the Fort Benning Athletic Officer, who in turn receives cooperation from all organizational Athletic Officer a diversified athletic program is in progress at all seasons. Each year sports get bigger and better with the slogan of the Fort Benning Athletic Association "KEEP 'EM PLAYING."

Athletic facilities of permanent character are as follows:

- (a) Post Gymnasium.
- (b) Bowling Alley.
- (c) Handball and Squash court building.
- (d) Gowdy Field.
- (e) Tennis Courts.
- (f) Doughboy Stadium.
- (g) Russ Swimming Pool.
- (h) 24th Infantry Swimming Pool (Colored)
- (i) Fort Benning Sports Arena.

COLONEL CHARLES C. FINNEGAN

Lt. Col. Charles C. Finnegan, former athletic director and head football coach of the North Dakota State Aggies at Fargo, Minn., has been named Special Services Officer at Fort Benning, Ga. He succeeds Capt. R. L. Hood who has been assigned new duties in Atlanta.

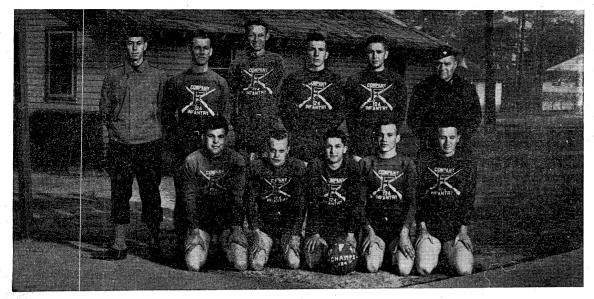
Known in the sports world as "Casey," Lt. Col. Finnegan held his North Dakota State post from 1928 until he entered active service on Jan. 20, 1940. His football teams



consistently finished first or second in the North Central conference and in addition he took on such teams as Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Army, always turning in a good performance.

The new Special Services Officer assumes an important army role in his new assignment since Fort Benning is one of the largest Army posts in the nation. He comes here from Camp Claiborne, La., where he has successively been a battalion commander, executive officer of the 68th brigade and morale officer for the 34th division.

Lt. Col. Finnegan has been a member of the North Dakota National Guard since 1924. He served as a first lieutenant in the 3rd division in the last world war



ONE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY CHAMPIONS—Above is the Basketball Team which won the Regimental Championship. They belong to Company "F" Second Battalion. The members are as follows—Kneeling; Left to Rights Pvt. Harold Keller, Pvt. Francis Bullis, Sgt. Jessie J. Smith, Sgt. James H. Martin, Sgt. Carl K. Foster. Standing: Lt. Ashford T. Jordan, Cpl. William W. Bothwell, Sgt. James E. Foster, Pvt. Hunton McGahee, Sgt. Charles H. Bernreuter, Lt. Louie C. Wadsworth.

ried out in the above facilities.

(a) Scheduled basketball games with outside teams—such as House of David basketball team, Red Heads and other well

The following athletic programs are car-known teams. Intra-Mural basketball league between regimental teams. Volley ball, badminton, wrestling, boxing, weight lifting.

> (b) Bowling is a well liked sport. There are eight alleys and at all times they are kept busy.

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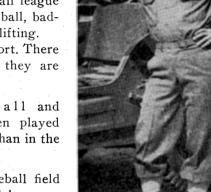
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(g) Russ Swimming Pool is the most beautiful swimming pool in Georgia and swimming is a favorite sport. This pool will take care of 500 swimmers at one time.

side teams throughout the fall gridiron season and plays before an average of 8,000 spec-

tators each week.

(h) Twenty - Fourth Infantry Swimming Pool is located



SGT. ROBERT SHUTT from Company A, 151st Infantry stars on the regimental football team. He formerly played half-back with the Indianapolis League in Independent Football. He fought in the Golden Glove Tournament on the Glove Tournament Lightweight team.

- (c) Handball and squash has been played more this year than in the past years.
- (d) The baseball field or Gowdy Field has covered stands seating 3,600 persons. An intra-mural league for baseball players is conducted every year. Also, a Post baseball team is formed and they participate in games with outside teams. A professional baseball team such as the Brooklyn-Dodgers and the Atlanta Crackers are brought to this Post each year, plus numerous College teams. Gowdy Field is also lighted for night games.
- (e) There are eight tennis courts, no reservation is required. These courts at all times can be used. These courts attract many players.
- (f) A modern concrete football stadium seating 12,000 persons is the scene numerous gridiron class-The Post football team competes with out-

in the 24th Infantry area and is a very popular sport for the colored troops. This pool will accommodate 350 swimmers at one time.

(i) The Fort Benning Sports Arena is located about five miles from the Post Proper and the same sports are held in this Sports Arena as the sports listed above for the Post Gymnasium. A well known tennis tournament was held in the Sports Arena between professional players, Frank Kovacs, BASKETBALL CHAMPS—
(Right) Smiles of victory are on the faces of these soldiers of the 67th Armored Regiment, Second Armored Division, after they beat the 41st Infantry for the Second Armored Division Basketball Championship. Each member of the 67th team was presented with a gold basketball. Standing (left to right) are: Private First Class Jerome J. Many, Private Richard C. Aukemp, Staff Sgt. Clay C. Cagle, Technician Everett C. Shoup, and 2nd Lt. James McCartney. Kneeling (left to right) are: 1st Lt. James Tirey, Sergeant Fred W. Vogel, Technician Robert Brandli, and Sergeant John Dean.—Second Armored Division Photo.



SGT. FRANK A. WALLACE is a member of Headquarters Co., 151st Infantry Regiment. He holds the heavyweight wrestling championship of the regiment. As a member of the wrestling team of Indiana University in 1931 he gained much experience.

Bobby Riggs, Don Budge and Fred Perry.

Besides the programs sponsored by the Post Athletic Association, divisions, regiments and separate organizations conduct their own sports programs.

In all sports, all the soldier has to do to obtain equipment is to request it and accept responsibility for its care and return.



U. S. O. Clubs

Many civilian agencies are active in sponsoring recreational activities for soldiers, both on the reservation and in the nearby cities of Columbus and Phenix City. In Columbus leading citizens comprise a Defense Service Council to coordinate these activities. This council is affiliated with the national United Service Organizations. In Phenix City, citizen groups sponsor dances and various other forms of entertainment and, also. in Phenix City a U.S.O. Recreation Center has been erected. St. Patrick's church sponsors a dance weekly in its parish hall. In Columbus, under U.S.O. sponsorship, the city acquired title to a large centrally located plot of land on which a

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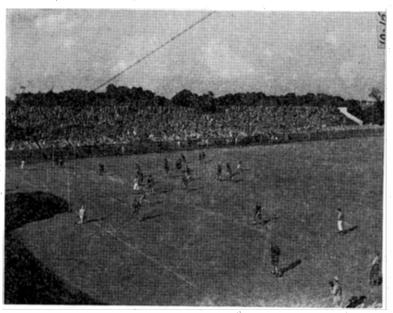
Columbus, Ga.



FOOTBALL—1st Lt. Marques gives last minute advice to his Coaching Staff, Pvt. Milano, end; Lt. Browning, halfback; Officer's Candidate School, Harper, fullback; Officer's Candidate School, Connolly, tackle.

\$200,000 recreational center building was recently completed under a federal allotment of funds. It is being operated by the National Catholic Community Service in cooperation with the Jewish Welfare Board. The dance floor of this building is large enough to provide space for 1,000 couples at a time. Approximately \$100,000 has been expended on the central Army-Navy Y. M. C. A. building and its facilities in Columbus. The Salvation Army recently leased and altered a building for its club rooms. Similar centers on varying scales have been established recently by the Y. W. C. A., and the national Jewish, Catholic, and Lutheran organizations.

An average of one hundred organized entertainment programs now are being provided monthly on the reservation and in cities adjacent to it by civilian-sponsored groups.



The trailing Georgia Military College try a desperate 4th down forward pass over the goal line, in game against the 29th Infantry.

The pass was incomplete.



CUARTEL

Above may be seen the large area enclosed by the 29th Infantry barracks. This picture shows almost half of the structure with the reviewing stand at the extreme right. This area is ideal for reviews and infantry training. As a demonstration regiment the 29th uses this to good advantage.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT

The present Twenty-Ninth Infantry was authorized by the Congress of the United States in the early part of 1901, with Fort Sheridan, Illinois as its home station. In the history of our country two other regiments of Infantry have proudly borne the designation "Twenty-Ninth." One of these saw valiant service in the War of 1812, but in the reorganization following the conflict was merged with other regiments to constitute the present Sixth Infantry. The other was formed during the Civil War, but after peace had been declared it too was absorbed in the organization of the present Eleventh Infantry.

In the early month of 1902 the regiment was ordered to the Philippines to assist in the suppression of the native Insurrection. For the next two years the Twenty-Ninth saw continual active service checking raids and banditry conducted by the native chieftains. In 1903 Company E subdued and captured the notorious bandit leader, Adriano Concepcion.

The regiment returned to the Philippines for another tour of Foreign Service in 1907. In contrast to the campaign hardships endured during the previous tour, peace and

tranquility now reigned over the Islands with the regiment confortably quartered in the new barracks at Fort Mc-Kinley.

From 1909 to 1915 the 29th was stationed at three widely separated posts in New York State, from whence it departed for more service in the tropics. This time Camp Gaillard in the Canal Zone was its destination and the guarding of the vulnerable mechanism of the Canal, its mission. Here it remained until ordered to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, in 1918 preparatory to departure for France. The nation-wide epidemic of influenza so decimated the ranks of the regiment as to delay its departure for France. As a result the 29th never went into action in the World War I.

Soon after the Armistice, War Department Orders moved the regiment to Fort Benning, Georgia, when an Infantry School was being founded. Here it has remained for the past 22 years. Our motto, "We Lead The Way," has been derived from service as demonstration troops for the Infantry School and participation as test troops for the Infantry Board.

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Elbert Champion, former member of the 29th Band back in 1923, who previously served with the 17th Field Artillery at Fort Bragg. Mr. Champion, works at Fort Benning on construction work and operates the Blue Top Cafe at 3825 Hamilton Ave. He invites the Army personnel to visit him.—Adv.

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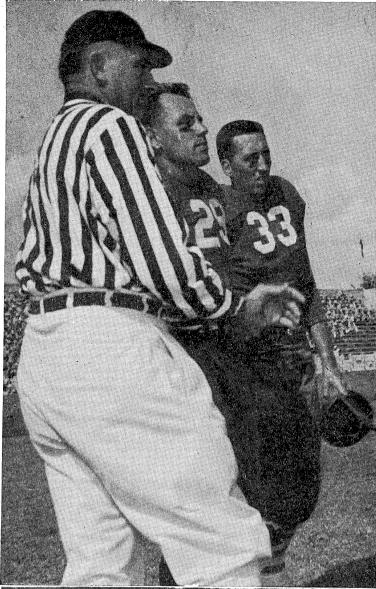
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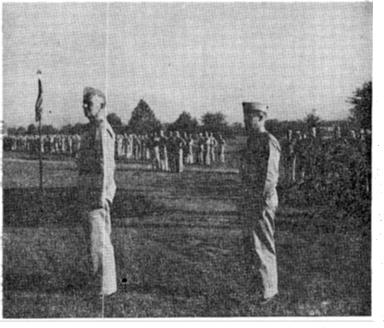


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REVIEW (Above)—Colonel Hazlett and Lt.-Col. Harris review 29th Infantry on Gordon Field.

CO-CAPTAINS—(Upper Left) Private L. Harper and Corporal R. Connolly, Co-Captains of the 29th Infantry football team, meet the opposing team captain.

INSTRUCTION (Lower Left)—Private Seijk, Company "G", instructs a West Pointer, Theodore J. Michel of St. Paul, Minn., member of the Army football eleven on the firing of a Garand rifle on the Infantry School Range at Fort Benning, Ga. "Two-Niners" act as assistant instructors and demonstration troops for all Infantry Officers that attend the Infantry School.

BASKETBALL—(Below) Lts. Desobry and Dozier give fight RASKETBALL—(Below) Lts. Description and Botzet give light talk to 29th Infantry basketball team, post champs, 1941-42 Reading from left to right, the players are Way, Co. K; Krzeszewski, 3rd Bn. Det.; Friedman, Med. Det.; Herman, 3rd Bn. Det. and Keary, Co. E.



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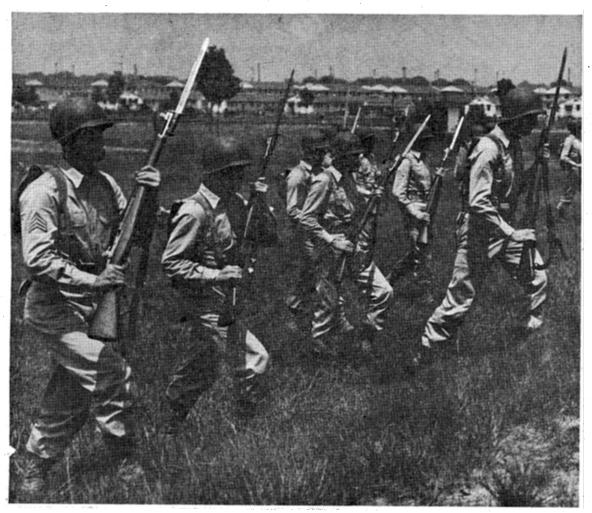
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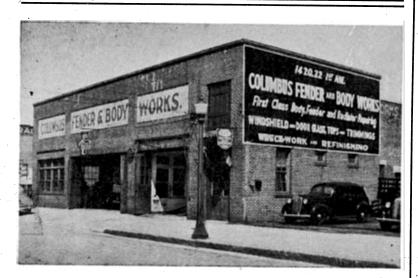


FIXED BAYONETS—Squad from Company "A," 29th Infantry, tests new helmets for the Infantry Board



Demonstration

Along with its duties for the Infantry School the 29th Infantry serves as Test Troops for the Infantry Board. Through its 22 years at Fort Benning and association with the Infantry Board the Twenty-Ninth has field tested a wide variety of equipment from the M-1 rifle through a modification of the B.A.R., the 81 mm. mortars, the Q.M. gasoline field range and various types of field uniforms.



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MORTAR

This group from the 3rd Battalion of the 124th Infantry is shown receiving 60 mm. mortar instruction from Lieutenant James C. Key. Judging by the expressions on the faces of the class the talk must be very interesting.—Photo by 161st Signal Photographic Company.

124TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

BY LIEUT. FRANK H. CROWE Anti-tank Co., 124th Infantry

That the 124th Infantry is entitled to claim its descent from the first garrisons in America established in Florida in the 16th century is evident through historical data obtained through a wide range of sources. Through the centuries Florida's infantry units have formed the largest component parts of "The Florida Militia," "Florida Rangers," "Florida State Troops." Throughout the changing flags of Florida, her Infantry has played a predominant part.

The motto "Florida and Country" adopted later by the 124th Infantry, was first used as a battle cry of the Florida Infantrymen at the outbreak of the Civil War. At this time there were several units of Florida militia which went into active service immediately. Perhaps the best organized of these at the beginning of hostilities was "The Jackson-ville Infantry" established in 1857. Because of this unit's unbroken record to the present time it is considered by many to be the parent of the present 124th Infantry.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. MacFARLAN

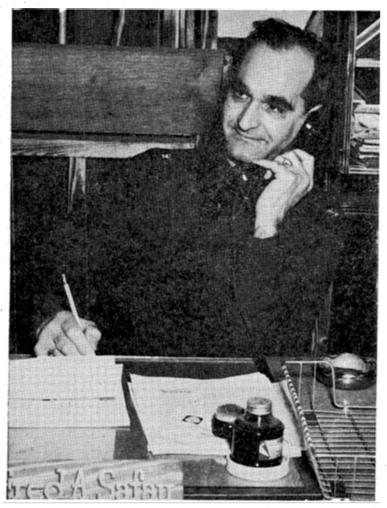
Captain John G. Mac-Farlan, athletic and recreation officer, 124th Inf., hails from the deep South. He has lived for the past 20 years in Florida, coming to that state from South Carolina.

He was living in Miami, Fla., at the time he was called to active duty on Nov. 25, 1940. He commanded Company "A" from Feb., 1934, until his assignment to the Regimental Staff on Dec. 1941.

In addition to the athletic post Capt. MacFarlan also is the Intelligence and Public Relations Officer.



The "Light Infantry" was mustered into the Confederate services as Company A, Third Florida Infantry, August 10, 1861. Its first battle was at Perryville. Kentucky, in 1862, but its losses were so heavy that it was consolidated with the First Florida Infantry and remained under this name until the end of the war. As a component



COLONEL FRED A. SAFAY is the commanding officer of the 124th Infantry Regiment. He was born in Jacksonville, Florida and educated in Duval County Schools and Florida Military Academy. He went to France with the First Division and served until after the Armistice.



Staff Sgt. William A. Anderson of the 124th Infantry instructs a class in infantry weapons. Studying the parts of the weapon are: Pvt. Robert F. Guest of Coral Park, Pa.; Pvt. Henry S. Prunier of Springfield, Mass.; Pvt. Richard A. White, Dedham, Mass.; and Pvt. Lawrence J. White, Redding, Mass.—Photo by 161st Signal Photographic Company.

of Bragg's army the First Florida fought at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and the siege of Jackson, Mississippi. When peace was declared the unit was disbanded by the Union, but in memory of this service, (the 124th regimental insignia bears a "saltire gules," a red cross, which signifies their loyalty to the Florida State flag of the Confederacy.)

Numerous military organizations in Florida existed after the Civil War but they were more in the nature of independent companies formed for local security. By 1898, however, Florida was requested by the War Department to

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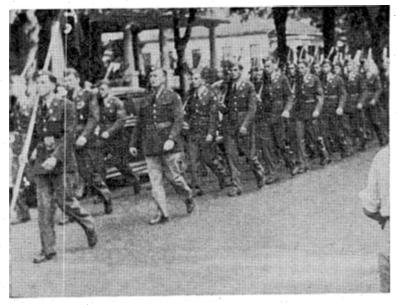
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Troops of the Regiment staging a dress parade on the streets of Columbus, Ga.—Photo by Pvt. William W. Wilson.

Novel signpost standing at the intersection of the main streets in the 124th Infantry area flanked by officers.

furnish one unified regiment of infantry. Twenty independent companies volunteered immediately and twelve were mustered into the Volunteer Army of the United States. This organization was called the "First Florida" and mustered 1,001 men. (The sheathed Spanish sword, from the Spanish War Service Medal, is placed on the regimental shield to commemorate this service.)

After reorganization following the Spanish-American War, the Florida Infantry militiamen were organized into the First and Second Florida regiments. Both units remained under state jurisdiction until disturbances on the Mexican Border in 1916-1917 caused the mobilization of the



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"SPIRIT OF '42" 2:00 P. M.

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second Florida into Federal service. (The cactus on the Regimental shield represents this duty in Mexico.) Close upon the heels of the Mexican trouble came World War I. The First Florida Infantry was inducted into Federal Service on August 5, 1917. On the same date the Second Florida was also called to the colors.

The First Florida was disbanded at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, shortly after induction, and the personnel was transferred to units of the 31st or "Dixie Division." Second Florida was redesignated the 124th Infantry in September, 1917 and sailed from Camp Mills to France in October, 1918. (World War service is symbolized on the Regimental shield by the addition of the fleur-de-lis or lily of France.)

After the war Florida had no active, federally recognized National Guard, but in June, 1921 the First Florida Infantry was reorganized, and in May, 1924, the regiment was redesignated as the 124th Infantry Regiment.

The 124th Infantry under command of Colonel Fred A. Safay, was inducted into Federal service on November 25, 1940, under the President's order which declared a state of national emergency existing. On December 18, 1940, the various units of the regiment were ordered to Camp Blanding, Florida. As a part of the Third Army the regiment engaged in the maneuvers held in Louisiana during July and August, 1941. In November of the same year the organization took part in First Army Maneuvers held in South Carolina.

In January, 1942, the regiment removed to the Infantry school at Fort Benning, where they are now stationed.

The Alligator

There's probably no regiment in Uncle Sam's Modern Army that is prouder of their weekly newspaper than the 124th Infantry of Fort Benning.

Pfc. Edward J. Hamilton, of Hamlet, N. C., and a former editor of the Pinehurst Daily Outlook, Pinehurst, North Carolina, edits the copy as it comes from the Associate Editors from each battalion.

A very capable staff of Associate Editors will be found losing a lot of sleep just to get in their stories before the dead line on Monday nights.

The Sports Editor, which is a full time job for any

soldier, is Pvt. Robert W. Burns, of Sarasota, Fla.

Not lacking in photos is the "Alligator" for each week Private William W. Wilson of Jacksonville, Fla., and Sgt. Ralph S. Carmack of Maitland, Fla., are busy with their cameras taking pictures.

Pvt. Jack B. Proctor, of Jacksonville, Fla., submits a weekly cartoon that is enjoyed by the thousands of

readers.

Copy, page after page, is necessary to fill the columns. Busy company reporters maintain a steady flow to Editor Hamilton every day of the week. It takes nineteen of them. Here they are: Pvt. Arthur B. Connor, Sgt. Gaylord B. Sheller, Sgt. Thomas C. Cass, Sgt. Arthur J. Kearns, Sgt Henry C. Brockmeyer, Pvt. Lawrence P. Metzger, Corp James B. Young, Staff Sgt. Dudley W. McKay, Pvt. Daniel Sgt. Robert P. Clack, Corp. William H. Haire, Pfc. Lee H. Martin, Corp. Albert J. Fell, Staff Sgt. Jack M. Wass, Pvt. Leon Klempner, Pfc. Harold J. Wade and Pfc. Jack H. Cohen.

A lot of credit is passed out to the staff, but there's one officer which the regiment cannot forget, Captain John A. MacFarlan. He's the one that's responsible. "The Alligator" was his dream. So "hats off" to him and his Public Relations Office for making this newspaper possible along with his other big projects. The staff is pictured on the right.



124th Infantrymen on the Obstacle Course.— Signal Photographic Company. -Photo by 161st



Staff, l. to r., kneeling: Asso. Eds. Pvts. R. Kornhouser, M. Moranz. Standing: Asso. Ed. Corp. F. E. Schaufele, Pub. Rel. Officer Capt. J. G. MacFarlan, Ed. Pfc. E. J. Hamilton, Advisor 1st Lt. F. H. Crowe and Asso. Ed. Pvt. J. T. Maher.—Photo by Pvt. Wm. W. Wilson.



GUIDEONS

Regimental guideons and non-com "commanders" parade in the non-com review staged recently by the 151st Infantry Regiment. In the background can be seen the various companies lined up for the event.

151ST INFANTRY REGIMENT

Motto: "Wide Awake-Wide Awake"

As the officers and men of the 151st Infantry Regiment represent a cross-section of the American people, so does the regiment itself signify the fighting spirit of the American land forces. Coming from the heart of the nation, this is not so strange.

The 151st Infantry Regiment proudly boasts of its history which goes far beyond the great battles of the last century, harking back to the Indian wars and skirmishes of the pioneer days which determined that the white man would settle the Middle West.

These adventurous woodsmen were banded together, for mutual protection and for concentrated strength, into the "grand-dad" of the present Hoosier regiment. It was known as the First Indiana Infantry. The present 151st Infantry Regiment was activated during the World War

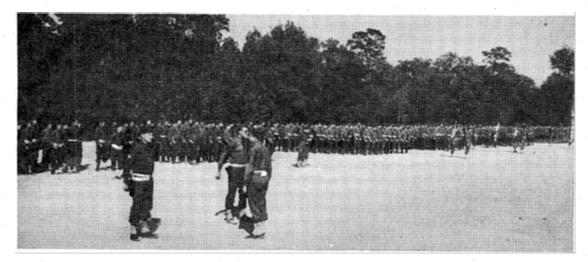
CAPTAIN NORMAN E. BEARD

Entered service from Charleston, West Virginia, February 14, 1930. Served at Fort Benjamin Harrison from February, 1930, to June 1938, in 10th Infantry Brigade; 11th Infantry, and 19th Field Artillery. Detailed on duty with 151st Infantry in 1938 as sergeant instructor. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to 151st Infantry, January, 1941. Appointed Captain, Infantry, May 27, 1941.

This Section for the 151st Infantry was re-

This Section for the 151st Infantry was released by Captain Beard, Adjutant and Public relations officer. Photos by the 161st Signal Photographic Company.





NON-COMS — (Left) The non-commissioned officers of the 151st Infantry Regiment stage a full-dress review—without the presence of a single commissioned officer. In this picture, the battalion commanders have given the order "attention" to their respective troops. The "non-com" review was held to prove to the men that, if necessary in active combat, non-commissioned officers could lead an entire regiment.

I, when it was a unit of the 38th "Cyclone" Division and stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss.

It was reorganized in 1920 as a unit of the Indiana National Guard, and participated in the civil "battles" which sprung up during the following years against men—in strikes, and against nature—the floods of 1937. In the latter fight, the 151st Infantry was given nation-wide recognition for meritorious services along the angry, flood-burst Ohio River.

Then came the present crisis, culminating in 1939—the fall. Federal need brought the 151st Infantry back into service January 17, 1941, and again to Camp Shelby, Miss. There it trained for more than a year as part of the 38th Division, commanded this time by Major General Dan I. Sultan.

Training reached its zenith in the fall of 1941, when the 151st moved with the division into the large-scale Louisiana

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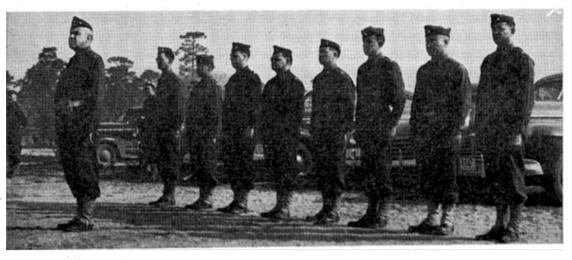
BELL—This brass bell is used to signal officers of the 151st Infantry to mess. It was taken from the locomotive which pulled the train of Indiana National Guardsmen from Indianapolis almost to Camp Shelby, Miss., in the winter of 1940. The train was derailed as it neared the Mississippi camp, injuring several men and wrecking a large amount of the regiment's equipment. The regiment keeps the bell as a memento of the accident.

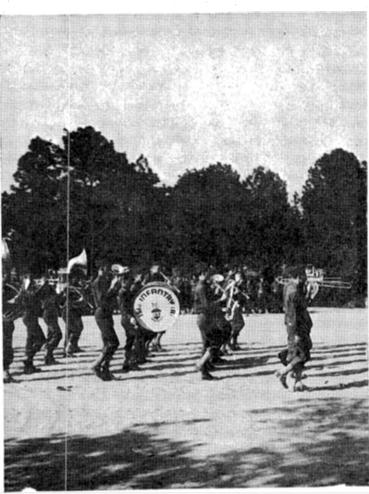
war maneuvers. It was here that the Indiana infantrymen disproved the theory that units of men and guns could not stop tanks.

The 151st Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Albert H. Whitcomb of Indianapolis, was credited with having stopped full-strength units of an Armored Division—not once but twice. Following these "school-room" successes, the theory was hardened into a full development of infantry tactics against armored opposition.

STAFF — (Right) The regimental staff of the 151st Infantry Regiment, with the commanding officer, watch the troops pass by in review. In front is the regiment's commanding officer, Colonel Albert H. Whitcomb of Indianapolis.

Behind him are, from left to right:
Captain Norman E. Beard, adjutant;
Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Mottern,
executive; Major Albert L. Marshall,
surgeon; Major Orville Cantwell, S-4;
Captain Louis J. Manus, S-3; First
Lieutenant Robert D. Owens, S-2;
Captain Loren D. Wyandt, and First
Lieutenant Archel Meredith, regimental chaplains.





BAND—The 151st Infantry Band, directed by Chief Warrant Officer M. O. Schulz, marches in front of the regiment during a nightly retreat. Most of the band members are from Shelbyville, Ind., where the unit was a part of the Indiana National Guard.

Colonel Whitcomb has been in command of the regiment as a colonel since 1933.

Members of his regimental staff at this time are: Lieutenant Colonel Layton R. Mottern, executive officer; Major Orville Cantwell, S-4; Captain Norman E. Beard, adjutant; Captain Louis J. Manus, S-3; and First Lieutenant Robert D. Owens, S-2; First Lieutenant Joseph Eichhorn, personnel adjutant. Battalion commanders are Lieutenant Colonel Norman L. Thompson, first battalion; Lieutenant Colonel Rolf C. Paddock, second; and Lieutenant Colonel Earl E. Weimer, third. Major Albert L. Marshall is regimental sur-

geon, and Captain Loren D. Wyandt, First Lieutenant Anthony McLaughlin, and First Lieutenant Archel R. Meredith are chaplains.

Now at Fort Benning, Ga., the 151st Infantry has been given a special assignment as demonstration troops for the Army's famed Infantry School, center of instruction and experimentation for the land forces of the nation.

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1) The .45 caliber pistol, 2) the rifle, 3) the bayonet, 4) the hand grenade, 5) the Browning automatic rifle, 6) the light machine gun, 7) the 60-millimeter mortar, 8) the heavy machine gun, 9) the 81-millimeter mortar, 10) the .50-caliber machine gun, 11) the 37-millimeter anti-tank gun.

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ORDNANCE ACTIVITIES

The supply and maintenance of weapons, tanks, ammunition, fire control instruments, and equipment are functions of the Ordnance Department. Briefly, the Ordnance Department furnishes the combat forces the instruments and special tools with which to carry out their military missions and follows up with the services necessary to keep this material in effective usable condition.

At Fort Benning the Ordnance office operates shops, warehouses, and magazines with a force of civilian employes augmented by enlisted men of Ordnance companies. The shops are well equipped with modern machinery and facilities for the repair and overhaul of a great variety of equipment ranging from pistols and revolvers to 155-mm. guns. The largest tanks can be accommodated in these shops, where complete overhaul and reconditioning "keeps them rolling." Short of complete rebuilding, practically every sort of tank repair job can be performed at Fort Benning. Thus is eliminated the costly necessity of shipping tanks back and forth to manufacturing plants.

The shops include departments for welding, machine shop operations, carpentry, engine testing, optical instrument repair, tank chassis repair, machine gun and small arms maintenance and artillery overhaul, besides many incidental departments. With the expansion of the Army and the organization of armored forces, the load on the Ordnance Department of course has been greatly increased.

This increased load includes that incident to maintaining a sufficient supply of material for replacement and consumption by the large numbers of troops now stationed here. Great quantities of supplies and ammunition must be held in storage for issue as required in accordance with the systematic progress of training newly assigned recruits and trainees and developing efficient and experienced combat teams.

In addition to the routine supply and maintenance activities which have increased rapidly with the expanded forces, the Ordnance Department, through its Ordnance member of the Infantry Board, keeps in close and continuous touch with the requirements for Infantry material as conceived of and planned by the Board under the direction of the Chief of Infantry. Many items of experimental type are investigated and tested by the Board and many are redesigned or modified during tests. The shops are at the disposal of the Board for this work.

The Ordnance officer, who is also the Ordnance representative on the Infantry board, is assisted by Ordnance officers assigned for duty at the post and by the necessary administrative and clerical force, which is composed chiefly of civilian employes.



FOUNTAINS—A 151st Infantry soldier gets a drink from one of the "fountains" along the dirt road which runs the length of the regiment's area in the Harmony Church section of Fort Benning. The troops have dubbed the street "MacArthur Boulevard."

Col. Albert H. Whitcomb

Twenty-three years of military service as a commissioned officer is the personal record of Colonel Albert H. Whitcomb, commanding officer of the 151st Infantry Regiment. He has been a full colonel in command of his Hoosier regiment since 1933. Born in Indianapolis, capital of Indiana, on July 29, 1889, Colonel Whitcomb was educated in the public schools and graduated from Manual Training High School there. He later attended Indiana University. In civic life, he was sales manager of the Polar Ice & Fuel Company in Indianapolis. His long service has included many years in the Indiana National Guard, which he helped to maintain and direct throughout the period of peacetime following the World War.



OFFICERS—Here is a view of the officer tent quarters in the 151st Infantry Regiment's Harmony Church encampment. The regiment came to Fort Benning the first week of April, 1942, from Camp Shelby, Miss. Here it will perform the functions of demonstration troops for The Infantry School, training and experimental center for the nation's armed forces.

161ST SIGNAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

Shooting the enemy will be no novel experience for soldiers of the 161st Signal Photographic Company but most of their shooting will probably be done with a camera instead of a rifle. For, here at Fort Benning, is an organization which is intensively training the men who will bring back a complete picture story of our army in this war.

The 161st was the first photographic company organized in the present emergency period. It was activated on Feb. 10, 1941, at Fort Benning and has operated continuously from this post since that time. In the expanding period it furnished cadres for several other similar organizations and at present serves as a field training center for photographic units which will be sent to accompany armed forces as they are moved to strategic areas.

Units which are sent out from the company comprise a small group of highly skilled movie and still photographers, laboratory technicians, and clerks. Under the direction of an officer who has supervised their training, this photographic team is capable of handling every usual and unusual type of camera problem which might be encountered. A selected assortment of fine press-type and miniature cameras and all necessary equipment required to set-up and maintain a field laboratory goes with each unit. They are taught to expect handicaps and must be able to operate either from fixed or mobile darkrooms.

Already, five such units are functioning apart from the company at locations both in the United States and overseas. The products of their cameras are used by some of the larger picture syndicates to publicize the activities of the army but the great portion of these pictures go to the archives of the War Department as a historical record of this period.

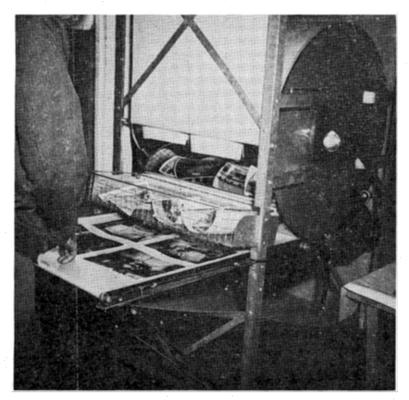




CAPTAIN WINTHROP W. WILLIAMS, Commanding Officer 161st Signal Photographic Company, served as an enlisted man in World War I. A reserve officer for twenty-one years he has over three years of Command Duty.

(Lower Right and Left)
UNIT PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICER directing cameramen on assignment, guarded by driver with Thompson sub-machine





DRYER—Production line of prints as they emerge from the drum dryer.

Photos by 161st Signal Photographic Co.

During the period of training the company functions actively to provide a picture coverage of all nearby army activities. There are few local events that are not covered by cameramen from the 161st. Most of the photographs in this book are examples of their training work. During the 1941 large-scale maneuvers, the company provided a picture record of the activities in Tennessee, Louisiana, and in the Carolinas.

Movie cameramen play an important role in the work of the company. Each mobile unit includes several operators trained in the handling of the standard 35 mm. news-reel type camera. One or more cameras are supplied to the field units and are equipped for either hand or motor-driven operation. During field training these operators will usually be found taking movies of the more familiar features of army life. In several instances these films have been nationally released through such organizations as March of Time.

As a pioneer organization the 161st has been somewhat of an "experiment center." Faced with unpredictable field conditions and no previous experience to serve as a guide, it is constantly working over new ideas and improving old ones. Mobile laboratories have been devised in standard army trucks and these worked over and tried out under field conditions to eliminate the faults. Tests are conducted on equipment to guard against any faults which might be discovered too late to be successfully corrected. Training programs are constantly revised to keep up with army's educational plan and to correct such deficiencies that may be reported back from mobile units already working in the field.

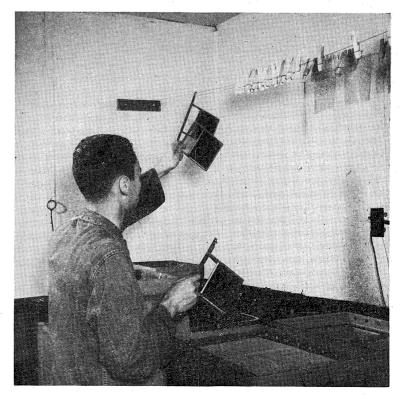
Under the command of Capt. Winthrop W. Williams the company has extensively expanded its installations. A semi-permanent company laboratory is set up in the company area and smaller training laboratories for individual units provided. Designed by company officers especially trained in this field, these laboratories offer excellent educational facilities and, at the same time, provide for the uninterrupted flow of production work which is constantly beng turned out by photographers of the company. Classes are conducted daily in all phases of still and movie photog-



ENLARGER—Correct technique in the use of the enlarger is stressed in laboratory instruction.

raphy, for clerks, and in motor operation and maintenance for the driver who operate and care for the companies' fleet of trucks. This is done in addition to the necessary instruction in all basic military subjects, including the use of the pistol and sub-machine gun which are the basic weapons of the company.

NEGATIVES are removed from developing tanks in preparation for drying.



BAKERS AND COOKS

By MAJOR WILLIAM BARKSDALE

Assistant Commandant, Bakers & Cooks School

Keeping pace with the rapid expansion of the Army of the United States, the Fourth Corps Area School for Bakers and Cooks, whose parent organization is located at Fort Benning, Georgia, has within the past two years grown from one school, with a personnel of 16 to 8 schools, located throughout the Fourth Corps Area and with an especially selected personnel of 212 enlisted men. All of the Fourth Corps Area Schools for Bakers and Cooks are supervised by the Commandant, Lieut. Col. John M. Rooks, QMC.

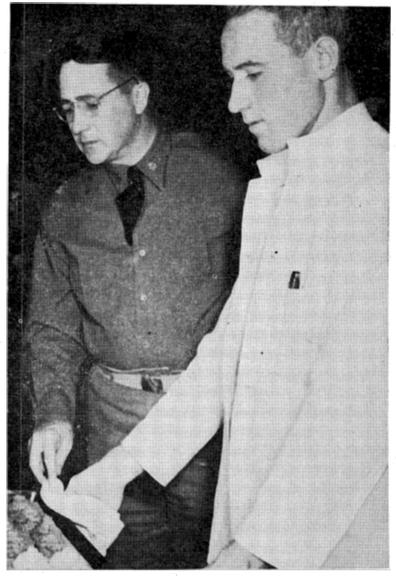
The mission of the School for Bakers and Cooks is to train selected Officers and Enlisted Men of the Army in the following subjects: Nutrition and Mess Management; Theory and Practice of bread making, including the use of equipment and Theory and Practice of pastry baking, including use of equipment.

In addition to this, the Parent School for Bakers and Cooks, supervise the baking and issue of bread for the Post Quartermaster. The School also provides Mess Serving, Meat Cutting and Pastry Teams, which are available for call to any Army Mess or group of Messes located at this post or nearby posts, having need of their service.

post or nearby posts, having need of their service.

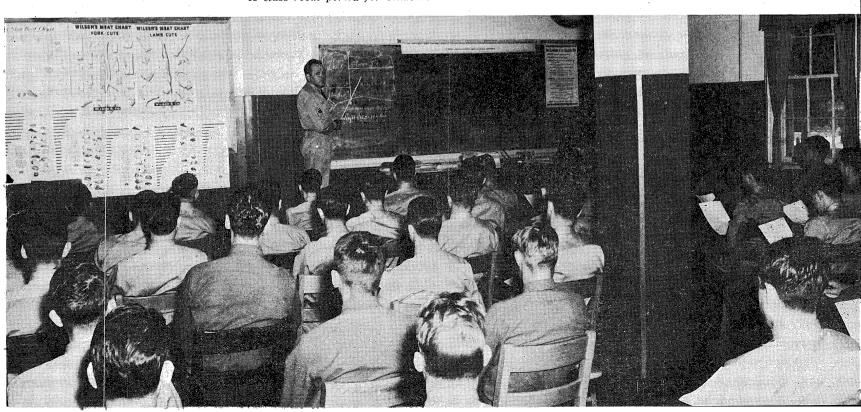
The Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., has direct control of all Schools for Bakers and Cooks, insofar as the courses prescribed for the School, the actual conduct of the instruction and the assigning of personnel of the Quartermaster Corps, as members of the station or as Directors or Instructors are concerned. Students are detailed to the School by the Corps Area Commander and arrive monthly from camps and stations located throughout this Corps Area. After the successful completion of their course, they are returned to their organizations, who in turn receive the benefit of their experienced training.

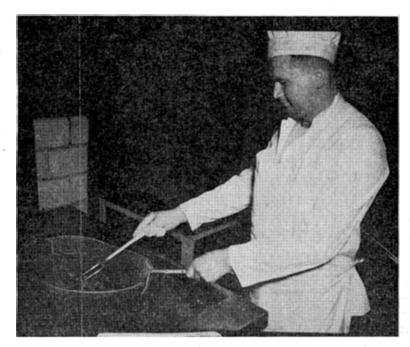
To qualify as a student mess sergeant, the student must first be a graduate first cook, of the School for Bakers and Cooks. He is placed in an especially selected kitchen and during the month that he is taking this course, actually runs the kitchen to which he is assigned, under the supervision of a trained mess sergeant. The theoretical training of



Pfc. Ashley Bennett of McRae, Ga., checks pastry to find out if it is ready to be removed from the oven as Major Barksdale, Assistant Commandant, School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Benning, Ga., looks on.

A class room period for students in the Bakers and Cooks School.





The lunch menu called for fried egg-plant, so student cook Pvt. George Marczinko, Jr., performs that duty.

mess sergeant consists of proper mess management; supervision and preparation of meals; sanitary inspection; kinds of use of army ranges; inspection of foods; food cookery for the army mess and field cooking.

The Quartermaster Corps is responsible for the purchase of the food items used by the United States Army and demands that only foods of fine quality be furnished. Experiments are constantly carried on to see that these foods are properly utilized, without waste. Menus used at Fort Benning are carefully worked up by a Menu Board, who takes into consideration fresh foods that are available.

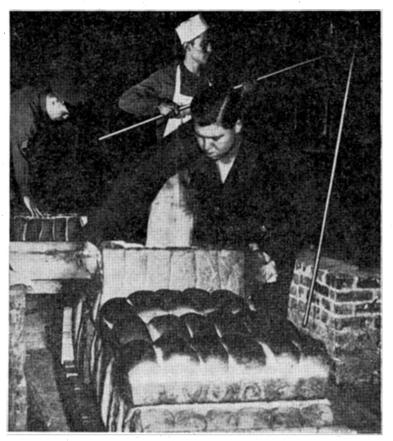
A menu for a typical Army Meal with the breakdown for one hundred men, may prove interesting.

DINNER—Tomato Soup with Croutons, Soft Roast Beef, Steamed Turnip Greens, Browned Paprika Potatoes, Creamed Corn, Lettuce Salad, Ice Cream, Bread and Butter, Coffee.

So many people refer to the students of the School for Bakers and Cooks as being able to make good husbands, when they complete their course of instruction, and the Army has finished putting the Axis in its proper place. We sometimes doubt if these boys would be much help around the kitchen after they got home. For one thing, they might be too critical of the little house wife when she burned her first plate of biscuits. If they were called upon to take over the culinary duties while the little lady was out making the living she would more than likely find when arriving home, that instead of cooking for one, two or three, that might be in the little family, he had reverted to his army training and had mixed up a small batch of dough. This would possibly consist of a sack and a half of flour and all four quarts of the baby's sweet milk and the rolls would be scattered all over the living room, bed room, kitchen and sink.

On the other hand, student mess sergeants and cooks, who finish their courses at the School for Bakers and Cooks, will be in a position to aid in the purchasing, preparing and cooking of foods. He should especially know how to market, being able to pick out tender and less tender cuts of meats, knowing which cuts are suited for roast, which cuts are suited for stewing and being able to help keep the family within its food budget. In other words, the little wife could spend another hour or two playing bridge while hubby does the marketing.

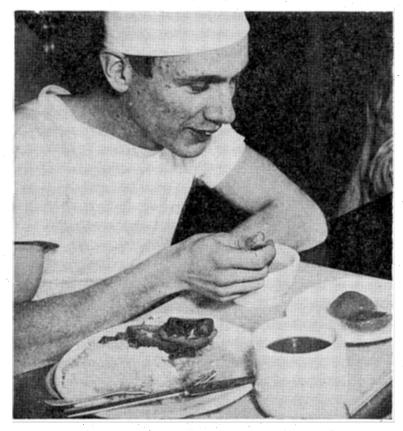
The Fourth Corps Area School for Bakers and Cooks, in the theoretical and practical training of Mess Officers, Mess Sergeants, Cooks and Bakers, has but one aim insofar as the Army of the United States is concerned and that is "Keep 'Em Eating"!



Students of Bakers and Cooks School are taught to bake bread using field ranges. They are shown engaged in this activity.

About 25,000 lbs. of bread are baked daily and used to feed the garrison of Fort Benning.

Private Sedric Benedict of Elwood, Ind., eats and approves the lunch prepared by his fellow students.



QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The Quartermaster Corps at Fort Benning plays one of the most important roles in the daily operation of the large Army post. Feeding, clothing, equipping and transporting the soldiers are the principal responsibilities, but a myriad of other duties are also performed.

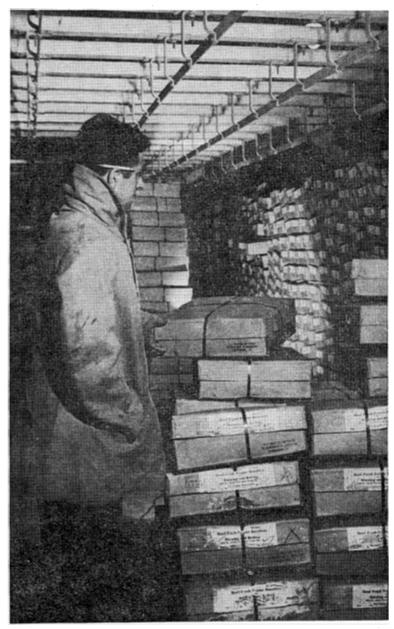
All details of supply activities at the fort come under the supervision of the post quartermaster, Colonel Stephen B. Massey. He has the assistance of a large staff of specially-trained officers, enlisted men and civilian employees whose primary aim is to "Keep 'Em Supplied."

The quartermaster feeds all troops at the post three times daily, providing fresh vegetables, fruits and dairy products from nearby farms in addition to the carloads of food which arrive from general depots. Purchasing of food-stuffs as well as many other supplies for the entire fort is handled entirely by the Quartermaster Corps.

Huge warehouses are maintained which store and issue all clothing and field equipment for the individual soldier as well as tents, cots, blankets, and bedding for organizational use. The quartermaster also procures and distributes all coal, wood, gasoline, oil, ice and forage used at Benning.

Both a standard and a narrow guage railroad plus large repair shops are operated by the supply corps. Motor transportation for administrative use on the post is another Quartermaster responsibility. Two laundry plants, a ferry system across the Chattahoochee River, salvage warehouses, clothing and equipage repair shops, and maintenance of the post cemetery also come under the direction of the post quartermaster.

COMMISSARY—Below—Day after day the vehicles pour into the Quartermaster Depot for the rations. The vast amount of fresh nutritious foods are handled in an expert way to assure prompt delivery so that the Fort Benning soldier may have good, healthy chow on time.—All photos by 161 Signal Photographic Co.



COLD STORAGE—A worker directs storage of food in refrigerated rooms of Q.M. Warehouse.



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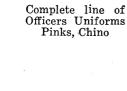
Fort Benning Personnel

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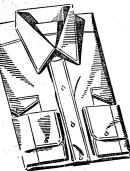
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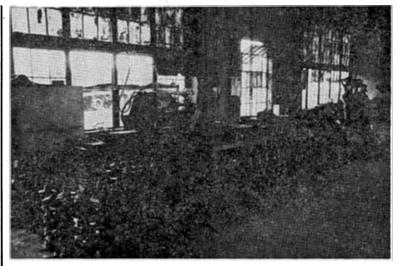


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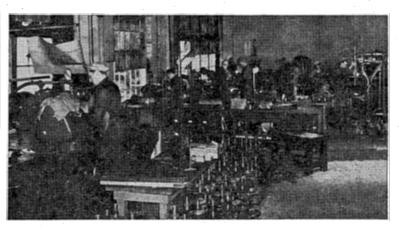
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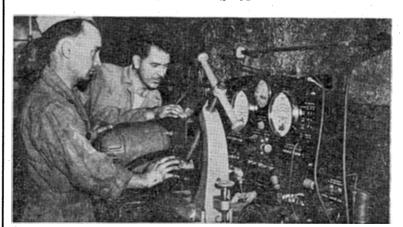
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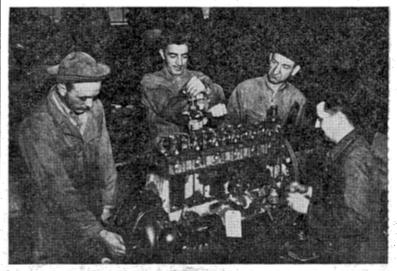
SPECIALISTS



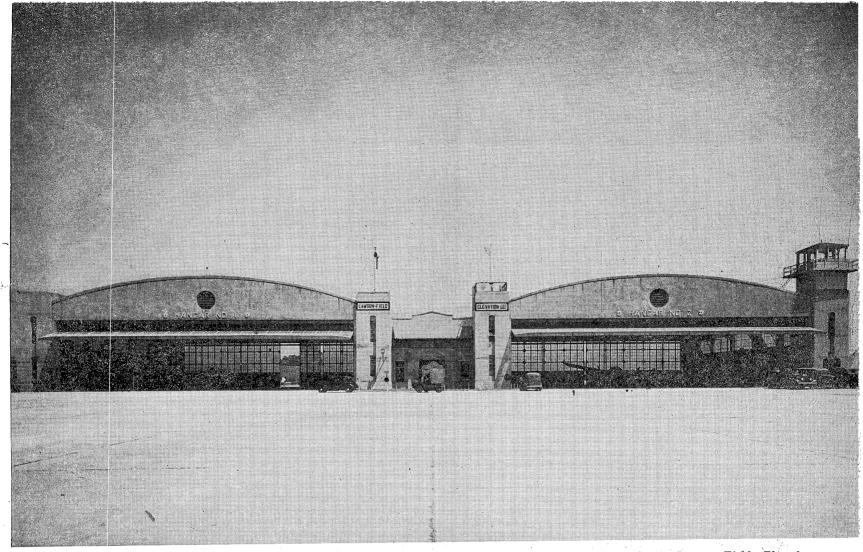
MACHINE SHOP



TESTING



MOTOR REPAIR



HANGARS

These beautiful and spacious hangars with their smooth runways are the pride of Lawson Field. They have also proved an asset to the whole of Fort Benning. They are used daily by planes of all types, bringing visitors from various sections of the country.

LAWSON FIELD

Lawson Field, the Army Air Force's base at Fort Benning, is under the command of Colonel Warner B. Gates.

Colonel Gates, a native of Illinois, has been a member of the Army of the United States since 1917, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant, Officers' Reserve Corps.

He has attended most of the Army Air Corps' flying schools and is rated a command pilot, balloon pilot, command observer and balloon observer.

Assisting Colonel Gates in the administrative command of Lawson Field, on his staff are: Lt. Col. Hubert N. Parnell, executive officer; Major William M. Turner, plans and training officer; Major Clarence C. Jenkins, supply; Captain Beverly H. Tucker, intelligence, and Captain William A. Allen, adjutant and personnel officer.

A modern air base is a complex organization, made up of many departments functioning separately yet all working for the same ultimate end.

At Lawson Field there are machine shops, welding

CAPT. B. H. TUCKER

Capt. B. H. Tucker, S-2 and Public Relations Officer at Lawson Field, reported for active duty at Lawson Field on March 15, 1941, and has been connected with the Lawson Field Headquarters since that date. He received an A.B. Degree from Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., in June, 1935, and was commissioned a 2nd Lt. in the Inf. Res.

He was connected with the public schools of South Carolina until called for active duty.

The material and pictures for this section of the magazine were prepared under his direction.



shops, and engine repair shops; photographic, signal and communications units. There are parachute riggers, weather men, supply and operations men.

Each department is under the direct supervision of a commissioned officer, assisted by a staff of trained enlisted



COLONEL WARNER B. GATES—Commanding Officer, Lawson Field, Fort Benning, Georgia. Commandant since November, 1940.

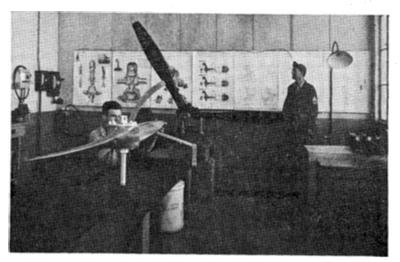
technicians. Many of these technicians are graduates of the Army Air Corps Technical Schools.

The field, established in 1931, has grown from a small, sleepy air plot to a modern air base on twenty-four hour duty, every day in the year. It was named in honor of a native Georgian, Captain Walter Ross Lawson, who distinguished himself as an Army Air Corps Ace during World War I.

From the time of its inception to the present work on buildings and field construction has been in progress. Many organizations have been activated at Lawson Field and others have made it their headquarters from time to time.

"Flight B" of the 16th Observation Squadron was the first unit to be stationed at Lawson Field. Coming from Pope Field, Fort Bragg, N. C., it supplied a few planes for use by the Infantry School in its demonstrations and photographic missions.

The remainder of the 16th came to Lawson Field in October, 1940. In the same month the 15th Bombardment Squadron (L) was transferred here from Barksdale Field, La.



LAWSON FIELD PROPELLER SHOP—All adjustments and repairs on propellers are made in this shop.

Colonel Gates arrived at Lawson Field in November, 1940, from the Army Air Corps Technical School at Lowry Field, Colo., to take command of all Air Corps Troops stationed here. The 97th Observation Squadron from Mitchel Field, N. Y., arrived the same month.

On December, 1940, the 62nd Air Base Group was activated. First of the group to be organized was the Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron.

Prior to the establishment of the Base, the 290th and 292nd Quartermaster Detachments had been activated.

The first Air Corps recruits began to arrive in April, 1941. They were made up of both enlisted and Selective Service men.

Next group to arrive was the 128th Observation Squadron. It was the last Georgia National Guard unit to be called to active Federal service.

Also stationed at the field are Medical and Signal Corps Detachments; a Communications Squadron; Weather Squadron and Finance Detachment.

A number of these organizations have left Lawson Field, since the declaration of war, for combat and other duties, on the United Nations' far-flung battlefronts.

Youth Answers Call To Service

BY PEARL SMITH TRUMAN
President, Truman & Smith Institute
Columbus, Ga.

"Give me the men who are between the ages of 21 and 45, who are physically fit, dauntlessly courageous and mentally trained to the highest degree!" commands War.

"Then what can I do?" wails Industry. "I, too, am vitally important—in time of war doubly so!"



LAWSON FIELD WEATHER STATION—An up to date record of the weather throughout the United States is maintained hourly along with the latest weather maps to be studied by the pilots before taking off. The pilots must obtain a clearance before they can take off.

"Here am I; use me!" volunteers Youth. "Thousands like me have already gone into business and military offices. I can type, keep records, write important letters, operate hundreds of machines. I can easily learn to do the things I do not already know.

"You are worth considering seriously," says Industry. "It will require the combined might of the 132,000,000 of us to do the task that confronts us today. Thanks for that additional reservoir of strength and ability.

War nods his head thoughtfully and approvingly. Victory smiles.

"Many of our eighteen to twenty-one-year-olds are already secretaries to important executives both in business and military circles," continues Youth. "I know of one who has fifteen people under her supervision. Other junior executives are handling the tremendous pay rolls and social security work in the vast mills and are of real assistance in the finance offices. A few are paymasters."

"The work is heavy and the responsibility great," cautions Industry.

"The danger is grave. Are you not afraid, Youth?" inquires War.

Not a bit. Some of us may be timid when we start out, but we soon get our bearings. When we have learned First Aid, we see problems from a different angle. Instead of running away from a disaster, we make an investigation of the situation to see if we can be of service. Some of us are wardens. We are efficiently helping in important phases of work from coast to coast. We are eager to take hold of new responsibilities. We are multi-talented. Our possibilities are almost unlimited. Even if we are too young to sign contracts in our own names, because we are not yet of legal age, we do have sound minds and we can handle money honestly and efficiently. Don't be afraid to trust us. We are trained—or in training—and are rarin' to go."

"Youth, on behalf of Industry, I accept your offer."

"Our civilization needs renovating, Youth, but with your help, we shall win the War for the Four Freedoms," declares War.

"Forward, March!" commands an Amazon.

"You hold in your right hand high above your head the torch of liberty and enlightenment," comments Youth. "You have a 'V' on your helmet. Who are you, Lady?"

"I shall go before you. You will find me at the end of



ARMY AIRWAYS COMMUNICATION STATION—This station maintains point to point contact between air fields and also contact with planes while they are in flight.

All pictures in Lawson Field Section by Official Photo U. S. Army Air Forces, 62nd A.B. Photographic Sec., Lawson Field.

your march with my torch still high—I am Victory!"

(Mrs. Truman's name appears in the International Blue Book, the "Who's Who in the World." Last summer she taught a class in typewriting in the Infantry School, Fort Benning.)

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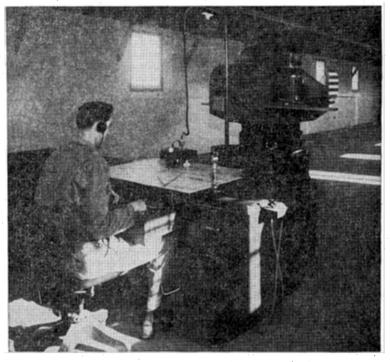
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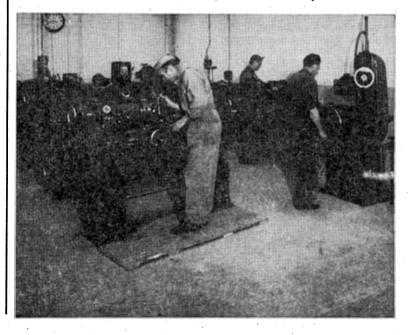
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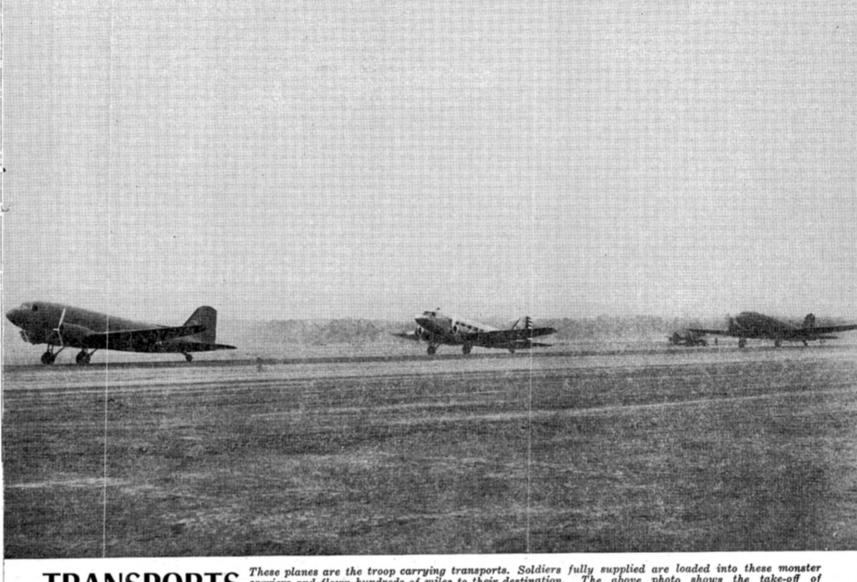


Link Trainer with Instructor.



Lawson Field Sub-Depot Machine Shop.





TRANSPORTS These planes are the troop carrying transports. Soldiers fully supplied are loaded into these monster carriers and flown hundreds of miles to their destination. The above photo shows the take-off of three of these huge planes.—Photo by 161st Signal Photographic Co.

88TH AIR-BORNE INFANTRY

By LT. J. A. WALLACE, S-2

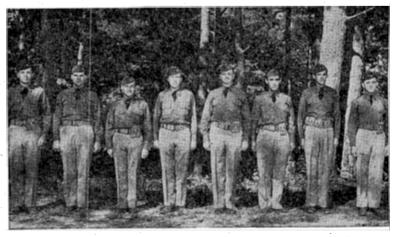
Organized as the first Air-Borne Infantry unit in the United States, the battalion was activated on October 10,

1941, at Fort Benning.

The formation of this battalion was unique in the fact that each member volunteered, and was personally interviewed before being accepted. During the months of September and October, officers of the Command toured the east coast by airplane to contact the men who desired duty in this innovation in the Armed Services. In this manner, the 88th Infantry Air-Borne Battalion secured a group of men who were interested in the development of the unit, and who adopted the spirit which set the standard that is the pride of the battalion.

The battalion is designed to work in close conjunction with the parachute troops, and will be the supporting body in a parachute attack. Therefore, the training of the Air-Borne Infantry emphasizes the speed and ruggedness characteristic of shock troops.

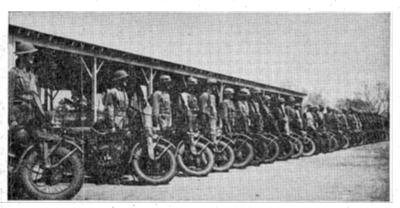
Immediately following the landing of parachute troops,



STAFF—(Left to right) Lt. C. S. Whitcomb, Asst. S-4; Lt. Courtland Leigh, Asst. Surgeon; Capt. A. Ward Gillette, S-3; Maj. J. B. Lindsey, Executive Officer; Maj. R. C. Aloe, Commander; Capt. Samuel Roth, S-4; Lt. J. A. Wallace, S-2; Lt. C. F. McManus, Pers. Adj.—Photo by 161st Signal Photographic Co.



LOADED-Inside of transport plane showing motorcycles.



REVIEW—Seasoned men lined up with their motorcycles.

Photos by 161st Signal Photographic Co.



SPEED-Lightning war of Air-Borne Troops Exemplified

88TH AIR-BORNE INFANTRY (Continued)

the air-landing troops are landed in huge transport ships to further the attack.

The problem of transporting the heavy infantry equipment, and loading and unloading it quickly in the face of fire entails a major portion of the work of an Air-Borne soldier. He must be trained to clear the ship of equipment in split seconds, and without the squandering of precious seconds through fumbling such as an untrained soldier would. Speed and initiative are essential. Units will be widely scattered upon landing, and will be comparatively ineffective until organized into coordinated combat teams. Therefore, each individual soldier must exercise his own initiative to secure his equipment and fulfill the job assigned to him in the prearranged plan.

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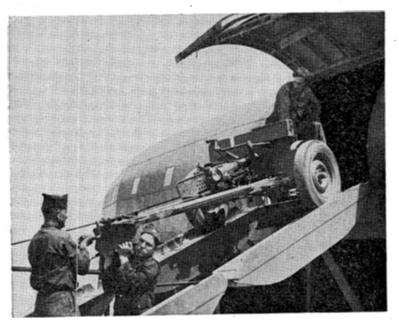
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ARTILLERY-37 mm. Gun being loaded in plane.



A tradition was inaugurated soon after the formation of the battalion. This tradition is a little brown jug. This jug, containing the "Best money can buy," is to be kept under lock until the day when there are but two survivors of the original battalion. When this day arrives, the cork will be popped, and the last two members will toast their departed comrades until the tradition has reached rock bottom.

Upon the formation of the Air-Borne Command, the Air-Borne Battalion ceased to be a separate unit and became a part of the new command. Therefore, the parachute troops and the Air-Borne troops are now under the same head. Although the Air-Borne battalion has at present no impressive record of former battles, or time honored traditions, it can be counted upon to personify its motto, "Ride the Storm."



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LOADING-Soldiers entering plane fully prepared for emergency.



BATTLE—Bicyclists prepared for the enemy. Photos by 161st Signal Photographic Co.

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of
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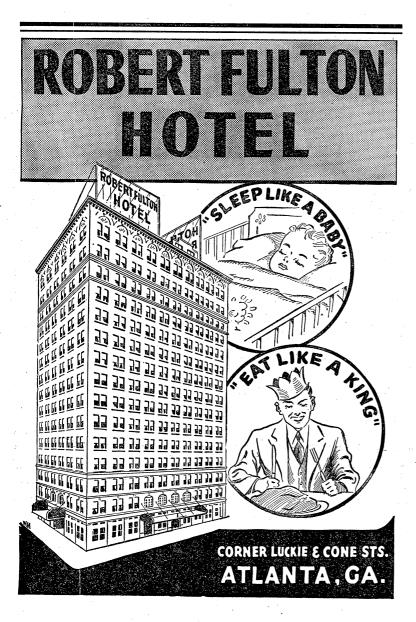
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JOHN F. CLEGG

Asst. Director

Obstacle Course



Physical toughness is a prime requisite of the Air-Borne soldier, and his training stresses it. He is continually subjected to rigorous conditioning.

Most spectacular and painful conditioning ordeals is the obstacle course. This course runs for one-quarter of a mile up hill. During the run uphill, the soldier is required to run through tires, climb walls, hand over hand across ditches, crawl through pipes, jump trenches, drop from platforms, zig zag through tree stumps, and a variety of other unique hazards.



Each obstacle encountered is designed to build up a certain part of the body or to acquaint the soldier with some of the obstacles he may expect to be required to overcome in the heat of an attack. Above all, the obstacle course develops the endurance so necessary in combat.

Although the Air-Borne soldier rides in planes, he must be capable of rapid marches. Time is the all important factor. To condition the soldiers for rapid march movement, he is subjected to long marches at a rate far above that used by the average infantry soldier.

Speed Essential

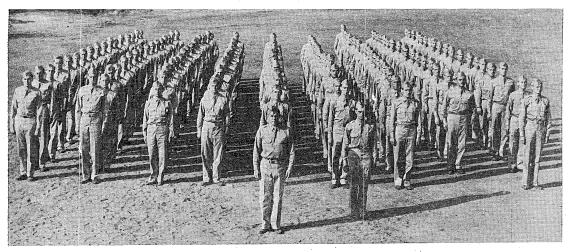
To strike with lightning punches is the aim of Air-Borne Troops. To push the enemy back with speed, power, and surprise is absolutely necessary.

Therefore, the Air-Borne Infantry is generously equipped with motorcycles and bicycles, both of which expedite the speed of attack.

Bicycle riders must be in excellent physical condition to withstand the grueling rides on roads and cross country. They must be asidously trained to fight as a team, and to carry on the operations of a foot soldier from atop their teetering perch.

Motorcycles must push out boldly to prohibit the enemy's use of routes of approach to the landing site.

Motorcyclist, bicyclist, and foot soldier, all must concentrate on speed. The Air-Borne soldier begins fighting when he leaves the door of the plane.



123rd Signal Radio Intelligence Co. in Mass Formation.

123RD SIGNAL RADIO INTELLIGENCE CO.

The 123rd Signal Radio Intelligence Company was activated on June first of last year. It is an outgrowth of, and an improvement upon units doing similar work in the first World War. The present company set-up was established in 1936.

Its work is of a specialized nature, requiring a technical background or adaptability of its members, which is not required of other less technical branches of the service. Thus, we find radio operators, technicians, repairmen and other such qual-

ified men plus a number who, through aptitude tests, show favorable ability for the work.

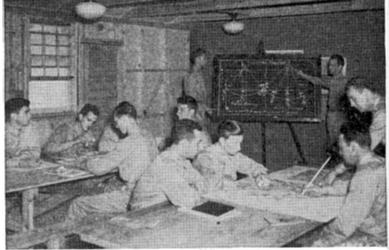
Men come to us via the detour of Replacement Centers. Some of these have a civilian training which makes them particularly valuable in certain positions. However, it is necessary to train all men to our own dictates. Thus, they are given a basic training which evolves into a specialists' training.



Capt. G. W. Rhyne, 123rd Signal Radio Intelligence Co. Capt. Rhyne served with the 66th Infantry before entering West Point in 1934. He was commissioned in 1938 and assigned to Fort Jay, N. Y. In 1940 he was advanced to 1st Lieutenancy. Since graduating from West Point Capt. Rhyne has made tours with the 16th Infantry, Fort Monmouth Signal School, 101st Aviation Signal Co., and Ass't Base Signal Officer at Langley Field, Va. Early in June, 1941, Capt. Rhyne assumed command of the newly formed 123rd Signal Radio Intelligence Co.



Reception of new members to the company.



Technical Sergeant McSween giving lecture on map reading.



Master Sergeant Boland overseeing code class.



SECOND ARMORED DIVISION

Under the command of Gen. Charles L. Scott, the Second Armored Division became an active fact on July 15, 1940.

Comprising it were the 66th Armored Regiment and fragmentary cadres from other units, in all 2202 enlisted men and 99 officers. The first official strength report, rendered on August 1, showed that the division was already growing swiftly, and then had 3750 men and 109 officers. Of the 109, only two were reserves. Since that time the

reserve officers have outnumbered the regulars many times.

Moving force behind the division from its very beginning was the belief of the late Maj.-Gen. Adna Chaffee's—that an emergency exists, and that training must go forward at all speed, that the division must be ready for action. With this in mind the division has, in the words of its recent commander, Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., "stressed both unit instruction and

Sports Fit Men For Combat

Sports at the Second Armored Division are dedicated to the end that when combat comes a soldier will be in maximum condition to stand the terrific pounding, the hard strains and the deadening fatigue of modern battle.

With all the thoroughness of a mechanic tuning the motor in a tank, or the recoil mechanism of a machine gun, the athletic officers of the division are at work tuning the bodies of blitztroopers. An extensive athletic program is designed to reach every man in the division through some type of sports.

division training, so that by working from both ends, so to speak, a maximum of results will be obtained in a minimum of time."

Training has constantly progressed under the psychology of combat necessity. The men are taught to shoot early in their training.

First exercise of the division off the Fort Benning reservation was an administrative march on the weekend of December 13 to Panama City, Fla., about 200 miles and return. Since then operations away from the post have become an old story. It is a fact that on December 3, when the division returned in December from the Carolina maneuvers, it had been in more maneuvers than any other division in the nation—a total of $17\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.

In mid May the division spent 10 days on maneuvers on the Fort Benning reservation. In June it took up three weeks of maneuvering with the Second Army in Tennessee. On August 9th it left for Louisiana maneuvers with the Third and Second Armies, returning October 3.

The present commander of the Second Armored is Maj.-Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, who assumed the duties on January 20, when General Patton moved up to Corps. Friday the thirteenth of February, 1942, was not an unlucky day for him, as it was on that date he learned that he had been nominated for major general.

"Hell On Wheels"

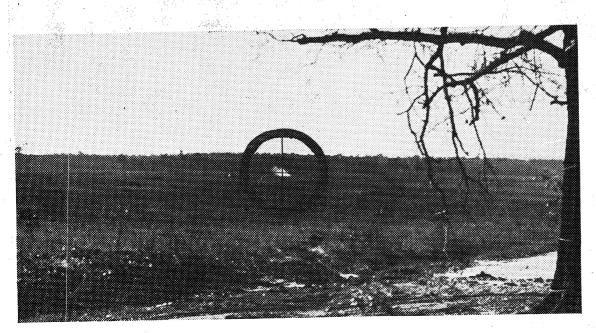




Above—Two wreckers of the Second Armored Division Maintenance Battalion carefully roll an overturned tank back on its "feet."—Photo by 161st Signal Photo Co.

Upper Right — Down a dusty road roars the vanguard of a Second Armored Division column—leading vehicle of the First Battalion, 41st Armored Infantry Régiment. — Second Armored Division Photo.





Above—The 75 mm. gun of a tank in the 67th Armored Regiment bellows in direct fire at a faraway target. See picture at bottom of page for what appears in the field glasses being held by Lt. Col. Richard Gordon of the 14th Field Artillery, perched atop the second tank.

Left—To the gunner and Colonel Gordon (above) the strike of the 75 mm. shell looked something like the view you see circled and cross-haired in this picture, where a cloud of smoke shows where the shell walloped the target.—Second Armored Division Photo.



The camera got down low to sneak this picture of a half-track pulling a 75 mm. gun of the 14th Field Artillery Battalion along a maneuvers byway.—Second Armored Division Photo.



Above—Scout cars and motorcyclist of the 82nd halt for cautious look at the enemy.—Second Armored Division Photo.

Below—Pvt. Lloyd W. Owens of the 66th Armored Regiment, lugs a huge load of coffee to waiting soldiers in the Service Club cafeteria.—Second Armored Division Photo.

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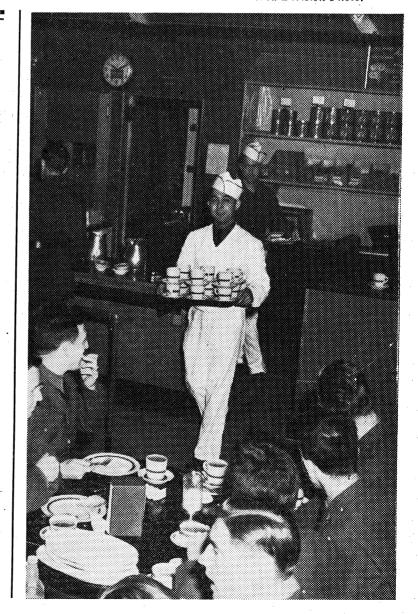
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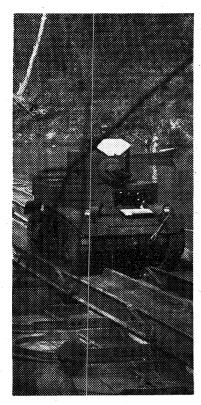


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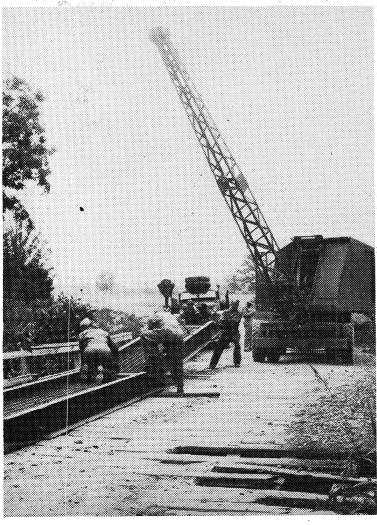




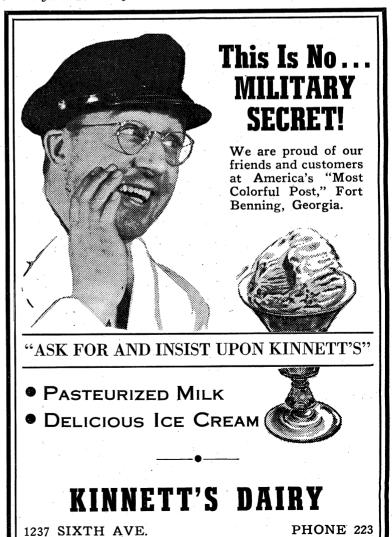
13-ton light tank of the 66th Armored Regiment rolls easily across the new rubber and steel bridge of the 17th Engineer Battalion—Second Armored Division Photo.



Across a ponton bridge over the Sabine River a 78th Field Artillery Battalion half-track hauls a 75 mm. gun.—161st Signal Co. Photo.



The 17th Engineer Battalion repairs a broken bridge with steel treadways, so that the rest of the Second Armored Division may move forward.—Second Armored Division Photo.



Behind Every Gun and Bullet

electric power. Every bomber, every tank and ship, is manufactured with electricity. Electricity enters into the making of the uniforms that soldiers wear and the production of the food that they eat.

Electricity, too, enters into the training of our armed forces for duty on land and sea. It is indispensable in war activities, just as in peacetime activities. At Fort Benning, and at Georgia's other great military training and supply bases, it is used for lighting, water pumping, sewage disposal, refrigeration, cooking, operation of machine shops and for many other purposes.

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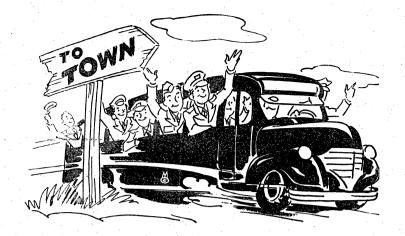
T. S. SLOAN, Vice President



The 82nd Reconnaissance Battalion awaits the signal to roll out from its motor park.



Private Saunders gets into his togs for a trip below. His latest job was rescuing a medium tank from the muddy Chattahoo-chee. He is a member of the 67th Armored Regiment.



erican Soldie

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