

On Tuesday of the first week, while working on stunt pitching detail I was told to report to Lt. Sullivan at Headquarters. Headquarters at that time being a hastily converted old road house at the corner of Tampa Bay Boulevard, and Tenth Street.

In Lt. Sullivan's office were grouped four or five men who had also been called. All of us had been teachers in civilian life. Lt. Sullivan explained to us that schools had to be organized, and training started in the Aircraft Warning Service, of which we knew nothing. We were to be instructors in the Aircraft Warning Service School (plotting, Filtering etc.) Looking us over, he then told me that I would be acting department head until someone who knew something about the system arrived. He then gave us a booklet issued by then the 3rd Interceptor Command on "Civilian Defense" which covered in brief the AWS of that time.

Sitting in the sun on a portion of the old runway, we read the short booklet. That same afternoon we reported back to Lt. Sullivan, and made a few plans. This first group of instructors included Private Ted Mack, Pvt. Edwin Stumpf, Pvt. Woodrow Sagg, Pvt. Jack Horner, Pvt. John Taylor, Pvt. Freddie Fuller, and Pvt. Smith and myself.

The following arrangements were made.

We were issued passes which were good for all day, in order that we might go to town to look up information and organize our course.

At first, we used the Tampa Public Library. We were always received cordially, and found several articles on the AWS in the magazines there, the best of which was in the New York Times. It was in a private room in the library, that our first schedule was formed.

All this time, we really knew very little about the ANS, and had never seen the equipment or map tables used.

About a week after we formed, Lt. Sullivan arranged for us to visit the Information Center in Tampa (which was under construction). There Lt. Milton Gould gave us several lectures on the AN system. Hungry for additional knowledge, and a little practical work ourselves, we made a bargain with the clerly I/Sgt., in charge. On a Saturday morning we came to the Tampa, Information Center, and cleaned up the rooms, latrines, washed windows etc., and in the afternoon, we came back, and they answered all our questions, and permitted us to work as Plotters, and Filterers on the Filter Board.

At the same time as the above events were taking place, other schools such as Radio and Message Center, were also being organized. The Radio School seemed to be doing the best since they had an able leader from the start in Capt. Rier, who secured equipment, tents, etc., for their school.

School was scheduled to start just before Christmas. On our Company bulletin boards appeared a list of specialists, and who was to be trained in each. Under our school, then called the A.W.S. School appeared Raid Clerks, Chief Plotter Tellers, Station Clerks, etc., and so many Civilian Instructors! This last item caught all eyes!!!

On the morning of the first day of school, I stood on a pile of lumber, and gathered together the 200 men who were to start in our school. Just as I started to make some opening remarks I noticed more men walking up. This continued until I had some four hundred men all wanting to go to the ANS school, to be Civilian Instructors. Other schools, that first day, had allowed their men to run over to us if they showed a preference. Lt. Sullivan was compelled to delay the opening of school, until the enrollment was

untangled. School opening was set for December 29, 1941.

Meanwhile, we did more research at the library down-town, and asked more questions at the Tampa Information Center. We secured two stencils from the new Reproduction Department which had a room at Headquarters, and cut several stencils. With wrapping paper, and crayon, we also made several charts on the organization of the Third Air Force.

Before school started, S/Sgt., Sturgess was called to Drew, and took charge of our school. We secured a large circus tent for an Information Center, and some old equipment from the base. Cpl. Baddis soon joined us from Charleston, where he had been working in the I.C.

On the first day, we split the 200 men up into groups and marched our men to some spot to teach.

With the ever present sound of Dixie's playing up the road, and the groups of sea-gulls overhead, we sat our students down on a pile of tent sidings, and started to impart what we learned about the A.W.S. Later we began to use a section of the old runway. There, with our groups seated about us, we taught in the open air. When we administered the first Otis tests, it was done outside on mess tables.

Grate as it was, the men learned and behaved. Most of them were our friends from Wheeler, and a majority had completed college. Then too, all of us were instructors in civilian life.

This first cycle lasted eight weeks. After the first week, we had a few pieces (8) of equipment to show them, which we passed around from group to group. And finally we had the I.C. set up in the circus tent, and wired by Sgt. Taskas.

Near the end of the first cycle, we were notified that we had to drop all but the best 200 of our men. These were to receive intensive training, and be qualified in one week to man I.C.'s in Miami, Tampa, Charleston, Atlanta, and other centers in the Third Air Force Area.

For one week, the instructors worked from eight in the morning until twelve at night. Instruction, and practice in camp all day, and then convoys to town where we gave them further practice in the Tampa, I.C. from nine until twelve.

One week after we graduate this first group, they were shipped. During this first cycle, Capt. Swann and Lt. Hall were assigned to our department. These were the first of the many officers to take charge. They were followed by Lt. Milton Gould, Lt. Earl Howley, Lt. Blackstock, Lt. Hallins, Lt. Frank E. Marrelke, Capt. J.W. (I.C.) Godfrey, Lt. Hockett, Lt. Paul WMI Smithowski and at present Capt. Frank B. Morgan.

Through all these early days, we were harassed by the rain and wind which continually blew down our circus tent or ripped it to pieces. Our students were subject to guard, K.P. etc., and the same number never showed up each morning.

Our first maps were painted by Pvt. Brunelle, who was a commercial artist in civilian life. In later months, he organized the Drafting Section of our Department which has trained many AN Draftsmen, and supplied the school with excellent boards and teaching aids. Pvt. Louis D. Briggs was our Supply Sergeant.

On the first day of February, we were all appointed Sergeants. The 8th and 9th Interceptor Commands also took from us Pvt. Jack Hoxner, and Pvt. John Taylor. Then in March, Pvt. Nash, Pvt. Stumpf, Pvt. Sugg, and Pvt. Fuller were sent to England to study the A.W.S. there.

In one week it was necessary then to re-organize a new staff. Sgt. Sturgeon and Cpl. Budd, had left for duties elsewhere on the field, therefore it was fortunate that some men from Camp Hann, California, who had had some work in AW, were shipped to Drew, and had been enrolled in school. Also, the 501st from Camp Dix arrived at Drew Field, both Hann or Dix A.W. schools had started, so from these men who were enrolled in school, a new staff was formed. On the following Monday, Cpl. Robert G. Lease, Pvt. William S. Gensler, Pvt. George Thompson, Cpl. Mitchell, Cpl. Cobb, and Pfc. Charles H. Barty started teaching.

At the end of March, we had our first Officer's class, some whom were Major Floyd, Capt. Muzung, and Major LaFevre.

On May 1, 1943, we moved to our five (5) new buildings at the corner of 5th and H Streets, and set up an SOS-5, taught our students how to operate it, and had it in working order for the visit of General Semervoll. Lt. Harrelke was then the Department Head.

The staff gradually grew. Sgt. Brunelle enlarged the Drafting Section, and initiated the school for A.W. Draftsmen.

All summer, we employed the SOS-5, and taught what was called the "American Portable System". In the fall of October 1942, we shifted to the so-called "New American System", which is practically the same system we teach today. Previously to October, we had included a week's work of this new system in the four week course.

During these Summer and Fall months, Sgt. Robert G. Lease was on D.S. in Tuskegee, Alabama, teaching the first all Negro Signal A.W. groups.

In December of 1942, Lt. Kramer, Lt. Fritchard, and Lt. Hainsall were added to the Department to begin the Ground Observers course. The number of students in the school vastly increased until at one time, there were over

seven hundred in training. Where once we had seven instructors, we now had eighty, with some twenty other personnel as clerks, wire men, maintenance and supply.

Our original five buildings gradually increased to 14 buildings, in the year from May 1942 to May 1943. These were all in the vicinity of 5th and H Streets.

The turn-over of instructors was not too great, except for a few who went to C.C.S. Most of the instructors were those gathered from the 504th from Camp Dix, and the 504th from Camp Hann in March of 1942. The 504th which returned to Drew Field from Charleston, also provided us with a number of instructors. It seemed that Drew was destined to become the Center for A.W. Training.

In the week after Pearl Harbor, men from Wheeler came to Drew, men from Fort Bragg were sent to Dix, and men from McChord Field, Washington, were likewise sent there for A.W. Training. Others in Camp Roberts, California were shipped to Camp Hann, and started an I.C. School there. Within a few months however, they all came to Drew. The A.W. school in Camp Crowder was the last to close. Many of their instructors, and equipment came to us in July 1943.

In March 1942, the Orlando School, was opened, but it assumed the nature of a research, and specialist center. Drew continued to turn out large numbers of men. I made several trips to Orlando to secure the latest information on A.W. The first trip as while I was with Lt. Harrelke in September, 1942. At that time we observed the school, and its equipment, and had an interesting informational talk with Col. Cody on the use of the SCS-5.

My second trip was with Lt. Dodds (formerly Cpl. Dodds mentioned previously) to secure more information on the "New American System". The last trip was with Lt. Maulding to the Ocala National Forest where a mobile training and experimental outfit was being carried out at Lake Doc. This last trip was made in January 1943.

These trips served the purpose of much needed liaison. When operation training of "D" Stage was begun, similar trips were made to correlate basis with field training.

During the summer, fall, and winter of 1942 and 1943, we sent groups of instructors to Orlando to take the Filterers course until almost 100 percent were qualified S1's.

In the summer and fall of 1942 we received unusually poor personnel to train. The average age of the classes was quite high, and most of them were classified as 3 or 4 on their ADUT scores. It seemed that the 1 and 2 men were being skinned off at Atlantic City, and Miami, and the AHS got what was left.

Another obstacle was the total lack of a T/O for the instructors and the fact that they lived in various organizations. Since June 1942, the men who had been teaching since March were made T/4's, and three of them made Staff Sergeant, through their companies in September 1942. No other ratings were issued to instructors until the end of May 1943. Never was the T/O adequate!

In August 1943, a number of instructors were transferred to the 2nd Training Battalion to serve as a nucleus for the cadre. One of them had served faithfully as a Drafting instructor for one year, and left the Department still a ~~Private~~ Private.

In February 1943, all the instructors were placed in the 501st which was to be the school organization. After a series of changes the 588th S.A.W. Battalion became the organization to hold the instructors.

Of the original instructors mentioned, almost all are at present commissioned officers serving in the Aircraft Warning Services. The last to go to O.C.S., I reported to Miami, September 18, 1943. Lt. Huch is in the Boston Information Center. Lt. Sugg is with the I.C. Department at Drew Field, Lt. Fuller is with AAFSAT in Orlando, and Lt. Stumpf recently graduated from Miami. Pvt. Taylor after going out with the 8th Fighter Command in January 1942, joined the Glider Patrol. Pvt. Jack Horner is a first sergeant in North Africa with the 12th Fighter Command. Pvt. Smith went to the Atlanta Information Center in February 1942, and hasn't been heard from since.

Lt. Hall, one of our first officers, was in main charge of the Temp, Information Center for some time, and his whereabouts is not known at present.

Lt. Gould, went to school at Bell Laboratories, then returned to Drew to work with the Operational Training Stage, under Capt. Gould. Lt. Blackstock, and Lt. Morley are overseas.

Lt. Herralke worked as S-3 of "B" Stage, and as Ass't. Executive Officer of ANUTC under Col. Stern. Capt. Herralke went to Mississippi with the Third Training Battalion.

Lt. Godfrey was promoted to Capt. and functioned as S-3, Executive Officer and Commanding Officer of "B" Stage. As Major Godfrey, he is now with the 2nd Training Battalion. Lt. Rechten is at Harvard studying Electronics, and Lt. Smithkowski is assigned to the 2nd Signal A. W. Training Battalion.

Date 8 September, 1943

The Prodigal Returns

March 1943 saw the return of W/Mgt., Robert G. Leese to the Department after an absence of nine months. He was on detached service at the Tuskegee Army Flying School, Tuskegee, Ala. At that station he was a member of the cadre which trained the first all-colored Signal A.W. Company in fact the first all-colored Signal unit of the United States Army. He was responsible for training the plotting platoons of the Signal A.W. Companies. Sgt. Leese was made Assistant Chief Instructor of the Department in April 1942 by the Department Head, Lt. Frank E. Hurrelko, and served in that capacity upon his return from detached service in Alabama. In September 1943, W/Mgt. Leese took over from 1st Sgt., Samuel who left for OCS, Air Force Administration, after nearly two years as Chief Instructor of the Department.

WAC's

The WAC's made a grand entrance when 2nd Lt. Sara O. Beall, 603rd Wac Filter Company, enrolled 23 August 1943 in the Information Center Department Filterer's course for officers. Lt. Beall held the distinction of being the first of the fair sex to be admitted here as a student. As a matter of fact she was the first woman to become associated with the school in any capacity.

The lady lieutenant was the recipient of considerable attention and flattery. Unfortunately it could not have been apparent to her in-as-much as army custom denies enlisted men the freedom of expression toward the opposite sex that civilians entertain. The officers, however, were more attentive to her and Lt. Beall never spent the noon hour unaccompanied.

S/Sgt. William Kowits, now Assistant Chief Instructor, was allowed the privilege of conducting the orientation course for the WAC officer. Although S/Sgt. Kowits was heckled and teased, he must maintained a certain aloofness, and carried on with his duties in a creditable manner.

After the orientation, Lt. Beall started the filterer's course from which she was graduated 18 September, 1943.

Four more WAC officers, three from the 767th WAC Headquarters Post Company, arrived 14 September 1943, and took the orientation course. The following week they enrolled in the filterer's course.

The appearance of WAC officers at the school may be more than a passing fancy as another one of the Corps is to enroll in the course next month.

"Chew or No Chew"

"Chew or no chew", that was the question, but it was answered. As a matter of fact the problem of "No Chew" was solved by some resourceful instructors with the facility with which a man changes his shirt.

The situation was as follows: Students and instructors on the night shift were without food in the form of a meal from evening mess until the next noon day. Coffee and cookies or doughnuts were served each mid-night but that did not satisfy the voracious appetites of many of the G.I.'s.

American ingenuity went into action. Certain instructors made friends with certain mess personnel. By a net to elaborate underground process which lacked the earmarks of security, cold meats, bread and milk were smuggled from various mess halls. So it was that hungry G.I.'s weary from a full night's work, partook of food.

This method of mass dissemination continued until the middle of May 1943, when higher authority arranged to provide breakfast to instructors at the close of each night's work. This was appreciated by all the instructors, although it did lack the thrill that accompanies stealth.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT
Preliminary Operational Training
588th Signal AW Battalion
Drew Field

Tampa, Florida
28 October 1943

UNIT HISTORY

SECTION I
(Personnel and Administration)

1. Original unit.

a. The designation of the original unit was the "Telephone and Tele-type Department, Preliminary Operational Training, Signal Aircraft Warning Unit Training, 'D' Stage".

b. The date of organization was 9 January 43.

c. The place of organization was Drew Field, Tampa, Florida.

d. The authority of organization was T/O 11-1163-4, War Department, Headquarters, Army Air Forces. (See Incl 1)

e. Sources of personnel for the department were from the Telephone and Telegraph Department and holding companies. This personnel was selected by the Telephone and Telegraph Department and assigned to a holding company.

2. Changes in Organization.

Local authority for organization was granted in December 42 through the Signal Officer, III Interceptor Command, to form an Aircraft Warning School for the purpose of forming a regiment, a battalion, and two frontier companies. The Telephone and Telegraph Department was formed at this time and personnel for instructors were drawn from various companies and placed on special duty with the department until May 43 when instructors were assigned to each department.

In April, 1942, new instructors were obtained from the 501st Signal Aircraft Warning Regiment to be on special duty with the department.

In July, 1942, the name was changed to "Telephone and Telegraph Department, 'D' Stage, Aircraft Warning Service Unit Training Center".

In September, 1942, the designation became "Telephone and Telegraph Department, 'B' Stage, Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center".

In January, 1943, a Table of Distribution was approved by the War Department and the authorized designation of the department became the "Telephone and Telegraph Department, Preliminary Operational Training, Signal Aircraft Warning Unit Training 'B' Stage".

In May, 1943, the school adopted the name "Telephone and Telegraph Department 'B' Stage, 2d Signal Aircraft Warning Training Battalion (Preliminary Operational Training)".

In August, 1943, the new name of "Telephone and Telegraph Department, Preliminary Operational Training, 588th Signal Aircraft Warning Battalion" was given to the school.

3. Strength, Commissioned and Enlisted.

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men</u>
December 26, 1941	1	3
August 6, 1942	3	35
October 11, 1942	5	34
November 26, 1942	6	37
January 2, 1943	5	38
August 14, 1943	1	18

4. Stations (permanent or temporary) of unit or parts thereof.

Drew Field, Tampa, Florida.

SECTION II
(Intelligence)

Although some of the equipment was confidential, no certificates of eligibility were required for instructors or students. No other counter-intelligence methods were used.

SECTION III
(Operations and Training)

1. Length of courses.

a. Basic wire course, which was given to all enlisted men, was two weeks in length. This acquainted the men with the basic principles of electricity as applied to telephone work. The principal subjects taught were -- basic electricity, basic signal communication, and basic telephone circuits. (See Incl 2)

b. Advanced wire course was two weeks in length. Principles of open wire, pole line construction, pole climbing, and installation of portable information centers were taught. (See Incl 3)

c. The PIC (Portable Information Center) course consisted of four weeks training. The students were given the principal functions of the PIC as a part of aircraft warning. This course involved the maintenance and repair of the equipment. (See Incl 4)

d. The PIC course for officers was two weeks in length. This was an orientation course to acquaint officers with the installation and maintenance of the equipment in the field. (See Incl 5)

e. Students were taught the elements of electricity by experiments that showed each principle. These experiments were made by the student. Training films, charts, and illustrated handbooks were used to facilitate teaching. Telephones were mounted on boards to show each component part and its function in the circuit. Sections of the PIC were mounted on boards and connected together to function as one part. The connecting was done by the student. The student located and cleared trouble put in the equipment by his instructor. A local telephone net was installed within the department area, including all the means used in pole line construction of both field wire and open wire. Sixteen poles were set and used to teach pole climbing.

f. The teletypewriter section operated separately from the rest of the department. This section had a four week teletypewriter operator's course. The subjects stressed were operation, procedure, and international Morse Code. (See Incl 6)

2. Schedules.

(See Incls 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6)

3. Training Aids.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Manuals | d. Training Films |
| b. Blackboard | e. Bread Boards (Circuits) |
| c. Charts | f. Disassembled Equipment |
| g. Crew Electrical Experiment Sets | |

SECTION IV
(Material and Supply)

All materials and supplies, such as office supplies and equipment, and training equipment were obtained from a battalion supply. As the department had no T/BA, all equipment was issued from battalion S-4 on memorandum receipt.

The department maintained a supply room manned by a supply sergeant and clerk. All equipment used for training was stored in this supply room, along with the training aids, maps, and charts needed by the department.

All forms that had to be reproduced were obtained from S-3, reproduction section of the battalion. Such training aids as maps, charts, and diagrams were made by the drafting section. When repairs were necessary, the utilities section of battalion S-4 made them.

SECTION V
(Special Staff Activities)

At regular intervals the instructor personnel was given special instruction in teaching methods. This involved ways and means to improve methods of instruction. The senior instructor of the department made checks on the instruction given by the various instructors in their respective sections.

Lectures and demonstrations by the officers in the department were held to acquaint the instructors with the duties and responsibilities of a non-commissioned officer.

At intermittent times the department head would call a meeting of the instructors to notify them of changes made, or to be made, in the department. At this time the instructors were allowed to discuss the program of the department and offer suggestions or criticisms as the case warranted. Many good ideas and changes were advanced through these meetings and the morale of the department was of a high standard.

SECTION VI
(Biography and Human Interest)

The department was formed the latter part of December, 1941, and was known as the Telephone and Telegraph Department, III Interceptor Command, Aircraft Warning Training Center. Lt. Michael Whalen was department head. Three enlisted men were borrowed from the 317th Signal Company, Air Wing, namely, Sgt J. C. Bullard, Cpl H. B. Young, and Cpl S. W. Hines to help as instructors. This made a total of one officer and three enlisted men when the department was first formed.

The purpose of the department was to train personnel to operate switchboards, install and repair local battery telephone nets. This included stringing field wire and pole climbing. The personnel to be trained were all infantry which had been moved into the Aircraft Warning Service.

At the time the department was formed, no equipment was available for training so this was borrowed from Signal Headquarters and Headquarters Company, III Interceptor Command, which was the only Signal Company assigned to crew field at that time. This equipment consisted of a few pairs of climbers, a few linesmen tools, several reels of field wire, and one typewriter.

A few days after the department was formed Lt. John R. Bean replaced Lt. Whalen as department head with Lt. Whalen remaining as assistant head of the department. The department was first set up in the area now occupied by the base commissary using one pyramidal tent which served as a combination office, supply room, and work shop. Schedules were drawn up for a two weeks course which covered local battery theory, local battery telephone circuits, switchboard operation, and pole line construction. The first class consisted of approximately fifty men. Mess tents were used for classrooms. The school was moved three times in the immediate area before it became somewhat permanently established.

In January, 1942, the department was assigned another officer, Lt. Stuart Ogelsby, also an enlisted man as typist and file clerk. This brought the total strength of personnel to seven: three officers and four enlisted men. The course was revised at this time to include common battery telephone installation and maintenance with Lt. Ogelsby in charge. The department now had three pyramidal tents and two hospital ward tents, the two larger tents serving as class rooms. Classes at this time were ranging in size from fifty to one-hundred men. The Telephone and Telegraph school combined instruction with practical work by using the students to install a camp telephone system for the Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center Headquarters.

In December, 1941, the teletype section was organized at Camp Decoto with Lt. George Mason in charge and it functioned as a section of the Telephones and Telegraphs Department. Four model nineteen machines were obtained from the 117th Signal Company, Air Wing, and 309th Signal Company, Air Wing. Two model twenty-six machines were transferred from the filter center in Tampa, three machines were property of the Bell Telephone System, and were rented to the school. This, with eighteen KC 86 typewriters and two reperforator-transmitter sets, was all the equipment available when the school was started. One officer, Lt. Mason, and Sgt. Gibson, with six other enlisted men, made a total of eight personnel to operate this section.

In March, 1942, more equipment was needed for instruction in common battery telephone maintenance. This was obtained from the Air Corps in the form of a discarded pursuit training unit. This unit was made up of several S. B. position phones interconnected through push buttons and relays. This was used to teach installation and circuit tracing.

In April, 1942, the school was moved from tents into permanent buildings in the present school area and located at the corner of F and 5th Streets. The school was assigned five buildings in order to take care of the increasing size of the classes. The enlisted men personnel had increased to approximately fifteen men. While the school was being moved, Lt. Dean and six enlisted men were at the Bell Laboratories in New York City studying the portable information center equipment being used by Aircraft Warning. Upon their return one complete MS-5 unit was obtained from the 501st Signal Regiment and installed for the purpose of instruction. Lt. John Mason came into the department replacing Lt. Mason as assistant department head and was put in charge of the PIG course.

By May, 1942, the school had become very well organized. The personnel consisted of three officers and twenty five enlisted men who were doing the bulk of the instruction. The course consisted of a two weeks course in basic telephone theory which each student was required to take. Upon completion of this course he was sent either to a two weeks course in advanced wire training or, if his grades permitted, he was given a two weeks maintenance course in the portable information center. The men that finished the PIG course were given an extra two weeks training for wire chief. Handbooks were made up and issued to each student to facilitate in teaching and to offer a means by which a student could learn the subjects taught while outside the classroom.

During the early part of June, 1942, the teletype section was moved from Camp Decoto into the new school buildings located at the corner of H and 4th Streets. The section had grown somewhat and more equipment was needed. This equipment was obtained from the 1303d Signal Company, Air Wing, in July. At this time the department became a part of "B" Stage, Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center.

By late August, 1942, the Telephone and Telegraph School had grown so rapidly that it was necessary to divide the course into sections: basic theory, field wire, advanced wire, and portable information center sections. Each section had an officer in charge to supervise the instructors and, from time to time, make such changes as were necessary in the schedules. In September, 1942, it was renamed Telephone and Telegraph Department, 5th Stage, Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center.

In October, 1942, Lt. James J. Dugan and Lt. George F. Boardman were assigned to the department. Lt. Boardman was in charge of the advanced wire section and Lt. Dugan was head of the night classes which were being conducted due to the increased number of students along with a shortage of personnel. These night classes were made up of former Bell Telephone System men who needed an orientation course in the methods used by Aircraft Warning for signal communication.

In December, 1942, Lt. Mason replaced Capt. Bean as department head. The course in advanced wire was lengthened from two to four weeks and the PIC course was lengthened from four to six weeks. This gave the men more training, mainly they were qualified as wire chiefs which was the ultimate aim of the department.

Lt. Boardman replaced Lt. Mason as department head in January, 1943. A short time later Lt. Duxbury and Lt. Schau were assigned to duty with the department. Lt. Duxbury replaced Lt. Dugan as head of the basic theory class and Lt. Schau was put in charge of the advanced wire section. The school, at this time, was very efficiently organized and was turning out approximately one hundred men every month. The total strength of personnel, including the teletype section was seven officers and thirty-six enlisted men.

In January, 1943, Lt. Gibbins replaced Lt. Mason as head of the teletype section. Shortly after that this section moved across the street into buildings 11C-47 and 11C-48. The classroom was located at the corner of H and 4th Streets and the building immediately west served as an office, supply room, and maintenance work shop.

In March, 1943, Telephone and Telegraph personnel installed a communications system for the 2d Training Battalion. PAX switchboard was installed in battalion headquarters and telephone installations and extensions run to each subordinate unit.

During the month of June, 1943, all sections of the Telephone and Telegraph Department were discontinued except the teletype section which continued to function. Some of the instructors from the other sections of the department were retained and put on duty in the teletype section. This course in maintenance, three days per week to officers and enlisted men of the telephone and telegraph department, was presented by this section. Telephone and Telegraph officers from other units attended these classes also.

From June, 1943, until the present date the Telephone and Telegraph Department has trained men only in teletypewriter operation and procedure, the last class having graduated the latter part of September, 1943. in

In addition to the personnel trained in teletypewriting course, the personnel of the department has maintained the communication system of the 588th Signal Aircraft Warning Battalion.

6 Incl --

Incl 1 -- Table of Distribution
Incl 2 -- Master Training Schedule -- Basic Wire Course
Incl 3 -- Master Training Schedule -- Advanced wire Course
Incl 4 -- Master Training Schedule -- PIC & Advanced
Specialist Course
Incl 5 -- Master Training Schedule -- Officers' PIC course
Incl 6 -- Master Training Schedule -- Specialist Course
Teletypewriter Course

This history submitted by:

FRANCIS G. BITTINGER
1st Lt, Sig C
Commanding
(Unit Historical Officer)

HISTORICAL REPORT OF MOTOR TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

SECTION I

1. Original Unit.

- a. Designation. Motor Transport Department, Preliminary Operational Training Stage.
- b. Date of organization. January 9, 1943.
- c. Place of organization. Drew Field, Tampa, Florida.
- d. Authority for organization. TD No. 11-1163-3.
- e. Sources of personnel. 501st Signal Aircraft Training Regiment, and 503rd Signal Aircraft Training Regiment.

2. Changes in organization. Motor Transport was organized on 29 December 1941, at Drew Field, Tampa, Florida, by 1st Lt Harry C. Scholz, assisted by Lieutenant Cooper, Wilson, and Foss.

Enlisted Personnel, amounting to approximately thirty-five (35), came from the original 1700 men from Camp Wheeler, Georgia. These men all had upward of 12 weeks of Motor Transport Training when they came to us, in addition to being very carefully hand picked as to their civilian background. They ranged from heavy truck drivers, and mechanics to owners of small fleets of trucks. This background in no small amount contributed to the future success of the Motor Transport school.

Drew Field in December of 1941 was a "Tent City" and classes were organized and conducted in all kinds of shelter, and even out of doors. A Motor Pool was set up with a hospital ward tent as a workshop. In this crude garage well over 100 "G.I." mechanics received their training before more permanent and suitable quarters were obtained. In another similar tent at the same time a large group of potential chauffeurs were receiving their instructions in the Army way of driving and maintenance. A third group yet were being instructed in the duties of a truckmaster. The entire enrollment of the first class numbered just under 200 men.

In conjunction with the school, we were doing all of the Motor Transportation for entire Signal Corps group of 1700 men. The reason for this was that we had all of the trucks. It was about April of 1942 before the newly activated units began to receive trucks of their own. Our original group of trucks were drawn from the 309th Signal AM Co. and numbered 23.

SECTION I (CONT'D)

Later 24 more were obtained from the 317th and 331st Signal Co's. With these 47 trucks we were able to do all of the mass of hauling required by a new camp, including the moving in from railroad sidings of the personnel and equipment of several more organization. This was done mostly with student drivers.

As more organizations arrived at Drew Field, our school grew in size. A building program was started, and in May or 1942 we moved to the present location on "I" Street, between 4th and 8th. Here we had 2 classrooms of 80 man capacity, one of 36 and a garage, in addition to our office in the same building as the small classroom. These soon proved inadequate. The chauffeurs class, which was of 4 weeks duration, was divided into two groups, classroom and field. After two weeks of basic instruction, chauffeur students were sent to the Sarasota Air Base, where they received two weeks of intensive field training, including long convoys and a lot of night driving under blackout conditions, much valuable training was received and many excellent military drivers were graduated. Exact figures are not available, but approximately 3400 chauffeurs were trained by the school, as well as 750 mechanics and about 150 truckmasters, totaling 4300 students graduated in about 18 months.

During the latter part of 1942 and until June 1943 the school was at its greatest height, Capt Harold D. Foss was Department Head. At this time the school was divided into five (5) sections, chauffeurs in classroom work, chauffeurs in field work, automotive mechanics, truckmasters, and motor officers course. The complete course of drivers consisted of: two weeks in the classroom and two weeks of driving in field operation.

3. Strength, commissioned and enlisted. Enlisted Personnel, amounting to approximately thirty-five (35). Commissioned Officers consisted of five (5) 2nd Lieutenants and one (1) Captain.
4. Stations (permanent), Drew Field, Florida.

SECTION III (Operations and Training)

Lt James T. Grenshaw was director of the classroom work for this section, with Sgt Daniel E. Smith as chief instructor. Sgt Smith had under him approximately ten very capable instructors, who did their utmost to give these drivers the very best instructions possible. The first week of this course was devoted mostly to giving the drivers definite instructions on filling out trip tickets correctly and filling out accident reports, also quite a bit of time was devoted to the nomenclature and characteristics of all government vehicles. During this first week their training aides were used, such as diagrams showing the nomenclature of vehicles, simulated accidents.

SECTION III (CONT'D)

The second week of the classroom work was primarily devoted to first echelon maintenance and the duties of the driver. First echelon maintenance was taught by having the students actually do this work themselves in the motor pool. It was found in all cases that if the student did this work himself he would be less likely to forget how it was supposed to be done.

The second two weeks of the chauffeurs class was devoted primarily to driving and field operations. This phase of the course was under the direction of Lt Felix J. Brane, with Sgt Raymond V. Laffey as his chief instructor. Sgt Laffey was ably assisted by approximately ten instructors. These instructors were divided into groups of two's and had ten trucks and approximately 50 students in each group, while the students received instruction in driving they were also given rigid training in field operation, which included putting 6 X 6 GMC 2 1/2 ton trucks through creeks and streams, and also cross country driving. These drivers were given approximately 15 hours of blackout driving over hard surfaced roads, narrow country roads, and also blackout cross country driving. After successfully completing these four weeks of training and passing the necessary examinations the students were issued drivers license.

Lt Malcolm H. McNaughten was in charge of the mechanics course with Sgt Lawrence S. Herah as his chief instructor. In this course the students received six weeks of intensive training in every phase of 2nd echelon maintenance and touched on the high point of 3rd echelon maintenance. These classes were carried on in a large shop which was equipped with one Ford four cylinder 1/4 ton C & R vehicle motor, one six cylinder LeRoy engine, two six cylinder GMC engines, and also all the parts of a generator, starter and many other parts of a vehicle mounted on boards in order that the student might acquaint himself thoroughly with these pieces of machinery. Approximately two weeks of this six weeks course were spent with the students actually replacing and repacking wheel bearings, U joints, and performing the second echelon maintenance on approximately one hundred vehicles; This included making all the inspections that are made by the second echelon shops. After successfully completing the necessary training and passing the examinations, these students were classified as automotive mechanics.

Lt Harold D. Skipper was in charge of the truckmasters class, and had as his chief instructor, Sgt Joseph Waits. Sgt Waits had Sgt Balisle as his assistant. These truckmasters classes were practically always a very small group of men, averaging about twenty students to the class. The truckmaster, being the non-commissioned officer in charge of the motor pool, had to be taught all the phases of motor pool operations; therefore, too much time could not be devoted to any one subject. This course was for four weeks duration and during this time the students were taught: mechanics, and also duties of the motor pool personnel.

SECTION II
(Material and Supply)

In January 1943, we had approximately one-hundred (100) vehicles in this motor pool, we kept the majority of these vehicles until July 1943, when the school was disbanded, then our quota dropped to about twenty-five vehicles.

SECTION VI
(Biography and Human Interest)

On November 2, 1943, this motor pool received six (6) WAC's, and they have been performing duties as mechanics and truck drivers since they arrived in this pool, they also have gone out on several convoys, and they seem to be very interested in learning how to drive trucks and work on trucks as mechanics. Within the past three weeks improvement in their work have been noticed, and they are carrying out orders faithfully.

Information on the following sections is un-available.

SECTION III
(Intelligence)

SECTION V
(Special Staff Activities)

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
Preliminary Operational Training
588th Signal AW Battalion
Drew Field

Tampa, Florida
25 October 1943

UNIT HISTORY

SECTION I
(Personnel and Administrative)

1. Original Unit.

a. The designation of the original unit was the "Administration Department, Preliminary Operational Training, Signal Aircraft Warning Unit Training "B" Stage".

b. The date of organization was 9 January 1943.

c. The place of organization was at Drew Field, Tampa, Florida.

d. The authority for organization was the Table of Distribution Number 11-1163-1, War Department, Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Washington, January 9, 1943. (See Incl. #1)

e. Sources of personnel for the department were from the students of the department, members of other units on the post, and men with civilian experience as instructors. Most of the personnel were attached to the department for special duty and assigned to holding companies. All of the prospective instructors were interviewed by the older instructors and by the officers in charge. Clerical personnel for the department were also from the students who did have civilian clerical experience.

2. Changes in Organization.

Changes in the designation of the unit were as follows:

December, 1941, the unit was formed and was known as the "Administration Department, Aircraft Warning Service Training Center, III Interceptor Command. Local authority for organization was granted through the Signal Officer, III Interceptor Command, to form an Aircraft Warning School for the purpose of forming a regiment, a battalion, and two frontier companies. This was to be known as a garrison school. Approximately, 1700 men were transferred to this field from Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia, to form these units. At this time, instructors were taken from the 503rd Signal Aircraft Warning Regiment and from the 553rd Signal Aircraft Warning Battalion (Separate). These men were placed on special duty with the department.

In April, 1942, new instructors were obtained from the 501st Signal Aircraft Warning Regiment to be on special duty with the department.

In July, 1942, the name was changed to "Administration Department 'F' Stage, Aircraft Warning Service Unit Training Center".

In September, 1942, the designation became "Administration Department 'F' Stage, Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center".

In January, 1943, a Table Of Distribution was approved by the War Department and the authorized designation of the department became the "Administration Department, Preliminary Operational Training, Signal Aircraft Warning Unit Training 'F' Stage".

In May, 1943, the school adopted the name "Administration Department 'F' Stage, 2d Signal Aircraft Warning Training Battalion (Preliminary Operational Training)".

In August, 1943, the new name of "Administration Department, Preliminary Operational Training, 588th Signal Aircraft Warning Battalion" was given to the school.

At the opening of the school there were four instructors. As the school grew, many new instructors were added to the department. Until, July, 1943, the school had approximately 40 instructors. Later, in August, 1943, most of the instructor personnel were transferred into other units which were being activated. Several of the remaining men were put to work in other departments of this battalion.

3. Strength, Commissioned and Enlisted.

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men</u>
December, 1941	2	7
November, 1942	3	34
February, 1943	6	40
March, 1943	7	43
April, 1943	6	42
May, 1943	3	39
August, 1943	2	15
September, 1943	2	14

4. Stations (permanent or temporary) of unit or parts thereof.

The unit was formed at Drew Field, Tampa, Florida on 29 December 1941. This station has been a permanent one for the department.

5. Photographs of Personnel, important scenes, or events.

Photographs of the instructor, clerical, and officer personnel are attached. Some of the pictures show the school area and student personnel.

SECTION II
(Intelligence)

A course of instruction was given to enlisted men and officers on "Safeguarding Military Information" in the various sections of the department. The "Message Center" section taught counter-intelligence measures and censorship. In the course of "Cryptography", much of the data compiled from experiences of men from overseas was included as the course progressed. Importance was laid on the necessities of encoding messages more often than heretofore used in combat. New devices were introduced and old devices discarded. Prior to the suspension of these courses, periodic lectures on "Safeguarding Military Information" were introduced in this battalion. Lectures were carried on concerning enemy intelligence activity based upon reports captured from the Italian intelligence in the African campaign. (References - War Department Training Circulars 49 and 99, 1942.).

SECTION III
(Operations and Training)

1. Length of Courses.

Classes for enlisted men were held from 0800 until 1120 and from 1300 until 1620, six days a week for four weeks in the courses of Company Administration, Company Supply, and Message Center. A two week course in Typing was also instituted. One cycle of night classes was held in Company Administration and Company Supply, and for a short period of time night classes were held for instruction in typing.

Officers' classes were held at intermittent times and the courses varied in length from two days to two weeks. The hours were usually the same as those of the enlisted men's classes but they were also designated from time to time according to the number of subjects that had to be taught.

2. Training Aids.

Training aids in the forms of charts, manuals, handbooks, blackboards, films, standard forms or reproduced facsimiles, booklets, maps, and other such materials were used. All of these were obtained through battalion headquarters.

Measures were also taken to train the instructors in the proper methods of instruction. A special course of instruction was given by the senior instructor and by the department officers. In this course of instruction were classes in Basic Procedure for Instruction, Fundamental Principles of Instruction, The Lecture Method, Training of Signal Corps Personnel, Questioning, and Training Course for Instructors. All of these were published in pamphlets as the instructor's guide. (See Incls. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.)

3. Scope and Nature of Training Activities.

a. In the Company Administration section, classes were held to train men as personnel clerks (368) and company clerks (055). Some of the principal subjects taught were Morning Reports, Service Records, Military Correspondence, Pay of Enlisted Men, Daily Sick Report, and Duty Roster.

b. In the Company Supply section men were trained for work in supply specialties, such as supply clerks (835). Some of the principal subjects covered were Prescribed Quantities of Supply, Requisitions, Company Property Book, Allowance of Expendables, Shipping Tickets, Memorandum Receipts, Training Funds, Signal Corps Catalog, Property Adjustment, Controlled Items Report, and Military Correspondence.

c. In the Message Center section training was given to the students to fill positions as counter clerks (Message Center Chief) (674), assistant counter clerks (674), message center clerk (055), and messengers (675).

Some of the principal subjects taught were Development of Message Center, Message Center Team, Operational Subjects, Message Handling Procedure, Interior Handling, Cryptography, Agencies of Signal Communication, Maps and Map Reading, Operation of Message Center, and lectures on Safeguarding Military Information.

d. In the Typing section special training and practice was given to students to better qualify them as typist clerks (405). This was a two week course and was open to all eligible graduates from the other sections of the department. The touch system was taught with the aid of charts and personal instruction. In the second week of the course, practice was given in the preparation of military correspondence.

e. There were also special courses for officers in Company Administration, Company Supply, Message Center and Cryptography. These were known as "Orientation or Specialist Classes". The purposes of these courses were to better acquaint the officers with the duties and responsibilities of a company commander, to acquaint them with the proper rules and regulations on Safeguarding Military Information, and for generally acquainting them with current administrative changes.

f. The recording of grades, the preparation of various reports to battalion headquarters, the preparation of schedules, and the general office work for the department was done by the personnel section of this unit.

g. The average number of student hours for each of the enlisted men's courses are shown on the Master Training Schedules that are attached. (See Incls. 7, 8, 9.)

SECTION IV
(Material and Supply)

1. Sources of Supplies and Equipment.

All materials and supplies, such as stationery, office supplies, office equipment, and training equipment were obtained through S-4 at Battalion Headquarters.

The department maintained a supply room manned by a supply man and a supply clerk. All standard forms or reproduced facsimiles were stored in this supply room with many training manuals, handbooks, maps, charts, all forms frequently used for training, and cleaning materials.

2. Procuring Training Aids.

All of the forms that had to be reproduced were obtained from S-3, Reproduction Section, of the battalion. Such training aids as charts, blackboards, and maps were made by the Drafting Crew or by the Utilities Section. When repairs were necessary, the Utilities Section made them.

SECTION V
(Special Staff Activities)

1. Instructor Training.

It was frequent that the staff of instructors was given special courses in "teaching methods". The senior instructor of the department made checks on the instruction given by the various instructors.

Lectures and demonstrations by the officers in the department were held to better acquaint the men as instructors with the duties and responsibilities of a non-commissioned officer. "Leadership" was developed by the instructors through the special drill classes that were supervised by the officers in charge.

During the periods when there were no regular classes in the Administration Section or any of the other sections, the instructors were taught the fundamentals concerning a good non-commissioned officer. (See Incl. 10).

2. Inspections.

Inspections of classrooms were made frequently by prominent civilians, by high ranking military personnel, by the department head, and by the officers in charge of each section.

3. Routine Staff Activities.

At intermittent times, the department head would call a meeting of all of the instructors to notify them of any changes in the organization. At these meetings the instructors would be permitted to discuss the program of the department and to offer any constructive criticism. Many fine changes resulted and the morale of the department was of a high standard.

SECTION VI
(Biography and Human Interest)

The original unit personnel consisted of two officers, namely, Capt. Ralph O. Bowman, the Department Head, and 1st Lt. Walter G. Meisenheimer, Assistant Department Head. Pvt. Joseph E. Green was the senior instructor in the course of "Company Administration and Supply".

The classes were held out of doors in the vicinity of the warehouses located west of Tenth Street and south of J Street (Tampa Bay Boulevard). Within a week hospital tents were provided for classrooms. Mess hall tables were used for desks and improvised blackboards were made. There was one class and the course consisted of Company Administration with a brief amount of instruction in Company Supply. The length of this course was eight weeks and its objective was to train men to fill office and personnel clerk positions.

In February, 1942, the course was changed to a six week period. The department acquired five new winterized tents. At this time the school was divided into three sections which were:

- (1) one section for Company Administration,
- (2) one section for Company Supply, and
- (3) one section for Mess Management.

The smallest of these new buildings was used for the Department Headquarters, and the remainder of the buildings were used for classrooms.

In March, 1942, a two week course was introduced and was known as a "Cadre Course". The purpose of this course was to train men in work applicable to three positions, namely, first sergeancies, supply sergeancies, and mess sergeancies. 1st Lt. Mack C. Jay, Jr. assumed command and 1st Lt. Morris T. Reeves was appointed Assistant Department Head.

In April, 1942, the schools were moved to a new area located at the northwest corner of 4th and F Streets. New wooden buildings were erected, furnished with individual desks, benches, and sliding blackboards. The capacity of each classroom was sixty. The personnel at the time consisted of: S Sgt Joseph E. Green, senior instructor; S Sgt Joseph E. Daily, section chief of the Company Administration section; S Sgt Jason O. Williams, section chief of the Company Supply section. The courses now consisted of Company Administration and Company Supply for a period of four weeks. Mess management section was suspended. The average number of daily student attendance at this time was about 120 enlisted men.

In June, 1942, a "Message Center" school was formed to provide training in message center work and cryptography. Cpl. William M. Plinn was appointed section chief of this new section.

In July, 1942, the department was assigned a new name - "Administration Department "A" Stage, Aircraft Warning Service Unit Training Center". 1st Lt. Morris T. Reeves assumed command.

In August, 1942, a "Typing School" was formed and a two week course was instituted. All eligible graduates from the other sections of the department attended this course in order to acquaint them with the touch system of typing.

In September, 1942, the name of the department was again changed and the new name was "Administration Department 'B' Stage, Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center".

In October, 1942, Orientation and Specialist Courses were introduced for the instruction of officers. Night classes were held for enlisted men for one cycle of four weeks. The average daily student attendance was approximately 400 at this time.

In January, 1943, 2d Lt. Oliver S. Jackson assumed command of the department. New buildings were acquired and the department now had a total on hand of nine buildings. There were classes for enlisted men in Company Administration, Company Supply, Message Center, and Typing. S Sgt Wade L. Hybrants was appointed senior instructor, S Sgt Leon Siegel was appointed section chief of the Company Administration section, S Sgt Jason O. Williams was section chief of the Company Supply section, and S Sgt William H. Flinn was section chief of the Message Center section. The daily average attendance had dropped off to 250 students.

In April, 1943, temporary cessation of training except for day and night classes in typing took place. Intensive training was given to the instructors in the department. Officers' classes were held at intermittent times. The Message Center course was suspended and was later eliminated.

In May, 1943, the name of the department was changed to "Administration Department 'B' Stage, 2d Signal Aircraft Warning Training Detachment." 2d Lt. Francis G. Bittinger assumed command of the department at this time. The school now had an average daily attendance of approximately 100 students.

In July, 1943, all classes were suspended except typing classes. Many of the instructor personnel were transferred out to different organizations and some left the post. This came about in the latter part of July and at that time there were approximately 40 instructors on duty in the department. Some of the buildings were turned over to the other departments and there remained four buildings within the supervision of the department.

In August, 1943, the name of the school became "Administration Department, 588th Signal Aircraft Warning Battalion". T Sgt Leon Siegel was appointed senior instructor and remained as section chief of the Company Administration section. T/Lt Robert G. Martin was appointed section chief of the Company Supply section. The typing course was dropped in the early part of the month and Company Supply was to be the only regular course in the department. Later in August, 1943, the Supply Section continued instruction and operated for a period of five weeks, and then a general transfer of students came about. The school was again suspended.

10 Incl --

- Incl 1--Table of Distribution
- Incl 2--Basic Procedure for Instruction
- Incl 3--The Lecture Method
- Incl 4--Training of Signal Communication Personnel
(Reprint of Extracts)
- Incl 5--Questioning
- Incl 6--Training Course for Instructors
- Incl 7--Master Training Schedule -- Co Administration
- Incl 8--Master Training Schedule -- Co Supply
- Incl 9--Master Training Schedule -- Message Center Course
- Incl 10--A Guide for all non-commissioned Officers

This history submitted by:

FRANCIS G. BITINGER
1st Lt, Sig C
Commanding
(Unit Historical Officer)

SECTION I

Personnel and Administrative

1. Designation - 588th Signal AW Battalion.

- (a) Date of organization 3 May 1943
- (b) Place of organization Drew Field, Tampa, Florida
- (c) Authority of organization Par 1, General Orders 33, Headquarters Army Air Base, Drew Field, Tampa, Florida.
- (d) Source of personnel Cadre furnished by the Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center.

2. Changes in Organization.

(a) The 588th Signal AW Battalion was organized under the 4th Signal AW Training Battalion and on 17 July 1943 was attached to the 5th Signal AW Training Battalion.

(1) At approximately this time it was decided to provide another mission for the 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion and to use the 588th Battalion to perform the original function of the 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion; namely, housing the staff and instructor personnel of the schools. With that objective in mind, all the original personnel of the 588th (except for a small cadre) were transferred to other units within the Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center, and by authority per 21, Special Orders 179, dated 22 July 1943, Headquarters Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center, (See Exhibit X) the 588th Signal AW Battalion was relieved from attachment to the 5th Signal AW Training Battalion and attached to 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion. The officer and instructor personnel (except for the Commanding Officer, five (5) Company Commanders and five (5) First Sergeants; these officers and enlisted men were retained only to man the companies within the Battalion on an active basis until the new personnel for the 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion could be transferred) of the 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion were transferred into the 588th Signal AW Battalion.

(2) The 588th Signal AW Battalion was attached to the 1st Signal AW Training Battalion per Paragraph 23, Special Orders 219, dated 31 August 1943, Headquarters Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center.

(b) Changes in Command.

1st Lt. Joseph F. Fitzgerald assumed command by Battalion General Order 1, dated 3 May 1943.

Major George G. Green assumed command by Battalion General Order 2, dated 31 May 1943.

Captain Ray (MAY) Astle assumed command by Battalion General Order 4, paragraph 1, dated 22 May 1943.

Major Andrew Hissner assumed command by Battalion General Order 7, dated 28 July 1943. (See Exhibit XI)

Lt. Col. Ralph P. Stichel assumed command by Battalion General Order 8, dated 13 August 1943. (See Exhibit XII)

3. Strength, Commissioned and Enlisted.

- a. Cadre strength
8 Officers 58 enlisted men
- b. Authorized strength
45 Officers 14 Warrant Officers 906 enlisted men

For authority per 12, Special Orders 199, dated 11 August 1943, Headquarters Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center. (Exhibit XLV) The departments Preliminary Operational Training Stage were attached to the 588th Signal AW Battalion for command. The authorized strength for these departments is:

33 Officers 411 enlisted men

4. Stations.

- (a) Drew Field, Tampa, Florida.

5. Missions.

(a) Originally the 588th Signal AW Battalion was organized to function as an Aircraft Warning Battalion in the field. Prior to the attachment of the 588th Battalion to 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion, all the personnel of the 588th were transferred to other units within ANUTC and upon attachment to the 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion, the 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion personnel was transferred into the 588th and a new mission was given the 588th; namely, functioning as a school battalion for the instruction and training of enlisted men in the specialties of Aircraft Warning in order that they may adequately perform duties assigned them in an Aircraft Warning Unit.

6. Ten (10) photographs of personnel attached.

7. List of records on file in this Headquarters.

000	General
006	Holidays
012	Taxation, Tariff, and exemption form.
018	Army Emergency Relief Loans
014.32	Naturalization
019	Insurance
016	Decisions and Opinions
100	Finance and Accounting
120.1	Expenditure or Payment of funds
123	Funds, Money and Savings
141.8	Reports of Survey
200	Personnel
200.2	Identification, Methods and Systems
200.5	Accidents
200.6	Rewards, Badges, Decorations (Good Conduct)
201	Personal Records
201.22	Commendations
201.5	Physical Examinations and Tests
201.36	Service Records (Transmittal of, and allied papers)
210	Commissioned and Warrant Officers
210.01	Classification of Officer

210.2 Promotion of Officer
 210.31 Assignment of Officer
 210.33 Transfer of Officer
 210.4 Special Service Officer
 210.41 Agents (Agent Officers)
 210.45 Officer of the Day (Duty Tours and Status)
 210.45a Special Duty (O)
 220 Enlisted men and Aviation Cadets
 220.01 Classification of Enlisted Men
 220.14 Warrants, (Application, Acceptance, Declination)
 220.2 Promotion of Enlisted men
 220.26 Reductions
 220.3 Assignment, Attachment (EM)
 220.33 Transfer
 220.45 Duty Tours and Status (EM)
 220.46 Army Specialized Training Program
 220.712 AWOL (EM)
 220.8 Discharges (EM)
 221 Titles and Grades (SMTs)
 230 Civilian Personnel
 242 Pay (EM)
 246.4, 246.6, 246.7 Allowances and Rations (EM)
 250.1 Conduct and Morals
 250.3 Punishment
 250.4 Courts Martial
 300 Administration
 300.4 Orders
 311.31, 311.3, 311.5 Code, Telephones, Telegrams
 311 & 312 Mail and Correspondence
 312.1 Correspondence (Classes, Receipts)
 312.2 Message File
 313 Records
 313.3 T/R of Records
 314.7 Military Histories (Units of AWUTC)
 319.1 Reports (Periodical)
 330.31 Strength Returns (Rosters)
 320 Organization of Army
 322 Organizations and Tactical Units
 330.32 Rosters
 1. Miscellaneous
 2. Monthly Roster of Officers
 3. Station Lists
 4. COs of AWUTC Organizations)
 5. O Reported to AWUTC
 6. Telephone numbers of Officers
 331.1 Post Libraries (Overdue Books)
 331.4 News Conditions
 333 Inspections
 334 Boards, Commissions, Committees
 335.11 Official and Military Courtesies (Visiting Dignitaries)
 335.2 Ceremonies (Reviews, Parades, etc.)
 337 Meetings of Officers
 352 Army Service School
 Aviation Cadet
 Officer Candidate School

352.17 **Grades**
 353 **Suggested Officers Orientation**
 353 **Training (Subdivided by Subject)**
 353.01 **Training Program, Schedules and Directives**
Special Service Program (Physical Fitness)
 353.5 **Drills and Exercises**
 353.8 **Athletics and Amusements**
 370.5 **Movements (Reports of Arrival or Departure)**
 380.01, 380.05, 319.27 **Safeguarding Military Information**
 400 **Supplies, Services and Equipment**
 400.22 **Exchanges, Shipments and Transfer of Equipment**
 400.312 **Request for Supplies**
 400.315 **Allowances to organizations (Crystal Requisitions)**
 400.319 **Table of Allowances**
 400.36 **Consumption or Expenditure (Quarterly Dropping Allowances)**
 410.3 **Fitting Equipment (plastic material)**
 413.44 **Radio Equipment**
 413.52, 413.53 **Printing and Duplication Machines and equipment (Photo-graphic Machines and equipments)**
 413.53 **Film**
 413.77 **Radar Equipment**
 420 **Clothing and Equipment**
 421 **Vehicles and Parts**
 421.9 **Vehicles Miscellaneous (Vehicle Density Report)**
 421.31 **Tractors and trailers (Caterpillar Type) Parts and Accessories)**
 421 **Publications**
 475.7 **Signal Corps Property**
 500 **Transportation**
 566.1 **Demerage Accounts**
 600 **Buildings and Grounds**
 600.171 **Inspection of Area**
 600.4 **Buildings and Grounds (Altering, enlarging, etc.)**
 600.91 **Observation and Reports (Bldgs and Grounds) Weekly Housing Report**
 621 **Housing of Personnel**
 676.1 **Telephone System**
 676.3 **Wireless System**
 676.5 **Public Address System**
 700 **Medicine, Hygiene, and Sanitation**
 703 **Dental Treatments**
 705 **Hospitalization**
 721.5 **Sanitary Reports**
 319.1 **Reports (Included are following:)**
Special School Reports
Sq. Third Air Force Convalescence School 936 Engineers Avn Cam Bn,
Walterboro, S. C.
Range Firing Report
Report on Specialists Trained at ANUTC
Monthly Report of Chaplains
Military Personnel Held for Theatres of Ops Chemical Warfare
Training Report
Report on War Bond Participation

1. Student flow chart
2. Weekly Status Report
3. Absence from class.

4. Receipt for Absence Reports
Card file for
Droppers of student
Graduates of student

SECTION III

Operation and Training

ROUTINE OPERATIONS

The training conducted by the 588th Signal AW Battalion prior to attachment to the 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion, consisted of enrolling enlisted men in the Specialist School and carrying on an active inter Battalion athletic program. Upon transfer to the 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion, the 588th assumed the training functions conducted by the 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion, namely, supervising the operations of the schools. (See Section III of Appendix I, II, III, IV, V, VI, for courses operating, methods and procedures used.)

Under the supervision of the S-3 Section an instructors' training school began functioning on 16 July 1941. The purpose of this school is to train potential instructors to replace the losses that occur through sickness, transfers, furlough. This section also maintains refresher training for instructors already qualified. Instruction in the individual departments is supervised by the Instructor Training Section, and improvements in instruction methods are constantly being made.

SECTION IV

The 588th Signal AW Battalion encountered no unusual difficulty with supplies after activation. When the personnel of the former 2nd Training Battalion was transferred into the 588th Battalion, all the school equipment was also transferred into the 588th. Because the 588th Signal AW Battalion might resume its status as a tactical field unit at any time, all of the Battalion equipment (with the exception of a small amount of office equipment) is stored in a separate warehouse to be held in abeyance until the 588th takes to the field.

School Headquarters is established in the former home of the Drew family; the house has been converted to a military office without changing the structure. This fine office combined with the spacious grounds make it the envy of many other headquarters located on Drew Field.

The S-4 Section has submitted plans and has supervised the building of all the buildings used by the Battalion, which consists of approximately 60.

SECTION V

The staff of the 588th Battalion is divided into the following sections: Commanding Officer, Executive Officer, Adjutant, S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4, Assistant Adjutant. The unusual activity (in relation to other Battalions) is induced by the fact that there are two personnel sections, one for the handling of students and the other is the normal unit personnel section.

All of the staff activity with the exception of Unit Personnel is directed to the supervision and coordination of the activities of the various departments under this command.

The departments are attached to a specific company in this Battalion for administration, quarters, and rations.

The duties of the original staff are shown as Exhibit IV.

(PREFACE to the history of the Departments, Preliminary Operational Training stage. Appendices I, II, III, IV, V, and VI.

Technically, the Departments are a separate unit under the Preliminary Operational Training Stage; however, they are dependent upon a parent organization for command and administration. Since they are an integral part of the parent unit, (538th Signal AN Battalion) their histories are included as Appendixes I-VI.

The Departments have been operating basically the same since December 1941; however, the function of the Administration, Telephone & Telegraph, and Motor Transport Departments have materially fallen off during the past two (2) months as shown hereon and in Appendixes IV, V, VI:

The facilities of the Administration Department have been devoted principally to refresher training and teaching supply courses.

The Telephone and Telegraph Department maintains the Battalion communication system and frequently furnishes "trouble shooters" to repair or install new communication systems for other headquarters. Teaching of the department is devoted to Teletype instruction.

The Motor Transport Department now furnishes transportation for the Battalion and maintenance for the special purpose vehicles in the Radar Department.

In order to clarify the activities of the schools as a whole, the following has been prepared: It is a general history and must be supplemented by all the Appendixes and Exhibits.

I. ORGANIZATION

On 14 December 1941 approximately 1700 enlisted men arrived from Camp Wheeler, Georgia, for the purpose of training in Air Warning Service and to subsequently form an Aircraft Warning Regiment, Battalion and two frontier companies (Exhibit 1). The newly arrived enlisted men had received 13 weeks of basic Infantry training but not any instruction in Aircraft Warning. Several tactical outfits (530th Signal AN Company, 317th, 311st, 309th Signal AN Companies) were also brought to Drew Field. In order to train these enlisted men, a garrison school was set up which included the following sections: (See Exhibit IX)

1. Radio "A"
2. Radio "B" (later changed to Deaux, then to Radar; this school started operating approximately three (3) weeks later than the others.)
3. Aircraft Warning Service School (later changed to Information Center Department.)
4. Telephone and Telegraph School.
5. Message Center School (operated one cycle and was consolidated with the Administration School).
6. Administration School.
7. Motor Transport School.

The above schools have continued to operate as specified, being supplemented by the Electrical Fundamentals Department and the V.N.F. Department for a short period.

During the initial period the schools were known as the Garrison School, AFB 3rd Interceptor Command. (See Exhibit III) Later the name was changed to:

1. Air Warning Service Training Center--(See Exhibit IV)
2. "F" Stage ANUTC --(See Exhibit V)
3. 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion (this was the parent organization; all of the departments were placed in the Preliminary Operational Training Stage). (Exhibit VI)
4. 588th Signal AW Battalion (this was also the parent organization). (Exhibit VII)

For obvious reasons it is desirable to have all the personnel connected with the school assigned to one organization. Constant efforts were made to accomplish this and on the 23rd of January we were given the Reporting Battalion of the 501st Signal AW Regiment. At this time we were directed that the students in the specialist' school would be our responsibility as to administration, quarters, and rations. To meet this directive, 17 detachments were put into operation. This plan did not work as well as was expected and was abolished after approximately six (6) weeks operation.

II. SOURCES OF PERSONNEL.

Instructor personnel for the schools were obtained from the tactical units on Drew Field, from the 1700 Camp Wheeler men and later, instructors for Radar Equipment, officer and enlisted, arrived from Ft. Monmouth, N. J.- (Exhibit II & III)

As the school grew and other units arrived on the field, instructors were obtained from the best students in the class. All of the personnel, officer and enlisted, connected with the school were assigned to tactical units and placed on Special Duty to the individual schools.

General Order #12, Hqs. ANUTC, (See Exhibit XIII) announced the Table of Distribution of the 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion and attached the departments Preliminary Operational Training Stage to it. These two T/Ds were not adequate to take care of the number of officers and enlisted men working in the schools and the ratings were not appropriate. In order to overcome this difficulty the 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion was allowed to keep the Reporting Battalion of the 501st Signal AW Regiment. This arrangement continued until the 588th Signal AW Battalion was made available and the 2nd Signal AW Training Battalion and Preliminary Operational Training Stage personnel were moved into it.

Due to the fact that the departments are not organized to handle the administrative details of normal separate units, each department is attached to a particular company of the 588th Battalion for administration, quarters, and rations.

III. STRENGTH

January 1942	Officers	Enlisted Men
	57	161
September 1943	71	923

Exhibit VIII

Morning Reports of Organization—Document unavailable for submission.

See Exhibit IX for directive as to facilities to be maintained for the schools.

IV. EQUIPMENT.

Equipment for the schools originally was drawn from the tactical units located on Drew Field—Signal Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Third Interceptor Command, 530rd Signal AW Company, 117th, 111st, 309th Signal AW Companies. A large amount of equipment and training aids was improvised.

Originally classrooms consisted of tents, some of which were borrowed from a circus located in Sarasota, Florida, with saw tables for desks. In April 1942, buildings constructed according to each Department's requirements were completed and the schools moved to the new area within 72 hours. Since that date fifteen buildings have been constructed.

SECTION VI

Original Key Personnel connected with School Headquarters

Major Benjamin Stern (now Colonel)	Signal Officer, Third Fighter Command
Captain Stanley Smith	School Director
Lt. Leon Eastmond (now Major)	Assistant School Director
Lt. Wilbert Sullivan (now Captain)	S-1
Lt. Frank Herralke (now Major)	S-2
Lt. Emerson Bestwick (now Captain)	S-4
Lt. John R. Henderson	Assistant S-1

The Commanding Officers of School Headquarters since the inception are:

Capt. Stanley Smith	Colonel Winchell I. Raser
Lt. Frank Herralke	Lt. Colonel Henry Floyd
Capt. Stephan Dier	Major J. W. Godfrey
Lt. Colonel Ralph F. Stiehl	

Key Personnel of School Headquarters as of 1 September 1943.

Lt. Colonel Ralph F. Stiehl	Commanding Officer
Major J. W. Godfrey	S-3
Captain F. R. Delaney	Assistant S-3
Captain George P. Nearden	S-1
1st Lt. Oscar Ergan	S-4
1st Lt. Oliver E. Jackson	Adjutant
2nd Lt. Llewellyn Halsley (now 1st)	Assistant Adjutant

Visits by Noted Persons.

April 1942 Lt. Gen. B. Semervell, Major General Dawson Olmstead, and Brigadier General Clarence R. Baebur.
August 1942 Brigadier General Fairchild, Col. Seville, Cal.

Tourtallet, Col. Stern, Col. Keyser, and Col. Cody.

Major Charles - SORFO Camp Crowder—conducted by Major Floyd.
Major Fall - Office Chief Signal, inspected Radar Department.
Colonel Brock - G-2 Section, Army Air Forces, 13 November 1942.
Drs. Horton and Bechtoldt - Operational Research Division.
January 1943 - Major Post of General Sevelles Office inspected area.
August 1943 - Major General Harry C. Ingles.

SECTION II

Intelligence

On the 11 August 1941, Lt. Kenneth E. Patterson was appointed S-2 for the 508th Signal AW Battalion, prior to that date the S-2 Section for the schools and departments had been supervised by the Adjutant as an additional duty.

An up-to-date card file system and personal history forms are maintained for every member of the Battalion. Loyalty Investigations are conducted for those whose duties require them to handle classified material.

In September 1943, Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center directed that all Unit Intelligence officers would forward intelligence clearances to S-2 this Battalion for all enlisted men attending Radar School.

INDEX AND DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBITS

- EXHIBIT 1 Training program for either eight (8) or thirteen (13) weeks. This document is apparently still in draft form and the writer has been unable to secure information as to whether it was ever published or not; however, the actual training did progress along the lines as outlined in most instances. The document is inclosed for information only.
- 2 Letter from Assistant Director of Training to Commanding Officer, Army Air Base, Arec. Field, regarding the organization and purpose of the AFB Training Service School. This includes the Staff Organization, Training Purpose of AFBTS School departments, roster of Officer CM on S/D to schools.
- 3 School Directive #1 - Explanation of administrative procedure for officers and CM on S/D to schools.
- 4 Letter from Assistant Director of Training to all Department Heads outlining duties of Staff members of School Headquarters.
- 5 Memorandum from Headquarters, "S" State, to all departments in regard to inspections of classrooms for improving instruction.
- 6 Memorandum 150-2, Headquarters 2nd Signal Air Training Battalion, regarding correspondence, shows letter and indorsement heading.
- 7 Memorandum 75-21, Headquarters 500th Signal Air Battalion, showing name of Battalion.
- 8 Roster showing strength of school headquarters and various departments as of 11 February 1942.
- 9 Letter from Headquarters Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center to Director of Individual Training, in regard to facilities to be maintained by the schools of 2nd Signal Air Training Battalion. This outlines courses, length and production, per month.
- 10 Special Order #179, Headquarters Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center, relieves 588th AWU from attachment to 5th Signal Air Training Battalion and attaches it to 2nd Signal Air Training Battalion.
- 11 General Order #7, Headquarters 500th Signal Air Battalion. Assumption of command by Major Andrew Ritter.
- 12 General Order #8, Headquarters 500th Signal Air Battalion. Assumption of command by Lt Col Ralph P. Stish.
- 13 General Order #12 - Organization of Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center.

- EXHIBIT 14 Special Orders #177, Headquarters Aircraft Training Unit Training Center, relieves department from attachment to 2nd Signal Air Training Battalion and attaches them to 308th Battalion for command and administration.
- 15 Letter from Assistant Director of Training to Signal Officer, Third Interceptor Command requesting supplies and instructors.
- 16 Memorandum from Colonel Lawrence to Major Stern in regard to the manner of conducting the Third Interceptor Command, A-3 School.
- 17 Tentative outline for Third Interceptor Command A-3 Training School. This is included for information only. The date on which it was prepared is unavailable, and information as to whether this outline was used or not is likewise unavailable. However, the outline for the Officers Course (included in the file with the outline as if it were an integral part thereof) was used. Pages 9 and 10 are missing.
- 18 School Directive #2 - School hours.
- 19 School Directive #4 - Channels for administrative matters.
- 20 School Directive #12 - School hours, days of operation, marching.
- 21 School Directive #10 - Final reports on students to organizations.
- 22 Supplement to School Directive #10 - Specialities taught in each department and how to be given each course.
- 23 Letter from Headquarters Third Interceptor Command to Commanding Officer, Base #10, in regard to arrival of 1750 enlisted men.
- 24 Draft of history of A-3TC prepared for Signal Officer Third Fighter Command. The exact date of preparation is unavailable, however, from information contained therein, it was written approximately January of 1943.
- 25 "Copy" of above draft in final form. The above listed draft and the copy submitted to support statements contained in this history, as well as to give a broader outlook on exactly how prominent a part the schools play in the history of A-3TC, and the problems experienced and overcome.
- 26 General Order #1 - Headquarters 2nd Signal Air Training Battalion. Organization of 2nd Signal Air Training Battalion. Assumption of command by Major Cary. Units attached.
- 27 General Order #2 - Headquarters 2nd Signal Air Training Battalion. Assumption of command by Lt Col Ralph P Stiehl.

- EXHIBIT 28 General Order #3, Headquarters 2nd Signal Air Training Battalion. Redesignation of Headquarters Company to Headquarters and Headquarters Company.
- 29 General Order #4, Headquarters 2nd Signal Air Training Battalion. Assumption of command by Lt Col Herbert E Watkins.
- 30 General Order #5, Headquarters and Signal Air Training Battalion. Assumption of command by Lt Col Ralph F Stienl.
- 31 Copies of all memoranda issued by Headquarters 500th Signal Air Battalion.
- 32 Photographs of school activities.
- 33 Clippings appearing in news field papers.

Unit History

Section I. Personnel & Administration - Organization

The present Department was organized as the Radio "A" School, with Headquarters known as the Aircraft Warning Service Training Center. The "A" designation in the title of the Department was to differentiate between "BRAX" and Radio Departments. BRAX was the Department known at the present time as the Radar Department. The organization was placed in active duty approximately 16 December 1941, which was about two days after the site, Tent City, was activated. This site was occupied by troops brought from the Fourth and Fifth Training Battalions, Fort Wheeler, (Infantry) Macon, Georgia, and numbered about 1700 enlisted men with a complement of Officers from various Arms and Branches, mainly Infantry, Field Artillery, etc. The Department had its Headquarters where the new hangar is built, west of the old North Gate, (10th St. and Avenue J.) the present site being occupied by the new Bk Building. The Area was composed of some twelve to fourteen rows of pyramidal tents each row being known as a "Company" and designated as Company No. 1, No. 2., etc., etc., and extended from Tampa Bay Blvd. to where the present Commissary is located. The area described was the entire area occupied by Signal Corps troops, the remainder of the field being devoted to the III Interceptor Command, and the III Fighter Command, Air Corps. The remainder of the present Signal Corps Field (Tent Area) was swamp land and palmetto palms. BRAX (Radar) was later located in this swamp-lake area, camouflaged by Palm trees, etc. and was initiated very early in the history of the Field. Two other departments were organized and placed into activation at the same time, Radio A Dept. BRAX and AAS Department, known as the I. C. Department now. Administration, T & T, Electrical Fundamentals, Teletype Departments were formed much later in the history of the Field, and are no longer activated to any degree. Authority for the activation of this School Department came from the School Headquarters, A.W.S.T.C., III Interceptor Command, Drew Field, Tampa, Florida. The personnel and Officers were obtained from the original troops mentioned and other sources. The names of the Key Personnel are shown on Inclosure No. 1, titled: Key Personnel, initial, SD 4, Hq. AWSTC, dtd 21 Dec. 41.

The original strength of the personnel of the Radio A Department was twenty-three (23) men and one (1) Officer. This number was soon augmented by the addition of Officers who were placed in charge of the various sections of the school and by the further addition of enlisted personnel to the teaching staff, taken from the graduate classes. Purpose of the additional Officers was to assist in the teaching, and not in supervisory work as at present.

The Department was founded in the area south and west of the tent site. The geographical conditions were excellent, flat topography, sandy base, absence from interfering trees, etc. The school consisted of three tents for class rooms, one supply tent, one office, and a circus tent holding about 500 persons. Blackboards and long mess-table type of desks and benches were the only facilities for seating the classes. There was a platform holding a large blackboard in the circus tent where the men were taken for their orientation and welcoming lecture by the Department Head, or by the Assistant Administrator, an enlisted man. The enlargement and modernization of the school facilities were responsible for the moving of the Department from the old area to the present area, 5th and J. Ave., Also

co-responsible for the move was the desire to locate all the training schools in an area closely connected with the School Headquarters. The situation as it was called for message runners to the School Headquarters innumerable times each day, and inasmuch as there was a great amount of delay in presenting passes to the MP's at the boundary gate, it was decided to alter the location. The various Department's tents, comprising their schools, were in a crowded condition due to shortage of space in which to expand, and as a result, definite areas for the different schools were provided, and accordingly, the Department moved to its new and present location about April 1942 and has been in that location since.

II. Intelligence - Blank.

III. Operations and Training.

Code Section: The object of this section was to train men as Radio Operators for Aircraft Warning Units. The Radio Operators' Course originally started out as an eight weeks course which was later changed to a six weeks course and then to a four weeks course because of the urgent need for radio operators. In February, 1943, the course was again extended to six weeks and the qualifying code speed jumped from eight wpm to 10 wpm. Very shortly after that the qualifying speed for SSN 776, Radio Operator, Low Speed, was raised to 12 wpm and the school was given permission to hold men over six weeks if it was thought that they could be made into Radio Operators if a little more time was given to the man.

On 28 August 43 AAF Memorandum 100-9 was published which required that all low speed radio operators be able to take 16 wpm. This Department immediately complied with this memorandum. Due to the raising of the standards of qualifications it was necessary to lengthen the course. It was decided that the most efficient way to do this was to have an indefinite length course and to qualify a man when he met all the requirements regardless of how long or short a time spent at the school. This system is now in practice.

At the beginning of the code section the code instructors themselves wired the tables and installed headsets and phones. TG-5's were used and nets were established with the TG-5's thruout the area about the tents. Talk was kept to a minimum inasmuch as the nets were so close due to the type of equipment available, that it was possible to hear the stations without use of the key. Each building had its instructor who did nothing but key the speeds until a Keyer was obtained, and then one keyer was placed in each room with tapes. Later it was decided to centralize the keying and the keyers were placed in the control room, which occupied one corner of the supply tent, and attended by one man. The rooms were supplied with the various speeds thru a wired sound system (speakers) and the same system, with modifications is in effect in the present location, and is known as the Code Control room. The machines in this Control room are automatic code machines which are used to transmit code throughout the various code rooms in the Department. The machines are connected to transmitting lines overhead which, in turn, are connected to the switchboards in the code rooms. The machines carry tapes comprised of five lessons for the beginners and speeds from 6 wpm to 25 wpm for the more advanced students. These machines make it possible to give to a student code of a speed according to his ability. These machines are electrically controlled by asynchronous motors and activated by photoelectric cells. They are manually re-wound. Correction of speed-running of the tapes is controlled by a two way inter-classroom speaker system.