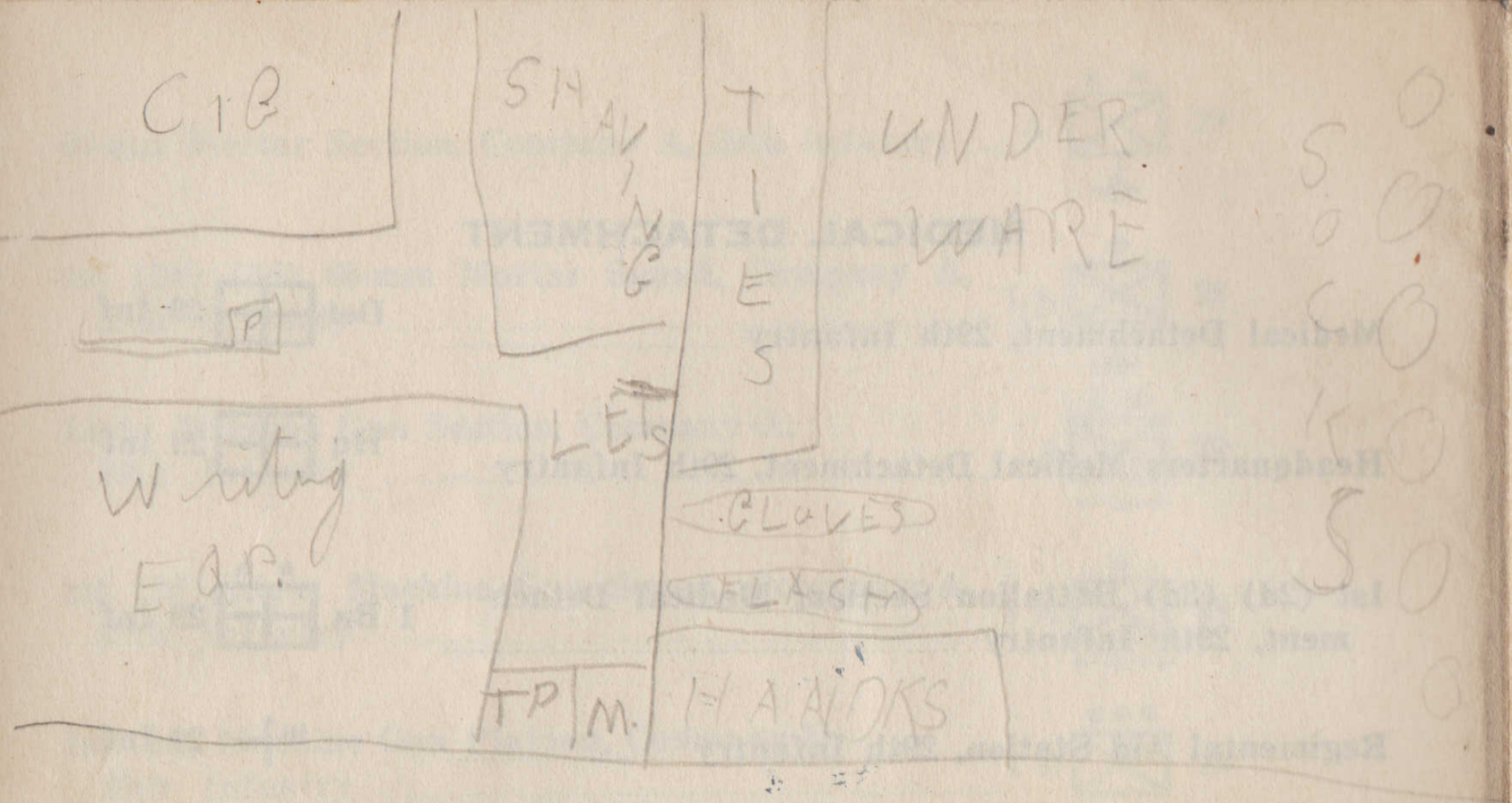


8:45-10:35 — Morning Report. N+P

10:45
12:35 } Basic Principles of Tr. 21-5 N+P

2:15
4:05 } MAPS ALL EQUIP

4:15
5:05 } drive N+P

5:15
5:05 } MOTORS N+P

THE INFANTRY SCHOOL

MILITARY SYMBOLS

aR

SUPPLEMENT TO FM 21-30



23282—BENNING, GA., 6-3-42—15,000

MILITARY SYMBOLS

(REVISED JULY 1, 1942)

1. FM 21-30, Basic Field Manual, entitled Conventional Signs, Military Symbols, and Abbreviations dated November 26, 1941, is now the official military publication on these subjects.

2. FM 21-30 covers infantry symbols in a general manner. This pamphlet covers the specific military symbols of units within the infantry regiment. In order to secure uniformity in the designation of units, the following will govern their use at The Infantry School.

a. Squads *of each type* are numbered consecutively in each company.

b. Sections *of each type* are numbered consecutively in each company.

c. Platoons of the antitank company are numbered in the following order:

1st Platoon—37-mm platoon.
2d Platoon—37-mm platoon.
3d Platoon—37-mm platoon.
4th Platoon—Mine platoon.

d. Platoons of the cannon company are numbered in the following order:

1st Platoon—75-mm howitzer platoon.
2d Platoon—75-mm howitzer platoon.
3d Platoon—105-mm howitzer platoon.

e. Platoons of the rifle company are numbered in the following order:

1st Platoon—Rifle platoon.
2d Platoon—Rifle platoon.
3d Platoon—Rifle platoon.
4th Platoon—Weapons platoon.

f. Platoons of the heavy weapons companies are numbered in the following order:

1st Platoon—Caliber .30 machine-gun platoon.
2d Platoon—Caliber .30 machine-gun platoon.
3d Platoon—81-mm mortar platoon.

g. In case of units armed with a single principal weapon, other than the rifle, the appropriate symbol of the weapon is shown below the symbol of the unit.

Automatic rifle .....
(When used alone indicates rifle in position.)

Automatic rifle .....
(When used alone indicates emplacement not occupied.)

Light machine gun, cal. .30 .....
(Arrow to point in principal direction of fire. Used alone for a LMG where not necessary to indicate sector of fire.)

Sector of fire of light machine gun .....
(Arrows indicate sector of fire. Heavy solid portion on solid arrow shows danger space when laid on final protective line.)

Heavy machine gun, cal. .30 .....
(Arrow to point in principal direction of fire. Used alone for a MG where not necessary to indicate sector of fire.)

Sector of fire of heavy machine-gun section .....
(Arrows indicate sector of fire. Heavy solid portion on solid arrow shows danger space when laid on final protective line.)

37-mm Antitank gun ..... 37 AT

75-mm Antitank gun in position .....
(Arrow indicates principal direction of fire. Caliber indicated by numeral.)

37-mm Antitank gun in position .....
(Arrow indicates principal direction of fire. Caliber indicated by numeral.)

37-mm Antitank gun in position .....
(Arrow indicates principal direction of fire. Caliber indicated by numeral. When necessary to indicate the gun is from the Regimental Antitank Company, this symbol is used.)

37-mm Antitank gun in position .....
(Arrow indicates principal direction of fire. Caliber indicated by numeral. When necessary to indicate the gun is from the Battalion Antitank Platoon, this symbol is used.)

Howitzer or mortar .....

60-mm mortar 60

81-mm mortar 81

75-mm howitzer 75

105-mm howitzer 105

Primary target area 60-mm Mortar .....
(Caliber must be stated. 50 yards square; drawn to map scale.)

Primary target area 81-mm Mortar .....
(Caliber must be stated. 100 yards square; drawn to map scale.)

Secondary target area 60-mm Mortar .....
(Caliber must be stated. 50 yards in diameter; drawn to map scale.)

Secondary target area 81-mm Mortar .....
(Caliber must be stated. 100 yards in diameter; drawn to map scale.)

Normal barrage, Battery B, 105-mm Howitzer .....
(Rectangle 100 yards deep x 100 to 200 yards wide. Drawn to map scale.)

Emergency barrage, Battery B, 105-mm Howitzer ....
(Rectangle 100 yards deep x 200 yards wide. Drawn to map scale.)

GENERAL

Supply train (motor) .....

Animal-drawn train (supply) ..... Anl

Pack train (supply) ..... Pk

Regimental ammunition distributing point, 29th Infantry ..... dp 29

Regimental distributing point for gasoline and oil only, 29th Infantry ..... dp 29

Water distributing point ..... XX W dp 1
1st Division.

Area occupied by the 3d Battalion, 29th Infantry..... 3 29
(Might be an assembly area or bivouac area, as indicated by the situation. Drawn to map scale.)

Contact or antitank mines 300
(Arabic figure indicates number of mines in *each belt*.)

A platoon defense area .....

A defense area of two squads .....

A defense area of one squad .....

Tank Barrier .....
(Length drawn to map scale.)

Obstacle, bridge out .....

INFANTRY UNITS

Infantry Unit .....

Motorized Infantry Unit ..... Mtz

Parachute Infantry Unit ..... Prcht

Two Infantry Rifle Squads .....

29th Infantry Regiment, Rifle 29

Headquarters Company ..... Hq 29
29th Infantry.

Command Post, 29th Infantry 29

Point on axis of signal communication, 29th Infantry 29

Communication Platoon, Headquarters Company, 29th Infantry ..... Com 29

Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon, Headquarters Company, 29th Infantry ..... I & R 29

Observation Post, 29th Infantry ..... III 29

Service Company, 29th Infantry ..... Serv 29

Transportation Platoon, 29th Infantry ..... T 29

Maintenance Section, 29th Infantry ..... Maint 29

Maintenance Train, 29th Infantry ..... Maint 29

29th Infantry Trains ..... 

Ammunition Train, 29th Infantry ..... 

Kitchen Train, 29th Infantry ..... 

Antitank Company, 29th Infantry ..... 

1st (2d) (3d) Platoon (37-mm) Antitank Company, 29th Infantry ..... 

1st (2d) (3d) (4th) (5th) (6th) Section (37-mm) Antitank Company, 29th Infantry ..... 

1st (2d) (3d) (4th) (5th) (6th) (7th) (8th) (9th) (10th) (11th) (12th) Squad (37-mm) Antitank Company, 29th Infantry ..... 

4th Platoon (Mine), Antitank Company, 29th Infantry ..... 

1st (2d) (3d) Squad (Mine) Antitank Company, 29th Infantry ..... 

Cannon Company, 29th Infantry ..... 

Administration and Supply Section, Cannon Company, 29th Infantry ..... 

Command and Reconnaissance Section, Cannon Company, 29th Infantry ..... 

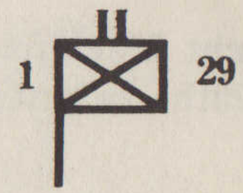
1st (2d) Platoon (75-mm Howitzer), Cannon Company, 29th Infantry ..... 

1st (2d) (3d) (4th) (5th) (6th) Section 75-mm Howitzer, Cannon Company, 29th Infantry ..... 

3d Platoon (105-mm Howitzer), Cannon Company, 29th Infantry ..... 

1st (2d) Section (105-mm Howitzer), Cannon Company, 29th Infantry ..... 

1st (2d)(3d) Battalion, 29th Infantry ..... 

Command Post, 1st (2d) (3d) Battalion, 29th Infantry ..... 

Headquarters Company, 1st (2d) (3d) Battalion, 29th Infantry ..... 

Communication Platoon, Headquarters Company, 1st (2d) (3d) Battalion, 29th Infantry ..... 

Ammunition and Pioneer Platoon, Headquarters Company, 1st (2d) (3d) Battalion, 29th Infantry.... 

Antitank Platoon (37-mm), 1st (2d) (3d) Battalion, 29th Infantry ..... 

1st (2d) Antitank Section (37-mm Antitank Platoon), 1st (2d) (3d) Battalion, 29th Infantry ..... 

1st (2d) (3d) (4th) Antitank Squad (37-mm Antitank Platoon), 1st (2d) (3d) Battalion, 29th Infantry ..... 

Company A (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (K) (L) (M) 29th Infantry ..... 

(Companies D, H and M are Heavy Weapons Companies.)

1st (2d) (3d) Rifle Platoon of Company A, 29th Infantry ..... 

1st (2d) (3d) (4th) (5th) (6th) (7th) (8th) (9th) Rifle Squad of Company A, 29th Infantry ..... 

4th Platoon (Weapons) Company A, 29th Infantry.. 

60-mm Mortar Section, Company A, 29th Infantry ..... A 29

1st (2d) (3d) 60-mm Mortar Squad, Company A, 29th Infantry ..... 1 A 29

Light Machine Gun Section, Company A, 29th Infantry ..... A 29

1st (2d) Light Machine Gun Squad, Company A, 29th Infantry ..... 1 A 29

1st (2d) Machine Gun Platoon, Company D, 29th Infantry ..... 1 D 29

1st (2d) (3d) (4th) Machine Gun Section, Company D, 29th Infantry ..... 1 D 29

1st (2d) (3d) (4th) (5th) (6th) (7th) (8th) Machine Gun Squad, Company D, 29th Infantry ..... 1 D 29

Observation Post, 3d Platoon (81-mm Mortar), Company D, 29th Infantry ..... 3 D 29

3d Platoon (81-mm Mortar), Company D, 29th Infantry ..... 3 D 29

1st (2d) (3d) Section (81-mm Mortar), Company D, 29th Infantry ..... 1 D 29

1st (2d) (3d) (4th) (5th) (6th) Squad (81-mm Mortar), Company D, 29th Infantry ..... 1 D 29

501st Infantry (Parachute) ..... 501 Prcht

8th Infantry (Motorized) ..... 8 Mtz

Company A, 6th Infantry (Armored) ..... A 6

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

Medical Detachment, 29th Infantry ..... Det 29 Inf

Headquarters Medical Detachment, 29th Infantry .... Hq 29 Inf

1st (2d) (3d) Battalion Section, Medical Detachment, 29th Infantry ..... 1 Bn 29 Inf

Regimental Aid Station, 29th Infantry ..... 29 Inf

Aid Station, 1st (2d) (3d) Battalion, 29th Infantry.... 1 29 Inf

Medical Detachment Train, 29th Infantry ..... Det 29 Inf

1st Battalion Section, 29th Infantry, Medical Detachment Train..... 1 Bn 29 Inf

SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS

Visual Signaling Post (Pyrotechnics) ..... Pyro

Symbol for line route map, indicating number of circuits in a wire line 4

Circuits passing by but not entering a switchboard....

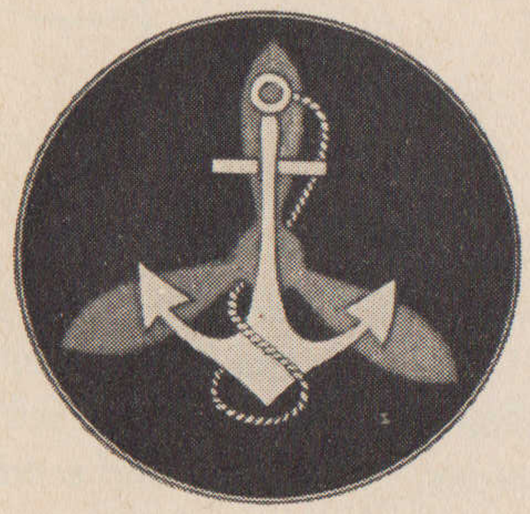
Terminal Frame (Square Figure) .....

Two-wire circuit terminating in a telephone switchboard .....

Two-wire circuit terminating in a telephone .....

Telephone circuits simplexed for telegraph .....

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

WOMEN'S RESERVE



Information

SEPARATION PAMPHLET

NAVPERS 15023



"A job accomplished, a victory won. As WAVES have accepted their responsibilities as citizens in a nation at war, so may they contribute their efforts to the fullest in building a world at peace. Good luck and Godspeed."

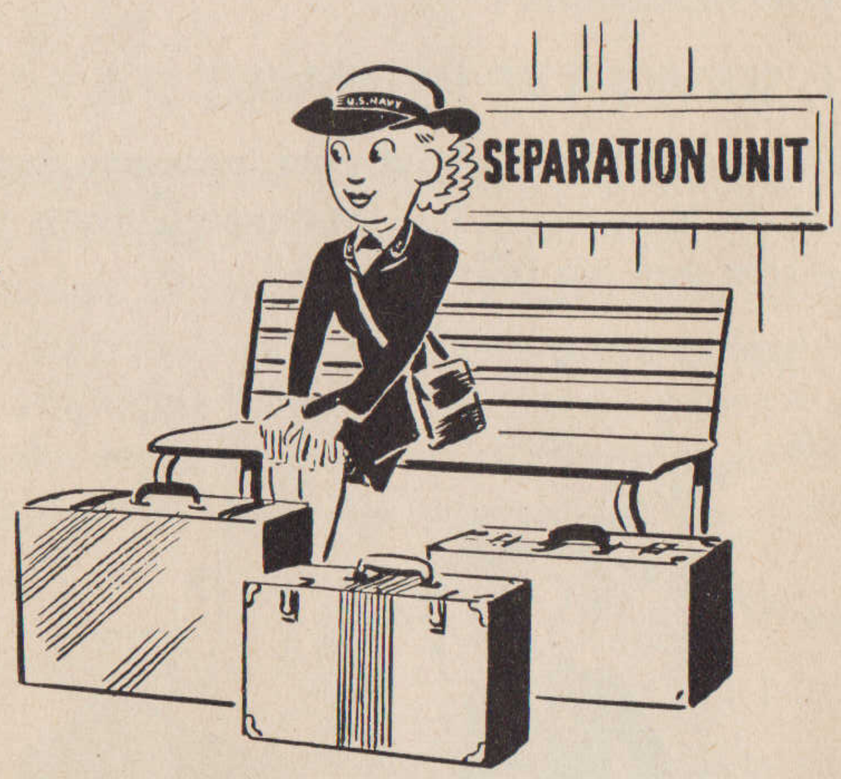
Mildred McAfee Horton

Mildred McAfee Horton
Captain USNR

WOMEN'S RESERVE
INFORMATION
SEPARATION PAMPHLET

You have now entered your last duty station. This Separation Unit has been established to accomplish rapidly and efficiently the separation from active service of Women's Reserve personnel and to assist such personnel in their readjustment to civilian life.

ARRIVAL



Upon arrival at the Separation Unit, you have reported to the Initial Receiving Point, where you turned in your Service Record and papers.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL: Your name and processing roster number will be announced. You will go with your group through all steps in processing and a guide will be in charge of each group. Your processing may be delayed if you are not prompt.

663978°—45

If you wish to invest in War Bonds, or buy travelers checks—such arrangements can be made.

YOU WILL RECEIVE

1. A discharge pin if honorably discharged
2. Discharge certificate—Final Orders for officers
3. Certificate of Satisfactory Service if eligible
4. Notice of Separation
5. Rating description for enlisted personnel—Qualification jacket for officers
6. A Referral Sheet

These are valuable and will be very useful to you in the future. TAKE GOOD CARE OF THEM.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Veterans are entitled to a special discharge rate of 1¼¢ per mile for railroad travel in coaches to the place they choose to go within one month after separation. A certificate which is necessary to purchase this special ticket will be issued here at the time of separation.

2. Keep your Referral Sheet—A referral sheet will be given to you by the interviewer containing addresses which you may need.

3. If questions arise concerning your rights and benefits as a veteran, contact by phone, mail or person your District Civil Readjustment Officer.

4. If your mustering out check or checks fail to reach you after your separation, write to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Field Branch, Cleveland, Ohio.

5. In correspondence with any branch of the service or with the Veterans Administration or other organizations, be certain to give the same name which appears on your discharge certificate or final orders, your birth date, rank or rating, and serial or file number.

THINGS TO DO WHEN YOU ARRIVE HOME



Have the Recorder or County Clerk record your discharge certificate. You can then obtain a certified copy any time in the future if the original is lost or destroyed.

Put on civilian clothes. It is unlawful to wear the uniform after you arrive home, except for ceremonies and special occasions. Your uniform may be converted into a civilian suit by removal of all naval insignia and buttons. The white and seersucker hat tops, gray seersucker garrison cap, havelocks, and ties may not be worn.

Make arrangements for conversion of your insurance and for your premium payment if you intend to keep it.

"GOODBYE

WAVE

GOODLUCK

CIVILIAN"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945

Digest of the

G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS

(Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944)

•

PREPARED *for members of the armed forces and veterans*

BY THE

YANKS SERVICE BUREAU

OF

THE CHICAGO SUN

Your general questions concerning the G. I. Bill of Rights are answered in this booklet, but special questions about this bill or other veterans' benefits will be answered by mail or in person at the Yanks Service Bureau of The Chicago Sun, Room 319, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago 2, Illinois.

5. *If* you are discharged before or by the end of the War and file application within 2 years of the end of the War. If you are discharged after the termination of the War, you must file application within 2 years of your discharge.

Officers and enlisted men become equally eligible when discharged as long as they meet the general requirements for eligibility.

B. Refresher or Retraining?

Any veteran who has the qualifications set forth in A 1, 2, and 3 (above) is eligible for a refresher or retraining course for one calendar year, regardless of his age. This is actually one year's education with subsistence.

C. What will the government pay?

To the School:

Up to $500 for an ordinary school year to cover the cost of tuition and laboratory, library, health, infirmary and other similar fees, and for books, supplies, equipment, and other necessary expenses.

To you:

1. $50 per month for subsistence (room and board) provided you are a full time student. You may work to supplement your income.
2. If you have one or more dependents, you will receive $75 a month on the same basis.

   If you are a part time student or are receiving pay for work as part of your apprentice or other training on the job, your subsistence payments may be reduced or cut out entirely.

D. What school can I attend?

You may attend any school approved by the State Agency in your State designated by the Veterans' Administration as the Approving Agency. This means that you can attend virtually any public or private elementary, secondary, or other school furnishing education for adults; business schools and colleges; scientific and technical institutions; colleges; vocational schools;

junior colleges; teachers' colleges; normal schools; professional schools; universities, and other educational institutions. You may do graduate work.

You must be able to meet the entrance requirements of the school you select. The school—not the Veterans' Administration—will determine whether or not you are acceptable as a pupil. The school also will determine whether or not you are qualified to pursue the course of training you select. You don't have to choose a school in the state where you live. You must keep up to the standards of the institution you are attending or your benefits under the Bill may be discontinued.

E. How long can I go to school?

1. Every veteran who is eligible at all is eligible for at least 1 year.
2. *In addition* to the basic year, a veteran will be eligible for a period of study equal to his or her period of service between September 16, 1940, and the termination of World War II. Time on inactive status and time spent on the Army Specialized Training Program or the Navy College Training Program in courses which were a continuation of civilian courses taken prior to entry in the Service will not be counted if the Military Service work was carried to completion.
3. The period of education and training may not exceed 4 years.

APPLICATIONS

Applications for educational benefits may be filed with the nearest office of the Veterans' Administration, or through the school chosen. Application blanks (Veterans' Administration Rehabilitation Form 1950) may be obtained from the Yanks Service Bureau or the Veterans' Administration. A certified copy of your discharge must accompany your application.

II. LOAN BENEFITS

The law does *not* guarantee that you will get a loan. You must *first* make arrangements for a loan with a commercial lending agency such as a mortgage house, savings and loan association, or a bank. Then the Veterans' Administration may guarantee part of your loan. This guarantee is to aid you in obtaining the loan from a commercial lending agency.

F. Who is eligible for loan guarantees?

Veterans who served between September 16, 1940, and the termination of the present war who were discharged under other than dishonorable conditions and who have at least 90 days service. Veterans discharged because of a service-incurred disability need not have the 90 days service.

G. Loans may be guaranteed for:

1. Homes
   a. Purchases of residential property.
   b. Construction of a home on unimproved property owned by the veteran.
   c. Repairs, alterations, or improvements on homes, payment of delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or special assessments on residential property owned by the veteran and used by him as his home.
2. Farms and Farm Equipment.
   a. Purchase of land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery or implements.
   b. Improving, repairing, or altering farm buildings or equipment.
3. Business Property
   Purchase of any business, land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools to be used by the applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation.

In making farm and business loans there must be a showing that the veteran has ability and experience, and is in an endeavor which promises success.

H. Guarantee

The government may guarantee up to one-half of the loan you make, but they may not guarantee more than $2000 of the loan. If you borrow $500 the government may guarantee $250 of the loan. If you borrow $4000 the government may guarantee $2000 of the loan but if you borrow $5000, the government still guarantees only $2000 (the maximum guarantee).

If the Federal Housing Administration will guarantee, under its normal procedures, 80 per cent of your loan for the construction or purchase of a home, the Veterans' Administration will guarantee the other 20 per cent. Similarly, if any other federal agency will guarantee 80 per cent or more of your loan for home, business, or farm purposes, the Veterans' Administration will guarantee the remaining 20 per cent up to $2000.00.

The Veterans' Administration will pay the interest on its guaranteed portion of the loan for the first year BUT, the interest rate on the loan guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration must not exceed 4 per cent per year and the loan must be payable in not more than 20 years.

I. Warning!

Don't pay for any property, business or farm until you are positive that the title is clear.

J. Where to make a loan

No matter what kind of guarantee you are going to try for, you should begin the loan process with an individual or a commercial lending agency such as a mortgage company, bank or savings and loan association. When the lending company and you have agreed upon a loan you then make joint application to the appropriate federal agency for a guarantee of the loan. The lending company will know the proper agency to make application to. The Yanks Service Bureau has lists of lending companies in the Chicago area approved by the federal agencies.

III. UNEMPLOYMENT PAY BENEFITS

K. Who is Eligible?

To be eligible you must:

1. Have served after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of World War II.
2. Have a discharge that is not a dishonorable one.
3. Have at least 90 days service, or if you were discharged in less than 90 days, have been discharged for a service-incurred disability.
4. a. Be completely unemployed or earning less than $23 per week at part-time employment.
   or
   b. Be in business for yourself and have a monthly net business income of less than $100.

L. You will not be eligible, if:

1. You leave suitable work voluntarily without good cause or are suspended or discharged for misconduct.
2. You fail to apply for suitable work to which you have been referred by a public employment office or to accept such work when it is offered to you. (You need not accept a job which is due directly to a strike, lockout, or other labor dispute, or one in which the wages, hours, or other conditions of work are substantially less favorable than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.)
3. You do not attend an available free training course when such courses are prescribed.
4. You were last employed, or are employed, at a place where there is a labor dispute and you participate in, or have a direct interest in, the labor dispute.

M. What you get

1. Payment for a maximum of 52 weeks within the 2 years after your discharge or within the two years after the war, whichever comes later.
2. You will get a maximum cash payment of $20 per week.
3. If you are making less than $23 a week in part-time employment, the Government will subtract $3 from the amount you are making, subtract the balance of your earning from $20 and pay you the difference in cash.

   EXAMPLE: If you are earning $12 a week, the Government will subtract $3 from your earnings, leaving a balance of $9 in earnings. The Government will then subtract this $9 in earnings from the $20 weekly payment and pay you the balance of $11 per week.
4. If you are in business for yourself and your earnings for a calendar month are less than $100, you will be entitled to the difference between your earnings and $100.

N. Length of Payments

1. For your first three months (90 days) of active service, you will be entitled to unemployment pay for 24 weeks.
2. For each additional calendar month or major fraction of a month of active service, you will be entitled to an additional 4 weeks of unemployment pay.

   EXAMPLE: Pvt. John Smith served for 4 months. He will be entitled to 28 weeks of unemployment pay —24 weeks for the first 3 months of service and 4 weeks for the next month of service.
3. You may not get, under any circumstances, more than 52 weeks unemployment pay under this Act.

O. Filing of applications

Applications for unemployment pay may be filed at your nearest United States Employment Office.

IV. REVIEW OF DISCHARGES

The War and Navy Departments have established boards to review discharges and retirements. These boards may review and change any discharge except that ordered by a general court martial sentence.

Army veterans should address applications for review to Secretary of War's Discharge Review Board, The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C. Navy veterans address The Secretary of the Navy, Board of Review of Discharges and Dismissals, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C. You have fifteen years after discharge in which to apply for a review.

The original discharge should accompany your application for review. Supporting statements and affidavits should be sent at the same time. The applicant has the right to appear before the reviewing board and to present witnesses. The applicant may be represented by counsel. Veterans' organizations are authorized to provide counsel service without charge.

YANKS SERVICE BUREAU

WILL ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT

- Veterans' Administration
- Disability Pensions
- Job Finding Agencies
- Hospitalization
- National Service Life Insurance
- Vocational Rehabilitation Programs
- Red Cross
- Maternity Care
- Dependents' Benefits
- and scores of agencies and departments concerned with military personnel and veterans

- A TRAINED STAFF is prepared to answer specific questions.

- ALL SERVICE IS FREE. There is no charge of any kind for any service rendered by the Bureau and no employee of The Chicago Sun will accept any money for services.

- MAIL INQUIRIES except those from members of the armed forces should have a self-addressed envelope enclosed. Address

YANKS SERVICE BUREAU OF

THE CHICAGO SUN

ROOM 319, 111 WEST WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

21228—BENNING, GA., 1-21-42—10,000

TRAINING NOTES
THE INFANTRY SCHOOL
1942

Volume 4

SECURITY AND MARCHES

Chapter 7

MARCH AND BIVOUAC OUTPOSTS

Revised November 4, 1941

The matter contained in this document is based on War Department doctrine as adapted by the Infantry School to the new infantry organization. It has not been approved and is subject to change.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Definition	1
Classification	2
March outposts	3
Mission of an outpost	4
Purpose of long halts	5
Selection of bivouac site	6
General methods of protection	7
Dispositions and readiness for combat	8
Special reconnaissance	9
Source of outpost troops	10
Strength	11
Composition	12
Outpost position	13
Elements	14
Orders	15
Establishing an outpost	16
Relief	17

1. DEFINITION.—An outpost is a security detachment detailed to protect a resting command or a defensive position against annoyance, surprise and observation by hostile ground forces.

2. CLASSIFICATION.—*a.* There are three kinds of outposts: march outposts, bivouac outposts, and outposts in other situations.

b. March outposts are used for temporary protection during periodic halts or during halts of longer duration than the scheduled hourly halts, and during the establishment of a bivouac outpost, when necessary. March outposts are discussed in paragraph 3 of this document. The remainder of this document deals entirely with bivouac outposts.

c. Bivouac outposts are security detachments, generally stronger and more elaborately organized than march outposts, and are used to protect a force occupying a bivouac or other type of rest area against activity of enemy ground troops.

d. Outposts in a defensive situation are of a special form and are treated under defensive combat.

3. MARCH OUTPOSTS.—March outposts vary in strength and importance with the length of a halt, the terrain, the composition and disposition of a command, and the proximity and situation of the enemy. During periodic rest halts, march outposts may consist only of previously detailed antiaircraft and antitank guards, or of a few sentinels or small groups sent to vantage points for observation. March outposts during longer halts are usually stronger and more highly organized. Security detachments such as advance, flank, or rear guards may establish march outposts by extending their respective support or by dispatching other troops to occupy critical terrain features controlling approaches to the main body—and when necessary by sending out patrols.

4. MISSION OF AN OUTPOST.—*a.* The mission of the outpost for a bivouac is—

(1) To insure rest for the remainder of the command.

(2) To furnish the command with information of the enemy.

(3) To prevent the enemy from gaining information or making raids.

(4) To give warning in the event of a hostile attack.

(5) To develop and delay the hostile attack in order to gain time for disposing the command for combat, if this should be necessary.

b. From its mission it is evident that a bivouac outpost is charged with reconnaissance, counterreconnaissance, and resistance. It performs its reconnaissance function by observing and, when possible, gaining and maintaining contact with the enemy. Its duties of preventing hostile reconnaissance of the command comprise the establishment of an alert net of observation posts and patrols to prevent penetration by hostile patrols and scouts. The bivouac outpost's mission of resistance requires it to stop raids and local attacks, as well as to resist or delay attacks in force.

5. PURPOSE OF LONG HALTS.—Long halts are made to maintain the general effectiveness of a command by providing an opportunity

for rest, feeding, sleep, personal hygiene, and the maintenance of equipment. Tactically they may be made to change the disposition of troops, to preserve secrecy, to await the gaining of more information, or to await developments of the situation.

6. SELECTION OF BIVOUAC SITE.—When the probability of enemy attack is remote, bivouac areas are selected primarily for administrative and sanitary reasons. In proximity to the enemy, readiness for combat or maneuver governs the selection of a bivouac area. The site should be selected for its tactical advantages. The main body should not halt astride a natural obstacle. Terrain should be selected so as to deny the enemy ground observation of the bivouac area, and so as to protect a resting command from hostile artillery fire. The commander may decide to halt and then select his outpost position, or he may select an outpost line of resistance and then halt the main body with reference to the outpost position. The terrain and the general tactical situation determine the procedure to follow. In open terrain with a single dominating terrain feature, it is usually desirable for the outpost to occupy the dominating terrain with the main body bivouacked under the cover of such terrain feature. Against an enemy strong in aviation and mechanization, the site should afford concealment, cover and dispersion. Use should be made of natural obstacles so as not to hinder the contemplated operations of a bivouacked command, and at the same time to serve as an obstacle to hostile air and ground attack, including mechanized operations.

7. GENERAL METHODS OF PROTECTION.—The procedure in establishing protection of a resting command will vary with every situation. When a force in two or more columns halts under conditions rendering the possibility of any form of hostile ground attack remote, and the situation indicates a subsequent march in a similar formation, the commander may designate a general bivouac area, and leave to his column commanders all other details as to dispositions and security. If there is a possibility of a strong hostile ground attack during a contemplated halt, the commander may converge the column into an area, capable of protection by coordinated outposts, or even a single outpost, and exercise a high degree of control. In situations involving only foot troops and horse units, adequate security from ground attack is generally obtained by the establishment of an outpost (chiefly infantry) between the halted force and the enemy, with provisions for reconnaissance by foot patrols and horse cavalry, and for the protection of flanks by patrols and detached posts, when necessary, covering likely avenues of approach. The increased mobility of modern armies makes it more necessary than ever for security in all directions. With the introduction of mechanization and mechanical transport, and the increased operating area of mechanized and motorized units, security becomes a perimeter obligation. There may be situations which contain only the possibility of raids or reconnaissance by hostile

mechanized units and troops brought up in mechanical transports, in which case the main reliance for ground security may be placed upon an antimechanized outpost. An antimechanized outpost would ordinarily consist of various kinds of artificial obstacles, including antitank mines and demolitions, established ordinarily by infantry and engineer detachments with reference to defiles in existing natural obstacles, and defended by their fire. An independent force, bivouacked within striking distance of a strong hostile force of combined arms, must be so disposed as to meet any possible form of enemy activity or attack. The outposts in this case may consist of a detachment or detachments of troops, including provision for antimechanized defense, covering the most likely avenues of approach available to the enemy, and combined or coordinated with an antimechanized outpost covering exposed flanks or rear. The enemy is not likely to launch a coordinated attack without reconnaissance; however, sufficient information to attack may be gained by air reconnaissance, particularly when the bivouacked force is not concealed.

8. DISPOSITIONS AND READINESS FOR COMBAT.—The dispositions of troops during a long halt depend to some extent on whether it is a day or night halt, but the principal considerations are the general tactical situation, the contemplated operations following the halt, and readiness to meet any probable action of the enemy during the halt. The dispositions and degree of readiness for combat depend upon the probability of hostile attack, and whether the possible attack can be launched by a hostile force of combined arms or by a mechanized force only. The number of men kept on the alert at any time should be the minimum consistent with the requirements of security. Reliefs should be provided so as to enable all men to get some rest. An adequate alarm system consisting of alarm posts, interior guards, and communication means of giving the alarm should be provided. Daylight movements are restricted to the minimum necessary, and even then to small dispersed units. All units throughout the command should understand the action to be taken in case of attack, especially a night attack. All troops should be disposed so as to take advantage of the terrain for passive defensive measures against air and mechanized attack. When consistent with the mission, or when imposed by the enemy situation, reconnaissance and plans for the occupation of a defensive position may be desirable. Units of the main body are so disposed as to meet, promptly, anticipated hostile attack. Infantry units are disposed for coordination of their elements, and supporting arms located with reference to the troops supported. Infantry units detached on outpost or other security missions will ordinarily have a proportional part of the special infantry weapons. Antitank guns remaining in the bivouac area will ordinarily be held mobile for prompt movement to previously reconnoitered and prepared positions selected in accordance with a coordinated plan for the antimechanized defense of the bivouac area. In open terrain,

which offers little or no obstacle to hostile mechanized operations, it may be necessary to emplace all antimechanized weapons in a coordinated area defense, limit the dispersion of the troops in bivouac to the area so defended, and dig foxholes or shallow trenches for cover. Special units and service elements are so placed as to get the maximum protection from the terrain and incidental protection from the combat troops. In some cases, it may be necessary to detach combat elements for the protection of service elements. The increased means of mobility in modern armies make it more important than ever to make prompt provision and dispositions for security, and to occupy the bivouac area in the minimum of time.

9. SPECIAL RECONNAISSANCE.—Distant and close-in air and ground reconnaissance must be conducted. The air reconnaissance should keep under observation all routes of approach available to the enemy. Cavalry, horse or mechanized, is especially suited for distant ground reconnaissance. Motorized reconnaissance units may be improvised to support cavalry reconnaissance, or operate in lieu thereof. Reconnaissance missions to be carried out at a considerable distance from the bivouac area should be conducted directly under the commander of the main body. Efficient reconnaissance and timely warning of the enemy's approach will lessen the number of troops required for outpost duty.

10. SOURCE OF OUTPOST TROOPS.—An outpost may be established by an advance guard, a flank guard, a rear guard, or by two or more of these elements at the same time. A commander also may designate units of the main body for an outpost; as, for example, on a flank where no flank guard has been marching. The advance guard usually establishes the outpost of a force that halts to bivouac. In a retirement or withdrawal, on the other hand, the outpost usually is composed of troops from the main body, instead of from the rear guard, and the rear guard is relieved when its rear element passes the outpost line of resistance.

11. STRENGTH.—An outpost should be strong enough to accomplish its mission and no stronger. The strength of an outpost depends on the size and situation of the force it is to protect, the terrain, and the proximity, armament, and other characteristics of the enemy. The necessary extent of the outpost sector may also affect the strength of the outpost. In some situations an outpost may be required to protect only a narrow front toward the enemy. In others an outpost may be responsible for security not only to the front but also to the flanks and rear. The infantry strength of an outpost may vary from a small fraction to one-fourth (and, in rare cases, one-third) of the entire command.

12. COMPOSITION.—*a. Infantry.*—Infantry comprises the greater part of outposts of large forces and may comprise the entire outpost of small commands. Infantry supporting weapons are especially valuable on outpost duty. Outposts smaller than a battalion will normally have caliber

.30 and .50 machine guns from the battalion heavy weapons company attached to it and may be reinforced with 81-mm mortars and 37-mm guns. An infantry battalion in an outpost position may have one or more platoons of the antitank company attached to it.

b. Field artillery.—When in proximity to the enemy, artillery support is usually necessary to an outpost. Artillery is either attached to, or placed in support of, the outpost infantry unit. In either case the artillery is held in readiness or emplaced in firing position depending upon the timeliness of warning which may be expected.

c. Cavalry.—Cavalry is a valuable aid to an outpost because of its ability to perform distant reconnaissance. It may be replaced or supplemented by motorized infantry elements.

d. Engineers.—Engineers form part of an outpost only when their special services are needed. Construction, including road blocks and antitank obstacles, demolitions, and the laying of antitank mines, and constructing field fortifications, all may be important to an outpost.

13. OUTPOST POSITION.—*a.* The location and extent of an outpost position depend upon—

(1) The terrain.
(2) The strength of the command.
(3) The mission of the command.
(4) The tactical situation.
(5) The intentions of the commander.
(6) The location, strength, and possible, probable or actual activity of the enemy.

b. Distance from the main body.—The distance between the main body and the outpost position is influenced principally by the size and composition of the whole force, and by the terrain. For a small independent force, the distance should be sufficient to protect the main body from observation and hostile rifle and machine-gun fire. A large force should be protected, not only against these enemy actvities but also against effective light artillery fire. Moreover, a large force needs more than time to prepare for action, and therefore the line of resistance of an outpost for such a force must be far enough out to allow the main body ample time to prepare for combat in case of attack. On the other hand, an outpost should not be so far from the main body that it is likely to be cut off by the enemy, or that its extended frontage will require too large a proportion of the whole force on outpost duty.

c. Depth—Along the line of resistance of an outpost position, troops are deployed in depth and occupy and organize tactical localities. Outguards are posted on a line of observation to the front, and a reserve is posted to the rear of the outpost line of resistance. The distance between the line of resistance and the line of observation may vary considerably in the same outpost; the lines almost coinciding at some places; at other, the

observation line being farther to the front. The line of resistance is located with a view to obtaining the maximum defensive strength of the terrain while the line of observation is placed to secure the best observation possible. At night the line of observation usually must be nearer the line of resistance than in daytime; forward listening posts, however, are kept farther out. Ordinarily, it is desirable that machine guns on the line of resistance be capable of supporting the outguards on the line of observation.

d. Frontage.—(1) The actual width covered by an outpost varies somewhat with the size of the whole command, but chiefly with the terrain and the distance of the outpost from the main body. Small units, of course, cannot attempt to protect themselves from artillery fire by means of outposts. Hence their outposts are closer in and therefore occupy a narrower front. An outpost consisting of a battalion may be required to cover a frontage of as much as three miles, or even more when assisted by natural obstacles.

14. ELEMENTS.—*a.* The elements of an outpost from front to rear are: outguards, supports, and reserve. Outposts smaller than a battalion usually have no reserve.

b. Reserve.—The mission of the reserve is to support the troops in front by reinforcements or by counterattack. When the mission of the outpost requires delaying action, the reserve takes position covering the retirement of the supports. Its strength rarely exceeds one-third of the strength of the outpost. If, because of lack of routes or of a very broad frontage, no single position can be found from which the reserve can reinforce all parts of the outpost line of resistance, the reserve may be divided into two or more parts.

c. Supports.—The supports constitute a line of supporting and resisting detachments, varying in size from a platoon to a company. The supports are the principal agencies of security of the outpost. Each support is assigned a sector, the lateral limits of which are clearly defined by designating features—such as fences, creeks, ravines, and buildings—which can be easily recognized on the ground. A support cannot occupy the whole line of resistance within its sector; instead, it is usually deployed on a frontage and in depth corresponding to its deployment in defensive combat. In this way it covers the most important points in the sector. Every effort must be made, however, to cover the areas between these points by observation, patrols and by preparation for fire. A support is located where it can be moved promptly to any part of its line of resistance. A support covers its sector by means of outguards and by sending out patrols. Supports are numbered consecutively from right to left. Ordinarily infantry supporting weapons will be attached to and employed by the supports of the outpost. This should not be construed as separating light machine guns and 60-mm mortars from rifle companies placed in reserve. Antitank guns will ordinarily be emplaced in firing position to cover probable avenues of hostile

mechanized approach, as their forward location will not allow them to move into position once an attack materializes. In very open terrain where numerous approaches exist, it may be preferable to hold antitank guns mobile or in a position of readiness for movement to one of several prepared positions. Antitank guns in position should be protected by other troops in the immediate vicinity. For protection against lightly armored mechanized reconnaissance units, antitank guns may have to be sited singly so as to cover all likely avenues of approach.

d. Outguards.—(1) *Duties.*—Outguards are security detachments sent out by supports. Their chief duty is that of observation. Nevertheless they resist small hostile reconnoitering groups. Their fire upon the enemy in case of a surprise attack gives warning to the supports. Each outguard covers its sector with single sentinels, double sentinels, or patrols, according to its need for observation and its size. Outguards also are numbered consecutively from right to left in each support.

(2) *Classification.*—According to their strength, outguards are classified by their tactical organization as four men, half squad, squad, two squads, etc., up to and including a platoon. Sentinel posts are numbered consecutively from right to left in each outguard.

(3) It is a general rule that positions occupied by out-guards and sentinels during the daytime are changed at night in order to lessen the probability of surprise and capture by the enemy, and to obtain better night-time observation. Whereas the topographical crest of a ridge is usually best for observing during the daytime, a position well down the reverse slope of the ridge gives better observation on a dark night. From such a position it is easier to see any movement on the skyline.

(4) At all times all elements of an outpost should conceal their dispositions and movements.

e. Patrols.—(1) Patrols are used for maintaining contact between the elements of an outpost, between outposts of adjacents units, for reconnaissance, and for security. Outpost duty consumes normal rest time; hence the fewest men that can protect the command should be employed.

(2) Communication is maintained by sending patrols from rear to front and laterally at intervals varying from one-half to two hours, depending upon the activity of the enemy, the terrain, and the weather conditions. The reserve, or main body when there is no reserve, sends patrols to the supports; each support, to each of its outguards; and each outguard, if necessary, to its sentinel posts. Supports and outguards maintain lateral contact with corresponding adjacent elements. Wire communication is installed as in any defensive position.

(3) Patrols are employed on portions of an outpost front where it is believed the enemy will not endeavor to penetrate, or where the front can be observed more effectively and economically by patrols than by sentinels. Such patrols are furnished by support, detached posts (see below), and by the larger outguards.

(4) Outposts send reconnaissance patrols a reasonable distance to their front. These distances depend on whether the outpost includes only dismounted troops or has cavalry or motor vehicles. Ordinarily, however, the commander of the whole force designates a line, parallel to the outpost line of resistance, and from one to two miles to the front, beyond which the outpost need not patrol. Thus the outpost patrols only for local security and close-in reconnaissance, whereas the main body or higher units cover the more distant areas with cavalry or motorized patrols, or both. The outpost does not send patrols beyond the designated patrolling line, unless ordered to do so by the commander of the whole force. Patrolling should be more active at night than in the daytime.

(5) A similar division of patrolling responsibility obtains on an exposed flank, such as that described in paragraph 7 above. The outpost may send local patrols beyond its established boundary; but, when these are sent, they are primarily for the protection of the outpost itself and not of the main body. Neither is an outpost responsible for distant patrolling to the flank, except when such patrolling is specifically ordered by higher authority. Detached posts and patrols from the main body usually cover such a flank when there is no flank outpost established.

f. Detached posts.—In case the outpost commander desires to cover a road or area on the flank of the outpost line of resistance, and beyond supporting distance from a support, he establishes a detached post. The commander of the whole force also may detail detachments from the main body to establish these posts. Although similar to a support or outguard, detached posts are not included in the line of supports. Detached posts may be a mile or more from the troops of the outpost line of resistance. They are subject to attack from any direction and must be ready at all times to resist toward the front, flanks, and rear. Detached posts from an outpost should be kept to the minimum, both in number and strength.

15. ORDERS.—*Halt and outpost order.*—The orders of the commander, directing the establishment of the outpost, are contained in his halt order. For forms of halt and outpost orders, refer to the text on combat orders. (FM 101-5.)

16. ESTABLISHING AN OUTPOST.—*a. Advance or rear guard.*—When the commander of the advance guard or the rear guard receives orders for a halt in a situation in which an outpost is to be established, he ordinarily establishes a march outpost to cover the command until the outpost troops are able to assume this duty.

b. Outpost commander.—The commander of the whole force designates the outpost commander, the units which are to compose the outpost, and he assigns a general mission to the outpost. The outpost commander issues his outpost order and inspects the position as soon as it is occupied. While on inspection he issues such additional instructions as he deems necessary;

after completing all his dispositions, he sends a report of them to the commander of the main body. This report is preferably in the form of an overlay or a sketch. He establishes his command post near the reserve of the outpost. He is responsible for the antimechanized defense of the outpost. In outposts of a battalion or less he designates the positions and missions of all antitank guns. For larger units, he assigns positions and mission to guns under his immediate command and coordinates the defense.

c. Reserve commander.—Upon receipt of the outpost order, the reserve commander marches the reserve to its assembly area. He sends out such detachments as have been ordered established by the reserve and places the remainder in bivouac or in such other shelter as is available. He provides for a least one sentinel to guard the bivouac and for all necessary patrols. These include visiting patrols to all supports, and to all detached posts sent out from the reserve, and also reconnaissance patrols ordered by the outpost commander. He issues instructions to all patrols and other detachments sent out from the reserve. He reconnoiters routes from the post of the reserve to the supports, and prescribes the action to be taken in case of attack.

d. Support commander.—(1) Upon receipt of the outpost order, each support commander marches his unit to its assigned position, being careful to provide for his own security when he passes beyond the march outpost. He makes such ground reconnaissance as he has time for, and issues his order. This should include: necessary information of the enemy and friendly troops; statement of the composition and number of the support and its mission; designation of the commander, troops, number, and location of each outguard; instructions as to patrolling; employment of any attached supporting weapons; local security; ground organization; and the location of the support bivouac and command post.

(2) In disposing the support, its commander seeks to cover his sector in such a manner that the enemy cannot reach or pass through the position of the support unobserved. However, he exercises economy in the number of men used on observation and patrol duty, usually employing less than one-half of the strength of the support at any given time.

(3) After the supporting weapons have been sited and the outguards have been sent out and given time to make their dispositions, the support commander inspects them and makes such changes as he deems necessary. He then visits adjacent supports, consults their commanders, notes their dispositions and makes mutual arrangements for any changes advisable in his own or in an adjacent support. As soon as he has made his inspections and completed his dispositions, he sends to the outpost commander a report, giving his dispositions, including the patrolling to be done. This report should be accompanied by a sketch.

e. Outguard commanders.—Each outguard commander marches his detachment, covered by one or more security patrols, to its assigned station. There he explains the situation and designates sentinels and reliefs for

each post. If his outguard is to furnish patrols, he designates them also. He then posts the sentinels, points out to each the principal terrain features—such as towns, roads, hills, and streams—gives the name of each, if known, and informs them of the location and direction of the enemy and of adjacent elements or units. If he sends out a patrol, he gives it like information, as well as additional instructions as to its route and the hours at which it is to go out.

17. RELIEF.—*a.* The outpost of a small command usually is relieved daily, whereas that of a large force may remain on duty for several days. An entire outpost should not be relieved when a hostile attack is probable, because new organizations are less familiar with the terrain and the situation.

b. When the advance is begun or resumed, the outpost for an independent brigade or smaller infantry unit stands relieved when the support of the advance guard clears the outpost line of resistance.

c. Since, in a retirement or withdrawal, the outpost usually forms the rear guard, the elements of the outposts are relieved at such time as will enable each to assume its assigned duties as a part of the rear guard.

NAVMED 939

BUREAU OF MEDICINE

AND SURGERY,

UNITED STATES NAVY

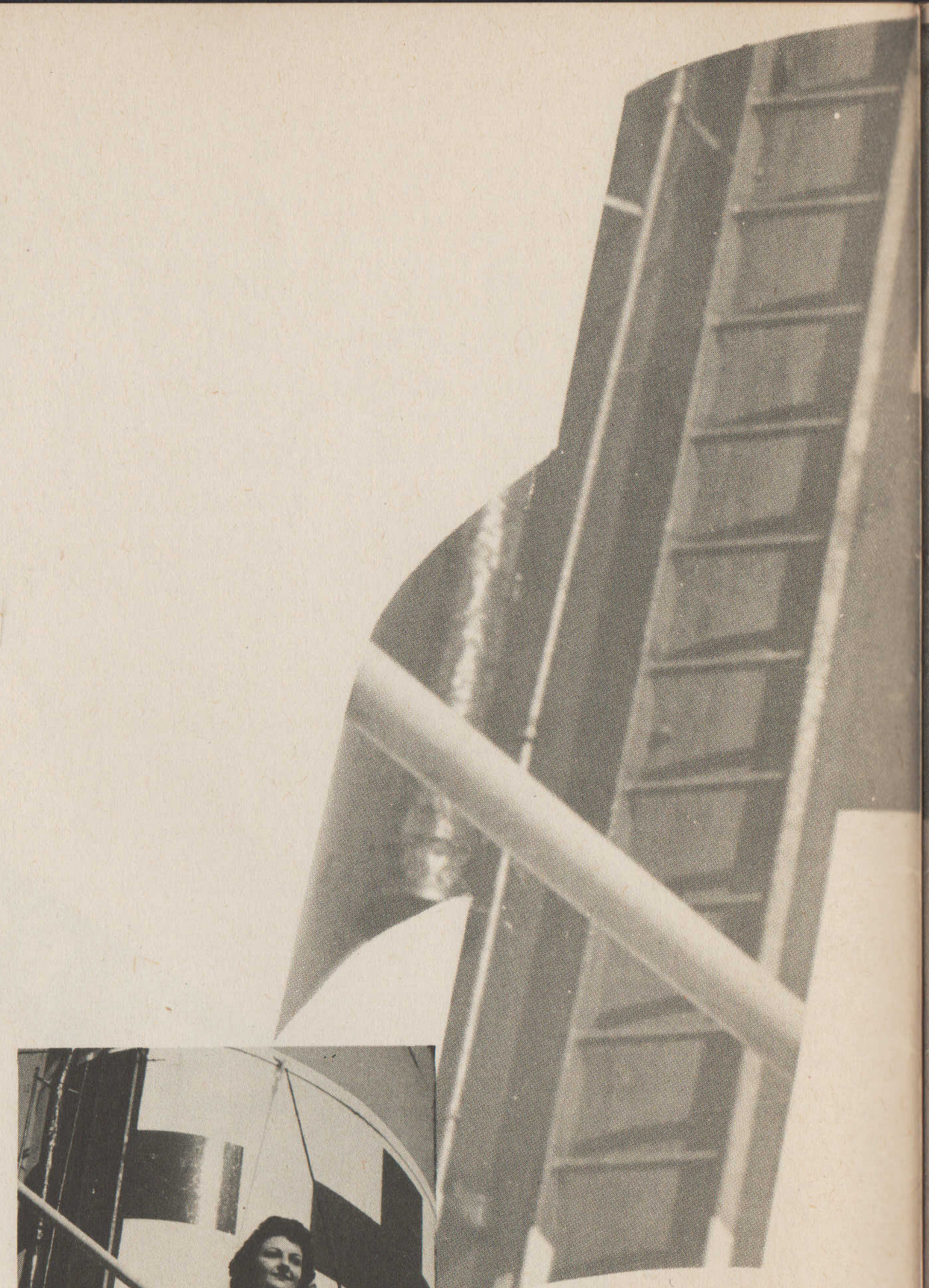


WHITE TASK FORCE

the story of the Nurse Corps

United States Navy

WHITE TASK FORCE



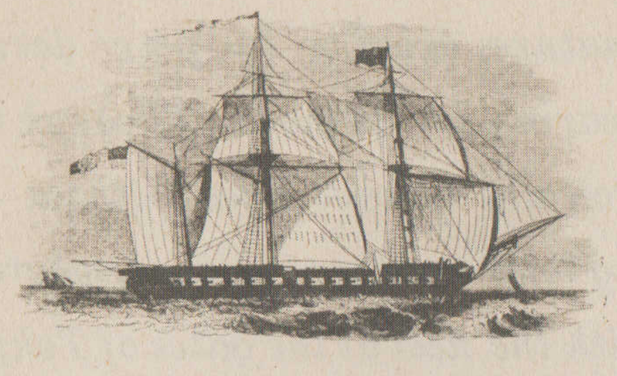


My congratulations to the members of the Nurse Corps, United States Navy, past and present, for a proud record of service covering more than thirty-seven years.
My sincere gratitude, also, to the nursing profession as a whole for its splendid cooperation, without which the outstanding achievement of the Navy Nurse Corps would not have been possible.

Ross T McIntire,
Vice Admiral, Medical Corps, U. S. N.,
The Surgeon General of the Navy.

From the time of Pearl Harbor, when the first enemy gun against our country was fired in World War II, until the last signatures dried on the peace documents in Tokyo Bay, Japan, Navy Nurses were with the fleet, caring for its men. Through the smoke and fire and ruin of Pearl Harbor they worked heroically to save lives without thought of their own safety, as well as through the succeeding long months of combat, wherever they were needed. At the war's dramatic end they were with the fleet at the gates of Tokyo in several large hospital ships, to care for any emergencies which occurred and to take off United States prisoners of war from Japan.

Then came the aftermath—the weeks and months of healing those wounds of body and mind sustained by the fighting men—just as in the years and the wars before. Down through Time's unfailing past have Navy Nurses proven themselves equal to their inceptors' fondest hopes. But let the long memory of history speak for itself.



soundings

It was 1811—9 years before even the birth of Florence Nightingale—and a young Navy surgeon was recommending that nurses be included among the personnel of Navy hospitals. This surgeon, Dr. William Paul Crillon Barton, had been commissioned by the Secretary of the Navy to put down on paper "such ideas as he entertained respecting the proper and systematic mode of conducting hospitals and institutions for the sick."

"Such ideas as he entertained" in a world where compassionate and scientific care of the sick had not yet entered heavily into man's social consciousness were remarkably far sighted. Regarding the part nurses were to play he was fairly explicit.

"The nurses whose numbers should be proportionate to the extent of the hospital and number of patients, should be women of humane disposition and tender manners; active and healthy. They should be neat and cleanly in their persons; and without vices of any description. They should reside in small convenient apartments adjoining the wards they belong to. They are to attend with fidelity and care upon all the sick committed to their charge; should promptly obey their calls, and, if possible, anticipate their reasonable wants. They should administer all medicines and diets prescribed for the sick, in the manner and at the times specified in their directions. They should be watchful of the sick at all hours and should, when required, sit up with them at night. They should attend the physician and surgeon in their visits to the wards, to give information respecting the patients, and to receive orders and directions. They should make up all the beds, and keep the wards clean and should report to the assistant physician and surgeons' mates, whenever it is necessary to have them washed; and should not wash them, when they think proper, for the sake of the sick, to omit it at that time. They should report all sudden changes in the disorders of the sick, and all deaths, immediately to the assistant physician or surgeons' mates. They should obey punctually all orders from their superiors; and should exact a ready acquiescence in their commands, from the attendants under them."

Nonetheless, it was almost 100 years later—May 13, 1908—before Dr. Barton's recommendations on inclusion of nurses bore fruit, even though in 1842 he was made first Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and he and others after him took up the cudgel from time to time. Taking concrete form in 1902 and again in 1904, bills, in the inception of which Surgeon General Rixey was instrumental, were actually submitted to establish a corps of trained women in the United States Navy. But it was still a man's Navy, and men were reluctant to allow women within its portals.

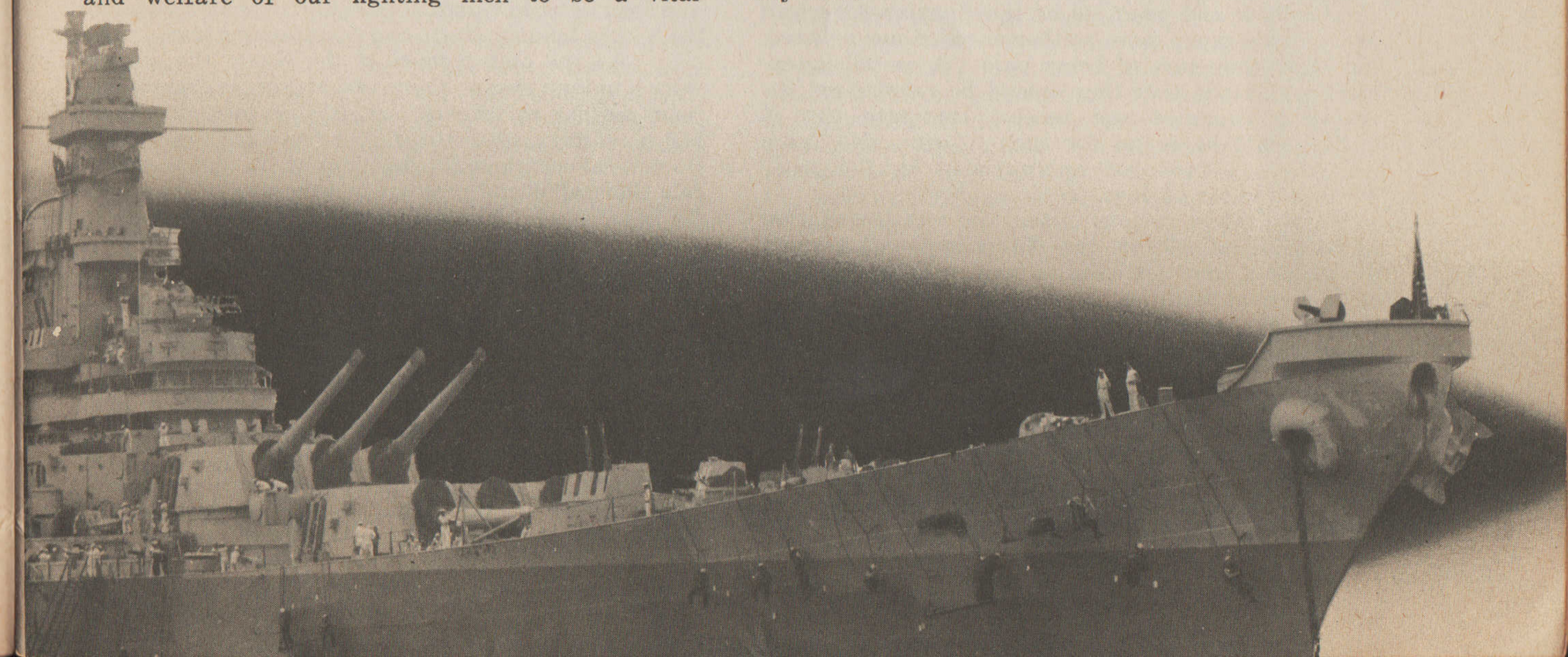
distress signals

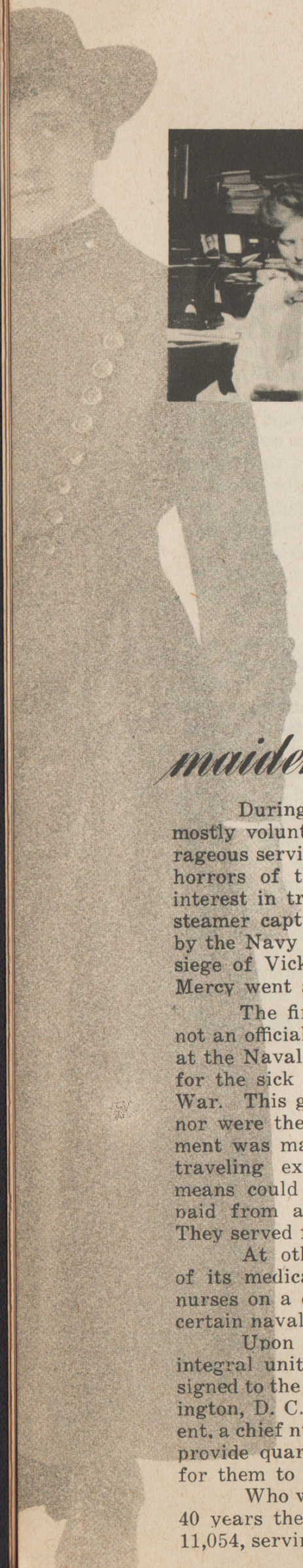
The ships' surgeons who cared for the men of the fleet were still to carry on without trained nurses. The colorful pages in the history of the United States Navy contain many testimonials to the surgeons' courage and resourcefulness. Their only assistants were members of the crew assigned to them, these men being called "loblolly boys," after the "loblolly," a porridge, which was the standard ship's diet for the sick. More and more these surgeons, however, charged with the care of the sick and wounded, felt the need for trained workers. More and more, as the science of medicine and general concern for a humane social order developed, did medical care for the armed forces grow in importance, both to those whose interests were in an efficient military organization and to those who held the lives and welfare of our fighting men to be a vital obligation.

It was in accord with this trend that a Bureau of Medicine and Surgery was established by Act of Congress in 1842, and in 1898 the Hospital Corps was authorized, raising the status of the "baymen"—referring to the men in attendance in the ship's sick bay—to an organized group of corpsmen, with specified qualifications and duties.

Meanwhile, the development of nursing, first as a vocation and art, and later as a science as well, had proceeded steadily in all civilized countries of the world. What had begun as the merciful ministration of untrained women, many from religious orders, had grown into a young, but uniquely endowed profession. This profession brought education and training to the inherent arts and sensitivities that made women so peculiarly adapted to caring for the suffering. By the close of the nineteenth century, the work of these pioneer nurses had gained recognition, not only from the medical profession but also from the general public. Women nurses began to be considered as indispensable in the conduct of all hospitals of repute.

It was natural that the medical officers and others interested in the welfare of the Navy should begin to seek the aid of this new profession. During the Crimean campaign, Florence Nightingale had set off an irresistible trend. Many military leaders opposed her. They regarded her openly as a troublesome, meddling woman. Other influential Britons looked upon any participation of women in war as abhorrent and fantastic. But she persevered. The practical results of her work were so evident as to be indisputable. Four months after the arrival of her nurses, the death rate in military hospitals in the Crimea had dropped from 42 percent to 2 percent. Citizens of all countries were appalled at the conditions revealed in military medical facilities. They were amazed by the improvements accomplished by her small company. They could not but admire the woman who believed in her purpose enough to say for all the world to hear, "I can stand out the war with any man!"



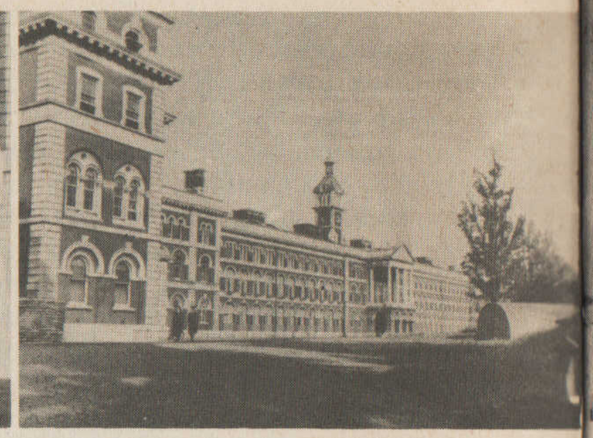




Lenah S. Higbee



"The Sacred Twenty"



Royal Victoria Hosp. Nightingale to USNB No. 12

maiden voyage

During the Civil War, American women, mostly volunteers without training, had done a courageous service with the wounded on both sides. The horrors of that war did much to stimulate wide interest in trained nursing. The RED ROVER, a river steamer captured from the Confederates, was fitted by the Navy as its first floating hospital. After the siege of Vicksburg, Catholic nuns of the Sisters of Mercy went aboard to care for the wounded.

The first trained nurses in the Navy, though not an official unit, were a group of women employed at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., in 1896, to care for the sick and wounded of the Spanish-American War. This group were neither enrolled nor enlisted, nor were they sure of being paid. A verbal agreement was made that they should be reimbursed for traveling expenses and receive moderate pay if means could be found for such. Later, they were paid from a fund not appropriated by Congress. They served for 50 days.

At other various times, on recommendation of its medical officers, the Navy employed trained nurses on a contract basis to meet nursing needs in certain naval facilities.

Upon establishment of the Nurse Corps as an integral unit of the Navy in 1908, nurses were assigned to the Naval Medical School Hospital in Washington, D. C. The group consisted of a superintendent, a chief nurse, and 18 nurses. As the Navy did not provide quarters for these nurses, it was necessary for them to rent a house and open their own mess.

Who would have thought then that in less than 40 years their numbers would have grown to a full 11,054, serving the largest Navy in history, their professional talents an accepted necessity? Who would have dared to see them then serving in all parts of the world—flying with wounded from battle areas, working with the fleet on 12 large hospital ships, or administering wards and teaching and supervising corpsmen and members of the Women's Reserve in the Navy's hospitals and dispensaries in this country and overseas?

Early in 1909, nurses were sent to the naval hospitals in Annapolis, Md., and Brooklyn, N. Y. Soon they were receiving orders for duty at Mare Island, Calif., and other naval hospitals. In 1910, the Navy sent its first nurses to the Philippine Islands, and soon after to Guam, Honolulu, Yokohama, Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Haiti, and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

As the only women of the Navy, the nurses were a unique group. Congressional order designated them neither as officers nor enlisted men, but they had a military as distinguished from civilian status. On several occasions the decisions of the Judge Advocate General officially recognized them as members of the naval service, and amenable to naval discipline.

combat mission one

With the first World War, came the first great challenge to the Navy Nurse Corps. By now, the nursing profession had developed into a self-sufficient, organized unit. Women had entered into a new era of recognition and were participating in many activities and occupations from which the prejudices of an earlier day had barred them. Schools of nursing had been elevated to high standards, and the training of nurses was a well-ordered educational process. It was well for the Nation that this body of trained



France—World War I



U. S. N. Hospital in Yokohama

nurses was ready to assist in caring for the wounded and ill of the armed forces. The epidemic of influenza which swept the civilian population as well as the military establishments, added to the urgency of nursing needs.

During that first World War, the professional nurses of the United States established their worth for all time, and their sacrifices, their courage, their devotion to duty, as well as their achievements, earned them the respect and love of the fighting men and of their countrymen.

Navy Nurses shared creditably in this coming-of-age, and their record during that war is an enviable one. They were assigned to hospitals in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the coast of France. On loan to Army medical facilities, some Navy Nurses served with field units in France. Four Navy Nurses were awarded the Navy Cross for outstanding service, three of the awards being made posthumously; two other nurses received the Army citation "for special, meritorious, and conspicuous service."

In January 1945, a destroyer, the U. S. S. HIGBEE was named after Lenah S. Higbee, the second superintendent of the Nurse Corps, and one of the four women of the Navy who received the Navy Cross. This was the first time in the history of the naval service that a fighting ship was named after a woman in the service.

full speed ahead

After the war, the Nurse Corps advanced steadily in military and professional standing, and experience brought new gains. In addition, time brought enrichment of tradition and more assured acceptance of the nurses within the naval order.

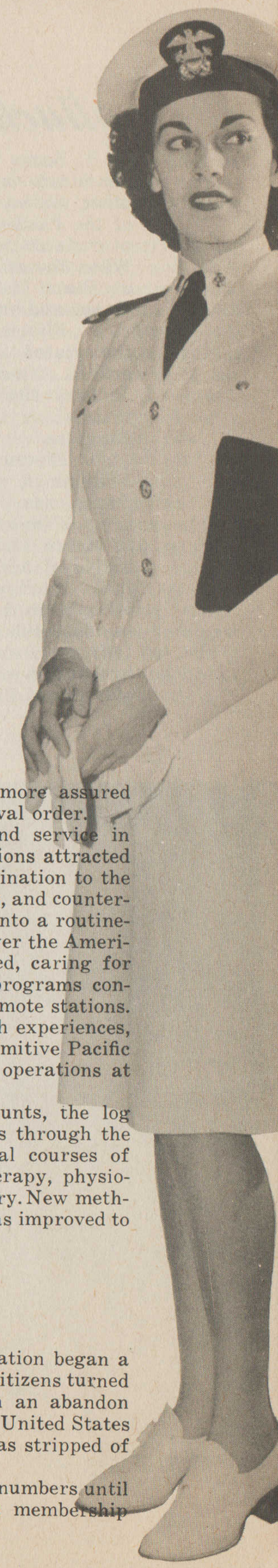
The opportunities for travel and service in far-flung stations under pioneer conditions attracted many young women of spirit and imagination to the Navy. These nurses animated the corps, and counteracted any tendency toward relaxation into a routine-bound, uninspired service unit. Wherever the American Fleet sailed, Navy Nurses followed, caring for the men and aiding in public-health programs conducted by the medical department in remote stations. The record is filled with varied and rich experiences, from the teaching of native girls in primitive Pacific isles to assisting with major surgical operations at sea, aboard the white hospital ships.

Along with these colorful accounts, the log shows the steady progress of the corps through the years, with the introduction of special courses of study, among them coarses in diet therapy, physiotherapy, anesthesia, and neuropsychiatry. New methods were developed and organization was improved to further the efficiency of the service.

shoals

Soon after World War I, the Nation began a program of disarmament. War-weary citizens turned away from all things military. With an abandon that seems almost fantastic today, the United States Navy, along with the other services, was stripped of power and ships and men.

The Nurse Corps was reduced in numbers until in 1935, under the Economy Act, its membership dwindled to 332.



attack

Some months before the Japanese struck, American dependents of servicemen, along with other women nationals, were evacuated from most of the Pacific islands. But Navy Nurses stayed on at their stations to care for the men of the service. When the attack came, Navy Nurses were on duty at Pearl Harbor, Kaneohe Bay, the Philippines, Guam, and aboard the U. S. S. SOLACE.

Five nurses were captured at Guam, but were repatriated after being interned in Japan for 6 months. One of these nurses returned to Guam in January 1945, with the first nurses to set foot on that island again after it was retaken from the Japanese.

Eleven Navy Nurses, taken at Canacao in the Philippines, were freed in February 1945 at Los Banos, near Manila, 25 miles inside enemy lines, after 37 months of imprisonment by the Japanese. In March 1945, the nurses arrived in San Francisco by Naval Air Transport. All during imprisonment these courageous women cared for the sick and wounded in the internment camp, working under tremendous difficulties. All were awarded, in September 1945, the Bronze Star Medal by the Army for meritorious service in the Philippines; a Gold Star in lieu of a second Bronze Star Medal by the Navy; and the Army's Distinguished Unit Badge.

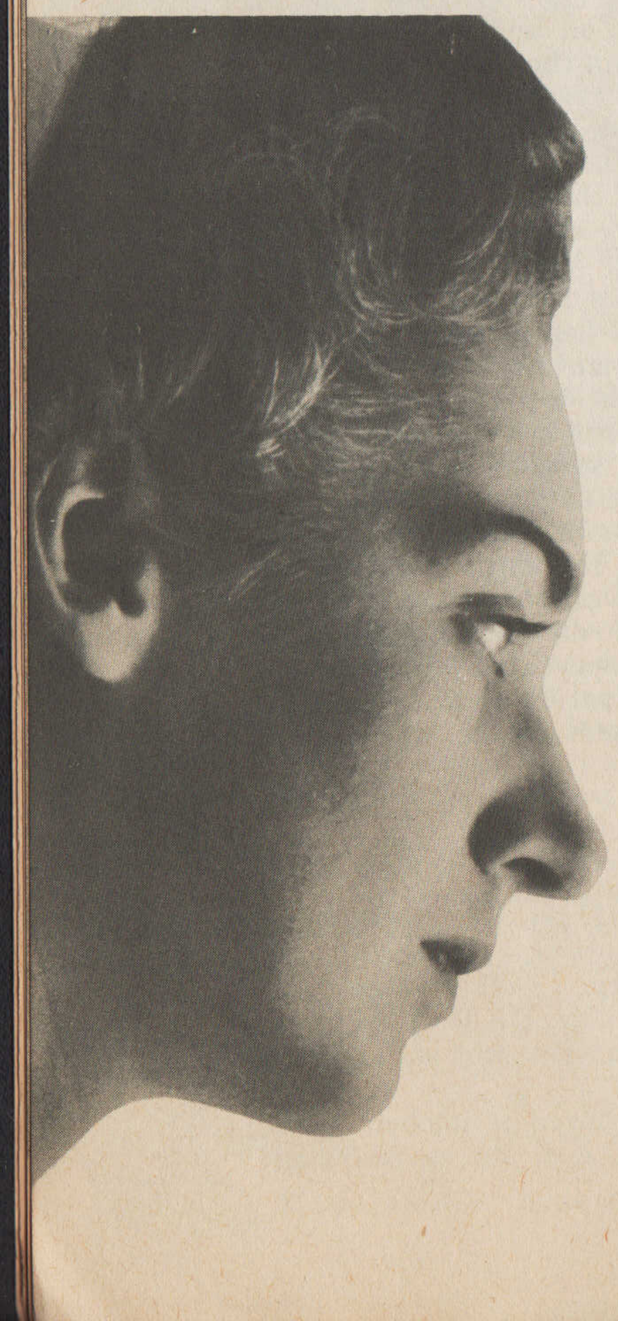
One Navy Nurse, part of a Navy operating unit serving with the Army on Bataan, escaped from Corregidor in a submarine to Australia and in July 1942 returned to the United States. This nurse was the first person in the entire naval service to receive the Legion of Merit, an honor designated by Congress for outstanding devotion to duty. This nurse also wears the Army's Distinguished Unit Badge.

general quarters

All American nurses are honored by the fact that theirs is the only women's profession that the country deemed so essential as to be placed under the War Manpower Commission to insure the maximum utilization of their abilities during the war.

In 1939, shortly before the storm broke over Europe, the country began to awaken to its danger. Some fanatical opposition still flared, but all military services fought for public support in the preparation for the trials to come.

Mobilization began. Selective Service began to operate. The Navy recruited men and officers and began an intensive training program.







Through the period of retrenchment, there had been no enrollment of nurses into the Reserve Corps. In 1939, under authority of the Naval Reserve Act, qualified nurses began to be recruited for the Reserve Nurse Corps, to be ready immediately for active duty in the event of a national emergency.

All through the war, thousands of Reserve Nurses served beside the members of the Regular Corps all over the world. On July 31, 1945, a fortnight before the surrender of Japan, the grand total of nurses was 11,021; 1,799 of whom were in the Regular Corps and 9,222 in the Reserve.

In spite of acute shortages throughout the country, the Navy was still able to hold to its standards and enroll nurses of outstanding qualifications and experience. In the Nurse Corps they have found opportunities for the exercise of all their special abilities and skills. Thousands of young men of the Navy had to be trained during the war to be Hospital Corpsmen. The majority of these hospital apprentices and pharmacists' mates had never been inside a hospital before their enlistment. Their teaching and supervision were important duties of the Navy Nurses, many of whom were experienced instructors, with degrees and other teaching credentials. Their contribution to this work was invaluable. Navy Nurses were proud of the record of these men who tended our naval and marine casualties aboard fighting ships and on invasion beaches, where nurses were not assigned.

To assist the medical officers in carrying out complex modern surgery, chemotherapy, and medical procedures, the Corps has provided nurses with the most advanced training and experience in such specialties as surgery, orthopedics, anesthesia, contagion, dietetics, and physiotherapy. Nurses trained and experienced in public health have aided in the organization of nursing services and in the understanding of underlying factors in the care of large groups of men of widely varying backgrounds.

Interest in the psychiatric field of military medicine has grown rapidly in recent years. This work has helped our fighting men to withstand and recuperate from the violent shock and fatigue of battle experience. In those cases where the mind or nerves have broken, remarkable results are obtained from expert treatment. Again, the Navy's eminent psychiatrists rely on the specially trained nurse, whose background of study enables her to interpret the patients and treatments correctly, and whose experience and understanding gain the confidence of the distressed men and hasten their rehabilitation.







duty is demanding









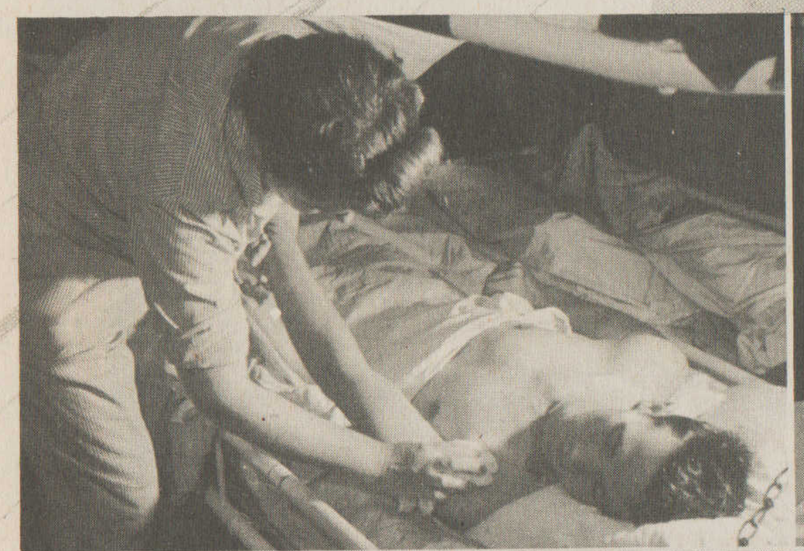


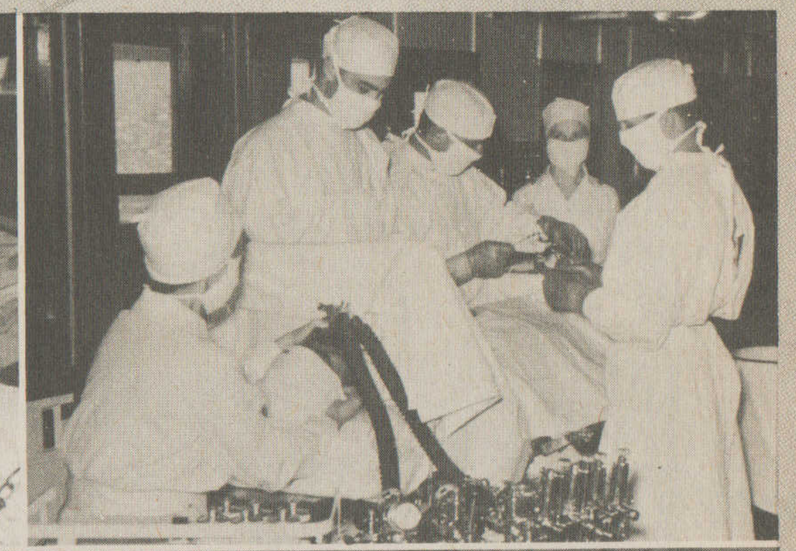


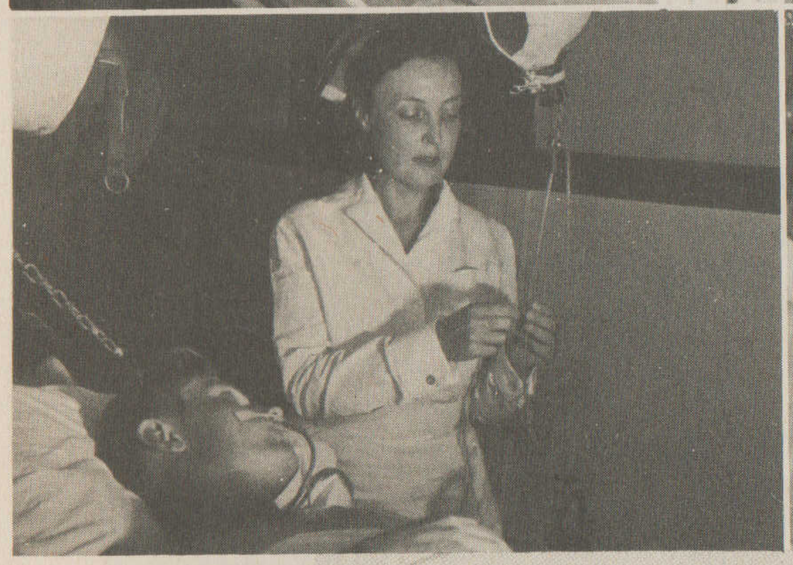


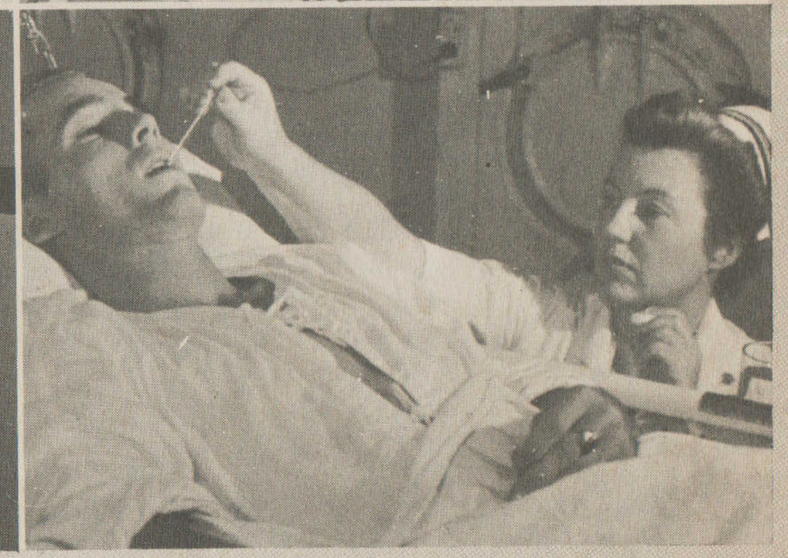








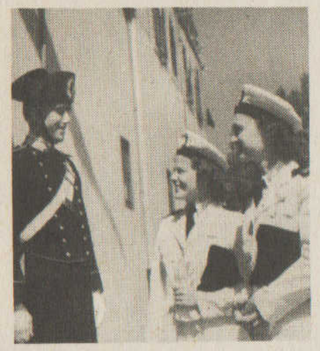






West Pacific





Palermo, Sicily

Trinidad, B. W. I.



Yosemite, California





New Guinea

recreation restores

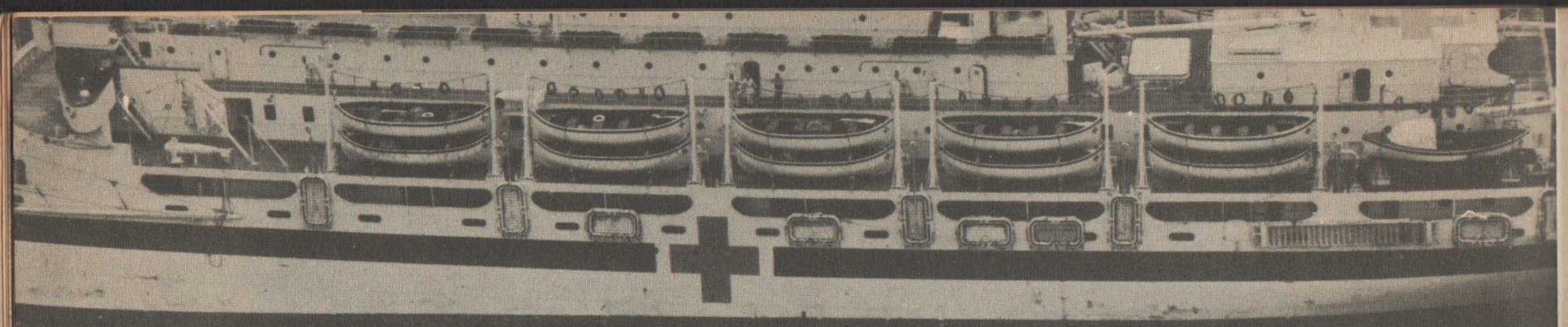




California



Florida Keys



battle stations

The skill and science that the Navy Nurse's professional training has given her, have not obscured the unselfish solicitude that has marked her calling through the ages. She finds a great though humble satisfaction in knowing that while she cannot replace a man, no one else can replace her in sustaining and comforting the fighting men of her country.

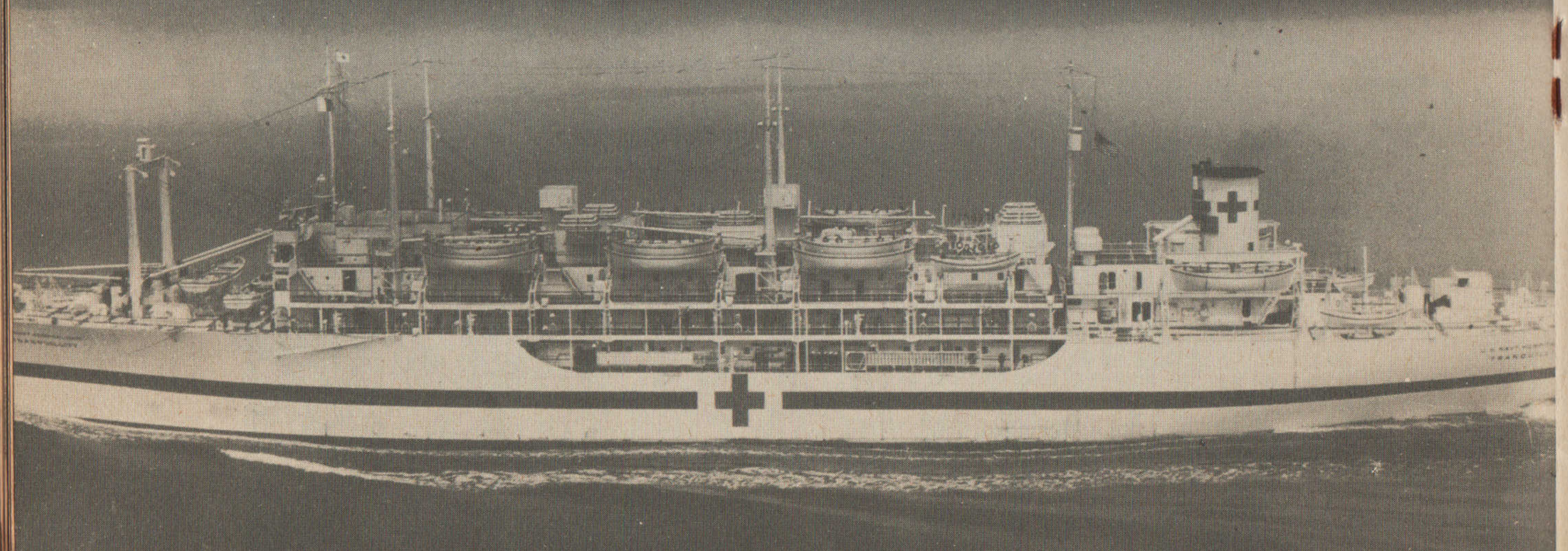
In World War II, especially, did nurses come into their own.

In the Pacific, Navy Nurses were the first American women to be sent to the islands north of New Caledonia, the first group going to Efate, in the New Hebrides. There they cared for the wounded from the long Guadalcanal campaign, Army as well as Navy and Marine personnel. Others were stationed in New Caledonia, the Solomons, the Russells, New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea, and Hawaii. The Coral Sea, Savo, Tarawa, Attu, Adak, Dutch Harbor, Kwajalein, Saipan, Tinian, Leyte, Samar, Iwo Jima, Okinawa—in these strange and famous places Navy Nurses kept their rendezvous. In Oran, England, and Italy, they cared for our men who won victory from the Nazis.

In Trinidad, Panama, Puerto Rico, Bermuda, and Brazil, they served with our defense forces. Aboard hospital ships, Navy Nurses followed the fleet in its thrilling assaults, going in to the beaches with the fighting men to pick up the wounded and carry them back to base hospitals. One such ship carried 1,965 patients from Iwo Jima in two trips, and 4,009 patients from Okinawa in seven trips. Throughout the war, care was taken to observe all the rules of the Geneva Conference with regard to hospital ships. There were occasions when Japanese hospital ships were boarded by naval forces and found to be violating Geneva regulations and carrying troops and ammunition. One Australian hospital ship was sunk ruthlessly by the Japanese, with great loss of life. The U. S. S. COMFORT, a Navy ship, but staffed by Army medical men and nurses, was deliberately attacked in April 1945, with some loss of life. The ship itself, though badly damaged, did not sink.

Several Allied hospital ships were sunk by the Germans. In view of these evidences of our enemies' disrespect for humane codes as well as international law, it is fortunate that no American hospital ship has been lost. Early in the war, the U. S. S. SOLACE and the U. S. S. RELIEF ploughed the seas alone; but before the end of the war they were joined by the SAMARITAN, BOUNTIFUL, REFUGE, HAVEN, RESCUE, CONSOLATION, BENEVOLENCE, TRANQUILLITY, REPOSE, and SANCTUARY.





Navy schools for teaching native nurses on Samoa and Guam have through the years been performing a real service. After Guam fell to the Japanese in 1941, native girls trained by Navy Nurses supplied the only skilled care to their people during the occupation. The school was reopened a few months after our forces retook the island from the Japanese in 1944. Native girls must qualify to enter for a probationary period of 6 months, following which if they prove satisfactory, they continue for a well-planned course of instruction, designed to fit them for work among their people. Upon graduation, they become licensed nurses. These native nurses have a splendid influence among Guamanians and do much to improve health conditions on the island.

The school for native nurses on American Samoa also has a proud record. Since 1916, 57 nurses have graduated from the Samoan Hospital Training School. Of this number, 12 are now doing district nursing for the public health department of the government of American Samoa, where their duties are much the same as those of district nurses in this country. The work of this school was not interrupted to a large extent by the war. The native girls make good nurses, are highly respected by the people of the villages, and by the time the girls are through they are quite conscious of their influence for better public health on the island.

The schools on the Virgin Islands and Haiti were maintained for some years by the Navy, but gradually these schools were turned over to the governments of those islands as Navy facilities there were reorganized.

In World War II, many awards have been made. One nurse, already referred to, has been the recipient of the Legion of Merit, for exceptionally meritorious service. Thirteen nurses have been awarded Bronze Star Medals, for meritorius achievement and service in the performance of duty; 11 have received Gold Stars in lieu of a second Bronze Star Medal; 7 have been awarded Commendation Ribbons for outstanding service in both European and Pacific theaters. Twelve nurses wear the Distinguished Unit Badge of the Army, for especially meritorious service in the Philippines, and 42 have Navy Unit Commendations for distinguished service aboard the U. S. S. SOLACE and at the Naval Hospital, Pearl Harbor, at the time of the Japanese attack. Letters of Commendation have been awarded to several nurses for meritorious service aboard hospital ships.

Late in 1943, two Navy Nurses were sent to Brazil, at the request of the Brazilian government, to establish and train a Nurse Corps for that country's Air Corps. In spite of great handicaps of language and a reluctance on the part of the women of Brazil to enter nursing or other occupations, these two nurses have made excellent progress. The school opened September 11, 1944, and the first class completed the 8-week course in November. Classes were held in a part of the Government's airfield at Rio de Janeiro especially set aside for the flight nurses. Only nurses graduated from 3-year schools of nursing are included in the course. A "mock-up" of a transport plane, equipped with stretchers, provides for practice of specific flight nursing techniques. Any nurse who wishes receives instruction and practice in parachute jumping. Physical education routines are followed daily. Swimming, lifesaving, and management of life rafts, in addition to muscle conditioning—all are part of the program. Because of large jungle areas and mountainous terrain, transport of sick and injured by plane from these areas is an important health advance in Brazil. To the nurses there, learning the art of caring for the sick while traveling by plane, comes the satisfaction of pioneers making history for their country.

At home, the first class of 24 flying Navy Nurses completed flight indoctrination January 22, 1945. They immediately started active flying service on 24 flying teams, consisting of a nurse and a pharmacist's mate. Each 12-plane squadron operated with the following medical personnel: One flight surgeon, 24 flight nurses, 1 Hospital Corps officer, and 24 pharmacists' mates. After some transcontinental trips with wounded, the teams went to the Pacific to serve in the Naval Air Evacuation Service, the first arriving in Guam in early February 1945. They



Okinawa



Chamorro Nurses



Guam



Brazil

worked tirelessly during the Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns flying out the wounded, sometimes having to circle the fields for as long as an hour because the airstrips were under fire. Within 30 days, approximately 4,500 injured men were flown out of Okinawa alone.

An efficient procedure for aerial evacuation from target areas was developed. The squadron flight surgeon and several pharmacists' mates were on the first hospital plane to land on the captured airfield. The surgeon established an evacuation clearing station adjacent to the airstrip, where, with the help of his corpsmen, he collected patients from the first-aid and holding stations and screened them for air transport, giving necessary treatment prior to flight. As soon as a hospital plane landed the flight nurse aboard received her orders. The plane was loaded and usually took off again in about 45 minutes after landing, the flight nurse responsible for all patients aboard. She dressed wounded, with the aid of the corpsmen, administered whole blood or plasma, gave medications, fed and cared for the patients.

There were three main flights of air evacuation planes to which flight nurses were assigned overseas. First, from target areas to forward hospitals, such as Guam; second, from Guam to Pearl Harbor; and third, from Pearl Harbor to continental United States. Nurses were rotated so that flight hours did not exceed 100 per month and they were also rotated between combat and noncombat flights. The nurses were "sold" on this method of evacuation. Even eliminating all the advantages of speed in getting patients back to base hospitals where there were all the best facilities, the effect of flight evacuation on morale alone made everything worth while.

Each of the first 12 nurses who pioneered the group received a commendation "For excellent service as a flight nurse in the forward area, Central Pacific, during the first quarter of 1945, for participation in numerous areas of the Pacific Ocean and contributing materially in the successful evacuation of wounded from the battle area of Iwo Jima. The skill, care of patients, and devotion to duty throughout were worthy of the highest praise."

The purpose of transcontinental United States flight transference of patients was (1) to equalize patient-loads between naval hospitals in the United States; (2) to give men specialized treatment at hospitals which concentrated on certain types of cases; and (3) to take men to hospitals as near their homes as possible, wherever the exigencies of the service permitted.

Another of the many new and rewarding responsibilities of our Navy Nurses in World War II was the training of young Women Reservists (WAVES) for the Hospital Corps. These trained young women replaced corpsmen in their many duties in hospitals in this country and Hawaii, relieving those men for duty in forward areas. For WAVES, schools were established at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., and at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., with Navy Nurse instructors.

Also at home, the successful establishment of the Cadet Nurse Corps in naval hospitals has won recognition and support from foremost educational and nursing institutions. The Cadet program was begun in July 1943, with the passage by Congress of the Bolton Act. Under its provisions the U. S. Public Health Service gave all-expense scholarships to young



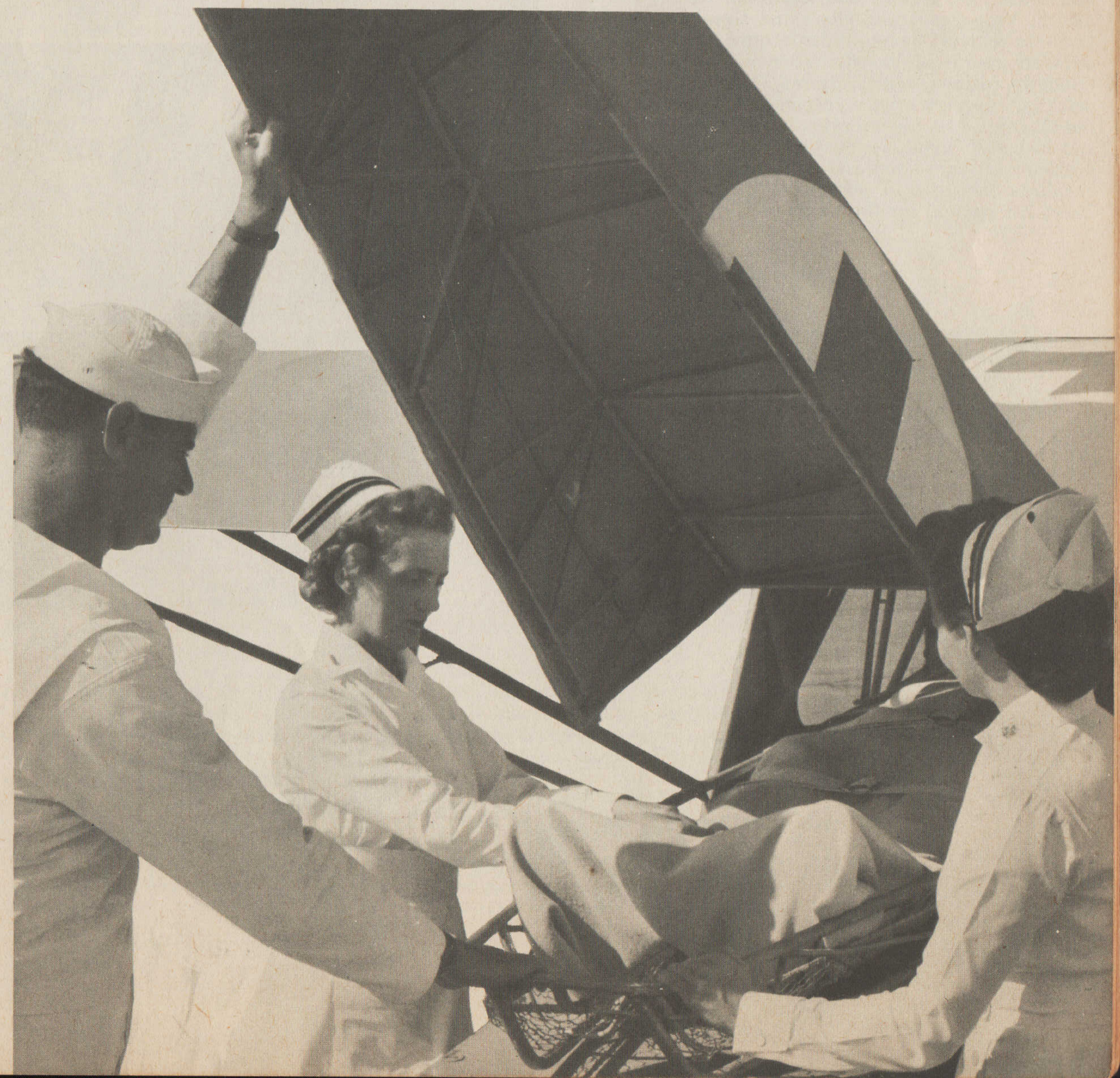








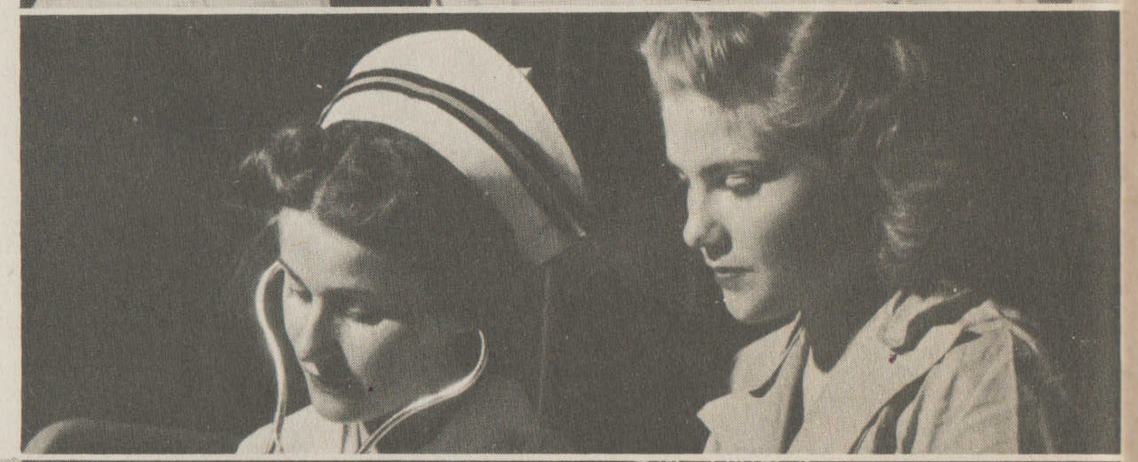


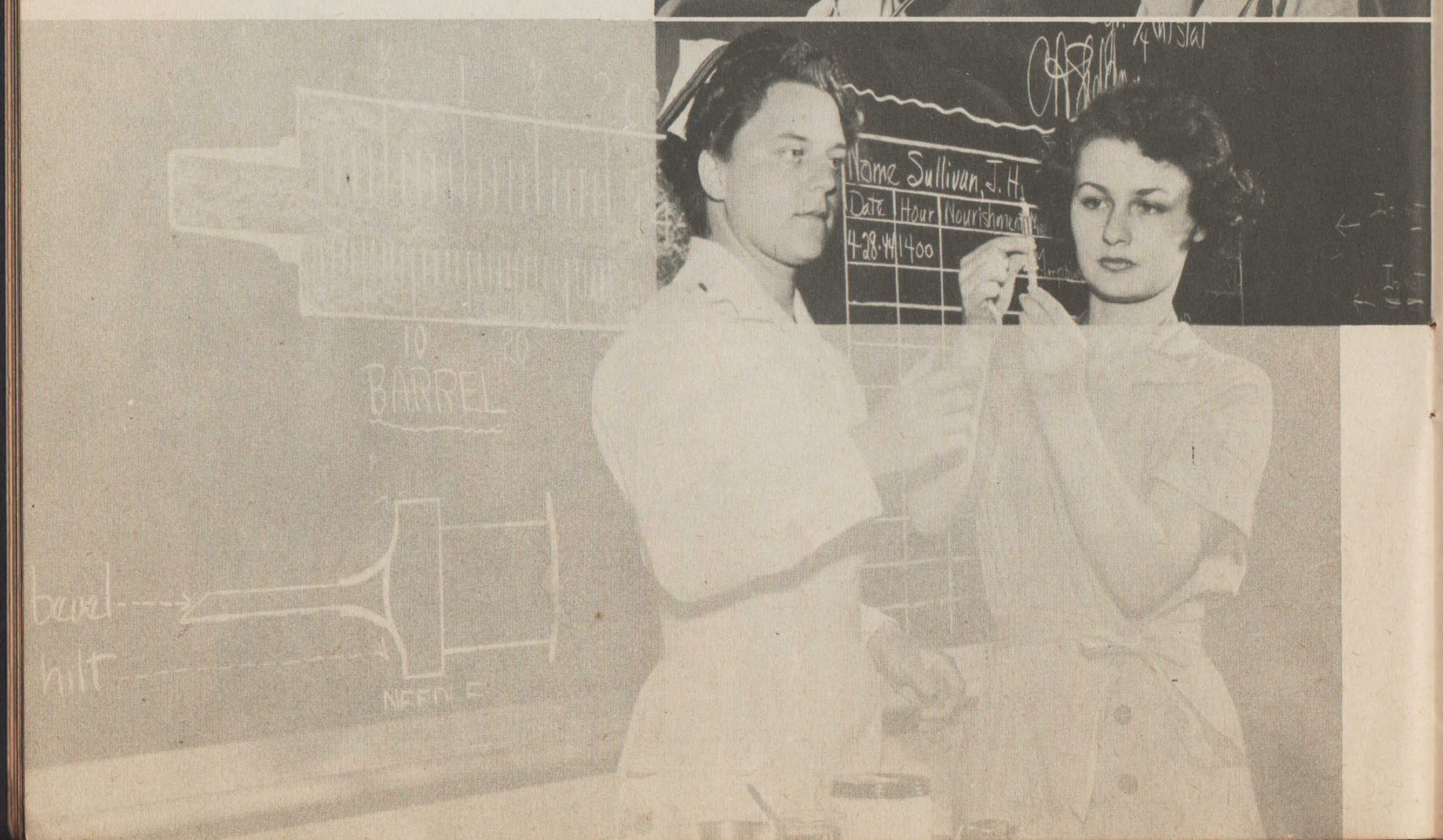


women enlisting in the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps and pledging themselves to essential nursing, military or civilian, for the duration of the war. The final 6 months of her training the Cadet Nurse spent in her home hospital, in another civilian hospital, in public health agencies, or in military or other Federal hospitals, depending on her choice.

Nine large naval hospitals in this country were designated as centers for training Cadets who had indicated a desire for Navy service. They were at Seattle, Wash.; Oakland and San Diego, Calif.; Chelsea, Mass.; St. Albans and Sampson, N. Y.; Portsmouth, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; and Great Lakes, Ill. In these centers, Cadet students were put through a complete course of indoctrination in naval customs, etiquette, history, and traditions. Navy Nurses with teaching experience were responsible for seeing that the students had the proper class and clinical work and had been given instruction and practice in the problems of ward administration. Reports from the hospitals indicated a successful program for the Cadet Nurses and for the Navy.







salute

With the great expansion and multiplication of duties of the nurses of the Navy, new recognition came to the Corps. On July 3, 1942, an Act of Congress granted nurses permanent relative rank of commissioned officers. Corresponding base pay and, with some exceptions, allowances, were legislated December 22, 1942. With that legislation, Navy Nurses did not receive rental and subsistence and travel allowances for their dependents, but this was corrected in a bill passed by Congress effective October 1, 1944. On February 26, 1944, Congress provided that Navy Nurses, during the present war and for 6 months thereafter, should have actual commissioned rank.

Navy Nurses do not advance in pay grade by the same steps as other commissioned officers, but continue to receive longevity pay on the basis of an increase of 5 percent of base pay for each 3 years of service. Benefits for retired officers of the Nurse Corps are computed on the base pay of the Permanent Pay Readjustment Act of 16 June 1942, rather than on the base pay of the Temporary Pay Act of 22 December 1942.

Six months after the official termination of the war, unless other legislation is enacted, members of the Nurse Corps will revert to the pay provisions of the Permanent Pay Readjustment Act of 16 June 1942. By this Act, the base pay of a nurse with the relative rank of Ensign is set at $90 per month, in contrast with her present $150.

Although members of the Corps always received the courtesies and enjoyed many of the privileges of officers of the Navy, the new recognition brought them honor and dignity, as well as definitely increased authority consistent with the degree of responsibility which they carried. Here again, unless further legislation is forthcoming, members of the Nurse Corps will revert to their permanent status of relative rank rather than that of actual commission.

With the great expansion of responsibilities of the nurses, actual rank was only a just recognition and protection. It defined the position of the nurses within the Navy organization and invested them with authority next after commissioned officers of the Medical and Dental Corps in all medical and sanitary matters, and within the line of their professional duties in and about naval hospitals and other Medical Department activities. For many years, leaders in the Medical Corps had recommended rank for nurses as a means of increasing operating efficiency of the nursing service. Also, the firm establishment of nursing as a profession in the country made formal recognition of the nurse in military orders imperative.

There was considerable opposition, chiefly from those who retained old prejudices regarding woman's place in society.

Many of the nurses themselves were reluctant to accept military rank, fearing that their strictly medical standing might be confused or their identity as nurses be endangered. However, most military nurses became convinced through experience that indefinite military status hindered them greatly in their professional functions, since, in carrying out their duties, nurses form an essential link in the chain of command. Also, many occasions arose when this indefinite status caused embarrassment and confusion to others as well as to the nurses.

When war broke, all who thought seriously realized the necessity of providing the same protection to nurses serving in dangerous areas all over the world as is provided for doctors, dentists, and chaplains, with whom their work is so closely joined. Legislation is being proposed that commissioned rank for members of the Nurse Corps will be made permanent as a part of postwar adjustment.



Captain Sue S. Dauser (NC) USN

chain of command

The command of the Nurse Corps centers in the Surgeon General of the United States Navy. Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire now holds this office, directing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, which includes the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Nurse Corps, and Hospital Corps.

Under the leadership of Admiral McIntire, the naval medical service has developed into a modern organization of renowned accomplishment. The young surgeon entered the Navy Medical Corps as a lieutenant, junior grade, in 1917. Rising rapidly, he became Surgeon General in 1938. In February 1944, his present Vice Admiralty was conferred by Congress. He is the first medical officer to achieve this rank while serving as Surgeon General.

In this war, medicine has been forced to adapt itself suddenly to unprecedented expansion and to radically new concepts and methods of warfare. In addition, the service has had to assimilate and apply the rapid advances of medical science, with consequent sweeping changes in treatment. Medicine has become an important tactical adjunct in modern warfare, and naval medicine has distinguished itself in this new role, as well as carrying on in the noble tradition of aid and restoration of the wounded and ill.

Taking high ideals and high standards of excellence in personnel, equipment, and methods, Admiral McIntire has guided and disciplined these materials into a smooth-working, effective military medical service. With the same inspired blending of the ideal and the practical, he has led the expansion and development of the Nurse Corps.

Administration is directed by the Superintendent of the Nurse Corps, and Capt. Sue S. Dauser now holds this office.

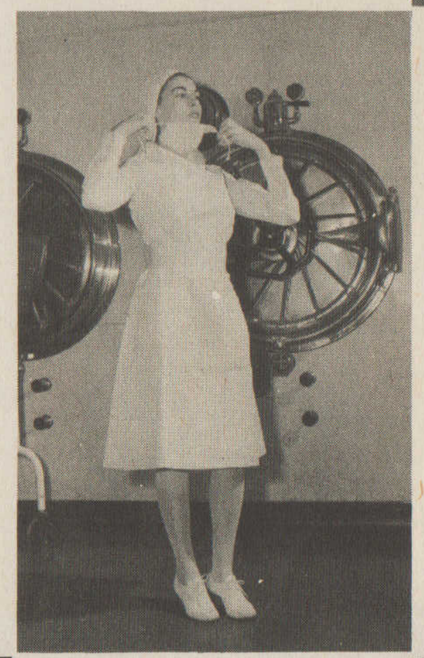
In 1917, a few years after her graduation from the California Hospital School of Nursing, Miss Dauser joined the Naval Reserve. Soon she was transferred to the Regular Corps, in which she has remained ever since. In 1917 and 1918, she served as Chief Nurse of Naval Base Hospital No. 3 in Edinburgh, Scotland.

After the war, Miss Dauser held the position of chief nurse in many naval medical facilities, at home, abroad, and at sea aboard hospital ships and transports.

In 1939, when she became Superintendent of the Nurse Corps, Miss Dauser took on wider duties and graver responsibilities than had fallen to any of her predecessors. Under her administration, the membership of the Nurse Corps grew from 436 in 1939 to over 11,000 in 1945. In July 1942, she was invested with the permanent relative rank of lieutenant commander. A temporary appointment raised this rank to captain in December of the same year. At this time, Miss Dauser became the first woman to wear the four gold stripes of a Navy captain on the sleeves of her Navy blue uniform. In February 1944, her relative captaincy was changed to actual commission for the duration of the war plus 6 months.

Working earnestly, with quiet, unassuming dignity, Captain Dauser not only has led the Nurse Corps to its present achievement, but also has won the confidence and respect of leaders in military and civilian medical circles. In spite of the pressure of work, she has maintained close personal contact with members of the Corps and this friendly solicitude is reflected in the affection and loyalty of the nurses who serve under her. Her quiet voice and gentle manner connote those beloved attributes of the nurse, whose mission, even when serving in battle, remains one of womanly compassion.















World War I

NAVY CROSS

Lenah S. Higbee (Supt. NNC)
Lillian Murphy
Edna E. Place
Marie Louise Hidell

LETTER OF COMMENDATION

Mary Elderkin
Jeannette McClellan

military awards to members of the Nurse Corps





World War II

LEGION OF MERIT



Lt. Ann Agnes Bernatitus

BRONZE STAR MEDAL



GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF SECOND BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Lt. Comdr. Laura May Cobb
Lt. Bertha Rae Evans
Lt. Helen Clara Gorzelanski
Lt. Mary Chapman Hays
Lt. Goldia Aimee Merrill
Lt Margaret Alice Nash
Lt. Mary Harrington Nelson
Lt. Eldene Elinor Paige
Lt. Susie Josephine Pitcher
Lt. Dorothy Still
Lt. C. Edwina Todd

NAVY COMMENDATION RIBBON

Lt. Clyde Pennington
Lt. Anna M. Kreider
Lt. (jg) Mary J. Lindner
Lt. Catherine Richardson
Lt. Catherine M. Kain
Lt. (jg) Stephany J. Kozak
Lt. (jg) Dymphna M. Van Gorp

DISTINGUISHED UNIT BADGE (ARMY)

Lt. Ann Agnes Bernatitus
Lt. Comdr. Laura May Cobb
Lt. Bertha Rae Evans
Lt. Helen Clara Gorzelanski
Lt. Mary Chapman Hays
Lt. Goldia Aimee Merrill
Lt. Margaret Alice Nash
Lt. Mary Harrington Nelson
Lt. Eldene Elinor Paige
Lt. Susie Josephine Pitcher
Lt. Dorothy Still
Lt C. Edwina Todd

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION

Lt. Comdr. Gertrude B. Arnest
Lt. Lorene E. Alkire
Lt. Freda Conine
Lt. Ann M. Davidson
Lt. Ellen M. Dolloff
Lt. Evelyn I. Erickson
Lt. Ruth Erickson
Lt. Helen Entriken
Lt. Winnie Gibson
Lt Evelyn Hogue
Lt. Rosella Nesgis
Lt. Catherine Richardson
Lt. Clara Shaeffer
Lt. Frances L. Sonsalla
Lt. Lenora Terrell
Lt. Valera C. Vaubel
Lt. Otilla J. Zalmon
Lt. D. Dorothy Bogdon
Lt. Lorraine D. Ceaglske
Lt. Ruth M. Cohen
Lt. Hilda W. Combes
Lt. Anna Danya
Lt. Teresa M. Duggan
Lt. Margaret L. Haley
Lt. Comdr. Grace B. Lally
Lt. Agnes G. Shurr
Lt. Ida K. Thompson
Lt. Marjorie E. Von Stein

EX-MEMBERS OF NNC

Lillian Banks
Elsie L. Christensen
Violet Clohessy
Phyllis Dana
Loretta M. Eno
Bertha Houck
Beatrice Jenkins
Nelly C. Semon
Margaret M. Swann
Ann C. Tucker
Geneva Van de Drink
Irene D. Galiley
Genevieve T. Hickey
Eva Antonelli

LETTER OF COMMENDATION

Lt. (jg) Nell P. Seroka
Lt. Ruth Toenberg
Lt. Mary E. Gregory
Lt. (jg) Martha N. Blackman
Lt. Constance G. MacDonald

among our Nurse Corps leaders...



Comdr. Loretta M. Lambert (NC) USN (Ret.)
Service USN December 1917 to October 1944



Comdr. Mary D. Towse (NC) USN (Ret.)
Service USN January 1918 to October 1945



Comdr. Helen M. Bunty (NC) USN
Service USN October 1918 to



Comdr. Elizabeth M. O'Brien (NC) USN
Service USN May 1919 to



Comdr. Mary Martha Heck (NC) USN
Service USN November 1918 to



Comdr. Anna G. Keating (NC) USN
Service USN October 1917 to



Comdr. Ruth E. Anthony (NC) USN
Service USN May 1918 to

"From personal observation in many hospitals in the South Pacific Area, in hospital ships of the THIRD Fleet Command and more recently in the Western Pacific Ocean, the members of the Nurse Corps have magnificently upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

"Many times amidst primitive living conditions and often in trying circumstances these women, far from home, many for the first time, conducted themselves in a manner their country may well be proud of.

"Their untiring services, their professional skill, and their ability to sustain the unparalleled morale of the wounded in their care, will always reflect the highest credit to the Nurse Corps, United States Navy.

"I would like to pay personal tribute to these officers for their gallant devotion to duty and outstanding achievement in the line of their profession."

(signed) W. F. HALSEY,
Fleet Admiral, U. S. Navy.

26 November 1944

"Officers of the Navy Nurse Corps are serving aboard hospital ships operating with forces of the Pacific Fleet and in hospitals at rear and advanced bases in the Pacific Ocean Areas. These nurses bring to the hospital organizations in the Pacific War Theater the high standard of nursing service provided in naval hospitals in the United States. Their specialized knowledge and training and their devotion to duty are invaluable in providing the excellent hospital care given our sick and wounded.

"Although primarily concerned with the professional care of their patients, recognition is due our nurses for their work in supervising and training hospital Corpsmen, for their services as competent technical assistants to medical officers, for the influence of their presence and counsel in restoring the morale of patients under their care.

"To these nurses who have volunteered their services wherever they may be required, we give our heartfelt thanks for duty well done."

(signed) CHESTER W. NIMITZ,
Fleet Admiral, U. S. Navy.

3 November 1944

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some facts and figures

WORLD WAR I

Grand Total Nurses 1,460
Overseas 327
In United States 1,133
Where Nurses Served:
England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Guam, Philippines, Japan, Virgin Islands, Samoa, Haiti.

Military Awards as of 30 September 1945	*World War II*	*World War I*
Total Awards	91	6
Navy Cross	0	4
Legion of Merit	1	0
Bronze Star Medal	13	0
Gold Star in Lieu of 2d Bronze Medal	11	0
Navy Commendation Ribbon	7	0
Distinguished Unit Badge (Army)	12	0
Navy Unit Commendation	42	0
Letters of Commendation	5	2

Grand Total Nurses for Following Years:

1919	1,203	1935	332
1920	535	(Following Economy Act)	
1921	475	1939	442
1922	479	1941, Dec. 3	828
1923	484	1942	2,919
1924	498	1943	7,076
		1944	9,190

Deaths in Navy Nurse Corps:

1908 to beginning of World War I	1
During last War—Official War Period Apr. 6, 1917, to Mar. 3, 1921	36
By enemy action	0
Interim—World War I and World War II	21
In Retirement	29
During World War II—Overseas	8
In U. S. A	21
By enemy action	0
	116

WORLD WAR II

Number of Nurses in Navy Nurse Corps—30 September 1945

Total	10,914
On Land: In Continental U. S. A	9,121
Outside Continental U. S. A	1,495
With Air Evacuation Service	108
On Hospital Ships	298
Number of Negro Nurses in Navy Nurse Corps	4
In Continental U. S. A	4
Outside Continental U. S. A	0

Number of Nurses Authorized 1945–1946

Navy Nurse Corps 11,000

Number of Stations at Which Navy Nurses Were Serving—30 September 1945

Total Stations	318
In U. S. A. Proper	263
Hospital Ships	12
Outside U. S. A. Proper	43

Where Nurses Served Outside U. S.

Australia	Africa
New Guinea	Samoa
Marianas	Puerto Rico
Okinawa	Trinidad
Philippines	Alaska
New Caledonia	Newfoundland
Russell Islands	Bermuda
Admiralties	Cuba
Hawaiian Islands	Brazil
Canal Zone	Aboard 12 Hospital Ships
England	Aboard Air Evacuation Planes

Where Nurses are serving at Home

In nearly all States of the Union.

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U. S. Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Maryland