

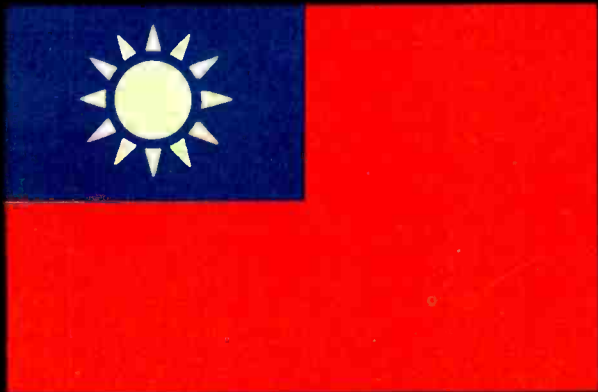
RADIO AT WAR



UNITED STATES



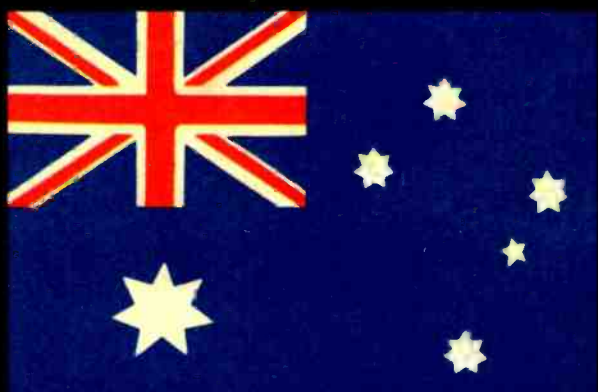
GREAT BRITAIN



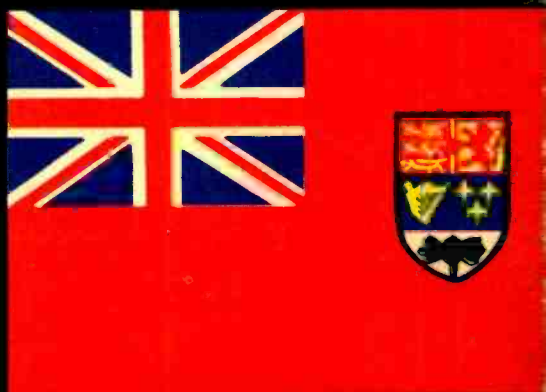
CHINA



RUSSIA



AUSTRALIA



CANADA



WSVA

"Entertainment at 550 on Your Dial"
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA







SERVING



UNCLE SAM

PUBLIC SERVICE

... Behind our war effort is a vast organization known as "Our Government". This government is composed of many federal agencies and officials reflecting the policies of the President and Congress. These various agencies and individuals have important missions to accomplish which require widespread understanding and cooperation.

... In a Democracy - even at war - there is a limit to the effectiveness of regulations. In most instances, public acceptance must be secured. To reach our large population of 130,000,000, no medium is more effective than radio.

... And radio, alert to its vital role in this part of the war effort, is generously contributing its facilities, its time, and its trained personnel to serve the government and our people.

HOW RADIO HELPS

The Record:

NATIONAL

U. S. Army	Recruiting for Armed Forces
U. S. Navy	Recruiting for Navy, Marines, Merchant Marine and Coast Guard
U. S. Civil Service	Recruiting for War Production Workers
Maritime Commission	Recruiting for Shipyards Workers
U. S. Employment Service	Recruiting for War Factory Specialists
American Red Cross	Recruiting for Nurses, Nurses Aids, etc.
War Production Board	Production Drive Information
Office of Price Administration	Price Control Information
U. S. Treasury	Sale of War Bonds & Stamps
U. S. O.	Campaigns for Funds
Department of Agriculture	Food Conservationing, Rationing
Office of Price Administration	Gas Rationing
War Production Board	Rubber and Scrap Salvage
Federal Security Agency	National Nutrition Drive
Office of Civilian Defense	Air Raid Precautions
Department of Labor	Child Welfare in Wartime
Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs	Information on other American Republics
War Production Board	Conservation of Electric Power
Department of Agriculture	Conservation of Household Equipment

REGIONAL

Department of Agriculture	Grain Storage
Department of the Interior	Reclamation Campaign
Department of Agriculture	Relief for Farm Labor Shortage
Department of Interior	Promotion of Power Programs
Department of Agriculture	Promotion of supply of farm products vital to war
National Park Service	Forest Fire Prevention
Department of Interior	Mine Service

Each local area can add scores of items to this imposing list.

WAR *Communica*



Orders from headquarters by radio as troops leave bivouac area.



Sergeant in foreground is tank crew member plotting attack on basis of information radioed from outpost.



Marine uses portable radio in landing operation.



Report on enemy aircraft is radioed to concealed artillery at rear.



Portable Army radio outfit operates on maneuvers. Note hand generator.

Reporting by radio from concealed command car. Note transmitter key on radio operator's thigh.

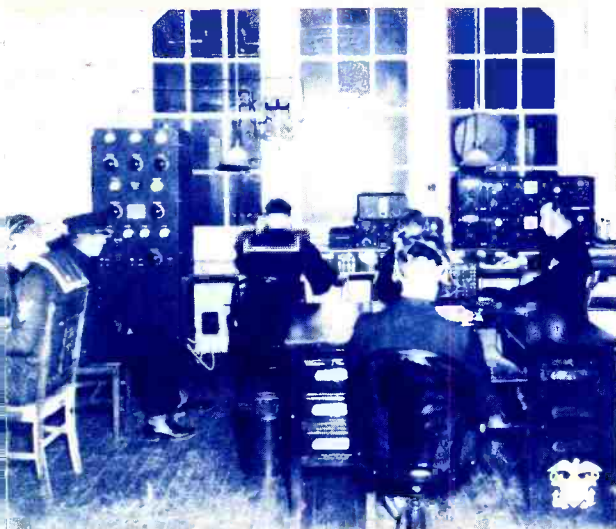


tions BY RADIO

OUR fighting forces throughout the world are linked to Command Headquarters in Washington by a vast network of military communication. Messages are necessarily sent in code -- for in them are the secrets of our future military operations. Our system of radio stations in the United States has been a reservoir which provided our Army and Navy with thousands of skilled specialists who now maintain our important lines of military radio communication. Meanwhile, the services are training thousands of additional men for radio duty on land, on the sea, and in the air. Today, radio is the nerve system of our military might. Crackling messages over the airways will carry the signal of the last great offensive and the first news of the final defeat of our enemies.

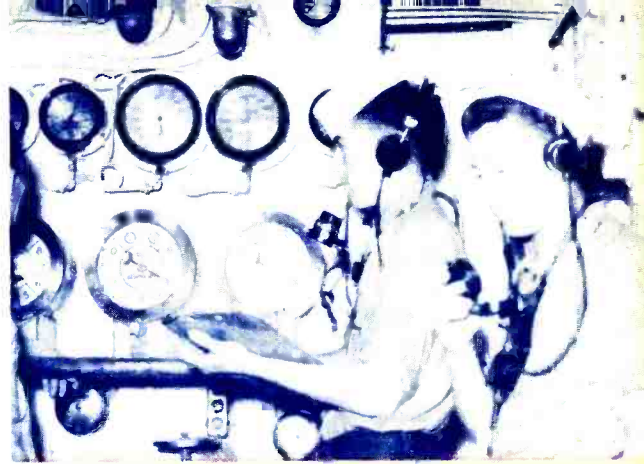


ON THE SEA



Some of the delicate radio equipment in a Navy radio room.

Radioman receiving message on U. S. Battleship.



The Watch Below! Firemen report burner control readings.



In the operational radio control of a Naval Air Station.



Navy radio operators help to guard the sea lanes.

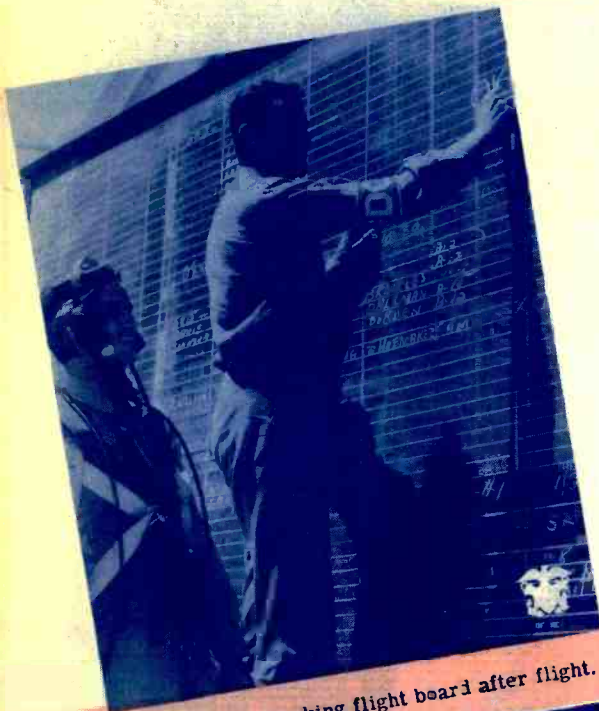




Every one a radio operator.

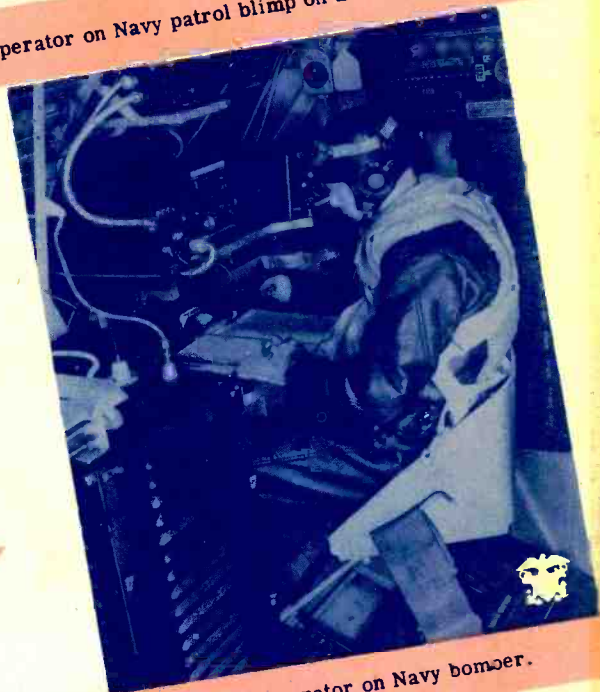


Radio operator on Navy patrol blimp on anti-submarine duty.

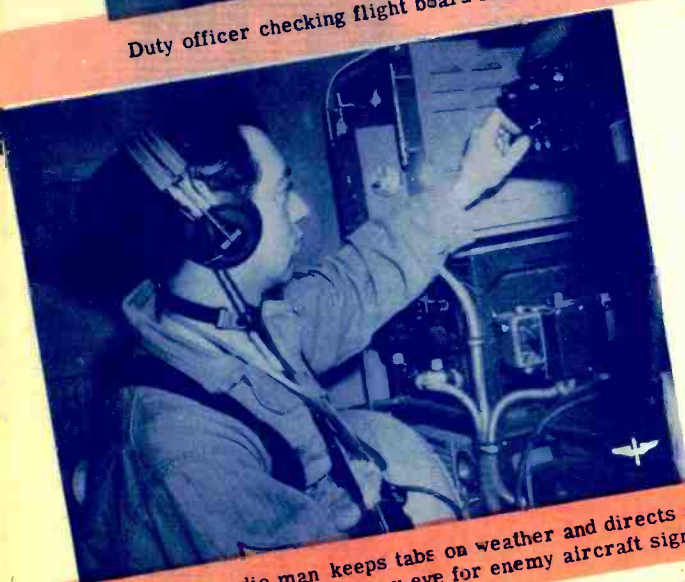


Duty officer checking flight board after flight.

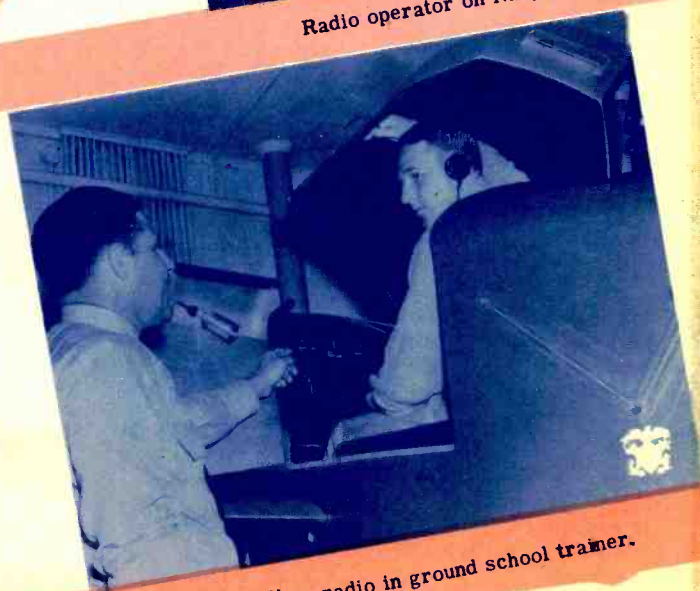
RADIO IN THE AIR



Radio operator on Navy bomber.

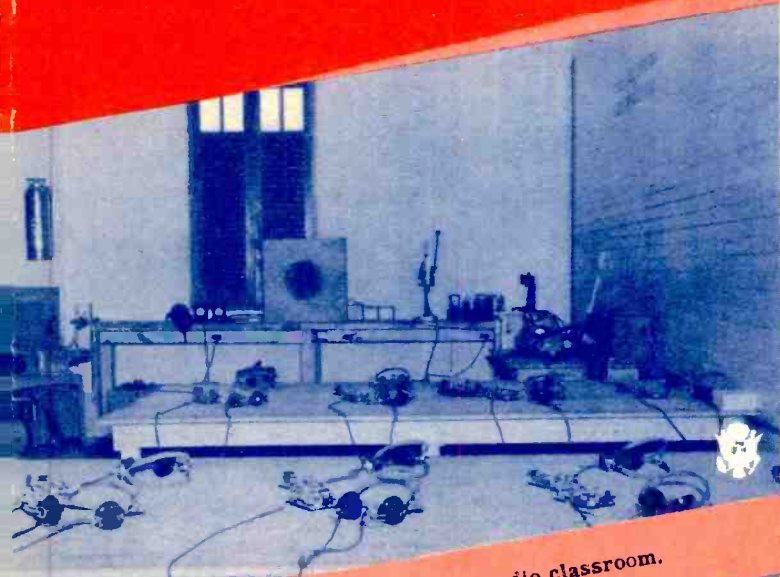


Coast patrol radio man keeps tabs on weather and directs surface ships to scene of disasters; keeps wary eye for enemy aircraft signals.



"Blind flying" by radio in ground school trainer.

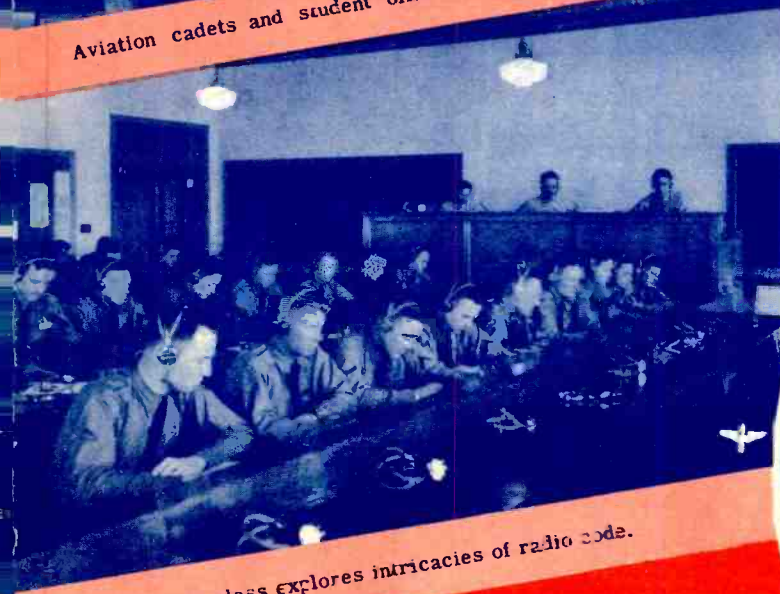
RADIO INSTRUCTION



School dismissed. The "desks" in a radio classroom.

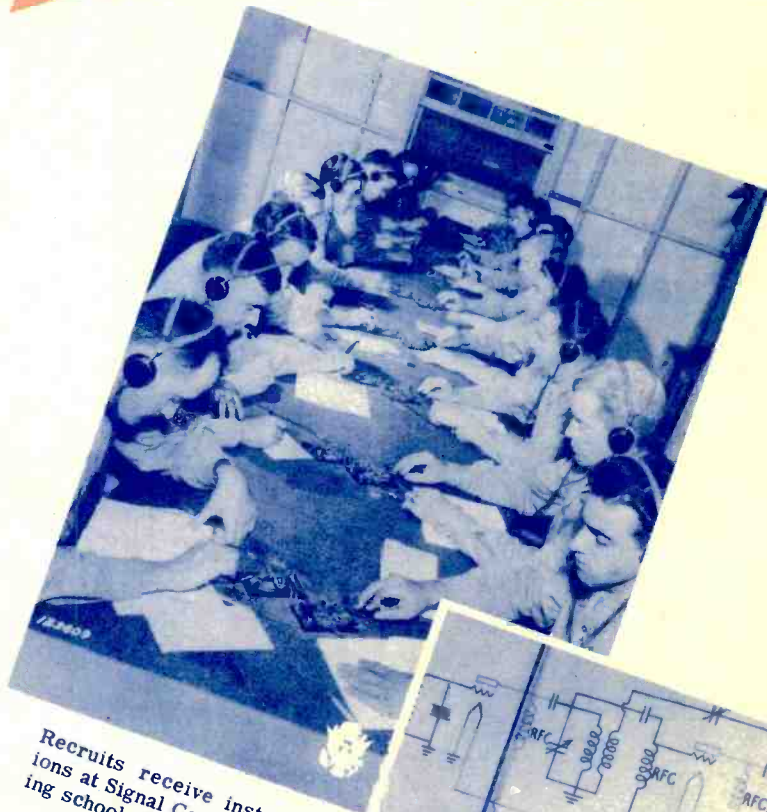


Aviation cadets and student officers attend "bezier" class.



Another class explores intricacies of radio code.

Flight instructor corrects students' errors after formation flying.



Recruits receive instructions at Signal Corps Training school.

Diagram on wall aids Army Radio instruction.





Here's the famous walkie-talkie...
"talk as you walk".

WALKIE-TALKIE



Above: In landing operation, soldier reports back to ship.
Left: Lone sailor communicates from beach.
Lower left: The Marines have landed! 'Nuf said.

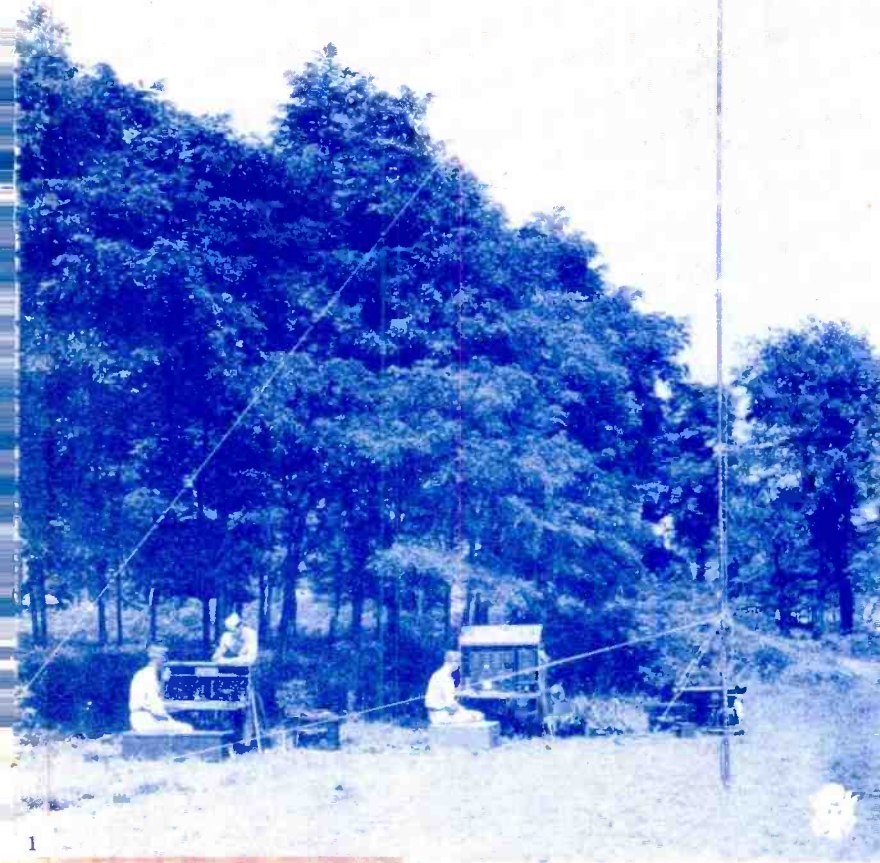


Walkie Talkie on skis going up hill.



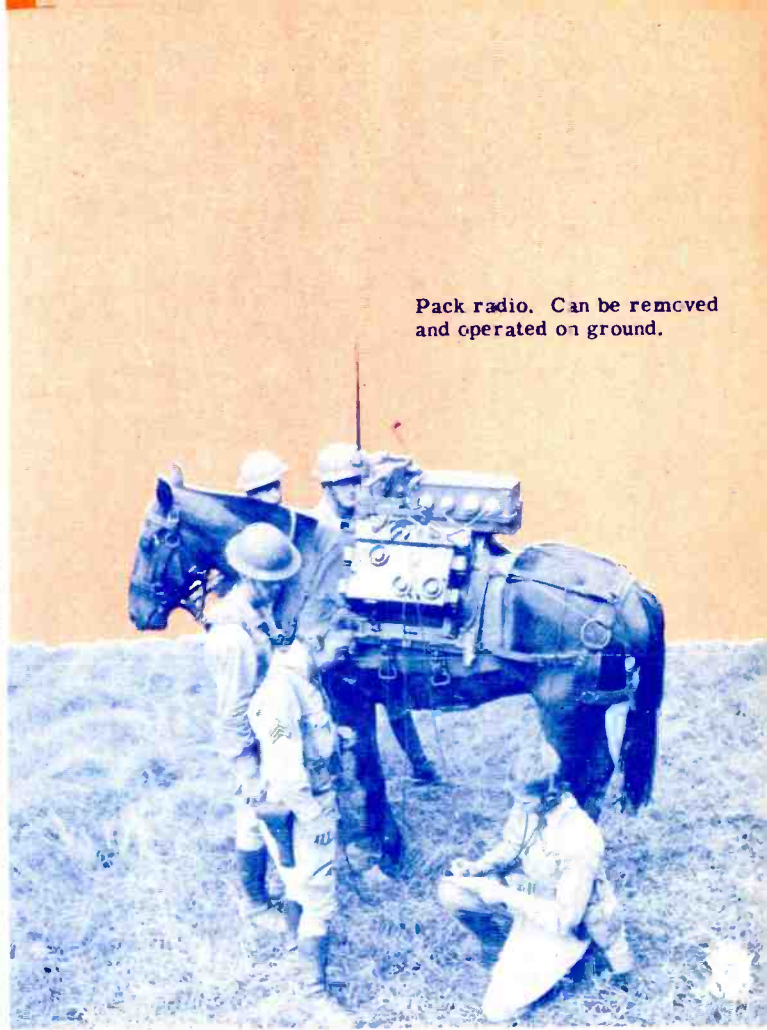
Two-way hook-up at message center.

IN RADIO

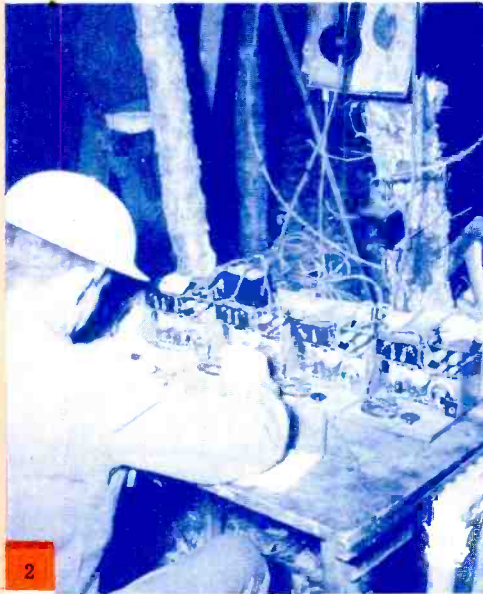


1

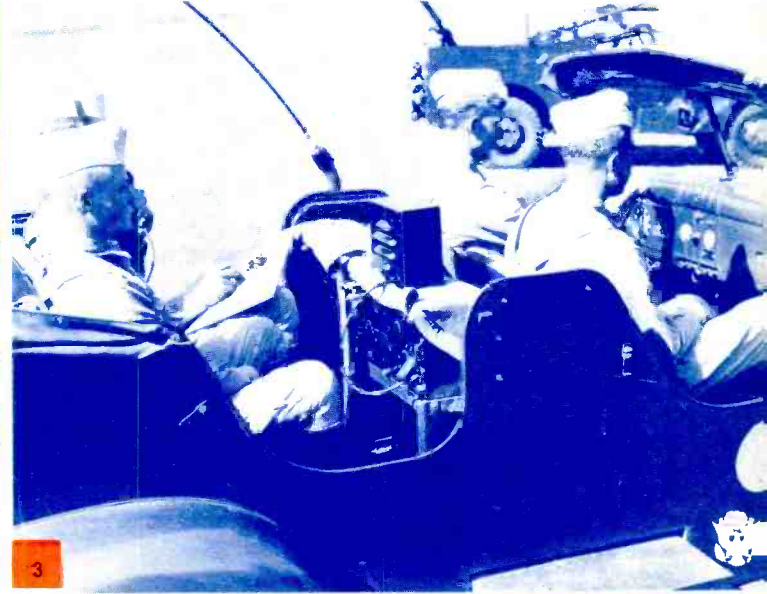
1
General View Field Transmitter, Power Unit and Antenna.



Pack radio. Can be removed and operated on ground.



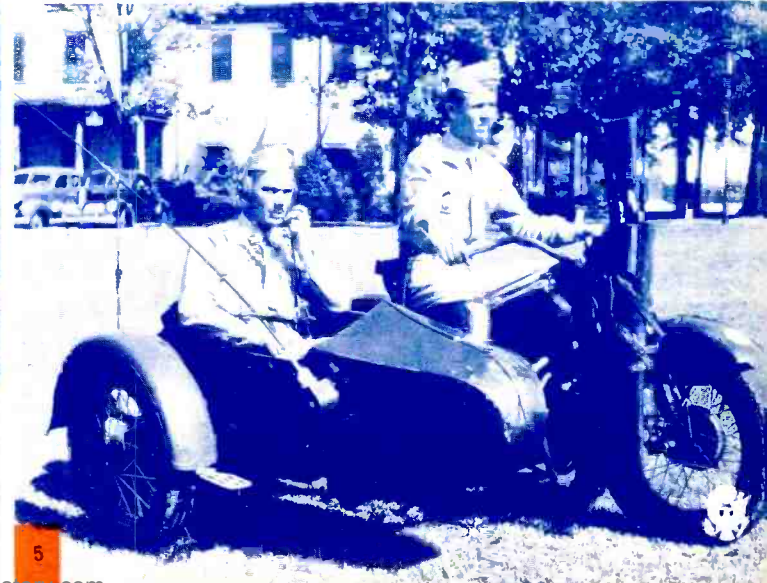
2
Battery of code keys at message center.



3
Radio-equipped Army Command Car.



4
Close-up of Army Field transmitter.



5
Motorcycle and side-car equipped with Radio.

A MILITARY MISSION

On April 5, 1942, the United States Army started a new kind of military operation. For the first time in history, the War Department was directly sponsoring and producing a radio program with a definite military objective -- "The Army Hour". Since then, the official "Army Hour" has established itself as an integral part of the global fight of the United Nations against the Axis.

Through the "Army Hour", which is broadcast each Sunday, America and the whole world is getting a weekly view of the progress of the war and how it is being fought. The program reaches to all parts of the globe to tell the story of the United Nations fight, with buck privates telling their important role as prominently as the top-ranking military chiefs.

Two Australian fliers, Sgt. John Norman and Sgt. Hilton Greentree, told Army Hour listeners of their experiences in fighting the Japs in the Far East.

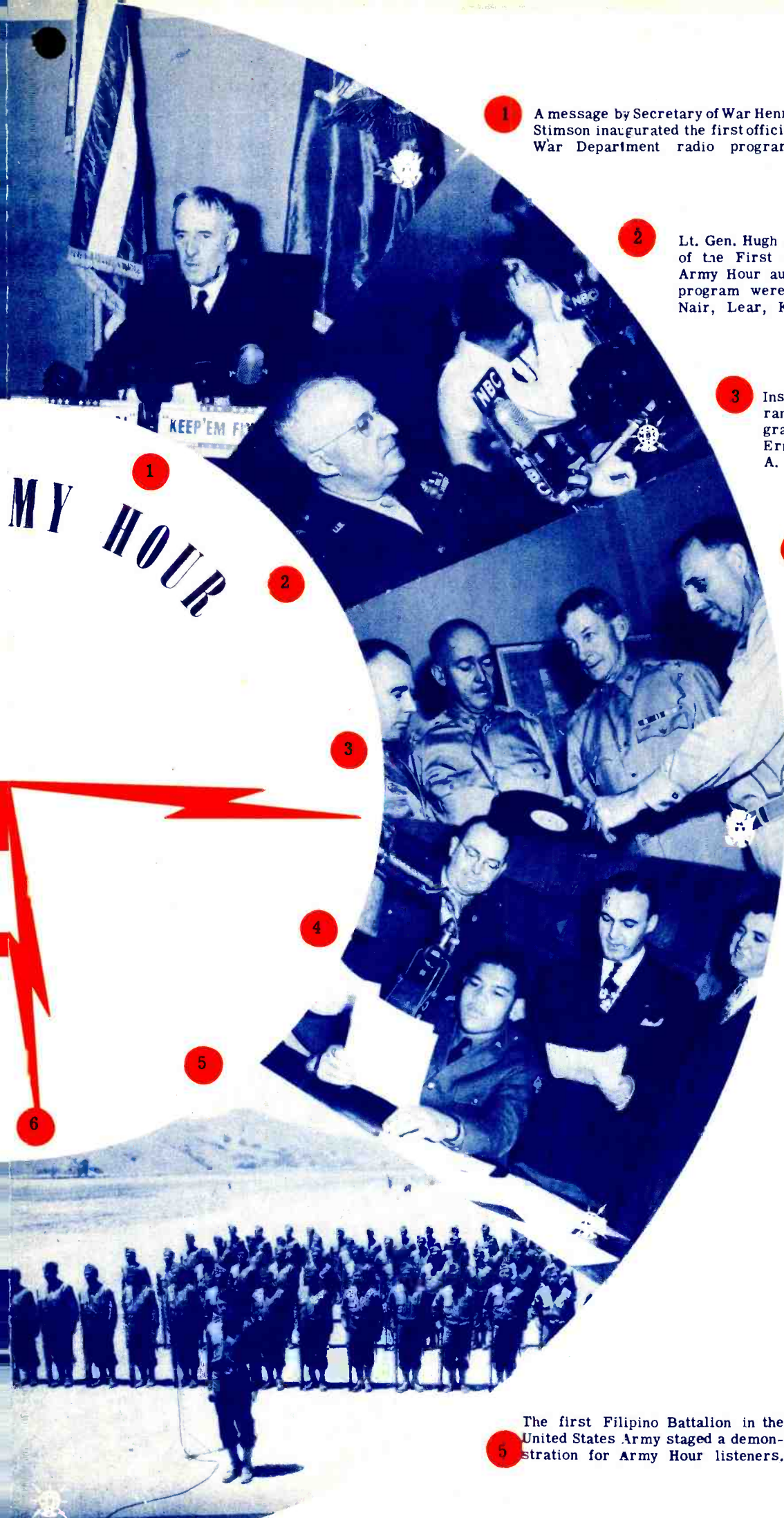
When listeners heard the chatter of machine guns, they were hearing live bullets fired by the gun crew in this photo. Radio microphones enabled the listener to hear also, the bullets striking the target.

From the West Point air training field, the Army Hour introduced J. H. Weikert, Captain Donald Thurmar and Cadet Vincente Lim.

Bill Stern, famous sports commentator, describes how it feels to look through a bomb sight and pull the release that will send bombs from U. S. planes to blast the enemy.

Behind the scenes in any Army Hour broadcast is Art Feldman, the man who gives the signals and makes the check-ups on as high as 25 "switches" on a single program. He is in touch with each remote point, foreign or domestic, until each is off the air.





1 A message by Secretary of War Henry Stimson inaugurated the first official War Department radio program.

2 Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the First Army, addressed an Army Hour audience. On the same program were: Lt. Generals McNair, Lear, Krueger, and DeWitt.

3 Instrumental in planning and arranging each War Department program is Lt. Col. E. M. Kirby, Col. Ernest R. DuPuy, Major General A. D. Surles and Col. R. B. Lovett.

4 Private Joe Louis, heavyweight champion, addressed Army Hour listeners, with Col. Ned J. O'Brien, Art Flynn and James Braddock.

WAR INFORMATION

With news, roundtables, speeches, forums, special events and dramatic programs, radio is keeping Americans the most informed people in the world. Today, more than ever before, Americans demand all the facts except those which will give aid and comfort to the enemy. From these truths come American unity and decision. Radio's task is to bring this information to our people as quickly and as clearly as possible.

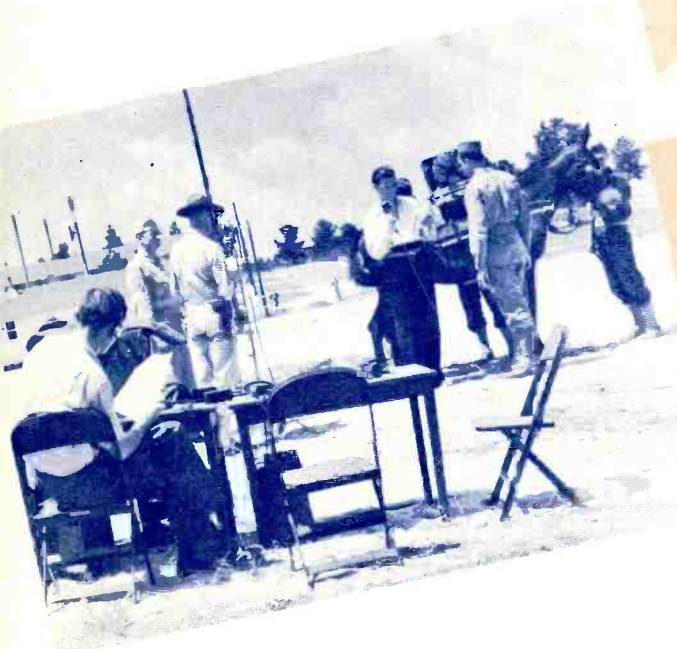
5 The first Filipino Battalion in the United States Army staged a demonstration for Army Hour listeners.



Wounded Soldier in Australia says "Hello" to folks back home.

ON THE AIR

When they are not too busy learning the methods of warfare, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps can present radio programs with a professional flavor, designed to entertain and inform the folks back home. Hundreds of radio entertainers, musicians, writers, announcers, production men and specialists are in the service, and they welcome the opportunity to resume association with their former civilian pursuits. Meanwhile, radio listeners, they make it possible for friends and relatives to visit camps and training stations, without moving away from the loud-speaker. Through this medium, radio can claim special distinction for building and maintaining our strong morale.



A pack mule and the story of mountain warfare training, told by radio.



Gun crew in action as radio eavesdrops.

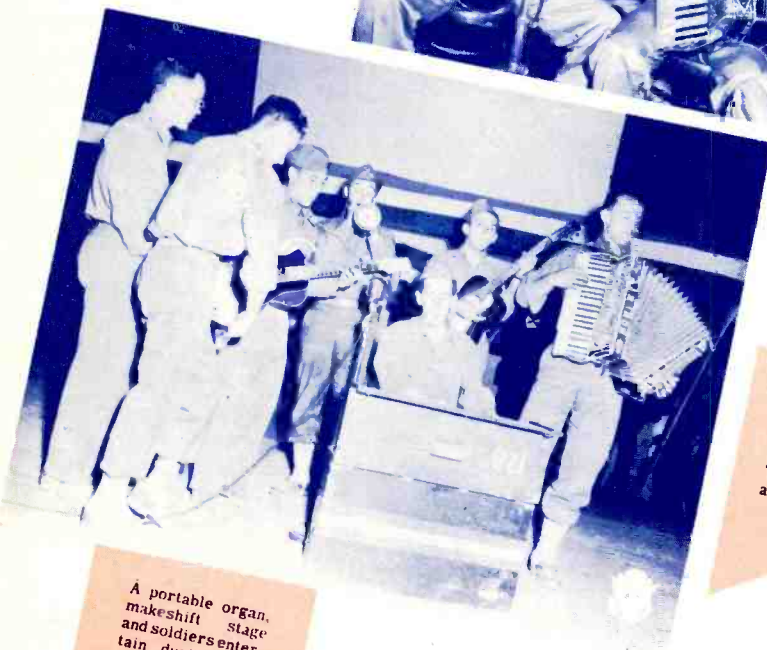




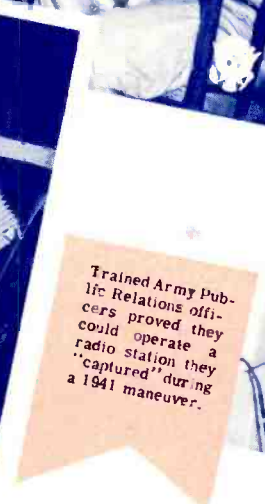
West Point Band plays for radio in Cullum Hall.



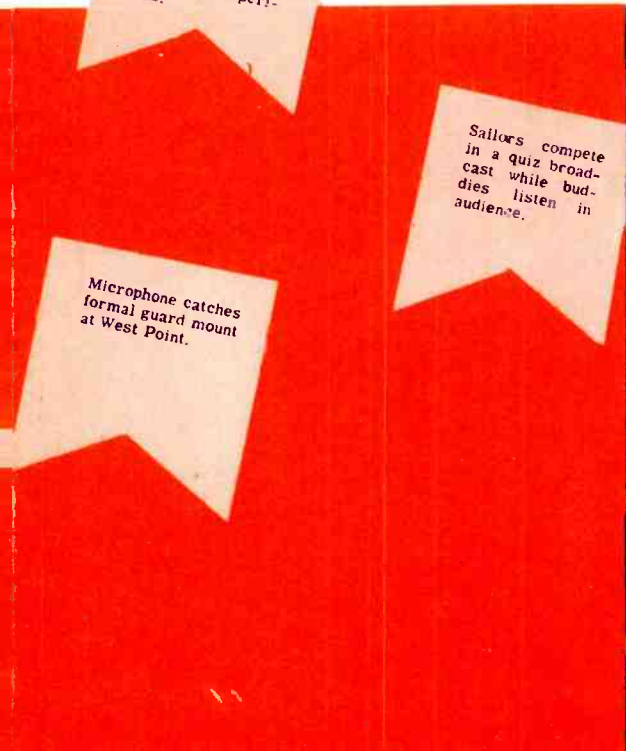
Hawaiian soldiers find time for broadcast.



A portable organ, makeshift stage and soldiers entertain during maneuver rest periods.



Trained Army Public Relations officers proved they could operate a radio station they "captured" during a 1941 maneuver.



Sailors compete in a quiz broadcast while buddies listen in audience.

Microphone catches formal guard mount at West Point.





Tyrone Power, of screen and radio, is sworn in as a private in the Marine Corps by Maj. Wm. Howard, U.S.M.C.



Wayne Morris, called to active duty with the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board, interviews flying cadet applicants.

STARS in the Service



INP

Clark Gable is now serving with the United States Army Air Forces.



Rudy Vallee, of the Coast Guard, reporting to Lieut. M. A. Sturges.



Becoming an army officer doesn't keep Glenn Miller from being a favorite with autograph seekers.



This Army Air Corps looks on as Sgt. (honorary) McCarthy greets his friend James Stewart (right). Behind Charley is Edgar Bergen.



After his driving chores, Robert Young joins the chow lines and loads up his plate.



INP

Robert Montgomery, U.S. Naval attache in London, salutes 8 year old bomb victim, Alan Locke.

Gene Autry (second from left) finds time to entertain his buddies while training for the Air Corps.



Robert Allen (left) gives Drew Pearson the real inside information on army life.



Jimmy Fidler looks on as Joan Davis (heard with Patsy Vallee) bids goodbye to Jimmy Henaghan, Fidler's ace reporter.

Walter Winchell of the United States Naval Reserve is "back in a flash with a flash".

STARS in the Service



Wayne King now directs army activities instead of "The Waltz You Saved For Me".



Dave Breger (Left) creator of the "Private Breger" cartoons, cuts a piece of birthday cake for his buddy, Ezra Stone ("Henry Aldrich").



Charles (Buddy) Rogers (right) reports to Lt. Comdr. C.C. McCauley prior to taking up his flying duties.



Naval cadets and sailors sing and play for radio audience.



A corner of the barracks serves as rehearsal room for this "jive" group.



All sergeants are not "hard-boiled". This one burlesques a "home-makers" hour, discussing a topic of child apparel that doesn't seem to impress the young admirers.



Soldiers fresh from field duty accompany Service Club worker in broadcast.



Radio network correspondents, wearing prescribed uniforms, report from maneuver areas.



Aviation cadets at Randolph Field have organized this Glee club for radio appearances.



Soldiers on duty in Washington, D.C. boast this Glee club.



Buddies gather 'round to enjoy some boogie woogie on a Service Club piano.



Maj. General Hugh Drum faces a battery of microphones.



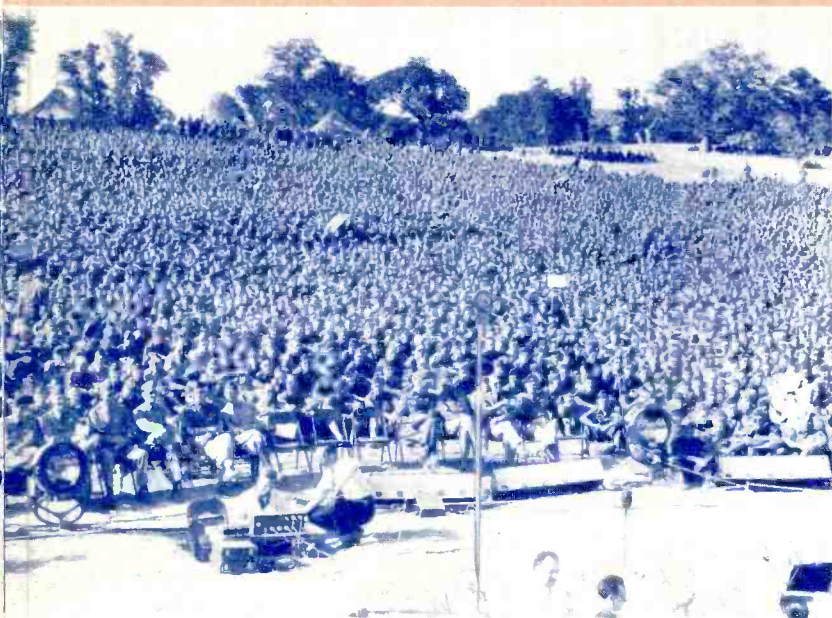
No spot is too tough for radio special events men. Here's one following the Army engineers during a river crossing.



Entertainment aboard ship enroute to Australia.



Sailors at Pensacola rehearse before broadcast.



A soldier audience at an open air broadcast as seen by performing artists.



The Famous U. S. Marine Corps Band heard on many broadcasts.

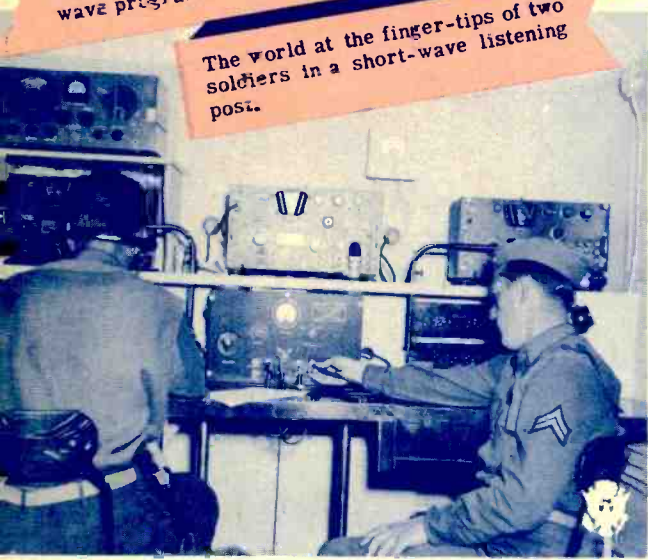




In far away Iceland U. S. dough-boys express pleasure over a short-wave program.



Time out in the lounge of a railroad car headquarters to hear an important broadcast.



The world at the finger-tips of two soldiers in a short-wave listening post.

KEEPING IN TOUCH

Wherever they are, in training or in action, U.S. fighting forces look to radio to maintain their association with "home" -- it may be the voice of a friend, word from the home town or news from the good, old U.S.A. It all serves the same purpose for the service men who have no intentions of losing contact with things that were familiar before the war interrupted their lives. Radio does this job, too.



Concentrated listening by Army men at a railroad siding.



Winter-clad soldiers anchor cable for antenna in far northern base.



Short-wave listening at an outpost in Puerto Rica.



Radio and games in the barracks at a Naval Air Station.

U.S. NAVY INSIGNIA OF RANK AND SERVICE DIVISION

OFFICERS' SHOULDER AND SLEEVE INSIGNIA



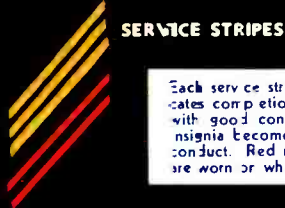
OFFICERS' CORPS DEVICES



PETTY OFFICERS' RATING MARKS



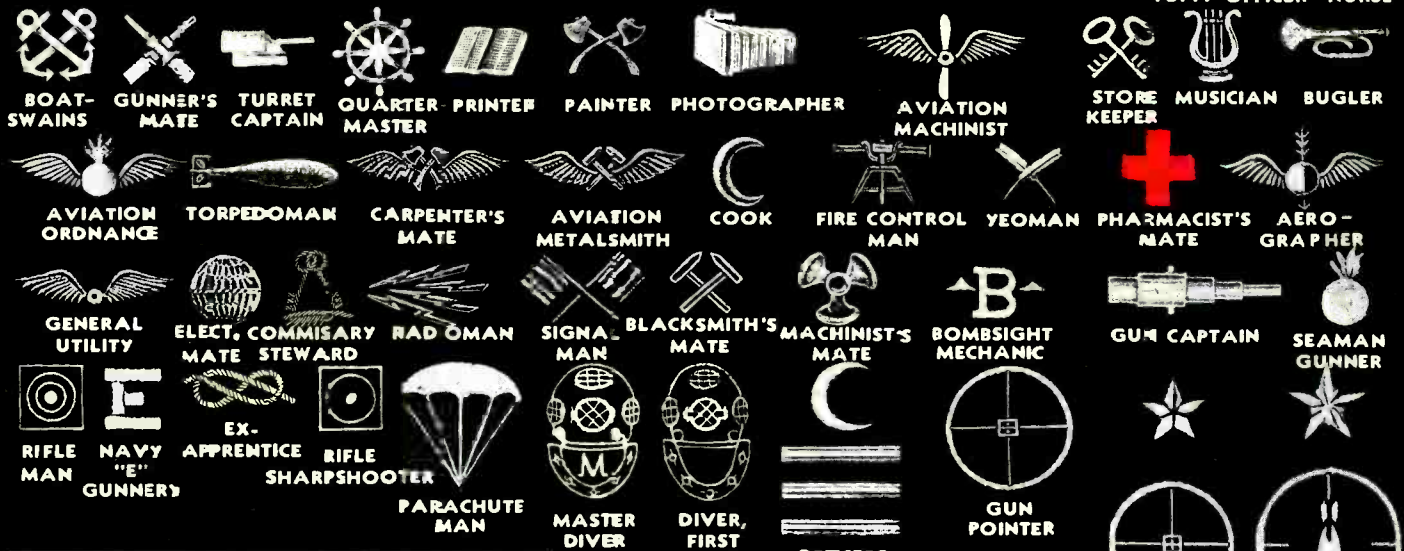
Each service stripe, worn on the left sleeve below the elbow, indicates completion of a four-year enlistment. After serving 12 years with good conduct, gold stripes are worn. Enlisted men's rating insignia become gold after completing three enlistments with good conduct. Red rating marks are worn on blue uniforms, blue marks are worn on white.



CAP DEVICES



ENLISTED MEN'S SPECIALTY MARKS



CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS AND PETTY OFFICERS

The rating badges are worn on the sleeve between shoulder and elbow. Petty officers, seaman branch wear rating badges on the right arm, other petty officers wear them on the left arm.

POCKET OR BREAST INSIGNIA



U.S. ARMY

INSIGNIA OF

RANK AND SERVICE BRANCH

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK



CAP DEVICES



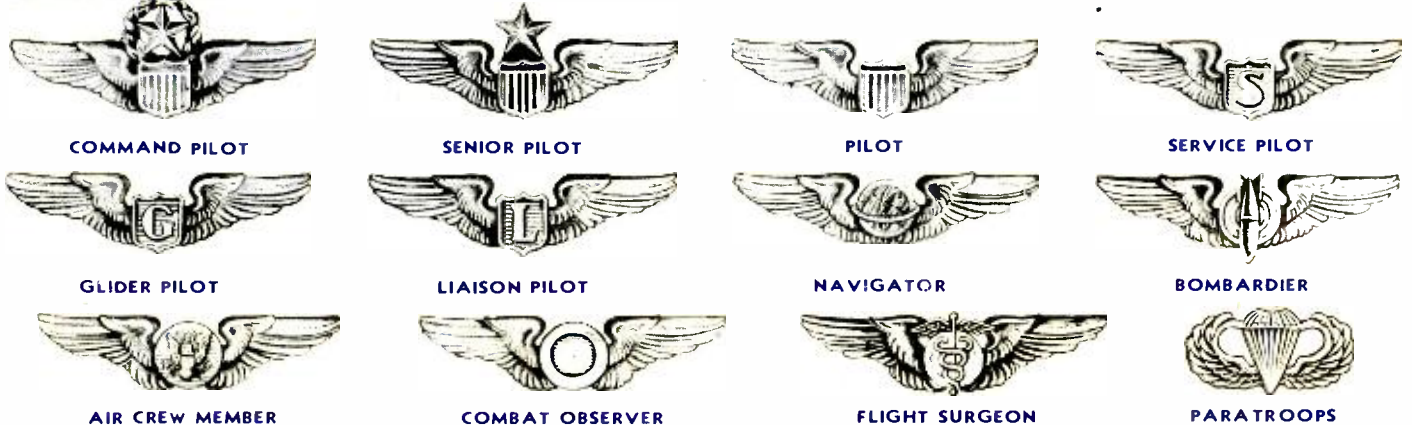
OFFICERS' LAPEL OR COLLAR INSIGNIA



NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' INSIGNIA



BREAST INSIGNIA



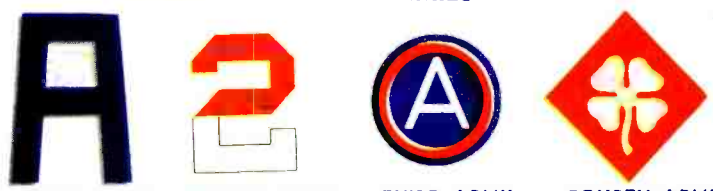
U.S. ARMY INSIGNIA OF CORPS AND DIVISION

THE GENERAL COMMANDS HEADQUARTERS



AIR FORCES GROUND FORCES SERVICE OF SUPPLY

THE ARMIES



FIRST ARMY, SECOND ARMY, THIRD ARMY, FOURTH ARMY

SERVICE COMMANDS



FIRST SECOND THIRD FOURTH FIFTH SIXTH SEVENTH EIGHTH NINTH

ARMY CORPS



FIRST SECOND THIRD FOURTH FIFTH SIXTH SEVENTH EIGHTH NINTH

DIVISIONS



ELEVENTH TWELFTH THIRTEENTH FOURTEENTH 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 40th 41st 43rd 44th 45th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 96th 98th 99th 100th 102nd 103rd 104th HAWAIIAN DIV. FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION AVIATION CADET

ARMORED FORCE



HQ & HQ COMPANY 1st CORPS 4th DIV. NEW ENGLAND NEW YORK-PHILADELPHIA CHESAPEAKE BAY SOUTHERN COASTAL PACIFIC COASTAL PANAMA CANAL DEPT. HAWAIIAN DEPT.

U.S. MARINES INSIGNIA OF RANK AND SERVICE

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK



LIEUTENANT GENERAL MAJOR GENERAL BRIGADIER GENERAL COLONEL LIEUTENANT COLONEL MAJOR CAPTAIN FIRST LIEUTENANT SECOND LIEUTENANT WARRANT OFFICER

CAP DEVICES



NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' INSIGNIA



SERGEANT MAJOR FIRST SERGEANT PLATOON SERGEANT MASTER TECHNICAL SERGEANT TECHNICAL SERGEANT STAFF SERGEANT SERGEANT CORPORAL PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

DEPARTMENTAL INSIGNIA



ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR'S DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT. PAYMASTER'S DEPT. BRIG. GENERAL'S AIDE AVIATION CADET CHIEF GUNNER BAND LEADER

CAP DEVICES



U.S. COAST GUARD

OFFICERS' SHOULDER INSIGNIA



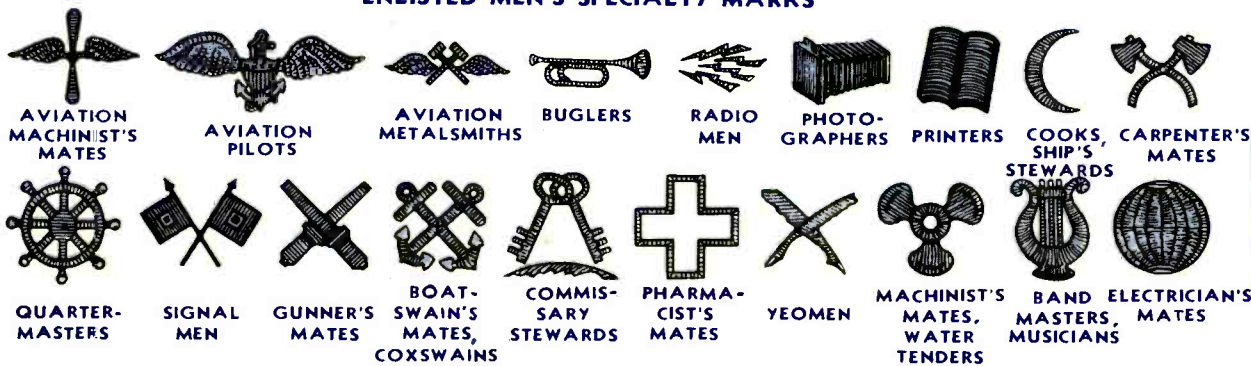
REAR ADMIRAL CAPTAIN COMMANDER LIEUT. COMMANDER LIEUTENANT LIEUT. (JG) ENSIGN CHIEF WARRANT WARRANT

OFFICERS' SLEEVE INSIGNIA



REAR ADMIRAL CAPTAIN COMMANDER LIEUT. COMMANDER LIEUTENANT LIEUTENANT (JG) ENSIGN CHIEF WARRANT WARRANT FIRST CLASS CADET SECOND CLASS CADET

ENLISTED MEN'S SPECIALTY MARKS



CADETS' SHOULDER INSIGNIA



FIRST CLASS SECOND CLASS

AMERICAN WOMEN IN UNIFORM

The figures presented on this page show American women in the uniforms authorized for their various types of war work. Never before in the history of the country have women played such important parts on the war front and the home front and enlisted in such numbers as today. This wholesale volunteering for war work releases large numbers of men for the actual business of fighting.



Member of the WAAC--Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.



Left: Member of Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron (WAFS)



Member of American Women's Voluntary Services.



Right: Member of the WAVES---Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service (Women's Reserve of the Naval Reserve)



Red Cross Worker



Right: Army Nurse



Left: Navy Nurse



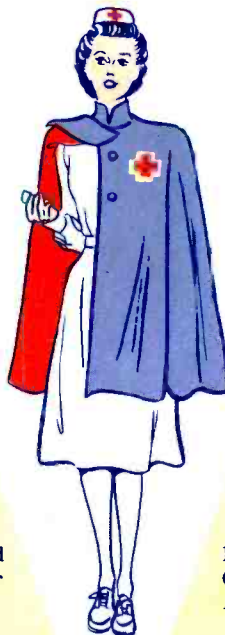
Civilian defense worker.



Member of Red Cross Production Corps.



Member of Red Cross Motor Corps.



Red Cross Nurse

Member of Red Cross Nurse's Aid Corps.



Red Cross Canteen Worker.



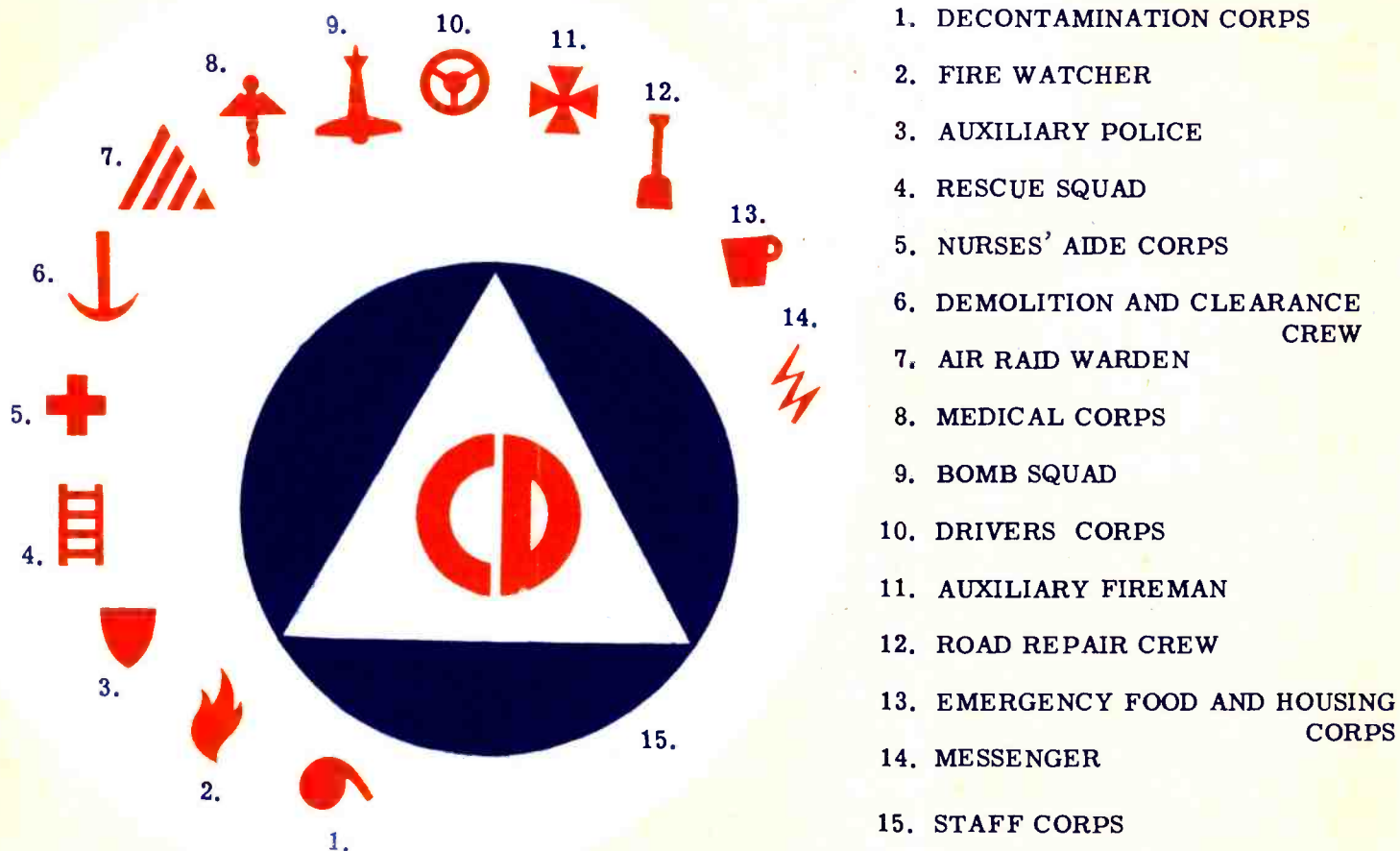
CIVILIAN

DEFENSE

Every able-bodied citizen has a part in the national defense of the United States. Any attack upon this country must find each citizen assigned to his or her place, trained in the duties involved, and resolute to carry out those duties, regardless of the danger to be faced.

Thousands of United States communities have organized and trained efficient Civilian Defense units and have conducted tests, drills and exhibitions to determine that each cog in the vital machinery of wardens, police, firemen, nurses, etc., will be capable of meeting any emergency.

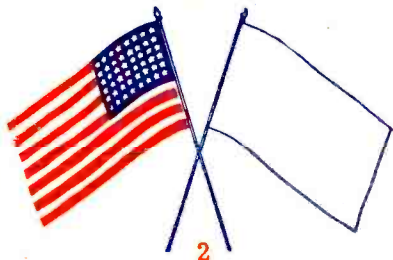
Only with the complete cooperation and support of those whom Civilian Defense is designed to serve and protect, can it operate smoothly and efficiently. You will recognize the Civilian Defense Workers by these insignia.



HOW TO DISPLAY AND RESPECT THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



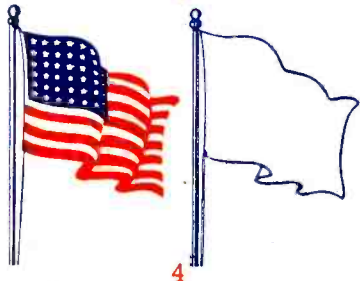
1--When flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States of America, the latter should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last.



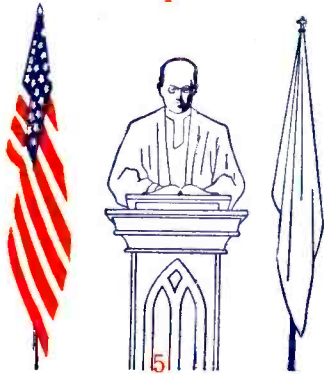
2--When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States should be on the right (the flag's own right), and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.



3--When used on a speaker's platform, whether indoors or out, the flag should never be reduced to the role of a mere decoration by being tied into knots or draped over the stand. For this purpose bunting should be used. The flag, if displayed, should be either on a staff or secured to the wall or back curtain behind the speaker with the union to the flag's right.



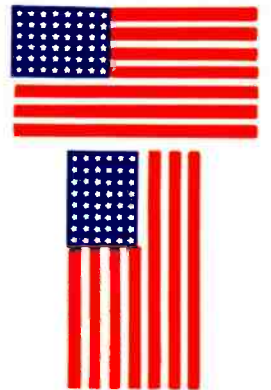
4--When flags of two or more nations are displayed together they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size.



5--When the flag is displayed in the body of the church, it should be from a staff placed in the position of honor at the congregation's right as they face the clergyman. The service flag, the state flag or other flags should be at the left of the congregation. If in the chancel or on the platform, the flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation and the other flags at his left.

6--When the flag is displayed

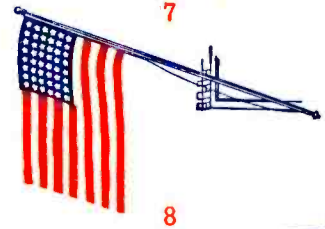
in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, that is, to the observer's left.



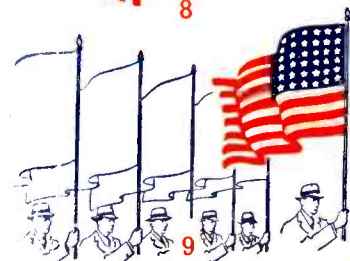
7--Whenever a number of flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are to be arranged in a group and displayed from staffs with the flag of the United States, the latter should be placed at the center of that group and on a staff slightly higher than any of the others.



8--When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of a building, the union of the flag should go to the peak of the staff (unless the flag is to be displayed at half-staff).



9--Whenever the flag of the United States is carried in a procession in company with other flags, it should occupy a position in front of the center of the line of flags or on the right of the marching line.





U. S. Army Signal Corps
Photo

RIGHT! WRITE RIGHT!

Private John Doe (Serial No.)
Company X, 535th Infantry
Army Post Office No. -----
C/O Postmaster
City, State - (As instructed by
soldier or War Dept.)

Don't be discouraged by long delays in receiving replies to your letters to men in Uncle Sam's fighting forces. This is a World Wide War. The seas are wide and rough sailing. Regular mail travels in convoys and there are many unpredictable factors that may unavoidably delay the delivery of mail to men overseas. Be patient.

Don't be discouraged by necessary military restrictions. Write often to your servicemen; write long letters, but, remember, your letter may fall into enemy hands. Don't make it valuable reading for them.

The government considers your mail important—every ship that leaves this country carries mail.

The marines receive an assigned unit number and designation which he sends to the postmaster, either at New York or San Francisco, upon safe arrival overseas. The cards are then mailed to designated friends and relatives, who address mail according to the instructions on the cards.

If a soldier is located outside the United States address:

John Doe, Seaman Second Class,
USS CHARLESTON
C/O Postmaster
San Francisco

There are only two post office addresses that should be used for naval forces afloat and overseas. They are: C/o Postmaster, New York or C/o Postmaster, San Francisco, depending on which is nearer the man addressed. Address:

V-Mail Service is available to and from the personnel of our Armed Forces of certain points outside the continental United States. If a message is addressed to or from a point where V-Mail equipment is not in operation, it will be transmitted in its original form by the most expeditious means of transportation.

V-Mail blanks are available at all post offices.

POSTAGE FEES:

REGULAR MAIL: Three cents on letters addressed through an Army Post Office number.

AIR MAIL: Six cents per half ounce, outside United States.

PARCEL POST: Postage charged only from city of mailing to port of despatch in the United States. (Get exact cost from your local post office).

THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS ALWAYS NOTIFY THE NEXT OF KIN IN THE EVENT OF ANY SERIOUS CASUALTIES. IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY SUCH REPORTS, IT IS SAFE TO ASSUME THAT "No News Is Good News".

RETURN TO: _____

V-MAIL

HOLD HERE

HOLD HERE

(1) V-Mail Service is available to and from the personnel of our Armed Forces of certain points outside the continental United States. If a message is addressed to or from a point where V-Mail equipment is not in operation, it will be transmitted in its original form by the most expeditious means of transportation.

(2) When messages are transmitted by V-Mail Service, a message photograph or negative of the original message is made and sent by the most expeditious means of transportation. It is important that the message be written on plain paper and that the message be legible.

(3) Address exactly as instructed on the envelope. Do not use "Postmaster" or "C/O" in the address.

(4) Fold the message in the envelope and place it in the V-Mail box.

(5) Fold the message in the envelope and place it in the V-Mail box.

(6) Fold the message in the envelope and place it in the V-Mail box.

(7) The original message will be destroyed after the corresponding V-Mail message is received.

OUR HONOR ROLL

Name _____

Entered Service _____

First Station _____

Promotions _____

Service Record _____

Decorations _____

Discharged _____

Name _____

Entered Service _____

First Station _____

Promotions _____

Service Record _____

Decorations _____

Discharged _____

Name _____

Entered Service _____

First Station _____

Promotions _____

Service Record _____

Decorations _____

Discharged _____

Name _____

Entered Service _____

First Station _____

Promotions _____









Service Record _____

Decorations _____

Discharged _____



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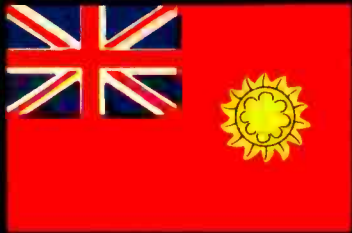
GUATEMALA



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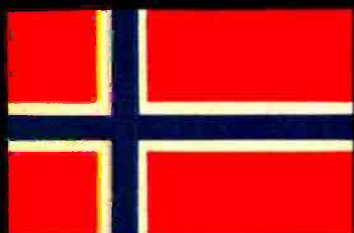
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