

AFT's New CO

(Continued From Page 1)

Aeronautics, in which capacity he served until September, 1918. He commanded the Aviation Concentration camp at Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, October, November, 1918, and then was ordered to Washington, D. C. as a member of a Board of Officers on the reorganization of the Air Service. He remained on that duty until February, 1919.

After receiving flying instruction at Rockwell Field, Cal., until July, 1919, General Young took command of March Field, Cal., in which capacity he served for two years. He returned to Washington, D. C., in the summer of 1921 for a three-year tour in the Office of the Chief of Air Corps. He then attended the Air Corps Engineering School at McCook Field, Ohio, for a year beginning August, 1924. At Geneva Conference.

Graduating from the McCook Field school, General Young sailed for France, in the summer of 1925, where he served for four years as an Assistant Military Attache for Aviation in Paris. During this period, he also served as a delegate at several international aviation conferences, was technical expert at the Dietrichs Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, and in the capacity of Technical adviser, attended the Extraordinary session of the International Commission for Air Navigation in 1929.

Returning to the United States in August, 1929, General Young attended the Air Corps Tactical School at Langley Field, Va., for a year. Upon graduation from the Tactical School, he commanded Rockwell Air Depot, Colorado, until July, 1932, and Bolling Field, D. C., until July, 1934. He was a member of a board of officers convened in the Office of the Chief of Air Corps, Washington, D. C., in July and August, 1934, for the purpose of the selection of the Air Corps Technical School. He then attended the Army Industrial College, D. C., graduating in August, 1935, and the Army War College, D. C., in February, 1936. He was graduated in June, 1938.

In August, 1938, General Young sailed for Hawaii, where he was assigned to duty as Commander, 1938 Composite Wing, at Hickam Air Station, Fort Shafter. He returned to the United States in July, 1939, to assume command of the Air Corps Training Center at Randolph Field, Texas. In February, 1940, he was transferred to Washington, D. C., for duty in the Office of the Chief of Air Corps as Chief of the Training and Inspection Division in charge of all training activities of the Army Air Corps.

On October 14, 1940, General Young was assigned to duty as Commander, Pacific Department Air Force. On November 14 of that year he was placed in command of the Southeast Air District, with headquarters in Tampa, Fla. General Young was assigned on July 28, 1941, to command the West Coast Air Corps Training Center, Moffett Field, Cal. On January 28, 1942, he was assigned to duty as Commander, Air Corps Training Center, Randolph Field, Texas.

General Young was awarded the French Legion of Honor (Chevalier) and Order of the Crown of Italy (Officer).

Post Dispatches 153

(Continued From Page 1)

Joseph Scania, August M. Shostak, Jr., Joseph J. Shostak, Chester J. Shostak, Gordon G. Van Antwerp, David M. Willett, Chester L. Patterson, Gustave R. Bannard, Kenneth V. Clark, Edward E. C. Jones, James E. Gaultier, Carson E. Kurth, Ray E. Oliver, Philip H. Pettit, Nelson L. Quillen, Charles F. Smith.

Sgt. Franklin H. Jorman and Peter W. Fisher; Pfc. James O. Andrews, George P. Baranda, Perry Canfield, Worth L. Dunn, Adam J. Dalglish, Jr., Claude R. Hatcher, Robert H. Hopper, Richard L. Hove, George W. Jones, Alfred Kahanen, William E. Kittlingland, Gordon A. Knoll, George B. Lammont, Jr., Chas. C. Lavery, Moses G. Lewis, Patrick A. Lewis, Wm. C. Starr, Edward P. Stawicki, Henry E. Stappach, Harold A. Whitman, Henry P. Adkins, Conrad R. Sherrin.

1st Sgt. Dale E. Williams; T-Sgt. Clifford G. Kretschman; 2d Sgt. Robert L. Davis; Sgt. Walter E. McNeill and William J. Ruck; Cpl. William P. Ruck, Jr. and Pfc. Francis O. Adams, Marie L. Boney, Lloyd A. Cameron, Edward A. Child, Crawford B. Cox, Jr., Edward E. C. Jones, Robert J. Dappert, Charles J. Dwyer, Thomas M. Flegg, Jr., Peter G. George, Louis Grubbs, Gene F. Hatcher, Richard L. Hove, Robert H. Hopper, Robert A. Smith, Jr., Walter J. Shostak, George W. Jones, Jr., Charles F. Smith.

WAACs to Become WACs With Transfer Sept. 1st

Seymour Johnson Field's WAACs (Civilian War Airmen's Auxiliary) this week looked forward to Sept. 1 when the transfer from WAAC to WAC takes place.

Col. Overt Hobby, their commander, said this week in Washington that those women who transfer must take a new physical examination unless they have taken such examination since March 1.

Waivers for minor physical defects will not interfere with performance of duty.

Enlistment in the WAC will be for the period of the war plus six months and in the grade and with the same relative rank as the WAAC.

Enlistment may be made on Sept. 1, 1945, with the commanding officer of the post, camp, station, or other activity at which the enlistment is made. A commanding officer, likewise, is authorized to discharge any enlisted woman who makes a written request for such. Transportation and sleeping accommodations, or an allowance in lieu of such, will be provided from the last duty post to place of enrollment.

Newsmap Graphically Shows Pacific Area

One of the most graphic Newsmap's of the year came out this week with distribution of Special Services of Volume 2, Number 14—an issue including a striking map of the Pacific and the Far East. On the other side the Newsmap presents a complete resume of action on the war fronts, a map of Rome, and some startling pictures of sub hunting in the Atlantic. A small map of Sicily and one of the Aleutian area are also carried on the reverse side.

In the Pacific area map, the Army makes no claim as to where the action on that front may occur. The substituted world map shows the dream as to the vast number of islands in that region until their names spring forth in a thousand different places.

The maps are one of the main study subjects in the Special Service orientation course.

Catholic Soldiers To Form Society

Tuesday evening at 1930 in Chapel No. 2, there will be a meeting to bring to the attention of all Catholic soldiers on the field the need for formation of the Holy Name Society. Any men interested in joining this Society are urged to be present and to bring a prospective member. It is hoped in the future all types of athletic activities and social affairs will be held by the Society and only with the co-operation of Catholic men on the field can we make this organization an active one.

A. Mordis, Leo R. Mordis, Jr., William M. Oster, Edward J. Pachard, William H. Peck, John E. Quinn, James H. Ruck, Forrest A. Smith, Thomas J. Thomas, Jr., Vernon P. Van Der Ahe, Theodore E. Walters, Leonard G. Woodruff, Frank P. Aber, Bonstetter A. Arm, Stuart, Jr., Vaughn W. Binkley, James C. Binkley, Thomas E. C. Craft, Thomas H. Dean, Jr., Melvin D. Evin, Hugh B. Kogler, Clifford K. Kellertson, Ralph E. Page, Irving Robinson, Richard E. Snow, Raymond L. Thomas.

EM's Reminded of Money Order Rules

All Officers and Enlisted Men of Seymour Johnson Field this week were reminded of the rules governing the use of money orders and methods of protecting personal funds.

"It would serve the purpose of the purchaser of these money orders (those in which soldiers buy money orders to carry with them or save place of cash) and often prevent confusion if, when a soldier purchases a money order for purposes of protection of funds, he will have it drawn payable to a relative or to himself at the United States post office at the home address of his relative or himself."

"He can hold the order for 1 year and still get it repaid to himself as remitter at his APO or any other APO branch of the same United States post office. If at any time, however, he wishes to send it to the relative to whom it was originally made payable he may properly do so."

"If the money order is issued showing the remitter (purchaser) as payee also, but is drawn on the post office at his home address in the United States, he can endorse it over to the relative to whom it is drawn at the office on which the order is drawn and it can be cashed there for a period of 1 year from the last day of the month in which issued," the order said in part.

Soldiers In India Get Free Vacations

India (CNS)—Every GI in the Tenth Air Force here will get a two-week vacation complete with games, dances and sports late this summer according to Lt. Col. Charles H. Caldwell, assistant chief of staff.

The men, and Lt. Col. Caldwell, are being taken to the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains where the temperature is about 70 degrees in the daytime and about 40 at night in contrast to the 115 degree weather at the regular AAF bases. The soldiers may relax, play games, go to dances or just loaf.

A total of 65,000 prisoners of war have been interned in the United States, the War Department announced this week. Of the total, 45,000 are Germans; 19,041 are Italians, and 11 are Japanese. The Japanese are interned at Ona and McCoy, Va.

Whassis? Nurses Go On Bipouac Here!

Braving the mosquitoes gnawing the necks, Seymour Johnson Field's nurses equipped with field packs fell into formation Thursday night and marched to do their bivouac work near the Campsite (CNS).

Pan tents were erected in a manner that would put many a G. I. to shame. All went according to regulations.

Lt. E. K. Johnson, chief nurse, explained that about twenty-five nurses were on the first bivouac tour and that twenty of them would continue to go to the bivouac and the entire corps at this station had spent at least one night in the area.

This is the first step in toughening the nurses at this station to prepare them for possible duty in combat areas.



BLENDING CONCEALMENT

Basic Principles of Camouflage

Perhaps no phase of the operational technique involved in the present world conflict has received more popular or general attention than camouflage. The cartoonist and humorists have found a wealth of material in camouflage. The popular publication is rare today that does not contain some article, cartoon or picture dealing with the subject. This is a normal reaction, and as it should be, it is only natural to be drawn by deception and certain unexplainable glamour seems to surround the deceiver. All of us enjoy a good performance by a capable magician. The desire to know by what means he accomplishes his feats is common to us all. But although camouflage in all its varied phases is DECEIT, it is most certainly not magic. We must first dispel this conception before we can fully realize that camouflage is simply COMMON SENSE applied to a very important part of a military operation. The sooner it is realized that camouflage is not some mysterious rite practiced by highly specialized deceiver, the sooner it will be able to employ the simple tool that it is, for our uses.

There are various definitions of camouflage. These definitions are no doubt excellent for the purposes for which given, in actual practice you will be most impressed by the fact that camouflage is WORK, HARD WORK. Camouflage is not to be an evil that is really not necessary. Experiences thus far by our armed forces and those of our allies and our enemies have proven that camouflage may be, if necessary, unquestionable. It is no doubt known to all by now that in the early days of the war in the Pacific, none out of ten of the planes destroyed on the ground. These planes were built at great expense and effort to fight and destroy in and from the air, not to be actually shattered even from the ground. The deceiver was there. What is perhaps not generally known is that in the one or two cases where the planes were properly dispersed and even though only hastily concealed among the natural cover, the loss was negligible. This is only one of the many phases of PROTECTIVE CONCEALMENT, the subject of this column.

To be sure, no two camouflage problems are ever quite the same. The conditions are never quite the same. Camouflage is not a science, it is reality as good, if not better, as an offensive weapon as it is a defensive protection.

During your course of camouflage at Seymour Johnson Field, you will learn how most of the standard structures that have been proven in the field are built. You will learn how to construct your own structures to go to the bivouac and the entire corps at this station had spent at least one night in the area.

This is the first step in toughening the nurses at this station to prepare them for possible duty in combat areas.

Camouflage is a form of running away, a form of weakness rather than strength, strength acquired by intelligent, shrewd, and ingenious use of the situations and materials with which the Forces in the Theatre of Operations must deal. To be sure, PROTECTIVE CONCEALMENT is a part of camouflage, a very important part, but without the various phases of camouflage the full usefulness of camouflage would be only partially exploited. For a second and more vital definition, camouflage can be termed "Armament." That is, it is an armament, but that can be, and should be, a vitally important part of any action. It is a defensive shield; a protection against unnecessary or useless loss of men, material, weapons and personnel. This definition of camouflage as "Armament" could be termed as a classified definition, or the definition that classifies it as a military operational technique. CAMOUFLAGE IS THAT AGGRESSIVE FORM OF DECEPTION THAT WILL PERMIT US TO APPROACH WITHIN KILLING DISTANCE OF THE ENEMY.

Actually, camouflage is DECEPTION. In its phases the objective is to deceive, whether it is hiding our installation by employing the various concealing and blending techniques of camouflage or by actually giving the enemy information through the use of dummies and decoys or false movement. Our object is DECEPTION. We are attempting to withhold the truth from the enemy. To deceive him and to make it as difficult as possible for him to realize what we have done, what we are doing, or what we intend to do. Thus, we have three definitions. The popular definition, "Protective Concealment" or "Passive Defense," the classified definition, "Armament," and the aggressive definition, "All of which are well and good in theory. We need, however, a more substantial definition upon which we can base the working out of our camouflage. It is in reason, a fourth or working definition if offered, which is as follows: "CAMOUFLAGE or DECEPTION is the art and science of arranging any and all available material, personnel, and equipment in such a manner that it will be difficult for the enemy to determine its location or the character, strength, purpose, or location of your installation." Let us now examine this working definition. Let us stress available material. "Material," "Strength," "Character," and "Location."

We must realize from the first that the practice of camouflage is much more than simply the erection of prescribed and pre-fabricated supplied materials. Camouflage is the use of any and all available material. This material may be the form of the existing terrain through which you are moving, the existing vegetation on that terrain, the shadows cast by the vegetation or buildings; it may be material that at first appears to be unusable for the purpose. Any and all available, and also any and all conditions of the environment.

A DUMMY IS A SIMULATION OF ANY REAL OBJECT IT MAY OR MAY NOT BE A DUMMY. A DUMMY IS AN INSTALLATION INTENDED TO DRAW THE ENEMY'S ATTENTION.

TO BE CONTINUED FROM "INTENTION" NEXT WEEK.

This column is a weekly feature of the Air-O-Mech and is prepared by the Post Camouflage Officer.

Graduates of the army's military government school have already gone into action. They are participating in a new military government which has been set up in a simulated area of the Pacific. AMCO, the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory.

American planes throughout the world are getting a new look these days, and Seymour Johnson Field is no exception. Here we have a GI examining the insignia, with a GI standing by the insignia, with a star with a blue circle (as formerly) with a white dot on each side, the entire marking closed with a red border.