

HEADQUARTERS
ARMY AIR FORCES, INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
China-Burma-India Theater
Office of the Commanding General-
A.P.O. 671

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UNCLASSIFIED

1 June 1944.

MEMORANDUM)
AAF O-1)

N

General Index

4522

(This Memorandum supersedes Memorandum O-1,
this Headquarters, dated 31 December 1943).

1. Memoranda issued by this headquarters will be classified, indexed and published, in general, in accordance with the general index of the titles to be used as follows:

CLASSIFICATION

SECTION TITLE

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Indexes
Publications
Chemical Warfare Service
Corps of Engineers
Ordnance Department
Medical Department
Quartermaster Corps
Signal Corps
Inspections
Weather Service
Training
Operations
Reports
Supply
Maintenance
Personnel, Military
Personnel, Civilian
Airdromes and Flying Fields
Buildings and Grounds
Equipment
Communications (Radio, Telegraph,
Teletype and Telephone)
Distributing Point Officers
Funds
Photography & Photo Interpretation
Motor Vehicles
Organizational Histories, Flags
and Insignia
Military Intelligence
Trophies and Awards

Classification changed to

15 JUN 1945

by authority of AC of S, G-2, WDGS

by *Ray M. Stroupe*

RAY M STROUPE
1st Lt Inf
Ass't Custodian

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PO R 643-D

Col. 96977

6 Dec 44

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CLASSIFICATION

SECTION TITLE

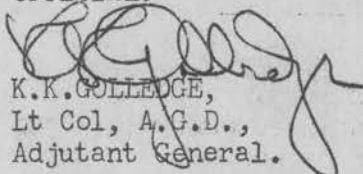
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Morale
Finance Department
Miscellaneous
Organization
Public Relations
Movements

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brig Gen, U.S.A.,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:


K.K. COLLEDGE,
Lt Col, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION "C"

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER
APO 671

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31 July 1944.

MEMORANDUM)
AAF O-2)

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INDEXES

Numerical Index to Headquarters
Army Air Forces, India-Burma
Sector Memoranda.

(This Memorandum supersedes Memorandum AAF O-2,
this Headquarters, dated 15 January 1944).

1. The following is an index of current Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector Memoranda arranged in numerical order. Whenever a new memorandum, or an amendment to a current memorandum is received, each activity will make the proper notations of corrections on this index. All memoranda in this index preceded by an asterisk were formerly Tenth Air Force memoranda, and were redesignated Headquarters, Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector, CBI Theater memoranda, by Memorandum 5-2, this Headquarters, dated 15 November 1943. This index includes all memoranda issued by this Headquarters prior to and including 31 July 1944, and currently in effect:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
0			<u>INDEXES</u>
	1	1-6-44	General Index.
	2	31-7-44	Numerical Index to Headquarters Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector Memoranda.
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5			<u>PUBLICATIONS</u>
	1	31-12-43	Hq Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector Publications.
	2	15-11-43	Redesignation of Tenth Air Force and China-Burma-India Air Service Command Numbered Memoranda.
	3	27-6-44	Distribution of War Department Publications.

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<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
10			<u>CHEMICAL-WARFARE SERVICE</u>
	*1	1-1-43	Nitrogen Mustard "Odorless" Gases -HN-2.
	*2	13-7-42	Notes on Defense of Airdromes (Chemical Phase).
	3		
	*4	3-8-42	Care of the Gas Mask.
	*5	9-10-42	Unit Gas Officers and Gas Noncommissioned Officers.
	*6	10-12-42	First Aid For Gas Casualties.
	*7	2-1-43	Personnel Decontamination Stations.
	8	- - -	- - -
	*9	4-5-43	The Use of Individual and Organizational Protective Equipment. (Secret)
	10		
	*11	30-4-43	Passive Defense Against Chemical Agents.
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15			<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u>
	*1	9-10-42	Camouflage Discipline.
	*2	25-10-42	Camouflage of Airdromes and Airdrome Installations.
	3	25-4-44	Maintenance, Repairs, and Utilities Policy for USAAF in India.
	*4	13-1-43	Fire Fighting Equipment.
	5		
	6	29-1-44	Priorities for Construction.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
15			<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u> (cont'd)
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20			<u>ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT</u>
	*1	23-1-43	Ordnance Service, Tenth U.S. Air Force.
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	*3	31-8-42	Safeguarding Ordnance Property.
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	*6	29-1-43	Bomb Disposal.
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25			<u>MEDICAL DEPARTMENT</u>
	1	22-5-44	Immunizations.
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	*3	18-7-42	Control of Venereal Diseases.
	4	8-6-44	Red Cross Brassards and Identification Cards.
	5	5-7-44	Sanitary Regulations.
	6	21-3-44	Medical Support of an Air Force.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
25			<u>MEDICAL DEPARTMENT</u> (cont'd)
	7	11-1-44	Evacuation of Casualties by Air.
	8	31-5-44	Medicinal Whisky.
	*9	8-7-42	Treatment of Gas Casualties.
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	12	17-4-44	Medical Supply.
	12A	10-6-44	Medical Supply.
	13	25-6-44	Hospitalization.
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	*19	13-1-43	Medical and Dental Attendance.
	*20	26-12-42	Quarantine Inspection and Treatment of Aircraft.
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	23	23-6-44	Heat Precautions.
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<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
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30			<u>QUARTERMASTER CORPS</u>
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35			<u>SIGNAL CORPS</u>
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40			<u>INSPECTIONS</u>
	1	22-1-44	Organization for Inspection.
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<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
45			<u>WEATHER SERVICE</u>
	1	5-3-44	WAF-2 Forms.
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	*3	9-11-42	Climate and Weather of Burma. (Secret)
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50			<u>TRAINING</u>
	*1	17-3-42	Combat Training.
	*2	6-6-42	First Aid Instruction.
	3	4-11-43	Use of Training Films.
	*4	18-6-42	Directives.
	*5	19-6-42	Abandon Airplane Drill.
	*6	25-6-43	Training Aids.
	6A	25-3-44	Training Aids.
	7	10-1-44	India-Burma Sector Training Directive.
	8	19-4-44	Accident Digest. (Confidential)
	8A	8-6-44	Accident Digest. (Confidential)
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<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
55			<u>OPERATIONS</u>
	1	6-2-44	Violation of Nepalese Neutrality.
	2		
	3	22-9-43	Aircraft Replacement. (Secret)
	*4	19-6-42	Confidential Documents in Airplanes.
	*5	20-6-42	Carrying Publications.
	6		
	7	28-7-44	Administrative and Operational Control of Certain Stations within C-B-I Theater.
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	*9	10-7-42	Japanese Hospital Ships.
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	*11	23-7-42	Destruction of Airplanes in Landing in Hostile Territory. (Confidential)
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<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
60			<u>REPORTS</u>
	1	15-7-44	Instructions Covering Reports of Survey.
	2	11-1-44	Photographic Operations and Equipment on Hand.
	3	20-7-44	Casualty Reports and Records.
	4	29-5-44	Station Housing and Airdrome Report AAF-IBS Form 132.
	*5	25-6-42	Action on Chaplains' Reports.
	6	15-6-44	Personnel Reports.
	7	15-6-44	Efficiency Reports.
	7A	3-7-44	Efficiency Reports.
	8	22-3-44	Field Liaison.
	9	31-5-44	Medical Department.
	*10	29-6-43	Submission of Aircraft Accident Reports.
	11	7-4-44	Report of Personnel.
	11A	17-5-44	Report of Personnel.
	12	23-6-44	Daily Aircraft Status Report AAF IBS FORM 110.
	*13	15-3-43	Individual Flight Records (A.C. Forms NO.5)
	*14	27-3-43	AAF Forms 1A Flight Report-Engineering.
	15	23-4-44	Weekly Status and Operations Report, AAF Form No. 34.
	15A	25-5-44	Weekly Status and Operations Report, AAF Form No. 34.
	16	24-6-44	"Daily Operations Report, Troop Carrier Squadrons" and Daily Operational Summary Radio. (Secret)
	*17	15-6-43	Missing Air Crew Report.
	17A	24-4-44	Missing Air Crew Report.
	18	24-6-44	Engine Status Report, AAF-IBS Form 112
	19	23-6-44	Monthly Aircraft Inventory and Usage Report. AAF-IBS Form 111
	20	6-6-44	10-Day Vehicle Status Report. AAF-IBS Forms 105A & B.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
60			<u>REPORTS</u> (cont'd)
	20A	20-7-44	10-Day Vehicle Status Report (Revised) AAF-IBS Forms 105A & B.
	21	6-6-44	Quarterly Inventory of Vehicles, AAF-IBS Forms 106A & B.
	22	1-7-44	Selected Items Report, AAF-IBS Form 107.
	22A	22-7-44	-Selected Items Report AAF-IBS Form 107.
	23	20-6-44	Change of Station.
	24	26-6-44	Munition Losses and Expenditure Report AAF-IBS Form 130.
	24A	7-7-44	Munition Losses and Expenditure Report AAF-IBS Form 130.
	24B	23-7-44	Munition Losses and Expenditure Report AAF-IBS Form 130.
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65			<u>SUPPLY</u>
	1	8-5-44	Accounting for Lend-Lease and Reciprocal Lend-Lease Transfers by U.S. Army Air-Force Field Organizations.
	2	26-5-44	Emergency Issues of Signal Equipment.
	3	1-6-44	Engine-Stands and Boxes.
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<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
65			<u>SUPPLY</u> (cont'd)
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	*15	2-6-43	Economy, Reclamation and Re-Use of Materials and Supplies.
75			<u>PERSONNEL, MILITARY</u>
	1	19-9-43	Delivery and Custody.
	*2	2-3-43	Awards and Decorations.
	3	3-11-43	Classification and Reclassification of Enlisted Men.
	4	2-11-43	Classification Specialists.
	*5	2-6-42	Registration of Foreigners Act Government of India.
	*5A	11-12-42	Registration of Foreigners Act Government of India.
	*6	13-6-42	Salutes.
	*7	3-10-42	Uniform Regulations.
	*7A	10-12-42	Uniform Regulations.
	*7B	22-6-43	Uniform Regulations.
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	*9	23-6-42	Rest Camp.
	10	27-5-44	Redesignation of Military Occupational Specialties for Officers and Enlisted Men.
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	*12	25-6-42	Insurance Allotments.
	13	24-12-43	Military Classification Designation.
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	15	31-3-44	Promotion of Officers.
	16	3-2-44	Sale of Clothing to Officers.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
75			<u>PERSONNEL, MILITARY</u> (cont'd)
	*17	18-7-42	Courtesy in Dealing with Chinese.
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	*19	24-7-42	Service Men's Dependents' Allowance Act of 1942.
	20	13-3-44	Rotation of Personnel.
	20A	6-4-44	Rotation of Personnel.
	20B	12-5-44	Rotation of Personnel.
	*21	24-8-42	Marriage of Military Personnel.
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	23	14-4-44	Sleeve Patches for Technical Specialists.
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	25	2-6-44	Utilization of Classification Personnel.
	*26	3-9-42	Signing of Testimonials and Registers by Tenth Air Force Personnel.
	*26A	8-2-43	Signing of Testimonials and Registers by Tenth Air Force Personnel.
	*27	7-9-42	Insurance Allotments. (Secret)
	*28	10-9-42	Safeguarding government & private property.
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	*30	9-9-42	Flying Status of Enlisted Men.
	*30A	7-11-42	Flying Status of Enlisted Men.
	*30B	14-2-43	Flying Status of Enlisted-Men.
	*31	28-9-42	Health Precautions.
	*32	14-9-42	Discipline and Punishment.
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	*34	25-9-42	Insignias.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
75			<u>PERSONNEL, MILITARY (cont'd)</u>
	*35	29-9-42	Effect of Military Service on Accident and Health Insurance Policies.
	*36	11-10-42	Theater and Air Force Insignia.
	*37	13-10-42	Voting by Armed Forces on Foreign Duty.
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	*39	25-12-42	Sale, Barter, Transportation and Confiscation of Personal Property.
	*40	30-10-42	Sergeants' Insignia.
	41		
	*42	3-11-42	Officer Candidate Schools.
	43	14-5-44	Special Service Activities.
	44		
	*45	15-12-42	Awards and Decorations. Air Medal and Distinguished Flying Cross.
	*45A	30-6-43	Awards and Decorations. Air Medal and Distinguished Flying Cross.
	45B	31-1-44	Awards and Decorations. Air Medal and Distinguished Flying Cross.
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	*50	25-1-43	Exemption from Criminal Proceedings of U.S. Military Personnel in India.
	*51	30-1-43	Transfer of Prisoners.
	*51A	22-3-43	Transfer of Prisoners.
	*52	31-3-43	Travel Per Diem, Commutation of Rations and Quarters.
	*52A	3-8-43	Travel Per Diem, Commutation of Rations and Quarters.
	*53	8-2-43	Prisoners of War.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
75			<u>PERSONNEL, MILITARY</u> (cont'd)
	*54	25-2-43	Exemption of United States Forces from Passport and Visa Requirements.
	*55	3-3-43	Conduct of Military Personnel when Prisoners of War.
	*56	4-3-43	Hunting and Fishing Regulations.
	*57	11-5-43	Release from Active Service and Transfer to the Enlisted Reserve Corps of Enlisted Men 38 Years of Age and Over.
	*58	7-3-43	Demotion of Officers.
	*59	19-3-43	Settlement of Personal Obligations.
	60	26-4-44	Temporary Appointment of Chief Warrant Officers and Warrant-Officers Junior Grade.
	*61	9-4-43	Preparation and submission of W.D., A.G.O? Form No. 41.
	*62	20-4-43	Participation of Military Personnel in Sports and Entertainment Activities off Military Reservations.
	*63	26-4-43	Non-Combatant Personnel.
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	*65	31-5-43	Appointment of Flight Officers as Second Lieutenants.
	*66	1-6-43	Reassignment of War Weary Personnel.
	*67	3-6-43	Grounded Combat Crew Members.
	*68	4-6-43	Reclassification of Unsuitable Officers.
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	*70	5-7-43	Wearing of Knives by Army Personnel.
	*71	12-7-43	Issue of Rations for Rail Movements.
	*72	29-7-43	Relief of Inefficient Officers.
	*73	4-8-43	Misappropriation of Government Property.
	*74	11-8-43	Flight Training.
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<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
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80			<u>PERSONNEL, CIVILIAN</u>
	*1	13-8-42	Employment Of Civilians.
	2	16-9-43	Classification and Assimilated Rank for Civil- ians in Theaters of Operations and Base Commands who are attached to the Armed Forces and who may become Prisoners of War.
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85			<u>AIRDROMES AND FLYING FIELDS</u>
	1	3-6-44	Security of U.S. Army Air Force Installations.
	1A	13-6-44	Security of U.S. Army Air Force Installations.
	2	8-6-44	Construction of Airfields in India.
	3	16-6-44	Abandoning USAAF Airfields Permanently or Temporarily. (Confidential)
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90			<u>BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS</u>
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<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
90			<u>BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS</u> (cont'd)
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95			<u>EQUIPMENT</u>
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	*2	30-4-43	Care and Maintenance of Special Service Equipment.
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	4	3-5-44	Special Service Supplies and Equipment.
	5	24-4-44	Transferring of Stations between USAAF and RAF.
	6	13-5-44	Post Camp and Station Property.
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100			<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u> (Radio Telegraph, Teletype, and Telephone).
	1	16-12-43	Cable Addresses. (Confidential)
	2	10-3-44	Telephones and Telegraphs.
	3	24-3-44	U.S. Army IFF Mark III Equipment. (Confidential)
	4	16-3-44	"Eyes Alone" and "Personal" Messages.
	5	27-3-44	Outgoing Classified Messages.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
100			<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u> (Radio Telegraph, Teletype and Telephone). (cont'd)
	6	15-6-44	Use of ALACO CHIPHER. (Confidential)
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	8	8-10-43	Classification- Precedence of Radiograms.
	9	24-6-44	Combined W/T Procedure and Combined Operating Signals (CCBP2)
	10	22-6-44	"Q" Signals. (Confidential)
	11	31-3-44	Transmission Security. (Confidential)
	12	27-12-43	Handling of Service Messages.
	12A	2-5-44	Service Message Procedure.
	12B	13-5-44	Handling of Urgent and Operational Priority Messages. (Confidential)
	13	12-5-44	Communication Projects (Fixed Wire)
	14	19-5-44	Use of Code Practice Set AN/GGQ-1
	15	25-5-44	Procedure for Dealing with Loss or Compromise of Combined Cryptographic Publications.
	16	8-9-43	Terms in Joint and Combined Operations.
	17	2-6-44	Radio Direction Finding Procedure for Aircraft.
	18	13-6-44	Radio-Telephone Transmissions.
	19	13-6-44	Routing and Handling of Radio Messages.
	20	14-6-44	Operation of SCR-695 (Mark III G) IFF Transponder.

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DISTRIBUTING POINT OFFICES

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<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
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	*2	11-10-42	Unit and Similar Funds.
	*3	17-1-43	Transfer of Funds to and from Troops Overseas.
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115			<u>PHOTOGRAPHY & PHOTO INTERPRETATION</u>
	*1	228-1-43	Photographic Reconnaissance. (Secret)
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	*4	2-2-43	Mission Priority Designation. (Secret)
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	7	3-2-44	Photographic Supplies & Equipment. (Confidential)
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120			<u>MOTOR VEHICLES</u>
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<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
120			<u>MOTOR VEHICLES (cont'd)</u>
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125			<u>ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORIES, FLAGS AND INSIGNA</u>
	*1	12-4-43	Historical Records and Histories of Organizations.
	2	24-3-44	Instructions for Unit Historical Officers, Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector.
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130			<u>MILITARY INTELLIGENCE</u>
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	*8	22-3-43	Handling of Crashed Enemy Aircraft.
	*9	3-7-43	Aircraft Markings. (Confidential)
	*10	24-8-43	Naval Aircraft Markings. (Confidential)
	*11	22-9-43	A.A. Intelligence Reports.
	12	23-6-44	Aircraft Recognition Training.
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<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
130			- <u>MILITARY INTELLIGENCE</u> (cont'd)
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135			<u>TROPHIES AND AWARDS</u>
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140			<u>MORALE</u>
	1	10-9-43	Overseas Motion Picture Service.
	1A	30-5-44	Overseas Motion Picture Service.
	*2	13-4-43	Welfare and Recreational Activities of the Red Cross and USO and United States Army Forces Overseas.
	*3	27-6-43	Establishment and Conduct of Special Service Enlisted Men's Councils.
	4	16-6-44	Orientation, Information, Education.
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145			<u>FINANCE DEPARTMENT</u>
	*1	5-2-43	Income Tax.
	*2	18-3-43	Counterfeit U.S. Currency.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
143			<u>FINANCE DEPARTMENT</u> (cont'd)
	*3	10-5-43	Transfer of Personal Funds to the States by Radio.
	*4	16-7-43	Government Funds used in Money Belts. (Secret)
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150			<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>
	1	9-6-44	Rescinded Memoranda.
	2	16-1-44	Court-Martial.
	3	26-6-44	Tables of Organization and Equipment.
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	*9	8-7-42	Commanding Officers of Units having Chaplains assigned and their Chaplains.
	*10	9-7-42	Unit Chaplain.
	11		
	*12	28-7-42	Security, Newspaper Advertisement, Correspondence with Strangers.
	*13	55109422	Salvage.
	14		
	15		

<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
150			<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>
	16		
	*17	28-11-42	Records Kept in Company Orderly Room.
	*18	7-12-42	Observance of Local Customs.
	*19	9-12-42	Rail Movements. (Secret)
	*20	11-12-42	Mailing of Parcels.
	*20A	31-12-42	Mailing of Packages.
	*21	17-12-42	Property Accountability.
	*21A	14-6-43	Property Accountability.
	22		
	23		
	*24	2-1-43	Mail for Personnel Returned to U.S.
	*25	4-1-43	Religious Facilities.
	*26	14-1-43	Welfare Organizations.
	*27	22-1-43	Prevalence of Rabies.
	28		
	29	25-9-43	Correspondence - How Conducted.
	*30	26-2-43	American National Red Cross.
	*31	26-2-43	Military Attaches. (Confidential)
	*32	28-2-43	Clearance of Army Officers Couriers and Civilian Personnel Under Jurisdiction of the War Department through Customs on leaving and entering the United States. (Confidential)
	*33	18-4-43	Effects of Military Personnel.
	*34	4-3-43	Disposition of Undeliverable Mail received for Personnel "Killed in Action" "Missing in Action" Etc.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
150			<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u> (cont'd)
	*34A	12-3-43	Disposition of Undeliverable Mail received for Personnel "Killed in Action", "Missing in Action", Etc.
	*34B	17-8-43	Disposition of of Undeliverable Mail received for Personnel "Killed in Action", "Missing in Action", Etc.
	*35	21-3-43	Jewish Holidays.
	*36	25-3-43	Emergency Addressee and Personal Property card.
	*37	29-3-43	Mail for Personnel returned to United States.
	*38	6-4-43	Church Attendance.
	*39	12-4-43	Service Record.
	*40	12-4-43	Correspondence with Prisoners of War.
	*41	17-6-43	Security of Military Information.
	42		
	43		
	44		
	45		
	46		
	47		

155

-ORGANIZATION-

- 1 3-4-44 Organization and Functions of Headquarters, Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector, China-Burma-India Theater.
- 2 20-4-44 Statistical Control System and Statistical Officers.
- 3
- 4
- 5

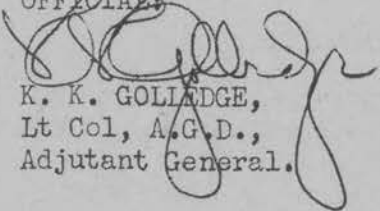
<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
160			<u>PUBLIC RELATIONS</u>
	1	10-12-43	Public Relations Policy and Procedure (Provisional)
	2	11-6-44	Photographs for Public Relations.
	3		
	4		
	5		
165			<u>MOVEMENTS</u>
	1		
	2		
	3		

2. Memoranda omitted from this index have been either republished under a different heading, rescinded, included in instructions from higher authority or have served the purpose for which they were promulgated. They will be withdrawn from the files and destroyed.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brig Gen, U.S.A.,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL


K. K. GOLLIDGE,
Lt Col, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION "C"

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER
Office of the Commanding General
A.P.O. 885

AAF 5-1
3 Pages
Page 1

MEMORANDUM)
AAF 5-1)

31 December 1943.

PUBLICATIONS

Hq Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector Publications

(This Memorandum supersedes Memorandum 5-1,
this Hq, dated 15 November 1943.)

1. PUBLICATIONS. The following is a list of publications issued by this Headquarters and distribution thereof:

<u>Publications</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Special Orders (Extracts).....	As required for each paragraph.
General Orders.....	"A"
Special Orders (Consolidated).....	"A"
Numbered Memoranda.....	"B" or "C"
Hq AAF, I-B Sector, Letters.....	"A" "B" or "C"

2. Distribution "A" is intended to make distribution of a limited number of copies of General Orders and certain mimeographed letters to units of this Command and of consolidated Special Orders to major commands only. Distribution "B" covers only units to which aircraft are normally assigned or which service aircraft. Distribution "C" is general distribution to all units of this command. Certain numbered memoranda will receive only distribution "B". In such event the next numbered memorandum of that series receiving general distribution, i.e., distribution "C", will bear a notation directly under its number on page one that the immediately preceding memorandum or memoranda of that series received distribution "B". This is done in order that organizations getting numbered memoranda receiving distribution "C" but not those receiving distribution "B" can maintain the necessary check that they are receiving those publications intended for them.

3. DISTRIBUTION.

a. Hq Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector, assigned and attached units:

Office, Unit or Individual	A	B	C
CG, Tenth Air Force	3	10	10
CG, C-B-I Air Service Command	3	10	10
CG, C-B-I AAF Training Command (Prov)	3	10	10
Chief of Staff, AAF, I-B Sector	1	1	1
General and Special Staff Sections	1	1	1
CO, Tenth Weather Squadron	1	2	2
CO, 22d Statistical Control Unit	1	2	2
CO, Hq Sq, AAF, I-B Sector	1	2	2

b. Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector Units:

	A	B	C
Wing and Similar Headquarters	3	10	10
Bomb Groups (Hq)	2	6	6
Fighter Groups (Hq)	2	6	6
Service Groups (Including Hq Sq)	2	6	6
Air Depot Groups (Including Hq Sq)	2	6	6
Combat and Reconnaissance Squadrons	1	3	3
Service Squadrons (Depot Repair, Depot Supply, etc)	1	2	2
Battalions (Engr, etc)	1		3
Companies (QM, Ord, Sig, etc)	1		2
Batteries (Antiaircraft)	1		1
Detachments (QM, Ord, Sig, etc)	1		1
Detachments (Air Corps Units)	1	1	1
Platoons (QM, Ord, Sig, etc)	1		1

c. Other Offices, Units and Individuals:

Office or Individual	A	B	C
CG, Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.	10	6	6
CG, U.S. Army Forces, China-Burma-India	3	3	3
CG, Rear Echelon Hq, U.S. Army Forces, China-Burma-India	3	3	3
CG, Fourteenth Air Force	3	10	10
CG, Services of Supply	6	6	6
CG, India-China-Wing, Air Transport Command	3	3	3
CO, Asiatic Airways Communications Area	3	3	3

4. Distribution of all Headquarters Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector publications, including memoranda, to organizations of Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector, will normally be direct from this Headquarters to a designated distributing agency. It, therefore, should ordinarily not be necessary for intermediate Headquarters to reproduce publications of Headquarters Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector. The following units are designated distributing agencies for all units either assigned or attached to their command for administration as shown in Section II, station list published and distributed monthly by Headquarters, Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector.

Hq, Tenth Air Force	AP0 465
Hq, CBI AAF Tng Comd (Prov)	AP0 882
Hq, 5308th Air Service Area Command (Prov)	AP0 627
Hq, 5309th Air Service Area Command (Prov)	AP0 629
Hq, Bengal Air Depot (Prov)	AP0 492
Hq, Tenth Weather Region	AP0 885
Hq, 3rd Air Depot Group	AP0 884
Hq, 84th Air Depot Group	AP0 491
Hq, 305th Service Group	AP0 690

5. Headquarters Fourteenth Air Force, Headquarters India-China Wing, Air Transport Command, and Headquarters Asiatic Airways Communications Area, will be furnished publications of this Headquarters in such quantities as they may from time to time require in addition to those automatically furnished as per paragraph 3 c above.

6. This Headquarters will distribute to each distributing agency designated by this Headquarters, as per paragraph 4 above, the total number of publications required for redistribution in accordance with paragraph 3 b above. It is the responsibility of the designated distributing agency to make the necessary distribution to all units of its command. Distributing agencies and units affected will be advised by letter of any exception to method of distribution outlined herein.

7. Requisitions by units in the field for additional copies of publications of this Headquarters, will be made on distributing agencies set forth in paragraph 4 above, and not directly on this Headquarters.

8. It is the responsibility of distributing agencies to requisition upon this Headquarters, for complete sets of publications of this Headquarters and Headquarters China-Burma-India Air Service Command, to supply newly arrived units as they arrive in this theater, and are assigned or attached to them for administration.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brig Gen, U.S.A.,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:

H. M. Schwab
H. M. SCHWAB,
Lt Col, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION: "C"

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES, INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
China Burma India Theater
Office of the Commanding General
A.P.O. 885

5-2
7 Pages
Page 1

15 November 1943.

MEMORANDUM)
)

PUBLICATIONS

Redesignation of Tenth Air Force
and China Burma India Air Service
Command Numbered Memoranda.

1. This Headquarters normally announces standing instructions and policies by numbered memoranda. However, policies which have in the past been set forth in letter form by Headquarters Tenth Air Force will remain in effect unless specifically rescinded. Any organization in doubt as to the continued applicability of the policies previously so announced will request clarification from its immediate Headquarters. If a doubt exists as to the correct decision, that Headquarters, in turn, will refer the matter to this Headquarters for decision.

2. In all Memoranda of Headquarters Tenth Air Force which are herein redesignated under another Headquarters, reference in the text to Headquarters Tenth Air Force will be construed as referring to Headquarters Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector. All reference to X Air Force Service Command contained in Memoranda effective as of this date will be construed to read China-Burma-India Air Service Command.

3. Publications concerning those phases of maintenance and supply which are a responsibility of the China-Burma-India Air Service Command will be published by Headquarters China-Burma-India Air Service Command and these will be applicable to all Army Air Forces units served by the China-Burma-India Air Service Command.

SECTION I

Redesignation of Tenth Air
Force Numbered Memoranda.

<u>MEMO NO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>REDESIGNATION</u>	<u>MEMO NO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>REDESIGNATION</u>
<u>CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE</u>					
10-1	1-1-43	AAF 10-1	10-7	1-2-43	AAF 10-7
10-2	7-13-42	AAF 10-2	10-8	1-7-43	ASC 10-8
10-3	7-30-42	ASC 10-3	10-9	5-4-43	AAF 10-9
10-4	8-3-42	AAF 10-4	10-10	4-15-43	ASC 10-10
10-5	10-9-42	AAF 10-5	10-11	4-30-43	AAF 10-11
10-6	12-10-42	AAF 10-6	10-12	7-26-43	ASC 10-12.

<u>MEMO NO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>REDESIGNATION</u>	<u>MEMO NO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>REDESIGNATION</u>
<u>CORPS OF ENGINEERS</u>					
15-1	10-9-42	AAF 15-1	15-4	1-13-43	AAF 15-4
15-2	10-25-42	AAF 15-2	15-5	3-21-43	ASC 15-5.
15-3	12-28-42	AAF 15-3			
<u>ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT</u>					
20-1	1-23-43	AAF 20-1	20-6	1-29-43	AAF 20-6
20-3	8-31-42	AAF 20-3	20-7	1-21-43	ASC 20-7
20-5	10-21-42	ASC 20-5	20-7A	4-28-43	ASC 20-7A.
20-5A	3-27-43	ASC 20-5A			
<u>MEDICAL DEPARTMENT</u>					
25-1	10-12-42	AAF 25-1	25-13A	11-23-42	AAF 25-13A
25-2	6-7-42	AAF 25-2	25-13B	7-14-43	AAF 25-13B
25-3	2-2-43	AAF 25-3	25-14	7-30-42	AAF 25-14
25-3A	4-14-43	AAF 25-3A	25-15	8-3-42	AAF 25-15
25-3B	8-7-43	AAF 25-3B	25-16	8-17-42	AAF 25-16
25-4	11-27-42	AAF 25-4	25-17	9-4-42	Rescinded
25-5	6-25-42	AAF 25-5	25-18	9-7-42	AAF 25-18
25-6	6-27-42	AAF 25-6	25-19	1-13-43	AAF 25-19
25-6A	3-8-43	AAF 25-6A	25-20	12-26-42	AAF 25-20
25-6B	8-20-43	AAF 25-6B	25-21	1-11-43	AAF 25-21
25-7	8-3-42	AAF 25-7	25-22	1-19-43	AAF 25-22
25-9	7-8-42	AAF 25-9	25-22A	4-15-43	AAF 25-22A
25-10	7-18-42	AAF 25-10	25-23	6-2-43	AAF 25-23
25-12	4-15-43	AAF 25-12	25-24	8-11-43	AAF 25-24.
25-13	7-24-42	AAF 25-13			
<u>QUARTERMASTER CORPS</u>					
30-2	9-1-42	ASC 30-14	30-8	5-24-43	ASC 30-8
30-3	10-24-42-	ASC 30-15	30-9	5-25-43	ASC 30-9
30-4	2-15-43	ASC 30-16	30-10	5-26-43	ASC 30-10
30-4A	5-11-43	ASC 30-16A	30-10A	6-6-43	ASC 30-10A
30-5	3-18-43	ASC 30-5	30-11	6-16-43	ASC 30-11
30-6	4-1-43	ASC 30-6	30-12	6-23-43	ASC 30-12
30-7	4-20-43	ASC 30-7	30-13	8-12-43	ASC 30-13.
<u>SIGNAL CORPS</u>					
35-2	7-22-42	AAF 35-2.			
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>					
40-1	12-22-42	AAF 40-1			
40-2	2-7-43	AAF 40-2			

<u>MEMO NO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>REDESIGNATION</u>	<u>MEMO NO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>REDESIGNATION</u>
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WEATHER SERVICE

45-3	11-9-42	AAF 45-3.			
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TRAINING

50-1	3-17-42	AAF 50-1	50-5	6-19-42	AAF 50-5
50-2	6-6-42	AAF 50-2	50-6	6-25-43	AAF 50-6.
50-4	6-18-42	AAF 50-4			

OPERATIONS

55-2	6-18-42	AAF 55-2	55-8	7-10-42	AAF 55-8
55-4	6-19-42	AAF 55-4	55-9	7-10-42	AAF 55-9
55-5	6-20-42	AAF 55-5	55-10	7-13-42	AAF 55-10
55-6	6-27-42	AAF 55-6	55-11	7-23-42	AAF 55-11.

REPORTS

60-5	6-25-42	AAF 60-5	60-9C	7-11-43	AAF 60-9C
60-6	4-1-43	AAF 60-6	60-10	6-29-43	AAF 60-10
60-7	6-14-43	AAF 60-7	60-13	3-15-43	AAF 60-13
60-9	3-5-43	AAF 60-9	60-14	3-27-43	AAF 60-14
60-9A	3-19-43	AAF 60-9A	60-16	7-28-43	AAF 60-16
60-9B	4-7-43	AAF 60-9B	60-17	6-15-43	AAF 60-17.

SUPPLY

65-1	7-16-43	ASC 65-8	65-11	1-7-43	ASC 65-11
65-3	7-13-42	ASC 65-3	65-12	1-19-43	ASC 65-12
65-4	8-18-43	ASC 65-4	65-14	1-6-43	ASC 65-14
65-10	12-28-42	ASC 65-10	65-15	6-2-43	AAF 65-15.

MAINTENANCE

70-4	11-6-42	ASC 70-4	70-16	9-3-42	ASC 70-16
70-4A	12-27-42	ASC 70-4A	70-17	12-28-42	ASC 70-17
70-4B	3-9-43	ASC 70-4B	70-17A	2-26-43	ASC 70-17A
70-4C	3-22-43	ASC 70-4C	70-17B	3-22-43	ASC 70-17B
70-5	7-14-42	ASC 70-5	70-18	9-29-42	ASC 70-18
70-6	7-16-42	ASC 70-6	70-20	10-7-42	ASC 70-20
70-7	7-30-42	ASC 70-7	70-22	10-13-42	ASC 70-22
70-9	8-15-42	ASC 70-9	70-23	10-17-42	ASC 70-23
70-10	6-6-43	ASC 70-10	70-24	10-25-42	ASC 70-24
70-11	9-1-42	ASC 70-11	70-26	11-9-42	ASC 70-26
70-12	9-1-42	ASC 70-12	70-27	11-25-42	ASC 70-27
70-14	10-26-42	ASC 70-14	70-28	11-25-42	ASC 70-28
70-15	9-3-42	ASC 70-15	70-29	11-28-42	ASC 70-29
70-15A	11-9-42	ASC 70-15A	70-30	12-5-42	ASC 70-30

<u>MEMO NO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>REDESIGNATION</u>	<u>MEMO NO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>REDESIGNATION</u>
<u>MAINTENANCE (Cont'd)</u>					
70-31	12-16-42	ASC 70-31	70-71	4-22-43	ASC 70-71
70-32	12-17-42	ASC 70-32	70-72	4-25-43	ASC 70-72
70-33	12-17-42	ASC 70-33	70-73	4-27-43	ASC 70-73
70-34	12-17-42	ASC 70-34	70-74	4-27-43	ASC 70-74
70-35	12-25-42	ASC 70-35	70-75	5-6-43	ASC 70-75
70-36	12-31-42	ASC 70-36	70-76	5-4-43	ASC 70-76
70-37	1-3-43	ASC 70-37	70-77	8-8-43	ASC 70-77
70-38	1-6-43	ASC 70-38	70-78	5-22-43	ASC 70-78
70-39	1-7-43	ASC 70-39	70-79	5-28-43	ASC 70-79
70-40	1-10-43	ASC 70-40	70-79A	7-29-43	ASC 70-79A
70-41	1-5-43	ASC 70-41	70-80	5-29-43	ASC 70-80
70-42	1-10-43	ASC 70-42	70-81	7-4-43	ASC 70-81
70-43	1-10-43	ASC 70-43	70-82	6-3-43	ASC 70-82
70-44	1-14-43	ASC 70-44	70-83	6-2-43	ASC 70-83
70-45	1-23-43	ASC 70-45	70-84	6-6-43	ASC 70-84
70-46	2-5-43	ASC 70-46	70-85	6-7-43	ASC 70-85
70-47	1-27-43	ASC 70-47	70-85A	7-2-43	ASC 70-85A
70-48	5-4-43	ASC 70-48	70-86	7-8-43	ASC 70-86
70-50	2-3-43	ASC 70-50	70-87	6-26-43	ASC 70-87
70-51	2-3-43	ASC 70-51	70-88	7-12-43	ASC 70-88
70-52	2-6-43	ASC 70-52	70-89	7-7-43	ASC 70-89
70-53	2-20-43	ASC 70-53	70-90	7-6-43	ASC 70-90
70-54	3-18-43	ASC 70-54	70-91	7-7-43	ASC 70-91
70-55	3-3-43	ASC 70-55	70-92	7-9-43	ASC 70-92
70-56	3-9-43	ASC 70-56	70-93	7-7-43	ASC 70-93
70-57	3-8-43	ASC 70-57	70-94	7-14-43	ASC 70-94
70-58	5-12-43	ASC 70-58	70-95	7-14-43	ASC 70-95
70-59	3-16-43	ASC 70-59	70-96	7-21-43	ASC 70-96
70-60	3-17-43	ASC 70-60	70-97	7-21-43	ASC 70-97
70-61	3-22-43	ASC 70-61	70-98	7-21-43	ASC 70-98
70-62	5-19-43	ASC 70-62	70-99	7-22-43	ASC 70-99
70-63	4-3-43	ASC 70-63	70-100	7-29-43	ASC 70-100
70-64	4-1-43	ASC 70-64	70-101	8-10-43	ASC 70-101
70-65	4-10-43	ASC 70-65	70-103	8-4-43	ASC 70-103
70-66	4-13-43	ASC 70-66	70-104	8-9-43	ASC 70-104
70-67	4-16-43	ASC 70-67	70-105	8-14-43	ASC 70-105
70-68	4-14-43	ASC 70-68	70-106	8-17-43	ASC 70-106
70-69	4-18-43	ASC 70-69	70-107	8-18-43	ASC 70-107
70-70	4-27-43	ASC 70-70	70-108	8-17-43	ASC 70-108

PERSONNEL, MILITARY

75-2	3-2-43	AAF 75-2	75-7A	12-10-42	AAF 75-7A
75-5	6-2-42	AAF 75-5	75-7B	6-22-43	AAF 75-7B
75-5A	12-11-42	AAF 75-5A	75-8	6-17-42	AAF 75-8
75-6	6-13-42	AAF 75-6	75-9	6-23-42	AAF 75-9
75-7	10-3-42	AAF 75-7	75-11	6-23-42	AAF 75-11

<u>MEMO NO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>REDESIGNATION</u>	<u>MEMO NO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>REDESIGNATION</u>
<u>PERSONNEL, MILITARY (Cont'd)</u>					
75-12	6-25-42	AAF 75-12	75-46	7-9-43	AAF 75-46
75-15	12-14-42	Rescinded	75-47	12-20-42	AAF 75-47
75-15A	9-8-43	Rescinded	75-47A	3-10-43	AAF 75-47A
75-17	7-18-42	AAF 75-17	75-48	12-20-42	AAF 75-48
75-18	7-20-42	AAF 75-18	75-50	1-25-43	AAF 75-50
75-19	7-24-42	AAF 75-19	75-51	1-30-43	AAF 75-51
75-21	8-24-42	AAF 75-21	75-51A	3-22-43	AAF 75-51A
75-22	7-29-42	AAF 75-22	75-52	3-31-43	AAF 75-52
75-23	8-17-42	Rescinded	75-52A	8-3-43	AAF 75-52A
75-26	9-3-42	AAF 75-26	75-53	2-8-43	AAF 75-53
75-26A	2-8-43	AAF 75-26A	75-54	2-25-43	AAF 75-54
75-27	9-7-42	AAF 75-27	75-55	3-3-43	AAF 75-55
75-28	9-10-42	AAF 75-28	75-56	3-4-43	AAF 75-56
75-30	9-9-42	AAF 75-30	75-57	5-11-43	AAF 75-57
75-30A	11-7-42	AAF 75-30A	75-58	3-7-43	AAF 75-58
75-30B	2-14-43	AAF 75-30B	75-59	3-19-43	AAF 75-59
75-31	9-28-42	AAF 75-31	75-60	3-24-43	AAF 75-60
75-32	9-14-42	AAF 75-32	75-61	4-9-43	AAF 75-61
75-34	9-25-42	AAF 75-34	75-62	4-20-43	AAF 75-62
75-35	9-29-42	AAF 75-35	75-63	4-26-43	AAF 75-63
75-36	10-11-42	AAF 75-36	75-65	5-31-43	AAF 75-65
75-37	10-13-42	AAF 75-37	75-66	6-1-43	AAF 75-66
75-39	12-25-42	AAF 75-39	75-67	6-3-43	AAF 75-67
75-40	10-30-42	AAF 75-40	75-68	6-4-43	AAF 75-68
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By command of Major General STRATMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Colonel, Air Corps,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:

W. Urbach

W. URBACH,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION: "C"

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER
Office of the Commanding General

AAF 5-3
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MEMORANDUM)
AAF 5-3)

27 June 1944

PUBLICATIONS

Distribution of War Department Publications

1. The following War Department publications published after 1 January 1944, will be reproduced by Headquarters, Services of Supply, A.P.O. 835, and redistributed by this Headquarters to units of this command:

- a. Army Regulations
- b. War Department Circulars
- c. War Department Training Circulars
- d. War Department Bulletins
- e. War Department General Orders
- f. Tables of Organization
- g. Tables of Equipment
- h. Tables of Organization and Equipment

2. Distribution of these publications will be made by this Headquarters in sufficient bulk quantities to all distributing agencies designated in Memorandum 5-1, this Headquarters, dated 31 December 1943, for redistribution in the amounts prescribed in this memorandum.

3. Distribution of Army Regulations will be governed by the following Table of Allowances:

Type of Unit	Type of AR		
	A	B	E
Headquarters of Air Force, Air Service Command ...	25	5	
Headquarters of Air Service Area Command, Training Command, Bomber or Fighter Command	10	3	
Headquarters of Groups, Wings, Weather Regions, Communication Regions	4	2	
Squadrons, Companies, Batteries, Battalions, Separate Units and Detachments			1

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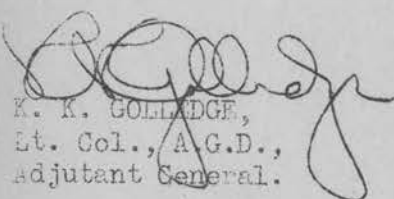
4. All War Department Circulars, Training Circulars, Bulletins and General Orders will be distributed to units in the amounts prescribed in columns "A" and "E" of Table of Allowances in Paragraph 3 of this memorandum.

5. Tables of Organization and Equipment, Tables of Organization and Tables of Equipment, will be distributed to major commands and to those units actually concerned.

By command of Major General STRATMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:


K. K. COLLEDGE,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA THEATER
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15 November 1944.

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PUBLICATIONS

Special and Letter Orders

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I - GENERAL

1. Special and letter orders will be issued within this command in accordance with existing War Department and Theater directives, and the instructions contained herein.

2. Previous instructions contained in letter, AAF (IBS) 008, this headquarters, subject: "Officers' Travel Orders and Allowances", 11 June 1944, and any other instructions issued by this Headquarters that conflict with the provisions of this memorandum are rescinded.

II - ASSIGNMENT, REASSIGNMENT AND TRANSFER ORDERS

3. Orders effecting the assignment, reassignment or transfer of personnel between separate units of this command or outside this command, may be issued by subordinate commanders only upon specific instructions from this or higher headquarters, or under the provisions of Memo AAF 75-64, this headquarters, 21 August 1944; paragraph 3, Memo AAF 25-13, this headquarters, 29 September 1944; or additional separate directives that may be issued by this headquarters from time to time. This does not preclude the transfer or reassignment of personnel between units within a subordinate command.

4. When directed by this headquarters or higher authority to issue orders transferring or reassigning personnel as indicated above, the subordinate commander will, in each instance, cite in the order the individual authorization for the issuance of the order.

5. An effective date of change.(EDC) will be included in orders transferring or reassigning personnel within this theater. (See Memo AAF 75-33, this headquarters, 1 Oct 1944, and Section II, Cir No 4, Hq USF, India-Burma Theater, 4 Nov 44.

III - TEMPORARY DUTY AND DETACHED SERVICE

6. Commanding Generals and Commanding Officers of Tenth Air Force, China-Burma-India Air Service Command, India-Burma Air Forces Training Command, and all separate units of this command down to and including battalions and/or squadrons are authorized to issue travel orders involving temporary duty and detached service. This authority may be further delegated by the Commanding Generals, Tenth Air Force, China-Burma-India Air Service Command and India-Burma Air Forces Training Command. This authority may not be further delegated by Commanding Generals and Commanding Officers of other separate units. An organization commander who does not have authority to issue TD or DS travel orders will request the appropriate higher commander, or most convenient commander having authority to issue such orders, to issue individual travel orders for members of his command when deemed necessary. Commanders of separate organizations below the battalion or squadron level may request delegation of authority to issue temporary duty and detached service orders when it is evidently not feasible for them to procure orders from any other source. Such requests will be forwarded to this headquarters and will set forth the specific circumstances that make the delegation of authority necessary.

7. For definitions of temporary duty and detached service, attention is directed to paragraphs 16 and 17, AR 345-400, 1 May 1944.

IV - TRAVEL ALLOWANCES AND PER DIEM

8. Enlisted per diem and travel allowances for travel outside the continental limits of the United States are as specified in AR 35-4520, 24 Feb 1943; Section II, Cir No 356, WD, 1944, as implemented by Cir No 3, Hq USF, India-Burma Theater, 30 October 1944; and other current WD directives.

9. Officer per diem allowances in connection with travel outside the continental limits of the United States are as specified in Section II, Cir No 356, WD, 1944, as implemented by Cir No 3, Hq USF, India-Burma Theater, 30 October 1944; and other current WD directives.

10. The above mentioned directives will be complied with when issuing travel orders.

V - MISCELLANEOUS

11. Assignment, reassignment, transfer and detached service orders will include, in each instance, the rank, name, ASN, branch (for officers), SSN, and organization of personnel concerned (if unassigned, such status will be indicated). Temporary duty orders will contain the same information excepting the SSN.

12. When travel by military aircraft is authorized in travel orders, travel by rail transportation and/or Government motor vehicle will also be authorized to allow for continued travel in event the aircraft is grounded.

13. Orders authorizing travel at the expense of the Government plus travel allowances may be issued in accordance with Theater instructions when placing individuals on detached service or temporary duty at an authorized Army Rest Camp under authorized quotas only. Orders authorizing travel at the expense of the Government for military personnel on leave and on furlough are illegal. Travel by military aircraft at no expense to the Government may be authorized officers on leave and enlisted personnel on furlough, excepting travel from India to China and vice-versa. Such travel is included in the leave or furlough time and is not allowable in addition thereto. This travel authorization may be accomplished by inserting the statement "Travel by military aircraft is authorized", on the enlisted personnel's furlough certificate and incorporating the same statement in the officer's leave order. Authorization for furlough of an enlisted man will be issued on furlough certificate only and will not be placed in special or letter orders (See Par 12, AR 615-275, 2 Sep 1944).

14. When issuing travel orders APO numbers will be used to designate geographical locations where possible, and the name of the town will be used otherwise. When using an APO number to designate the location of a unit, the unit must be at or in the immediate vicinity of the town identified by the APO number. APOs given to units for mailing purposes only will not be used to designate geographical locations under any circumstances. Orders which reveal the geographical location of a unit by reference to a town in connection therewith will be classified "Confidential", except that orders revealing geographical locations of units in the combat zone will be classified "Secret".

VI - DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS

15. Three (3) copies of each letter or special order issued by units of this command will be forwarded to this headquarters immediately following the issuance thereof.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

OFFICIAL:



H. M. SCHWAB,
Lt Col, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

CHARLES B. STONE III,
Brig Gen, U.S.A.,
Chief of Air Staff.

DISTRIBUTION: "C"

HEADQUARTERS U. S. AIR FORCES IN INDIA
10TH U. S. AIR FORCE

XL

In reply refer to:
381

Delhi, India
July 13, 1942.

DESIGNATED AAF. I-B SECTOR
MEMORANDUM BY MEMORANDUM 5-2,
AAF. I-B SECTOR, DATED 11-15-43.

AAF MEMORANDUM)

-NO.- 10-2)

Notes on Defense of Airdromes (Chemical Phase)

(These notes will be considered in connection with the preparation of ASC Base Unit and airdrome defense plans)

1. TYPES OF ATTACKS AGAINST AIRDROMES:

a. A primary objective in the attack of airdromes is the immobilization or the destruction of aircraft on the ground. The attack may be by demolition, incendiary or chemical bombs or chemical spray.

b. Chemical bombs may contain gases of varying persistency, smokes, or incendiaries. Smoke-laying airplanes can establish smoke screens, permitting other aircraft equipped with bombs or chemical spray apparatus to reach their targets unobserved and protected against hostile fire.

c. The 30-pound mustard gas bomb, upon impact, throws the agent over an area of approximately 40 yards in diameter. Aerial bombs of 100 pounds or larger may be used to discharge either persistent or non-persistent gases. The agents most likely to be used for spray attacks are mustard gas, lewisite, and any type of liquid smoke. Aircraft, flying between 50 and 1,000 feet, can spray a belt or persistent gas in effective concentration. The average area so covered by one airplane may be taken as 800 yards long and 300 yards wide.

d. Chemical spray from airplanes is used primarily against personnel. Mustard gas when sprayed is less persistent than when dispersed by chemical bombs. After a spray attack it will be dangerous to occupy or cross the contaminated belt for a period varying from 10 hours to several days, depending on the temperature and the quantities of liquid released. On the other hand, persistent chemicals dispersed by chemical bomb may remain in and around the crater for a period varying from days to several weeks.

e. Gas causes confusion and delay and is a difficult weapon with which to cope. Airplanes contaminated with mustard gas or lewisite may be rendered unfit for use until decontaminated. It is difficult to decontaminate an entire landing field or adjacent areas. An airdrome heavily contaminated may have to be temporarily abandoned. Only thorough antigas organization and training can prevent heavy casualties from extended chemical attack.

2. PROTECTION OF AIRDROMES:

a. Dispersion of landing fields and of installations at landing fields are primary measures of defense. However, landing fields, like every other military facility, are to be resolutely defended and only abandoned as a last resort.

b. Active anti-aircraft defense in this theater includes fighter aviation and anti-aircraft guns. These agencies are not covered herein.

c. Special engineer troops may be provided for the construction of landing fields and installations necessary for their protection. Chemical troops will be provided for handling chemical agents when used by this Air Force and for supervising the protection against chemical aerial attack.

3. CHEMICAL DEFENSE PLAN:

a. The plan for defense against chemical attack is issued in connection with the general defense plan, or as an annex. This covers the precautionary and active measures to be instituted by the airdrome before, during and after a chemical attack. (FM 21-40). It is important that the chemical defense phase be coordinated with the general defense plan, and that the manning tables which show the stations for all personnel at the airdrome in case of attack include personnel assigned to chemical defense missions.

4. PROTECTION OF AIRPLANES:

a. The most important item to be protected at a landing field is the airplane. Protection is afforded by dispersion of planes, by concealment, and by shelter.

b. Concealment is frequently effected by placing aircraft near trees and undergrowth. However, such locations are hazardous when contaminated by persistent gas.

c. Direct shelter for aircraft is seldom feasible on advance airdromes. Sandbag revetments can in some situations be provided to protect against bomb fragments.

d. For protection against liquid chemical agents, covers of impermeable material are most effective. Covers for engine and cockpit are particularly needed.

5. AIRDROME INSTALLATIONS:

a. Messing and Housing: No essential operation should be carried on in a location that is easily open to attack. Men cannot eat while wearing masks; hence where gasproof shelters cannot be provided, the location for messing must be such that contamination will not likely occur. Personnel should be sheltered in existing buildings if they are located within a radius of about 5 miles from the airdrome; otherwise troops are sheltered in tents.

b. The Operation Office: The administrative section should be located several miles away from the field near the messing and sleeping quarters of the squadron. The operations office containing the operations and communications center will be located at the landing field for control purposes. It should be made gasproof, so that men can continue their normal duties without interruption during and after a gas attack.

c. Repair and maintenance activities cannot all be carried on under cover. If possible, a protective shelter should be provided for maintenance and servicing operations. It may be necessary to locate this installation in the open and at the landing field.

d. Aviation Bomb Dump: The main aviation bomb dump should be located several miles from the landing field. However, a small dump located near the landing field may contain sufficient bombs for a day's missions.

e. Gasoline and Oil Park: The main gasoline and oil park should be located several miles from the landing field, and only a daily issue park located at the field. This park should be at the opposite end of the field from the bomb dump if possible. In many situations it will be possible for gasoline and oil trucks to go directly to the railhead, obtain the gasoline, and fuel the planes while on the field.

f. Chemical-Warfare Distributing Point: The main supplies of chemicals, spray tanks (when available), protective and decontaminating supplies should be located outside the probable zone of attack. Here chemical spray tanks are filled and transported by trucks to the landing field where the loading apparatus for chemicals is located.

g. Truck Pool: Most of the transportation assigned to the squadron and its attached units should be located several miles from the landing field and concealed. This will require a large area as the trucks should be parked irregularly. Another truck park should be located close to the landing field, so that trucks needed at the landing field can be concealed.

6. PROTECTION OF PERSONNEL:

a. General: Although all personnel are equipped with gas masks, steps will still be necessary to insure the minimum of contamination of personnel from attack. This requires that every man have a designated location to which he can go when an alarm is sounded. This location need only provide overhead protection against chemical spray. The protection of personnel against chemical attack depends upon efficient gas alarm system, gas sentries, gasproof shelters, fox holes, first aid station, decontamination station, and collective protectors.

b. Gas Alarm System: On the ALERT signal, announcing the probable approach of hostile planes, steps are taken to repel the attack and to prepare to carry on necessary operations with least interruption, resultant casualties, or damage to material and supplies. These measures include covering food supplies and water; closing gasproof shelters and extinguishing fires therein; covering airplanes and trucks; and waking all sleeping men. The GAS ALARM, however, should not be given

until it is necessary for men to mask. When many planes are flying overhead, or planes are warming up on the field, the noise of the gas alarm may be drowned out, and it is necessary therefore to locate additional alarms over the airdrome so that the gas alarm can be relayed from one part of the field to the other. The principal gas alarm is located at the operations office which is usually centrally located with reference to the activities at the landing field and is also connected by wire to the various important installations of the airdrome. An alarm should also be placed where men are habitually working, such as a repair and maintenance shop. All gas alarms will be of the percussion type.

c. Gas sentries should be stationed at or near all gas alarms, gasproof shelters, and near working parties and sleeping men. Guards located at the headquarters of various units and at important installations should also be trained in the duties of gas sentries.

d. Gasproof Shelters: Although there should be a place designated for each man to go during an attack, it will be impossible to provide bombproof or gasproof shelters for all men at the airdrome. Only those installations that are required to continue operation during attack, and where the efficiency of officers and men is unduly impaired by wearing gas masks, can be provided with gasproof shelter. If time and facilities are available, one or two bomb and gasproof shelters may be located at each edge of the flying field: one at the operations office, one at the first aid station, or any other important installation.

e. The first aid station is centrally located near the landing field, so that any slightly wounded men can reach the station within a few minutes' walk. Another first aid station should be located away from the landing field, so that it will not be contaminated by chemicals from an attack directed against the landing field.

f. Decontamination Station: Men contaminated by liquid chemicals are required to report to the decontamination station as soon as possible. No man should be allowed to wear clothing which has been sprayed with a liquid chemical. He will either become a casualty himself or become a source of danger to others. For this reason, there is established adjacent to the first aid station a decontamination station where personnel may remove their contaminated clothing, apply such measures of first aid as may be advisable, bathe with hot water and plenty of soap, and dress in fresh clothing. By no other action can casualties be kept to a minimum. Contaminated personnel proceed on foot or are transported by truck from previously designated assembly points to the decontamination station. Cases requiring evacuation would be transported to the first aid station located several miles from the landing field. This decontamination station should be gasproof. First aid and decontamination stations should be located where there is an ample supply of water.

7. DECONTAMINATION UNIT:

a. A decontamination detachment consisting of six non-commissioned officers of the Chemical Warfare Service is attached to each of the Air Service Command Air Bases. One or more of these men will be

stationed at each advance airdrome for the purpose of rendering technical assistance in decontamination work which is to be performed by squadron personnel.

b. The squadron personnel may be organized into decontaminating squads of one non-commissioned officer and six to eight men. Each squad will be equipped with protective clothing and decontaminating material and is assigned to a 2-1/2-ton truck loaded with 1350 pounds of chloride of lime and about 1350 pounds of loose dirt. This will give a total of 2700 pounds of dry decontaminating mixture.

c. The following data is given for using and mixing the decontaminating material:

(1) Dry mixture of chloride of lime, dirt, and sand: One pound of chloride of lime is required per square yard of gassed area. The chloride of lime, however, must be mixed with equal parts by weight with dirt so that the chloride of lime will not react violently with the chemical being decontaminated.

(2) Slurry is mixed in the following proportions:

16 pounds of lime to 16 pounds of water (2 gallons)
Average bucket will hold 3-1/2 to 4 gallons.

(3) Noncorrosive decontaminating agent: Sixteen pounds of acetylene tetrachloride, by weight, is mixed with one pound of noncorrosive agent.

d. Decontaminating agents are not mixed until after the airdrome gas officer has made his chemical reconnaissance following gas attack, and has notified the detachment as to the approximate quantity of dry mix, slurry, or noncorrosive mixture necessary for degassing operations.

8. DECONTAMINATION OF AIRDROMES:

a. A chemical contamination will doubtlessly cause considerable trouble and delay, but should not completely stop operations from an airdrome if the units using it are well trained and properly equipped.

b. Probably the landing and take-off area is the least vulnerable to chemicals of any part of the airdrome area. At many fields, however, there will be no prepared landing strips. The field may be covered with grass which, if fairly long, will hold persistent gas and will be difficult to pass through safely until decontaminated. If the grass is dry, the field can be decontaminated by burning. In any attack upon an airdrome it must be assumed that the entire area will be affected with the chemical agents. Complete decontamination of the entire area will not be practicable. Some cleaning measures, however, will be necessary if the airdrome is to be used. The requirement for decontaminating is chiefly labor and plenty of neutralizing material. A fairly large supply of suitable decontaminating agent should be on hand at all airdromes and available for use on a fairly large scale.

c. Where persistent gas bombs have exploded, and heavy concentrations are in the ground, special attention to each crater is required. Economy of time and effort require planning of the work. The main objective is to get the planes operating and back into the air.

d. If the landing field is pitted with shell craters from high explosive and mustard gas bombs, an emergency take-off strip should be outlined, and the mustard gas shell craters in this area decontaminated, and both high explosive and mustard gas shell craters filled.

To use the field it will be necessary for the operations office to be in operation. Consequently mustard gas areas around this office must be decontaminated as soon as possible. Consideration should also be given to the first aid stations.

e. It may be possible to decontaminate the emergency runway and part of the aprons by using the 2-1/2 ton truck for spreading a mixture of dry chloride of lime and sand. Eventually lanes for necessary movement, taxiways, and runways may have to be decontaminated; but it must be remembered that chemical liquids sprayed from airplanes are not as persistent as when distributed by shell, and it is likely that the effects of the spray would no longer be dangerous by the time the mustardized planes are decontaminated and the emergency runway made fit for use.

f. It will be impossible to do very much, if any, decontamination of adjacent wooded areas. Consequently gas-laden air blowing over the air-drome from wooded areas, and part of the landing field not decontaminated, will make it necessary for men to wear gas masks and protective clothing while operating on the field. This will require organizing the personnel into shifts and relieving shifts at frequent intervals in order that they may get out of the gassed areas, remove their protective equipment, wash and rest.

9. DECONTAMINATION OF AIRPLANES:

a. The amount of decontamination work necessary to render an airplane safe to handle and fly will depend upon the extent of the contamination both in regard to the amount of liquid gas on the airplane and to the parts to which it has had access. Any airplane contaminated by liquid gas should be inspected by the gas officer, and the extent of the decontamination treatment specified by him.

b. Flying a ship does not succeed in removing the mustard gas on its outside surface. If the airplane is heavily contaminated (large drops), the mustard gas must be removed by some neutralizing solution. Gas on the wings, or wheels, or outside portions is not likely to cause any danger to a combat crew, except if exposed parts of the body actually come in contact with the outside surface. The protective clothing and gas mask will take care of any concentration that might be encountered on the outside of the plane. A contaminated cockpit, however, would present serious danger, and a plane in which liquid agent has reached the inside should not be flown. Five or six men (wearing protective clothing), under the supervision of a noncommissioned officer, are sufficient for decontaminating a plane. The following order of priority in decontamination is suggested: decontamination of the engine, propeller, wings, fuselage, cockpit, undercarriage and wheels.

c. Chloride of lime will damage aluminum and other metals. Consequently this material should be used sparingly in degassing airplanes. A paste made with chloride of lime and water should be used only on the tires.

The noncorrosive decontaminating agent RH 195 gives ex-

cellent results. The noncorrosive agent is mixed as follows: 1 gallon of acetylene tetrachloride with 1 pound of RH 195 (crystalline) to make the noncorrosive solution.

If the cockpit and engine need decontamination, the hand-operated demustardizing apparatus with which each plane is equipped is used for spraying the noncorrosive-decontaminating agent. The action of the agent on the liquid mustard gas is instantaneous, but time is necessary for the evaporation of the agent (30 minutes to one hour). The inner surfaces should then be rubbed with a rag slightly moistened with thin oil.

d. The outer surfaces of the contaminated planes should be decontaminated by the following process:

(1) Wash the external surfaces of the plane with water, preferably under pressure, to remove any liquid mustard that might be present.

(2) Apply noncorrosive decontaminating agent by means of hand-operated sprayers.

(3) Allow the decontaminating agent to remain for approximately one hour to permit it to seep into any crevices and neutralize the mustard gas therein.

(4) Wash off the decontaminating agent with water, preferably under pressure.

(5) Swab the surfaces with soapy water.

(6) In order to prevent rusting of steel parts, entire decontaminated surface should be rubbed with a rag moistened with light oil. Contaminated rags should be disposed of by burying or burning. Fresh swabs should be substituted frequently in the decontaminating process.

e. Since liquid mustard reacts with and destroys the optical qualities of cellulose acetate used for airplane windshields and hoods, it is obvious that they should be kept covered at all times when plane is not being used.

10. DECONTAMINATION OF TRUCKS:

a. Contaminated trucks should first be washed with water to remove any liquid mustard present. Slurry should then be applied to the exterior surfaces and should remain approximately one hour, then be rinsed off with water. The trucks should then be washed with soapy water. The interior of the cab, if contaminated, would be treated in the same manner except that the unpainted parts, plastics, and intricate mechanisms should be sprayed with non-corrosive decontaminating agent. All decontaminated metal parts should then be oiled. Fabrics or upholstery that have been heavily contaminated with mustard should be destroyed.

11. ORGANIZATION FOR DEFENSE AGAINST CHEMICAL ATTACK:

a. If the organization is to work properly, it is necessary that there be a central control office on every airdrome, which will be

provided with the necessary personnel and communications to control defense activities during and after a chemical attack. This office may be the operations office or the command post of the squadron. From here all orders covering decontamination, repairs, fire fighting, and activities of military police would be issued. Doubtlessly a separate switchboard would be necessary.

b. If a chemical attack comes when a squadron is away from its airdrome on a mission of its own, it should not be permitted to land upon the field unless absolutely necessary. Alternate fields should be designated in advance to permit the unit in the air to land and await the time when it may return safely to its airdrome or go to a new one.

c. In order that the unit in the air may be warned that its airdrome is contaminated, visual signals are required. The following signals are prescribed to warn all aircraft in the air of the contamination of an airdrome:

(1) During daylight: A panel consisting of the block letter "G", made of red panel cloth 20 feet high and 20 feet wide, displayed in the center of the landing area.

(2) During darkness: A square 20 feet on each side, outlined by red lanterns, placed in the center of the landing area.

These visual signals supplement the radio.

d. It may be possible for an airplane to take off in an emergency, even if the field and to some extent the airplane are contaminated, provided the combat crew has the proper protection. Take-offs from a contaminated field should not be made unless absolutely necessary. No personnel whose clothes or shoes have been contaminated should be allowed to enter an airplane.

e. In some cases the Defense Officer, who is responsible for the coordination of all defensive measures, will also be the Gas Officer. Appointed Gas Officers or assigned Chemical Officers, will coordinate and supervise all defensive measures relative to chemical warfare. Immediately after an attack, the Gas Officer should accompany the Defense Officer on his inspection tour, and the Gas Officer make a Chemical reconnaissance determining as far as possible the extent of the contaminated area and bomb craters near important installations that require decontamination.

12. REPORT OF GAS ATTACK:

Reports of a hostile chemical attack should be sent to higher echelons for consultation and for coordination. If any new previously unused chemicals were used, samples of contaminated earth or duds should be sent through channels to a chemical laboratory for analysis. The reports should contain information showing:

- a. The unit or units affected by the chemical agents.
- b. The time, place, and duration of the chemical attack.
- c. The meteorological conditions at time of the attack.
- d. The chemical agent used.
- e. The types of planes used and methods of dispersion of the chemicals.

- f. The extent of areas covered by the attack and areas rendered unfit because of highly persistent agents.
- g. Number of casualties and nature of casualties.
- h. Any defects noted in chemical protective equipment or chemical defense plan.
- i. Description of any chemical material found.
- j. Recommendations.

By command of Brigadier General NAIDEN:

H. E. Strickland
H. E. STRICKLAND,
Lt.Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:



HEADQUARTERS U. S. AIR FORCES IN INDIA AND CHINA
TENTH U. S. AIR FORCE
Office of the Commanding General
Delhi, India

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MEMORANDUM)
10-5)

October 9, 1942.

CHEMICAL WARFARE

UNIT GAS OFFICERS AND GAS NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1. DETAIL

a. Unit Gas Officers.

(1) Each group, squadron and company (except chemical companies) in this Air Force will have a qualified gas officer at all times. He will be detailed by the unit commander from officers assigned to the unit.

(2) This being an additional duty for officers so detailed, sufficient time will be allowed from other duties to permit effective performance of their duties as gas officers.

(3) No officer will act as gas officer for more than one unit. For example, a group gas officer cannot also act as gas officer for group headquarters and headquarters squadron.

(4) Qualified officers, surplus in one organization, will be utilized as far as practicable to take care of shortages in other organizations.

b. Unit Gas Noncommissioned Officers. - Each air base and each group will have one qualified gas noncommissioned officer at all times. Each squadron and company (except chemical companies) will have two qualified gas noncommissioned officers at all times. These gas noncommissioned officers will be detailed from personnel assigned to the unit.

c. Service detachments smaller than companies (except chemical units) may be attached to other units for chemical training, or they may be combined in suitable groups for that purpose, at the discretion of the Base Commander. If such provisional groupings are made, a gas officer and two noncommissioned officers should be detailed for each.

2. QUALIFICATIONS.

a. Unit Gas Officers.

(1) Insofar as possible, unit gas officers will be graduates of the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md. To the extent necessary, all branch immaterial officer graduates of this school will be utilized for this purpose. See paragraph 1 a above.

(2) An alternative qualification for unit gas officers is a Certificate of Proficiency from a unit Gas Officer's School conducted by an officer of the Chemical Warfare Service (see paragraph 3, below). Such alternative qualification will be acceptable only in cases where graduates of the Chemical Warfare School cannot be obtained.

b. Unit Gas Noncommissioned Officers. - All unit gas noncommissioned officers will have the following qualifications:

(1) Graduate of the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., or

(2) Certificate of Proficiency from a Unit Gas Noncommissioned Officers' School conducted by an officer of the Chemical Warfare Service (see paragraph 3, below).

3. SCHOOLS.

a. Base Commanders are responsible for the initiation and conduct of such schools for unit gas officers and noncommissioned officers as are necessary to provide qualified gas personnel for all units stationed at the Base or at stations serviced therefrom, and to provide an adequate reserve of qualified personnel for replacement purposes.

b. These schools will be conducted under the immediate direction of an officer of the Chemical Warfare Service. Qualified unit gas officers stationed at the Base will be available for such assistance as the chemical warfare officer in charge may require in the conduct of these schools.

c. When the need for a school exists and no officer of the Chemical Warfare Service is stationed at the Base, a report thereof will be made to this Headquarters.

d. Normally, separate courses will be conducted for officers and for noncommissioned officers. Combined courses may be given when circumstances necessitate.

e. The officers' course will cover a minimum of fifty-two (52) hours, and the noncommissioned officers' course a minimum of thirty (30) hours. Combined courses will provide this minimum for each category.

f. These courses will conform, in scope and subject matter covered, to the detailed program and lesson plans prepared by the chemical officer, Air Service Command, 10th Air Force.

g. Each officer and noncommissioned officer who satisfactorily completes a prescribed course will be given a Certificate of Proficiency. Blank Certificates may be obtained from the Chemical Officer, Air Service Command, 10th Air Force.

h. At the conclusion of each course, a report will be made to this Headquarters, showing name, rank and organization all students receiving a Certificate of Proficiency.

4. DUTIES.

a. Unit Gas Officers.

(1) General: The unit gas officer advises the unit commander on all matters pertaining to defense against chemical attack. He conducts or supervises the chemical warfare training of the unit. He prepares the chemical defense plan and supervises its execution.

(2) Specific Duties: The most important of the duties performed by these officers are as follows:

- (a) Preparation and revision of plans for defense against chemical attack, based on directives or plans of higher headquarters. (see Memorandum No. 10-2)
- (b) Recommendations as to the suitability of airdrome dispositions and installations from the standpoint of defense against chemical attack.
- (c) Plans and supervision of alerts for testing defense plans.
- (d) Preparation of training programs and schedules.
- (e) Conduct or supervision of training activities.
- (f) Supervision of gas noncommissioned officers, reporting those considered incapable.
- (g) Inspection of protective supplies and equipment, reporting shortages and condition.
- (h) Maintenance and repair of protective equipment insofar as available facilities permit.
- (i) Control of auxiliary decontamination crews.
- (j) Supervision of anti-incendiary measures.
- (k) Inspection and test of gas alarms.

- (l) Posting and inspection of gas sentinels.
- (m) Reporting individuals violating orders for protection against chemical attack.
- (n) Reporting changes in gas personnel.
- (o) Training and protective measures for attached units.
- (p) Immediate report of vesicant attack.
- (q) Reporting without delay the information called for in paragraph 12, Memorandum No. 10-2, Headquarters U. S. Air Forces in India, 10th U.S. Air Force, July 13, 1942

(3) The Group Gas Officer exercises technical supervision over squadron gas officers and performs such of the above duties as do not properly pertain to squadron gas officers.

b. Unit Gas Noncommissioned Officers, assist the unit gas officer in the performance of the duties listed above.

By command of Brigadier General BISSELL:

WILLIAM D. OLD,
Colonel, Air Corps,
Actg. Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

W. Urbach
W. URBACH,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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MEMORANDUM
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REDESIGNATED AAF, I-B SECTOR
MEMORANDUM BY MEMORANDUM 5-2.
AAF, I-B SECTOR, DATED 11-15-43.

December 10, 1942.

CHEMICAL WARFARE

FIRST AID FOR GAS CASUALTIES

"Gas is a weapon of war like the bullet and shell. The soldier must accept all necessary war risks against gas, as he does against bullet and shell. He must not be diverted from his object by seeking complete protection and avoiding all risks".

1. GENERAL. - The responsibility of protecting himself against gas in the field rests on the individual. Each individual is provided with certain articles of personal equipment which he must be trained to use to best advantage for his protection. Since it is impracticable for men to work under conditions of complete protection certain risks must be accepted. Casualties resulting from gas attacks can only be kept at a minimum when certain simple rules for first aid are known by every individual. Unit commanders are responsible for instructions in first aid for gas casualties.

2. LACRIMATORS. - Men whose eyes have been exposed to tear gas do not require evacuation as casualties. They only need to leave the contaminated atmosphere and face the wind, allowing it to blow in their eyes. If this is impracticable due to the necessity of carrying on operations, the mask should be adjusted. The purified air entering the facepiece through the deflector will serve the same purpose as facing the wind. Eyes should not be rubbed. Clothing and equipment should be loosened so as to get rid of entrapped gas. Severe cases can be relieved by bathing the eyes with a weak solution of boric acid or sodium bicarbonate.

3. IRRITANT SMOKES. - a. These agents, such as DM, are not lethal in field concentrations. They may, however, cause such temporary disability as to require evacuation.

b. Irritant or toxic smokes may be present in such concentrations that no odor or effects are noticeable for a considerable time. When masks are then adjusted the effects in the respiratory system seem to become more severe. It is at this point that an untrained soldier is likely to discard his mask, believing it to be of no benefit. Such effects pass off in due course of time.

c. Personnel requiring treatment should be removed to uncontaminated atmosphere, outer clothing removed, and kept away from heat. Flush the nose and throat with a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) or of ordinary salt. Breathing low concentrations of chlorine, as from

a wide-mouthed bottle containing bleach (chloride of lime), tends to alleviate the condition.

4. LUNG IRRITANTS. - a. Lung irritant gases affect the upper air passages and the lungs. The lungs become clogged with liquid so that the amount of oxygen which passes from the air into the blood stream is reduced.

b. In order to reduce his oxygen requirements to the minimum possible, a lung irritant casualty should be made to lie down and not allowed to walk to an aid station even though he insists that he is able to do so. The effects of phosgene in mild cases may seem to disappear almost completely but may reappear up to 24 hours later. During this period particular care should be taken to see that the patient remains at absolute rest. He should be removed from contaminated atmosphere and his mask removed as soon as possible; his clothing should be loosened and he should be kept warm with blankets. Hot non-alcoholic stimulants can be given. The patient should be evacuated as an absolute litter case as soon as possible.

5. VESICANTS. - a. All of the vesicant agents have great powers of penetration and as they penetrate, they tend to spread outwards. The following penetration time for liquid mustard are given in British Pamphlet No. 1; "Protection Against Gas in the Field (India)", 1941:-

Through the skin ----- about 2 min..
Thick clothing ----- about 10 min..
Light summer clothing ----- a shorter period.
Soles of shoes in good repair- about 24 hours.

Lewisite and ethyldichlorarsine penetrate very much more rapidly. Of first importance in first aid for vesicants is the removal or neutralization of the agent before it begins to take effect.

b. Mustard. - (1). The symptoms of contact with mustard gas vapor may appear before it is realized that contact with the vapor has been made. If the eyes have been affected they must be washed with weak solution of boric acid, salt or sodium bicarbonate and the affected person evacuated to the medical services. Those whose breathing passages have been affected must also be evacuated. Vapor burns on the skin may be lessened or even prevented by thorough cleansing with soap and water (preferably hot) immediately after exposure. Cleansing the exposed parts with gasoline (not containing lead tetraethyl) or kerosene prior to the use of soap and water will facilitate the removal of all traces of the gas. No protective ointment or bleach should be used after exposure to vapor. Fresh clothing should be put on.

(2). The actions of the individual within the first two to five minutes after becoming splashed with liquid vesicants will determine largely whether or not he becomes a casualty. One of the following courses of action should be taken depending upon the situation:

(a). If liquid is visible on the skin it should be removed immediately by swabbing with waste, a cloth, or any other suitable material which is itself free of contamination. Protective ointment should then be applied and rubbed in vigorously for not less than one minute. It should then be wiped off.

(b). Liquid can also be effectively removed by swabbing with waste or cloths wet with kerosene, gasoline, any oil, alcohol, or carbon tetrachloride (pyrene). Swabs should not be wet enough to cause the liquid to run on the skin. This will spread the contamination. After thorough cleansing with the solvent the affected parts should be washed with soap and water. Cloths or swabs used in removing the liquid mustard should be buried or burned. Contaminated clothing should be removed or cut away within ten minutes, and the skin underneath any contaminated area should be treated as in the foregoing or (a) above.

c. Lewisite. - To be of any value against lewisite, first aid measures must be instituted almost immediately. The treatment is similar to that for mustard.

d. It is the responsibility of each individual to apply the above first aid measures, with the exception of the soap and water treatment, before proceeding to personnel decontamination stations. If the application of first aid is delayed until arrival at the station, the delay may result in a casualty which could have been avoided by prompt application of first aid measures on the spot.

6. INCENDIARIES. - a. For burns from incendiaries other than white phosphorus, treatment and handling are the same as for ordinary heat or fire burns.

b. For phosphorus burns, immerse the affected part in water to stop the burning of the phosphorus and pick out the solid particles from the flesh. Wet cloths, mud, or damp earth may serve the purpose if immersion in water is not possible. After removal of the phosphorus, the burns should be dressed.

References: FM 21-40, TM 8-285, 10th Air Force Memorandum No. 25-9.

By command of Brigadier General BISSELL:

WILLIAM D. OLD,
Colonel, Air Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

W. Urbach
W. URBACH,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General

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January 2, 1943.

MEMORANDUM)
10-7)

CHEMICAL WARFARE -

➤ PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION STATIONS

1. GENERAL. - a. Personnel decontamination stations are designed for the cleaning up of unwounded personnel who become contaminated by vesicant agents through exposure to vapor or through contact with the liquid. It is essential that such personnel be given speedy treatment in order to prevent casualties. Therefore personnel decontamination stations will be provided at all Tenth Air Force installations on a scale which will permit the treatment of all personnel within ten to fifteen minutes after contamination. A number of stations will be required at each landing field especially in the engineering area. Provisions for these stations is the responsibility of Base Commanders. In areas subject to air attack, adequate decontamination facilities will be completed and placed in operation by March 1, 1943.

b. The transitory character of many Tenth Air Force installations in this theater precludes the construction of permanent structures for personnel decontamination stations. It will therefore be necessary to improvise, where possible, from existing buildings. In areas where no buildings are available the construction of improvised stations must be accomplished. Because of great dispersion, the number of men patronizing any one station will be small. Appended hereto is a sketch of such an improvised station which can be constructed from easily available materials. Adaptations will be necessary to suit local conditions. The essential principle in the adaptation of existing or improvised facilities is the clear marking of entrances and exits, and the labelling of equipment inside the station itself.

2. ORGANIZATION. - A decontamination station is designed to take contaminated personnel at one entrance, to pass them through a series of rooms where they are cleansed and to evacuate them, insuring that throughout the procedure no man can be subject to further contamination. The following is an outline of the procedure:-

(a) Dumps for arms and equipment. - Dumps for arms and equipment will be established outside the entrance to the station.

(b) Entrance. - A tray of chloride of lime will be placed at the entrance on which shoes will be shuffled before entering

(c) Undressing space. - Inside the entrance there should be a verandah covered space, open to the air at the sides.

Each individual, after rubbing protective ointment well into the skin of his hands, will here remove gas mask, shoes, and outer clothing. To prevent concentration of gas vapor, free air circulation must be assured and the clothing, particularly heavily contaminated pieces, should be placed in the G I cans placed at the side of the covered space. In the space beyond the rail underclothing will be removed and placed in G I cans. Undressing rooms should be well ventilated to obviate any danger from vapor.

(d) "Clean and dirty Sides". - To prevent spread of contamination, no person will be permitted to enter the shower room until completely undressed. -

(e) Shower room. - Treatment will in all cases consist of bathing in chloride of lime* paste of a creamy consistency and rubbing it well into the skin of entire body paying particular attention to external genitals, arm pits, elbows, knees, and neck. If chloride of lime solution baths are not available, men will 'paint' themselves with chloride of lime paste mixed in buckets, using a whitewash brush. Chloride of lime paste will then be washed off under the showers. It is desirable, that an eye shield be worn during this treatment to prevent chloride of lime paste entering the eyes. If, nevertheless, chloride of lime has entered the eyes it must be washed out with baking soda dissolved in water or saline solution. An eye douche should be provided for this purpose.

There must be close control of chloride of lime baths and showers to prevent delay. One to two minutes for liming (according to facilities available) and two minutes under the shower should be sufficient for each man.

(f) Dressing space. - In the dressing space clean clothing, gas masks, and protective ointment will be issued.

(g) Action after cleansing. - Men after being cleansed, will collect and decontaminate their arms, using ointment and non-corrosive solution.

3. CONSTRUCTION AND FITTINGS. - The following instructions should be noted with regard to construction and fittings:-

(a) General. - While the layout of typical field decontamination station is given in the appended sketch, in many cases existing

* Oily solvents such as kerosene, straight gasoline, any oil, alcohol, or carbon tetrachloride (pyrene) may be substituted for chloride of lime paste. Chloride of lime paste is very irritating to the skin and must therefore be washed off within 5 minutes after application.

buildings of varying sizes may be adapted and the lay-out modified accordingly. In some cases undressing and dressing rooms will have to be sited in relation to existing shower rooms. The essentials are that provision must be made for separate entrance and exit, that "one way traffic" must be maintained, and no man allowed to retrace his steps after entering the shower room.

(b) Chloride of lime paste bath. - For the bleach treatment in the shower room one long cement trough may be used. If tubs are used, it is desirable, but not essential, that they should be of a material not liable to corrosion by chloride of lime. The same applies to buckets for chloride of lime paste in cases where troughs or baths are not available. Troughs, baths, or buckets should be covered by wooden lids when not in use. The chloride of lime paste should be mixed when required. After mixing it will remain effective for about one day.

(c) Showers. - Any available piping fitted with sprays (whether improvised or otherwise) will be suitable for equipping the shower baths.

(d) Benches. - It is desirable that they should be covered with non-absorbent material such as oil cloth.

(e) Notices. - To prevent confusion notices should be displayed indicating each stage of the process. It is essential that all personnel should be trained in the procedure before the emergency arises.

(f) Lighting. - Arrangements must be made for lighting. Where electric light is used, alternative arrangements must be immediately available in the event of a breakdown.

(g) Supplies. - Supplies consisting of chloride of lime containers, protective ointment, soap, brushes and buckets may be stored in locker benches.

4. STAFF. - The normal staff of a field decontamination station will consist of a non-commissioned officer of the Chemical Warfare Service and two or three men, preferably from the Medical Corps. Their duties will be as follows:-

(a) The N.C.O. in charge. - Is responsible at all times that the station is fully equipped and ready for use. After the station has been used he will arrange for the decontamination of clothing and equipment. He will supervise the decontamination of the station, replacement of necessary clothing and equipment and replacement of water and supplies

(b) Other personnel will be designated to supervise

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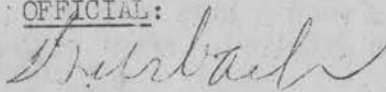
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the undressing space, the shower room, and the dressing area.

By command of Brigadier General BISSELL:

WILLIAM D. OLD,
Colonel, Air Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:



W. URBACH,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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May 4, 1943

MEMORANDUM)
10-9)

UNCLASSIFIED

CHEMICAL WARFARE

→ THE USE OF INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PROTECTIVE
EQUIPMENT

(Memorandum 10-9, this Headquarters, dated April 12, 1943,
is hereby rescinded and will be removed from the files
and destroyed.)

1. Radio instructions of this headquarters, April 25, 1942,
directing that all military personnel will carry gas masks when east of
Allahabad, are rescinded.

2. The continual carrying of gas masks, or keeping them readily
available at all times, has resulted in excessive wear and damage to
carriers. Part of this is due to fair wear and tear and is to be ex-
pected. The use of the gas mask carrier for unauthorized purposes has
been reported in numerous cases. Such practice will be discontinued
immediately. Unit commanders will be held responsible for proper care
and preservation of gas masks. The vulnerability of certain installations
to gas attack makes it advisable to carry gas masks or keep them readily
available. Accordingly, the line 85 degrees east longitude has been
established as a reference line east of which gas masks are to be kept
readily available at all times. Bangalore is considered vulnerable to
attack; therefore, the same provisions will include the Bangalore unit.

3. The necessity for using protective ointment within two to
five minutes after contamination with liquid vesicants makes it imper-
ative that the ointment be carried at all times. No arrangements have
been provided in the design of the present carrier for carrying the tube
of protective ointment. The method described below has proved satisfact-
ory and will be adopted in areas as directed in paragraph 2. The follow-
ing procedure will be followed: (1) Remove canister from carrier. (2)
Place protective ointment in cardboard container, against narrow side of
canister (over seam) so that the bottom of the container is flush with
lower corrugation on canister. (3) Tie or tape container securely in

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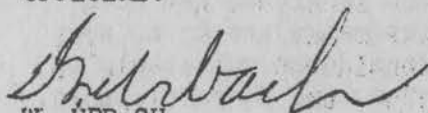
position against canister to prevent its falling forward into space occupied by hose and facepiece when in the carrier. (4) Replace canister and container in carrier.

4. Paint, liquid vesicant detector, is to be applied by brush or spray to horizontal surfaces such as metal plates tacked to stakes, or cowling or fenders of motor vehicles, to show by red coloration the presence of liquid vesicant spray. It is a detector for spray or droplets only, and not for vapor. Detectors painted on vehicles should be clearly visible to the driver and should cover a minimum of 36 square inches. The use of paint, liquid vesicant detector, will be limited to areas east of 85 degrees longitude. Fixed detectors should be so spaced as to enable gas reconnaissance personnel to effectively delimit contaminated areas.

By command of Major General BISSELL:

CLYDE BOX,
Lt. Col., Air Corps,
Actg. Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:


W. URBACH,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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REDESIGNATED AAF. I-B SECTOR
MEMORANDUM BY MEMORANDUM 5-2.
AAF. I-B SECTOR. DATED 11-15-43.

April 30, 1943.

MEMORANDUM)
10-11)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

➤ Passive Defense Against Chemical Agents

1. GENERAL:

a. The following directive covers a study by the Tenth Air Force Staff and will serve as a general guide in unit plans for defense against chemical agents. It is realized that the needs and requirements at each base may differ, necessitating modification to meet the individual situation.

b. The possibility of chemical attack against installations and personnel of this command will be anticipated.

c. Included in the defense plan of each echelon of command will be prescribed the measures to be taken for chemical defense covering preparation, training, and operation.

d. The responsibility of commanders, Chemical Warfare Service, and Medical Department, in preparation against chemical attack and for proper action following will be fully assumed.

2. PRINCIPLES:

a. By planning and training to prescribed standards of proficiency:

(1) Minimize casualties from enemy chemical attacks.

(2) Prevent undue interruption to normal military activity.

b. By efficient decontamination procedures prevent dislocation of the tactical mission.

3. ORGANIZATION:

a. Personnel Assignment to be maintained:

(1) Chemical Warfare Service.

(a) Chemical Staff Section per Hq. Service Group:

Officers	CWS	-	2
Enlisted Men	CWS	-	8

(b) Chemical Section per Tactical Squadron:

NCO	CWS	-	2
-----	-----	---	---

(2) Medical.

(a) Medical Section per Hq. Service Group:

Officers MD -- 4
Enlisted Men MD -- 19

(b) Medical Section per Tactical Squadron:

Officers MD -- 1
Enlisted Men MD -- 8

(c) Dispensaries to operate normally with:

One Surgeon
One Section Leader (652)
One Clerk (055)
Two Medical Technicians (123)
Two Surgical Technicians (225)
Two Ambulance Drivers (345)

(d) Under combat conditions two aid stations are formed:

#1	#2
One Surgeon	One Section Leader (652)
One Clerk T/5 (055)	One Surgical Technician T/5 (225)
One Medical Technician (123)	One Medical Technician (123)
One Surgical Technician (225)	One Chauffeur (345)
One Chauffeur (345)	

(e) Under bombing, personnel disperses to two (2) litter trenches from each aid station.

(f) Following chemical attack, each aid station to operate one (1) Decontamination Station additionally or two (2) Decontamination Stations, whichever is necessary:

One Medical or Surgical Technician
One Assistant (E.M., M.D.)
One Chauffeur (M.D. or A.C. on application)

(3) Air Force: (Tenth A.F. Memo. 10-5).

(a) Unit Gas Officer per Squadron or Company - 1.

(b) Unit Gas Non-Commissioned Officer per Squadron or Company - 2.

(c) Decontamination Squad (5 to 10 men) per Squadron or Company - 1.

b. Transportation.

(1) Commanders will afford CWS Officers, and Unit Gas Officers transportation necessary to effect the provisions of this directive and regional defense plan.

(2) On alert for chemical attack all transportation (~~except ambulances~~) pass into control of organizational motor pools.

(3) Improvised trucks to reinforce ambulances will be made available for transportation of casualties.

4. INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION:

a. Gas Masks will be issued to all personnel at Bangalore and east of line 85 degrees east longitude and readily available at all times. (Tenth A.F. Memo. 10-9).

b. Protective Ointment and Waste Swabs will be issued to all personnel at Bangalore and east of line 85 degrees east longitude and carried or readily available at all times. (Tenth A.F. Memo. 10-9).

c. Shoe Impregnate will be issued to organizations. (Tenth A.F. Memo. 10-9).

d. Impregnated Clothing - issue to all personnel when attack is imminent on basis of amounts available. Priority:

(1) MD and CWS personnel assigned to aid and decontamination stations.

(2) Decontamination squads and operational personnel.

(3) All others.

e. Impervious Clothing - same as d above in lieu of and pending replacement with impregnated clothing.

5. COLLECTIVE PROTECTION:

a. Gas Proof Trenches: To be constructed for 100% of personnel at places of duty (by organizations). Each man will be given a definite trench assignment in both billeting and operational areas.

b. Gas Alarms: Gas alarms, percussion type, will be provided in all areas in sufficient numbers to give immediate warning to all personnel.

c. Collective Protectors: When available, will be installed in blast-proof key structures as Operations, Communications, Aid Stations.

6. DECONTAMINATION:

a. Personnel:

(1) Field Decontamination Stations are located or projected as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Projected</u>	<u>Minimum Total Required</u>
Dinjan	1	1		2
Sookerating	1	0		2
Chabua	Burned	0	2	2
Mohanbari	0	1		2
Kanjakola	1	0		1
Balijan	0	0		1
Hazelbank	0	1		1
Hatti-Ali	1	0		1
Nagaghoolie	0	0		1
Mokleberi	0	0		1
Jorhat	0	0		1
Tezpur	0	0		1

(2) This information will be incorporated in the local defense plans.

(3) Required stations will be provided at the earliest practicable date. (Tenth A.F. Memo. 10-7).

b. Areas, Buildings, and Equipment.

(1) Local commanding officers will determine the scope and priority of decontamination operations.

(2) Technical supervision of decontamination operations will be exercised by Chemical Warfare Officers or Unit Gas Officers.

(3) Power driven decontaminators will be operated by CWS personnel.

(4) The defense plan will indicate the number and composition of auxiliary crews in each squadron or company and the duties, equipment, and personnel of each crew.

7. FIRST AID: (Tenth A.F. Memoranda 10-6 and 10-7).

a. Personal First Aid is given by the individual using waste or other available material to swab off liquid vesicant and applying protective ointment as a neutralizing agent in accordance with training.

b. Decontamination Station and Shower Room First Aid is carried out under MC and CWS joint supervision employing CWS First Aid Chests.

c. Aid Stations: Decontaminated chemical casualties will be cared for in aid stations or dispensaries as the first point of treatment. Segregation will be employed.

d. Evacuation: Under ordinary conditions not more than 50% of available ambulances will be employed to transport contaminated casualties. Driver and attendant to be protected.

8. TRAINING:

a. Air Corps Personnel: All Unit Gas Officers and Unit Gas Non-Commissioned Officers will be qualified at the earliest practicable date. Courses will be conducted by officers of the Chemical Warfare Service.

b. Medical Corps Personnel:

(1) Group and Separate Squadron Surgeons are responsible in conformity with Tenth A.F. Memoranda 25-9, -25-16, and 10-7.

(2) Decontamination Stations will be fully manned and operated one hour each week.

c. All Personnel: Every individual of this command will become familiar with the essentials of defense against chemical attack, and will meet the standards of proficiency laid down in FM 21-40.

9. SUPPLIES:

a. Unit Supply Rooms: Full T/BA stocks of CWS supplies not issued to individuals will be maintained on hand. Stocks of MD supplies will be carried in dispensaries at T/BA levels plus ten days of maintenance.

b. Field Decontamination Stations will be equipped with showers, CWS First Aid Chests, 3 drums of chloride of lime, 1 dozen bars G.I. soap and tubs, buckets, brushes for applying slurry (chloride of lime paste).

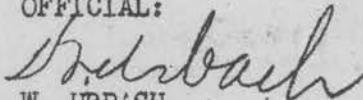
c. Aid Stations and Dispensaries will be equipped with the following:

Chest, gas casualty, MD
3 drums chloride of lime
Oxygen Equipment (AC Supply, ASC)
Shock Equipment (MD)
Cleansing Supplies

By command of Major General BISSELL:

CLYDE BOX,
Lt. Col., A.C.,
Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:


W. URBACH,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. AIR FORCES IN INDIA AND CHINA
TENTH U. S. AIR FORCE
Office of the Commanding General
Delhi, India.

MEMORANDUM
15-1

October 9, 1942.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS
Camouflage Discipline

1. Camouflage discipline is an essential part of the passive defense plan of an airdrome or an area. Without camouflage discipline natural or artificial concealment, obscurement or deception is destroyed or lessened and the inevitable result will be a greater number of casualties under bombing.

2. Camouflage discipline is the maintaining of natural or artificial camouflage measures and the prevention of any change in the appearance of the airdrome or area due to personnel activity. Some of the rules to be followed in this connection are:

a. Whenever possible avoid making new paths or truck trails which might be visible from the air. Where new paths or roads are necessary follow existing lines such as land plot boundaries, drainage lines, electric lines.

b. Conceal or obscure vehicles, equipment or planes, when they are stopped, parked, or dispersed.

c. Take care that large groups of soldiers do not assemble in an open area.

d. Continue road activity and road wear beyond such installations as headquarters, warehouses, barracks areas and other buildings occupied or used by military personnel.

e. Take care not to widen existing roads anymore than necessary.

f. Change the camouflage to meet the requirements of the changes in the natural appearance due to the seasons and the changes due to weathering or wearing of the camouflage material. This includes the repainting or recoloring of runways if such a scheme is used.

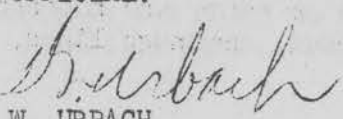
g. Maintain such measures as dummy roads or other dummy installations as may be used. Make them look as though they are actually being used as real ones. Where dummy planes are used move them at least once daily and make dummy wheel tracks to their new locations.

3. The purpose of this memorandum is not to describe camouflage discipline in detail but to call attention to the importance of it as a means of reducing casualties and saving supplies and equipment if the installations are subjected to bombing attacks. It is the responsibility of commanders of all troops in this theatre to teach their men proper camouflage discipline and to impress them with the necessity for it.

By command of Brigadier General BISSELL:

WILLIAM D. OLD,
Colonel, Air Corps,
Actg. Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:


W. URBACH,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. AIR FORCES IN INDIA AND CHINA
TENTH U. S. AIR FORCE
Office of the Commanding General
Delhi, India

MEMORANDUM)
15-2)

October 25, 1942.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Camouflage of Airdromes
and Airdrome Installations, *discipline*

15-142

1. This memorandum is issued for the guidance of all concerned in order to draw attention to the need for, and the means of, camouflaging airdrome installations, and to designate the responsible officer. Only general measures to be taken are discussed herein. For details as to methods of accomplishment refer to Engineer Field Manual, FM 5-20, Camouflage.

2. Camouflage may be accomplished by any one or combination of the following means:

a. Concealment, which consists of hiding an installation from observation.

b. Obscurement, which consists of making the installation difficult to spot.

c. Deception, which consists of deceiving the enemy as to the exact location of the real installation or as to its identity.

In all three methods a decision has to be made as to what the airdrome or installation is to be camouflaged against. Installations may be camouflaged against observation planes, (both visual and photographic), high altitude bombers, dive bombers, or strafing planes. The decision as to the extent of camouflage of any particular airdrome and its installations is a function of the tactical commander. It should be based on the capabilities of the enemy's observation and combat planes and the location of the airdrome. The tactical commander is assisted in making this decision by his camouflage officer who recommends the extent and type of camouflage to be used for particular installations and for the airdrome as a unit. Where Air Force Engineer units are stationed Commanders of such units may be utilized as camouflage officers. Where there are no Air Force Engineer units, the S-2 on the local staff or one of his assistants should be designated as Camouflage Officer. This officer should be alert to all possible means of camouflage and should take advantage of local conditions

and local materials to their fullest extent. He should assist in maintaining the camouflage discipline in the area. In this connection see Memorandum 15-1, Headquarters U.S. Air Forces in India and China, Tenth U.S. Air Force, dated October 9, 1942. The tactical commander may also call on the Corps of Engineers Section of this headquarters for recommendations or assistance concerning any particular airdrome.

3. Concealment of an entire airdrome is impractical, however, certain critical installations can be hidden. At some airdromes installations such as headquarters, operations buildings, bomb dumps, and water supply can be hidden from air observation by building these installations in thickly wooded areas. In such wooded areas care must be taken not to give the position away by removing excessive amounts of foliage or by building clearly visible new roads leading into the area. Other natural and artificial forms of concealment are to be used wherever practicable.

4. Obscurement can and should be practiced to its fullest extent at all airdromes. -As examples of obscurement the following are given:

a. When siting an airdrome or dispersal field care should be taken to avoid a location near prominent landmarks which might aid hostile planes in locating the field or some of its facilities.

b. Reduction of visibility of the runways from the air by texturing and coloring.

c. Blending or breaking up shadows of objects in such a way as to make their identification difficult.

d. Dispersion of planes and facilities to reduce bomb damage and reduce the ready identification of an area.

5. Deception should be practiced wherever possible. Some examples of deception are:

a. Using existing buildings for army installations or troop housing. Care should be taken not to have easily identified army equipment such as tents or motor vehicles nearby.

b. Making new installations look like something else. Barracks and Technical buildings might be built like or made to appear like local buildings or coolie rows. The same caution mentioned in a above must be exercised.

c. Building dummy fields where such installations can be built without taking labor or materials from more essential jobs.

Care should be taken to have sufficient activity at the dummy field to make it appear as though it is really being used.

d. Using dummy planes at real or dummy fields. If they are used they should be moved daily.

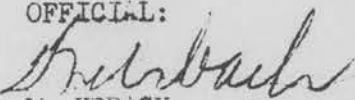
e. Other means such as dummy roads, ditches, trenches, cultivated fields or vegetation.

6. Uncamouflaged airdromes are easy to spot and are therefore more likely targets for enemy action. In addition to being more likely to be attacked, the accuracy of the bombing would be increased with the increased visibility of the airdrome. Camouflage, properly executed and maintained, is an effective means of reducing casualties and conserving supplies and equipment, and therefore all practicable steps should be taken to increase the camouflage of all airdromes.

By command of Brigadier General BISSELL:

WILLIAM D. OLD,
Colonel, Air Corps,
Actg. Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:


W. URBACH,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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MEMORANDUM)
AAF 15-3)

1 September 44

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Maintenance, Repairs & Utilities Policy for USAAF in India

(This Memorandum supersedes Memorandum AAF 15-3, dated 25 April 1944.)

1. GENERAL:

a. This directive is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in order to insure prompt and uniform action in the maintenance and repair of all facilities, and in the operation of all utilities.

2. POLICY:

a. The policies and directives contained in Circular No. 75, Headquarters, US Army Forces, CBI, 23 July 1944, will be adhered to.

3. RESPONSIBILITY:

a. In accordance with the provisions of above cited Circular No. 75, the commanding officer of each station will be responsible for the maintenance and repair of facilities and the operation of utilities at that station. He may appoint an engineer or utilities officer as a member of his staff to assist in this work.

b. For repair and maintenance purposes all stations in India are provided with British Garrison Engineers or a representative of the P.W.D. upon whom the station commander will call for assistance and accomplishment of needed work, over and above that possible with his own limited resources. At those stations where the SOS maintain a construction service representative his assistance should be requested.

c. It is the responsibility of the Air Service Command acting through the Air Engineer to carry out the directives contained in Circular No. 75 insofar as it pertains to USAAF installations in India.

d. Where unsatisfactory conditions arise beyond the power of local authorities, the facts and recommendations will be communicated through channels to this headquarters.

4. PERSONNEL:

a. Officer.

(1) Insofar as possible, an officer should be designated whose exclusive duties shall be as Post Engineer or Utilities Officer.

b. Civilians.

(1) To the fullest extent possible, all maintenance and repair and operation of utilities, at stations should be performed by civilian labor under supervision of the Garrison Engineer or P.W.D. Engineer.

c. Where qualified civilian personnel is not available, particularly skilled labor, it will be necessary for enlisted personnel to perform certain works.

5. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES:

a. The British Engineer Maintenance Organization (Garrison Engineer or P.W.D. Engineer) should be encouraged to carry a stock of equipment and supplies. The requisition and use of Class II or IV supplies from US stocks for permanent installation at airfields in India is not proper except in cases of operational emergency.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:


ROY COLLINS,
Major, Air Corps,
Act'g. Adjutant General.

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Office of the Commanding General
Delhi, India

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MEMORANDUM)
15-4)

REDESIGNATED AAF, I-B SECTOR
MEMORANDUM BY MEMORANDUM 5-2.
AAF, I-B SECTOR, DATED 11-15-43.

January 13, 1943.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

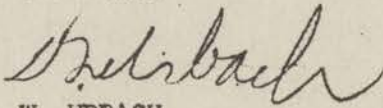
1. All fire fighting equipment for the protection of buildings, and equipment stored therein, is to remain at the airfield to which it is assigned and is not to be transferred to any other field without authority from this headquarters.

2. The fire fighting equipment usually carried in aircraft or motor vehicles for their protection, and that equipment issued directly to the Army Airways Communications System is excepted from directive mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

By command of Brigadier General BISSELL:

WILLIAM D. OLD,
Colonel, Air Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:



W. URBACH,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA BURMA SECTOR
CHINA BURMA INDIA THEATER
Office of the Commanding General
APO 885

AAF 15-6
2 Pages
Page 1

MEMORANDUM: (1) and (2) dated 29 January 1944.
AAF 15-6w) and (3) dated 29 January 1944.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

PRIORITIES FOR CONSTRUCTION

1. In order to clarify the question of priorities for construction at Army Air Force stations, the following policy is announced:

a. Priorities among all U.S. installations or jobs are set by Headquarters, Rear Echelon, United States Army Forces, China Burma India, based upon overall requirements for construction in India.

b. Priorities between Air Force Projects will be established by this headquarters, after consideration for the need and use of the field in relation to other Air Force requirements.

c. When a completely new field or project is ordered, this headquarters will set up a priority list for the various items at the site (i.e. runways, taxiways, hardstandings, technical buildings, etc.). This list will be a guide for the construction service, Services of Supply, both for planning purposes and during initial steps of construction.

d. If and when the installation is occupied by Air Force Troops and the field becomes operational, it will then be the responsibility of the station commander to investigate and adjust the priorities to the immediate needs of the unit at the installation. This officer will take into account the needs of all units using or to use the field and will consult with the local Services of Supply and British construction supervisors to ascertain if changes in priorities will expedite or delay needed facilities. When the station commander takes possession of the field, the construction service of SOS will be relieved from responsibility for priorities as originally set up by this headquarters.

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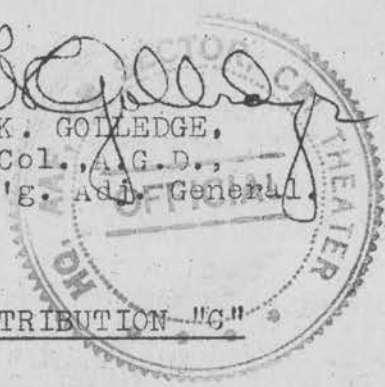
e. When additional construction is ordered at a field where a project is already in progress under a previous order, the priority will be stated in the new order, unless the work has progressed to a point where a station commander has been appointed. In the latter case this headquarters may state that the station commander shall designate priorities for the subsequent work.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:


K. K. GOLLEDGE,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Act'g. Adj. General.


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HEADQUARTERS U. S. AIR FORCES IN INDIA AND CHINA
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Delhi, India

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REDESIGNATED AAF, I-B SECTOR
MEMORANDUM BY MEMORANDUM
AAF, I-B SECTOR, DATED 11-15-43.

23 January 1943.

MEMORANDUM }
20-1

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Ordnance Service, Tenth U. S. Air Force

(This Memorandum supersedes A.S.C. Memo 20-10 dated July 8, -1942.)

1. GENERAL: Ordnance Service in the Tenth U.S. Air Force shall be organized, equipped, trained and operated as set forth herein, subject to the limitations of current allotments of equipment and personnel, and the policies contained in:

Staff Officers Field Manual - FM 101-5 and -10
Ordnance Field Manual - FM 9-5
Tenth U.S.A.F. Memorandum 20-7 Ammunition Code List
" " " 65-11 Supply of Automotive Parts and Accessories
" " " 65-12 Ordnance General Supply
" " " 65-13 Ammunition Supply, Expenditures and Reports =

2. MISSION: The mission of Ordnance Service, Tenth U.S. Air Force includes:

a. The provision and distribution of all items of Ordnance equipment and supply used by the Air Force, from the point that the items are turned over to the Air Force Ordnance Units at the Air Force Depots or distributing points by the Service of Supply. Distribution of bombs and machine gun ammunition includes delivery of completely assembled bombs and belted machine gun ammunition to the airplanes of combat squadrons.

b. The maintenance of Ordnance materiel, including inspection, repair, or evacuation when repair is beyond the capacity of available facilities and personnel.

c. The provision and distribution of Ordnance technical advice and information to all echelons of the Air Force.

d. The operation of Air Force Distributing Points, and Ordnance Sections of Air Force Depots and Air Bases.

e. In order to carry out the necessary functions of Ordnance Service, the Ordnance units in this theater are organized along lines that are best suited to the peculiarities of the area in which operations are carried out.

3. ECHELONS OF SERVICE: Ordnance Service shall operate in the following echelons:

a. Complete Airplane. Installed Ordnance equipment shall be inspected periodically to determine its condition, and at any time when requested by the airplane or higher commander. The object of these inspections is to check equipment from the

viewpoint of safety and dependability of functioning.

b. Bomb Service Point (BSP): The place on an operating airdrome where the Ordnance Airdrome Crew (O Adrm C) delivers assembled bombs, fused and finned; belted ammunition; and pyrotechnics to the airplane. Normally there is one (1) per airplane; located as close to the airplane as practicable, and selected with a view to facilitating the loading of bombs into the airplane by Air Corps personnel. In the present organization of the combat squadron there is provided an Ordnance Section whose functions are the same as the O Adrm C. In brief they are charged with the second echelon of supply and maintenance in the squadron to which assigned, except the maintenance of automotive vehicles (See paragraph 7)

c. Airdrome Distributing Point (Adrm DP): The place at an operating airdrome where ammunition, bombs and pyrotechnics are stocked and prepared for immediate use. The stocks to be maintained at the Distributing Point are specified in orders of the Air Base or higher commander. The ammunition operations at the Airdrome Distributing Point include receipt, temporary storage, unpacking, inspecting, repairing if necessary, belting of machine gun ammunition, assembly including fuzing of bombs, and preparation for delivery to the Bomb Service Point as required. The supply of items other than bombs, ammunition, and pyrotechnics and the maintenance activities at an Airdrome Distributing Point are similar to those at a camp, post, or station. Normally, one Airdrome DP will not serve more than two (2) combat squadrons, and the size, type of equipment, and plan of operation of its Ordnance Airdrome Crew will vary with the number, type, and contemplated operations of units being served. Ordinarily at each airdrome there will be an Ordnance Section of the combat unit using the airdrome. In the event there are more than one combat unit at an airdrome, the Commanding Officer of such base will designate the senior Ordnance Officer present as Airdrome Ordnance Officer.

d. Service Center Refilling Point (RP): This establishment is in fact a small Ordnance Depot, controlled and operated by the Service Center in which located, normally; one (1) per Service Center; and located at or near the Service Center Airdrome. The ammunition stocks are prescribed by administrative orders of the Service Center or higher headquarters, and serve as a reserve for the Airdrome Distributing Points (Adrm DPs) of the Service Center area. Items received are held on railroad cars or disposed for temporary storage without removal from shipping containers, if intended for early replenishment of stocks at the Adrm DPs at operating auxiliary airdromes of the Service Center; while those intended for local use or prolonged storage are stored in compliance with regulations for storage at camps, posts, and stations, modified to suit the local situation of the airdromes.

e. Air Force Distributing Point: Not organized except in a situation requiring a fixed establishment located to support a Service Center or Service Centers operating under the direct control of the Air Service Command Headquarters, in the event that an advance Service of Supply Depot cannot be installed or maintained.

4. CONTROL OF AMMUNITION SERVICE: (See Tenth AF Memo 65-13)

5. ORGANIZATIONAL VEHICLES: All Ordnance troop units are, or will be, equipped with motor transportation, organically assigned, required for the performance of its duties, for transport of the personnel and equipment of the unit within the Service Center, and for movement by motor to other airdromes.

6. ORDNANCE GENERAL SUPPLY: (See Tenth AF Memo 65-12)

7. ORDNANCE MAINTENANCE: a. General: In performing maintenance functions Ordnance Airdrome Sections will evacuate unserviceable items that are beyond their capability of repairing, except automotive to the Service Center, who upon accumulation of sufficient amounts that cannot be repaired locally will contact the Office of the Ordnance Officer, Air Service Command, for disposition.

b. Automotive: (1) 1st and 2nd echelon of automotive maintenance are the function of the using organization. (Ordnance Sections of combat squadrons are not equipped for and are not responsible for maintenance of squadron vehicles other than Ordnance technical vehicles assigned to these sections.)

(2) 3rd echelon maintenance (any work beyond the capabilities of local personnel and equipment) is the responsibility of the Ordnance personnel of the Service Center (or Air Depot), and must be met by evacuation of the vehicle or by a mobile section of the Service Center troops. Individual third echelon cases should be reported to the Service Center Ordnance Officer, giving full details of the vehicle concerned and the parts and work required.

8. CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION: (See paragraph 6, Ordnance Field Manual, FM 9-5, dated July 11, 1942)

By command of Brigadier General BISSELL:

WILLIAM D. OLD,
Colonel, Air Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:


W. URBACH,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
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APO 671

AAF 20-2
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MEMORANDUM
AAF 20-2)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

6 October 1944.

Disposition of Unserviceable Munitions

1. It is the intent of this memorandum to provide a procedure for the prompt disposal of unserviceable munitions in order that:

a. Defective items will not be issued to using units.

b. Valuable storage space may be released for more useful purposes. Nothing contained herein should be interpreted to condone a relaxation of maintenance standards. Losses of munitions due to lack of maintenance or negligence in storage and handling will be investigated and appropriate action taken.

2. Instructions in the following paragraphs apply to all munition items peculiar to the Army Air Forces which are stored and issued by Ordnance personnel in this Theater. Unserviceable Ground Force ammunition will be destroyed or turned over to Services of Supply Depots in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4, Theater Circular No. 104, 18 November 1943.

3. Classification. Air Force munitions which are unserviceable for combat use are divided into the following classes:

a. Grade 3 munitions are those which have been permanently classified as unserviceable by the Service Group Ordnance Officer or higher authority. Examples of items in this class are munitions which are:

(1) Dangerous to handle, use or store.

(2) Badly corroded.

(3) Those having defects likely to cause duds or result in excessive malfunctions of automatic weapons.

b. Suspended from issue and use. - These are items which have been declared temporarily unserviceable by a Group or higher Headquarters pending instructions on disposition or renovation, or a release for combat use. Such instructions will normally be issued by Headquarters, China Burma India Air Service Command.

c. Suitable for training only. Items in this class are those which, in the judgment of the Service Group Ordnance Officer or higher authority, are unsuitable for combat use, but which may satisfactorily be used for training or demonstration purposes. Examples are:

(1) Caliber .50 ammunition on which lot numbers have been lost, but which is known to have been originally issued as AC Grade.

(2) Moderately corroded ammunition which can be renovated locally or ammunition containing defects which might occasionally cause an automatic weapon to jam.

4. Notification. Lot numbers of ammunition regraded or suspended from issue and use by this or higher Headquarters will be published in Circular Letters of the Ordnance Officer, this Headquarters, to all Aviation Ordnance Officers in this Theater.

5. Disposition. a. Munitions judged to be Grade 3 will be reported directly to the appropriate Service Group. The Service Group Ordnance Officer will inspect the item in question and determine which of the three classifications listed in paragraph 3 above is appropriate. If Grade 3, the Service Group Ordnance Officer will issue immediate instructions for local destruction except that in cases where excessive quantities are involved, disposition instructions may be requested from the Air Service Area Command or from Headquarters, China Burma India Air Service Command.

b. Items suspended from issue and use will not be destroyed but will be retained in storage pending instructions from higher Headquarters.

c. Maximum local use should be made of items suitable only for training. Disposition of excess munitions in this class will be furnished by the appropriate Air Service Area Command or by Headquarters, China Burma India Air Service Command.

6. Reporting. a. Grade 3 munitions will be dropped from all regular ammunition reports and will be listed as losses on AAF-IBS Form 130 by the unit responsible for storage.

b. Munitions suspended from issue and use and items suitable for training only will be dropped from two-day written or five-day radio reports, but will be listed under the proper heading in an addendum to the Ten-Day Munition Status of Stocks Reports described in CBI ASC Memo 65-13, 9 March 1944.

7. As of the first of each month Commanding Officers of Service Groups will make the following report through channels to the Commanding General, China Burma India Air Service Command:

a. The quantity and type of grade 3 munitions destroyed or awaiting destruction in the service area during the previous month.

b. The reasons for regrading to grade 3, giving nature of defect or quoting higher authority---

c. Any evidence indicating that unserviceability was due to negligence on the part of U.S. Army personnel in this Theater, and giving all available details.

8. In those areas not served by a Service Group the Air Base or Air Depot will assume the responsibilities outlined above.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

OFFICIAL:

H. M. Schwab
H. M. SCHWAB,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.,
Chief of Air Staff.

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TENTH U.S. AIR FORCE
Office of the Commanding General
Delhi, India

20-3
2 Pages
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August 31, 1942

MEMORANDUM
20-3)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT
Safeguarding Ordnance Property

1. It has come to the attention of this headquarters that insufficient supervision is being exercised in the care and maintenance of weapons in the hands of organizations and individuals. There is a prevailing tendency on the part of many individuals to excuse laxity in the safeguarding and maintenance of weapons due to the fact that property accountability has been dropped in the theatre of operations. As a result of this prevailing attitude it has become necessary to prescribe more stringent regulations to be followed, through all echelons, to see that proper care is taken of all weapons. It is pointed out that individuals are still monetarily responsible for weapons assigned to them individually, or to units which they command.

2. In connection with the safekeeping of small arms the attention of all unit, and detachment commanders is directed to the provision of paragraph 15, AR 45-80, as changed by War Department Circular No. 60, dated April 8, 1941, quoted below for the information and guidance of all concerned.

"15. Safekeeping of small arms: Officers will not be relieved from the responsibility for lost and stolen small arms unless it is clearly shown that every reasonable precaution was taken to prevent the loss. Arm racks and arm lockers for the safekeeping of small arms are authorized for issue by Tables of Basic Allowances. Arm chests which may be securely closed and sealed are available for the storage of arms infrequently removed from containers. Commanding Officers of posts, camps and stations will be responsible that reasonable precautions are taken to safeguard small arms. In the absence of arms racks, lockers, or chest improvised facilities may be used, such as bars over windows or storage rooms and locally constructed racks. Army racks and lockers are not required in the field, but a system will be devised in the organization which will provide for the safekeeping of arms. Arms will be issued to enlisted men by serial numbers."

(A.G. 475.3 (3-10-41))

3. When not actually required in the performance of their duties, arms assigned to enlisted men will be kept guarded and under lock and key in an appropriate unit or detachment armory. It must be borne in mind that arms so stored

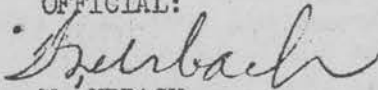
20-3
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must be available for immediate issue in an emergency.

By command of Brigadier General BISSELL:

WILLIAM D. OLD;
Colonel, A.-C.,
Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:


W. URBACH,
Lt. Col., AGD,
Adjutant General.

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TENTH U. S. AIR FORCE
Office of the Commanding General
Delhi, India

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UNDESIGNATED AAF, I-B SECTOR
MEMORANDUM BY MEMORANDUM 5-2
AAF, I-B SECTOR, DATED 11-15-43.

January 29, 1943.

MEMORANDUM)
20-6)

BOMB DISPOSAL

(Memorandum 20-6, dated January 19, 1943, is rescinded and will be removed from the files and destroyed.)

1. In conformity with existing policies in other theaters in which British and American troops are operating, it has been agreed that the responsibility for the disposal of unexploded bombs will be as follows:

a. The Royal Air Force will be responsible for the disposal of unexploded bombs under the following circumstances only:

- (1) In the event of unexploded bombs being found on R.A.F. or American service property.
- (2) Unexploded bombs found on crashed or forced landed friendly or enemy aircraft.
- (3) Jettisoned American or British bombs being found in any area.

b. The British Army is responsible for the disposal of enemy unexploded bombs in all areas other than those controlled by the American or Royal Air Force. In the event that Royal Air Force Bomb Disposal Squads are not available, the Army may be called upon to dispose of the unexploded bombs found under the **conditions** outlined in subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) above.

2. In order that the proper action can be taken in all cases, the following procedure will be followed:

a. Upon discovery of any unexploded bombs, personnel making such discovery will promptly notify their immediate commanding officer who will in turn notify their airdrome or air base commander. The latter will make a report as called for in paragraph 2 d below.

b. The commander of any airplane that has jettisoned its bombs over friendly territory will immediately report to the air base commander the following information:

- (1) When and where the bombs were dropped.
- (2) How many were dropped.
- (3) What types were dropped.
- (4) Were they dropped "safe" i.e. with or without arming wires and/or cotter keys in the fuzes.
- (5) Types of fuzes employed and settings of same.

c. In the event that a plane is crash landed the same information will be supplied as shown in b above.

d. Upon being notified of the fact that unexploded bombs exist under any of the conditions stated above the airdrome or air base commander will immediately notify by the quickest means available the nearest R.A.F. Wing or Station Commander and the local Provincial Government or Resident. All available information will be given as authorized in b above in the event the bombs were jettisoned by American aircraft or were found on a crash landed aircraft. In the event that the bombs reported are duds the following information will be transmitted when making the above report:

- (1) Where the bomb or bombs are located
- (2) Size and type of bomb if it can be determined without handling of bomb
- (3) Size of entry hole
- (4) State whether
 - (a) a crater was found
 - (b) windows over 20 feet away were broken
 - (c) any splinters or splinter marks were found
 - (d) any signs of blackening around the hole
- (5) Any specific reasons for believing the bomb did not explode.

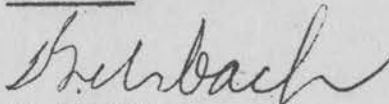
3. Whenever any U.S. installations are subjected to enemy bombardment a reconnaissance will be made as soon as practicable after the action has ceased in order to determine if there are any enemy duds in the airdrome or air base area. Specially trained personnel should be used on this work because of the danger involved. Upon discovery of a dud bomb the area surrounding it will be evacuated pending its removal or destruction. The area to be evacuated depends upon the size of the dud and extends from 50 yards for a 100 lb. to 300 yards for a 2000 lb. bomb. It is the duty of the commander concerned to see that the proper evacuation of the danger area is made and that the proper authorities are notified as described in the preceding paragraphs. Additional technical information and instructions will be forthcoming from this headquarters.

4. The above instructions pertain to all units stationed in India. In China unexploded bombs of all categories must be dealt with by U.S. Army Air Force personnel specially trained in this type of work unless local arrangements are made with the Chinese authorities. Procedures parallel to those given in the preceding paragraphs should be followed in reporting dud bombs.

By command of Brigadier General BISSELL:

WILLIAM D. OLD,
Colonel, Air Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:



W. URBACH,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
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OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
A.P.O. 671

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MEMORANDUM
AAF 25-1)

- 22 May 1944

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Immunizations

(This memorandum supersedes Memorandum AAF 25-1, this headquarters, dated 12 October 1942).

1. Immunization records of all personnel arriving in this theater assigned or for assignment to units of this command, will be checked by their respective organization commanders to ascertain that immunizations given prior to departure from the United States are complete and in accordance with War Department directives. Cases of deficiencies will be reported to unit medical officers for immediate completion.

2. To maintain immunity in accordance with Army Regulations and directives of the Theater Commander, all personnel will be re-immunized in accordance with the following schedule:

a. Tetanus: A stimulating dose of 1 cc of tetanus toxoid will be given six months after the initial immunization. The last two figures of the year in which the tetanus re-immunization is performed, will be stamped on the individual's identification tags. Tetanus re-immunization is not repeated unless the individual is wounded or undergoes an operation for the repair of an old wound.

b. Typhoid: A stimulating dose of 0.5 cc typhoid vaccine is to be given subcutaneously every six months.

c. Typhus: A stimulating dose of 1 cc of typhus vaccine is to be given subcutaneously every six months.

d. Cholera: A stimulating dose of 1 cc cholera is to be given every six months.

e. Smallpox: Re-vaccination for smallpox is to be given every six months. Vaccinations will be repeated if necessary until a positive reaction (vaccinia, vaccinoid or immune reaction) is obtained. In this respect, attention is directed to Section II, Circular No. 36, Rear Echelon, Headquarters United States Army Forces, China Burma India, 1 April 1944.

f. Plague: Plague vaccine is to be administered only when personnel are under serious threat of exposure to epidemics of human bubonic or pulmonary plague.

g. Yellow Fever: Immunization against yellow fever will be accomplished when personnel are to travel to or through or be stationed in areas

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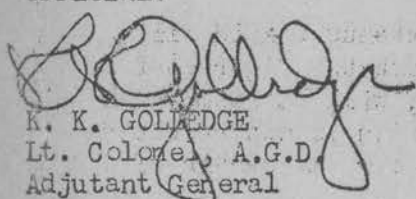
where dangers from yellow fever exist.

3. During the months of October and April, all officers, nurses, and enlisted men in this command, will present themselves together with their individual Immunization Registers (WD, MD Form No. 81), to their unit or attending surgeon. Surgeons will check Immunization Registers and perform all re-vaccinations required, recording the data on the Immunization Registers. Unit or detachment commanders are responsible for transferring pertinent data from Immunization Registers to Service Records (WD, AGO Form No. 24) and, in the tetanus re-vaccination, to the identification tags.

4. Nothing in this memorandum will be construed to limit protective measures necessary for immunizing individuals exposed to infection. Reference: AR 40 series and pertinent Circular Letters, Surgeon General's Office.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

OFFICIAL:


K. K. GOLLEDGE
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.
Adjutant General

CHARLES B. STONE, III
Brigadier General, USA
Chief of Air Staff

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MEMORANDUM)
AAF 25-2)

24 September 1944

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Preparation and Maintenance of WD AGO Form No. 66-3

1. Preparation. The initial preparation of AAF Medical Officers' Qualification Record, WD AGO Form No. 66-3, is the responsibility of the senior medical officer of the organization for all Medical Department officers assigned or attached thereto including himself. Classification and assignment officers or personnel officers will render all advisory assistance necessary to assure completion of forms and proper classification according to instructions contained in AAF Manual No. 35-1, 3 April 1944.

2. Distribution. The distribution of the completed 66-3 will be as follows:

a. First and third yellow copies are to be forwarded through medical channels to the Surgeon, Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector, China-Burma-India-Theater, APO 671.

b. Second yellow copy is to be retained by the senior medical officer of the organization for his files. When a Medical Department officer is transferred or attached to another organization for duty for a period exceeding 30 days, he will obtain this copy and deliver it to the senior medical officer of his new organization.

c. In the case of officers newly arrived in the theater and those who arrive in the future who have a copy of a completed 66-3 in their possession, one true copy will be made by the senior medical officer and forwarded through medical channels to the Surgeon, Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector, China-Burma-India Theater, APO 671.

NOTE: Subordinate headquarters are authorized to require an additional copy (white copy) of the 66-3 for their use, in which case, an additional true copy of 66-3's mentioned in paragraph 2c. above will be prepared for that headquarters.

3. Maintenance. The senior medical officer of the organization will be responsible for the up-to-date maintenance of the 66-3. To insure that all copies are maintained identical, he will report all changes or subsequent entries by preparing the attached sample form (Individual Roster of Change) and making the same distribution thereof as required by paragraph 2 above, with the least practicable delay. One additional copy of the individual roster of change will be furnished the organization personnel officer.

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2 Pages

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4. The senior medical officer of the next higher command will be responsible for the review of each completed Form No. 66-3 to insure uniformity and accuracy of the classification or classifications listed therein.

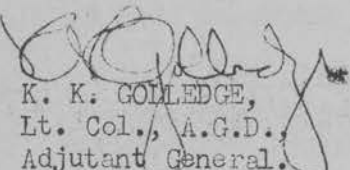
5. WD AGO Form No. 66-3 is being distributed under separate cover.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

1 Incl.
Individual Roster of Change.

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brigadier General, USA,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:


K. K. GOMLEDGE,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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INDIVIDUAL ROSTER OF CHANGE
(For WD AGO Form 66-3, Med. Off. Qual. Record)

Date	Organization	
NAME	Item No.	Description of Change
		(Signature, Sr. Med. Off.)

INDIVIDUAL ROSTER OF CHANGE
(For WD AGO Form 66-3, Med. Off. Qual. Record)

Date	Organization	
NAME	Item No.	Description of Change
		(Signature, Sr. Med. Off.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER
A.P.O. 671

AAF 25-3

4 Pages

Page 1

MEMORANDUM)
AAF 25-3)

18 July 1944

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Control of Venereal Disease -

(This memorandum supersedes Memoranda AAF 25-3, dated 2 February-1943; AAF 25-3A, dated 14 April 1943; and AAF 25-3B, dated 7 August 1943.)

1. Responsibility:

The control of venereal disease is a command function and all commanding officers of units of this command will use every means within their power to reduce the incidence of these infections. Medical and special service officers function in an advisory and supervisory capacity under the direction of unit commanders. Commanders of all echelons of this command are charged with the responsibility of putting into effect the provisions of this memorandum and will be held directly accountable for excessive rates.

2. Special Preventive Measures:

a. Education:

- (1) Commanding officers are responsible for promoting an adequate and continuous educational program in venereal disease control. Monthly and special lectures on sex hygiene will be presented concisely and emphatically, and will not be treated in a cursory manner. Attendance at these lectures will be recorded as prescribed in Paragraph 17, AR 345-125.
- (2) Training films: Army TF 8-1238, strip films 8-57, 8-58, 8-59, and United States Public Health Service film "Know for Sure", will be used to full advantage (See Section II, Circular No. 26, Headquarters United States Army Forces, China-Burma-India, 3 March 1944). Attendance at the showing of these films is compulsory.
- (3) Posters and bulletins distributed by this headquarters will be conspicuously displayed in barracks and day rooms.

b. Inspection: Monthly physical inspection will be held in accordance with Paragraph 1, AR 615-250.

c. Entertainment and Recreation:

- (1) Special service officers will procure necessary equipment and supplies for an adequate recreational program. Efforts towards arousing interest and stimulation to participate in competitive sports will be emphasized.

- (2) Leaves will be granted at reasonable intervals when not inconsistent with the smooth functioning of the command.

d. Prophylaxis:

- (1) Commanding officers will make available the necessary facilities, i.e., space and transportation for the operation of prophylactic stations recommended by the unit surgeon. These stations will be established in locations which will permit of their maximum availability, whether this be on posts or in civilian communities. They will be under the supervision of the surgeon of the command and will be operated by enlisted men trained for those duties.
- (2) Commanding officers will insure the ready availability of the individual R and L venereal disease prophylactic kits to all members of their commands. Mechanical and chemical prophylactic kits are distributed through medical supply channels. They will be purchased from unit funds or in the absence of unit funds, a signed statement to that effect will be attached to the shipping ticket. Individual prophylactic materials will not be distributed to the individual soldier by the medical supply officer. Distribution to the individual soldier will ordinarily be made through the company or squadron organization in accordance with instructions from the unit commander. Modification of the plan of distribution to the individual soldier should be made to meet local conditions.
- (3) Present cost price of individual prophylactic units:
 - (a) Item 9N582-00, Prophylactic, Mechanical; individual mechanical units--\$4.30 per gross.
 - (b) Item 9N580-00, Prophylactic, Chemical; individual chemical units--\$20.00 per gross.

Medical supply officers will issue these items to unit commanders on shipping tickets which will be reimbursable from unit funds. Payment will be made by check or cash by the unit commander to the medical supply officer. All payments will be accompanied by receipted copies of the shipping ticket. The medical supply officer will deposit the amount with the local finance officer to be credited to "Miscellaneous Receipts of the Treasury" in conformance with AR 35-780, Paragraph 2, 22 May 1942. In the unusual circumstances where a unit is without funds, the medical supply officer will obtain a statement in writing to that effect and will attach such statement to receipted shipping tickets for retention in his files.

e. Discipline:

- (1) Towns or parts of towns found to be foci of venereal disease will be declared off limits. Trial by Summary Courts Martial for disobedience of orders regarding entering restricted areas may be resorted to.
- (2) Stricter discipline will be maintained in the matter of excessive alcoholism, since a large proportion of venereal infection results from loss of judgment and failure to take necessary prophylactic measures in such cases.
- (3) Under no circumstances will houses of prostitution known to be frequented by Army personnel be condoned.
- (4) Units having excessively high rates will receive special attention in all efforts directed at lowering the incidence of venereal disease. Commanders of such units will see that all men are warned and properly instructed as to areas off limits and the locations of prophylactic stations before a pass is granted, and that mechanical and chemical prophylactic kits are readily accessible at the time and place where the passes are issued. A non-commissioned officer should be appointed to act in this capacity for the commanding officer.

3. Reports:

a. Monthly statistical venereal reports will be submitted in accordance with Paragraph 24, AR 40-210, and Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector, China-Burma-India Theater Memorandum 60-9, dated 31 May 1944.

b. Contact forms will be prepared by the unit surgeon on each case of venereal disease. One copy will be forwarded to the unit commander for his information, and one copy will be kept as an integral part of the medical record of each case of venereal disease.

4. Commanding officers of Negro units will institute a special program of venereal disease control as outlined in W.D. Circular No. 88, dated 28 February 1944.

5. The responsibility for venereal disease control rests with the unit commanders (See Paragraph 22, AR 40-210). The increase or decrease of the venereal disease rate is in direct proportion to the efforts expended by the unit and organization commanding officers. A high incidence of venereal disease is prima facie evidence of neglect and will be taken cognizance of in judging an officer's efficiency.

AAF 25-3

4 Pages

Page 4

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brigadier General, USA,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:

K. K. Golledge
K. K. GOLLEDGE,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER
A.P.O. 671

~~SECRET~~
Auth: AAF 25-4
C.G.AAF IBS 2 Pages
CBI Theater Page 1

Initials: *[Signature]*
Date: 15-9-44
15 September 1944

MEMORANDUM)
AAF 25-4

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
Arming Medical Department Personnel

(This Memorandum supersedes Memorandum AAF 25-4, -
this Headquarters, 8 June 1944.)

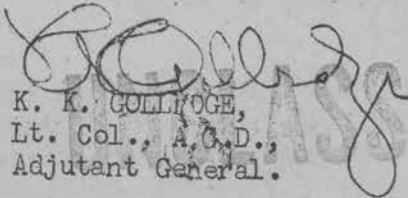
1. Under authority granted by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, China-Burma-India, commanding officers of organizations under the jurisdiction of this headquarters are hereby authorized to issue pistols (M1911 or M1911A1) to Medical Department personnel stationed in the combat area as defined by existing theater directives.
2. Medical Department personnel stationed outside the combat area may be issued such arms on Memorandum Receipt when they are to fly over or enter the combat area temporarily and for short periods of time for familiarization training.
3. Personnel will be responsible for the care and maintenance of arms as required of all other armed personnel by existing directives and regulations.
4. All Medical Department personnel not issued arms, will provide themselves with Red Cross Brassards and Identification Cards (WD, AGO Form 65-10) which is in accordance with provisions of WD Circulars Nos. 230, dated 13 July 1942; 343, dated 30 December 1943; and 82, dated 24 February 1944. Such identification entitles the personnel to protection by articles 9 and 10 of the Geneva Red Cross Convention in event of capture by organized enemy forces. Photographs are not required on the identification cards for military personnel. Commanding officers will submit a roster to this headquarters showing the name, rank, and army serial number, of all such Medical-Department personnel not possessing Red Cross Identification Cards.
5. When cards are lost, the name, rank, army serial number, and organization, will be reported to this headquarters. Cards will be voided on the roster and new ones issued. Should any cards be recovered, they will be forwarded to this headquarters for proper disposition.
6. Brassards and arms will not be worn simultaneously. Personnel who are recorded as conscientious objectors will not be required to carry arms.

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

AAF 25-4
2 Pages
Page 2

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

OFFICIAL:


K. K. GULLFOEGE,
Lt. Col., A.C.D.,
Adjutant General.

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CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brigadier General, USA,
Chief of Air Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
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A.P.O. 671

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4 Pages
Page 1

MEMORANDUM)
AAF 25-5)

5 July 1944

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Sanitary Regulations

(This memorandum supersedes Memorandum AAF 25-5, this Headquarters, dated 25 June 1942.)

1. The non-effective rate due to disease among personnel of this command has been far greater than that due to battle and non-battle causes. The control of infectious and communicable diseases prevalent in this part of the world depends primarily upon the effectiveness of the sanitary measures observed and practiced. The following provisions for the sanitation of Air Force units are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

a. Responsibility:

- (1) The unit commander is responsible for the proper and adequate institution and maintenance of all sanitary requirements.
- (2) The unit surgeon is the technical adviser to his commanding officer on all matters pertaining to the health and sanitation of the command. He will make frequent inspections and submit timely reports and recommendations on all conditions which affect the health of the command.

b. Potential Hazards and Sanitary Requirements:

(1) Water:

- (a) For all practical purposes, all untreated water in this theater may be considered as unsafe for human consumption. Water may be treated by the following methods according to the means and equipment available:

1. Boiling (five minutes).
2. Chlorination as described in Paragraph 20c, FM 21-10.
3. Filtration and chlorination. When indicated, filtration may be accomplished by a slow sand filter or pressure filter apparatus.

- (b) Carbonated and bottled drinks will not be consumed unless approved after thorough inspection by the Medical Department. Ice will not be used in drinks unless its source has been inspected and approved.

c. Food and Messes:

- (1) Organizational mess officers will utilize only such articles of food as are issued by or purchased from authorized sources. Food in transit from source to mess will be adequately protected from contamination. Foodstuffs will be properly stored and protected from insects and rodents. Perishable foods will be kept under refrigeration and the procurement of these items will be governed by the refrigeration facilities available.
- (2) Unit surgeons will make frequent inspections of their organizational messes and will check for variety, quantity, and preparation. Mess personnel will be instructed as to the proper treatment of uncooked foods, such as constituents of salads. Scalding of these foods in boiling water for one to three minutes is recommended. The use of potassium permanganate for this purpose will be discontinued.
- (3) Food handlers will be given the required physical examination including laboratory analyses. Civilian food handlers will be kept at a minimum, and only those who have been found to be free of all communicable diseases will be employed. Periodic stool examination of these individuals is considered essential.

d. Waste Disposal:

- (1) Kitchen waste:
 - (a) Solid kitchen waste will be kept in metal containers provided with tight fitting lids placed on unscreened, raised garbage stands. Garbage will be removed as frequently as is necessary and will be disposed of by burial or incineration. Garbage disposal sites will be selected and properly maintained so that they will not be a health hazard to the military or civilian population in the area.
 - (b) Liquid waste will be drained through adequate grease traps into deep soakage pits. Tin cans will be flattened and buried.
- (2) Human Waste:
 - (a) Deep pit latrines provided with standard lids will be used. In certain localities where ground water level makes this type inadvisable, pail latrine may be used. Flyproofing of all latrine pits will be insured by the use of oil-soaked burlap. Latrine facilities will be provided for civilian employees working in and around domestic areas. Instructions contained in AR 40-205

and FM 8-40 pertaining to latrine sanitation, will be strictly adhered to.

e. Housing:

(1) Quartering arrangements will be such as to provide:

- (a) 60 to 75 square feet of floor space and a minimum of 600 cubic feet of air space for each individual.
- (b) Adequate ventilation using all possible available equipment, i.e., fans, punkas, khus khus tatties, etc.
- (c) Mosquito proofing, including basha huts and tents, as designated in United States Army Forces, China-Burma-India Circular No. 53, dated 20 May 1944.
- (d) Head to foot sleeping arrangement.
- (e) Protection against the elements, i.e., sun, rain, and dust.

(2) All bedding will be aired and sunned twice weekly, weather permitting.

f. Insect Control:

- (1) Fly control as described in AR 40-205.
- (2) Mosquito control as described in WD Circular No. 223, dated 21 September 1943, and United States Army Forces, China-Burma-India Circular No. 36, dated 1 April 1944.
- (3) Bed bugs, roaches, ants, as described in FM 21-10.

g. Personal Hygiene:

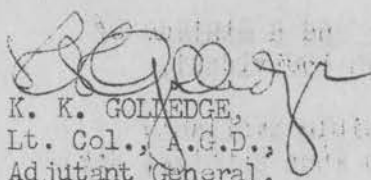
- (1) The humidity and heat as well as the high incidence of skin diseases in this theater increase the importance of personal body cleanliness. Frequent bathing, changing of clothes, and meticulous attention to the care of the skin, will reduce the incidence and severity of skin infections. All shower rooms will be provided with duckboards and foot baths.

2. In addition to the above instructions, attention is invited to Letter, File Number 720, this headquarters, Subject: "Gastro-Intestinal Diseases", dated 16 March 1944.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brig. Gen., USA,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:


K. K. GOLLIDGE,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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MEMORANDUM)
AAF 25-6)

21 March 1944

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

→ Medical Support of An Air Force

(Memorandums 25-6, 27 June 1942; 25-6A, 8 March 1943; and 25-6B, 20 August 1943; this headquarters, are rescinded and will be removed from files).

1. If the most efficient medical support possible is to be rendered the various Air Force units, organization surgeons should be fully aware of their own responsibilities and duties, and should also understand the functions and responsibilities of the surgeons of other organizations. For this reason, paragraphs 8, 10, and 11, Chapter 18, of "The Air Force in Theaters of Operations" are quoted for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"8. Air Depot and Service Groups.—The medical sections of the Air Depot and Service Groups of the Air Force Air Service Command are considerably different from the medical sections of combat groups of the Bomber, Fighter, and Air Support Commands. While the medical sections of the latter units are staffed and equipped to administer only emergency treatment to casualties before evacuation, the medical sections of the Air Depot and Service Groups are each equipped and staffed with officers and appropriate enlisted personnel to provide dispensary and supply functions for the Air Force. The equipment of each of the Air Depot Groups and Service Groups is that which is adequate to establish and operate a 12-bed dispensary which may be expanded.

The important point in the supply and evacuation chain of an Air Force is that the combat groups are functionally built around the Air Depot and Service Groups, in order to receive the service and supply functions provided by the Depot and Service Groups. One Air Depot Group normally supports two service Groups, each of which supports two combat groups; hence one Air Depot Group supports four combat groups normally. The flow of medical supplies will thus be from the Air Depot Group to the Service Group and in turn to the combat groups supported by the Service Group. Likewise, casualties are treated by the combat squadron medical section and evacuated to a centrally located Air Depot or Service Group where a 12-bed Army Air Force medical installation is established.

Wounded personnel of air crews who return to their base by airplanes are given first aid by the squadron medical section. If they are not able to return to duty, they are evacuated by motor ambulance of the squadron medical section to the nearest Service Center dispensary, unless a hospital is closer, which is rarely the case. At the Service Center additional treatment is provided by the Army Air Force 12-bed dispensary operated by the Air Depot or Service Group medical section. At this dispensary casualties are retained until evacuated to Army Service Forces or Army Ground Forces installations. Minor cases are retained in the 12-bed

dispensary if they can be returned to duty in a few days. Two ambulances are an organic part of each combat squadron medical section. These are used to evacuate casualties from the airfield to the Service Center or to the nearest hospital. Additional ambulance service is made available to the Air Force on call to the nearest ambulance unit in the theater, to evacuate casualties from Service Centers to theater hospitals. In exceptional instances, such as when there is a need for emergency surgery, any available airplane may be used to evacuate the wounded to a general or station hospital, directly from the airdrome. In-addition, to serve certain isolated groups, there may be assigned a Medical Dispensary Detachment, Aviation. This is a 12-bed dispensary unit which may be expanded. Casualties may be retained temporarily in any of the Army Air Force dispensaries if their condition does not warrant further evacuation. This retention of slightly wounded is not only feasible, but highly desirable, in an Air Force unit because the air base is stationary and this retention of such personnel in the Air Force retains for combat crew members the maximum number of pilots and other highly trained combat crew members, and from this such personnel would be returned to combat duty more promptly. Such retention is based, of course, upon the patients' condition, the facilities available, and the military situation.

The surgeons of Air Depot and Service Groups supervise the medical activities of the group. They are directly responsible to the group commander for all medical-matters pertaining to the command, and to the Surgeon, Air Force Air Service Command, for all technical matters. These officers:

- a. Advise the group commander on matters pertaining to the health and sanitation of the command.
- b. Advise the group commander on the establishment of medical installations serving the Air Depot Group.
- c. Conduct reconnaissance missions in conjunction with their subordinates to insure full utilization of medical facilities available to the Air Depot Group.
- d. Supervise the training of all troops in the Air Depot Group in military sanitation and first aid.
- e. Exercise technical supervision over the squadron surgeons of the group in the name of the group commander.
- f. Fulfill the duties of surgeon in a technical sense, i.e., treating casualties in the field.

10. Group (Bombardment, Fighter, and Troop Carrier).--The Group Surgeon.--The group surgeon supervises the activities of the group medical section. He is the senior flight surgeon of the group, and is directly responsible to the group commander on all matters pertaining to command and administration of the medical section and to the wing surgeon for technical matters. The duties and responsibilities of the group surgeon are as follows:

- a. Supervision of squadron surgeons on strictly technical matters, in the name of the group commander.

b. Establishment, and operation of the group dispensary or aid station as required.

c. Treatment of the sick and wounded.

d. Sanitation of the group area, messes, latrines, etc.

e. Conduct of periodic physical examinations of group personnel, recommending to be removed from flying status all personnel not physically or mentally fit for flying duty. (Reference Army Air Forces Memoranda Nos. 25-2, 25-4, 25-5, and 25-7).

f. Training of group medical personnel (reference Army Air Forces Memorandum No. 25-1).

g. Supervision of medical service of the group.

h. Keeping the group commander informed on matters of military sanitation and hygiene.

i. Initiation of a group gas defense and treatment program.

j. Conduct of research on aero-medical problems.

11. Squadron.--The Squadron Surgeon.--This officer supervises the activities of the squadron medical section. He is directly responsible to the squadron commander for matters pertaining to command and administration of the medical section, and to the group surgeon for technical matters. In order to obtain the full benefits to be derived from the practice of preventive aviation medicine in operational squadrons, it is necessary that the squadron flight surgeon intimately associate himself with every member of his squadron and with every phase of their activities. The squadron flight surgeon should participate in the recreational and social activities of the squadron flying personnel; take part in squadron games and other forms of exercise; and be present at the take-offs and return of the squadron on operational missions. From this close association with the flying personnel, the squadron flight surgeon is able to detect the onset of illnesses before they become disabling. This problem can be greatly simplified if the squadron commander and the squadron flight leaders are alert and notify the flight surgeon concerning any member of the squadron who appears unfit. The formation of an informal "Flying Evaluation Board" in each squadron and composed of the squadron commander, the squadron surgeon and the squadron flight leaders will be found of considerable value in this respect. The squadron flight surgeon is also concerned with the offensive problems of the Air Force. Men going into battle must be as far removed as possible from the handicaps that might arise from the mental, physical, and psychological limitations of effort. Therefore, the squadron flight surgeon is charged with the responsibility of recommending to the commanding officer of the unit measures for adoption and promotion of flying fitness. These recommendations will be based upon his specialized knowledge of such diversified factors as the use of oxygen, dark adaptation, response of the body to extremes of temperature, clothing, general physical condition, worry, and all other limiting conditions predicted upon a knowledge of biological sciences. Additional duties and

responsibilities of the squadron surgeon are:

- a. Establishment and operation of the squadron aid station or dispensary as necessary.
- b. Management of the squadron sick call.
- c. Treatment of the sick and wounded and making required records and report thereof.
- d. Sanitation of the squadron area, mess, latrines, etc.
- e. Conduct of periodic physical examinations of squadron personnel, recommending to be removed from flying status all personnel not physically fit for flying duty. In this connection reference is made to Army Air Forces Memorandum No. 25-4, "Prevention of Flying Fatigue," June 30, 1942; Army Air Forces Memorandum No. 25-7, "Physical Examination of Personnel Assigned to High Altitude Stations," August 5, 1942; Army Air Forces Memorandum No. 25-2, "Effect of High Altitudes on Flying Personnel," June 29, 1942; and Army Air Forces Memorandum No. 25-5, "Vision at Night," July 14, 1942.
- f. Training of squadron-medical section personnel (see Army Air Forces Memorandum No. 25-1, "Medical Training for Air Crew Replacements," May 21, 1942).
- g. Keeping the squadron commander informed on matters of military sanitation and hygiene.
- h. The Squadron Surgeon is designated as gas casualty officer in accordance with Army Air Forces Regulation No. 25-8, "Gas Defense and Treatment Program of Air Force Establishments," July 27, 1942."

2. It is realized that because of the varying conditions under which our units serve that the general plan as herein described will not always apply; however, it is believed that if every effort to comply with the general principles as described, is made by all concerned, that a more uniform and a better coordinated medical service will result.

--By command of Major-General STRATHEMEYER:

OFFICIAL:


H. M. SCHWAB
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.
Adjutant General

CHARLES B. STONE, III
Brigadier General, USA
Chief of Air Staff

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA THEATER
A.F.O. 671

AAF 25-7
3 Pages
Page 1

MEMORANDUM
AAF 25-7)

28 November 1944

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Air Evacuation

(This Memorandum supersedes Memorandum AAF 25-7,
this Headquarters, 17 August 1944.)

1. Under authority contained in Circular No. 88, Headquarters United States Army Forces, 19 October 1943, the following information and instructions are issued for the coordination, supervision, and control of air evacuation of casualties within this theater:

a. Mission:

- (1) To provide adequate and expeditious air evacuation to casualties within the India-Burma Theater.

b. Responsibilities:

- (1) The Surgeon, Army-Air Forces, India-Burma Theater, is hereby designated Theater Air Evacuation Control Officer and will coordinate all air evacuation activities within the theater.
- (2) The Commanding General, India-China Division, Air Transport Command, is responsible for routine air evacuation of casualties en route and back to the United States and intra Theater air evacuation from station hospitals to general hospitals along Air Transport Command routes in India and from China to India.
- (3) Commanding General, Tenth Air Force, is responsible for the routine, emergency, and mass evacuation by air of casualties within his area of operational responsibility.
- (4) Commanding General, Combat Cargo Task Force, is responsible for the routine, emergency, and mass evacuation within his area of operational responsibility.

c. Personnel:

- (1) Air evacuation personnel will be attached to commands as deemed necessary by this headquarters.

d. Evacuation Procedure:

- (1) Requests for air evacuation will be made to the Commanding General of the command within whose area

of operational responsibility the patient is located.

- (2) Commanding officers requesting air evacuation service will be responsible for the following:
 - (a) Information regarding the location of patients.
 - (b) Information regarding the number and type of patients (sitting or litter).
 - (c) The prompt transportation of patients to the point of embarkation prior to notified time of arrival of plane.
 - (d) The inclusion of a properly filled-out medical record on the person of each patient.
 - (e) Baggage allowance will be as authorized by existing directives. All personal luggage over that allowed to accompany a patient will be properly tagged and forwarded to his final destination.
- (3) In the event air evacuation service cannot be furnished at the time requested, the Commanding Officer making the request will be so notified by the agency responsible for air evacuation.

e. Reports:

- (1) Report of air evacuation will be made in accordance with Paragraph 4.b., Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector, China-Burma-India Theater Memorandum 60-9, 30 September 1944.

f. Evacuation Schedules and Routes:

- (1) Routine air evacuation transport schedules and routes of evacuation are published by the Commanding General responsible, in a separate classified communication distributed to all commands concerned.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

OFFICIAL:

H. M. Schwalb
H. M. SCHWALB,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Chief of Air Staff.

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Page 1

MEMORANDUM)
AAF 25-8)

31 May 1944

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Medicinal Whisky

1. The Surgeon General has authorized the dispensing of medicinal whisky to Army Air Forces combat crews upon their return from aerial combat missions or operations. The squadron surgeon is responsible for dispensing the medicinal whisky. Commanding officers are responsible that no abuses result.

2. The following procedure will govern the receipt, distribution, and administrative recording of medicinal whisky for Army Air Forces combat crews for all organizations under the jurisdiction of this headquarters:

a. The squadron surgeon will obtain a list of personnel from the operations officer with a certificate to the effect they have participated in that day's mission. He will dispense two ounces of medicinal whisky to each crew member listed who requests it and will attach a certificate to the list after the required number of ounces of whisky has been issued. This record will be kept in a permanent file by the squadron surgeon.

b. One therapeutic dose of two ounces is authorized for one day's mission or missions. Thus, if a crew member participates in three short missions in one day, he will be given two ounces only after completion of the third mission.

c. The whisky will be consumed at the time it is dispensed.

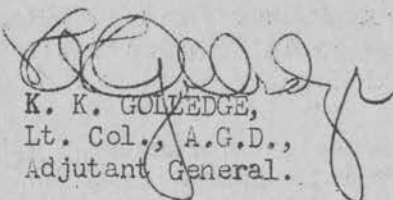
d. Rations are not cumulative. If a supply of medicinal whisky is not available after a particular day's missions, the crew member is not entitled to that allowance of whisky at some future date when a supply is received.

e. Unit dispensaries will obtain this medicinal whisky from their normal supply point in the same manner and for the same period as for medical maintenance unit supplies outlined in Memorandum 25-12, Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector, China-Burma-India Theater, dated 17 April 1944. Supply point will be furnished an estimated 30 day requirement for their information in establishing a level of credit. Services of Supply medical depots have been directed to issue whisky for this purpose.

3. This memorandum supersedes all previous directives on the issue of medicinal whisky by organizations under the jurisdiction of this headquarters.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

OFFICIAL:


K. K. GOLLEDGE,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brigadier General, USA,
Chief of Air Staff.

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AAF 25-10
2 Pages
Page 1

MEMORANDUM)
AAF 25-10)

12 October 1944

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Pilot Evaluation Scale

1. Purpose of Scale. During the past two years, the Army Air Forces has developed a careful testing program for the selection of men to receive pilot training. The testing techniques have been progressively improved on the basis of a continuous research program with the Air Forces Training Command. In order to develop the best testing procedures, it is necessary to know not only which men are successful in training, but which men do well when they get to combat. The accompanying blank is designed to gather that information. The reports will be used to check upon present selection procedures and upon certain new tests and devices which are proposed for pilot selection. Careful and thoughtful completion of the blanks will enable the Training Command to improve the selection of future classes of pilots.

2. Commanding officers will be responsible for the completion of a pilot evaluation scale in duplicate (sample form attached) on all pilots assigned or attached to their organization and all pilots initially reporting for duty in this theater in the future with the least possible delay. The original copy will be forwarded to this headquarters marked attention: Surgeon. The duplicate is to be retained for file.

3. Instructions.

a. Rating of flying ability, (Item 5). In this item you are to consider only how skillfully the man you are rating flies his plane. Does he have good technique? Can he fly maneuvers with precision? Is he accurate in formation? How well can he handle his plane? Compare him with other men whom you have known at his level of experience, and indicate the statement which best describes him. Remember that you are rating his flying skill in comparison with other men having the same amount of experience.

If the results of this and the following scale are to have any value, it is important that the ratings be spread out over all the points on the scale. Judge each man with respect to the squadron. Some men will be the better men in the squadron, and some the poorer. Pick these out and rate them accordingly.

b. Rating of combat ability, (Item 6). Some men may be able to handle their planes well under conditions of normal flying, and yet not be effective in combat. Other men, though not especially skillful fliers, may have qualities of steadiness, quick judgment, and courage that make them good combat men. In this item you are asked to indicate how effective the man is in flying combat missions. Would you like to have him flying in another plane in your flight when you went on

a combat mission? As compared with other men with his experience, how effective is he on combat missions?

c. Rating of officer quality, (Item 7). Some men may be skillful fliers and courageous fighters, and yet lack qualities which are expected of an Army Officer. You are now asked to judge to what extent this man has the qualities desired in an officer. Is he a leader? Does he command respect? Can he take responsibility? Do men like him? Is he the sort of person who should move ahead to a position of responsibility and command? Remember, you are rating the man this time as an Army Officer.

d. Rating of emotional stability, (Item 8). Some men may be skillful fliers and yet may be or become unfit for combat because of emotional strain. The man may be an effective combat pilot for a time, but may not be able to continue combat flying. In this item you are asked to indicate whether the man has broken down or shows indications that he is likely to break down under the strain of combat flying. Will he have to be removed from combat flying because of emotional upset? Will he show "operational fatigue"?

e. Descriptive statements, (Item 9). In item 9, a number of statements are presented which apply to some men flying in combat. You are to indicate (by marking "Yes" or "No") which items apply to this man.

4. It is suggested that organization flight surgeons be delegated to assist in the completion of this evaluation program.

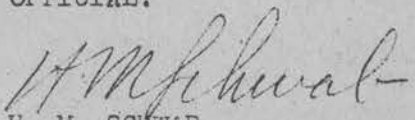
5. Forms will be reproduced locally.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

1 Incl. -
Pilot Evaluation Scale.

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brigadier General, USA,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:


H. M. SCHWAB,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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PILOT EVALUATION SCALE

In connection with the scientific manner in which the Air Forces are attempting to select men to train as pilots, it is necessary to know how successful they turn out to be after training. Your conscientious judgments of pilots you have observed will be of great value. Nothing you may say below will have any bearing on the pilot's future status. This report is purely for research purposes, and none of it will enter his service record.

1. Air Force: _____ Group: _____ Squadron: _____ Date: _____

Name of

2. Pilot _____ Rank: _____ ASN: _____

Last First Initial

3. Hours of Flying _____ Hours of Combat Flying _____ Number of Combat Missions _____

4. Type of ship now flying. (Circle ONE and record code number on the right).....

Record in this Column

Code	Ship	Code	Ship	Code	Ship
11.	P-38	21.	B-25	41.	B-17
12.	P-39	22.	B-26	42.	B-24
13.	P-40	23.	B-34	43.	B-29
14.	P-47	24.	A-20		
15.	P-51	25.	A-29	99.	Other
		26.	A-36		

4. _____
Code number.

5. Flying ability. Estimate pilot's skill in flying this ship. (Circle ONE code number on the right).....

5. 1 2 3 4 5

Code

1. One of the 2 or 3 most skilled fliers in his squadron.
2. Among the top 10 fliers in his squadron.
3. About the middle of his squadron.
4. Among the poorest 10 fliers in his squadron.
5. One of the 2 or 3 least skilled fliers in his squadron.

6. Combat ability. Estimate pilot's effectiveness in flying combat missions. (Circle ONE code number on the right)...

6. 1 2 3 4 5

Code

1. One of the 2 or 3 most effective fliers in his squadron.
2. Among the top 10 fliers in his squadron.
3. About the middle of his squadron.
4. Among the poorest 10 fliers in his squadron.
5. One of the 2 or 3 least effective fliers in his squadron.

7. Officer quality. Estimate degree to which the pilot has the qualities which make him an effective officer. (Circle ONE code number on the right).....

7. 1 2 3 4 5

Code

1. Does not satisfactorily discharge his present responsibilities or assume leadership.
2. Is acceptable at his present job but will not be able to assume more responsibility.
3. Should progress slowly to a position of somewhat greater leadership and responsibility.

4. Should advance steadily in rank and responsibility.
5. Should rise rapidly to positions of command and responsibility.

Record in this column

8. Emotional stability. Estimate the pilot's adjustment to combat strain. (Circle ONE code number on the right).....
Code

8. 1 2 3 4 5

1. Was (is, or probably will be) unable to "take it" even for a single mission, and did (will do) no combat flying.
2. Lost (is losing, or probably will lose) his nerve before completing 5 combat missions so that he was (will be) removed from combat flying.
3. Lost (is losing, or probably will lose) his nerve before completing 25 combat missions so that he was (will be) removed from combat flying.
4. Completed (will probably complete) his tour of duty, but was (will be) in need of a long rest before he will be able to return to combat.
5. Completed (will probably complete) his tour of duty without much evidence of emotional strain.

9. Circle on the right the correct response to EACH of the statements below. This pilot:.....

- | | |
|--|------------|
| A. Has had some difficulty in flying his ship..... | 9A. Yes No |
| B. Has had little or no enthusiasm for flying..... | B. Yes No |
| C. Seems afraid of flying..... | C. Yes No |
| D. Seems usually afraid of combat..... | D. Yes No |
| E. Has shown signs of requesting reassignment..... | E. Yes No |
| F. Has at some time been grounded because of combat fatigue..... | F. Yes No |
| G. Has been permanently removed from combat flying..... | G. Yes No |
| H. Does not get along well with other men on the field... | H. Yes No |
| I. Has experienced one or more very serious enemy attacks | I. Yes No |
| J. Has seen buddies killed or seriously injured..... | J. Yes No |
| K. Has been seriously injured himself..... | K. Yes No |
| L. Has reported too often to the Flight Surgeon with minor ailments..... | L. Yes No |

10. Information about the rater.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| A. Rating made by (Circle <u>ONE</u> code number on the right).. | 10A. 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 1. Flight Leader | |
| 2. Squadron Commander | |
| 3. Flight Surgeon | |
| 4. Squadron Operations Officer | |
| 5. Other (Specify) _____ | |
| B. Number of months he has known the pilot. | B. _____
Number of months |
| C. Number of months of rater's combat experience. | C. _____
Number of months |

Rated by: _____

Initials

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER

AAF 25-12
5 Pages
Page 1

MEMORANDUM)
AAF 25-12)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

APD 671
17 April 1944

Medical Supply

(Memorandum No. 25-12, Headquarters Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector, China-Burma-India Theater, dated 15 April 1943, is rescinded and will be removed from files and destroyed.)

1. GENERAL:

a. The procedure of procurement and distribution of medical supplies to all elements of the U. S. Air Forces in the China-Burma-India Theater herein described is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

b. The Services of Supply is responsible for the procurement and issuance of medical supplies to the U. S. Army Forces in China-Burma-India Theater and, in general, functions as the wholesaler to all Army Air Force elements and retailer to Army Ground Forces.

c. The Air Service Command will function as the retailer of medical supplies to all elements of the U. S. Air Forces in the China-Burma-India Theater.

2. DESIGNATION:

a. Under the administrative supervision of the Commanding General, China-Burma-India Air Service Command, the control depots and air service area commands are designated the supplying agencies for all elements of the Army Air Forces, and such Services of Supply installations as may be designated by the Services of Supply within the following areas:

(1) The Bengal Air Depot (Prov), Medical Supply Section, is designated to supply the area east of 76° longitude, south of 22° latitude, and west of 94° 30' longitude.

(2) The 5309th Air Service Area Command (Prov), Medical Supply Section, is designated to supply the area within India and Burma east of the 94° 30' longitude.

(3) The 5308th Air Service Area Command (Prov), Medical Supply Section, is designated to supply the China area.

(4) The 80th Air Depot Group, Medical Supply Section, is designated to supply the area west of the 76° longitude and north of 22° latitude.

b. The service and air depot groups within the areas designated above, will be utilized as medical supply agencies and distribution points for Air Force units, as the commanders of the respective depots and air service area commands may direct. A flow chart will be prepared indicating supply distribution and requisition channels for all consuming units. The applicable attached flow charts, Inclosures Nos. 1 to 4, will be used as a general guide. Copies will be furnished to all units concerned for compliance therewith. Duplicate supply channels will not be established within or between designated areas.

3. STOCK CONTROL:

a. Stockage levels based on the actual troop strength will not exceed the following days of supply:

- (1) Thirty days for the Bengal Air Depot (Prov), all air service area commands, and the 80th Air Depot Group.
- (2) Thirty days for all service centers.
- (3) Thirty days for units in permanent or semi-permanent areas.
- (4) Fifteen days for tactical units not in permanent or semi-permanent areas.

b. Insofar as possible, supply levels will be based on an experience factor of the previous 90 day consumption. It will be the responsibility of the commanders of the air service area commands, Bengal Air Depot (Prov), and 80th Air Depot Group, to accumulate experience factors from all sources to establish reliable levels for all types of units supplied by the China-Burma-India Air Service Command.

4. PROCUREMENT:

a. Procurement of medical supplies to maintain the authorized days of supply will be made by the medical supply officer of the depot and air service area commands indicated in paragraph 2 a, by requisition on Services of Supply depots as follows:

- (1) The Bengal Air Depot, Medical Supply Section, will requisition on Services of Supply, General Depot No. 2, APO 465.
- (2) The 5309th Air Service Area Command (Prov), Medical Supply Section, will requisition on Services of Supply, Advance General Depot No. 2, APO 629.
- (3) The 5308th Air Service Area Command (Prov), Medical Supply Section, will requisition on Services of Supply, Advance General Depot No. 1, APO 627.

(4) The 80th Air Depot Group, Medical Supply Section, will requisition on Services of Supply, General Depot No. 1, Base Section No. 1.

b. Medical items peculiar to the Air Force will be procured by area supply agencies by requisition on the Bengal Air Depot (Prov), Medical Supply Section. The channel of procurement is indicated in Inclosure No. 5. Distribution of such items within designated areas will be made through normal channels. These items are namely:

- 97106 Kit, First Aid, Parachute, Type B2 and B4.
- 97762 Kit, First Aid, Arctic.
- 97763 Kit, First Aid, Jungle.
- 97765 Kit, First Aid, Aeronautic.
- 97769 Kit, First Aid, For Pneumatic Life Raft (5-7 man).
- 97785 Packet, First Aid, Parachute.
- NS Battle, Dressing and Splint Set.

c. Requisition for procurement of non-expendable items of organizational equipment for initial issue and for items over and above authorized allowances will be submitted by the requisitioning unit to the Surgeon, China-Burma-India Air Service Command, for necessary action, through the surgeon of the command or Air Force to which the unit is assigned.

d. Non-expendable items captured or lost due to enemy action, will be requisitioned direct to the supplying agency accompanied by a certificate stating pertinent facts relating thereto.

e. Non-expendable items damaged or worn out will be returned to the supplying agency for replacement.

5. OPERATION OF MEDICAL SUPPLY SECTIONS:

a. Medical supply sections of air depots and service centers will operate in accordance with the policy established by "Stock Control Manual for U. S. A. F.-C. B. I.", published by Headquarters, United States Army Forces, China Burma India, 4 March 1944.

6. REQUISITIONING PROCEDURE FOR CONSUMING AIR FORCE UNIT:

a. Requisitions will be of two general classes, namely: expendable and non-expendable. Requisitions will be submitted separately for each of the above classes. Expendable items are those normally consumed in their use and are marked with an X in the Medical Department Supply Catalog, i. e., ointments, dressings, drugs, detachable knife blades, etc. All other items in the Medical Department Supply Catalog are non-expendable. Items of a durable nature which are not consumed in their use are classified as non-expendable, i. e., surgical instruments, litters, assembled chests, etc.

b. Requisitions will be prepared on W. D., Q. M. C. Form No. 400, Revised. (Inclosure No. 6). Proper entries will be made in spaces and columns as indicated on Inclosure No. 6. Requisition will be submitted in triplicate. In an emergency, supplies may be obtained on informal requests either oral or written. Requisition will be numbered consecutively from 1 July of each fiscal year to 30 June, as directed in AR 35-6540.

c. The authorized or maximum level is defined as the greatest quantity of an item to be on hand at any one time. For non-expendable items, this level will not exceed the amounts authorized by T/BA, T/E, or Medical Department Equipment Lists. For expendable items, this level will be determined by calculating the average consumption of each individual item over any 90 day period. For example: 18 ea, Item 10100, Acid Acetyslalicyclic, was consumed between 1 August 1943 and 31 October 1943. The unit in question is authorized a 15 day level of stock. There being six 15 day periods in 90 days, the authorized or maximum-level is three each. Similarly, a unit authorized a 30 day level of stock, the authorized or maximum level of the item is six. This level is subject to adjustment by the Medical Supply Officer of the depot or supplying agency dependent upon changes of troop strength and transportation facilities.

d. The "On Hand" Column will include all items in storage and in use with the exception of open containers of drugs, chemicals or reagents.

e. All requisitions must clearly state the basis of issue. With reference to requisitions for non-expendable items, the appropriate T/E will be designated and an explanation whether or not the items are requested for initial issue, replacement, or to complete shortages in chest. Special issues for items not authorized by T/BA, T/E, or T/A, must give a complete and clear explanation justifying the need of the items listed.

f. Requisitions for replacement of parts must include pertinent data as follows: catalog number of the item of which the part is a component, size, voltage, current (AC, DC), cycle and phase if AC, gas, steam, type, manifestation, serial number of item and part.

g. Items will not be re-requisitioned when units have been notified by supply agencies that they have been placed on back order. Shipment of these items will be made immediately upon availability.

7. ACTION REQUIRED OF DEPOT OR SUPPLY AGENCY:

a. All requisitions will be carefully edited for proper basis, amounts, etc., and to ascertain that the provisions of this memorandum have been fully complied with. Requisitions will not be returned for errors of which the intent is reasonably clear. The-

omission of any procedure described in this memorandum will immediately be called to the attention of the requisitioning officers for corrective action on future requisitions.

b. A partial shipment estimated by the medical supply officer will be made when the quantities of any particular item is not clear on the requisition and cannot be clarified immediately. Confirmation in such cases will be obtained at a later date. Any corrections or modifications will be noted on all copies of the requisition. Shipment of supplies on emergency requisitions will be given priority. One copy of each requisition showing action taken will be returned to the requisitioning officer.

8. NARCOTICS AND ALCOHOLS:

Alcohols, narcotics, and habit-forming drugs, will be safeguarded and records maintained in accordance with Paragraph 54, TM 8-260; Paragraph 17a and 17b, AR 40-590; and Paragraph 6c, AR 40-1705.

9. REPAIRABLE EQUIPMENT: -

a. Local repair facilities will be utilized to the fullest extent. Equipment which cannot be repaired locally will be reported to the supplying agency for disposition.

10. REPORTS:

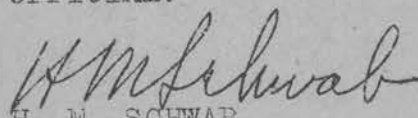
a. Reports required will be as directed in existing memoranda and explained in technical letters.

By command of Major General STRATENMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III
Brig. General, USA
Chief of Air Staff

6 Incls.
1-5 Flow Charts.
6 Requisition.

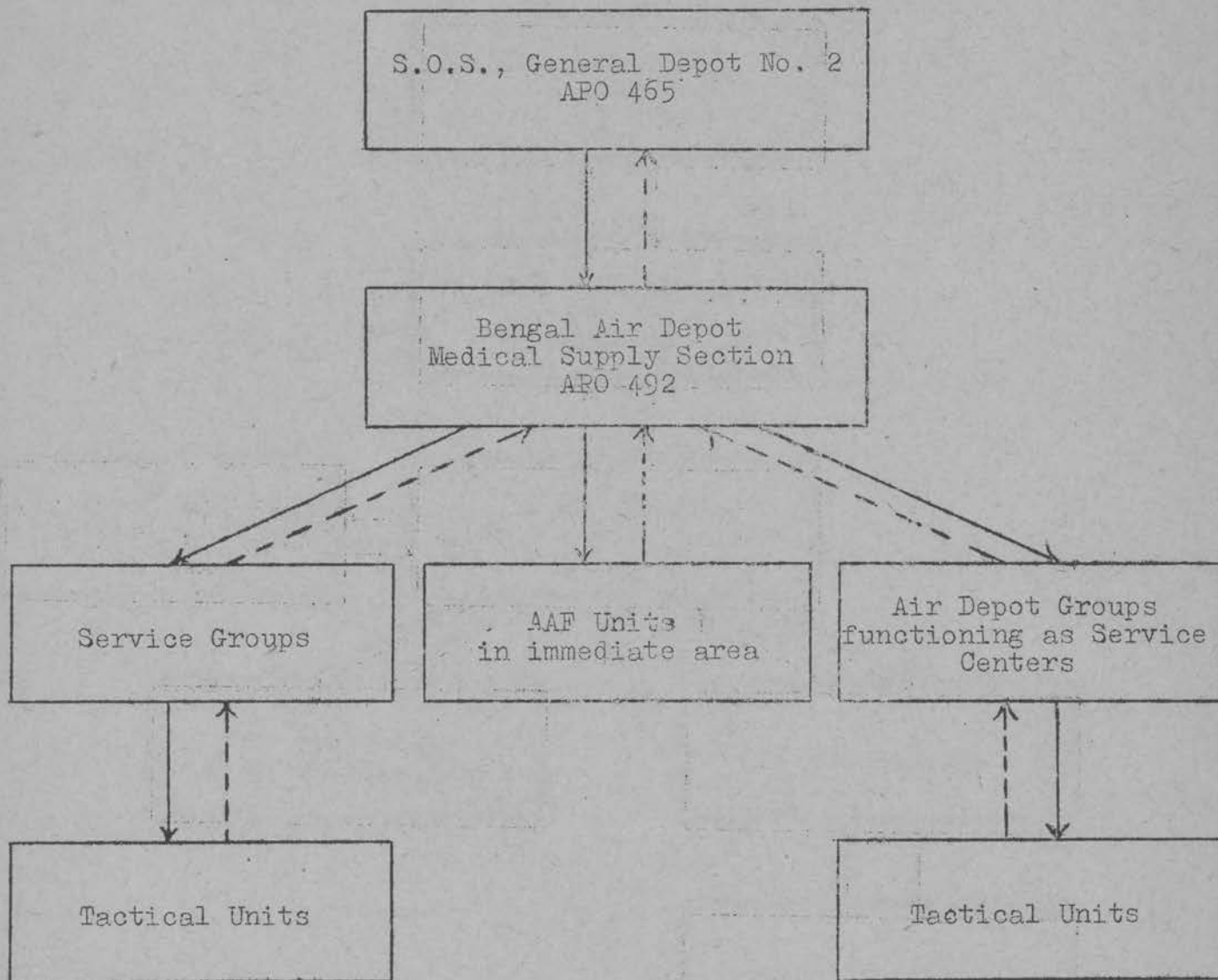
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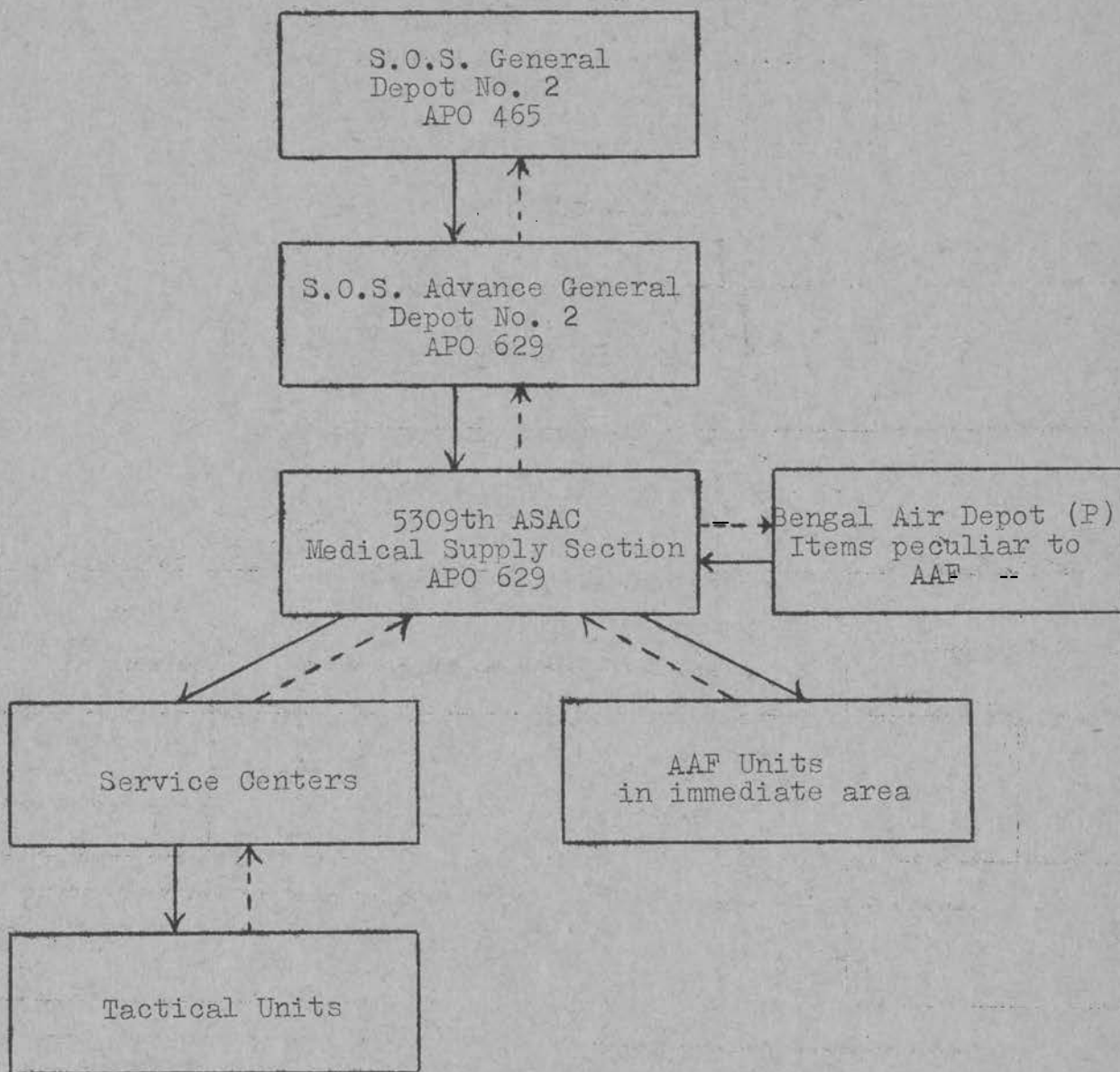
H. M. SCHWAB
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION "a"

FLOW CHART
BENGAL AIR DEPOT (PROV)

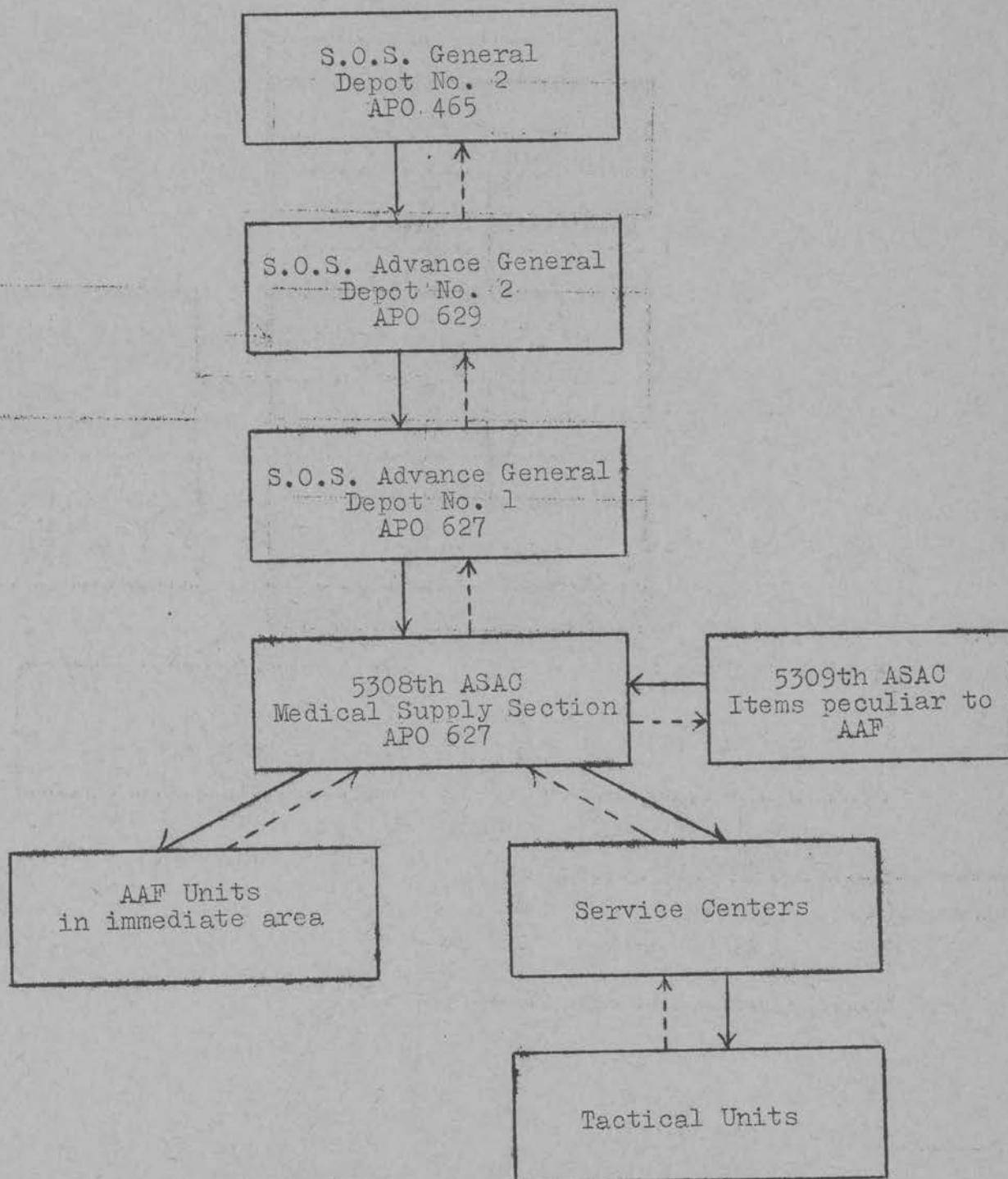


_____ Distribution
----- Requisition

FLOW CHART5309TH AIR SERVICE AREA COMMAND (PROV)

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----- Requisition

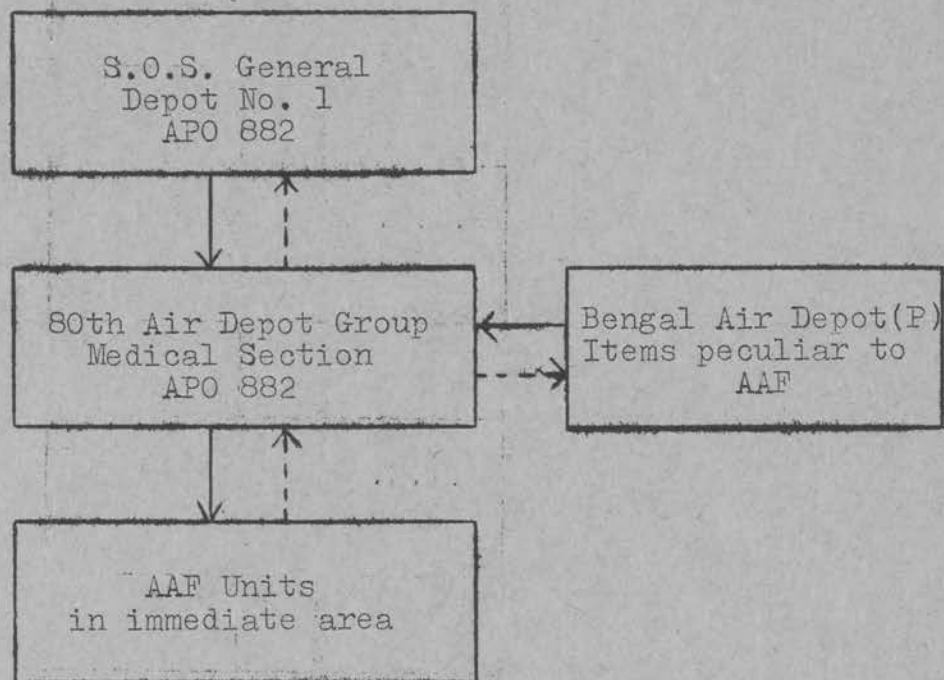
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----- Distribution

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Incl. No. 3

FLOW CHART
80TH AIR DEPOT GROUP

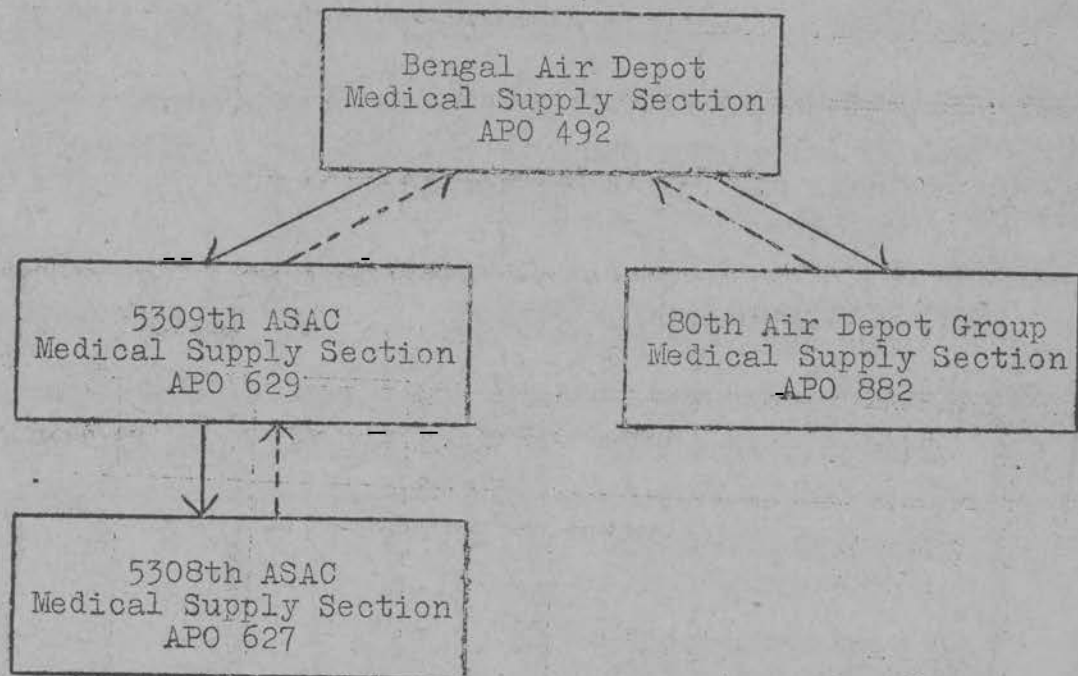


----- Distribution

- - - - - Requisition

FLOW CHART

MEDICAL SUPPLIES PECULIAR TO AAF



_____ Distribution

----- Requisition

AAF 25-12

(Your designated supply agency).

SHIP TO: Receiving Officer, Unit Designation and APO Number

Commanding Officer

STOCK NO.	NOMENCLATURE & UNIT	AUTH. OR MAX. LEVEL	ON HAND	DUE IN	REQUIRED	APPROVED
	(Non-Expendable or Expendable)					
10100	Acid Acetyslalicylic USP:5 gr. tab. 1000	18	12	0	6	Leave this column blank.
10400	Acid Tannic USP: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	10	5	0	5	
14940	Whisky USP: qt.	30	10	10	10	
/////////////////LAST ITEM/////////////////						
	BASIS: T/E 0-000 (See Par. 6e)					

Incl. No. 6

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER
Office of the Commanding General.
A.P.O. 671

AAF 25-12A
1 Page
Page 1

MEMORANDUM)
AAF 25-12A)

10 June 1944

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Medical Supply

(This Memorandum amends Memorandum AAF 25-12, this headquarters, dated 17 April 1944.)

* * * *

2. DESIGNATION:

* * * *

(1) The 5317th Air Depot Headquarters (Prov), Medical Supply Section, is designated to supply the following areas:

(a) The area in India and Burma east of 76° longitude, south of 22° latitude, and west of 94° 30' longitude.

(b) The area in China which comprises Section II of the 5308th Air Service Area Command (Prov).

* * * *

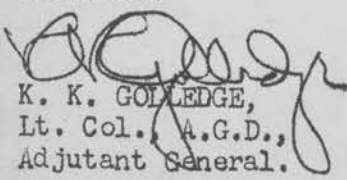
(3) The 5308th Air Service Area Command (Prov), Medical Supply Section, is designated to supply the China area less the area which comprises Section II.

* * * *

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brig. General, USA,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:


K. K. GOTLEDGE,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION "C"

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER
A.P.O. 671

AAF 25-13
1 Page
Page 1

MEMORANDUM)
AAF 25-13)

29 September 1944

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Hospitalization

(This memorandum supersedes Memorandum AAF 25-13,
this Headquarters, 25 June 1944.)

1. Army Air Forces personnel requiring hospitalization will be transferred to the nearest Services of Supply hospital in accordance with AR 40-1025.

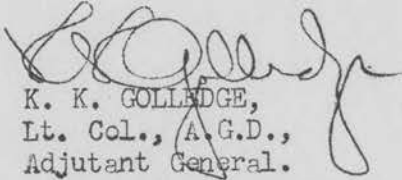
2. In the event immediate hospitalization becomes necessary or where cases are to be hospitalized for short periods and a Services of Supply hospital is not readily accessible, patients may be admitted to Allied or civilian hospitals. Patients in Allied or civilian hospitals who cannot be returned to duty in a short period of time will be transferred to the nearest Services of Supply hospital as soon as practicable.

3. Commanding officers of Air Force groups or separate units are authorized to publish orders transferring patients to the Detachment of Patients of Services of Supply hospitals upon request of the commanding officers of the hospitals. This authorization includes necessary attendants.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brigadier General, USA,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:


K. K. COLLEDGE,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION "C"

REDESIGNATED AAF, I-B SECTOR
MEMORANDUM BY MEMORANDUM 5-4
AAF, I-B SECTOR DATED 11-15-42

January 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM)
25-19)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Medical and Dental Attendance

(This memorandum supersedes Headquarters, Tenth Air Force Memorandum 25-19, dated November 16, 1942)

1. GENERAL:

a. Definition:

(1) The term "medical attendance" embraces treatment by a medical officer or by a civilian physician (Par.3) of sick or injured persons, and advice and physical examination connected therewith. The term includes furnishing medicine, nursing, hospital care, and ambulance service (Extract AR 40-505).

(2) The term "dental attendance" embraces the medical, surgical, and mechanical treatment of oral diseases, injuries and deficiencies that come within the field of dental and oral surgery as commonly practiced by the dental profession, the advice relating thereto, and the oral examinations connected therewith given to persons by a dental officer or a civilian dentist (Par.3) (Extract AR 40-505).

b. Agencies for providing medical attendance in the Tenth U.S. Air Force are:

- (1) Dispensaries.
- (2) Sick bays.
- (3) Aid stations.
- (4) Collecting posts.
- (5) Collecting stations.

c. Agencies for providing dental attendance in the Tenth U.S. Air Force are:

- (1) Dental clinics established in or in connection with agencies provided for medical attendance.
- (2) Travelling dental teams.

d. For provisions relating to the refusal of treatment, see AR-600-10.

2. FOR WHOM AUTHORIZED:

a. Military officers, army nurses, warrant officers, cadets, enlisted men, members of the Womens' Army Auxiliary Corps and of the Army Specialist Corps of the Army of the United States and commissioned officers of the United States Public Health Service while in active Federal Service, general prisoners, and prisoners of war.

b. Allied Military Personnel: The close association of allied troops in this theater and localized shortage of medical personnel and equipment make co-operation between the medical units of all allied forces imperative. The resources of the British, Indian and Chinese medical agencies have been at our disposal and occasions will arise when we will be called upon to reciprocate. Therefore, every medical and dental officer will give prompt and courteous co-operation to the fullest extent of his resources. This is especially applicable to the Royal Air Force because of close association with the Tenth U.S. Air Force; often to the use of the same airdrome with only one medical unit available. War Department letter AG 370.5 dated July 7, 1942, authorizes hospitalization and treatment for all members of allied armed forces. The following extracts are quoted for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Par.2. The policy governing medical care (including out-patient, dental or medical treatments, and hospitalization) of authorized foreign personnel (including both foreign nationals and members of foreign armed forces) by the medical facilities of the United States Army (Services of Supply, Ground Forces, and Air Forces) is as follows:

"a. Authorized personnel of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States (i.e. eligible for "Lend-Lease"), who cannot reasonably obtain hospitalization and treatment from medical facilities of their own country, shall be treated and hospitalized in Army medical facilities without cost, other than subsistence to the individual or his government, except where payments are arranged by the Government concerned or where readjustments are negotiated at a later date.

"b. Authorized personnel of any country not included in Par.2 a who may be declared eligible for admittance to Army medical facilities and who cannot reasonably obtain hospitalization and treatment from medical facilities of their own Government, shall be hospitalized and treated at their own expense or at the expense of their Government at the rates shown in Par. 1 hereof. The Foreign Liaison Officer of the War Department will determine the arrangement applicable, which will become effective when the Medical Department has been so informed".

c. Civilian:

- (1) Persons in military custody or confinement.
- (2) Civilian employees of the Army in the field where other

medical attention cannot be procured.

(3) Technical Observers and Service Specialists accompanying U.S. Army Forces in the field.

(a) The following extract from "Basic Field Manual: Regulations for Technical Observers and Service Specialists accompanying U.S. Army Forces in the Field"-is quoted for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"4. Privileges. c. So far as the exigencies of the service permit, technical observers will receive without charge the same medical treatment as that afforded officers".

(b) Treatment at military medical facilities will conserve health, efficiency, and time lost in seeking medical aid elsewhere (attention: "Cost Service Contract, Aircraft Manufacturers in regard to Representatives and Technicians serving with the U.S. Army Air Forces overseas").

(4) Occasional laborers and labor hired through contractors:

(a) These civilians are entitled only to first aid and emergency treatment if and when required.

(b) A major portion of this type of labor is secured through the Public Works Department and through labor contractors. The Government of the United States assumes no responsibility in any case, and such labor will not be admitted to S.O.S. Hospitals. Dispensary treatment will be afforded when practicable.

(c) Through the D.G., I.M.S., all such cases requiring hospitalization by reason of occupational injury will be admitted on indigent status to Civil Hospitals. The Administrative Medical Officers of Bengal, Assam, Sind and Bangalore have agreed that cases of illness or accident among this personnel should be admitted to civil hospitals on the same basis as ordinary indigent patients with no compensation from U.S. funds.

(5) Civilian employees eligible for compensation from the United States Employees Compensation Commission who suffer personal injury while in the performance of official duty or who acquire a disease as a natural result of such injury or occupation (Par. 6 b (10) AR 40-590) (Special Reference: AAF Regulation 25-11).

(6) Emergency medical treatment will be given to any one requiring such regardless of status. Immediate disposition will be effected as the situation demands.

3. Civilian medical and dental attendance for military patients at public expense (AR 40-505).

a. General Authorization: Subject to the conditions and limitations specified herein, civilian medical attendance at public expense is authorized

for personnel specified in b below, when the required attendance cannot be provided from available facilities of the Army or other Federal Agency, provided that this will not apply to military personnel who obtained elective medical treatment in civilian hospitals or by civilian physicians.

b. For Whom Authorized: Civilian medical attendance at public expense is authorized for the following personnel and none other:

(1) Officers, Army nurses, warrant officers, cadets, enlisted men and members of the Womens' Army Auxiliary Corps and of the Army Specialist Corps of the Army of the United States in the Federal Service when on a duty status or when absent on authorized leave, sick leave, furlough, or pass. Civilian medical attendance is not authorized for the personnel enumerated when absent without leave. -

(2) Prisoners of war, persons undergoing internment, and other persons in military custody or confinement.

(3) An applicant for enlistment while under observation.

c. Ordinary Medical Attendance:

(1) An individual for whom civilian medical attendance is authorized under b above, and who is serving without an immediate local commanding officer, may engage civilian medical attendance without reference to higher authority when the urgency of the situation does not permit obtaining prior approval by higher authority or when he or she is serving beyond the continental limits of the United States, and not under the jurisdiction of a commanding general of a service command. Under all other circumstances such an individual will obtain prior approval from higher authority (see (3) below).

(2) A local commanding officer may engage or authorize necessary civilian medical attendance for himself or for any person under his jurisdiction under any one of the following conditions:

(a) When the cost will not exceed \$100, unless the individual for whom the medical attendance is required is serving beyond the continental limits of the United States, and not under the jurisdiction of a commanding general of a service command.

(b) When the urgency of the situation does not permit obtaining prior approval by higher authority.

(3) Where prior approval by higher authority is required for civilian medical attendance, the authority to grant such approval is vested in the commanding general of a service command.

d. Civilian dental attendance (Par.5 AR 40-510):

(1) Emergency dental attendance: When a dental officer is not available, and the required service cannot be rendered by the medical officer,

one being available, civilian dental service for the relief of pain or acute septic conditions or for first-aid treatment of dental injuries due to direct violence suffered by one of the personnel enumerated in Par.2 a, may be obtained on Government account in the same manner as civilian medical attendance is obtained, whether the personnel in need of dental treatment be on duty, or on furlough or leave of absence (See AR 40-505). Such service will be confined to the relief of the immediate emergency only.

e. Decision will be on the merits of the individual case in strict accordance with AR 40-505 and 40-510. Bills for services in triplicate, bearing certification of the vendor as to correctness and of the commanding officer or surgeon that the service was rendered will be forwarded to this Headquarters.

4. Treatment at installations of Allied Nations.

a. Under a broad reciprocal policy, members of our forces are admitted to British and Indian Military, Air Force and Civil Hospitals, for which no charges are made, other than for subsistence. Application is made direct to the officer commanding in cases of emergency, or to the Theater Surgeon, (through the Surgeon, Tenth Air Force) where time is not a factor or when medical service for units is involved.

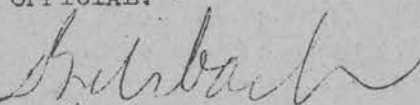
b. The above applies also to the facilities of the Chinese National Government.

c. Private, charitable, and privately supported hospitals can be utilized in emergency determined by commanding officers or surgeons in absence of the former, in which case the provisions of paragraph 3 above apply.

By command of Brigadier General BISSELL:

WILLIAM D. OLD,
Colonel, Air Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:



W. URBACH,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION: "C"

HEADQUARTERS U.S. AIR FORCES IN INDIA & CHINA
TENTH U.S. AIR FORCE
Office of the Commanding General,
New Delhi, India.

25-20
Page 1
3 Pages

December 26, 1942.

DESIGNATED AAF, I-B SECTOR
MEMORANDUM BY MEMORANDUM 5-2.
AAF, I-B SECTOR, DATED 11-15-43.

MEMORANDUM)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

25-20

) QUARANTINE INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF AIRCRAFT

1. Health Department regulations of the Government of India require quarantine inspection and treatment of all aircraft arriving in India from Africa and South America. Such requirement is also in accordance with AAF Regulation No. 61-3, dated February 11, 1942, which provides for quarantine inspection and treatment of aircraft flying from one foreign area to another. In order to comply with these regulations and to prevent the introduction of Yellow Fever into India, all Army aircraft under control of this command from Africa and South America will be treated as herein provided:

a. The responsibility for quarantine inspection and treatment of aircraft within India belongs to the Government of India.

b. Methods, personnel and management are theirs, with the following exceptions:

(1) Operating personnel will bear satisfactory credentials as to reliability and loyalty.

(2) U.S. Army personnel appointed by the first pilot of the airplane or higher authority will accompany operating personnel when deemed necessary for the protection of secret equipment.

(3) Secret equipment may be covered during the process by sheeting provided by the Indian Government if considered necessary.

(4) For the protection of equipment, the material used will be that outlined in Regulation AAF 61-3, which is internationally accepted as satisfactory for the purpose of destroying insect vectors. The standardized pyrethrum extract or concentrate designated by the several firms marketing it as Pyrethrum concentrate, 20 to 1 strength; pyrethrum extract standardized; pyrethrum extract No. 20; pyrethrum concentrate No. 20; and No. 20 extract standardized, contains 2 grams of pyrethrins per 100 cubic centimeters of deobase or other approved vehicle. The insecticide has a very low flash point, is non-staining and non-corrosive and, except for being mildly irritating to the skin on direct contact, is harmless to humans in the concentration used. As the efficacy of the insecticide depends largely on the degree of vaporization secured in spraying, the vaporizer or hand spray producing the smallest droplets (the densest cloud of mist) is the most satisfactory. Approved insecticide and hand sprayers

may be obtained from local Quartermasters.

(5) At each port of entry, the U.S. Airfield Operations Officer or Airdrome Officer will inform the proper Public Health Representative of the anticipated arrival of an airplane not less than one hour nor more than two hours prior to the known time.

(6) All unscheduled arrivals will be held for arrival of the inspecting party by the U.S. Airfield Commander.

(7) Airplanes under the control of this headquarters arriving in India from the west will use only authorized ports of entry. Karachi American Air Base is the only designated port of entry for aircraft. In an emergency should another airdrome be used, the pilot of the aircraft will advise the civil health authorities at the Karachi American Air Base and await instructions. If considered necessary by the civil health authorities, the airplane will be flown to the nearest designated airport where the necessary quarantine inspection and treatment of the aircraft may be carried out.

(8) U.S. Airfield Commanders will cooperate to the fullest and afford every facility at their disposal necessary to representatives of the Indian Government for the proper execution of their duties.

c. The local Public Health authorities will keep personnel on a 24 hour basis at the Karachi Air Base only.

d. Local Public Health Representatives will make every effort to expedite their inspections and treatments to avoid holding tired airplane crews from their rest.

2. Pertinent extract AAF Regulation No. 61-3, dated February 11, 1942, is as follows:

"In order to prevent the transportation of aedes aegypti, anopheles gambiae, and other disease-bearing mosquitoes from foreign areas to the United States, or from one foreign area to another, all Army aircraft engaging in flight operations outside the continental limits of the United States will be treated with insecticide as hereinafter provided:

a. Immediately before departing from any foreign area, all enclosed spaces of the aircraft will be sprayed, using not less than 8 cubic centimeters of the standardized pyrethrum extract per 1,000 cubic feet of enclosed space. Spraying will be repeated immediately after landing under the circumstances set forth in paragraph 5, below.

b. All doors, windows and other openings, will be closed during the spraying and the aircraft will remain closed and non-operative for at least two minutes.

c. Personnel need not remain in the aircraft, but no cargo, equipment or baggage will be removed therefrom until the spraying operation has been completed.

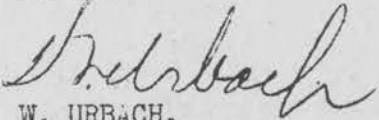
Aircraft enroute to the United States from any place in Africa located within the region bounded by 8 degrees south latitude and 16 degrees north latitude, or from any place in the western hemisphere located within the region bounded by 30 degrees south latitude and 13 degrees north latitude or from any other place where yellow fever may appear, must be sprayed with insecticide immediately prior to departure from the last foreign area and again immediately after landing on United States soil. Aircraft enroute from one foreign area to another, more particularly those aircraft which pass from one national jurisdiction to another, should be sprayed on departure and on arrival."

3. Until further notice the procedure of inspection and treatment of aircraft need not be followed between India and China.

By command of Brigadier General BISSELL:

WILLIAM D. OLD,
Colonel, Air Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:


W. URBACH,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION: "C"

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER
Office of The Commanding General
A.P.O. 671

AAF 25-23
2 Pages
Page 1

MEMORANDUM)
AAF 25-23)

23 June 1944

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Heat Precautions

(This Memorandum supersedes Memorandum AAF 25-23, this headquarters, dated 2 June 1943.)

1. The climatic conditions in this theater during the summer months are extremely hazardous to health and it is essential that all personnel of this command become fully cognizant of the dangers involved. Unit commanders in cooperation with their medical advisers will disseminate the information herein described to all members of their commands and will insure the observance of the precautionary measures recommended.

a. Exposure to high heat, particularly when associated with high humidity, may result in quite diverse effects varying from the superficial manifestations of radiant heat to heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat stroke or sudden death.

b. Heat exhaustion is characterized by pronounced weakness, dizziness, profuse perspiration and cramping of muscles in the abdomen or extremities. Heat stroke or sunstroke is a more serious condition and may develop as a consequence of heat exhaustion. In addition to the symptoms mentioned above, cases of heat stroke lose consciousness early, the face becomes flushed, and the skin becomes dry and hot. Death may occur in a few minutes after the onset of these symptoms.

2. The following precautionary measures should be observed:

a. Clothing should be light, loose-fitting, and porous to facilitate evaporation of perspiration. Headgear, preferably sun helmets, should be worn when exposure to the sun is necessary. Nevertheless, personnel should be cautioned to remain in the shade as much as possible.

b. Unnecessary physical exertion should be avoided and strenuous exercise should not be indulged in during the heat of the day.

c. Moderate amounts of cool, not iced water, should be taken frequently to replenish loss due to perspiration.

d. Salt tablets should be made available at messes and work areas. Four tablets a day should be taken with or after meals.

3. Medical attention should be obtained as soon as possible in all

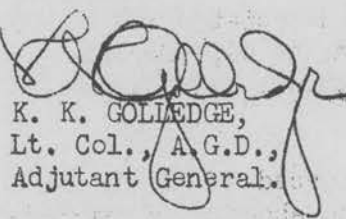
suspected cases of heat exhaustion or heat stroke and the following emergency measures should be instituted immediately:

- a. Patients should be removed to a cool, shady spot.
- b. The clothing should be removed and the head and body bathed in cool water.
- c. Place ice packs to the head and cold, wet packs to the body in cases of severe heat stroke when the body temperature appears to be extremely high.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brigadier General, USA,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:


K. K. GOLLIDGE,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION "C"

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER
Office of the Commanding General
A.P.O. 885

30-1
2 pages
page 1

16 November 1943.

MEMORANDUM)
30-1)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Supply of Vitamin Concentrates

(This Memorandum supersedes Memorandum
25-21, Headquarters AAF, dated 11 Jan-
uary 1943.)

1. Vitamin concentrates will be supplied to U.S. Army personnel in this theater at the rate of one tablet per man per day whenever the rations supplied by issue or contract are inadequate in nutritive value. Requisitions for vitamin concentrates to supplement the ration will not be submitted until a medical officer or nutritionist has analyzed the diet provided from the menu in use. The conclusions of such a review should be based upon the nutritional value of the foods actually available and not merely upon the absence of fresh foods. In the event it is determined that available foods are being properly prepared, served, and consumed, and still a requirement for vitamins to supplement the ration exists, a requisition will be forwarded with a statement that the diet is inadequate and suitable foods cannot be obtained in quantities sufficient to meet vitamin requirements. Specific evidence of inadequacy will be cited. The requisition will state that the surgeon has approved the quantity required as appropriate for the strength and period involved.

2. Requisitions for vitamins will be submitted through normal channels of Quartermaster Supply. The unit surgeon is responsible for proper distribution. Each requisition, QM Form 400, will include, in effect, the following certificate signed by the unit surgeon:

"I certify the ration as furnished, while properly prepared, served, and consumed, is inadequate in _____ and suitable foods cannot be obtained. The above requisitioned vitamin products will be supplied U.S. Army personnel as a vitamin supplement at the rate of one per man per day."

30-1
2 pages
page 2

3. Therapeutic use of vitamins in dispensaries, sick quarters, and sick bays will not be restricted by this directive. Therapeutic vitamins will be procured through Medical Supply channels.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Colonel, Air Corps,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:

W. Urbach

W. URBACH,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION "C"

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER
APO 671

AAF 35-1

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Page 1

MEMORANDUM)
AAF 35-1)

15 September 1944

SIGNAL CORPS

AAF Crystal Control Officer

(This Memorandum supersedes Memorandum AAF 35-1 dated ~~9 September 1944~~)

1. An Office of "AAF Crystal Control Officer" is hereby established in Headquarters Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector in CBI.

2. Purpose: The Crystal Control Officer as designated above is responsible for the performance of the following functions:

a. Planning detailed crystal bank requirements for the AAF in the CBI Theater (excepting Army Airways Communications System organizations).

b. Control over the issuance of crystals, and authority to recall and redistribute crystals which have been issued to field units.

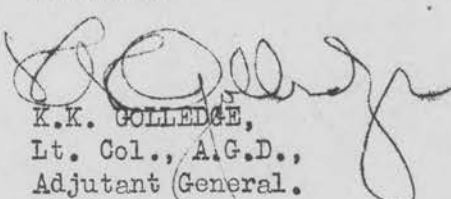
c. Maintaining at all times close liaison with the officer in charge CBI-ASC Crystal Bank and the Signal Officer CBI ASC.

d. Assisting organizations of the AAF to determine their crystal requirements and to requisition such crystals in accordance with CBI ASC Memo 65-25 dated 10 August 1944.

3. The Crystal Control Officer will be directly responsible to the Communications Officer, Army Air Forces, India-Burma Sector, CBI.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

OFFICIAL:


K.K. COLLEDGE,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION: "C"

CHARLES B. STONE, III
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Chief of Air Staff.

35

UNCLASSIFIED
HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTION
CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER
AIO 671

.....
: Authority: C.G.:
: AAF IBS CH: :
: Initials: R :
: Date: 8 Sept. 44 :
:.....

AAF 35-2

2 Pages

Page 1.

8 September 1944.

MEMORANDUM)
AAF 35-2)

SIGNAL CORPS

VHF Frequency Assignments.

1. Pursuant to authority of the Commanding General, United States Armed Forces, China-Burma-India, very high frequencies are authorized for use by United States Army Air Forces as described herein.

2. Assignments.

a. Specific assignments of very high frequencies to subordinate units will be made by Air Force Commanders in accordance with the allocations here made and in such manner as to obtain the maximum use of available frequencies.

b. Reassignments of such frequencies to subordinate units within each Air Force or Command, and the proper rotation of such assignments to provide adequate operational flexibility and security and to avoid interference is the responsibility of the Air Force Commander.

c. Selection of frequencies from among those allocated shall be closely coordinated with other affected Commands or Services to insure no interference. Where conflicting assignments or other interference occurs and the matter cannot be locally resolved it will be referred through channels to this Headquarters.

3. VHF - FM Frequencies (70.6 - 99.9 mc).

a. Frequencies in the 70.6 megacycle to 99.9 megacycle band are authorized on a secondary non-interference basis for Aircraft Warning Service radio links, Fighter Control radio links and local tactical point-to-point communication links as listed in Inclosure No. 1. The use of these frequencies will be limited to FM (frequency modulation) with 50 watts maximum power except as specifically authorized. Emission shall be confined to FM 30 permitting a total band width of 30 kilocycles.

b. The authorization is strictly subject to causing no interference to other services having prior allocations on such frequencies. There are other essential services of the Armed Forces and Civil Agencies operating within the band. It is the responsibility of the U.S.A.A.F. Commanders making use of these frequencies under the conditions of this

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2 Pagos

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authorization to avoid interference to prior users of these channels. This shall be accomplished primarily through local coordination with all Allied Forces Signal Officers in the affected area before using any frequency, termination of operations immediately upon notification of interference, and the proper employment of authorized call signs for purposes of identification.

4. VHF Aeronautical Frequencies (124 mc - 156 mc).

a. Frequencies in the 124 megacycle band to 156 mc megacycle band are available for assignment by Air Force Commanders to subordinate units as listed in Inclosure No. 2 and in accordance with the allocations and limitations there indicated.

b. Transmission on such frequencies shall be limited to 50 watts maximum power with A 2 or A 3 omission.

By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

2 Incls:

Incl. 1 - Freq. Allocations

70.6 mc - 99.9 mc.

Incl. 2 - Freq. Allocations

124 mc - 156 mc.

CHARLES B. STONE III,
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:

Roy Collins
ROY COLLINS,
Major, Air Corps,
Actg. Adjutant General.

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VHF FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENTS.

1. Common Frequencies.

- a. 116.10 mc - World Guard. Distress channel monitored by all Allied VHF ground installations. Employment limited to conditions under which emergency air/ground contact cannot be effected on other frequencies. (Installed as Channel C).
- b. 126.18 mc - Liaison channel for reinforcing, supporting and covering where no other liaison frequency has been assigned for such operation during specific invasions. (Installed as Channel D).
- c. 140.58 mc - U.S. Navy Common - Employment reserved for joint AAF-USN operation only. (Where used, installed as Channel D).

2. Fighter and Fighter-Bomber Frequencies.

- a. Homing frequencies (Installed as Channel B).

124.02 mc	124.56 mc	125.28 mc	127.62 mc
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- b. Operational frequencies (Installed as Channel A).

129.06 mc	133.20 mc	137.70 mc
129.60 "	133.56 "	139.14 "
130.32 "	134.10 "	139.86 "
130.68 "	135.00 "	141.30 "
131.04 "	135.54 "	141.66 "
131.76 "	136.26 "	144.18 "
132.12 "	136.98 "	

3. Bomber (M & H) Frequencies.

- a. Common Frequency: - (Installed as Channel (B) in all aircraft of those classes).

139.32 mc

b. Operational Frequencies: (Installed as Channel (A)).

127.44 mc	137.68 mc
129.24 "	142.20 "
132.64 "	143.10 "
134.64 "	145.26 "

4. Transport Frequencies:

a. Air Transport Command Frequencies:

116.10 mc - Secondary tower frequency/ ^{guarded} by 4th AAC Wing at all stations. Limited to emergency use where tower contact cannot be effected on other tower frequencies.

124.20 mc - Tower frequency of 4th AAC Wing at specified stations.

127.08 mc - Tower frequency of 4th AAC Wing at specified stations.

128.52 mc - Tower frequency of 4th AAC Wing at specified stations.

b. Troop Carrier, Combat Cargo and Air Commando Frequencies:

(1) Common Frequency - (Installed as Channel (B) in all Transport aircraft of these classes).

142.92 mc

(2) Operational Frequencies: (Installed as Channel A)

129.78 mc 131.94 mc 132.48 mc 135.36 mc 136.08 mc.

5. Photographic-Reconnaissance Frequencies:

a. Common Frequency - (Installed as Channel (B) in all aircraft of these classes).

134.28 mc

b. Operational Frequencies: (Installed as Channel A).

136.80 mc 138.96 mc 140.04 mc 144.54 mc.

6. Aeronautical point-to-point Frequencies:

147.06 mc	152.82 mc
148.50 "	154.26 "
149.94 "	154.98 "
151.38 "	155.70 "

7. R.A.F. Block Frequencies:

a. The following frequencies are included for information only. They are not allotted to U.S.A.A.F. units and are not available for general assignment. They will be assigned for use by U.S.A.A.F. units in prescribed areas only after coordination with the appropriate R.A.F. authority.

<u>Block A.</u>	<u>Block B.</u>	<u>Block C.</u>	<u>Block D.</u>
112.32 mc	114.30 mc	110.88 mc	111.60 mc
105.12 "	107.10 "	108.18 "	106.02 "
115.56 "	117.36 "	118.62 "	116.82 "
101.16 "	102.78 "	101.52 "	101.88 "

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
INDIA-BURMA SECTOR
CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER
Office of the Commanding General
A.P.Q. 885

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MEMORANDUM)
AAF 40-1)

INSPECTIONS

22 January 1944.

Organization for Inspection

(This memorandum supersedes Memorandum No.40-1, Hq, AAF, IBS, dated 22 December 1942 and Memorandum No.40-2, Hq, AAF, IBS, dated 7 February 1943)

1. In order to meet their command responsibility for inspection, commanders of air forces and independent commands, subordinate commands, wings, tactical groups, and air bases will organize under one head all inspection activities of their respective headquarters, pertinent thereto, which are in the same command channel, whether these activities be administrative or technical. The senior officer of these inspection groups will be designated the Air Inspector of the particular unit or base concerned. The designation of an Air Inspector is not required below the level of the group or similar unit.

2. In small units, squadrons or less, responsibility for the two types of inspection may be assigned to one officer. Each type inspector will be provided with such commissioned and non-commissioned assistants as may be necessary.

3. Inspectors and necessary assistants will be immediately appointed in all Army Air Force units.

4. Reports of inspection activities will be made to the officer who exercises supervisory command responsibility. Commanding officers of units inspected will forward inspection reports through command channels, by indorsement, stating specifically with respect to each irregularity and deficiency corrective action taken and the result thereof, and will include recommendations with respect to matters they have not the power or facilities to remedy. Each echelon of command through which such reports pass will make certain that the report contains sufficient copies of all indorsements thereto to provide the original and two copies of each indorsement for the commander to whom the report is addressed. Retained copies of inspection reports at each headquarters will be made available to visiting inspectors from the Air Inspector's Office this headquarters and when authorized by them may be destroyed.

5. Selected publications having application to this Theater will be reproduced and distributed from this headquarters to the base or station commander, and distribution will be made by him. These publications will include AAF Regulations, AAF Memoranda, and ASC Memoranda.

6. Direct communications between base or station commander and the Air Inspector at this headquarters is authorized on matters pertaining to inspections. In all such cases of direct communication, copies will be furnished to the next higher commander.

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By command of Major General STRATEMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE, III,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Chief of Air Staff.



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INDIA BURMA SECTOR
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Office of the Commanding General
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MEMORANDUM)
AAF 45-1)

5 March 1944.

WEATHER

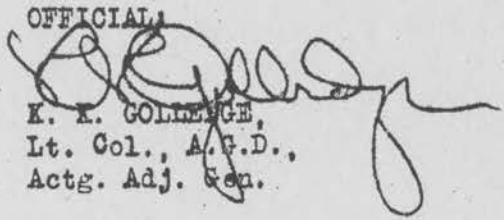
WAF-2 FORMS

1. It is directed that WAF-2 Weather Report Form be accomplished, except as noted in paragraph 3, for all flights of multi-engine aircraft when such flights carry a crew of more than three (3) and are of more than three (3) hours duration.
2. This form with instructions is available in all USAAF Weather Stations in C.B.I. Theater.
3. Air Transport Command flights over established routes will use a special form to be provided by India-China Wing, Air Transport Command.
4. It must be borne in mind in accomplishing this form that it is for the benefit of other air crews, and will eventually result in a direct benefit to every outgoing flight.

By Command of Major General STRATHEMEYER:

CHARLES B. STONE III,
Brig. General, USA.,
Chief of Air Staff.

OFFICIAL:


K. E. COLLEDGE,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Actg. Adj. Gen.

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HEADQUARTERS U.S. AIR FORCES IN INDIA AND CHINA

TENTH U.S. AIR FORCE

Office of the Commanding General

Delhi, India.

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4 Pages

Page 1.

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November 9, 1942

MEMORANDUM)

45-3)

WEATHER SERVICE

CLIMATE AND WEATHER OF BURMA -

1. For the convenience of this discussion, Burma will be divided into four (4) sections: (1) The Western Section which is bounded by Chittagong on the North, The Bay of Bengal on the West, Cape Ne Graiss on the South, and the Arakan Yoma Range on the East. (2) Northern Section, bounded by the Arakan Yoma Range on the West, Latitude 22°N., (Mandalay) on the South, and the Northern and Eastern Burma Border. (3) Central Section bounded by the Arakan Yoma Range on the West, Latitude 22°N., (Mandalay) on the North, Latitude 17°N., (Rangoon) on the South, and the Eastern Border of Burma. (4) Southern Section, composed of the Tenasserim Coast, or that section of Burma south and East of Rangoon.

General Weather Conditions in Burma during October & November.

Scattered clouds will prevail, occasionally becoming broken. Clouds will be 2000-3000 ft. and better; occasionally lowering to 1000 ft. in the early morning. Rainfall will be light, and relative humidity moderately high. Visibility will generally be 4-6 miles, occasionally lowering to 1-3 miles in early morning fog. Surface winds generally light northeasterly. Winds Aloft; Northern half Burma: N-NW shifting to NE-E Southern half, and then shifting to Westerly at 14,000 ft., over all of Burma.

1. Western Section:

a. November.

The average cloud coverage is 3/10 to 4/10. These clouds are above 2000 ft. 75% of the time, and above 1000 ft. 85% of the time. Clouds below 1000 ft. occur about one (1) day in six and then only in the early morning, very rarely, if ever, occurring in the afternoon. Rainfall is light, averaging 3.40 inches, and an average of three (3) rainy days during the month. On the average, one thunderstorm occurs during the month. The average temperature is 77.4 F. Surface winds are predominately NE, with an average speed of 8-15 mph. over the Chittagong-Akyab portion of this section, lowering to 4-8 mph on Southern half with many early morning calms. Prevailing upper winds over the Chittagong-Akyab area are S to SW to 6000 ft., and NW from 6000-10,000 ft. on the southern half of the section. SE-E winds prevail to 6000 ft., and Easterly from 6-10,000 ft. Although upper wind data is scarce above 10,000 ft., it is probable that Westerly currents prevail near that level. The average is 10-20 mph to 10,000 ft., probably showing a considerable increase above that level. Visibility in the morning is generally 5-7 miles, and 6-7 miles in the afternoon with the exception of the Southern-most portion of the section which has a prevailing visibility of 3-6 miles in the afternoon. There are no dust storms, and an average of less than one day with fog.

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b. December.

The average cloudiness during this month decreases to 2/10 to 3/10. These clouds are above 3000 ft., 75% of the time, while on one (1) day in five, has clouds below 1000 ft., generally for a short period in the morning. Rainfall is still on the decrease, averaging only 0.62 inches, with an average of only one (1) rainy day, while thunderstorms are practically nil. The prevailing visibility is 5-7 miles, except in the Southern-most area where it lowers to 3-5 miles in the afternoon. Surface and Upper winds show very little difference from those of November. There are no dust storms, and an average of less than one day of fog. The average Relative Humidity is 78%, and the average temperature 72.3°F.

II. Southern Section;

-a. November.

The average cloud coverage is 3/10 to 5/10. These clouds are generally 2000 ft., or higher and on an average there are only two days with any clouds reported below 1000 ft., and the average rainfall is 3.25 inches with an average of 5 rainy days. There are practically no thunderstorms over the Northern half of this section, but the southern half reports twelve days with thunderstorms during the month. The average temperature is 80°F., and the relative humidity 83%. Surface winds are variable E to N and light, averaging 4-8 mph. Upper winds are predominately E and NE with velocities of 10-30 mph over the northern half of the section, and 10-35 mph over the southern half. There are no dust storms. Visibility is generally good, 5-8 miles, and there is very little fog except that which occurs in the inner valleys, and this usually clears soon after sunrise.

b. December.

The average cloudiness is 3/10 to 4/10. These clouds are nearly-always above 3000 ft., only an average of one day in the month showing cloud heights below 1000 ft., and two (2) days showing cloud heights below 2000 ft. The southern most portion of the section is an exception, having no clouds reported below 1000 ft., and ten (10) days with clouds below 2000 ft. The average rainfall is 0.57 inches with an average of two (2) rainy days. No thunderstorms are reported over the Northern half of the section, but there is an average of four (4) days with thunderstorms over the southern half. The average temperature is 77°F., and the average relative humidity is 81%. Surface winds are predominately NE and 3-8 mph.. Upper winds and visibility are the same as for the month of November.

III. Northern Section;

a. November.

The average cloudiness is 3/10 except in the Northern-most portion where it increases to 5/10 to 6/10. There is very little data except in the Mandalay Area in regards to ceilings so the data for that area will be considered fairly representative of the section.

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Clouds are lowest in the mornings, and particularly in the mornings during November and December, but are usually 3000 ft., or more. Clouds of 3000 ft. or less occur in the mornings in November and December on an average of six (6) or seven (7) days per month, their maximum occurrence. The average rainfall is 1.89 inches with an average of three (3) days of rain. The average temperature is 71.7°F., and the average relative humidity 88%. Surface winds are predominately NE at 4-10 mph. Winds aloft are NW-NE to 10,000 ft., and SW-NW above that level. Average wind speeds are 10-20 mph to 10,000 ft., and 20-40 mph from 10,000 ft. to 25,000 ft. Although there is very little data concerning visibility on this section, there is an average of 0.5 foggy days at Myitkyina and 3.7 foggy days at Lashio. It is reasonable to suppose that this is early morning fog that dissipates by sunrise and that average visibility for the whole section is 4-8 miles.

b. December.

The average cloudiness is 2/10 to 3/10, except in the Northern section where it increases from 3/10 to 4/10. Ceilings are the same as for November. The average rainfall is .53 inches with an average of one (1) rainy day. The average temperature is 65.1°F., and the average Relative Humidity 90%. Surface winds are NE 4-7 mph. Visibility and upper winds are the same as in November.

IV. Central Section;

a. November.

The average cloudiness is 3/10 to 4/10. These clouds are generally 2000 ft. where found, but on an average of four (4) to six (6) days there are clouds reported below 1000 ft. This occurs during the morning. The average rainfall is 2.12 inches, with an average of three (3) rainy days. The average temperature is 78.7°F., and the relative humidity 85%. Surface winds are N-NE, 3-8 mph. Winds aloft are predominately N-NE over southern half of section up to 10,000 ft., and then shift to W above that elevation; over the northern half they are N to 3500 ft., but shift to S to SW at 6500 ft. and then W at 10,000 ft. the average velocity is 5-15 mph., increasing to 15-30 mph at 10,000 ft. Visibility is generally 4-8 miles occasionally lowering to 1-3 miles in early morning fog which dissipates by sunrise; at Rangoon Terminal the visibility generally lowers to 2-4 miles during the evening and early morning due to haze and smoke.

b. December.

The average cloudiness is 2/10 to 3/10. Ceiling, surface winds, upper winds, and visibility are practically the same as in November. The average amount of rainfall is .39 inch with an average of one (1) rainy day. The average temperature is 73.6°F., and the average Relative Humidity is 83%.

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4 Pages

Page 4.

Cyclonic Storms of the Transition Season

There is an average of ten (10) cyclonic disturbances originating in the Bay of Bengal. Of this number generally two (2) or three (3) will be in November and one (1) in December. Although these disturbances have a variety of paths which they follow, one of the common ones is to move Northward and then curve to the Northeast, entering the Burma Coast or SE Bengal Coast in the vicinity of Akyab or Chittagong. Of these disturbances an average of two (2) are of full hurricane intensity and the remainder are equally distributed between severe storms accompanied by winds of 40-65 mph and less intense cyclonic disturbances. These cyclones are usually accompanied by very rapid and dangerous shifts of wind, blinding rain, and terrific squalls. Another important feature of these cyclones over the sea is the piling up in the inner storm area of a mass of water which advances with the storm and strikes the coast as a storm "Wave", occasionally resulting in flooding of the low coastal districts in a few minutes to the depth of ten, twenty or even thirty feet above the tidal high-water level. Generally, after moving inland, these disturbances fill up rapidly and diminish in intensity.

Western Disturbances of the Winter Months:

In Winter a succession of depressions from the west cross Northern India. These depressions are extratropical cyclones, frequently occluded and are usually referred to in the Weather Maps of the I.M.D. as "Western Disturbances". The average number of these disturbances to enter India in November is two (2) and in December four (4). They occasionally travel across Northern India and then to Northern Burma causing rain accompanied by thunderstorms and large hail.

By Command of Brigadier General BISSELL:

WILLIAM D. OLD,
Colonel, A.C.,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

W. Urbach
W. URBACH,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General

DISTRICT SPECIAL:

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