

# SECRET

## HISTORICAL RECORD

### 760TH CHEMICAL DEPOT COMPANY (AVIATION)

The 760th Chemical Depot Company (Aviation) had its beginning at MacDill Field, Tampa, Florida, when it was activated without personnel per G.O. #89 HQ, 3rd Air Force, Tampa, Florida, dated 29 April, 1942. MacDill Field was only the temporary station while Patterson Field, Fairfield, Ohio, was designated as the permanent station. The personnel for the company were drawn from the 2nd Chemical Company Service Aviation and were dispatched to Patterson Field from three different detachments. Ten MM including Sgt. DeFrees (now 1st Sgt.) and Sgt. Moller, came from Daniel Field, Augusta, Georgia and arrived at Patterson Field on the 17th of May 1942. Sgt. Max, Sgt. Klein and thirty-two other MM came per letter order dated 9 May, 1942, from Baser Field, Fort Wayne, Indiana, while Sgt. Dorsch, Sgt. Riddell and forty-two other MM came in two different groups from Selfridge Field, Ft. Stevens, Michigan. This group of eighty-five MM comprised the original 760th Chemical Depot Company (Avia), and upon their arrival at Patterson Field they were attached to the 15th Air Depot Group and placed under command of Captain Lynch, Air Corps. About the 25th of May, 1942, 2nd Lt., R.E. Knight, CW2, arrived from Florida and was assigned to command of the 760th.

Shortly afterward the 6th Air Depot Group at Patterson Field was alerted for overseas duty and resulting personnel to make up the 15th Chemical Flatoon (Aviation) thirty-eight men from the 760th Chemical Depot Company (Avia) were

On the 9th of June, 1942, 1st. Lt., Charles H. McCarty, CWS arrived from Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, and was assigned to command the company

Lt. R. R. Knight was transferred to the 198th Chemical Platoon (Airdrome) as commanding officer. The latter platoon before leaving for overseas duty on the 18th of July, 1942 was disbanded and reorganized into a Chemical Section requiring but twelve men, thus returning twenty-six of the original cadre back into the 760th. The company continued to grow from this beginning until at one time the morning report showed a strength of one-hundred eighty-nine EM and one officer.

The company began its training and usual camp duties, and moved into one of the permanent buildings only to be moved later to the 3rd Station Complement Area. V/RA equipment was requisitioned and began to arrive, and the company rapidly began to function as such. Lt. McCarty was made First Chemical Officer and Chemical Supply Officer for Fairfield Air Depot, Patterson Field, Fairfield Ohio. Several Air Depot Groups were activated at Patterson Field and it was the duty of the Chemical Supply Officer to equip them with their authorized Chemical Warfare property. These duties required much time and proved good training for the primary function of the company. A Gas Officer, and Non-Commissioned Officer's School was started under the direction of Lt. McCarty and proved very valuable for the training of the personnel of the company in helping with this training. Many field demonstrations were included regarding

set up and were taught by the personnel of the 760th. At another period in the company's history, one hundred men (without Officers) were attached to the company.

During the six months the company was training at Patterson Field, several groups of men were sent out as chemical sections, or as fillers, for units departing for overseas. Thus the company functioned as a reservoir for trained chemical personnel and the strength column of the morning report fluctuated from the original nine men to as high as one hundred and eighty-nine. The following EM were accepted for OCS or Flying Cadet from the 760th while stationed at Patterson Field:

Cory. Ray G. Schottke  
Pfc. Stanley M. Epstein  
Pvt. Ralph A. Schmalsie  
Pvt. Marion F. Eckert  
Pvt. Anthony (SMC) Euhn

Pvt. Donald W. Waterman  
Pfc. Billie B. Conley  
Pvt. James D. Mandy  
Pvt. Richard A. Williams  
Pvt. Vincent L. Naggi

November 26th, 1942 the 760th was transferred from Patterson Field to Eggenwood Arsenal for additional training in Depot Work.

The Company arrived at Eggenwood at 8:30 PM December 2nd, and was met at the station by Colonel Freeman, a US Officer, who directed the 760th to their new Company Area.

The new area consisted of several blocks of wooden huts. The huts were equipped with pot bellied coal stoves, but lacked coal. That first night at Eggenwood was one the personnel of the 760th will long remember. The reception was hardly a warm one.

the Depot, under Captain Hauser, CWS, had to do with handling ton containers and becoming familiar with the operation of a toxic yard.

On December 21st Cpl. Musser was made Mess Sergeant, Pvt. Dunlap, Hogan, Kuvik, Lorek, Martin and Wellener were made Cpls., and Pvt. Matthews was made T/5gr. The 760th spent the Christmas holiday of 1942 at Edgewood.

On the 26th Pvt. Bestafka, Crittenden, Freeland and Josefaki joined the organization, coming from the 95th Base Sq, Squadron, then at Fort Dix, N.J. On the 29th 2nd Lts. Edward L. Kenny and Edward A. Drury joined the Company, having been assigned by AMAC, Hempstead, N. Y. The following day 2nd Lt. Roland H. Logan arrived, and the organization's T. O. was up to strength in both officers and enlisted men. Lt. Drury was appointed Transportation Officer; Lt. Kenny, Supply; and Lt. Logan, Mess Officer.

For the month of January, 1943, a definite training program was established. It included basic training such as Company Drill, Tent Pitching, Interior Guard and classes on the M1 Garand rifle, Chemical Warfare training dealing with such subjects as Agents, Protection and Decontamination, and technical training in the unit's primary function at the Toxic Yard.

The schedule followed at the Toxic Yard at Edgewood was supervised by Capt. Hauser, who was in charge of the Yard, and dealt with handling bulk chemicals. Mustards, Lewisite, Phosgene, Chlorine, Chlorobenzene and Chloroacetylene were handled. Men were taught how to transfer from ton containers, to change valves, to take equipment apart and clean it, the use of the valve replacement mechanism,

On January 6th, 1943, Lt. McCarty was appointed Captain and left for Patterson Field with T/Sgt. Klein, S/Sgt. Klaas and Cpl. Patton on temporary duty for seven days.

On the 15th T/Sgt. Klein was made M/Sgt.; S/Sgts. Klaas and Molter, T/Sgts.; Sgt. Caron and T/4gr Hylan, S/Sgts.; Cpls. Bucsak, Hogan and Riddell, Sgts.; T/5gr. Brunton, T/4th gr.; Pvt Yaross, Cpl.; and Privs. Bruggeman, Quackenbush, Quinn and Lampi, T/5gr.

On the 24th S/Sgt. Harold Williams, the Company Supply Sergeant, was transferred to Patterson Field, Ohio; Pvt. Glaser to Selfridge Field, Michigan; and Pvt. Goldin to Olmstead Field, Middletown Penna.

The month of January 1943 was an eventful formative month in the history of the company. A worthwhile basic training program was in effect, the Company was working at it's primary function of running a Toxic Yard, USA equipment and supplies were being accumulated, many men had been promoted and the Company was up to T. O. strength. The fact that the Company had been alerted for overseas movement was a stimulus to morale and gave the training and work program a very definite purpose.

On February 1st, Pvt. Hill was classified as limited service and transferred to Selfridge Field, Michigan, upon his release from Walter Reed Hospital. On the 15th Pvt. Rogers joined the organization, having been transferred from the 6th Cav, 25th Base Sq, Fort Dix, N.J., and on the following day Pvt. Kautefahn was transferred to the 6th Cav, 187th Base Sq, at Camp Meade, Penna.

equipment was begun. T/Sgt. Klass and Cpl. Patton, in charge of the packing and crating detail, had the unenviable job of packing and unpacking depending upon the latest movement order. In preparation for the movement there were slowdown inspections and an Inspector General's inspection by Col. Strader, Lt. Col. Prentiss and Major Brown from Washington D.C.

This month also saw the 760th placed in the 1st Provisional Training Battalion at Edgewood under the command of Captain Fleury. While in this Battalion the Company participated in several alerts in defense of the Arsenal, which usually occurred at night during a blackout.

February will always be remembered for the hike to Maxwell Point on the coldest day Maryland had known in twenty years.

For recreation during the month the Company had a basketball team, which participated in the Post tournament, and, of course, there was the Post theatre, the town of Edgewood, and Baltimore, which was twenty miles away.

On March 5th Cpl. Ruhmer was made Supply Sergeant and Pvt. Ballard, Supply Corporal, Pvt. McElwey joined the organization on the 9th and 7/10th. Matthews was discharged on the 13th, under the Thirty Eight Year Age Law. When Matthews left the Company lost one of its best cooks. He was famous for his Partybuckles sauce and his Western sandwiches. On the 20th Pvt. Livingston joined the Company, coming from Col. Sec. Stillbrook Air Depot, Stillbrook Farms., and on the 27th 2nd Lt. Harris arrived from Patterson Field on Temporary Duty.

Regular mailings started March and the majority of the Company had worked

there were four hundred OCS students they presented quite a problem. A large open field was selected and the class broken up into eight groups. Each group remained twenty minutes with an instructor and then moved on. Lt. Logan spoke on the T/O of a Depot Company and its equipment. T/Sgt. Molter and Cpl. Lorek spoke on and illustrated changing valves on ten containers; Lt. Kenny and Sgt. Mohner demonstrated the M-10 Spray Tank; T/Sgt. Klass and Pvt. Hauser went through filling operations in the field; Lt. Drury spoke on the equipment in the Chemical Service trucks; Sgts. Caron and Hogan demonstrated the use of the valve replacement mechanic; Cpl. Iskowski operated and explained the Tractor Crane and Pvt. Hilsner operated and explained the Swinging Boom truck.

Conditioning hikes were held during March and training in the use of the Springfield Rifle was stressed. The equipment on the hikes consisted of rifle, cartridge belt, helmet and light field pack. Members of the Company will always remember the afternoon it was decided to take a tactical walk and spray the men with GAS. The attack was to be made from a fast moving jeep and a three gallon apparatus filled with GAS was to be used. The Company was taken by surprise on a back road and before masks could be shipped out of the carrier more than one man got the worse dose of GAS he ever got in his life. Remembrance of that hike has since brought tears to the eyes of more than one man.

A softball team was organized during March and a memorable beer party was held in the mess hall. All the Officers cooks and Sgt. Hauser did a capable job as master of ceremonies.

having been transferred to the 760th.

Training continued during April and the Company remained outdoors as much as possible. Course "C" was fired on the range. The Springfield Rifle was the rifle used. Since the Edgewood Range was closed the range at Fort Meade was used instead. It was a cold day but despite the weather 26 of the Company qualified. Pvts. John E. Johnson and Leo S. Crittenden were the highest scorers with scores of 170 and 166.

Hikes were continued and there were two over-night bivouacs to Piney Point. The bivouacs were remembered for the fox holes that were not dug and the 4:00 A.M. wood chopping detail consisting of Sgt. Rehner and Cpl. Patton.

May, 1943, was one of the most eventful months in the Company's history. On the 1st, Lt. Logan and Cpl. Lewis went to Cook's and Baker's School at Fort Meade to study the cooking of dehydrated foods. On the 7th Cpl. Lewis was made T/4gr. and Pvts. Kanner and Fair were made T/5thgr. On the 9th, the Company was ordered to the Port of Rehabilitation at San Francisco, and on the 11th, T/Sgt. Glass, S/Sgt. Ryan and T/4gr. Preston left for Oakland, California to accompany the Company equipment. The following day, Lt. Kenny left for Fort Meade as Unit Liaison Officer for Supply and Lt. Logan for Camp Strossman, California. The Company traveled by train, had Pullman rate service and stopped at Harvey House for meals.

The 12th arrived at Camp Strossman on the 12th and went through various physical inspections and inspections of equipment. The Springfield '03 was



While at sea the 760th enjoyed good quarters and meals and for exercise Sgt. DeFreesse put the men through morning calisthenics on "A" Deck. There were motion pictures and amateur hours daily. Pvt. Lehn, Company Crooner, is still remembered for his rendition of "Coming In On A Wing And A Prayer". Other activities engaged in were boat drills and washing clothes through port hole windows. More than one sock and fatigue suit belonging to men in the 760th is still floating somewhere in the Pacific. To most of the men the voyage was their first on an ocean liner. The myth of the Flying Fish was found to be true. Initiation into the Shellback Fraternity of Father Neptune, when crossing the equator, was a ceremony no one will forget and the Southern Cross in the sky at night was a constant topic of blackout conversation.

The ship arrived in Auckland, New Zealand, June 7th. Military personnel were given leave, but the Marines had arrived sometime before and the situation in the city of Auckland was well in hand in more ways than one.

On the 10th, the U.S. Waterala was heading into the Tasman Sea for Australia. The coast was sighted on the morning of the 13th and personnel disembarked at Brisbane that evening. The Company killed to Camp Douglas about three miles away, made its way through a sea of mud to an area where pyramidal tents for treatments had been erected and arranged for the night. The location was far from ideal. Grass grew a foot high inside the tents, there was one blanket per man and no lights whatever. Conditions at Douglas could be summed up in one word, "Dagged". Quartermaster supplies such as blankets and other items were added as here.

On the train to Charters Towers, the Company had its first glimpse of the Australian "Bush" and was not greatly impressed. The train was exceptionally slow, the meals served at the railroad stations were not very good and there were no sleeping accommodations. The train crawled into Charters Towers on the evening of the 26th. The unit was picked up at the station by QM trucks and taken to the American Base operated by the 35th Service Group. On the Base there was a large Chemical Dump run by the 594th Chemical Company (AO) and the 760th was to take this Toxic Yard and a warehouse over from the 594th and run them. Group personnel had set up tents for the 760th on the Base and the Company moved in immediately. It was decided to mess the Company with the 35th although the 760th was neither attached or assigned to them.

The first week in July was spent whipping the Company area into shape. Captain Shippe, OWS, who had run the Toxic Yard at one time arrived from Brisbane on the 8th and with Captain McCarty proceeded to map out a training schedule that was to include the 760th and 594th both and was to concentrate on Depot work and operation of the Filling Plant in the yard.

The training began immediately. Classes for non-coms were held in the evenings and the officers of both Companies did the instructing. The men of the 760th were assigned to work in the Yard and Warehouse along with the 594th.

On the 15th of July, Lt. Nagala, a recent U.S. graduate arrived on detached service, and on the 27th the 760th took over the entire Depot from the 594th. Captain McCarty became Depot Commander and a few days later took over

Charters Towers, where the unit is still located at this writing, is a "Bush" town of some four thousand people. It is a replica of a Motion Picture town of about 1890. It has two outdoor motion picture theatres whose furniture and fixtures consist principally of beach chairs, several cafes and restaurants some of which were placed "off limits" by the Army Medical Corps; twenty-one hotels all of which have wide upper balconies, swinging bar doors and posts down to the street reminiscent of the old American west; innumerable goats that roam the streets at will, and many relics, human and inert of its heyday, when it was the leading gold town in Queensland. It is a "ghost" town that knew real wealth and interesting times at about the turn of the Century. The inhabitants are hospitable to the "Yanks" and the "girl" situation of interest to all soldiers, has been thoroughly reconsidered and taken in hand by the Americans. A very good Red Cross set up is in operation and the Red Cross workers run a good cafeteria and weekly dances for American military personnel. There is a large Australian military camp near the town also, but contrary to popular belief, there is little friction between the two forces. Neither is there much fraternization, but a sure or less "mind your own business" atmosphere.

July, 1943, was an important month in that it saw the 788th establish itself in what appeared to be a permanent overseas location. The difficult period of transition was over and the Company was no longer living in barracks or huts, but in tents situated in two rows on an opposite side of a wide Company Street. On one end of the street was the enlisted men's shower room

The cooks and Mess Sergeant were sent to the 47th Service Squadron on detached service since the Company was not running its own mess.

During July a softball and hard ball team were organized and a volley ball court erected. Sgt. Hogan managed the softball team and Sgt. Klans the hard ball team.

Major Shippe left the 760th, August 9th, after the non-coos training program was finished. On the 21st, Opl. Patton was made Sgt.; Privs 1st Cl Hibner, Morrow, Pakiger, and Ulman were made corporal; and Privs 1st Cl Anderson, Lehn and Williams were made T/5Dr. On the 27th, 2nd Lt. Bugala, 1st Lts. Keys and Shipp and Sgts. Beasley and Broughton left the 760th and went north. Sgt. Armstrong remained on detached service waiting for an O.C.S. Board to act on his application. On the 28th, Sgt. Maer was relieved from duty as Mess Sergeant with the 47th Service Squadron and returned to the organization.

August was a month of hard work. New books were arriving by the car load daily. The 57th supplied the details to unload from the flat cars at the railroad and the 760th erected stringers and unloaded from trucks at the yard. In all a total of over seventeen thousand books were handled, and approximately eight thousand feet of stringers were erected.

Activities outside of work hours included baseball and volley ball. A bay room was set up in the Gunney Area, a large wall tent being used for the purpose. The non-coos held a meeting and decided to establish a non-coos' club, the proceeds for club maintenance to come from a lunchroom stand to be erected in

San Francisco before sailing.

On September 9th, Lt. Logan returned from detached service in New Guinea and brought with him the boom truck and tractor crane. On the 30th, Captain Dodge arrived from New Guinea on temporary duty.

The warehouse detail was occupied during the month with maintenance work on spray tanks, gas mask repair and checking Chemical warfare equipment. The men in the Toxic Yard began the tedious job of putting five thousand bombs in piles and checking and painting all bombs on hand. The administrative section began the job of checking and re-editing the Depot paper work.

The softball team went undefeated and the hard ball team was victorious over the 170th Service Squadron and the 5th Station hospital but dropped a game to the 35th Service Group.

During the month of September the hamburger stand was completed and officially opened. It was successful from the start and proceeds were used by the non-mess for furniture and fixtures. Pets operated the stand and were paid ten pounds a month and three hamburgers a night.

Captain Dodge left the Company on October 6th and on the 6th Sgt. Klein and Klein left for Sydney on furlough. On the 21st Pvt Kaiser was transferred to the 67th Chemical Company (AC) and on the 27th Sgt. Lewis was transferred to the 127th General Hospital at Portmoresby.

October tapered in warmer weather. The Company began to take its work in stride and the schedule on bomb checking and painting averaged two hundred

During November, Sgt. Rohner was promoted to Staff Sergeant and T/5Gr Lampi was promoted to T/4Gr. Lts. Drury and Logan were promoted to 1st Lt.

The job of painting, checking and transferring bombs continued as the main occupation in the Toxic Yard. The checking of all bombs on hand was completed during the month. Spray tanks were received, checked, painted and crated by the warehouse detail.

The final report on bombs M47A2 and M47 was forwarded to the Chemical Officer, Air Service Command, Brisbane, Queensland and a supplementary report was forwarded by Brisbane headquarters to the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service in Washington D.C. That the reports submitted by the 760th were well received by the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service was attested by the letter sent to Air Service Command, Headquarters at Brisbane by General A. Waite, Asst's Chief of Staff, Field Operations. In his letter General Waite discussed the reports on the maintenance of the 100 lb. bomb under tropical conditions submitted by the 760th.

During December, Sgt Durack was promoted to Staff Sgt. and Pvt 1st Cl Hickey and Laha to T/3Gr. T/3Gr Alton Davis and Pvt. Winkley were transferred to the 760th from the 875th Chemical Company Air Operations at APO HTL.

A recent check on all bombs on hand was begun during December. The established method of two four man details for assembling bombs, two similar details for painting, a third detail for transporting bombs needing repair and two pit details was adhered to. These pits consisting of cement basins,

CWS officers who have seen it in operation. A copy of reports forwarded to higher headquarters in the work of handling M47A2 and M47 Chemical bombs under tropical conditions by the 760th is included in this history.

Pressure in ton-containers was taken and samples of what appeared to be faulty mustard were sent to the 42nd Laboratory Company in Brisbane. The analysis run by the 42nd Lab. ascertained the mustard to be highly toxic and suitable for use. This mustard had been stored in a tropical climate for almost two years and had lost none of its potency.

Four large silos of two ton capacity were taken over from the 62nd Chemical Depot Company in Townsville and brought to the 760th Toxic Yard.

The silos were emptied at Townsville and the contents put into seventy-five lb. chloride of lime containers. The silos and containers were carried by truck to the 760th Yard and set up on cement bases. One hundred pound chloride of lime cans were used as doors at the base of the silo. The method of storage, although a good one, was not sufficiently air tight to prevent the lime from sucking up moisture from the atmosphere. The lime thus stored was found suitable for area decontamination only.

A large number of spray tanks were painted, crated and shipped to forward areas by the 760th warehouse group.

Extra curricular activities during December centered around baseball, softball and volley ball. The softball team continued undefeated.

Fangrove hunting was one a regular Sunday afternoon activity. A different

Christmas Day was a regular work day as was New Year's Day. The intense heat caused the holiday spirit to wilt considerably.

On January 24th S/Sgt Rohner was injured repairing a fire extinguisher and the extent of his injuries required his being transferred out of the Company. As a Supply Sergeant S/Sgt Rohner was one of the best. His transfer was a real loss.

During the early part of January, 1964, the Company moved from the original camp site to another area on the Base which was located opposite the Toxic Yard, and began messing with the 1127th M.F. Company.

The 760th was called upon during this month to assist on research work being conducted by the Australian Chemical Warfare Research Unit whose Laboratory and Camp area are located at Inisfail, Queensland. The experiment being conducted was to determine the toxicity of Mustard Gas stored in M47 tanks of which the 760th had three hundred on hand. The American Officers concerned were Colonel Egan, C.V.S. representing the ground forces and a member of Colonel Goythors's Staff at Brisbane, Queensland and Captain Ripper of the CWS Medical Research Staff at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. Captain Ripper had come from the United States specifically for this mission.

The 760th cooperated with the group conducting the experiment by supplying and checking the required number of tanks and assisting the Officers concerned in getting the necessary aircraft. Colonel Whelan, Commanding Officer of the 760th Service Group, supplied six M47 tanks and all the



in charge.

The planes taking part in the work left from the strip at Charters Towers, and the mustard bombs they carried were put in the bomb racks and loaded by personnel of the 760th at the request of the ground crews, and non-coms and officers from the Company were assigned to the various planes to assist in case of leaks or any other mishap as far as the bombs were concerned.

The entire mission was a complete success and data on the experiment is still being collected as this narrative is being written.

Athletic activities and extra-curricular activities continued the same during this month.

# SECRET

760th Chemical Depot Company (Avn)  
APO 710

26 August 1943

## BOMB DATA REPORT M47A2 BOMBS

Received 8099 M47A2 100 lb. HS Chemical Bombs on August 5, 1943.

### Amount by Lot Nos:

Lot No. HD-1-28	942
Lot No. HD-1-29	9903
Lot No. HD-1-30	4268
Total	8099

### Total Bombs Checked to date:

Lot No. HD-1-28	98
Lot No. HD-1-29	425
Lot No. HD-1-30	1801
Total	2424

### Leakers among the 2424 bombs checked to date:

Lot No. HD-1-28	5
Lot No. HD-1-29	8
Lot No. HD-1-30	11
Total	24


1. In all cases the leaks occurred around the adapter in the nose of the bomb. The leaking apparently was due to the burster wells not being sufficiently tight in the bomb case or not sufficient paint on the threads of the burster well or a combination of both. There has been no bad leaks in any of these bombs.

2. Twenty-five per cent (25%) of the 2424 checked required paint. The bombs coated around the adapter in the nose of the bomb along all seams and considerably on the fins. The coat appeared to be due to salt water vapor rather than poor painting. The coat cost (25%) required overall painting and 25% cost

5. The bombs are stored vertically against stringers in sections of 220 per section. Bombs of a previous lot which had been checked and leakers remedied were stored horizontally in a pile of 1120 and covered with tarpaulins. The ends of the boxes were removed to expose the nose of the bomb to facilitate inspection. Over a period of two months in which a daily check was made only three leakers developed. As far as leaks go it apparently makes no difference whether the bomb is stored in a horizontal or vertical position and the advantage of storing horizontally in a pile is the shelter afforded by tarpaulins from sun and rain.

6. The leaks around the nose of the bombs were remedied by unscrewing the burster well, decontaminating, steel brushing the threads, repainting the threads with red lead and then firmly tightening the burster well in the bomb case proper. All rusted bombs were cleaned with steel brushes and sprayed. Broken fins have been welded and painted.

THIS IS A TRUE COPY:

  
**EDWARD L. SMITH**  
1st Lt., U. S. A.  
Commanding Officer

23 September, 1943

REPORT ON MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE OF BOMBS M47A2 AT APO 710

MAINTENANCE:

(a) The bombs when received at this depot are often in a rusted condition and about 25% require remedying because of leaks which have developed during shipment. The results of this work have been already sent to your office in a first partial report on 2420 such bombs and the second report which completes this shipment is being submitted this date.

(b) When the bombs are first received they are stored against 6 inch stringers in sections of 250 each as shown in the accompanying photographs of the gas bomb dump. The bombs are then inspected for leaks and for corrosion from rusting. The rusted bombs are wire brushed and painted either by brush or spray gun and placed again in the box against the stringer. Leakers are removed to a decontaminating pit. The burster well is loosened, decontaminated, painted with red lead and again tightened and the bomb painted if necessary.

(c) In some cases, particularly with plant filled bombs, it has been necessary to transfer the entire contents of a bomb to another casing. This is done by using a transfer rack, designed and built by this company. (See enclosed photographs). A device has been incorporated into the rack which permits elevation of the bomb to any desired height. The empty casing to be filled is held tightly in place, bolted to the floor of a concrete decontaminating

(Report on Maintenance and Storage of Bombs M17A2 at APO 710)

(d) When bombs have been painted and leakers remedied and inspected over a period of time they are stored.

STORAGE STRINGER:

2- Some 17000 of these bombs are stored against stringers as mentioned. The advantages of this method are:

- (1) Easy access to bomb for inspection.
- (2) The box does afford some protection against heat of the sun.

The disadvantages of this method are:

- (1) The box may warp from repeated rain and sunshine.
- (2) The box tends to retain some moisture on bomb after a rain thus accelerating rusting.

STORAGE STACK

2- One stack (see photograph) has been constructed of 1120 bombs in two double rows on 1 inch stringers with bombs laid horizontally and with a  $\frac{3}{4}$  foot aisle between rows. There are 40 bombs per row and are piled seven high. The whole stack is covered with two 20' x 40' tarpulines to protect the bombs from rain and sunshine. The ends of the boxes have been removed so that the ends of the bombs are exposed for ready inspection since most leaks develop around the threads of the burster wells. The advantages of this method are:

- (1) Good protection from rain and sunshine.
- (2) Bombs are easily inspected for leaks.

The disadvantages of this method are:

- (1) Work involved in removing a bomb for remedying of a leak.
- (2) Work involved in removing and eventually adding back of

(Report of Maintenance and Storage of Bombs M47A2 at APO 710)

to be contaminated before it is discovered and removed while the added advantage is the less work involved.

3. Three additional stacks similar to the above, except of only two rows have been constructed. One 30' by 40' tarpaulin is required. The advantage of a smaller stack is the ease with which a bomb can be removed for correction of leaks.

4. All these methods of storage will be studied to find which is most satisfactory for storage of these bombs to provide protection from the weather and still facilitate periodic inspection.

23 September 1943

ISSUED BOMB DATA REPORT ON CONDITION OF CHEMICAL BOMBS M47A2 (NS)

(1) Shipped to the 784th Chemical Depot Co. (Asst) APO 710 from the States on August 7, 1943 . . . . . 2073 bombs.

(a) Previous report on August 30, 1943 . . . . . 2420 bombs.  
(b) This report . . . . . 2120 bombs  
(c) Total bombs checked to date . . . . . 2073 bombs

(2) This report:

(a) Account by lot numbers:  
Lot No. M47A2 2120  
Lot No. M47A2 2120  
Lot No. M47A2 2120  
Total 2120

(Second Bomb date report on condition of chemical bombs M47A2 (HS).)

(b) Leakers among the 5679 bombs checked:

Lot No. RD-1-28	11
Lot No. RD-1-29	65
Lot No. RD-1-30	<u>51</u>
Total	127

(3) The balance of report is the same as previously submitted on August 30, 1943 except that there were three cases of broken fins in the 5679 bombs checked.

THIS IS A TRUE COPY:

*Edward L. Ernst*  
EDWARD L. ERNST  
1st Lt., C. W. S.  
Commanding Officer

760th Chemical Depot Company (Avn)  
APO 710

18 November 1943

SUBJECT: Data Report on Condition of Chemical Bombs M47A2 (H).

TO : Chemical Officer, Fifth Air Force Service Command, APO 925.

1. On 23 September, 1943, a report was submitted to your office covering the condition and treatment of the 8099 chemical bombs M47A2 (H) received at this depot on 5 August, 1943. Enclosed is a report covering the 9678 chemical bombs M47A2 received by this depot on 27 August, 1943. This report completes the entire shipment received on that date and all the bombs now on hand in this depot have been examined in detail and repaired. Some of the conclusions are listed:

- a. About 22% of all the bombs require an overall painting, while 17% require a spot painting.
- b. There were 11 cases of broken fins among the bombs received.
- c. The strip of cardboard in each packing box has been removed. It was found that this cardboard acted like a wick, retaining moisture in the box after a rain and thus accelerating rusting.

- d. Fuses on hand (M47A2)..... 24,217  
Arming Wires ..... 24,182  
Detonators M4..... 15,290

- e. The best method of storage seems to be against stringers. Bombs in this position are more accessible for checking. The box affords enough protection from the sun to prevent pressure within the bomb casing. Several bombs from sections have been checked for volume and little or no pressure registered.

THIS BOMB DATA REPORT IS SUBSTITUTION OF ORIGINAL BOMB SLIP (M. at APO 710)

1. Shipped to the 760th Chemical Depot Co. (Avn) on 26 August 1943..... 9678 bombs.



2. Of the total of 9678 bombs received 307 were in a leaking condition and had to be remedied. Two Hundred Eighty-Nine (289) of these were leaking around the burster well and were red-leaded and tightened, while 18 were leaking through the casing of the bomb and it was necessary to transfer the contents to casings on hand in this depot.

	Leakers	Red-leaded	Transfers
Lot number 16	70	63	7
Lot number 25	103	99	4
Lot number 26	<u>134</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>7</u>
	307	289	18

3. There were 6 bombs with broken fins that required welding.

THIS IS A TRUE COPY:

*Edward L. Eddy*  
EDWARD L. EDDY  
1st Lt. C. V. S.  
Commanding Officer

TAMPA, FLORIDA

APRIL 29, 1942

GENERAL ORDERS )

NUMBER 89 )

1. Pursuant to authority contained in confidential letter, War Dept., AG 120.2 (3-15-42) HQ. USAF, April 5, 1942, Subject: "Constitution, Activation and Disbandment of Chemical Warfare Service Units with the Army Air Forces," the units listed in Column 1 of Inclosure No. 1 to this General Order are hereby activated, without personnel, at the stations indicated in Column 3.

2. Immediately upon activation, the new units are:

a. Transferred, without personnel, to the stations indicated in Column 4; if Column 4 is at variance with Column 3.

b. Thence transferred, without personnel, to stations indicated in Column 5; if Column 5 is at variance with Column 4.

3. Concurrently with the activation of subject units the 2nd Chemical Company Service (Aviation), including all detachments thereof under control of Third Air Force, is disbanded. Personnel and equipment thereof will be transferred to new units in accordance with separate instructions being issued by this headquarters.

4. This headquarters will assume the responsibility of disposing of the personnel and equipment of the disbanded 2nd Chemical Company Service (Aviation) to the new units indicated, and also with the preparation of initial requisitions for filler personnel.

5. Units indicated as having entered existing personnel are to be furnished orders by the Commanding General, Services of Supply.

6. Assignments of grades and ratings will be furnished in a separate communication.

7. Tables of Organization referred to in Column 6 will be furnished to stations and units concerned as soon as available.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

E. S. WOODS  
Colonel, Air Corps  
Actg. Chief of Staff.

APPROVED: E. S. WOODS

Colonel, A. C. F.,  
Adjutant General.

V Air Force

V ABAC

760th Cal Depot Co., (Aca)

APO 922

Security Classification has been checked

**SECRET**

**HEADQUARTERS  
FIFTH AIR FORCE  
OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL OFFICER  
APO 925**

AMP/jc.

13 January, 1944

**SUBJECT: Experimental Work with Mustard Filled Bombs.**


**TO : Commanding Officer, 760th Chemical Depot Company, (Avn) APO 710.**

1. The Australian Chemical Warfare Experimental and Research Section through Chemical Officer, USANOS, has requested the cooperation of this Air Force in certain tests involving the use of 100lb MS bombs. Lt. Col. ENE, Technical Officer in the office of the Chief Chemical Officer, USANOS, will probably contact you personally in the near future in regard to this project.

2. It is requested that you give all possible cooperation and assistance to Lt. Col. ENE, and provide him with whatever personnel and equipment he may desire to carry out his work.

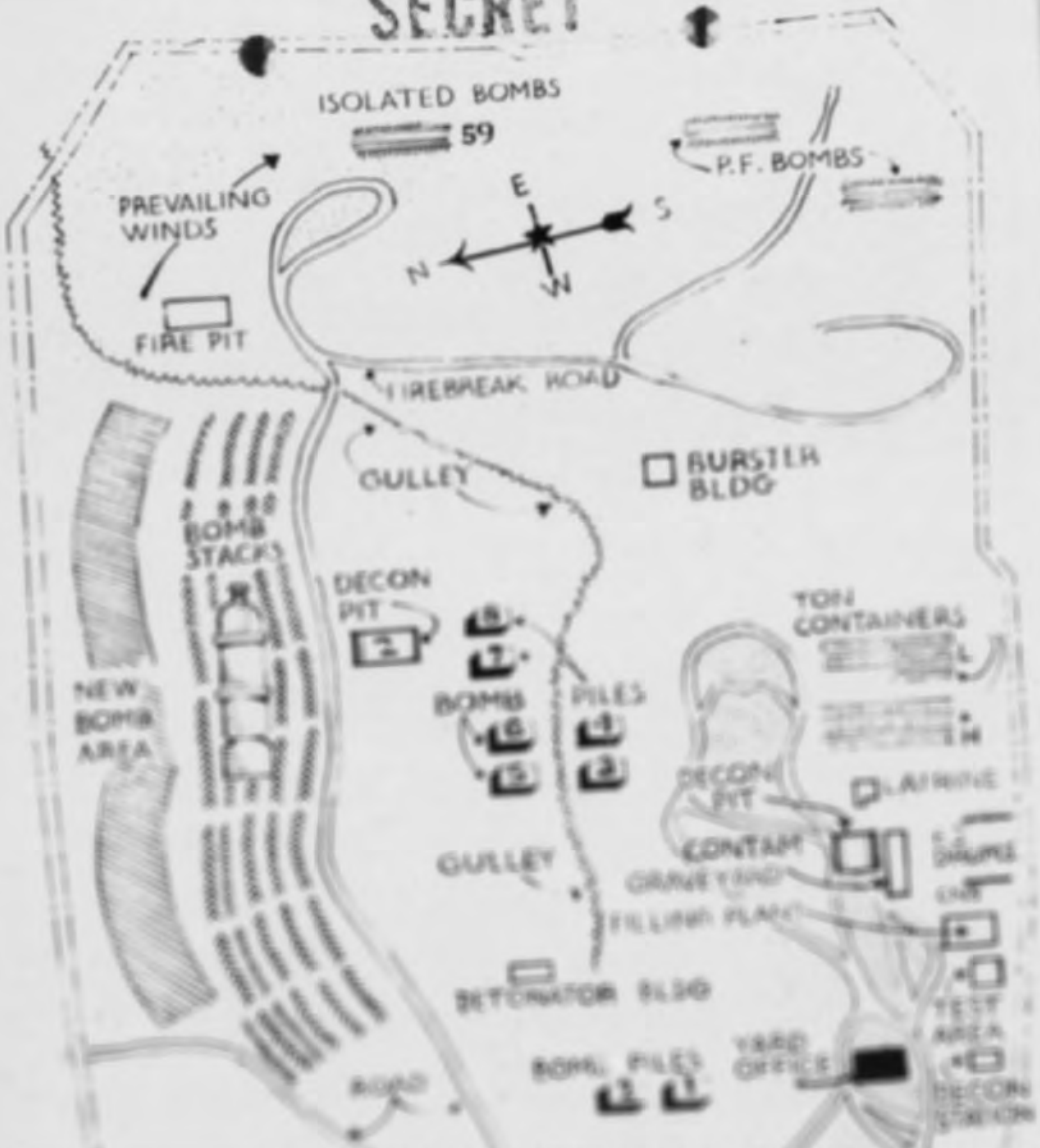
A. W. FRENCH, JR.,  
Lieut. Col. CWG.,  
Chemical Officer.

THIS IS A TRUE COPY:

  
RONALD L. FRENCH  
1st Lt., U. S. A.,  
Commanding Officer

V Air Force  
V ASAC  
760th Cal Depot Co., (Ava)  
APO 922  
Security classification has been checked

**SECRET**



V Air Force

V ASAC

750th Cal Depot Co., (Avn)

APO 922

Security Classification has been checked.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH  
U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE

V Air Force

V ASAC

760th Cal Depot Co., (Avn)

APO 922

Security Classification has been checked.

EPK



**CONFIDENTIAL**

Roster and T/O  
760th Cal Dep Co. (Avn)  
(Part of CD. History)

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION }  
No. 3-418

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, February 28, 1942.

## CHEMICAL DEPOT COMPANY, AVIATION

Designation: 1..... Chemical Depot Company, Aviation

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Title	Technicians grade	Administrative and clerical	Chemical section	Inventory section	Supply and maintenance section	Total company	Estimated value	Remarks
11	Major								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
12	Chief								
13	Head of each division								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
14	Total estimated								
15	Major section including								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
16	Chief								
17	Head of each division								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
18	Total estimated								
19	Major section including								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
20	Chief								
21	Head of each division								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
22	Total estimated								
23	Major section including								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
24	Chief								
25	Head of each division								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
26	Total estimated								
27	Major section including								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
28	Chief								
29	Head of each division								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
30	Total estimated								
31	Major section including								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
32	Chief								
33	Head of each division								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
34	Total estimated								
35	Major section including								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
36	Chief								
37	Head of each division								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
38	Total estimated								
39	Major section including								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
40	Chief								
41	Head of each division								(Insert number of employees) * Total employees * Total estimated value
42	Total estimated								

T/O 3-418

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**CHEMICAL DEPOT COMPANY, AVIATION—Continued**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Unit	Production grade	Administrative non-line	Chemical section	Inventory section	Security and maintenance section	Total occupancy	Excluded units	Remarks
00	Personnel—Continued.								
01	White, nonclassified (200)		4						
02	Black (20)			10	10	10	10	10	
03	Total colored			10	10	10	10	10	
04	Agreements			10	10	10	10	10	
05	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
06	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
07	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
08	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
09	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
10	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
11	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
12	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
13	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
14	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
15	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
16	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
17	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
18	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
19	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
20	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
21	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
22	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
23	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
24	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
25	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
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28	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
29	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
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31	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
32	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
33	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
34	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
35	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
36	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
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45	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
46	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
47	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
48	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
49	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	
50	Contractors			10	10	10	10	10	

(U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE)

By order of the Director of Work:

G. C. MARSHALL,  
Chief of Staff

Approved:  
E. S. [Signature]  
Major General,  
The Adjutant General.

V Atp Force  
V Atpd  
70700 6th Depot Co., (Avn)  
APO 920  
Security Classification has been checked.

ETC

# CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS  
760th Chemical Depot Co., (Avn)

## R-O-S-T-E-R

1st Lt. EDWARD A DRURY O-1035749 CWS	1st Lt. EDWARD L. KENNY O-1035848 CWS Commanding.	1st Lt. ROLAND E. LOGAN O-1035522 CWS
1st Sgt De Fress, Frank D. 34053000	Pfc Bleininger, Edward O. 35292476	
M Sgt Klein, Leo J. 35160639	Cowden, Franklin J. 32320880	
T Sgt Kless, Vincent C. 36229716	Dziedis, Casimir J. 36518640	
Molter, Halvie J. 35104519	Gibson, George C. 36519901	
S Sgt Buczak, Chester (MGI) 36127111	Howell, James V. 34170744	
Caron, Robert V. 11039488	Imman, Harold F. 36518951	
Nylan, William H. 33116683	Kupos, Walter K. 36192778	
Moor, William A. 36126724	Latra, Wino H. 36234521	
Riddell, Thomas (MGI) 36126897	Mc Cras, Harold H. 36519566	
Sgt Bertram, Oliver C. 36190960	Fennock, Merton B. 36234413	
Hogan, Francis J. 33143732	Powers, Marvin (MGI) 36519816	
Fallon, James H. 34097129	Ryer, Theodore A. 36530002	
Tec 4 Brunton, Raymond H. 36229722	Snyder, Leo J. 36519604	
Lamp, Ucho H. 36518907	Woods, Alan S. 35379052	
Lewis, Clifton A. 33167964	Pvt Allen, Russell H. 36519440	
Cpl Dunlap, Thomas H. 14076472	Blayser, Walter F. 36520052	
Hilmer, Charles W. 36519500	Cook, Maurice H. 36519440	
Evans, Arthur J. 36126163	Darby, Russell W. 36520022	
Loach, Edward F. 36520086	Duford, William A. 36520080	
Martin, Thomas A. 36520260	Edwards, John H. 36199042	
Morris, Gordon F. 36520080	Farler, Lloyd L. 36519449	
Patterson, Eugene A. 36520046	Fitzpatrick Charles H. 36519429	
Olson, James H. 36519500	Freeland, Earl (MGI) 36520022	
Wallace, Charles E., Jr. 36520026	Galvan, Robert L. 36519560	
Tarver, Michael (MGI) 33060449	Gunn, Arthur F. 36520027	
Tec 3 Anderson, Alvin H. 36519500	Johnson, John H. 36520022	
Bruggeman, Alfred C. 36520027	Johnson, W. V. (MGI) 36520026	
Davis, Alvin H. 36520026	Johnston, Ted (MGI) 36519500	
Fair, Harold L. 36520026	Jones, Edward H. 36520027	
Franklin, John H. 36520026	Kelly, Earl T. 36519500	
	Krauss, Paul F. 36520026	
	Loughran, Peter C. 36520027	
	Murray, Raymond F. 36520026	
	Rowland, Clayton H. 36520027	

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HEADQUARTERS

760th Chemical Depot Co., (Avn)

## R-O-S-T-E-R

1st Lt. EDWARD A. DRURY  
O-1035749 CWS

1st Lt. EDWARD L. KENNY  
O-1035848 CWS  
Commanding.

1st Lt. ROLAND E. LOGAN  
O-1035521 CWS

1st Sgt	De Fross, Frank D.	34053000	Pfc	Waininger, Edward O.	35292476
M Sgt	Klein, Leo J.	39160639		Cowden, Franklin J.	37320580
T Sgt	Klaas, Vincent C.	36229716		Delenis, Cassimir J.	36518630
	Molter, Melvie J.	39104519		Gibson, George C.	36519901
S Sgt	Nussak, Chester (MHI)	36127111		Howell, James V.	34170733
	Caron, Robert V.	11037466		Imman, Harold F.	36518951
	Nylan, William B.	33116663		Kupos, Walter E.	36192778
	Moor, William A.	36226724		Latva, Rino H.	36234321
	Riddell, Thomas (MHI)	36226897		Mc Cray, Harold E.	36519569
Sgt	Bartram, Oliver C. (MHI)	36226897		Fennock, Marton W.	36234323
	Hagan, Francis J.	33123732		Jowers, Marvin (MHI)	36519826
	Fattah, James W.	36226897		Byer, Theodore A.	36520002
				Byrner, Leo J.	36522604
				Boods, Alex S.	35379051
Tac 4	Franken, Raymond W.	36229720	Pvt	Allen, Russell E.	36522600
	Lamb, Clyde B.	36522607		Hager, Walter F.	36522602
	Leis, Clifton A.	33167964		Crack, Maurice W.	36522600
				Harty, Russell V.	36522602
Sgt	Dunley, Thomas E.	14776421		Hefert, William A.	36522600
	Hines, Charles V.	36522607		Hemets, John E.	32199032
	Smith, Arthur J.	36522604		Harty, Capt I.	36522603
	Lynch, Edward F.	36522606		Fitzpatrick	
	Hartle, Thomas A.	36522602		Charles E.	36522609
	Haver, Gordon F.	36522600		Freeland, Earl (MHI)	36522608
	Fisher, Eugene A.	36522606		Hufsch, Robert L.	36522600
	Glass, James H.	36522600		Hann, Arthur F.	36522602
	Halliday, Charles E. Jr.	14776421		Holmes, John E.	36522607
	Hagan, Michael (MHI)	36522608		Holmes, W. V. (M)	36522608
				Holmes, Ted (MHI)	36522602
				Jessfield, Raymond E.	36522607
Tac 5	Anderson, Willie E.	36522600		Harty, Capt V.	36522607
	Brayman, Alfred G.	36522607		Trammell, Fred F.	36522607
	Davis, Elmer E.	36522606		Lawless, Peter E.	36522607
	Fair, David L.	36522604		Harty, Raymond F.	36522607
	Phillips, John E.	36522606		Holmes, William E.	36522607
	Reese, Forest E.	36522608			

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**Air Force**  
**ASAC**  
**South Cal Depot Co. (Asa)**  
**WFO 922**  
**Security classification has been changed**

ETK

**SECRET**

CML-760-HI

FEB 4

PHOTOGRAPH'S  
HISTORICAL RECORD  
760TH CHEMICAL DEPOT CO. (AVN)

**SECRET**

**DAILY WORKSHEETS ON MODIFICATIONS OF M108 FUZE AND M4 BURSTER**

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	INITIALS
1	10/15/54	...	...
2	10/16/54	...	...
3	10/17/54	...	...
4	10/18/54	...	...
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14	10/28/54	...	...
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16	10/30/54	...	...
17	10/31/54	...	...

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

DATE: 10/15/54

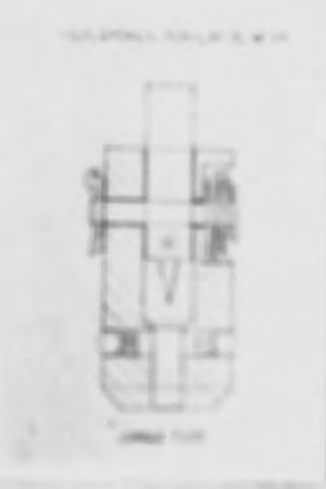
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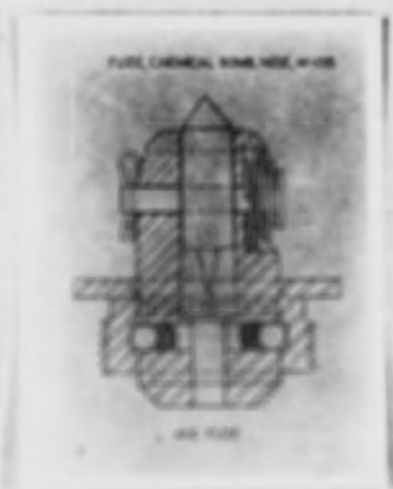
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NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	INITIALS
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17	10/31/54	...	...



NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	INITIALS
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13	10/27/54	...	...
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NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	INITIALS
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6	10/20/54	...	...
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8	10/22/54	...	...
9	10/23/54	...	...
10	10/24/54	...	...
11	10/25/54	...	...
12	10/26/54	...	...
13	10/27/54	...	...
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16	10/30/54	...	...
17	10/31/54	...	...

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	INITIALS
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7	10/21/54	...	...
8	10/22/54	...	...
9	10/23/54	...	...
10	10/24/54	...	...
11	10/25/54	...	...
12	10/26/54	...	...
13	10/27/54	...	...
14	10/28/54	...	...
15	10/29/54	...	...
16	10/30/54	...	...
17	10/31/54	...	...



**SECRET**

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SECRET



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RESTRICTED



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REPORT AREA

CHL-166-11  
- 268-44



RESTRICTED

6-11-42-103  
17 Feb 1944



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RESTRICTED

CA 100-1  
FEB 1952



See to Victor H. Lamb



RESTRICTED



See & Victor E. Smith





~~SECRET~~  
HEADQUARTERS  
760th Chemical Depot Co., (Avn)  
APO 922

CM 2-760-41  
1 - FEB - 44  
ELK/eb ag 1

12 October, 1944

DESIGNATION SHEET

AIR FORCE Far East Air Force  
COMMAND Far East Air Service Command.  
WING \_\_\_\_\_  
GROUP \_\_\_\_\_  
SQUADRON \_\_\_\_\_

AREA V Air Service Area Command, APO 922  
BATTALION \_\_\_\_\_  
CENTER \_\_\_\_\_  
COMPANY 760th Chemical Depot Co (Avn)  
DEPOT \_\_\_\_\_  
ATTACHMENT \_\_\_\_\_  
DISTRICT \_\_\_\_\_  
DIVISION \_\_\_\_\_  
PLATOON \_\_\_\_\_  
REGIMENT \_\_\_\_\_  
BATTALION \_\_\_\_\_  
SQUAD \_\_\_\_\_  
UNIT \_\_\_\_\_  
ETC: \_\_\_\_\_

Has Security Classification of material been checked YES

*Edward L.ERRY*  
EDWARD L. EERRY,  
1st Lt, C, W, S,  
Commanding.

**S E C R E T**

**HISTORICAL RECORD  
TWOOTN CHEMICAL DEPOT CO., (AVIATION)  
FEBRUARY 1944 - JULY 1944**

SECRET

in charge.

The planes taking part in the work left from the strip at Charters Towers, and the mustard bombs they carried were put in the bomb racks and loaded by personnel of the 760th at the request of the ground crews, and non-coms and officers from the Company were assigned to the various planes to assist in case of leaks or any other mishap as far as the bombs were concerned.

The entire mission was a complete success and data on the experiment is still being collected as this narrative is being written.

Athletic activities and extra-curricular activities continued the same during this month.

February saw the Company well established in its new location. The 55th Service Group was alerted, and all units on the base were expected to move with the exception of the 760th. The set up as contemplated was to leave a small detachment of Military Police to guard the Base, and the necessary personnel to maintain and operate the Strip. The 760th would continue with its primary function, and take over other duties such as operating the switchboard, running the PT and Post Office, the showing of Motion Pictures, maintaining a Base Water Pool and other necessary functions.

The 11th moved out on the 11th and a detachment of twenty-one (21) EM and one (1) officer were left behind. This group was attached to the 760th for rations and quarters as were three (3) EM from the 5th Airways Communication Squadron.

Work at the Tools Yard during February included both maintenance and the

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on the 15th. Ensign C. A. Hindes accompanied the shipment and brought the necessary testing apparatus. Since these were believed to be the only CG and AC bombs in the theatre, personnel at the Toxic Yard were very much interested in testing them. An indicator test was run off on the AC and all of it was found to be in good condition.

With the addition of these bombs the Depot now had the following agents in storage:

Mustard.....	1,875,447 lbs.
Lewisite.....	193,886 lbs.
Phosgene.....	24,860 lbs.
Hydrocyanic Acid.....	14,100 lbs.
FE.....	26,600 lbs.
CNS.....	50,498 lbs.
Incendiary liquid.....	102,540 lbs.
Incendiary clusters.....	1,971 each

The total weight of liquid chemical agents on hand was 2,267,733 lbs.

On February 16th a letter was received from the Adjutant General, Fifth Air Force requesting Captain McCarty to co-operate with Colonel Lewis Jester, CNS, Office of the Chief of CNS, in carrying out a Special War Department Chemical Warfare Surveillance Project.

The above Project was to occupy personnel of the 700th for the ensuing three months.

Major Forrest L. Brock arrived from H<sub>1</sub> & H<sub>2</sub> Squadron, 45th Service Group on the 7th of March, and when the 12th Service Group cleared the Base on the 12th, he became Base Commander. The 700th was the only complete unit left at the Charlotte Brown Air Base, and although assigned to 7 and 12th SFG, was eighty-six miles from Headquarters and in actuality was functioning as a com-

theatre, and modify them so that the M47A2 bomb would penetrate the thick jungle canopy and contaminate a sufficiently large ground area. Chemical Warfare had been encountering difficulties with jungle foliage, due to the fact that too large a percentage of the bombs were bursting in the tree tops, and not contaminating the ground below. The Colonel's object was to modify the burster and the fuse to the extent where the jungle canopy could be penetrated and ground contamination be obtained. Colonel Jcker arranged for all details of the work, securing an island off the coast of Australia, in the vicinity of Ingham, that had the same terrain features and jungle growth as islands in the Phillipines. He secured the necessary material, including, boats, trucks, tools, a B-25 plane and much miscellaneous material.

The 760th was to supply the bombs, fuses and bursters, do the modifying of fuses and bursters, empty the Mustard from the bombs, decontaminate them, refill them with paint and arm the plane. He also requested a Detachment of one Officer and twenty-five (25) men to go North to Ingham with the Laboratory Section of the 94th Chemical Composite Company, and work on the island collecting the bombs and studying the results of the bombing.

The work of transferring the contents of over seven hundred Mustard filled bombs and decontaminating and refilling the casings, as well as modification of fuses and bursters, was begun the last week in March. Lt. Jency went North to Ingham on the 22nd, and a Detachment of 25 men followed the next day. Necessary equipment was brought along and preliminary work on the Project was begun. This preliminary work consisted of cutting paths through the jungle

the Detachment of Patients at the 44th General Hospital on the 20th, and returned to the States for a major eye operation at a later date. His loss was keenly felt by the entire Organization. The Company was now under strength one (1) officer and two (2) enlisted men.

Lt. Kenny took over Command of the Company on the 13th and Lt. Logan replaced him at Ingham.

During the month Sgts. Riddell and Muer were promoted to Staff Sergeant.

Details at the Toxic Yard consisted of one group working on the maintenance of toxic munitions and another group working on the Project. The latter group transferred Mustard from M47A1 bombs into ten containers and empty M47 bombs, filled the empty casings with paint, brought them to the Strip and armed the plane. They also modified bursters and fuses. These modifications changed daily with the object in mind of eliminating the combinations that would not effectively penetrate jungle canopy.

From the 13th to the 22nd sixty (60) M47A1 bombs were dropped on Macchia-brook Island, armed with the Standard unmodified M208 Fuse and the Standard, fully charged, plastic, M4 tetryl burster. Only fifteen per cent (15%) of these bombs gave complete and effective contamination.

On the 16th the first modification of the burster was made; half a charge, with the tetryl pellets evenly spaced between sand filler, was used. The idea was to desensitize the burster and see if it would effect better penetration. Results showed little difference as far as the degree of ground contamination was concerned.

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fuse modifications did. The one showing best results consisted of removing the striker disc. This cut down the sensitive area of the striker head enabling the fuse to penetrate deeper into the canopy before going off.

The Detachment working on Hinchinbrook Island was assisted by the Laboratory Section of the 94th Chemical Composite Company, and their method of determining results was as follows:

The group had three boats anchored about two hundred yards off shore directly in front of the target area. Upon locating the bombs they studied the degree of rupture of the casing, looked for parts of the fuse and burster, and then figured the percentage of tree top burst, burst along the sides of the trees and ground burst. They examined duds (UIDs) carefully and noted types of fuse and burster used. Since the bombs were filled with white paint the spotting of the contaminated areas was not difficult.

This Detachment of men lived at the Royal Hotel in Ingham. Although the nature of the work made the job a difficult one, the change from routine camp life was refreshing.

The detachment built a volley ball court in the rear of the hotel and played during off hours.

Tec/3 Houser and Tallner managed to form a small orchestra and a Detachment Dance was held in one of the hotel halls.

During the early part of May, three OWS officers, 1st Lieutenants Samuel S. Davis, Burton L. Peterson and James E. Wiley were placed on duty with the OWS. They were recent arrivals from the States and having been assigned to the Air Corps

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groups functioning at full capacity. From two to four runs were made daily over the target with capacity loads of twelve (12) bombs per run. Colonel Acker, who kept in daily contact with all groups, made up the daily bombing schedules. These bombings were from three different altitudes, three hundred (300) feet, one thousand (1000) feet and eight thousand (8000) feet.

As a result of the work completed during April it was decided to continue removing the disc on the striker head of the fuse and concentrate on the strength of the shear wire. Another observation made during April was the fact that the percentage of UIBs could be cut down if the fuse was fastened more securely to the adapter in the nose of the bomb. It had been observed that the battering of the bomb by tree limbs was causing the fuse to come loose and fall free of the bomb in some cases, thus causing a UIB. The remedy tried, was to groove the fuse midway between the ball bearings which normally hold the fuse in the adapter, and fasten the fuse more securely by punching holes in the adapter and using blunt finishing nails to hold the fuse in place. This tightened the fuse in the adapter and still permitted rotation when the bomb was released.

During May some twenty-three new combinations of fuse burner modifications were tried. The one thousand foot level was determined to be the best bombing altitude. The various tests showed alteration of the burner charge continued to have little or no effect but that the use of the gas mesh shear wire with a tensile strength of 48 and the .012 stainless steel shear wire were better than the standard copper wire in that they aided enemy penetration.

Results were now increasing from the modification data to the following:

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"ACE" MODIFICATION

1. Disc removed. Striker shortened to 5/16 of an inch. CWS specification gas mask wire. Fuse primed to adapter and grooved for turning.

"JUNGLE" MODIFICATION

1. Fuse disc removed. .032 stainless steel sheer wire.

Beach bombings were also carried out during May, and the opposite modifications to those required for Jungle Bombing were put in use. Since standard equipment (M108 fuse and full burster) was found to penetrate the sand or mud, making a crater and cutting down the effective area of contamination, a large welded disc four (4) inches in diameter was used thus increasing the sensitivity of the fuse and cutting down the size of the crater. Only a few bombing runs were necessary to arrive at the latter conclusions.

Extra curricular activities at Camp during May consisted of volley ball, tennis and movies. On the 24th the unit was overseas one year and a company beer party was held to celebrate the anniversary. With the flow of beer came the flow of rumour and the ultimate destination of the Company before returning to the States was placed in India, Burma, China and sundry other places.

The Detachment at Dugan had a holiday trip to the barrier reef in the boats used for the Project. The size of the fish caught rivaled anything ever caught in the States.

The 780th began its second year overseas with a sound record of accomplishment behind it. The Depot had been built from a small area with a few tools and a filling plant to a large well run organization with over two million pounds of agent on hand and SOPs for the maintenance well established. Much material had been shipped

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Colonel Lewis I. Acker OC-CWS, who was in charge of the Chemical Warfare Project, was called back to Washington during the early part of June, and Captain Howard E. Skipper of the CWS Technical Command took over the work.

Before leaving, the Colonel had secured another area in the vicinity of Tully, Queensland for use as a Mustard target, and on which both M47 and M47A2 H bombs were to be dropped. The object in view was to use the modifications of fuse and burster arrived at during the previous weeks, but instead of paint filled bombs the actual agent was to be used in similar jungle terrain.

To aid in the technical work, Captain Skipper secured the services of the Chemical Warfare Research and Experimental Section of the Australian Army and much of their equipment.

The Detachment at Ingham, with the exception of eight men, moved to Tully during the first week of June and began the work of collecting data on the H bombings. The eight men left behind at Ingham continued to work with the Laboratory Section of the 24th on the Hinchbrook Island target.

Eighty-six (86) paint filled M47A2 bombs were dropped on Hinchbrook Island during June, and the AIE and Jungle Fuses with full burster were used. Weather conditions slowed down the work considerably, but the determinations made during this month were the decisive ones as far as the final decisions were concerned.

Forty-three (43) M47 and sixteen (16) M47A2 H filled bombs were dropped on the Mustard target during the month. The M47A2 bombs equipped with Jungle Fuse showed slightly better results than those equipped with the AIE Fuse. M47 bombs were dropped marked with Standard, Jungle, and AIE Fuses. In the case of the

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quired would be a lathe for grooving the fuse body. The actual number of man hours for fuse modifications were as follows:

- Jungle - by hand - 2 men - 60 per hour
- Jungle - machinery - 2 men - 120 per hour
- ACE - by hand - 4 men - 12 per hour
- ACE - machinery - 3 men - 24 per hour

The contents of approximately one hundred twenty-five (125) M47A2 bombs were transferred to ton containers during the month. The maximum number transferred for one four hour period of continuous work was twenty-four (24).

Changes in personnel for the month were: Lts. Baron, Petersen and Kelly returned to their organization, and the Detachment at Tully returned to the 760th with the completion of the work on the 24th. The only personnel now remaining on DS were the eight men who remained behind to bring the loading barges to Townsville.

The entire Project was considered a success by those who participated in it, and the following conclusions were drawn and recommendations made:

Extract, SWPA Chemical Warfare Report, Performance of the M47 and M47A2 Mustard Bombs in Tropical Jungle.

Results and Conclusions:

1. Observations on a large number of paint filled bombs (787), interpreted in the light of vapor effectiveness data from a limited number of mustard trials, indicate that:
  - a. The M47A2 bomb, fitted with a slightly modified M208 Fuse and the M8 burster functions satisfactorily when dropped into heavy jungle from various altitudes or 5000 feet under conditions of test.
  - b. The vapor effectiveness to be expected from the M47A2 bomb fitted with the "Jungle" Fuse (second off center ball strengthened steel wire) when dropped from various altitudes under conditions described in Paragraph 1 a, is approximately twice that to be expected from a similar bomb with the standard M208 Fuse.

smaller areas of contamination resulted, but a higher percentage of the most effective type of burst, i.e. ground bursts was obtained.

3. When dropped from minimum altitude the M47 bomb with no fuse, no burster, produced very effective liquid contamination, however nothing definite can be said with reference the vapor effectiveness of such a bomb burst since no vapor assessment was made on this bomb.

Recommendation:

1. That the "Jungle" modification of the M108 fuse be considered for use in the M47 or M47A2 bomb when such bombs are dropped in tropical rain forest.

2. That all American CW Munitions, both persistent and non-persistent, which are being considered for jungle warfare be subjected to comprehensive functional and vapor assessment trial in typical rain forest with special reference fusing.

3. That, in future work, an inertia type fuse with a calibrated restraining spring be considered for getting bombs through heavy canopy down to the ground where they are effective.\*

The month of July saw the majority of the men who had been on DS return to the organization and a new work program set up for the toxic yard.

The program called for the reconditioning of bombs, maintenance work in the yard, and inventorying and checking of all Depot stock.

The new firebreak was completed during the early part of the month and work on the bombs, ton containers and spray tanks kept the Company busy during the ordinary work day. On the 15th the eight men who remained at Talley returned with the landing barges to Townsville and rejoined the organization the following day.

On the 21st Sgts. Webster and Parrella arrived from the 80th CW Co (AS) stationed at Bulford, New Guinea, to do experimental work on the filling of a new spray tank. The spray tank was a modified form of the 4-22 and the object of

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760th for an indefinite period. They were to work with the Company, doing Depot work until further assigned.

During July, with the return of the men on DS, a volley ball tournament was begun. The court was laid out in back of the Supply Tent and tournament games were played two days a week. Volley ball games were also played with the local Australian soldiers stationed at Selheim, and the 760th played their first organized Cricket Match at the Australian Camp. The team lost at Cricket, but in a baseball game with the RAAF a week later restored the Company honor by trouncing the Aussies rather unmercifully.

The Hobby Shop, set up previously, was used quite a bit during the month with an increase in demand for wallets made of kangaroo hide and bracelets made of old pieces of plexi-glass left behind by the 35th.

A Company Dance was held on the 4th and guests included local civilians as well as WAAF personnel from a local Australian barracks.

28th May, 1944

SUBJECT : Unit Recommendation.

TO : 1st Lt. Edward Kenny, CWS, Commanding Officer, 760th Chemical Depot Co, Aviation, APO 922.

THRU : Channels.

1. It is a agreeable duty for me, after our several months of intensive effort, to commend yourself and your unit for the sturdy and highly efficient handling of a multitude of technical and physically tiresome problems.

2. This has been characterized by an utter disregard for personal comfort and convenience, and has done a greater part in securing the successful accomplishment of a difficult mission.

3. Each officer and man has proved himself to be versatile in assuming new types of duties and responsibilities, and has exhibited initiative in analyzing and overcoming new types of problems. Your unit has been well led, and has shown that ability to function as a team that is so essential in any successful military operation.

/s/ Lewis F. Asher,  
LEWIS F. ASHER,  
Colonel, Chemical Warfare Service.

1st Ind.

EAS/aa

Office of the Chemical Officer, Base Service Command, Base Section 2, APO 922,  
31 May, 1944

TO : 1st Lt. Edward Kenny, CWS, Commanding Officer, 760th Chemical Depot Co.,  
Aviation, APO 922.

/s/ Edward L. Williams

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS  
760th Chemical Depot Co., (Avn)  
APO 922  
Roster as of 11 July 1944

RLK/eb

1st Lt. EDWARD A. DRURY  
O-1035749 CWS

1st Lt. EDWARD L. KENNY  
O-1035848 CWS  
Commanding.

1st Lt. ROLAND E. LOGAN  
O-1035521 CWS

1st Sgt	De Fresse, Frank D.	34083000	Pfc	Blayer, Walter F.	36520051
M Sgt	Klein, Lee J.	35160639	Pfc	Bleininger, Edward O.	35292476
T Sgt	Klaas, Vincent C.	36229716	Pfc	Cowden, Franklin J.	32320880
T Sgt	Kalter, Melvie J.	35104519	Pfc	Crittenden, Leo S.	32583414
S Sgt	Kucak, Chester (NMI)	36127111	Pfc	Dalenis, Casimir J.	36518600
S Sgt	Caras, Robert W.	11039488	Pfc	Gibson, George C.	36519501
S Sgt	Hylan, William H.	33116683	Pfc	Howell, James W.	34170733
S Sgt	Moor, William A.	36126724	Pfc	Iman, Harold P.	36518951
S Sgt	Riddell, Thomas (NMI)	36126497	Pfc	Johanson, John B.	36523972
Sgt	Bartson, Oliver C.	36190960	Pfc	Kupac, Walter K.	36192778
Sgt	Ragan, Francis J.	33143731	Pfc	Latva, Nino H.	36234391
Sgt	Patten, James B.	36097129	Pfc	McCree, Harold B.	36519565
Tec 4	Franken, Raymond F.	36229722	Pfc	Morris, Ben L.	36519518
Tec 4	Levis, Clifton A.	33167904	Pfc	Peasock, Martin B.	36234413
Cpl	Dunlap, Thomas H.	14076471	Pfc	Peure, Marvin (NMI)	36519416
Cpl	Hilmer, Charles W.	36519900	Pfc	Ryer, Theodore A.	36520001
Cpl	Koehl, Arthur J.	36164153	Pfc	Snyder, Lee J.	36519604
Cpl	Leach, Edward F.	36520046	Pfc	Woods, Alex S.	35375051
Cpl	Martin, Thomas A.	31097262	Pvt	Ailes, Russell H.	36519440
Cpl	Morris, Gordon F.	36520090	Pvt	Cook, Maurice H.	36519490
Cpl	Patterson, Reginald A.	36520046	Pvt	Duffy, Russell W.	36520022
Cpl	Thom, James H.	36519979	Pvt	Dufford, William A.	36520080
Cpl	Wallace, Charles B. Jr.	14076284	Pvt	Edwards, John H.	3199001
Cpl	Yaross, Michael (NMI)	31060489	Pvt	Farley, Lloyd L.	36519489
Tec 3	Anderson, Myrtle B.	36519464	Pvt	Flanagan, Charles B.	36519500
Tec 3	Broggmann, Alfred C.	36519447	Pvt	Freeland, Earl (NMI)	36519508
Tec 3	Davis, Alton H.	36519449	Pvt	Gibson, Robert L.	36519500
Tec 3	Fair, David L.	36519446	Pvt	Hugh, Arthur F.	36519467
Tec 3	Flaherty, John H.	36519448	Pvt	Johansen, H. W. (NMI)	36520044
Tec 3			Pvt	Johansen, Ted (NMI)	36519512
Tec 3			Pvt	Jeanfoll, Raymond B.	36519513
Tec 3			Pvt	Kirby, Capt. E.	36519517
Tec 3			Pvt	Lorenzetti, Paul F.	36519519
Tec 3			Pvt	MacLaughlin, Peter S.	36519517

CML - 760 - H1

REF. 211. 00  
Aug 2



C-O-F-Y

28th May, 1944

MICROFILMED

MICROFILMED

SUBJECT : Unit Recommendation.

TO : 1st Lt. Edward Kenny, CWS, Commanding Officer, 7th Chemical Depot Co, Aviation, APO 922.

THRU : Channels.

1. It is a agreeable duty for me, after our several months of intensive effort, to commend yourself and your unit for the sturdy and highly efficient handling of a multitude of technical and physically tiresome problems.

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3. Each officer and man has proved himself to be versatile in assuming new types of duties and responsibilities, and has exhibited initiative in analyzing and overcoming new types of problems. Your unit has been well led, and has shown that ability to function as a team that is so essential in any successful military operation.

/s/ Louis F. Aker,  
/s/ LOUIS F. AKER,  
Colonel, Chemical Warfare Service.

1st Lt.  
Office of the Chemical Officer, Base Service Command, Base Section 2, APO 922.  
28 May, 1944  
RE : 1st Lt. Edward Kenny, CWS, Commanding Officer, 7th Chemical Depot Co.,  
Aviation, APO 922.

/s/ Kenneth L. Williams  
/s/ KENNETH L. WILLIAMS

HEADQUARTERS  
760th Chemical Depot Co., (Avn)  
APO 922

HLK/ob

Roster as of 31 July 1944

1st Lt. EDWARD A. DRURY  
O-1035749 CWS

1st Lt. EDWARD L. KERRY  
O-1035848 CWS  
Commanding.

1st Lt. ROLAND B. LOGAN  
O-1035521 CWS

1st Sgt	De Fosse, Frank D.	34083000	Pfc	Blayer, Walter F.	86520091
N Sgt	Klein, Leo J.	35160639	Pfc	Bleininger, Edward O.	35292476
T Sgt	Klass, Vincent O.	36229716	Pfc	Couden, Franklin J.	12320880
T Sgt	Malter, Melvie J.	35104919	Pfc	Crittenden, Leo S.	12583414
S Sgt	Roczek, Chester (MCI)	36127111	Pfc	Delenis, Casimir J.	36318640
S Sgt	Caren, Robert W.	11093488	Pfc	Gibson, George O.	36319971
S Sgt	Hylan, William R.	13116683	Pfc	Howell, James W.	34170733
S Sgt	Huer, William A.	36126724	Pfc	Izman, Harold F.	36318991
S Sgt	Riddell, Thomas (MCI)	36126697	Pfc	Johnson, John R.	36323972
Sgt	Bartson, Oliver O.	36190960	Pfc	Kapos, Walter E.	36192778
Sgt	Hagan, Francis J.	13143731	Pfc	Latva, Rino H.	36274321
Sgt	Patton, James B.	36097129	Pfc	McGraw, Harold R.	36319964
Sec 4	Brantley, Raymond H.	36100720	Pfc	Karris, Ben L.	36319918
Sec 4	Leeds, Clifton A.	13167964	Pfc	Fennock, Martin B.	36274423
Col	Doolan, Thomas H.	14076471	Pfc	Powers, Marvin (MCI)	36319816
Col	Hilmer, Charles V.	36319930	Pfc	Ryer, Theodore A.	36319971
Col	Smith, Arthur J.	36162511	Pfc	Snyder, Leo J.	36319814
Col	Leach, Edward F.	36319964	Pfc	Woods, Alex S.	35379091
Col	Martin, Thomas A.	36319964	Pet	Allen, Russell E.	36319940
Col	Barrow, Gordon F.	36319964	Pet	Crack, Maurice H.	36319940
Col	Falmer, Eugene A.	36319964	Pet	Derry, Russell V.	36319910
Col	Uman, James H.	36319964	Pet	Dufford, William A.	36319910
Col	Wallace, Charles B., Jr.	13171706	Pet	Edwards, John H.	36319910
Col	Farver, Michael (MCI)	13166480	Pet	Fairley, Lloyd L.	36319910
Sec 1	Anderson, Alvin H.	36319964	Pet	Fitzpatrick, Charles H.	36319910
Sec 1	Boagman, Alfred O.	36319964	Pet	Fordland, Earl (MCI)	36319910
Sec 1	Boyle, Alvin H.	36319964	Pet	Rubens, Robert L.	36319910
Sec 1	Fair, Harold L.	36319964	Pet	Sam, Arthur F.	36319910
Sec 1	Flavin, John H.	36319964	Pet	Johnson, H. V. (MCI)	36319910
Sec 1	Harvey, Frank H.	13171706	Pet	Johnston, Earl (MCI)	36319910
Sec 1	Latva, Joseph (MCI)	36319964	Pet	Leach, Edward F.	36319910
			Pet	Leach, Gordon F.	36319910
			Pet	Miller, Raymond F.	36319910
			Pet	Roberts, Raymond H.	36319910

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(change one)

MICROFILMED

DESIGNATION SHEET

Monthly Historical Report 31 July - 31 Dec, 1961 FOR:

AIR FORCE: FAR EAST AIR FORCE

COMMAND : FAR EAST AIR SERVICE COMMAND

AREA COM-  
MAND, AIR  
BASE COM-  
MAND or  
WING : 589th ASAC (P)

GRADE or  
BATTALION : S1st ADG

DESIGN,  
ELEMENT,  
FLIGHT,  
DETACHMENT  
or UNIT : Nav. Control Dept Co (Am)

This security classification has been checked

CONFIDENTIAL  
I certify that the history designated above complies  
with Field Reg 3-4.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Print) (Initial)

# SECRET

.760th for an indefinite period. They were to work with the Company, doing Depot work until further assigned.

During July, with the return of the men on DS, a volley ball tournament was begun. The court was laid out in back of the Supply Tent and tournament games were played two days a week. Volley ball games were also played with the local Australian soldiers stationed at Selheim, and the 760th played their first organized Cricket Match at the Australian Camp. The team lost at Cricket, but in a baseball game with the RAAF a week later restored the Company honor by trouncing the Aussies rather unmercifully.

The Hobby Shop, set up previously, was used quite a bit during the month with an increase in demand for wallets made of kangaroo hide and bracelets made of old pieces of plexi-glass left behind by the 30th.

A Company Dance was held on the 4th and guests included local civilians as well as RAAF personnel from a local Australian Baracks.

August saw additional men placed on TD with the Company, an improvement in bush maintenance, the loss of the MP's and several unusual events occurring on the Base.

The men in the Lab Section of the 30th were put to work in the Tonic Yard maintaining books and received instruction on the operation of the Filling Plant, maintenance of bulk chemicals and transferring and storing vacuums. All the men were put through the various steps of transferring following the JCF set up by the 30th.

There were fewer lectures and transfers during this month than any previous

addition had cut down the residue formed by the decomposition of Levinstein Mustard. This sludge when formed slowed up transferring and clogged eduction tubes in ton containers. The general consensus of opinion was that hexamethylpetramine was effective and useful as a inhibitor.

An unusual incident occurred during the month when a prowler was discovered at night in the Toxic Yard. Refusing to halt when challenged he was fired upon but escaped. The next night the Guard was doubled. Prowlers again appeared, three in all, who led the guards a chase, but were not fired upon because of the proximity of the burster shed and armed bombs. The local police were informed and a civilian guard was put on the Townsville Road. The prowlers were obviously intent on stealing small tools or looting stray cattle. The stray cattle had been let into the Base to graze by local station owners, and by crossing the strip proved extremely dangerous to incoming aircraft. Sgt. Ryan and Cpl. Varrow in "Digger" costume, and using their horses, did an efficient job of rounding up the strays and put them in an enclosure adjacent to the Yard. The owners might have been looking for these cattle, and in doing so crossed through the Toxic Yard.

The UP Detachment was withdrawn on the 15th, and within two days the warehouse in town was broken into and small tools stolen. The tools were recovered, but the local police were unable to locate the thieves. The WOOD team over the guard on the Base the same day.

Extra recreational activities for guards consisted of tennis, softball, and baseball. A tennis court had been built and the game became extremely popular. An informal softball league was started and a baseball game was played with

of "fat cutting" it had known since Patterson Field.

September was an eventful month in that movement orders on Depot Stock were received, Incendiary Clusters were destroyed, shipments were made to the PAAF, and Lt. Cook joined the Organization.

On the 11th of September a Movement Order on the following Depot Stock was received from the Ord. Officer, Hq V ACAC:

22,205	ea.	Bomb, M47A2, H 100 lb.
689	ea.	Bomb, M47, H, 100 lb.
23,095	ea.	Wire, Arming f/M47 Bombs
15,029	ea.	Burster, M4
104	ea.	Bomb, M44, L, 100 lb.
58	ea.	Bomb, TR, CC, 1000 lb.
60	ea.	Bomb, TR, AC, 1000 lb.

Upon receipt of the Movement Order work was immediately begun on the preparation of the bombs, bursters, and fuses for shipment. The preliminary work consisted of checking all bombs, stalling boxes, and repairing boxes in poor condition.

Contact was made with the Water Transportation Officer at Base V, from which the bombs were to be shipped, and a Cargo Request was entered for Ore Day, the destination of the shipment. The Water Transportation Officer was of the opinion the ship could be in Danville Harbor only four (4) or five (5) days. This short stay over of the vessel on which the bombs were to be shipped meant the entire Depot had to be worked out within five days of notification. With Company personnel consisting of seventy-eight (78) men this meant working twenty four hours each day.

A letter was written to the Commanding Officer, V ACAC, JPB Hq, requesting one team of 12 Bomb Technicians, and twenty four (24) additional personnel. The

act as liaison personnel for the movement.

Fifty three (53) men, including the men of the 94th, were assigned, on two shifts to do the actual manual labor. The remaining personnel were assigned to essential Company duties. Preparations were made to light the Toxic and Railroad Yards at night, additional rations were requested from QM for a midnight meal, and arrangements were made with the railroad to secure HVS Cars. It was planned to load twenty (20) HVS cars every twenty four (24) hours.

Pressure in the containers was again checked during September and the highest pressures recorded were ten (10) and fifteen (15) pounds. Since the pressure in these containers was consistent over a period of fifteen months, inhibitor was not introduced.

Before the bomb movement a shipment of fifty (50) M47A2 bombs were sent to the Australian Field Experimental Station at Bowen, Queensland, and eighty (80) M10 Spray Tanks to the RAAF Experimental Station at Laverton, Victoria.

On the 6th another letter was received from the Ordnance Officer V AUC, with instructions to destroy all one hundred (100) M10 incendiary clusters with TE and WE adapters. A large open sand pit on the far end of the base, cleaned and used as an oven, was the procedure followed. The clusters were broken up, and two men, standing behind a revestment at a distance of ten yards, tossed the M10 incendiaries into the pit. The process was slow, and it took a period of three days to destroy one thousand nine hundred seventy five (1975) clusters.

14. Charles E. Cook was assigned to the organization on the 1st of September 1964, coming from the 10th Service Group which had been disbanded. 14.

Cook was given the duties of Supply Officer and Executive and Maintenance Officer.

being used by C-47 Transports of the 13th Air Force as an overnight stopping place to and from Sydney and Brisbane with leave personnel. Other C-47s out of Townsville used the Strip frequently during the month for practice landings and take offs.

Toward the end of the month a slight epidemic of measles broke out among personnel working in the Dispensary and PX. They were isolated from the rest of the Company, and remained in isolation for a two week period.

Extra curricular activities during the month consisted of softball, baseball, volley ball and tennis. A tennis tournament was planned for the month of October by Lt. Condit. The courts were whipped into shape and rackets and balls were requisitioned. Another baseball game was played with the 15th AIG from Depot 2. The 700th was leading 2-0 until the first of the 8th when a 15th man hit a home run with bases loaded. The general sorrow felt by all was washed down by a keg of beer which was on tap in the Day Room.

On the 15th of September another Movement Order was received from the CMC Supply Officer FTACK directing the shipment of all bulk chemicals to the CMC CMC Officer at Oro Bay.

A third Movement Order was received on the 16th which directed all the H2O and H2O2 Storage Tanks and accessories to the Chemical Officer, Fifth Air Force at Niah.

October was an extremely active month in that large shipments were being prepared and shipped, and at the same time extra curricular activity reached a new high.

Movement Orders had now been received on practically all Depot stock, with



With the receipt of the above order all Depot Stocks on hand were now awaiting shipment. This meant the unit itself would move shortly afterwards. A directive to that effect, No. 119, Hq, AAF SWPA dated 15 October 1944 was received later during the month directing the unit to proceed to Oro Bay when shipments were completed, and upon the orders from the PTO Officer at Townsville, the Organizational Movement Order to be issued by Hq, Base Two SOS. The unit was to come under the direct control of FEASC upon arrival at destination.

On the 14th of October a call was received from Capt. Clineer, the PTO Officer at Townsville, and the first shipment was begun. Two forty (40) foot trailers were secured from the Depot Supply Officer at Depot Two and were immediately put to use. The work continued night and day from the 14th thru the 20th before a halt in the shipment was called. During that period ten (10) tons of bulk chemicals and three thousand eighty five (3885) bombs were shipped. Shipments were again resumed on the 20th, and although the loading and unloading details worked smoothly without a hitch, the Queensland Railroad had difficulty in supplying cars.

The breakdown on materials shipped was as follows:

<u>14 October 1944</u>	--	1200	Forty Seven W/liner.
		20	Trums of 500 (25-gallon drums).
		20	Trums of 75 (25-gallon drums).
<u>15 October 1944</u>	--	22	Forty Two Seven W/liner.
		2000	Bombs, 2000, 7, 200 W.
		185	Bombs, 200, 7, 200 W.
<u>16 October 1944</u>	--	200	Bombs, 200 (2000 W/liner).
		100	Bombs, 200, 7, 200 W.
		100	Bombs, 200, 7, 200 W.
		1000	Bombs, 2000, 7, 200 W.

When the Chemical Munitions arrived at Townsville the local wharfies became alarmed at handling such a cargo and went on strike. Lt. Cook and Capt. Cliner, after a conference with Australian Military authorities secured the services of the Australian Militia to continue the loading. The loading itself was slow due to higher priorities by other organizations, such as Depot Two, which meant the two ships loading Chemical Munitions had to pull out into the stream. Bombs of the same type from Kangaroo Ordnance Depot were also being loaded at the time. When stored in the hold of the vessel the bombs containing Mustard and Lewisite, built up a concentration of vapor, which though not lethal, was still dangerous, and instructions as to opening of hatches and the procedure to be followed in unloading were left with the Chief Mate by Lt. Kenny. When these two ships were fully loaded they contained the entire theatre stock level of one hundred (100) lb. chemical bombs.

Extra curricular activities during the month consisted of league baseball and the tennis tournament under the direction of Lt. Credit consisted of singles and doubles and there were an unusually large number of entries. The games were run off after work in the afternoon on the two courts built by the Company. After some three weeks Cpl. Fair in a hard fought match with Sgt. Tetter, won the singles. The doubles were won by Cpl. Vetter and Sgt. Clarke of the 4th. Trophies were later presented to the winners at a Company Meet Party held in the Yeh. Hall.

On the 11th Nov. 1943 was presented to the 7th and on the 12th Lt. Kenny received notice of promotion to Captain.

With the completion of the Oro Bay Shipment the only material remaining was seven hundred seventy nine (779) M10 Spray Tanks, fifty three (53) M35 Spray Tanks, two hundred and four (204) M20 Spray tanks and all their accessories. The M20 Tanks were shipped to the Chemical Officer SOS in Brisbane on the 17th and Cpl. Lorek and Pvt. Penneck accompanied the shipment.

Since a Movement Directive had been received directing the unit to Oro Bay, an advance party consisting of Lt. Logan and Sgts. Klein and Klass were sent up to survey the area. They left on the 18th, and upon arrival reported to Major Gray the IV AASC representative at that locality.

During November 7 AASC, the Company's next higher Headquarters, was moved to a forward area leaving a Rear Echelon behind. This move left the 700th in the dark as to its next higher echelon of Command for when the Rear Echelon of V AASC moved out the 700th would be geographically nearer to IV AASC than to V AASC. This obviously meant assignment to IV AASC, although no formal orders had been received to that effect.

On the 22nd the M10 and M35 Spray Tanks and their accessories were shipped to the Base Chemical Officer SOS at Townsville, to await transshipment to Oro Bay.

With the completion of this last shipment all depot stock had now been moved. The organizational move, and subsequent clearing of the Base was expected within two weeks.

On the 23rd the 1st Section of the 700th received movement orders and cleared the Base the following day, traveling to Oro Bay on the Liberty ship "Dorcas", the ship on which the bulk of Chemical Supplies had been ordered. On the 24th

the Chemical materials as well as doing much of the work, and all of the modifications that were tried.

The 760th while stationed at Charters Towers received many favorable comments and was the subject of a report to the Chiefs Office in Washington, D.C. The reporting officer urged the acceptance of several SOPs in use at the Depot for general use in all Chemical Depot (Avn) units. Among these was the following SOP for bomb transferring:

A decontaminating pit four (4) by four (4) by one (1) foot, in which a metal holding stand has been set, drains into a soakage pit ten (10) by ten (10) by ten (10) feet. The metal holding stand is three and a half (3½) feet high, made of angle iron, triangular shaped, into which a bomb fits and is held securely by an iron rod which passes through a hole in the stand and through the suspension lugs in the bomb. The holding stand itself is bolted to the floor of the decontaminating pit. The transferring rack is an iron table forty two (42) inches high, in the center of which there is a cradle into which the bomb fits, and is held by two prongs into which the suspension lugs fit. The cradle is hinged and can be slanted and held at any angle by means of a metal bar, beneath the cradle, which has holes drilled through it at two (2) inch intervals, and which is held at the desired angle by a sliding bolt passing through the bar.

The four (4) essential items: a decontaminating pit, soakage pit, holding stand and transferring rack, being provided, the actual transfer of agent is as follows:

ed into the old casing from which the burster well has been removed, (the line is put in the old bomb before it is placed in the transferring rack). When the system is complete the old bomb is on the transferring rack and the new bomb in the decontaminating pit. Since the filling line has not been screwed into the new bomb, when the valves are opened and the agent flows, any pressure built up can escape at the end of the line. An unvented bomb takes about ten (10) minutes to empty. A vented bomb (hole in rear with chisel) about five (5). The brass lines (12) are good for about eighty (80) transfers and should then be cleaved. A team of five (5) men, completely equipped with protective clothing and mask, can transfer twenty four (24) bombs in two and one half (2½) hours.

Contents of leaking bombs can also be transferred to ten containers. The container is vented to relieve any existing pressure and placed in a pit dug so as to lay the container at a 30 degree angle. The old bomb is placed in the transferring rack, and the container is filled through the top safety plug rather than through the valve. An empty ten container will hold the contents of twenty three (23) one hundred (100) lb. bombs with the necessary void left for expansion. Since ten containers are a critical item, the above is prescribed for emergency use only.

When the old bomb is emptied it is thoroughly decontaminated, buried, and the site vacated.

REMARKS ON METHOD—The first method adopted was to store the bombs vertically against a wall in sections of two hundred each. When this method

will heat the box and cause pressure in the bomb to reach approximately three or four pounds during mid-day. Seasonal rains will also exact a toll, in that the maintenance of bombs will be more difficult due to the rapid rusting of the casings. In a semi-arid climate this method may be the easiest means of storage but it is not the best.

Storage in bomb piles of five hundred and sixty per pile, in two horizontal rows seven high and forty long, covered by a 30' x 40' tarpaulin, and raised on a superstructure with a three foot clearance, is the method found most suitable for a Depot handling hundreds of bombs. It is advantageous in that it affords good protection from sun and rain, will preserve bomb boxes, and will isolate bombs in piles thus cutting down the danger of spreading a fire.

It has a disadvantage in that leaks have to be detected by odor, and when detected, difficulty is experienced in removing the bombs from the pile. Another disadvantage is the fact that all bomb boxes have to be opened, checked and spot vented directly.

A third method in use is similar to the above, with the one exception that the nose end of each box is removed, exposing the nose of the bomb (most of the leaks occur around the threads in the burner cell) which is of considerable aid to an Inspector. Although the best method of all three, it is rather impractical when you consider the amount of manual labor involved and the fact that Depot Companies have other work than bomb maintenance, and a limited number of personnel.

ing 50 pounds per square inch at 110 degrees F. The temperature during the summer months in this climate ranges from 30 degrees to 109 degrees F. Good shelter must be stressed when storing AC and CG TS bombs.

The remaining days of November were spent in policing the Base and preparing Company equipment for shipment.

December was a memorable month since the Unit cleared the American Air Base at Charters Towers and moved to a forward area.

The Movement Order, No. 87, Hq., Base Tro, APO 322, was received on the 6th directing the Unit to move to the Port of Embarkation at Seven, Queensland.

Organizational equipment having already been packed and arrangements for transportation having been made with the railroad, the loading was begun and completed the same night. Sgt. Duszak and a detail of men were sent along to accompany the shipment to Seven and to guard it at that port until the Unit arrived.

The Base was ready for closing and the Base Engineers and Signal Corps at Townsville were informed.

At 1200 hours on the 11th the Unit officially cleared the Base at Charters Towers and traveled to the Transient Camp at Townsville. That same evening at 1900 hours, 18. loads and sixty eight (68) men left by train for Seven arriving there at 0200 hours the following morning.

Captains Henry, Lt. Tracy and Capt. Hoffmann, Gunn and Walker accompanied the advance party and left by plane for APO 322 the following day.

incessantly and sleeping on deck, with one or two blankets, proffered a difficult problem in the art of maintaining balance. The Javanese crew were friendly and proved to be excellent poker players.

The advance party under Captain Kenny arrived at Oro Bay on the 18th and were quartered at the 217th Chemical Composite Company. The next day they began reconnoitering the local countryside for a suitable camp site, and succeeded in locating an area on the Bobodura Road about nine (9) miles from Oro Bay and within a mile of Inbi Ordnance Dump, where the Chemical Munitions the Unit was to maintain were to be stored. Arrangements were made with the Base "B" Area Commander and the site was approved of.

The area was approximately four hundred (400) yds long and two hundred (200) yards wide. It had been occupied by the 221st Oil Trucking Company and was built on filled in ground. A Mess-Hall, Water Fuel Shed and two other buildings were in the area.

1st. Stryker and Sgt. DeFrees and Klaus began work in the area the next day fixing the Mess Hall roof, building latrines, repairing the shower and preparing the three buildings to be used as quarters for the Company until tents could be erected.

The Company arrived at Oro Bay on 19th December and proceeded to the Forward Camp at Base "B" where they stayed overnight. The following day the new area was occupied. As formerly some buildings and supply buildings constructed by the 221st company the area previously were still standing and were ready for use. The Supply Room was used temporarily as storage quarters by the



The work was slowed by lack of transportation and Depot work was postponed until another cargo truck could be obtained from Ordnance.

The Liberty ship "Monroe" on which the bombs and bulk containers had been shipped from Brisbane and Townsville, was still in Oro Bay Harbor when the Company arrived. Since the bulk chemicals were the property of the Base "B" Chemical Officer, and the bombs the property of the Ordnance Department the 760th was not responsible for the unloading of the ship. The unloading began a week after the 760th arrived and the personnel unloading were members of the Port Battalion. During unloading proper precautions were not taken and many men received mustard burns. The 760th was then called in to supervise the unloading and supplied a detail of twelve (12) men, four (4) on each eight (8) hour shift. These men worked in the holds of the vessel and enforced gas discipline, as a result burns to personnel, which had called for the treatment of fifty one (51) men previously, were cut to six (6) men hospitalized for the duration of the work.

After one week of work in the Company details were sent into the toxic areas and began work on the Chemical Munitions stored there. The oil bombs were raised on cranes and covered. The stock on contaminated WWII bombs was burned, and barrels were placed in gas resistant boxes for disposal at sea.

The end of December saw the 760th activities at Oro Bay and handling a far more difficult job than previously attempted. Work on land was much slower, and the length of time the WWII bombs had been stored in a toxic

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spent in Australia had been profitable, and the experience was one members of the 760th would not forget.

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See caption above at APO 714 (N and S filter)



SECRET



View of 1st Camp, 24 Nov 1964, 270 178



SECRET



M4TAP II body stored in M4TAP, APO 405



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**SECRET**



Improvement of water conditions resulting from work of  
this unit at WFO 101, 102 & 103.



**SECRET**

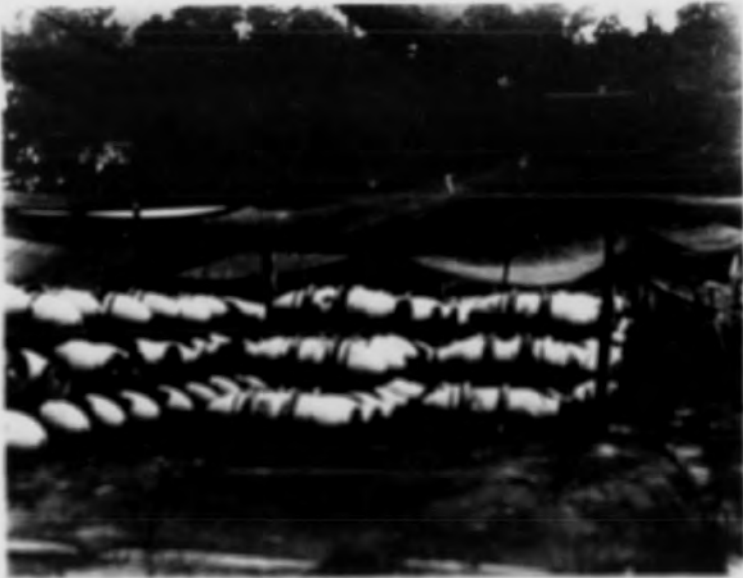


W-107 2 look storage in Australia



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**SECRET**



Storage of 100mm mortar rounds, APO 404



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**SECRET**



Destruction of obsolete incendi. clusters. APO 922.



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**SECRET**



Chemical incendiary clusters prior to burning. APO 922



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**SECRET**



Destruction of obsolete incendi. clusters. APO 902



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**SECRET**



NETS Buoys stored on stringers. APO 505.



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Preparing obsolete incendiary clusters for destruction. APO 812.

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SECRET

CML-760-H1  
JAN 45

DESIGNATION SHEET

FOR: Monthly Historical Report, 760th Chemical Depot Co (Avn), 12 May 1945  
Month of Jan.

AIR FORCES: FAR EAST AIR FORCES.

COMMAND : FAR EAST AIR SERVICE COMMAND.

AREA COM.  
HEAD, AIR  
BASE COM.  
HEAD or  
WING

520th Air Service Area Command, (F)

GROUP OR BATTALION: 1st Air Depot Group

SQUADRON,  
COMPANY,  
PLATOON,  
DETACHMENT  
or UNIT

760th Chemical Depot Co Avn

Has security classification been checked? yes / C 74

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the History designated above complies with Manual Reg 15-4.

*Edward L. Hunt*

EDWARD L. HUNT  
Captain U. S. A.  
Retired Officer.

MICROFILMED

SECRET

January saw the organization rapidly adjusting itself to new surroundings. Floors for tents were finished in ten (10) days time, and tents were erected and occupied. Shower towers were built, electric wiring was installed throughout the area, plans for a Day Room were made, and a garden plot, comprising about one half acre, was laid out.

The work program being carried out in the Company Area and Toxic Yard was handicapped by lack of transportation. The situation was somewhat relieved by the use of a semi-trailer obtained from the Base Motor Pool. The unit Supply experienced difficulty in securing Engineer and Ordnance supplies, but fortunately a good stock of small tools, nails, spare parts etc., had been obtained in Australia before leaving.

Lectures were held during the month on malaria control and prevention of scrub typhus. Other lectures were given on the care and use of impregnated clothing and first aid for gas casualties. Rifles were also collected and stored. The program in the Toxic Yard was an ambitious one requiring work on a larger scale than was ever thought of in Australia. The Mustard bombs were in poor shape and the reconditioning of some sixty two thousand five hundred (62,500) was undertaken. This task called for a new NIP on the destruction of leaking bombs; and the following was worked out:

The apparatus is carried on a barge, and consists of a steel table three (3) feet wide by five (5) feet long with a steel bar four (4) feet long by one (1) foot square running lengthwise along the center of the table top. Two (2) inches diameter (2") bushes were cut into the top of the bar to admit

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admit the punch. A door is fitted to the rear end (end at which bomb enters) of the box. In order to prevent bomb from rolling under the punch, two (2) guides made of 3/4" pipe are welded to the table, running through the box the entire length of the table, and extending one (1) foot out the end of the box. The table is slanted toward the front by making the front legs nineteen (19) inches long and the rear legs twenty four (24) inches long. The apparatus is made of steel throughout, and all points are welded.

The table is operated on the stern of the barge by a six (6) man detail, and the procedure is as follows: Two (2) men carry the bomb to the table and place it on the extension. The man carrying the tail pushes the bomb into the box and closes the steel door. The bomb is now in position under the punches, and puncturing is accomplished by striking the punches two or three times with a three pound hammer. The rear hole is always made first since there will be a void in the bomb due to the slant of the table. After the bomb is punctured the door is opened and the fifth man by use of an eight (8) foot pole pushes the bomb out of the front end of the box and off the table into the sea. The sixth man on the detail is charged with first-aid and decontamination duties.

The above operation is carried out aboard a steel barge with the table situated on the stern. During the bomb disposal the barge is towed into the wind thus removing any f vapor which may escape.

A chemical handling trailer with earth-line structure in the bottom is used to haul leadere from the bomb dump to the barge. In order to cut the handling of leadere to a minimum, leadere when discovered are placed directly on the



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the rate of one (1) a minute, and the dangers involved are cut to an absolute minimum.

During the month all the M70 bombs on hand as well as twenty two thousand (22,000) H bombs were checked. Of this number one hundred forty one (141) were destroyed, one hundred twenty one (121) at sea, and twenty (20) by burial.

Thirteen (13) truck loads of contaminated bombs, gas resistant sacks and howitzer shell casings were also disposed of. Thirty (30) gallons of Mustard was transferred from a ten container to a fifty five gallon drum using the old established method of transferring. Four buildings, including two first aid stations were erected at Eabi Dump and Strip 12.

Stock on Hand as of the 31st January was as follows:

TON CONTAINERS  
97 H filled  
70 L filled

55 GALLON DRUMS  
54 CWG  
127 FB

1070 CW M70 1000 pounds  
1127 CW M70 500 pounds

2671 CW 1000 pounds  
2042 CW 500 pounds  
28 AW 1000 pounds

43,530 M70 (H) bombs.  
200 M7 (H) bombs.

Recreational activities in New Guinea were considerably different than those in Australia. There was no town society with inviting pubs, no fair clothes competition and no restaurants where a "U" Nation dinner could be supplied.

SECRET

tionally attractive bracelets and necklaces.

Under Provisions of AR 615-5 as changed by C-5 dtd 9 December 1944 which allowed for the promotion of deserving Privates with six months overseas service to their credit, to PFC, all Privates in the unit with the exception of two were promoted. The lack of vacancies in the T/O held back many of these men who were with the unit for more than two years, and who, if they had been in an outfit with T/O vacancies would long since have been promoted.

The rumors current during the month concerned the ever popular subject of Furlough and Rotation. Although the unit had only twenty (20) months overseas service, and the blueprints for the boat on which the unit would return home had probably not been made, the rumor clinic had the Golden Gate practically in sight.

STRENGTH REPORT FOR JANUARY

	Present	for	By	Absent	Total	Strength
Officers, January 1, 1945	5			1	4	
January 31, 1945	5			1	4	
Enlisted Men January 1, 1945	72			7	65	
January 31, 1945	68			8	60	
Less for the Month					1	



On the way out to sea to dispose of leaking H bombs.





Flaming leaking H bomb in disposal table.





Pushing punctured H Bomb out of disposal table.





Furnished H Bush leaving table.

SECRET

QML-760-HI Feb-45	RETURN TO RESEARCH STUDIES INSTITUTION U.S.A.F. HISTORICAL DIVISION ARCHIVES DE AFB
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**MICROFILMED**

CML-760-H1  
FEB 45

CONFIDENTIAL  
SECRET X

(check one)

DESIGNATION SHEET

Monthly Historical Report, February 1945, \_\_\_\_\_ FOR:

AIR FORCES: FAR EAST AIR FORCES

COMMAND : FAR EAST AIR SERVICE COMMAND

AREA COM-  
MAND, AIR  
BASE COM-  
MAND or  
WING : SOUTH AREA (P)

GRADE or  
BATTALION : 1st Air Depot Group

SQUADRON,  
ELEMENT,  
FLIGHT,  
DETACHMENT  
or UNIT : 1stst Depot Det Co. 1st

Has security classification been checked? Yes

CERTIFICATION  
I certify that the history designated above complies  
with Field Reg 13-1.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Initial) (Initial)



SECRET

During the first week in February orders were received from FEASC clarifying the 760th 's assignment. Secret General Order No. 5, Hq. FEASC, APO 565 dated 12 January 1945 relieved the unit from previous assignment to V ASAC and assigned it to IV ASAC, which Headquarters in turn assigned the Company to the 81st ADG, APO 322-1.

On the 7th Captain Kenny received orders from FEASC placing him on TD at APO 565 for the purpose of assisting the Cal Officer in editing data on a Chemical Depot Company. During his absence Lt. Logan assumed command.

On the 19th Privts J. E. Johnson, Calvin Steen, L. D. Orvis and Boyd Kirby were transferred to the Cal Section of the 81st ADG at APO 322-1.

The 20th of the month saw Lt. Cook and the five men on TD with him, arrive from Australia with the remainder of the Company vehicles.

Additional improvements in the Company area were the laying out of a ball field, completion of the Day Room and construction of a unit bakery. Pvt Crittenden was made Company Baker and his skill in kneading dough definitely improved Company Morale.

The Company garden yielded a small crop of radishes during the month and the gardener, Pvt E. W. Johnson, landscaped the area in the neighborhood of the Day Room and Mess Hall. Day Room furniture was accumulated by means of moonlight repatriations on abandoned Red Cross installations in the 5th Replacement Area. Personnel were getting better size.

In the truck parts the work program was stepped up considerably by the additional vehicles that had arrived. Drivers among the 807th trucks were on the

SECRET

of the theatre stock level, had been stored in a semi and tropical climate for more than two years, and it is questionable as to whether or not the thin gauge .16 casing, now considerably weakened, could stand up under the rough handling they would receive should they be used. The method of destruction recommended was mass disposal at sea, and an SOP was outlined for carrying it out. The one hundred thirty two (132) leaking bombs withdrawn during the month were disposed at sea.

A fire break around both yards was completed during the month. Oil bombs and explosives were separated and all bomb stocks were numbered. Sixteen (16) truck loads of contaminated materials were burned. All chlorine cylinders on hand were checked, painted and stored according to CWS regulations.

The Far East Technical Unit operating out of the CWS Training Center at APO SOS started its research work during the month and the 760th was given the task of assembling all bombs, their accessories, and other chemical munitions to be used. It was also agreed that personnel of the unit would arm the B-24 and B-29 planes used in the early experimental work. The bombs being used were W75 five hundred lb. CG filled, and W77AF one hundred lb. H filled bombs. Lt. Logan and a crew of eight men were detailed to the FUTE Project to carry out this work.

An athletic program consisting of league soft ball and volleyball was well under way during February. The lush months of beer drinking, and eating steak and eggs in Australia began to show its effects in the batting average of the soft ball team. The first league game was dropped to a colored soft ball outfit, but victories were later scored over the Indonesians and other soft ball battalions on

SECRET

STRENGTH REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1945

	Present for Dy	Absent	Asgd Strength
OFFICERS:			
1 February 1945	5	1	4
28 February 1945	4	0	4
ENLISTED MEN:			
1 February 1945	69	8	77
28 February 1945	73	0	<u>73</u>
Losses for the Month			4

SECRET

REPLY TO THIS OFFICE MAIL ROOM DIVISION U.S. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330	RETURN TO HEADQUARTERS JAN 10 8 CMIL-760-HI Mar-45
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**MICROFILMED**

CML-760-111  
MAR 45

CONFIDENTIAL  
SECRET X

(check one)

DESIGNATION SHEET

Monthly Historical Report, March, 1945 FOR:

AIR FORCES: FAR EAST AIR FORCES

ORGANIZATION : FAR EAST AIR SERVICE ORGANIZATION

AREA ORGANIZATION, AIR BASE ORGANIZATION or UNIT : 507th ASAC (P)

GRADE or RATING : 1st Lt Air Depot Group

SPECIALTY, ELEMENT, FLIGHT, DETACHMENT or UNIT : 710th Chemical Depot Co. A/C

Has security classification been checked? Yes

DECLARATION  
I certify that the history designated above complies with FASAC Reg 15-4.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date) (Initial)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Historical Officer

SECRET

March saw another change in the 760th's assignment. The unit was relieved from assignment to IV ASAC and assigned to the newly formed 5289th ASAC, the authority being Secret General Order No. 25, Hq. FEASC, effective date 10th March 1945. The organization was further assigned to the 81st ADG per General Order No. 2, Hq. 5289th ASAC dated 29th March 1945.

An attempt was made during this month to secure such supplies as a generator, lighting equipment, a radio and other items impossible to secure at Base "B" from the 5289th ASAC, and Lt. Cook was dispatched to Finschhafen for this purpose. The mission was not very successful, since the items were apparently impossible to secure in the theatre.

A letter to the Commanding General, FEASC requesting a Refrigerator be shipped to the unit was approved during the month, under the signature of the Commanding General, USAFFE, and a 26.5 cu. ft. portable refrigerator was obtained from the Quartermaster Base "B".

On the 14th March a letter was received from Hq., FEASC on Immunisations which directed the unit commander to have all personnel inoculated against plague, cholera and typhus. The series of shots which followed were responsible for many rumors in the next week the unit would make, one of which included Tarzon, Arizona.

The work program was stepped up considerably during March and the statistics on maintenance were as follows:

Books checked: 11,000 M742 (7)  
Letters withdrawn: 112 M742 (2)  
Uncontacted material destroyed: 12 truck loads  
Books disposed of over: 2 M742

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on hand, property of the Chemical Officer Base "B" were also tested and re-painted. Roads were repaired in the Depot and four large sheds, two for storage of bulk material and two for the storage of vehicles were erected.

FETU Project: The following bombs and materials were supplied to the Far East Technical Unit by the 760th, the bombs being fused and loaded on B-24s and 25s by unit personnel;

- 16 M56 100lb. bombs and accessories
- 24 M47 WP filled 100 lb. bombs and accessories
- 140 M78 CG filled 500 lb. bombs and accessories

Sixty (60) M108 fuses were also modified at the request of Major Skipper. The modification consisting of; removing the striker head and substituting an .032 stainless steel shear wire for a similar gauge copper shear wire.

In the Company Area drainage culverts were dug and much excess shrubbery was removed.

Recreational activities during the month consisted of two visits by unit personnel to Higtora Native Village on an invitation extended by the Australian authorities, intramural volley ball, league softball and motion pictures.

The 760th had completed its 22nd month overseas, and the latest news on Rotation and Parleys to the States was always a topic of prime interest. Seven members of the original Company that had left the post of embarkation were no longer with the unit, four of them having been transferred and three, Captains Roberts, S/Tgt Palmer, and Sgt Martin having been returned for physical disabilities. Other than that the unit was intact and could look back upon twenty two months of hard work, handling poison gas and performing a job that

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STRENGTH REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1945

	Present for Duty	Absent	Asgd Strength
OFFICERS:			
1 March 1945	4	0	4
31 March 1945	4	0	4
ENLISTED MEN:			
1 March 1945	75	0	75
31 March 1945	72	1	73



**SECRET**

QML-760-HI Apr-45	RETURN TO RESEARCH STUDIES INSTITUTE O.S.A.F. INTERNATIONAL DIVISION ATTENTION BRANCH
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**MICROFILMED.**

CML-760-H1  
APR 45

CONFIDENTIAL \_\_\_\_\_  
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(check one)

DESIGNATION SHEET

Monthly Historical Report, April 1945, \_\_\_\_\_ FOR:

AIR FORCES: FAR EAST AIR FORCES

COMMAND : FAR EAST AIR SERVICE COMMAND

AREA COM-  
MAND, AIR  
BASE COM-  
MAND OR  
WING : 507th ABW (P)

GRADE OR  
BATTALION : 1st Air Depot Group

FUNCTION,  
ELEMENT,  
FUNCTION,  
ORGANIZATION  
OF UNIT : 1st Air Depot Group

Has security classification been checked? Yes

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the history designated above complies  
with AFM 1-10.4.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Print) (Initial)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Historical Officer

An additional fourteen (14) EM and one officer were placed on DS with the 760th during the early part of April. Ten EM were from the 131st Chemical Processing Company, three (3) from the 10th CWS General Service Company and one (1) EM and one (1) officer, Lt. W. L. Petty, from the 119th Chemical Processing Company, all parent organizations located at Hollandia.

These men were sent down by the USASOS Chemical Officer at Leyte to take over the maintenance of the non-persistent W78 and W79 bombs. This maintenance work was to consist of erecting bomb shelters over an area approximately one acre in dimension, inventorying non-persistent stocks, testing by weight, analysis of agent and destroying defective bombs. They joined the organization as orders issued by Base "B", the EM on SO 96, par. 3, 6 April 1945, Lt. Petty on SO 99 par. 7, 9 April 1945.

Both Lt. Logan and Lt. Drury were placed on TFM during the month, the former going to APO 822 on orders issued by the 1289th, SO No. 13, par. 6, 12 April, 1945, the latter to APO 823 on SO No. 11, par. 13, 23 April 1945 from the same Sq. Lt. Logan was to trace a Spray tank shipment that had been located at APO 822 during November 1944. He located the shipment at the UN Warehouse in Sitkaswale and secured a higher priority for it. Lt. Drury reported to the Chemical Officer at FVACU giving him a detailed report on recent bomb explosions in the Depot among the W78s UN bombs.

An extract of the report on these explosions is included as Appendix I to this month's Historical Report.

A very active work schedule was carried out in the Depot during the month.

SECRET

The proportion of numbers disposed to numbers checked was constantly increasing from month to month. These bombs presented the greatest problem in the Depot since leakers were distributed among all lots, and it was questionable as to whether or not they could be safely issued to using organizations when the call for them came. A second letter to this effect was sent to FEASC Headquarters with the suggestion that theatre stock levels be renewed with fresh stock from the States, and present stocks be destroyed.

As a result of the explosions among the W78 CK bombs nineteen defective bombs, as determined by Lot No. and analysis of agent, were destroyed, eight (8) of them by static detonation and eleven (11) by use of armor piercing 50 caliber bullets. These explosions proved CK unstable in storage. A detailed analysis of agent and investigation of causes was undertaken by the Far East Technical Unit located at the CWS Training Center, Base "B".

Miscellaneous projects during the month consisted of the usual varied work, such as the removal of twelve (12) truck loads of contaminated material, shifting and tracing of bomb stocks and decontamination of contaminated areas.

#### FEU Project

The FEU supplied the Far East Technical Unit with eight (8) non-persistent bombs, twenty (20) W78 persistent bombs and 470 gallons of bulk Mustard during the month. The bulk Mustard was taken from W78 bombs rather than from the containers.

Activities of a recreational nature during the month were the usual volleyball and softball league games. The men on the Company softball team spent long

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STRENGTH REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1945

	Present for Duty	Absent	Asgd Strength
OFFICERS:			
1 April 1945	4	0	4
30 April 1945	5	1	4
ENLISTED MEN:			
1 April 1945	72	1	75
30 April 1945	67	5	<u>72</u>
Less for the Month			1

S E C R E T

760TH CHEMICAL DEPOT CO (AVN)  
APO 503

ELK/lk/

10 April 1945

SUBJECT: Report on Explosion of M78 CK Filled bomb. ✓

TO : Commanding General, Far East Air Service Command, APO 323.  
THRU: Chemical Officer, Far East Air Service Command, APO 323.

1. Time of First Explosion: The first Explosion occurred at 1005 hrs on 6 April 1945.

2. Circumstances: The CK bombs, covered by camouflage netting, were stored in piles of approximately seventy-five (75) each, three (3) high. A group of men working within thirty (30) yards of the explosion reported a terrific blast followed by a dense cloud of CK, black and white in appearance.

3. Cause and Effects: The cause of the explosion is believed to be due to polymerization of the CK. A thorough analysis of samples taken from bombs in the same lot is now being run by personnel of the Far East Technical Unit APO 503. The lot number is 22, origin of shipment, Ordnance Depot, Black Hill, South Dakota. Shipment arrived from US on 2nd September 1944.

(a) The first explosion originated in a bomb in the middle layer in the center of the pile. The blast hurled two (2) 500 pound bombs in the top layer, a distance of twenty (20) yards, and crushed four (4) other bombs in the middle and bottom layer. The bomb which exploded has not as yet been found, neither have shrapnel particles. The casing was either hurled so far into the adjacent jungle that it has not been located, although a group of men have combed the jungle growth thoroughly for a radius of six hundred (600) yards, or the casing was completely atomized.

(b) The second explosion occurred at 2043 hrs on the 6th of April 1945. The blast was clearly heard in the area occupied by the 760th Cal Depot Co (AVN) approximately two (2) miles from the bomb pile.

(c) The lot number of the second exploded bomb was the same as the first, additional bombs were crushed and no trace, not even the slightest piece of shrapnel, of the exploded casing could be found.

(d) The possibility of sabotage was considered, but ruled out since clouds of CK arose, and analysis to date shows agent in the bombs of

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S E C R E T

(760th Cal Depot Co Avn, Report on Explosion of M78 CK filled bomb 10 April 1945)

(b) Non persistent bombs including CK were weighed, vented and sampled by this organization during the week of 25th February to 3rd March 1945, and no defects were noted.

(c) Air temperature from period 1200 hrs 3rd April 1945 to 1200 hrs 6th April 1945 are as follows:

<u>3rd.</u>	<u>4th.</u>	<u>5th.</u>	<u>6th.</u>
1200 89	0100 75	0100 74	0100 75
1300 89	0200 74	0200 73	0200 75
1400 89	0300 74	0300 75	0300 74
1500 87	0400 74	0400 75	0400 74
1600 86	0500 73	0500 74	0500 74
1700 82	0600 75	0600 74	0600 74
1800 79	0700 74	0700 74	0700 74
1900 78	0800 75	0800 75	0800 75
2000 77	0900 80	0900 77	0900 80
2100 78	1000 83	1000 83	1000 85
2200 78	1100 86	1200 87	1100 81
2300 75	1200 89	1300 89	1200 83
2400 75	1300 89	1400 88	
	1400 88	1500 79	
	1500 87	1600 79	
	1600 87	1700 80	
	1700 86	1800 79	
	1800 85	1900 78	
	1900 82	2000 78	
	2000 80	2100 78	
	2100 80	2200 75	
	2200 78	2300 75	
	2300 74	2400 75	
	2400 74		

5. Future Actions Additional coverage is being placed over non-persistent bombs and it has been decided to weigh all non-persistent bombs on hand. A schedule of periodical analysis of agent is being worked out with personnel of the War Dept Technical Unit, AFM HQ.

ENCLOSED WITH COPY:

WALTER L. BERRY

/s/ Stewart L. Berry



Scene of explosion showing damaged WTS, 500 lb. CE Bomb.







Lowering transport 170, 500 lb. of 3rd  
from point of explosion.





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The work schedule in the Toxic yard followed the usual pattern and was broken down as follows:

**Miscellaneous Projects:**

One-hundred (100) H bombs and fifty (50) CK W78 bombs were prepared for shipment to Manila. Fifty-four (54) defective CK W78 bombs were destroyed by armor piercing bullets, and casings disposed of at sea.

Work was continued on non-persistent bomb shelters and an area of seventy-five (75) square yards was completed.

Laboratory analysis was run on the samples taken from CK bombs, a few bombs from each lot being sampled.

A complete inventory of all bombs on hand was made.

**M742 H Bombs**

Leakers withdrawn	1402
Leakers disposed of at sea	223
Bombs checked	6820

**P.E.I.E Project**

Two-hundred and forty (240) gallons of H transferred from ten (10) containers and M742 bombs to H2 spray tanks.

Extra curricula activities during the month consisted of movies, league ball games, swimming at Bona and in the Seaborgs River and the building of a stage in the Day Room which permitted small four man USO shows to perform. Two of these units made their appearance during the month, and the performances, especially those offered by the fresh, youthful and entertaining American show girls were enthusiastically received.

In the Company area, native labor was utilized to build an elaborate system of drainage ditches, which were not only useful for carrying off water, but provided quick avenues of travel for the Company's easy dogs.

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<p>CMK-760-HI May-45</p>	<p>RETURN TO RESEARCH STUDIES INSTITUTE U.S.A.F. HISTORICAL DIVISION ATTN: ASD DR. NCH</p>
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**MICROFILMED**

76th Ant. Rep. Co. Avn.

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CAL-760-H/  
MAY 45

Company Activities and work during the month of May were more or less routine. Sgt. Bertram, an efficient member of the Office Staff, was transferred to the Chemical Office, FEASC. His excellent work was noted by that office during routine inspections, and a request to have him transferred to FEASC was made to Captain Kenny. Sgt. Bertram had been with the organization for two and a half years. Private Theodore A. Ryer, the Company First Aid Man, was promoted to Tec 5 on orders issued by the Commanding Officer, 5289th ASAC.

During the month several trips were made to higher Headquarters by Officer personnel. Lt. Drury traveling to Hollandia to report on CE Bomb explosions, Lt. Cook to Finsschaafen to pick up supplies and Captain Kenny to Hollandia to report to the Chemical Officer, FEASC, for discussions on an imminent organizational move. While at Hollandia Lt. Drury submitted articles on "Bomb Disposal At Sea" and "Storage Of Incendiaries" both of which were accepted for publication in Air-Chem News, a FEAF publication. A copy of the article on Storage Of Incendiaries is enclosed herewith in appendix "A". During the absence of Captain Kenny, 1st Lt. Roland E. Logan assumed command.

The work program during the month was an ambitious one. One of the principle tasks was the covering of some five thousand (5000) non-persistent bombs of the MFS (Five hundred (500) lb) and MFS (one thousand (1000) lb) class. To do this effectively large canvas shelters, forty yards long by ten wide had to be erected. The work was precarious due to the fact that lots among the CE filled bombs were defective and vermin-infested. Lt. Logan with a detail of picked men completed the work and was further charged with the task of removing defective bombs to an isolated area and destroying them by penetrating the quarter inch casing with armor

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M47A2 Bombs

Work on the one hundred lb M47A2 Mustard filled bombs consisted of checking twenty two thousand four hundred and two (22,402), removing 1656 leakers and destroying 205 at sea. This method of disposal at sea had been in effect for a period of six months. The SOP set up for this destruction called for traveling a distance of five miles out to sea before destroying and discharging bombs. Twelve hundred (1200) bombs had been so destroyed. During May two empty casings were swept on to shore by the undertow, and were discovered on the beach in the WAC area. A rather excited MP called the 760th and the casings were picked up and buried, but not until the Colonel on the Base had been re-assured that such an occurrence was a rarity. To prevent any re-occurrence the distance off shore to the disposal point was lengthened to ten miles. The M47A2 bombs were continually deteriorating and the fact that they were not suitable for shipment was made known to Ordnance.

Other miscellaneous work such as decontaminating large areas, transferring bulk mustard, removing truck loads of contaminated materials and inventorying all stock on hand was also carried out.

FEU (FUEL) Project

The Far East Technical Unit (FETU) for which the 760th was working, cleared the bay during the month. Before leaving they called for 100 gallons of bulk mustard, which was transferred from tanks to 55 gallon drums, and for the return of all ammunition stocks held by them to Ordnance.

REMARKS

May was awarded the United States Medal for the Gallantry Medal for the 2nd

SECRET

Williams saw what was happening and dove from a forty (40) foot ledge, injuring his leg on so doing. This hampered Williams from reaching Lorek but fortunately Zukowski a strong swimmer and former life guard came to Lorek's aid, the latter having already gone down for the second time. After first aid and artificial respiration had been administered Cpl Lorek was able to walk back to camp.

May also marked the second anniversary of the 760th Overseas Service. Two years before that, on the 14th, the unit left San Francisco for parts unknown and in the interim had seen New Zealand, Australia and New Guinea. Of the three Australia was the country that would be long remembered. During nineteen months in Queensland many contacts with the people had been made and many of Australia's mores and customs, particularly the quaint custom of attending "Pub Call", appealed greatly to the average man.

A celebration that began with a Chicken Dinner, followed by an afternoon off, was topped by a small USO show given in the Rec Hall. A great deal of preparation had been made, a stage had been built, seats were installed and the Rec Hall appropriately decorated.

STRENGTH REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1945

		<u>Present For Duty.</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>and Shortage</u>
OFFICERS	: 1 May 1945	4	0	4
	21 May 1945	4	0	4
ENLISTED MEN	: 1 May 1945	68	2	70
	21 May 1945	70	1	71

## "APPENDIX A"

## STORAGE of INCENDIARIES

By Edward A. Drury, 1st Lt., C. W. S.  
760th Chemical Depot Co (Avn)

3 May 1945

Three items of the utmost importance in the storage of incendiary ammunition are Foundation, Ventilation, and Cover.

The foundation for the ammunition stack should be laid on hard packed earth in an area which affords good drainage. Drainage ditches around the perimeter of the ammunition stack will keep erosion of soil beneath the stack at a minimum. The ammunition stack itself should be raised at least eight (8) inches above the ground level by the use of dunnage. Lumber is preferable for this purpose as it provides a smoother surface upon which to build the ammunition stack, but native poles of three (3) to four (4) inches in diameter may be used. In order to secure a solid foundation two (2) layers of dunnage should be used with the top layer at right angles to the bottom layer. If available, a layer of crushed stone or coarse gravel should be scattered beneath the stack and for several feet around to help prevent the growth of vegetation which is a definite fire hazard during dry weather.

Ventilation of incendiary ammunition stacks is of the utmost importance to prevent deterioration of ammunition. Cases or boxes containing munitions usually are provided with 1/4" slots on one side, generally on the top. These



least two (2) inches should be left to provide ventilation and also a hand hold when tearing down the stack. Further ventilation is provided by leaving at least a two (2) foot space between the top of the stack and the material covering the stack.

All incendiary ammunition stacks should be provided with a cover to prevent deterioration of the munitions due to the active rain and sun, and also to prevent weathering of the wooden boxes or cases. In this theater the general practice has been to cover munition stacks with tarpaulin. Due to the fact that W.P. has a very low melting point (1110 F) it is of utmost importance to protect W.P. munitions from the direct rays of the sun to prevent melting of the filling. If W.P. becomes liquid there is the possibility of the munition leaking and becoming a fire hazard. Also the melting of W.P. filling and subsequent solidification will alter the ballistics of the munition.

In order to avoid confusion and aid in the handling of munitions, an area should be set aside for the storage of each type of munitions. For example M242, WP bombs only should be stored in one area; M242 (N filled) in another area, and so on.

#### Safety Measures

Safety in the handling of incendiary munitions cannot be stressed enough. Fire is one of the greatest dangers in the storage of munitions; a danger which is ever present and must be guarded against. Rigid fire prevention and fire fighting regulations must be set down and strictly adhered to. All grass and weeds should be cleared from the storage area, or at least for a distance of

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indication of fire. There should be a water supply near each munition stack. Fifty five gallon drums with one end removed may be used for this purpose. In the event a fire does start in a munitions stack, steps must be taken immediately to extinguish it. Once a fire gets out of control it is extremely dangerous and virtually useless to combat it further.

When building the munitions stack, the work should be done neatly and carefully. Only in this way can there be assurance that personnel may work around the stacks with safety.

#### Storage of Explosive Components

The same rules of Foundation, Ventilation, and Cover out-lined previously apply equally to the storage of explosive components of incendiaries. It is necessary to store three (3) types of explosives, high, low and initiators, when storing incendiaries, and these should be stored in widely separated stacks. Each stack will contain explosives of one type only and under no circumstances will high explosives and initiators, low explosives and initiators, or low and high explosives be stored in the same stack. Distances between stacks will vary with the types of explosives and quantities stored. (Refer to Section V, Defense Safety Manual for quantity distance tables on explosives.) Safety precautions in the storage of explosives vary from those utilized above for incendiaries in few respects. However, there are certain precautions that should be taken. If available, non-sparking tools should be used when working with or around explosives. Emplacements of new type or to new type should cover

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RESEARCH STUDIES INTEGRATION UNIT RESEARCH DIVISION	2012-760-HI May-Oct-45
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CML-780-H1  
MAY-00+45

DESIGNATION SHEET

Monthly Historical Report, 760th Cal Depot Co. (Ayn) FOR: Month  
of May through October.

AIR FORCES: FAR EAST AIR FORCES

COMMAND : FAR EAST AIR SERVICE COMMAND

AREA COM-  
MAND, AIR  
BASE COM-  
MAND or  
WING

Y Y AIR SERVICE AREA COMMAND

GROUP or  
BATTALION :

SQUADRON,  
COMPANY,  
PLATOON,  
DETACHMENT  
or UNIT :

760th Cal. Depot Co. (Ayn)

Has security classification been checked?

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the History designated above complies  
with FRAG Reg 47-4.

*E. F. King*  
EDWARD L. KING  
(name)

                      
(name) (signature)

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MAY

The month of May was unquestionably the toughest month of overseas service for the 760th. The novelty of life in the verdant, tropical, paradise of New Guinea, so attractively portrayed in Stateside travel posters, had painfully given way to the reality of monotonous swamps, heat, dust, mosquitoes and the boring duty of handling the toxic agents with little or no change in daily routine.

The mustard bombs in the Toxic yard at Strip 12 were leaking more and more each day and a pungent, garlic like odor permeated the air for a mile in either direction. Working in this atmosphere, in impregnated clothing, on a hot day was far from pleasant. At Eabi the situation was even less attractive, since the defective 500 lb CK filled bombs were exploding without any apparent warning. Working in the vicinity of these bombs, and defective bombs had to be cut out, was hazardous and unpleasant. These explosions, extremely violent in nature, sent up a cloud of white gas and the detonation alone was capable of flooring a man fifty (50) yards away.

In destroying these bombs, a Standard Operating Procedure had to be established which would enable personnel to destroy the bombs rapidly and safely. Static detonation was out since this entailed removing bombs which might explode any moment to a detonation area three miles away. The remaining method was to destroy defective lots in the storage piles by marking the bombs and penetrating the casing with thirty (30) caliber armor piercing bullets. The background had to be clear in the event of ricochets. The jungle background against which the bombs were stacked was considered safe for the work. When the casing was penetrated from a distance of seventy-five (75) to one-hundred (100) yards, personnel, wearing their gas masks would move away, upwind, until the cloud had dissipated. Since polymerization had not yet occurred, the gas would escape without exploding.

Lt. Logan, Sgt. Walter and a small detail of men destroyed some two hundred (200) bombs over the course of five (5) weeks, without accident or injury of any kind. The empty casings were subsequently disposed of at sea.

During May, personnel changes were few. Pats, Harris and Spear were

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JUNE

The month of June saw several promotions, the end of the units stay in New Guinea, and the move to the Philippines.

On the 9th, Cpl. Lorek was promoted to Sergeant, and Pvts. Farley and Woods to T/5.

On the 20th, Lt. Cook and a party of four men consisting of Sgt. Canon, Pvts. Blayer, Hudson and Munn left on the Liberty ship Mary Bierdycke to accompany a bomb shipment to the Far East Technical Unit's advanced echelon in Manila.

The organizational move to the Philippines, of which Capt. Kenny was informed at Headquarters in Hollandia on his last visit, took concrete form on the 12th when a Troop Movement Directive was received from FEASC, directing the unit to proceed to Manila, on the Australian ship, "Anhui", when called by Base "B" Troop Movement Office. Packing had been under way for several days, and activities at the Toxic yard had ceased when Lt. Petty, CWS and his crew of thirty (30) men, took over during the second week of June.

On the 15th, the dismantling of structures in the Company area such as the day room, water pool sheds, grease racks, tool sheds, supply room and orderly room was begun. All salvageable material was turned in to the Engineers and the Company Area completely policed and all traces of Army installations removed. This work was completed on the 22nd. On that date, all personnel and organizational impediments were moved to a new location, on the beach at Ore Bay, where tents had already been erected and where the unit was attached to the 4227th Signal Service Group for rations and quarters. The area was situated in a grove of coconut trees and in contrast to the flat, dusty area of the old camp site, resembled a beach resort.

Lt. Drury, who was the unit's advanced representative, left for Nichols Field, Manila, on the 22nd, there to arrange for rations and quarters for the Company. This organizational stop at Manila was for staging purposes only, the Company to be attached to 741st until further movement to Okinawa, the final destination, where the unit was to be assigned to the 127th upon arrival, and where the organization would handle chemical activities in the 417th Ordnance Ammunition Company Dump. The actual Company move occurred on the 27th when all personnel, except Lt. Logan, Sgt.

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Despite only two (2) weeks of active work in the Toxic yard during the early part of June, a great deal of work was accomplished and was as follows:

Miscellaneous Projects

300 CK M78 Bombs moved to a new location  
147 ten containers, Mustard and Leursite, pressure tested  
200 CK M78 bombs destroyed  
150 M47H2 bombs destroyed at sea  
229 M47H2 bombs leakers removed  
895 M47A2 bombs tested

There was no activity on the FETU Project. FETU itself having been alerted for a forward movement.

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JULY

By July 1st, the 760th had been on the ocean for the third day. The "Anhui" an old ship, under the command of Capt. Miller, was in a convoy of five ships, two LSTs, a liberty, the "Anhui" and a Destroyer. Progress of the convoy was slow due to the LSTs, and this fact, though it seemed trivial at the time was to cost the personnel of the 760th five precious points and one battle star for the Luzon campaign, since the unit arrived in Manila Harbor three days after the campaign closed. Alone, according to Capt. Miller, the "Anhui" could have reached Manila by the fourth, the closing date of the campaign. This was to be the second campaign star the unit had missed by a matter of a few days.

Life aboardship was better than aboard the Dutch Reefer which had brought the 760th to New Guinea, but could not compare with the luxurious "Mataonia" which had brought the Company to Australia. The men were quartered in No. 3 hatch, in closely confined, ill ventilated quarters. Most of the men found a spot on deck at night, when the weather permitted. The show was fairly good, with only small emphasis on "Spas" and as show was sounded twice a day, with a coalition after the morning boat drill.

The entire trip took eight days, and but for a refueling stop at Hollandia was uneventful. Cpl. Stawicki, suffering from jungle rot, was growing progressively worse and the ship's doctor transferred him to an LST which broke convoy off Leyte and carried Stawicki, who was in serious condition to a General Hospital there.

Manila harbor appeared on the morning of the 5th with the ghost skeletons of Jap and American ships marking the scenes of terrific air attacks. Personnel, after cleaning up the ship, to which job the 760th alone was assigned, disembarked on the 7th and traveled to the EDed Replacement Depot Nielson Field for an overnight stay. On the 10th, Lt. Dwyer rejoined, and had quarters ready in the 51st AGC area at Nielson Field, the unit being attached to 760th per Radio IIFW-12, CG, FRANK, 27 June 1947. The 760th was retained and quartered by the 51st and the relations in contrast to New Guinea were exceptionally good.

The initial plan, for the unit to stay at Manila for approximately a week, was not carried out and the end of July saw the Company still established in the same area.



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out. Long before pay day came around, cash on hand within the unit was at a new low.

VASAC soon put the Company to work doing manual labor for the VASAC Quartermaster, a detail that was not at all popular.

The organizational vehicles and impedimenta was discharged from the "Elisha Mitchell" on the 28th and stored in the Company area. Lt. Logan and his party had rejoined the unit on the 20th the same date on which Lts. Drury and Cook, the latter and his detail had rejoined on the 13th, left as an advance party for Okinawa.

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AUGUST

August saw several personnel changes. Pvt. Fields was promoted to T/5 on the 5th, and a group of men were placed on TDY at Okinawa on the 6th.

This latter group consisted of two (2) details of men, one under W/4 Lampi and the other under Cpl. Hibner. These men were sent forward with the organizational equipment, which the Port Command called for on the evening of the 6th and which was loaded on two LSTs. W/4 Lampi, with all organizational boxes, was in charge of equipment on LST 930, and Cpl. Hibner with all vehicles on LST 1096.

When the equipment was called for on the 6th, it was late in the afternoon, and during a heavy rain. The organizational equipment was stored in a muddy area, the best that could be found, and when movement was attempted, the average box weighted 600 lbs., many difficulties were encountered. The unit used its own crane trucks to lift boxes, but since all organizational trucks were already mobile loaded, semi-trailers had to be requisitioned from Base "I". These trailers had no front wheel drive and succeeded in bogging themselves down so thoroughly under the weight of heavy boxes that the possibility of loading the ship that night seemed doubtful. However, the task was accomplished, the semi-trailers were pulled out of bogs, the equipment loaded during a driving rain, and fifty-two (52) heavy boxes and twenty-seven (27) vehicles were put aboard both LSTs by midnight. The ships pulled out into Manila harbor the next morning and personnel alone remained to be moved to Okinawa.

When the equipment arrived at Okinawa, it was taken to the 617th and stored in an area previously selected by Lt. Drury. This area, on a small hill, about twenty (20) miles from Naha was picturesque, and was to be the new camp site of the 760th. Tents were set up by the advance party, and the men were rationed at the 617th mess hall. Okinawa was more like the States than any other country the 760th had yet visited, and except for the presence of stray Japs in the numerous caves in the neighborhood, which called for a slightly guard, it looked as though service in Okinawa would be pleasant.

At Manila, the main body of the Company still continued to work for Quartermaster on day and night shifts, and had little relief for a few days. The greatest was on release from the Service and return home.

RESTRICTED

On the 29th of August, a General Order, No. 109 was published by Headquarters FEASC, transferring the unit from the 5290th to the VIII AFSC for operational control.

RESTRICTED

SEPTEMBER

With the ending of hostilities in early September, it looked very much as though the 760th would never leave Manila for Okinawa since the function the Company was to perform, the handling of napalm for units in the Far East Air Forces stationed on Okinawa, was no longer necessary. Capt. Kenny took this matter up with Col. Babcock, Cal Officer, FEASC, and the latter with the approval of the Cal Officer FEAF, drew up a plan, for the disposition of the Company which was submitted to higher Headquarters and approved.

The decision was made to move the 764th Cal Depot Co. (Avn), then at Morotal to Batangas in the Philippines, to transfer all enlisted men and officers of the 760th out of the unit, to turn in all organizational impediments of the 760th at Okinawa, to transfer Capt. William F. Scully, a low point man and CO of the 764th, to the 760th to retain the 760th, on paper only, with Headquarters at Batangas, to ship all 764th organizational vehicles and impediments to the 760th, to de-activate the 764th and to find replacements for the 760th. This plan was evolved since it was desired to keep one Cal Depot Co. (Avn) in the Far East Air Forces permanently, this Company would be the 760th, but because all personnel had over sixty (60) points they would be transferred out and new replacements would fill in. Capt. Scully would receive his replacements at Batangas, and for equipment, would take over that of the 764th, the equipment of the 760th then at Okinawa, to be turned in there rather than haul it back to the Philippines.

In anticipation of this plan, Sgt. Sussak and nine (9) men were sent to Okinawa on the 6th by plane, to assist Lt. Drury and his detail in cleaning up all equipment in preparation for turning it in.

Lt. Cook and four (4) enlisted men, then on Okinawa, with point scores above seventy (70), were recalled and arrived in Manila on the 22nd.

Personnel Changes: Sgts. Klein and Lewis, T/3 Fields and Pvt. Sigos were transferred to the 22nd Replacement Depot on the 6th to be returned to the United States and discharged under the WD ruling permitting the release of men over thirty-eight (38), and Pvt. Ted Johnson was transferred to the 12th General Hospital at Fort Sutherland. Cpl. Dunbar was promoted to Sergeant, T/3 Gilliam to T/4 and Ptes. Shapiro and Olson to

RESTRICTED

The unit had seen New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea, the Philippines, and some of the men, Okinawa. It was a long journey and during the tour of duty, hair had thinned and the exuberant men who boarded the "Matsonia" in 1943 were the impatient GI's who scanned the Mid-Pacifican for the latest news on the return of men from the Philippines in 1945.

RESTRICTED

OCTOBER

October saw the plan decided upon in the Cal Office FEASC put into effect. On the 4th, the 760th was relieved of assignment to the VIII AFSC on Okinawa and assigned to VASAC at Nichols Field, per GO 129 Headquarters FEASC 29 September 1945 and further assigned to the 4th ADG at Nichols Field on 6 October 1945 and GO 58 issued from VASAC Headquarters.

Capt. Kenny left for Okinawa the same day to supervise the turning in of all organizational equipment. This work was accomplished in a period of two (2) weeks. Credit was received for all T/OE equipment with the exception of a few items left in Manila. During the work of turning the equipment in at Okinawa, the worst typhoon in years hit the island. The 760th did not worry about taking down and turning in Company tents, nature saw to their taking down. The entire Detachment spent the night of the typhoon in the cabs of the organizational vehicles, which rocked gently in the evening breeze.

The work on Okinawa was completed and the men returned to Nichols Field on the 17th.

In Manila, the unit was still working for Quartermaster, but the return of Company personnel to the States was beginning.

Lts. Cook and Logan were transferred out of the unit and into the 2nd on the 15th of October. T/S Fair and Pts. Fowere and Dulik, who were thirty-five (35) years old, to the 2nd on the 16th. 1st Sgt. De France, to the 3rd ADG on the 19th, Sgts. Elshall, Muer, Bussak, Cpl. Hlmer and Pts. Creek and Inman to the same unit on the 23rd, Sgts. Patten, Lorek and Pvt. Howell on the 24th and Lt. Drury on the 27th.

Capt. Kenny was transferred out of the Company on the 23rd, both on SO No. 238 HQ., VASAC, 23 October 1945, and Capt. Scully assumed command the same day. Another change concerning that day was the placing of all remaining personnel on SO with the 4th ADG, Nichols Field, on SO etc.

R E S T R I C T E D

CM 760-H1  
NOV 1945

COMPANY HISTORY  
760TH CHEMICAL DEPOT COMPANY (AVI)  
V AIR SERVICE AREA CORLAND

1 NOVEMBER 1945 TO 30 NOVEMBER 1945

MICROFILMED

A. ORIGINAL UNIT:

- (1) Designation--760th Chemical Depot Company (Aviation).
- (2) Date of Organization--29 April 1942.
- (3) Place of Organization--Mac Dill Field, Tampa, Florida.
- (4) Authorization for Organization--S.O. #89, Hq. 3rd Air Force, Tampa, Florida, dated 29 April 1942.

B. Changes in Organization--None.

C. STRENGTH, COMMISSIONED AND LISTED:

	Commissioned	Listed
(1) At beginning of period--	1	0
(2) Net increase--	0	0
(3) Net decrease--	1	0
(4) At end of period--	0	0

D. STATIONS OF UNIT OR PARTS THEREOF:

- (1) Date of arrival at each station--Belmont, 1 November 1945.
- (2) Date of departure from each station--Ft. Belvoir, 1 Nov 45.

E. DETAILED:

None.

F. DETAILED:

None.

G. DETAILED:

None.

R E S T R I C T E D

COMPANY HISTORY  
760TH CHEMICAL DEPT COMPANY (AVN)  
V AIR SERVICE AREA COMMAND

1 NOVEMBER 1945 TO 30 NOVEMBER 1945

I. LOSSES IN ACTION; OFFICERS AND MEN;

None.

J. FORMER AND PRESENT MEMBERS WHO HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN ACTION;

None.

K. PHOTOGRAPHS OF PERSONNEL, IMPORTANT BOWNS OR WEAPONS;

None.



WILLIAM P. TAYLOR  
1st Lt., 578  
Bombing.



RESTRICTED

CML-760-H1  
NOV 1945

COMPANY HISTORY  
760TH CHEMICAL DEPOT COMPANY (AVN)  
V AIR SERVICE AREA COMBAND

1 NOVEMBER 1945 TO 30 NOVEMBER 1945

A. ORIGINAL UNIT:

- (1) Designation--760th Chemical Depot Company (Aviation).
- (2) Date of Organization--29 April 1942.
- (3) Place of Organization--Mac Dill Field, Tampa, Florida.
- (4) Authorization for Organization--S.O. #89, Hq. 3rd Air Force, Tampa, Florida, dated 29 April 1942.

B. Changes in Organization--None.

C. STRENGTH, COMMISSIONED AND UNLISTED:

19128

	Commissioned	Unlisted
(1) At beginning of period--	1	0
(2) Net increase--	0	0
(3) Net decrease--	1	0
(4) At end of period--	0	0

D. STATIONS OF UNIT OR PARTS THEREOF:

- (1) Date of arrival at each station--Belongre, 1 November 1945.
- (2) Date of departure from each station--Ft. Belvoir, 1 Nov 45.

E. NAME(S):

None.

F. EMPLOYE(S):

None.

G. EQUIPMENT:

None.

R E S T R I C T E D

COMPANY HISTORY  
760TH CHEMICAL DEPOT COMPANY (AVN)  
V AIR SERVICE AREA COMMAND

1 NOVEMBER 1945 TO 30 NOVEMBER 1945

I. LOSSES IN ACTION; OFFICERS AND MEN;

None.

J. FORMER AND PRESENT MEMBERS WHO HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN ACTION;

None.

K. PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESENTS, IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS OR OTHERS;

None.

13120

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR  
1st Lt., USA  
Commanding.

CALL-760-MF  
O&C-1745

**R E S T R I C T E D**

**COMPANY HISTORY**  
**760TH CHEMICAL DEPOT COMPANY (AVN)**  
**V AIR SERVICE AREA COMMAND**

1 December 1945 to 31 December 1945

**MICROFILMED**

**A. ORIGINAL UNIT:**

- (1) Designation-- 760th Chemical Depot Company (Aviation)
- (2) Date of Organization -- 29 April 1942
- (3) Place of Organization --Mac Dill Field, Tampa, Florida
- (4) Authorization for Organization -- G. O. #89, Hq. 3rd Air Force, Tampa, Florida, dated 29 April 1942.

**B. Changes in Organization -- None**

**C. Strength, Commissioned and Enlisted:**

	Commissioned	Enlisted
(1) At beginning of period	1	0
(2) Net Increase	0	39
(3) Net Decrease	0	0
(4) At end of period	1	39

**D. STATIONS OF UNIT OR PARTS THEREOF:**

- (1) Date of arrival at each station -- Detonage, 1 November 1945
- (2) Date of departure from each station - Nichols Field, Manila, 1 Nov 45

**E. MARKS:**

None

**F. CAPTURED:**

None

**G. DEPTILES:**

R E S T R I C T E D

COMPANY HISTORY  
760TH CHEMICAL DEPOT COMPANY (AVN)  
V AIR SERVICE AREA COMMAND

1 DECEMBER 1945 TO 31 DECEMBER 1945

I. LOSSES IN ACTION: OFFICERS AND MEN

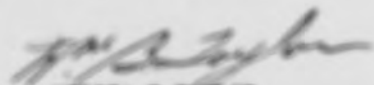
None

J. FORMER AND PRESENT MEMBERS WHO HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN ACTION:

None

K. PHOTOGRAPHS OF PERSONNEL, IMPORTANT SCENES OR EVENTS:

None



WILLIAM B TUTTLE  
1st Lt., CVS  
Commanding

EW-760-H1 (Dup)  
Jan 16

760th Chemical Depot Company (Avn)

Dup

January 1968

R E S T R I C T E D

COMPANY HISTORY  
760th CHEMICAL DEPOT COMPANY (AVN)  
V AIR SERVICE AREA COMMAND

AP073

1 January 1946 to 31 January 1946

A. ORIGINAL UNIT:

- (1) Designation -- 760th Chemical Depot Company (Aviation)
- (2) Date of Organization -- 29 April 1942
- (3) Place of Organization -- Mac Dill Field, Tampa, Florida
- (4) Authorization for Organization -- O. O. #89, Hq. 3rd Air Force, Tampa, Florida, dated 29 April 1942.

B. Changes of Organization -- None

C. Strength, Commissioned and Unlisted:

	Commissioned	Unlisted
(1) At beginning of period	1	39
(2) Net increase	0	38
(3) Net decrease	0	0
(4) At end of period	1	77

D. STATIONS OF UNIT OR PARTS THEREOF:

- (1) Date of arrival at each station -- Detached, 1 November 1945.
- (2) Date of departure from each station -- Nichols Field, Florida, 1 Nov 45

E. PERSONNEL:

None

F. EQUIPMENT:

None

G. FACILITIES:

None

R E S T R I C T E D

COMPANY HISTORY  
760th CHEMICAL DEPT COMPANY (AVN)  
V AIR SERVICE AREA COMMAND

1 January 1946 to 31 January 1946

- I. LOSSES IN ACTION: OFFICERS AND MEN  
None
- J. FORMER AND PRESENT MEMBERS WHO HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN ACTION:  
None
- K. PHOTOGRAPHS OF PERSONNEL, IMPORTANT SCENES OR EVENTS:  
None

*James D. Elmer*  
JAMES D. ELMER  
1st Lt., USAF, Ret.  
Commanding

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~~SECRET~~

ASCHI  
CML-760-41  
FEB. 1946

COMPANY HISTORY  
700th CHEMICAL DEPT COMPANY (AVN)  
V AIR SERVICE AREA COMMAND

1 February 1946 to 20 February 1946

A. ORIGINAL UNIT:

- (1) Designation -- 700th Chemical Dept Company (Aviation)
- (2) Date of Organization -- 27 April 1946
- (3) Place of Organization -- Mac Dill Field, Tampa, Florida
- (4) Authorization for Organization -- G.O. #09, Hq. 3rd Air Force, Tampa, Florida, dated 27 April 1946.

B. Changes of Organization -- None

C. Strength, Commissions and Enlisted

	Commissioned	Enlisted
(1) At beginning of period	1	77
(2) Net increase	0	0
(3) Net decrease	0	2
(4) At end of period	1	75

D. STATUS OF UNIT ON VARIOUS DATES

- (1) Date of arrival at this station -- MacDill, 1 November 1945.
- (2) Date of departure from this station -- MacDill Field, Mobile 1 Nov 46

E. COMMENTS

None

F. REFERENCES

None

G. ADDITIONAL

None

H. DISPOSITION OF THIS REPORT

None



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~~RESTRICTED~~

COMPANY HISTORY  
700th CHEMICAL DEPOT COMPANY (AWN)  
V AIR SERVICE AREA COMMAND

1 February 1940 to 28 February 1940

- I. LOGS IN ACTION: OFFICERS AND MEN  
None
- J. FORMER AND PRESENT MEMBERS WHO HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN ACTION:  
None
- K. PHOTOGRAPHS OF PERSONNEL, IMPORTANT SCENES OR EVENTS:  
None

*Joseph D. Kuyper*  
JOSEPH D. KUYPER,  
1ST LT., COL. REGT.,  
COMMANDING

PHOTOGRAPHS  
760th Chemical Depot Co.  
(Avn)



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