CHEMICAL WARFARE

A Magazine devoted to the activities of the
CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Of Interest To All Arms

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Edited By STAFF, CHEMICAL WARFARE SCHOOL

REUNION NOTICE.

FIRST GAS REGIMENT CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

(30th U. S. Engineers)

June 4, 1925 has been selected for the Fourth Annual Reunion of the 1st Gas Regiment and every effort is being made to have this one the most successful one we have ever held.

In the past, it was thought that Armistice Day was the most suitable time for our Reunion, but so many of our veterans felt that they should stay home and help out local celebrations of that day, that the attendance was reduced. Also we invariably ran into cold, disagreeable weather which seriously interfered with the program of the day. Hence it was decided to shift the date to a time when we could be more assured of good weather. June 4 was selected, as on that date in 1920 the Chemical Warfare Service first became a separate branch of the Permanent Military Establishment and that date is also officially celebrated as "Organization Day" of the present 1st Gas Regiment, as reorganized since the Armistice.

This year's reunion will have a particular significance to former members of the Regiment, because the outstanding feature of the program will be the unveiling of a bronze tablet containing the names of those who gave their lives over seas while doing their part to make the name of the 1st Gas Regiment so dear to all of us.

The tablet mounted on a granite bowlder will be placed opposite Regimental Headquarters, where it will be an inspiration for the Regiment to uphold the honorable name that the men whose names appear thereon died to maintain.

Every former member of the Regiment is urged to make a special effort to be on hand and we feel sure that when you leave after the Reunion you will consider your effort well repaid.

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE REUNION.

Place to be held: Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Maryland, which is on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 23 miles from Baltimore, Maryland, and 80 miles from Philadelphia.

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Date held: June 4, 1925, with a smoker and get-together meeting Wednesday evening June 3 of all those who can be here that early.

The program:

June 3, 1925

7:30 P.M. Smoker and business meeting at Y.M.C.A. Hall

June 4, 1925

6:30 A.M. Breakfast, Regimental Mess
9:30 A.M. Regimental Review and Exercises of Organization Day
10:30 A.M. Unveiling of Memorial Tablet
Prelude, 1st Gas Regiment Band
Prayer by Chaplain J. T. Addison
Song by a Quartet
Music by Regimental Band
Introductory Remarks by Colonel C. W. Exton
Address by Major C. P. Wood
Music by Regimental Band
Unveiling of Memorial Tablet
5:00 P.M. Dinner, Regimental Mess
5:00 - 6:00 P.M. Concert, Regimental Band
7:30 P.M. Social and business meeting at Y.M.C.A. Hall.

If you are coming please sign the enclosed coupon and mail at once to the Commanding Officer, 1st Gas Regiment, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Maryland. Even if you cannot be with us, send the coupon with your correct address.

There are many old members whose addresses we cannot obtain so if you know of any of your former buddies who have not heard from us, send us their names and addresses and bring them along to the Reunion.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

3 May, 1925.

Dear Colonel Exton:

May I express my sincere appreciation both for myself and the other Naval Postgraduate officers for the very instructive and excellently arranged visit to Edgewood Arsenal.

It can truthfully be said that it was one of the most interesting weeks of our entire Postgraduate course and I shall surely recommend to the Head of our Postgraduate School that all Ordnance officers spend some time at Edgewood.

No one officer at the Arsenal can be praised more than any other, everyone seemed to think it a favor to help show us around. Such an organization in the Navy would be known as "A Happy Ship."

Respectfully,

F. H. Draw,
Lt. U.S.N.

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POISON GAS AND THE RULES OF WARFARE.

From The World's Work, March, 1925.

A new interest has been aroused in poison gas as a consequence of more or less indefinite but extremely alarming reports of the secret activities of many nations in developing this new engine of warfare. The day is foreseen when a few airplanes, settling over New York and London, can destroy the larger number of the inhabitants. The use of gas against civilian populations, indeed, is its most frightful aspect. In the next war, according to these prophets, non-combatants will be unknown; under modern conditions, every woman, man, or child is an actual or a potential contributor to military power, and thus is legitimate game for shot, shell, or gas. The wiping out of these lives, previously regarded as immune to attack, is not only justifiable, but, because of the development of gas as a weapon, entirely possible.

Yet it is not at once apparent, even granting the terrible possibilities of gas attack - a point upon which scientists are not agreed - that the principles of warfare are greatly changed. The course of war, a horrid incongruity at its best, has developed along the most paradoxical lines. When its weapons were least dangerous the extremest barbarity prevailed in its conduct. As the instruments of warfare became more horrible and destructive, the rules governing its practitioners have become more humane. In the days of bows and arrows, civilian populations, once in the clutch of the enemy, were massacred or sold into slavery. With the invention of gunpowder, muskets, artillery, and shrapnel, a code of so-called "civilized warfare" won its way into general acceptance. It seems hardly logical that the mere discovery of a new form of killing human beings should cause the modern world to relapse into the war-time morals of the caveman, or even of the Roman generals.

The value of civilian populations as auxiliaries to the fighting forces is nothing new. Doubtless old men, women, and children, ages ago, helped their absent warriors by making their bows and arrows. Certainly the civilian populations, both North and South, were indispensable to munitioning, clothing, and provisioning the armies that fought our own Civil War. Doubtless the "home front" was better organized in the World War than in any of its predecessors, but that was because the armies were much larger and war itself had become more of a science. This fact introduces no new principle into its practice; there is no better reason why non-combatants should be massacred now than in the time of Grant and Lee. To insist on their sacrifice is merely another way of saying that civilization has retrogressed and that the emotion of pity, which in itself is one of the most effective ways of testing human advancement, has suffered an eclipse.

The possibility of destroying a civilian population by gas attack does not necessitate a revision of the rules of warfare. There has never been a time in history when an enemy army could not destroy the inhabitants of a city, once it had got that city in its power.

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In the days of Alva in the Netherlands, this was the regular procedure. Once the Spanish armies had reduced a stronghold by starvation, or captured it by assault, men, women, children, and babes in arms were indiscriminately put to the sword.

The right of surrender, however, is now generally recognized; that is one of the "rules of civilized warfare" which it has taken ages to evolve. If a fleet of battleships should approach New York it would first be necessary to meet the defending American fleets and the shore batteries. Once these had been vanquished, the city would be at its mercy, and would surrender. Is it conceivable that any enemy now known would refuse to accept this surrender, but continue bombarding the defenseless port until it was laid in ashes and all its inhabitants killed? Yet that is the new martial code which the present alarmists foresee. An attack by airplanes armed with gas would follow precisely the same program. Before the aerial navy could assail New York it would first have to give battle to our own air fleet. If victorious, then New York would accept the inevitable, surrender, the foe would hold its gas in reserve and take possession. The object of a gas attack, like a navy attack, would be to accomplish a definite objective - destroy enemy resistance and gain possession of the enemy's resources and territory, and there is little reason to believe that the present condition of humanity has retrograded to the point where unnecessary destruction of innocent non-combatants will again become the accepted rule.

If gas is destined to be as dangerous a weapon as its advocates now foresee, it is the business of the United States to develop its air forces and thus make certain that no hostile air navy can ever get near enough to bombard our coast cities and force their surrender. That, and the preparation of gas defense and gas attack of our own, are the chief profits to be derived from the present discussion.

COMMITTEE ADVISORY TO THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE MEETS.

On April 3 and 4 the following members of the Committee Advisory to the Chemical Warfare Service met at Edgewood Arsenal: E. P. Kohler, of the subcommittee on research; W. K. Lewis and L. T. Sutherland, of the subcommittee on development; L. C. Jones, C. L. Reese, and W. H. Walker, of the subcommittee on production; R. Hunt, A. S. Loevenhart, and J. Stieglitz, of the subcommittee on physiological chemistry; and H. E. Howe, chairman.

Friday and Saturday morning the subcommittees discussed lists of problems with the men at the head of the various special departments. The meeting was one of the most successful in the history of the committee and much satisfaction was expressed not only with the work in progress but particularly with the attitude of the men who were engaged upon this research.

The difficulty at Edgewood continues to be the inadequacy of appropriations for research. A number of problems important in

(Continued on page 12)

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DUTIES OF A CORPS C. W. OFFICER IN TIME OF PEACE.

By Captain Adrian St. John, C.W.S.

1. It is impossible to outline in a definite and detailed way the duties of a Corps C. W. Officer in time of peace. Practically all officers on any Corps Area Staff handle new and varied problems each day and there is very little routine duties similar to the routine duties of officers with troops. Briefly all the work may be divided up into six divisions and they will be so treated in this article. The main thing to remember along this line is that the work in each Corps Area is radically different, that very little of the work as outlined is forced on to the officer. He must search out the work himself and for that reason only the energetic officers with some initiative should ever be assigned to a Corps Area detail. The officer who will only do the work as laid out for him by some superior would practically have nothing whatever to do at Corps Area Headquarters. It is a rare occasion when definite work is assigned to any officer on a Corps Area Staff. They all have their own field of endeavor to roam around in and it is up to them to handle every problem that comes up in that field regardless as to whether they are ordered to do so or not. The Corps Area Commander expects this of his Corps Staff and has little time to be checking up or sending out detailed instructions; the work is in such a variety of fields, that any system of assignments would only complicate operation.

This entire subject will be divided up into the six divisions as follows:

(a) Staff Work; which will cover the routine duties as a Staff Officer and his relations to the other officers on the Staff.

(b) Industrial Chemical Affairs; which will cover the contact of the Corps Area Officer with technical men in civil life who request information or assistance from the Chemical Officer. This has no connection with the Procurement Work. The Procurement Officer handles the survey and the supply situations within his district.

(c) National Guard.

(d) Organized Reserves.

(e) Regular Army.

2. (a) STAFF.

The routine functioning of a Staff Headquarters as far as reports, etc., are concerned are very much similar to the Administrative work of any military post. There is the usual Morning Report, Sick Reports, Duty Rosters, etc., the bulk of which are handled by the Corps Area Adjutant who obtains the detailed data on special printed forms instead of on the regulation books. Filling out these forms, is exactly the same as if the standard book were used. The enlisted men are handled as a detachment and in most cases their records of property and pay are made out similar to any group of detached enlisted men when away from their regular companies.

The Corps Area Officer acts as an advisor to the Commanding General on all chemical matters but most all of this is done directly,

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because people desiring the information usually get in touch with the Chemical Officer direct and it is only rarely that the Commanding General or Chief of Staff calls the officer in for technical information. The Corps Area Officer, of course, also has charge of the storage and issue of all chemical material within his Corps Area. He has on hand the amount of chemical supplies required in the area during the fiscal year and in addition to this amount he keeps the regularly authorized reserve supply as per requirements of the War Department. There is a little complication in the chemical warfare supply system which will be explained here as it is believed each officer should be familiar with it. All chemical supplies that are distributed throughout the United States are sent from Edgewood Arsenal. The appropriation for transportation of supplies is no doubt very small and for that reason when any unit within any Corps Area requisitions supplies these supplies are sent direct to that unit from Edgewood Arsenal so that the Corps C. W. Officer has nothing whatever to do with the handling of the material and in most cases rarely sees the records of these supply transactions. It is believed that this procedure is incorrect because it differs from all the other Supply Departments who have been issuing supplies to the army ever since the army was organized and no doubt thru experience should have the superior system. The other services issue supplies by having the requisition from the unit come through the Corps Staff Officer where it is approved and forwarded to the Depot of that branch which is the closest to the unit requesting the supplies. The material is then shipped to that unit and record of the transaction is sent to the Staff Officer so that he can at all times be familiar with the quantities of his particular material that is on hand throughout the entire area. The Chemical Warfare Service does not follow this system. When an approved issue is authorized by the Washington Office the material is sent direct and no record is sent to the Corps Officer. When the regular reports of supplies are required by the Adjutant General and by the Washington Office the Corps Area must write to every unit in his area that may have some chemical supplies on hand and request a report. When this report is received he consolidates and forwards it to Washington with the statement that it is true and correct as far as he is able to ascertain. There is no method by which he can travel around and make an inventory because of the scarcity of funds. It is believed that this procedure will be changed eventually and that sometime in the future supplies for issue will be approved by the Corps Chemical Officer, sent either direct to Edgewood Arsenal for filling or sent through the Washington Office to Edgewood Arsenal. Edgewood Arsenal will then fill out this requisition sending the material direct to the requisitioning unit and send a copy of the Shipping Report to the Corps Officer as an item for his record. The supplies for the National Guard will be explained under the heading of National Guard.

It will be difficult to tell just how all Staffs function because they vary according to the desires of the Commanding General

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and the Chief of Staff. There are very few conferences and any staff officer is permitted to communicate direct with any other member of the staff upon any question that he desires. If it is some policy involving two services the officers concerned get together and fix on some system that is agreeable to both, then if an order is necessary to be issued they have it issued by the Corps Area Adjutant. If the subject in question is of vital importance to the Army or larger units or effects a matter of policy in any way, then the agreement between the officers is taken up with one or more of the General Staff Officers and when in proper form and suitable to the desires of all concerned it is taken to the Corps Area Adjutant for publication in orders. Briefly speaking this all may be summed up as follows: - minor questions that concern more than one service are adjusted by the Staff Officers of the services concerned and the matter taken direct to the Corps Area Adjutant and the orders issued. Sometimes if the Corps Area Adjutant thinks that it should have more approval he takes it personally to the Chief of Staff and acts according to his directions. In such cases the Chief of Staff merely calls on the phone and asks for a few more details. On questions concerning the whole Corps Area, i.e., on questions of policy the Staff Officers of the branches concerned confer and iron out their differences and when they are in agreement the matter is referred to the General Staff Officer that has charge of that policy. Upon his agreement the entire matter is put up to the Chief of Staff and on his approval the orders are issued by the Corps Area Adjutant.

3. (b) INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL AFFAIRS.

Chemical and technical manufacturing concerns throughout the area know that there is a Chemical Department in the Army and they are familiar with the fact that all branches of the service are represented at Corps Area. They are also familiar with where Corps Headquarters is located and so when they require information they apply to the Corps Area first. This information varies all the way from requests for some kind of masks to take care of the odors in macaroni ovens on up to requests for formulas and methods of manufacturing gases to supply to the Mexican Government. The questions are so numerous and varied that an attempt could not even be made to list them. Sufficient is it to say, that all the information required is usually very general and basic, i.e., the first people that they call on for the information is Corps Areas and most all the questions can be answered in a very few words and with the help of a Chemical Dictionary. Many times a list of the Chemical firms in and about the city where the Corps Area Headquarters is located is very valuable because many questions are such as can be handled much better by a civilian chemical concern than by the army. However, to tell the questioner simply that fact is not helping him or the army. Industrial plants very often send a chemist down to talk over various ideas of chemical manufacture. As a general rule, these men come down for information in regard to protection against gases that are developed in their particular industry. The most

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important and numerous inquiries along this line are from factories that are concerned with the production of ammonia and chlorine.

4. (c) NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard requires most of the Chemical Officer's time during the summer. They have camps located throughout the area and they desire material and training. The administration of the National Guard and the method of proceeding to obtain authority for training is a little unusual because there are people outside the Staff concerned and the money for the work is not paid from the regular appropriations.

In every Corps Area there is an officer on the staff of the Commanding General who has charge of National Guard Affairs in the entire area. Under him, but really more directly under the Militia Bureau in Washington are the Senior Instructors of each state in the area. Under these Senior Instructors are the various instructors for regiments and units of the different towns and cities of the states. Separate and apart from these officers are the National Guard Headquarters which in most states consist of about seven officers employed the year around at regular army salaries paid by the states themselves. The number and the title of these officers on such duty varies with the states, but usually there is an Adjutant General, a Chief of Staff usually designated as Executive Officer and a G - 3 called the Plans, Training and Supply Officer. In some states in addition to these officers there is a Quartermaster, Ordnance Officer, Inspector and Judge Advocate employed the year around or on part time. When a policy for the training of the National Guard is formulated by the Chemical Officer he takes that policy in writing to the Commanding Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs. They go over the matter in detail and it is usually changed and revised until something agreeable to both parties is fixed upon; then the matter is taken up with the Senior Instructor of the State concerned and in general he will approve the policy if agreeable to the State Officers and if he can fit it in with the other work as outlined by the Militia Bureau. The policy is then submitted to the National Guard Headquarters Officers for their approval or disapproval and when returned with their comments is taken again to the Senior Instructor who tries to fit it in with the policies of training. Therefore when this entire policy is formulated and issued as an order it is acceptable to the Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs and also to the State Authorities. All the above seems very complicated and yet it is very simple due to the fact that the Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs is always familiar with the desires of the Senior Instructor and the officers of the state, so that when his approval or agreement is obtained the only other changes that come up are ones of a very minor nature concerning such things as the quantity of material or the number and dates of the hours needed. Whenever the Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs is not entirely familiar with the desires of the state officials he finds out their desires before he agrees or disagrees with the proposition. This as you can readily

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see simplifies matters and irons out all complications at the very start.

The Corps C. W. Officer is charged with the Chemical Warfare Training of all National Guard units within the area. Part of this training in the form of lectures and conferences can be given during the Armory Training season, but the most important training is given during the summer camp periods, to officers and non-commissioned officers of each Infantry and Engineer Regiment. During the Armory Training season the Corps C. W. Officer intends to hold Chemical Training periods at each Summer Camp so that all the officers and non-commissioned officers are instructed in Gas Mask Drill and the use of such Chemical Materiel as Smokes, Lachrymators and Incendiaries. Usually a short talk is given on the offensive use of chemicals and a very abbreviated lecture on the Chemical Agents. The Medical Regiments are given about one hours instruction in the Gas Mask and in the care and treatment of gas casualties and also in protective measures. Since there are a large number of units and usually not more than two regiments can be accommodated at a camp at one time the regiments come and go and so it requires an officer at the camp nearly the entire summer even though he may be employed at that camp about one-third or less of the time. When the camps are so located that the Chemical Officer can go to and from them for this instruction the C. A. Officer can handle all of the training himself but where such is not the case an additional officer in the summer is necessary or the National Guard will either have to do without the training or conduct the training themselves. It is not advisable and in some cases not possible to have the C. A. Officer leave Corps Headquarters for an entire summer. This is not fair to the Corps Commander or to the Corps Staff because it compels the Chemical Officer to devote all his time to only about one-sixth of his work. During the winter the units far away from Corps Area cannot be trained in the armories because no mileage is available for travel, therefore special lectures and pamphlets must be sent to the officer designated as Chemical Officers in the regiments and assistance must be given to these officers by mail. This in some areas requires considerable time.

5. (d) ORGANIZED RESERVES.

The Reserve Officers in the area are handled in a very peculiar and complicated manner. This system of administrating Reserve Officers, however, is being studied carefully and is rapidly undergoing changes as conditions demand. This article will consider only the present system and an outline of the methods employed in a general way:

Within Corps Areas there are located Headquarters of various Reserve Divisions and Regiments, together with other special troops necessary to make up complete units. These Reserve Organizations are controlled and administrated by Regular Army Officers assigned to that duty and to that duty only. It is the work of these Regular Army Officers on reserve duty to circularize the information on the Reserve Corps and obtain applications for commissions in all branches of the service. When these applications are received they are forwarded to the various departments to which

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they belong and upon action of that department are referred to a Board for examination. The Board in the majority of cases being made up of officers on reserve duty with here and there another Regular Army Officer attached from staff branches. In general this is the system for handling all Reserve Officers of the various branches. A particular case will be followed, however, to show how this system is followed in handling an applicant for a Reserve Commission in the Chemical Warfare Service.

HYPOTHETICAL CASE.

Mr. "A" attending a general meeting of a Reserve Corps Association has learned that there are various vacancies in all branches of the Army and desires a commission. He questions some of the men and finds out about the application blanks, physical examination, etc., and finally writes in for blanks and Special Regulations #43. Mr. "A" has a degree in Chemistry from one of the universities and makes up his mind to apply for a commission in the C.W.S. He makes out his application on the blanks submitted him and obtains a physical examination and together with three letters of recommendation forwards all the data to Reserve Corps Headquarters, which is usually under an officer called the Deputy Corps Commander. When these papers are received in the Reserve Headquarters and it is noted that the application is for the Chemical Branch they are referred by Indorsement to the Corps Chemical Officer with a request for a statement as to whether (a) the officer is qualified to take the examination and (b) whether there is a vacancy in the grade for which he is applying. The Corps Chemical Officer puts a satisfactory indorsement on the papers and returns them direct to the Reserve Headquarters, from here they are forwarded to Washington for approval or disapproval. The papers are returned from Washington direct to the Reserve Headquarters and are then given to the Recorder of the Board for special units. The applicant and the Corps Chemical Officer are notified and the examination is held. In this case the applicant is applying for a commission in a grade lower than that held by the Chemical Officer and therefore the Chemical Officer has an actual vote on the Board. In a case where the applicant requests a grade higher than that held by the C. Officer and the C. Officer is only present to give technical advice and does not have a vote. Assuming that Mr. "A" passes the examination satisfactorily the report of the examination and all papers concerned are forwarded direct to the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington. These papers are then sent from there thru the Chief's Office where records are extracted, etc., concurrence, changes or disapproval in the findings are made and the entire matter is returned to the Reserve Headquarters thru the Adjutant General. A memorandum slip is then forwarded direct from the Adjutant General in Washington to the Corps Adjutant General, who in turn, notifies the Chemical Officer of the appointment. The Reserve Headquarters notifies the applicant of his commission and later on the applicant receives the commission direct from Washington. In this way Mr. "A" has obtained a commission.

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From Mr. "A"'s records it has been noted by the Examining Board that he is more qualified for the B.A. Group than the T.A. Group and therefore on the report of the Board this statement is made. The Washington Office approving the statement that Mr. "A" should be in the B.A. Group arrange for his assignment by checking over and studying qualifications as listed in the application. About a month after the applicant is commissioned a letter stating his definite assignment to the Chemical Division, the Supply or the Washington Office, etc., is sent from the Chief's Office to Mr. "A" thru the C. Chemical Officer. By this system of routing the correspondence the Chief's Office, Records Division and the C.A. Chemical Officer all have necessary records on newly commissioned officer.

6. TRAINING OF RESERVE OFFICERS.

The training of Reserve Officers is conducted by Correspondence Courses, by the newly instituted "Line & Staff Course" and by Summer Schools and Training Camps. No definite system of education can be followed due to the peculiar conditions under which all Reserve Officers work. As far as possible, however, the method of training is supposed to follow these general lines: Colonels and Lieut. Colonels to be exempt from all Correspondence Courses with the exception of Course "D"; - Majors and all lower officers should take Correspondence Course "A" sometime during their first three years of commissioned service. On the completion of the Correspondence Course "A" they may take one of the other advanced Chemical Courses if they so desire or if above the grade of Captain may take Course "D". Sometime after they have completed the Correspondence Course they should apply for the Reserve "Line & Staff Course" which is a course held by conference on Command and Staff work. Any time they have passed the Correspondence Course they may apply for the Reserve Course at Edgewood Arsenal or prior to taking the Correspondence Course they may take a course at one of the Infantry Training Camps during the summer. As far as possible no officer will be promoted who has not shown enough interest in holding his commission to take one of the courses offered.

REGULAR ARMY.

The training of the Regular Army in Chemical Warfare has been limited by War Department policy ever since the Disarmament Conference, and in addition to this is further restricted by the older regimental commanders who are unable to adjust their ideas to new innovations in the methods of warfare.

The War Department policy only authorizes training in chemical defense and the use of smoke and lachrymators. The training in defense is kept at a minimum by only permitting the issue of ten masks per company, and the training with smoke and lachrymators is limited by the fact that only a small quantity per regiment is issued.

The methods of getting this small amout of training over to the troops varies in the different Corps Areas and depends a great deal on the Corps Area Commander and G-3. As a general rule the unit officers with the command give gas mask drill for an hour per

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week for about 8 weeks per year, and in addition give a short talk and demonstration on the use of smoke and lachrymators. Wherever the distance to travel is short the Corps Area Officer will visit the regular army units and give a two hour lecture on all weapons and agents of the chemical service and in addition will at times work in the use of smoke and lachrymators in field exercises. Lack of mileage money restricts the general training activity of this type.

The Corps Area Chemical Warfare Officer tries to visit every regular army unit once a year on an inspection tour. On this inspection tour he examines the chemical supplies on hand, has a conference with the unit gas officers and non-commissioned officers and talks to them on methods of training and sees that they are well supplied with training data. The difficulty here has been that the unit gas officers and non-commissioned officers are rarely permanent for more than about 3 months, the inspection is usually forced to take place after the training of troops in chemical work and so the training each year is conducted by a new officer who has nothing whatever to work on. Outside of a paper or two turned over to him by the officer relieved, he has nothing to train with but 10 gas masks and bluff. The Corps Chemical Warfare Officer will mail out instructions on training whenever requested, but they are rarely requested. This briefly but concisely covers the training of the Regular Army in Chemical Warfare.

The Chemical Service is very often called upon by the Regular Army to help out in demonstrations of a spectacular and advertising nature at fairs, ceremonies, etc., but such requests are of such a varied nature that they cannot be definitely explained in any general article of this nature.

COMMITTEE ADVISORY TO THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE MEETS.

(Continued from page 4)

national defense are receiving less attention than is desirable and minor questions must be held in abeyance until money is available to make increases in the staff and provide necessary facilities and material. The fact that in the last few years war supplies have been drawn upon for research is often overlooked and the time has about arrived when purchases must be made to replenish exhausted stocks. Misunderstandings regarding the treaty situation have made it difficult to obtain for chemical warfare the appropriations that it should have, and we cannot expect to keep abreast of developments unless largely augmented appropriations can be had in the immediate future.

It is expected that the subcommittee will be called together more frequently in the future, that the list of consultants to the Chemical Warfare Service will be increased, and that steps will be taken to maintain an even closer contact between the research men at the arsenal and chemist in the laboratories of our educational institutions and industries.

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A TRUE WAR INCIDENT ON THE HOME FRONT.

By Lt. Col. Horace G. Byers, CW-ORC.

We frequently hear of the wretched financial conduct of the War, and of graft and unnecessary expenditure for supplies. Some interest, therefore, may be attached to the following incident which might also be entitled "the scheme that failed".

During the early spring of 1918, the writer, a Captain in the Research Division of the Chemical Warfare Service, together with another Officer, Captain K—, were ordered to proceed to Aberdeen to witness the proving of a spontaneously inflammable mixture known as Li-Fire. On our arrival, we found a large delegation of officers from various branches of the service, together with a group of civilians, who were in charge of the demonstration. These civilians were, in inverse order of dignity, two Austrians, who were presumably the inventors of the device; a large and pompous gentleman who was the promotor; a financial genius from Cleveland, the backer, and a Federal Judge, who was supposed to possess political influence.

The Li-Fire was presumed to be a homogeneous liquid which, on exposure to the air, would spontaneously ignite and burn fiercely whether on land or water, and which might be used in airplane bombs, shell or projectors.

The Promotor had two exhibits staged; literally, for one consisted of about twenty to thirty barrels erected on small platforms and arranged with ropes so that on signal the barrels could be upset, the contents distributed on the ground and ignited. The other consisted of a number of barrels erected on similar platforms, but placed over the water in the river.

The Promotor made himself very active, and indicated by his words and manner that it was an epoch-making event and a great mystery. Also, since Li-Fire was spontaneously inflammable and gave rise to very dangerous gaseous products, that the witnesses were incurring serious danger and should carefully avoid any close approach to the material.

For some reason or other, Captain K-- and I became skeptical of the good faith of the Promotor, and, in obedience to the instructions of our Superior Officer, tried to learn as much as possible about the composition of the material,which was a very great secret, as well as of the results of the demonstration.

Before the land demonstration was made, all the spectators were withdrawn to a distance of about four or five hundred yards on the windward side of the field with warning that any nearer approach would be extremely dangerous.

However, during the preliminaries, we had become convinced that the chief component of the Li-Fire was crude petroleum, or gas oil, and that it was ignited by a mixture of carbon dioxide and yellow phosphorus, which was somewhat well known as a spontaneously inflammable mixture known as Pettibon's Dope. This was introduced in each barrel in a gallon can.

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We could not see where any particular danger would be involved in close inspection of such a fire, so as soon as the barrels were tripped, we hurried down to the supposed danger area. Several of the barrels failed to ignite so that we were able to justify our suspicion, and to find that the barrels also contained a considerable quantity of ordinary sulphur the combustion of which would, of course, produce sulphur dioxide with unpleasant properties.

After the demonstration, the two Austrians were supposed to be completely overcome by the effects of the gases, and a wait of considerable length was necessary to permit them to recover before the water exhibit was pulled off. As a matter of fact, however, the wait was apparently for the purpose of allowing the approach of darkness so that the demonstration would be more spectacular.

This "homogeneous liquid" consisted of the same oil with some large blocks of sodium which were introduced just before the spread of the oil upon the water. Of course, as every high school student in Chemistry knows, sodium in contact with water generates hydrogen, and, if the piece is large, the hydrogen is ignited.

From the spectacular standpoint, of course, this demonstration was a huge success because the lumps of sodium reacting with the water exploded with terrific violence and covered the waters of the stream with a wide sheet of fiercely burning oil.

Other than that, the material was not new, was not homogeneous, was not liquid and only occasionally was it spontaneously inflammable, the demonstration was a success.

– – – –

On the way back to Washington, we learned from the Judge and the financial backer, that a tentative contract had been made for the Government to pay to the Promotors a sum of four million dollars for the "secret" and a certain royalty upon each gallon of the material produced. It was estimated, by the Promotor, that many hundreds of thousands of gallons would be necessary in order to "win the War".

We explained the whole proposition to the Judge, and found him a thoroughly honest man. With great chagrin, he confessed himself convinced of the fraudulent and relatively useless character of the scheme, and stated that he had used his personal influence with the President and the Secretary of War, to get the demonstration staged. However, he asserted that the next morning he would make it his business to see that the whole matter was quashed, and that we would hear nothing more about the project. This turned out to be the case.

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The incident was probably only one among numerous attempts to victimize the Government. When we consider the misguided zeal of many earnest and honest men, it is not surprising that some of these attempts succeeded, but rather that so few of them did.

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SWITZERLAND.

From Military Intelligence Division, G. S.

Invention for Preserving Freshly Baked Bread: It is reported that Mr. Jean Matti, a baker, residing at Pully near Lausanne, Canton deVaud, has discovered a method of preserving freshly baked bread. This discovery is the result of ten years of research work which Mr. Matti has perseveringly conducted in the face of disappointing and costly experiments.

On December 4, 1924, Professor Charles Arragon, Cantonal Chemist of the Canton of Vaud, was able to issue officially the following declaration regarding this discovery:

"The undersigned, Chief of the State Laboratory of the Pure Food Department and Director of the Chemical Analyzing and Bacteriological Laboratory of Pure Food of the University of Lausanne, certify that the bread prepared by Matti's system (deposited trade-mark Mattipan) has been perfectly preserved during a period equalling ten months. The length of time may be guaranteed for two years at the minimum, the experiments having been done at a constant temperature of 40° C."

By reason of the utilitarian nature of this invention, which may render great services to armies, navies, and colonies, the local press, has not failed to bring it to the attention of the public, and numerous interested inquiries from financiers have been made to Mr. Matti's legal agent. It would appear that all kinds of flour may be used to make "Mattipan" bread, of which the Swiss and international trade-mark have been deposited at the Federal Bureau. The quantitative output is the same as for ordinary bread. The raw material which enters into the composition of the product is very small and can be found anywhere and requires an increased cost of only 4 Swiss francs ($0.77 at the actual rate of exchange of Frcs. 5.18 for $1.00) per 100 kilos of flour (220 lb.).

The Department of the Interior of the Canton of Vaud has officially declared that "Mattipan" meets the requirements of the law on alimentary pure food and that its consumption is in no way harmful. The taste of "Mattipan" is that of ordinary bread while, as regards its nutritive qualities, 115 kilos are reported to equal 140 kilos of ordinary bread. Chemists, who have been consulted, report that Mattipan is also superior, both in composition and making, to ordinary bread from a hygienic point of view, especially since elements of fermentation, insects and rodents as well as cryptogamic illnesses, may be completely eliminated. Experiments have been conducted in an atmosphere of 40° centigrade, as below freezing point, and in ammonia, and, after periods of three months, "Mattipan" subjected to the three tests was in perfect order. The result was obtained, it is claimed, without any special oven or cooking method, and all ordinary kinds of yeast can be used. The Swiss military authorities have agreed, it is learned, to replace the biscuit, which is the present ration in use in the Confederation,

(Continued on page 17)

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SIXTH LINE AND STAFF CLASS GRADUATE.

The Sixth Line and Staff class which reported on March 2nd completed a ten weeks course of instruction on May 9th.

This class composed of Army, Marine, Reserve and National Guard Officers was the largest class, to date, that has ever graduated.

The graduating exercises were held on Saturday morning at 10:30 A.M. The Commandant, Colonel Exton, in a few well chosen words congratulated the class upon its fine record and regretted their departure. He introduced the principal speaker Brigadier General Fachet, recently appointed Assistant Chief of the Air Service, whose well chosen remarks and exceedingly pleasing personality won the hearts of all present. Among the many pertinent points brought out by General Fachet were the following:

"Graduating class and gentlemen: - I want to state how much I appreciate the honor of having the opportunity to address you gentlemen. Of course being a new Brigadier General and having been advised that I would have to learn public speaking, it is particularly hard on you gentlemen that the first detail is here. I have been born and bred in the field.

In taking up the matter of the Air Service and Chemical Warfare I presume you have found many new ideas on the subject. I have thought and I am convinced that these two new services are more closely linked in their development work for the future than any two services now in existence.

Great advance in the chemical warfare game has determined its need in the future.

The thing that is of greatest interest to the Air Service men right now is the development of smoke. We feel that the development of smoke by the Chemical Warfare Service is one of the greatest discoveries in modern warfare. We are not as familiar with the possibilities of gas, although we are in a receptive frame of mind and are ready to believe anything the Chemical Warfare Service tells us. We obscure their vision by smoke. We know that we can cover ships so as to make them absolutely helpless. The airman at 3000 feet can see a ship, while the ship can't see the airman. We now have air bombs that are so efficient that we do not have to hit the ship. With a close miss we do a great deal more damage than with a perfect hit. I look forward to the time it will be a case of the Chemical Warfare Service makes it and the Air Service takes it. It will be in the hands of the Commanding General a weapon as accurate at 500 miles as it is at 50 feet which is not the case with the present rifle or Howitzer. Their range is very limited. The aeroplane gun is as accurate at 500 miles as it is at 50 feet. It always discharges the missile from the same point.

The members of the class were then called to the platform and were presented with their certificates by General Fachet. The following is a roster of the class:

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Aiken, William Warren	Captain, Marine Corps
Anthony, Robert Charles	Captain, Marine Corps
Beattie, William F.	Captain, Marine Corps
Becker, Lloyd Grant	Captain, CW-ORC.
Bloedel, Gustav F.	Captain, Marine Corps
Bott, George W., Jr.	2nd Lt. Ord. Dept.
Campbell, William P.	2nd Lt. Cav.
Chase, Charles N.	1st Lt. Cav.
Cox, Allen Nelson	2nd Lt. CW-ORC.
Daughtry, George	1st Lt. Inf.
Dow, Oliver A.	Captain, Marine Corps
Ent, Uzal Girard	2nd Lt. Air Service
Erskine, Fred S. N.	Major, Marine Corps
Faulconer, John W.	Captain, F. A.
Garcin, Frederick N.	Major, C.A.C.
Griffin, William E.	1st Lt. C.A.C.
Harding, Wm. L., Jr.	1st Lt. Marine Corps
Horan, Leo F. S.	1st Lt. Marine Corps
Kane, Francis	1st Lt. Marine Corps
LeGette, Curtis W.	1st Lt. Marine Corps
Leutze, Willard P.	1st Lt. Marine Corps
McCann, John P.	Captain, Marine Corps
McCoy, John G.	Captain, 1st Gas Regt.
Mann, LeRoy	2nd Lt., D.C.N.G.
Perkins, Jesse L.	Captain, Marine Corps
Sanderson, Richard O.	1st Lt. Marine Corps
Sass, Isidore	2nd Lt. S.C.
Shaw, Herbert G.	Lt. Colonel, M.C.
Skinner, Rees	1st Lt. Marine Corps
Smith, James P.	Captain, Marine Corps
Urgethuem, Walter J.	1st Lt. 1st Gas Regt.
Walbach, James deB.	Captain, C.A.C.
Wayt, Leslie G.	Captain, Marine Corps
Whitman, Ervin E.	1st Lt. Marine Corps
Willis, Richard B.	Captain, F.A.
Wilson, Carlisle B.	1st Lt. Inf.

SWITZERLAND.

(Continued from page 15)

costing 37 centimes ($0.07) by "Mattipan" which can be made at a cost of 23 centimes ($0.044).

In countries which do not have to import as Switzerland does, the cost of manufacture would be at a still lower price.

Mr. Matti is now studying the preserving of pastry and has conducted successful experiments along the line of preserving bread containing meat, such as sandwiches.

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CHANGES - CHEMICAL WARFARE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

NAME AND RANK	ASSIGNMENT JURISDICTION	REMARKS
LT. COLONELS		
Bingham, Eugene C.	Unassigned	Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Apptd. 3/26/25; accptd. 3/31/25.
Connor, Frank W.	O.C.,CWS	706 Pennsylvania Station, Pittsburgh, Pa. Apptd. 3/27/25; accptd. 4/4/25. BA Group, 3rd CWS Proc. Dist., Asst. Chief in charge of transportation.
Hunt, George A.	9th C.A.	Add. chgd. from: 5369 Broadway, Oakland, Cal. to: 245 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. TA Group.
Somervell, Woodruff M.	9th C.A.	706 Hibernian Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. Appt. exp. 3/18/25. TA Group.
MAJORS		
Burn, Walter P.	9th C.A.	Bur. of Adv., 265 First Natl. Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. Trans. from Eng-Res 4/11/25. TA Group.
Cramer, William B.	Unassigned	Box 417, Warren, Ariz. Apptd. 3/24/25; accptd. 4/2/25.
Day, Alfred C.	O.C.,CWS	Add. chgd. from Kew-Bolmer Apts., Kew Gardens, N.Y. to: #16 Kenmare Rd., Larchmont, N.Y. BA Group, Replace. Center, E.A.
Heaton, Wilbur, McK.	Unassigned	609 W. 14th St., Pueblo, Colo. Trans. from Med-Res 4/25/25.
House, Frank M.	9th C.A.	2156 B. Clinton Ave., Alameda, Cal. Trans. from Eng-Res 4/4/25. TA Group.
Katz, Sidney H.	Unassigned	188 Boulevard, Marion, Ohio. Apptd. 4/1/25; accptd. 4/21/25.
Morrell, Jacque C.	Unassigned	168 No. Harlem Ave., Oak Park, Ill. Apptd. 3/17/25; accptd. 4/14/25.
Thiele, Ludwig A.	Unassigned	127 S. 7th St., Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Apptd. 3/20/25; accptd. 3/28/25.
CAPTAINS		
Byrne, Samuel A.	Haw. Dept.	1049 Beretania St., Honolulu, H.T. Apptd. 4/21/25; accptd. 4/23/25. TA Group.
Chisholm, Stanley L.	O.C.,CWS	Add. chgd. from: 6733 31st St., Berwyn, Ill. to: 56 N. Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill. BA Group, Chemical Div., E.A.

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NAME AND RANK	ASSIGNMENT JURISDICTION	REMARKS
CAPTAINS (Cont'd)		
Chittick, Martin B.	Unassigned	3219 Lyndale Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn. Trans. from Inf-Res. 2/21/25.
Dinsmoor, Daniel S.	1st C.A.	54 Bow St., Woburn, Mass. Apptd. 4/3/25; accptd. 4/13/25. TA Group.
Evans, Sylvester M.	Unassigned	618 Fountain St., Havre de Grace, Md. Prom. from 1st Lt. 4/7/25. Trans. from TA to BA Group 4/27/25.
Heath, John R.	9th C.A.	1537 Arlington Ave.,Los Angeles, Cal. Apptd. 3/17/25; accptd. 3/30/25. TA Group.
Johnston, William S.	Unassigned	542 W. 112th St., New York City. Apptd. 4/7/25; accptd. 4/13/25.
Kokatnur, Vaman R.	O.C., CWS	280 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. Apptd. 3/25/25; accptd. 3/31/25. BA Group, Asst. Chief, Technical Div., OC-CWS.
Lichthardt, George H. P.	O.C.,CWS	2309 L St., Sacramento, Cal. Trans. to Aux-Res 3/28/25. BA Group, Chemical Div., E.A.
Nichols, Henry J.	O.C.,CWS	Add. chgd. from: 745 Jersey Ave., Elizabeth, N.J. to: 414 E. 3rd Ave., Roselle, N.J. BA Group, 1st Gas Regiment.
Peeples, William M.	O.C.,CWS	Add. chgd. from: Gen. Delivery, Tampa, Fla. to: 1059 Riverside Ave., Evansville, Ind. BA Group, Chemical Div., E.A.
Sibert, Eugene	4th C.A.	Add. chgd. from: c/o M. Rich & Bros., Atlanta, Ga. to: c/o J. M. High Co., Atlanta Ga. TA Group.
Snell, Harry S.	O.C.,CWS	Add. chgd. from: 5141 West End Ave., Chicago, Ill. to: 340 S. 9th Ave., La Grange, Ill. BA Group, E.A.
Stiegler, Harold W.	Unassigned	535 Howard St., Lawrence, Mass. Apptd. 4/3/25; accptd. 4/13/25.
Sturgeon, Harry E.	Unassigned	Clinton, S.C. Trans. from TA to BA Group.
Thayer, Floyd K.	O.C.,CWS	Add. chgd. from: 5009 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. to: 4753 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill. BA Group, E.A.

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NAME AND RANK	ASSIGNMENT JURISDICTION	REMARKS
CAPTAINS (Cont'd)		
Todd, William T.	3rd C.A.	1155 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Appt. exp. 3/18/25. TA Group.
Vaughan, Edgar A.	4th C.A.	Box 491, Orlando, Fla. Temp. add. Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D.C. TA Group.
Warren, William H.	O.C.,CWS	Add. chgd. from: 90 Radford St., Yonkers, N.Y. to: Clark University, Worcester, Mass. BA Group, Technical Div., OC-CWS.
Zimmerman, Arthur C.	Unassigned	1143 Demphle Ave., Dayton, Ohio. Apptd. 4/9/25; accptd. 4/17/25.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS		
Beebe, John D.	8th C.A.	Add. chgd. from: 396 Washington St., Denver, Colo. to: 634 Monroe St., Denver, Colo. TA Group.
Cabell, Randolph M.	O.C.,CWS	Covington, Va. Trans. to CA-Res 3/21/25. BA Group, Chemical Div., E.A.
Carthaus, William J.	Unassigned	406 E. 9th St., Alton, Ill. Apptd. 3/21/25; accptd. 3/28/25.
Denton, Samuel A.	O.C.,CWS	Add. chgd. from: 1819 W. Pershing Rd., Chicago, to: C.W.S., Ft. Sheridan, Ill. BA Group. (enlisted).
Drake, Lloyd B.	Unassigned	Junior College, Miami, Okla. Apptd. 3/16/25; accptd. 4/6/25.
Gillespie, Frank	4th C.A.	1214 N. Piedmont Ave., Atlanta, Ga. Apptd. 3/26/25; accptd. 3/30/25. TA Group.
Huntley, Otto E.	Unassigned	3750 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill. Apptd. 4/18/25; accptd. 4/23/25.
Lerner, Jay S.	Unassigned	201 Citizens Savings Bank Bldg., Pasadena, Cal. Trans. from Med-Res 4/4/25.
Mahaffie, Oscar B.	O.C.,CWS	Add. chgd. from: 2021 W. 19th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. to: Room 5, Federal Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. BA Group, Chemical Div., E.A.
Pryor, Ralph W.	Unassigned	105 S. Kensington Ave., La Grange, Ill. Apptd. 4/11/25; accptd. 4/22/25.
Sherrick, Paul H.	6th C.A.	5233 Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill. Apptd. 4/1/25; accptd. 4/8/25. TA Group.

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NAME AND RANK	ASSIGNMENT JURISDICTION	REMARKS
SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
Brattain, William F.	Unassigned	Y.M.C.A., Pueblo, Colo. Apptd. 3/20/25; accptd. 3/26/25.
Burkitt, Joel LeM.	Unassigned	2601 Q St., Lincoln, Neb. Apptd. 3/26/25; accptd. 4/6/25.
Burr, Alexander C.	Unassigned	432 Melbourne, Detroit, Mich. Apptd. 4/1/25; accptd. 4/8/25.
Campbell, Thomas P.	Unassigned	818 Patterson Bldg., Denver, Colo. Temp. add. to 9/1/25: c/o S.G. Blaylock, Gen. Mgr., Cons. Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., Trail, B.C. Trans. from AS-Res 3/14/25.
Collier, Thomas W.	Unassigned	620 N. Main St., College Park, Ga. Trans. from Inf-Res 4/13/25.
Dietrich, Harold E.	Unassigned	3620 Terrace St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Apptd. 3/27/25; accptd. 4/2/25.
Bellows, Lloyd A.	6th C.A.	54 N. Lockwood Ave., Chicago, Ill. Apptd. 4/16/25; accptd. 4/23/25. TA Group.
Enterline, Henry M.	3rd C.A.	Add. chgd. from: 55 N. Washington St., Wilkes Barre, Pa. to: 100 Biddle St., Wilkinsburg, Pa. TA Group.
Faure, Leonard L.	Unassigned	616 Highland Ave., Houston, Texas. Trans. from Inf-Res 4/16/25.
Gatewood, Edwin M.	O.C.,CWS	Add. chgd. from: 715 N. 12th St., Ft. Smith, Ark. to: 901½ Garrison Ave., Ft. Smith, Ark. BA Group, E.A.
Griffin, Robert I.	8th C.A.	Add. chgd. from: 57 Radcliffe St., Charleston, S.C. to: Box 33, Chilocco, Okla. TA Group.
Johnson, Otto	Unassigned	1512 7th St., S.E. Minneapolis, Minn. Apptd. 3/27/25; accptd. 4/4/25.
Ladd, Byron A.	O.C.,CWS	Melvin Village, N.H. Temp. add. to 6/21/25: 52 Watchung Ave., Montclair, N.J. BA Group, E.A.
Levin, Joseph	Phil.Dept.	Add. chgd. from Edgewood Arsenal, Md. to c/o Dept. Gas Officer, Hq. Philippine Dept., Manila, P.I. Trans. from BA Group to TA Group (Enlisted).

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NAME AND RANK	ASSIGNMENT JURISDICTION	REMARKS
SECOND LIEUTENANTS (Cont'd)		
Lewis, Alden G.	6th C.A.	Add. chgd from: 221 S. 7th St., LaCrosse, Wis. to: 1235 S. 17th St., LaCrosse, Wis. TA Group.
Loubriel, Jose W.	Unassigned	Box 745, San Juan, P.R. Trans. from CA-Res 4/24/25.
McCarthy, Donal F.	O.C.,CWS	Add. chgd. from: 1111 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. to: #403, Conard Apts., 13th & I Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. BA Group, 1st Gas Regt.
McFadden, Herbert J.	O.C.,CWS	Add. chgd. from: 1600 Emerson St., Denver, Colo. to: 229 E. 6th St., Loveland, Colo. BA Group, E.A.
Murphy, Howard F.	8th C.A.	New Mexico School of Mines, Socorro, N.M. Apptd. 4/7/25; accptd. 4/17/25. TA Group.
O'Kelly, R. Edwin	Unassigned	109 N. 16th St., Ft. Smith, Ark. Apptd. 4/14/25; accptd. 4/23/25.
Peterson, John M.	6th C.A.	Room 266, Chemistry Bldg., Urbana, Ill. Trans. from Eng-Res 4/8/25. TA Group.
Pole, Gordon R.	Unassigned	Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa. Apptd. 3/22/25; accptd. 3/30/25.
Showalter, Albert M.	3rd C.A.	Add. chgd. from: 2037 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa. to: 400 S. 22nd St., Philadelpia, Pa. TA Group.
Stubblefield, Henry I.	Unassigned	1500 U St., Lincoln, Neb. Apptd. 3/12/25; accptd. 3/23/25.
Taylor, Robert H.	O.C.,CWS	Add. chgd. from: 1575 Washington St., Apt. 2, Denver, Colo. to: 624 Jackson St., Denver, Colo. BA Group, E.A.
Wakerlin, George E.	Unassigned	6353 S. Wood St., Chicago, Ill. Apptd. 3/23/25.; accptd.3/30/25.
Westerman, Harry R.	Unassigned	26 E. 177th St., New York City. Trans. from Inf-Res 4/4/25.
Padula, Joseph F.	O.C.,CWS	Add. chgd. from: 104 Sullivan St., New York City, to: 156 Hull St., Brooklyn, New York. BA Group, Chemical Division, E.A.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
The Fourth Reunion of the 1st Gas Regiment	1
Chemical Warfare and its Relation to the National Defense	6
Chemical Warfare too much for Mephitis	9
Defense Day	10
Demonstration for the Army Medical School Class	10
Summary of Marine Piling Investigation	11
Science and Pursuit of Peace	15
Gas in Warfare	18
An Opportunity to Help Popularize Chemistry	18
Changes - Chemical Warfare Officers' Reserve Corps	19

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