

**THIS  
IS  
THE  
ARMY**



**AMERICA'S  
MOST VERSATILE  
FIGHTING FORCE**





# A message to the American Public—



SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON

The most vital objectives of the United States today are the deterrence of aggression, the prevention of war, and the building of firm and enduring foundations for a just and honorable peace. The United States Army is a major element of our national strength dedicated to the accomplishment of these objectives. Its powerful, mobile forces, ready for prompt movement to any part of the globe to oppose aggression, and its troops standing guard with our allies along the iron and bamboo curtains are mighty symbols of our determination not to allow armed force to be used for aggressive purposes anywhere in the world.

Our Army's preparedness to fight and win in any kind of war, -- general or limited, atomic or non-atomic, -- is the very essence of its deterrent capability. Bold and imaginative thinking, together with intensive research and development and unremitting effort, during the few short years since World War II and Korea have built a new Army moulded to fit the pattern of the space-atomic age, and geared to every military requirement with which it might be confronted.

Although the technological advances which have been achieved in firepower, mobility, communications, and other areas are tremendously impressive, the individual trained soldier is still the most essential constituent of our Army's strength. In the final analysis it is upon his skill, courage, and devotion that our security largely depends.

*Wilber M. Brucker*  
Wilber M. Brucker  
Secretary of the Army

## The ARMY TEAM

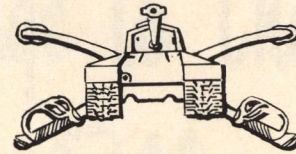
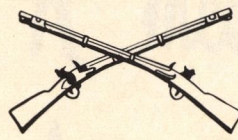
The United States Army is the most versatile military instrument in the world, . . . capable of applying massive force with complete discrimination. The Army can move swiftly to crush "brush fires" and limited wars, and it can fight in global conflicts involving conventional or atomic warfare. Of more importance, the Army is a force, deployed in more than 70 countries throughout the world, that constitutes a powerful deterrent to armed aggression.

Members of the Army Team are the combat arms and the technical services, working together as a unified force: a versatile and flexible instrument of military power. These members of the Army Team are the:

Infantry  
Armor  
Artillery  
Corps of Engineers  
Quartermaster Corps  
Army Medical Service  
Ordnance Corps  
Signal Corps  
Chemical Corps  
Transportation Corps  
Corps of Chaplains  
and others . . . .



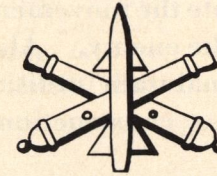
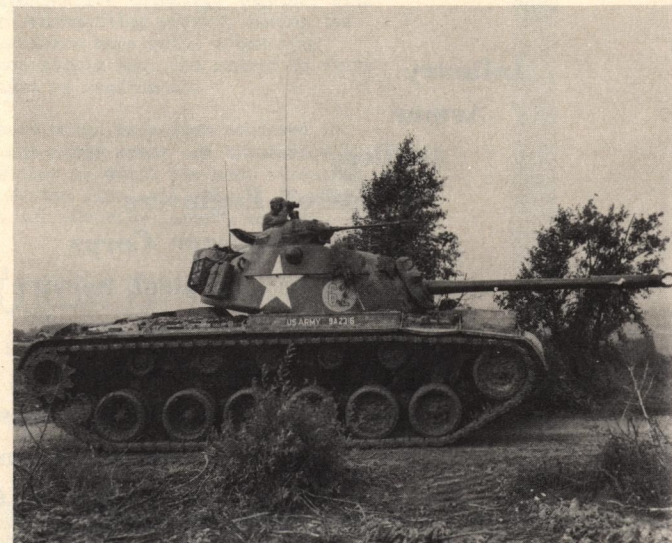
# THE COMBAT ARMS



**INFANTRY** is the arm of close combat. Utilizing a variety of weapons, the Infantry provides a mobile and powerful fighting force. The Infantry closes with and destroys the enemy by firepower and maneuver. It has light and powerful weapons, and an ability to move rapidly to distant combat areas. It can apply measured force—from a bayonet to an atomic explosion.

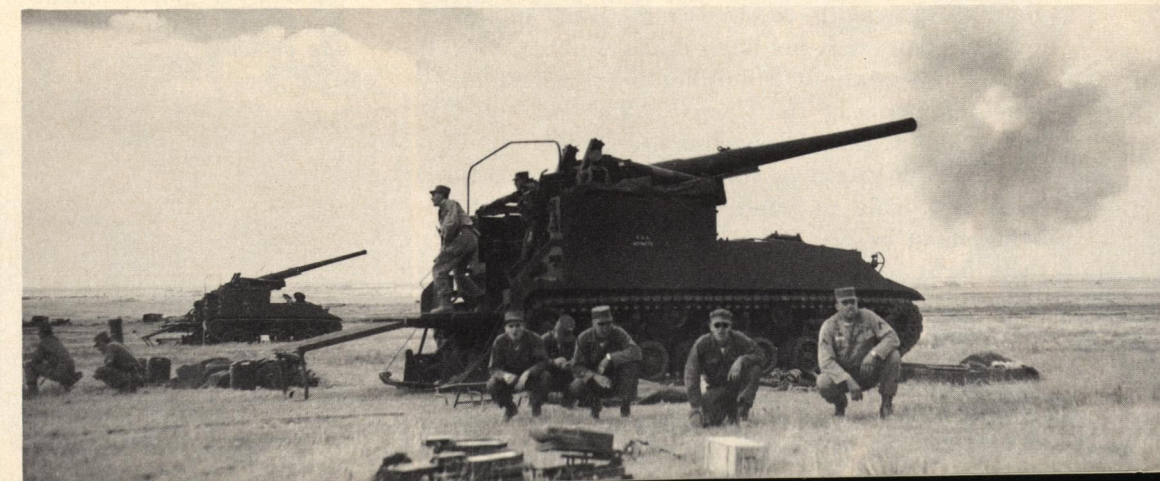


**ARMOR** is primarily an offensive arm characterized by mobility, shock action, and armor-protected firepower. The mission of Armor is to attack, disrupt, disorganize, and destroy enemy forces. It has an ability to penetrate deeply to involve hostile forces, to exploit the success of other units and atomic weapons, and to pursue and destroy the enemy.



**ARTILLERY** is the ground arm of fire support. Field Artillery provides close fire support to Infantry and Armor combat units, and further assists by firing on critical targets in the enemy rear areas. It has an ability to mass and shift rapidly the fire of all its guns and missiles. Air Defense Artillery provides protection to combat forces and strategic ground installations from hostile aircraft and guided missiles. It has an ability to detect, locate, engage, and destroy hostile aerial targets rapidly and accurately.

Infantry, Armor, and Artillery are habitually employed in combination. Supported by combat elements of the Corps of Engineers and the Signal Corps and by all the technical and administrative services of the Army, the collective group—a *field army*—provides a ground striking force of great power, flexibility, and effectiveness.





# CORPS OF ENGINEERS



## Mission

In combat, the Corps of Engineers supports a field army by *construction and destruction*—to facilitate the movement of friendly troops, and to impede the movement of the enemy. Also a technical service, the Engineers construct and maintain utilities, map and survey areas, and provide water supplies, construction power, and other services for the Army.

The combat role of the Corps of Engineers is to keep friendly forces moving forward by overcoming natural or man-made obstacles, to assist them in defense by construction of barriers and obstacles, and to join them when the need arises as combat riflemen. Versatility is the keynote; determination and courage are the essential ingredients.

With earth-moving and other heavy equipment, the Engineers build roads over mountains and through jungles. The same equipment may be used to construct emergency air strips or fortifications. To cross rivers and ravines, the Engineers furnish the necessary "piggy-backs" for other combat forces in the form of assault boats, rafts, ferries, and bridges of all types—floating or fixed, standard or improvised.

When mine fields have to be laid or when enemy mine fields are encountered, the Engineers supply skilled supervision and advice. If demolition or reduction of fortifications is needed—often under fire—the Engineers are present with tools, explosives, skill, ingenuity, and courage.

Engineer water purification equipment furnishes potable water for thirsty soldiers. Field mapping units provide the hundreds of millions of maps needed in modern warfare. Engineer generators provide power for missiles, and for critical command, medical, and supply installations. Throughout a combat area, reconnaissance elements of the Corps of Engineers seek and probe to determine what lies ahead.

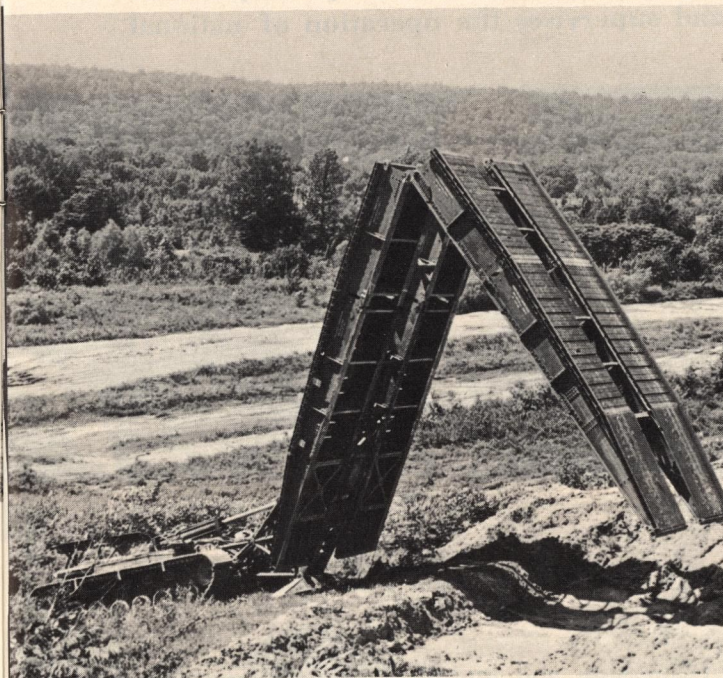
Often the Engineer soldier must set aside his tools and, rifle in hand, seize and defend his bridgehead or construction or demolition site, then fight as he continues to work. He frequently takes his place beside the Infantryman with rifle, machinegun, and bazooka.

A portable "scissors" bridge, which is carried and hydraulically launched by a modified turretless tank, has been developed by the Corps of Engineers to cross short gaps in terrain without exposing combat personnel to enemy fire. Made of aluminum, the "scissors" bridge can support loads up to 60 tons.

An advance toward push-button military construction work is the Army TURNADOZER developed by the Corps of Engineers. Equipped with standard military radio equipment, the TURNADOZER can be put through its paces—in grading and other construction work—by remote control. It can be operated from a jeep or helicopter up to a distance of 15 miles.

*Operated by remote control from jeep or aircraft, the TURNADOZER does grading and other construction work without endangering personnel.*

*Mobile "scissors" bridge of the Corps of Engineers aids combat troops in crossing gaps in rough terrain.*



*Installing fuel element to top of reactor vessel for loading of the Army Package Power Reactor—a prototype nuclear powerplant for use of the Army at remote bases.*

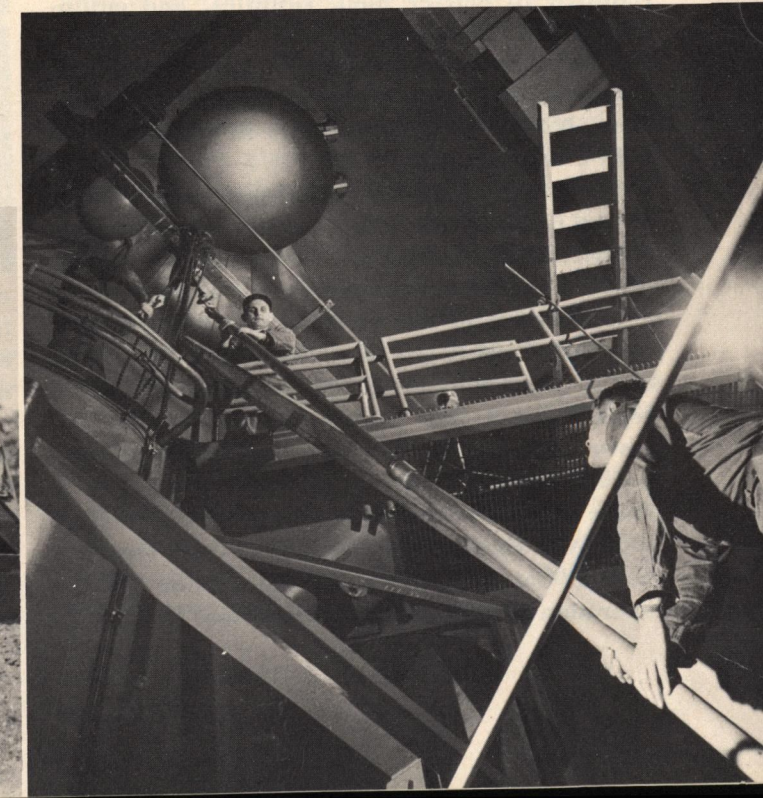


A nuclear powerplant has been developed by the Corps of Engineers for military use in remote areas. Called the *Army Package Power Reactor*, components of the powerplant are air transportable and can be erected in a short period at a field location.

First prototype of the nuclear powerplant—at Fort Belvoir, Va.—has been in continuous operation since 1957. Its output of nearly 2000 kilowatts is fed into the power lines at Fort Belvoir and supplements the supply of commercial power for many post operations.

From this prototype, an entire family of nuclear powerplants is under development by the Corps of Engineers for the Army—in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission. A package power reactor is under construction at Fort Greely, Alaska, and others are under study and development.

Under study are heat-only plants, and semi-mobile, trailer-mounted and barge-mounted plants. Also under development is a highly mobile, compact, high-powered plant for a variety of military uses in the field. One possible use of such a powerplant might be as a nuclear-powered logistical carrier.





# QUARTERMASTER CORPS



## Mission

The Quartermaster Corps feeds, clothes, and equips the Army. As a purchasing and distributing agency for thousands of items, it provides food, clothing, petroleum, aerial, and other supplies needed by a field army. The Quartermaster Corps disposes of Army surplus property, and supervises the operation of national cemeteries.

Continuing its historic task since the inception of the Army, the Quartermaster Corps is the supplier of food, clothing, and other equipment for the Army. It procures, stores, packs, ships, and delivers the goods whenever and wherever needed by the Army.

At research centers, the Quartermaster Corps designs and tests new clothing and equipment for all climatic conditions, and works at the problem of preparing and producing the best foods for every military situation.

All petroleum products for the Army are provided by the Quartermaster Corps, which constantly surveys the quality and quantity control of Army-owned petroleum products in the United States, and also operates Army overseas petroleum distribution systems.

To meet the aerial delivery phase of its mission, the Quartermaster Corps conducts continuing research into the development of equipment required to deliver men, supplies, and equipment from aircraft in flight.

The Quartermaster Corps also trains and equips skilled personnel who operate field bakeries, bath, and laundry units in support of a field army.

Responsible for the world-wide supervision of the disposal of Army surplus supplies, the Quartermaster Corps assures maximum utilization of Army excess property prior to public sale.

Disposition of the remains of deceased military personnel is one of the most sensitive tasks of the Quartermaster Corps. In combat, graves registration teams search the battlefields, recover and identify the dead, and perform temporary burials. After war, final interment is made in accordance with wishes of the next of kin. Of similar importance is the Quartermaster Corps' continuous supervision of the operation of all national cemeteries.



*The Quartermaster Corps develops and delivers assault food packets to combat troops of a field army.*

Dispersion and mobility, prime characteristics of the modern Army, demand a new concept in troop feeding that is truly responsive to combat conditions. This led to the development of irradiated foods by the Quartermaster Corps.

Comparable to taking an X-ray, this new process involves food preservation by retarding or destroying micro-organisms that cause food spoilage. This is done by exposing foods to ionizing radiations of electrons or gamma rays. Foods thus treated, although remaining uncooked, can be shipped and stored at room temperatures for months. This is important in combat areas, where refrigeration is frequently unavailable.

Assault food packets developed for and delivered to Army field troops by the Quartermaster Corps are compact, nutritious, and easily carried by combat soldiers. Palatable lightweight food units, these packets will maintain a combat soldier when there is little chance of resupply.

*Impact cushioned and rigged for aerial delivery by the Quartermaster Corps, a 1/4-ton jeep "hits the silk" headed for duty with combat troops on the ground.*



*Protective clothing for fuel handlers, firefighters, and other Army personnel is developed and distributed by the Quartermaster Corps.*



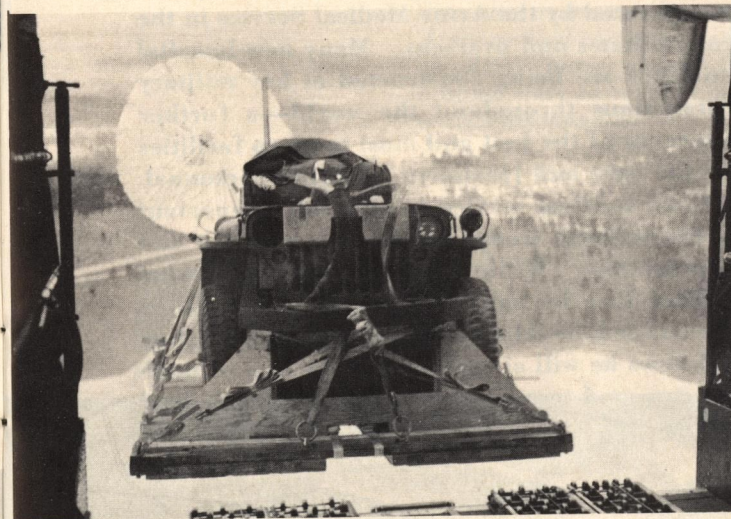
Through constant research into the development of new materials, products, and techniques to improve the well-being and efficiency of combat troops, the Quartermaster Corps has produced new types of special clothing.

An ensemble for fuel handlers is made of plastic-coated glass fabric that protects Army personnel who handle the highly toxic and corrosive missile fuels. A one-piece suit, it is worn with hood, gloves, and knee-high rubber boots.

A firefighter's suit is constructed of flame-retardant treated Kraft paper which is laminated with a flame-resistant adhesive to a reflective aluminum foil. The ensemble includes a parka with attached hood, leg sleeves, mask, and insulated mittens.

An 8-pound armored vest for the Army is fashioned from layers of spot-welded Nylon duck, which protects a soldier's upper body from fragments of mortar shells and other low-velocity missiles.

Responsible for the development of equipment for the aerial delivery of men and equipment, the Quartermaster Corps has perfected a supply system that can deliver accurately a wide range of combat items—from a fully-loaded tank to a mass of rations. Equipment for aerial delivery must be cushioned and rigged for sudden impact to assure arrival on the ground in good condition.





# ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE



## Mission

The Army Medical Service is concerned with conserving the fighting strength of all Army personnel—through the selection of fit and elimination of unfit personnel, through maintenance of health by preventive medicine, and through care of the sick and wounded by curative medicine.

In providing medical support to combat forces, the Army Medical Service utilizes medical units amounting to about six percent of the total strength of a field army. Medical service is echeloned: from aid man to battalion aid station to division clearing company to forward hospitals, and then to hospitals in rear areas. Patients are evacuated to the rear for treatment, and are returned to duty as far forward as possible.

Every effort is made by the Army Medical Service to give the combat soldier immediate lifesaving treatment and prompt evacuation whenever necessary. Evacuation is by any means available—ranging from simple litter-hauls to the more complex, mechanized land and air vehicles. Modern techniques of evacuation by ambulance and fixed or rotary wing aircraft remove the sick and injured—in a minimum of time, with a minimum of confusion—to medical facilities where teams of experts continue the process of treatment and care.

In preventive medicine, the Army Medical Service actively participates in the control of communicable diseases, and in continuing studies of occupational health and environmental

hygiene. The many contributions of military medicine, particularly in the field of epidemic control, are of worldwide benefit.

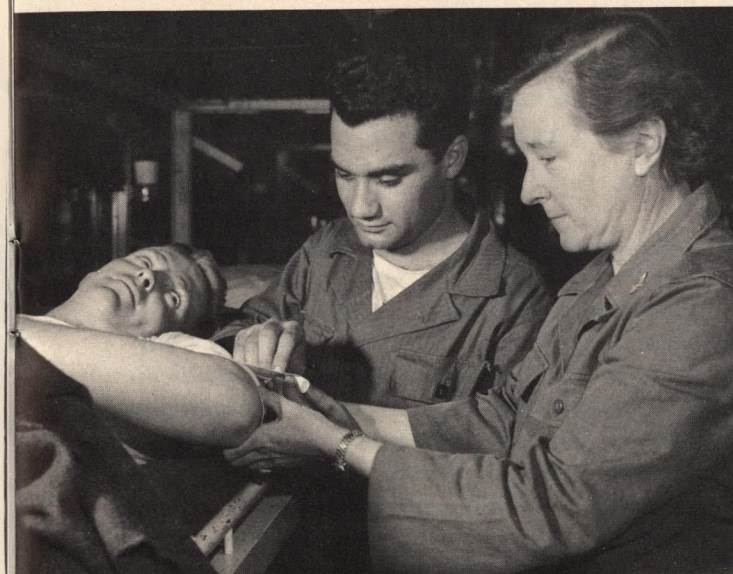
Physicians, surgeons, and nurses are the front-line specialists of the Army Medical Service. Supporting them in related scientific and administrative activities are pharmacists, immunologists, optometrists, chemists, biologists, psychologists, nutritionists, toxicologists, and scores of other technologists.

Excellent equipment and well-staffed hospitals are operated by the Army Medical Service in the United States and overseas. Many new hospital buildings are being constructed at key military installations throughout the world—a further assurance of the best and most modern facilities for the care and treatment of Army personnel.

Good medical service is especially important in maintaining troop morale—in wartime and in peacetime. While a soldier entering combat realizes that he runs the risk of being killed or wounded, he is bolstered psychologically when he knows he will always receive the best of medical care and treatment from the Army Medical Service.

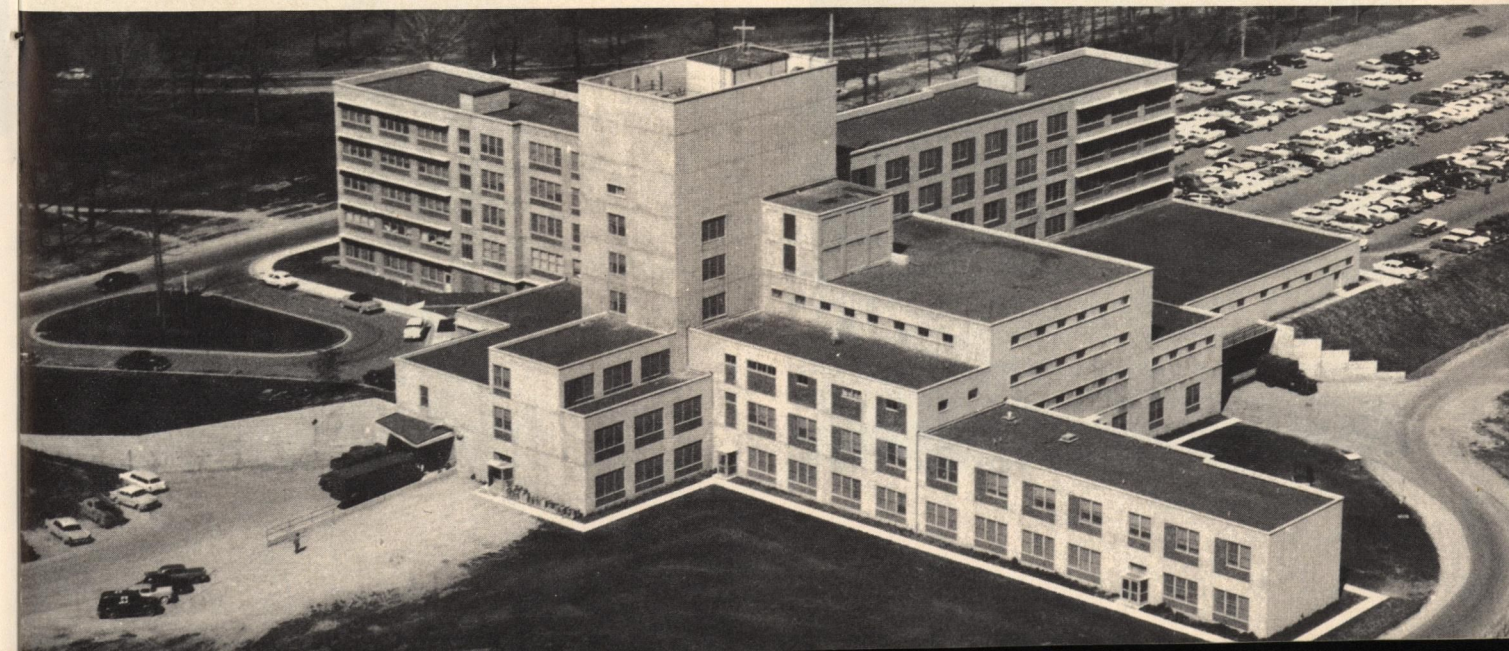


*Aid men and helicopters of the Army Medical Service assure fast evacuation of injured from combat areas.*



*Wounds of a combat soldier are redressed by an Army medical corpsman and an Army nurse aboard a hospital train en route to an evacuation hospital.*

*New, permanent hospital building of the Army Medical Service at Fort Belvoir, Va.*



A new method of resuscitation—to help asphyxiated persons to breath again—has been introduced by the Army Medical Service. Also known as mouth-to-mouth breathing, the process is superior to other methods of artificial respiration in common use.

In practice, the operator takes a deep breath, places his mouth over the patient's mouth, and exhales until he sees the chest of the patient rise. The operator takes his next breath while listening for the patient's exhalation. The process is repeated about 12 times a minute for adults, about 20 times a minute for children.

Through mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, more air is forced into the patient's lungs than by any other process. The amount of air is easily controlled by the operator, who can continue for a long time without adverse physical effects. No special equipment is needed for the process, which is effective with any asphyxiated patient.

Now in its seventh year, the Army's long-range hospital construction program continues to provide new and modern facilities for medical care and treatment by the Army Medical Service. Among those recently placed in operation are the new and permanent hospital buildings at Fort Belvoir, Va., Fort Monmouth, N. J., Fort Benning, Ga., Fort Riley, Kans., Fort Bragg, N. C., and Camp Kue, Ryukyu Islands, Okinawa.



# ORDNANCE CORPS

## Mission

The Ordnance Corps provides the Army with arms and ordnance materiel. This includes mortars and automatic weapons, artillery and fire-control equipment, ammunition and explosives, bombs and mines, transport and combat vehicles, repair and maintenance shops, rockets and guided missiles, and other ordnance equipment and materiel.

Although combat soldiers today carry the standard M-1 rifle, the Army has adopted an improved M-14 rifle which is simpler, lighter, and delivers more firepower. It replaces the M-1 rifle, the carbine, and the M-3 submachine gun. A new general-purpose machinegun replaces three existing types of machineguns. All of these are products of the Ordnance Corps, which also provides the Army with bazookas, recoilless rifles, and mortars.

Backing up the combat forces with heavy firepower at longer ranges, the Army Ordnance Corps develops and provides new and improved artillery pieces—such as 40-mm, 90-mm, and 120-mm antiaircraft guns; 105-mm, 8-inch, and 240-mm howitzers; and 155-mm, 175-mm, 8-inch, and 280-mm artillery. One of the newest developments is a self-propelled anti-tank gun that can be airlifted.

The Ordnance Corps also develops and supplies the Army with a complete family of tanks. This family includes the M-41 light tank, the M-48 medium tank, and the M-103 heavy tank.

In one of its most ambitious and successful fields of endeavor, the Ordnance Corps—through continuing research and development by its scientists and engineers—provides the Army with guided missiles and other special weapons.

The NIKE - AJAX, is a surface-to-air anti-aircraft guided missile, soon to be replaced by an improved weapon: the NIKE-HERCULES, which has a longer range and can carry an atomic warhead. The HAWK is a surface-to-air missile for defense against low-flying aerial targets. Also under development is an anti-missile-missile system—using the NIKE-ZEUS and PLATO—for defense against intercontinental ballistic missiles armed with nuclear warheads. PLATO

is designed for use overseas to protect field armies.

The Ordnance Corps supplies other guided missiles and rockets to a field army. The CORPORAL is a surface-to-surface missile that can be armed with either a conventional or atomic warhead. The LACROSSE is a highly accurate field artillery guided missile. The REDSTONE is the largest surface-to-surface ballistic missile ready for operational use by a field army. The HONEST JOHN and the LITTLE JOHN are free-flight rockets of the Ordnance Corps.

Another important development of the Ordnance Corps is the JUPITER C missile, which placed in orbit the free-world's first satellite.

The old Army mule has been given 4 cylinders and put on a petroleum diet. The Army's "Old Faithful" of 1918 has been replaced by a more versatile and less stubborn successor—the M-274 Mechanical Mule, the first military vehicle designed solely for off-the-road operations in forward combat areas.

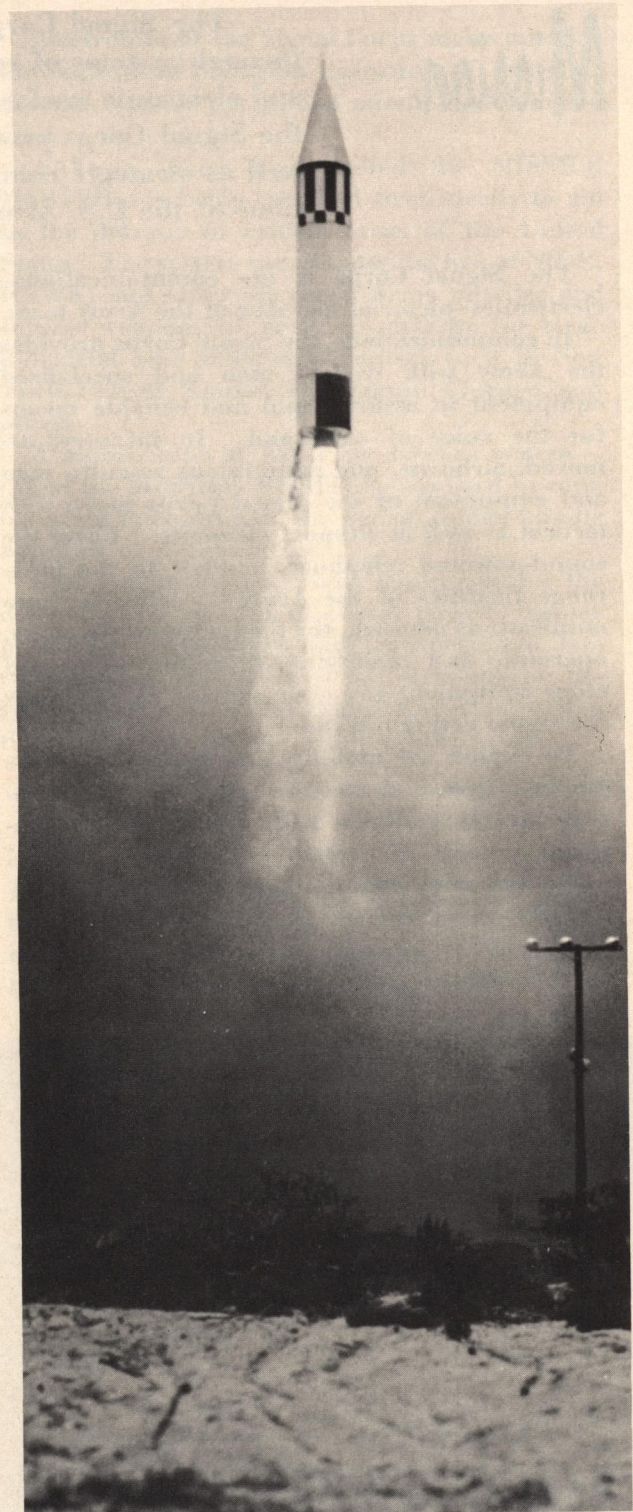


*Intermediate range ballistic missile JUPITER, developed by the Army Ordnance Corps.*

Developed by the Army Ordnance Corps, the JUPITER is an intermediate range ballistic missile, capable of being launched from a land base. Successfully proven during numerous tests over prescribed courses to preselected targets, the JUPITER is now being deployed strategically in the field.

Two new rifles, developed by the Ordnance Corps, fire standardized NATO 7.62-mm cartridges. The M-14 replaces the present Garand rifle, the M-1 and M-2 carbines, the Browning Automatic Rifle (BAR), and the M-3 submachine gun. The M-15 is a similar rifle, with a heavier barrel. Both weapons are capable of selective semiautomatic or fully automatic fire.

*New rifles of the Ordnance Corps. Upper: the M-15. Lower: the M-14.*





# SIGNAL CORPS

## Mission

The Signal Corps provides the Army with *command control* through systems of communications, avionics, combat surveillance, and electronic warfare. Both a combat arm and a technical service, the Signal Corps provides personnel and equipment for tactical as well as strategic communications, electronics, and pictorial operations of the U.S. Army.

The Signal Corps is the communications—electronics—pictorial member of the Army team.

In communications, the Signal Corps provides the Army with trained men and specialized equipment to assure rapid and reliable means for the voice of command. In infantry, armored, airborne, and amphibious assaults, men and equipment of the Signal Corps move with tactical as well as support elements. From the sound-powered telephone handset to the long-range facilities of the Army's worldwide communications network, the Signal Corps develops, operates, and maintains all radio, wire, and other equipment and systems used by the Army for signal communications.

To exploit the mobility and firepower of the modern Army, electronic and pictorial reconnaissance is available with Signal Corps high-speed systems of combat surveillance. Sonic, radar, infrared, photographic, and other sensory devices—some carried by pilotless drones and Army aircraft—supply immediate information for surveillance and target acquisition in combat areas.

To prevent enemy disruption of our Army's communications—electronics systems and to enable our commanders to interfere with communications—electronics operations of the enemy, the Signal Corps provides electronic warfare systems for the Army.

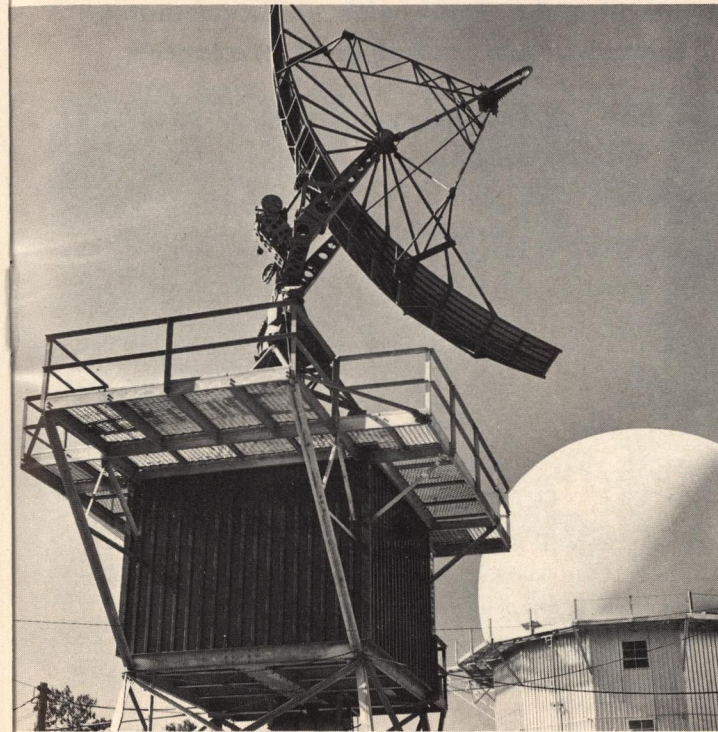
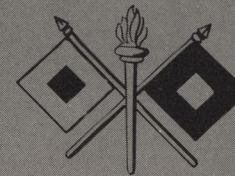
Army aircraft—such as helicopters and other low-level short-range airplanes—require electronic navigation, traffic control, communica-

tions, and other avionic equipment, which are developed and procured by the Signal Corps.

Army missiles—such as NIKE, HAWK, and REDSTONE—traveling at fantastic speeds and with devastation in their warheads, require electronic means of coordination and control. These means are provided by the Signal Corps for tactical Army missiles. For the strategic defense of the United States and its population, all elements of Army air defense—from target detection to target destruction by Army missiles—are coordinated electronically by a fire direction system known as MISSILE MASTER. In combat, there is a smaller, mobile system—known as MISSILE MONITOR—which works with tactical Army missiles.

Supporting the modern Army with rapid and responsive logistical systems, the Signal Corps employs high-speed electronic computers and data processing equipment. These handle a tremendous volume of information, and utilize communications networks engineered to satisfy the speed and volume requirements of logistics in modern warfare.

*Television camera and portable transmitter for visual reconnaissance of a combat area. With portable radio, the team provides the "eyes" and "ears" for the Army.*



*Antenna array and operations center of typical MISSILE MASTER installation for Army air defense of critical United States areas.*

A television view of combat areas is possible with a new small camera and portable transmitter of the Signal Corps. Prototype for the concept of an Army television system for front-line reconnaissance, the equipment picks up and broadcasts pictures. With a range of about a mile, the television camera weighs only 8 pounds, and produces a picture of good quality. Using several cameras in a system, actual views of many isolated places and areas are available at a central command post. While the camera is in operation, a spoken description can be broadcast by a second soldier using radio to complement the television picture. In this way, the Signal Corps truly provides the "eyes" and "ears" for the Army.

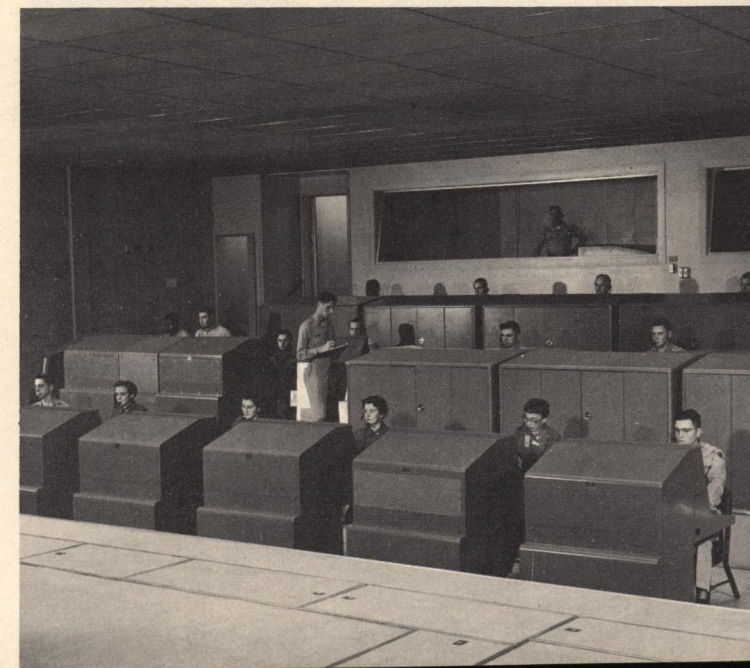
Electronics of the Signal Corps make possible the high-speed precision operation of Army air defense systems for guided missile fire distribution.

A large, fixed type—called the MISSILE MASTER—is being installed strategically to aid in the defense of critical areas of the United States. The system coordinates the fire of NIKE, HAWK, and other advanced Army missiles and similar weapons of Army air defense for large industrial and population centers such as New York, Detroit, Seattle, Washington, Chicago, and others.

A mobile type of Army air defense system—called the MISSILE MONITOR—is used in combat areas to coordinate the fire of guided missile batteries of a field army.

Both systems include radar equipment for the detection and location of enemy targets, display panels for visual target data, and precision data transmission circuits between elements of the system—all part of the Signal Corps' contribution toward air defense for the U.S. Army.

*Mobile radar equipment of the MISSILE MONITOR for detecting and locating aerial targets in a combat area.*





# CHEMICAL CORPS

## Mission

The Chemical Corps provides the Army with an important capability for chemical, biological, and radiological warfare—known as CBR warfare. This capability is sufficient to meet any enemy attack with CBR weapons, and is strong enough to deter an aggressor from being tempted to use such unconventional weapons.

The Chemical Corps is the CBR member of the Army team. CBR warfare includes all chemical, biological, and radiological methods of creating casualties in combat. These casualties result *not* from physical blows or wounds, but from disruption of the normal body cell processes required for healthy life in men, animals, and plants.

CBR warfare is a *potential* type of warfare. It may never be used; but our forces must be ready to protect themselves from it, and must be ready to meet similarly any enemy attack with such weapons. Toward this goal, the Chemical Corps provides the Army with the most modern and effective equipment and techniques for CBR warfare. For defense against enemy CBR warfare, the Chemical Corps is concerned with detection, identification, protection, and decontamination.

Agents of CBR warfare—such as toxic gases and chemicals, disease germs, and other lethal carriers—have not become obsolete. They were not used in World War II and probably will not be used in future wars, because of our preparedness for this type of unconventional warfare—both offensively and defensively. Such a stalemate could exist in the future with atomic and nuclear warfare.

Assurance that the Army is adequately provided with equipment, facilities, and techniques for both offensive and defensive CBR warfare is the responsibility of the Chemical Corps.

In addition, the Chemical Corps provides smoke and incendiary weapons for combat forces. Smoke screens are frequently used to conceal or confuse ground operations, assembly areas, and landing beachheads. Incendiary weapons include portable and mechanized flame-

*Newly developed mask of the Chemical Corps gives protection against war gases, germ warfare agents, and airborne radioactive fallout particles.*

throwers as well as rockets, grenades, shells, and bombs. One type of incendiary—using gasoline jellied with a compound developed by the Chemical Corps—is one of the most devastating, versatile, and widely used weapons of combat ground forces.

Through its continuing military research, the Chemical Corps has made many contributions to the benefit of humanity. These are of scientific significance to both the medical and public health fields. A war gas has been adapted for treatment of cancer. Many new vaccines have been discovered and developed. Studies of new toxic chemicals have led to improved insecticides and rodenticides. Improved smoke masks have resulted from research on military protective masks. The Chemical Corps has also made significant contributions to such fields as bacteriology, pathology, chemistry, biochemistry, neurology, agriculture, and animal husbandry.

A one-shot portable flamethrower has been developed by the Chemical Corps for use in close-range combat operations. The weapon is particularly appropriate and effective for the reduction of bunkers and other emplaced positions where high explosives are not effective. Equipped with a remote-firing device, this lightweight flamethrower can be used defensively as a flank emplacement or as a boobytrap. With a fuel capacity of 2 gallons, the flamethrower weighs about 27 pounds.

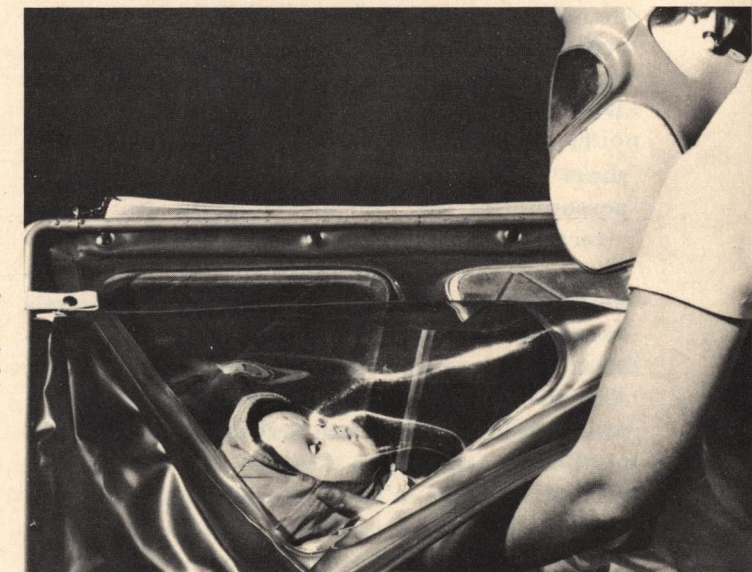


*A portable shelter of the Army Chemical Corps protects the younger populace against the hazards of CBR warfare.*

*A chemical aid to Army infantrymen attacking emplaced positions is the new lightweight flamethrower developed by the Chemical Corps.*



The Chemical Corps has developed a new type of protective mask, which will guard Army combat forces against enemy CBR warfare. A major feature of the mask is that it has no protruding cannister as in current types of masks. Elimination of the cannister is made possible through development of a new lightweight, pliable, gas-aerosol filter material by the Chemical Corps. Pads of this material are inclosed within cavities molded into the rubber facepiece of the new mask.



To protect infants and small children from the hazards of CBR warfare, the Chemical Corps developed a portable shelter. Known as the INFANT PROTECTOR, it is a plastic and metal crib resembling a small pup tent and is equipped with a new gas-aerosol filter-type ventilator. The self-contained unit allows purified air to pass through for breathing, after filtering out poison gas, bacteria, or radioactive particles. The unit permits all exhaled moisture and carbon dioxide to diffuse on the outside. The shelter is being modified for civilian use under the auspices of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.



# TRANSPORTATION CORPS

## Mission

The Transportation Corps is the mover of personnel and equipment for the Army. Hauling and transporting men and supplies, it utilizes every kind of modern conveyance—from trucks to railroad trains to helicopters. It operates and maintains motor, amphibious, rail, aviation, and other transportation equipment for the Army.

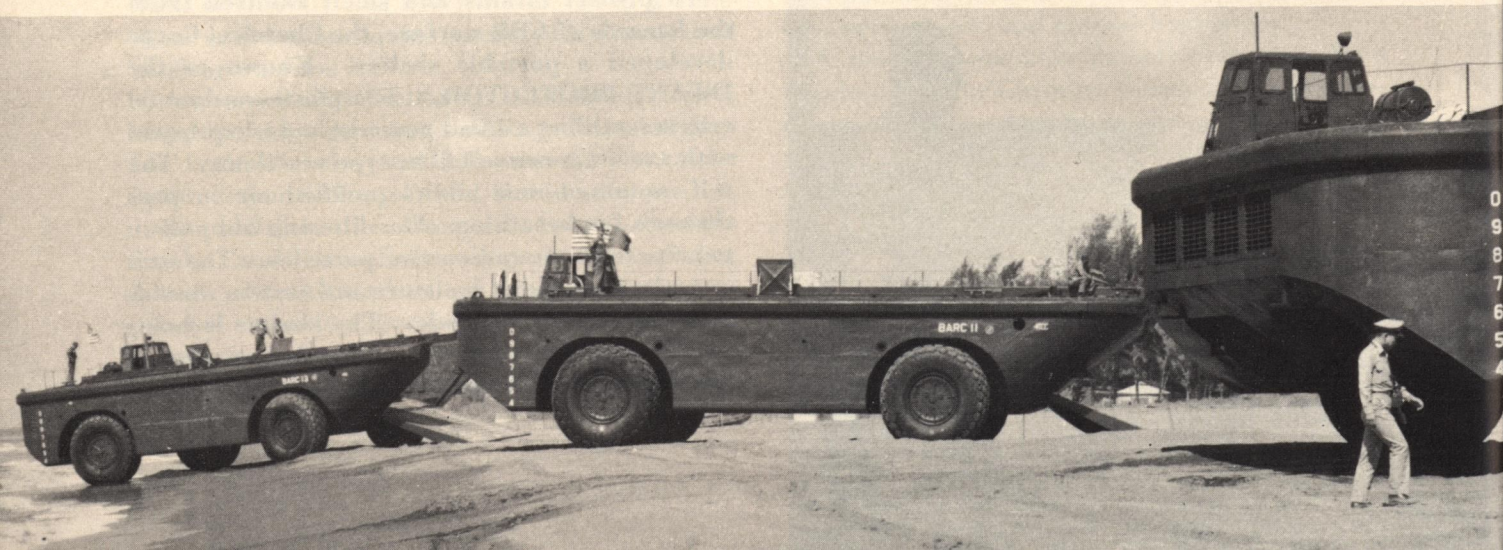
All general transportation services for a field army are provided by the Transportation Corps including movements into, within, and out of the combat area. Modes of transportation—trucks, trains, and ships—are correlated so that ammunition, gasoline and lubricants, and other crucial items of supply move smoothly and arrive when and where they are needed in a combat area.

Trucks and other motor vehicles, rolling for short as well as long distances, are driven by personnel of the Transportation Corps. Army aircraft, carrying plasma and other vital supplies, are operated by pilots of the Transportation Corps. Railroad trains, hauling tremendous tonnages of materiel to a field army, are operated by personnel of the Transportation Corps. And in rear and forward areas, frequently exposed to hostile fire, are maintenance elements of the Transportation Corps, with the difficult task of keeping in fit condition the trucks, the trailers, the airplanes, the helicopters, the trains, the locomotives, and other mechanical horses of the Army.

Whatever the soldier needs—whether ammunition, food, clothing, or even PX supplies—it is delivered by the Transportation Corps.

A recent addition to the Army's fleet of amphibious vehicles is the BARC—a 62-foot-long cargo resupply barge—that can carry its own weight in transporting supplies and heavy equipment from ship to shore, over the beach, and inland to depots or transfer points. In spite of its size and weight, a BARC moves easily over soft sand or rough beaches on extremely large, low-pressure tires. Each of the four wheels is independently powered by one of the vehicle's four 165-horsepower diesel engines. As a small landing craft, it maneuvers easily in water, and can even be steered by its engines if the rudder becomes inoperable.

*Amphibious vehicles of the Transportation Corps.*



*Army helicopter of the Transportation Corps easily lifts 15,000-pound armored vehicle.*

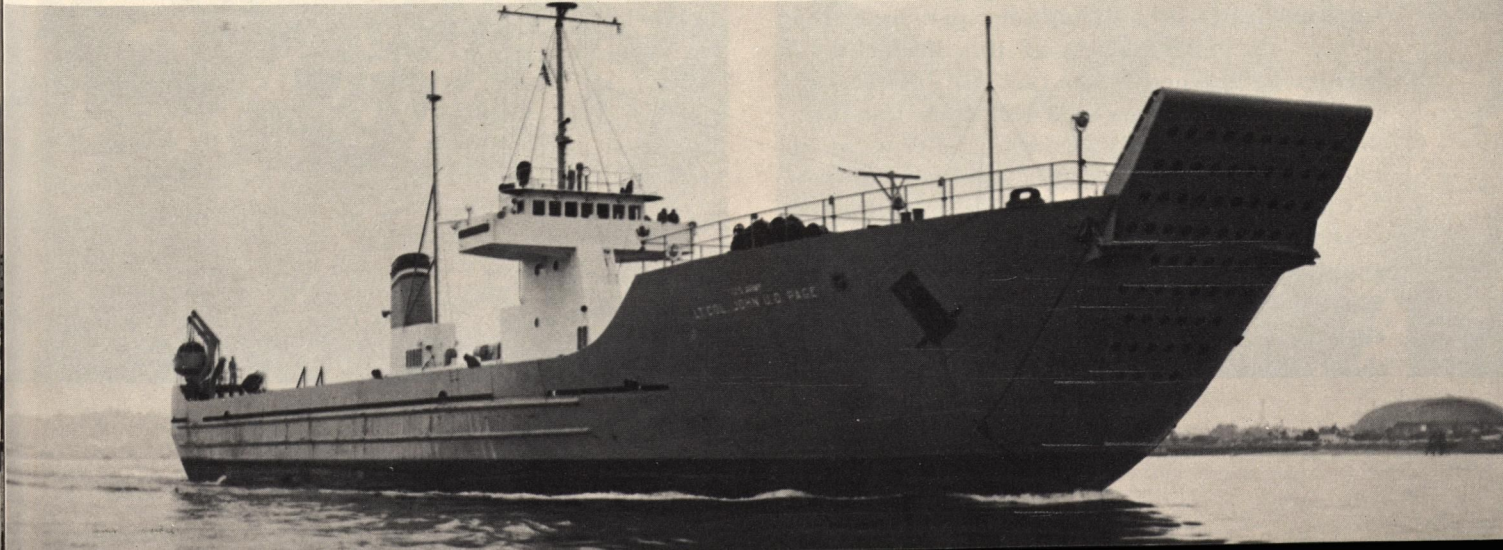


Biggest Army helicopter—the all-metal twin-engine "Mojave"—can carry 36 combat soldiers, or evacuate 24 litter patients, or transport immense loads of cargo. It can also lift heavy field equipment—such as artillery pieces and armored vehicles. The Army's largest rotary-wing aircraft, this instrument of the Transportation Corps supports all elements of a field army.

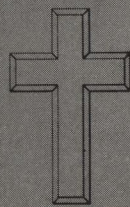
Part of the fleet operated by the Transportation Corps is a new type of shallow-draft cargo vessel or lighter. Nearly 340 feet long, the self-propelled lighter receives at sea loaded truck trailers and other wheeled or tracked vehicles, and then transports them ashore in areas which lack fixed port facilities. The transfer at sea—

from a special Naval vessel to the new lighter—is made by holding the two ships in a stern-to-stern position by hydraulically tensioned cables while the trailers and vehicles are driven onto the lighter under their own power. The lighter can also accept cargo at sea from conventional transports.

*Shallow-draft cargo lighter of the Transportation Corps.*







# CORPS OF CHAPLAINS



## Mission

Chaplains promote religion and morality in the Army, and minister to the spiritual and moral needs of all military personnel and their dependents. Bringing faith to the most distant corners of the earth, chaplains—Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant—are leaders in the cultivation of moral and spiritual forces in the Army.

This Nation was founded on principles that are deeply rooted in religion. The emergence of this Nation as the champion of democracy and freedom under God is attributed directly to adherence to such principles. The Army, pledged to the defense of the Nation, must therefore be a stronghold of these principles.

A spiritual sense of obligation to duty, together with native bravery and thorough training, produces the best type of soldiers in the true American tradition. Chaplains are essential to stimulate and guide the spiritual growth and moral sense of obligation to enable soldiers to be faithful citizens and devoted defenders of the Nation.

Chaplains are men of God, dedicated to the moral and religious leadership of their fellow men. Accredited representatives of their faiths—ministers, rabbis, and priests—they conduct religious services and bring the consolation of religion to members of their belief. Chaplains provide the vital guidance needed by all military personnel charged with preserving the peace of the world.

With a background of professional training and motivated by a true sense of vocation, chaplains are military men of God, an integral part of the Army. It is their privilege to supply spiritual leadership to military personnel they serve. The effectiveness of this leadership is further heightened by the fact that he wears the uniform of the Army. At the same time he is distinguished by the wearing of the cross or the tablets which emphasize his spiritual vocation.

Chaplains accompany military personnel all over the world. Wherever the Army goes, the chaplain serves. No ministry more completely identifies itself with people than that of the Army chaplain. For he lives with his parish, shares their adventures, pleasures, and pains. And he

endures the same hardships, privations, and dangers.

Chaplains serve with combat forces—with the ground infantry, an armored division, an engineer regiment, or with the airborne infantry. They also serve with hospitals, and disciplinary barracks.

Chaplains represent all faiths—Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant. They perform their mission in the Army by striving to implant in all military personnel an increasing awareness of the presence of God and the validity of moral law. Activities of chaplains serve to remind all personnel of the ideals upon which this Nation was founded, and act as a source of strength for those pledged to defend them.



*An altar of rock atop glacier ice is used for Catholic services in remote Alaska.*

First and foremost a clergyman, the Army chaplain is a pastor, organizer, counselor, missionary, and military officer. By being an integral part of the Army, chaplains, like members of an intimate family group, can accomplish far more than one offering spiritual ministrations from outside.

*A respite from combat: armor forces at Protestant services.*





# OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ARMY TEAM

In addition to the combat arms and technical services, the Army is assisted and supported by special activities and administrative services—all of them participating members of the Army Team. Some of these are the:

- Adjutant General's Corps
- Army Security Agency
- Civil Affairs and Military Government
- Finance Corps
- Inspector General
- Judge Advocate General's Corps
- Military History
- Military Intelligence
- Military Police Corps
- Public Information
- Special Services
- Special Warfare
- Troop Information
- Women's Army Corps
- and others . . . . .



Five members of the Army Team—Infantry, Armor, Artillery, Signal Corps, and Corps of Engineers—have the primary mission of combat and combat support. Other members of the Army Team provide administrative, technical, and special services. Their responsibility is to maintain the fighting man in combat—some by close support of his operations, others by keeping him sound, supplied, and relatively secure. For the fighting man is the one indispensable element of military victory, the most important particular of the Army Team.



