

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

San Francisco before sailing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 760th cooperated with the group conducting the experiment by supplying and checking the required number of tanks and assisting the Officers concerned in getting the necessary aircraft. Colonel Whelan, Commanding Officer of the 760th Service Group, supplied six M-47 tanks and all the

in charge.

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

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

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

SECRET

760th Chemical Depot Company (Avn)
APO 710

26 August 1943

BOMB DATA REPORT M47A2 BOMBS

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

Amount by Lot Nos:

Lot No. HD-1-28	942
Lot No. HD-1-29	9903
Lot No. HD-1-30	5268
Total	8099

Total Bombs Checked to date:

Lot No. HD-1-28	98
Lot No. HD-1-29	425
Lot No. HD-1-30	1801
Total	2324

Leakers among the 2324 bombs checked to date:

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


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

2. Twenty-five per cent (25%) of the 2324 checked required paint. The bombs coated around the adapter in the nose of the bomb along all seams and considerably on the fins. The coat appeared to be due to salt water vapor rather than poor painting. The coat cost (25%) required overall painting and 25% cost

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

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

THIS IS A TRUE COPY:


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

23 September, 1943

REPORT ON MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE OF BOMBS M47A2 AT APO 710

MAINTENANCE:

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

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

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

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

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

STORAGE STRINGER:

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

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

The disadvantages of this method are:

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

STORAGE STACK

B- One stack (see photograph) has been constructed of 1100 bombs in two double rows on 1 inch stringers with bombs laid horizontally and with a $\frac{3}{4}$ foot aisle between rows. There are 40 bombs per row and are piled seven high. The whole stack is covered with two 20' x 40' tarpaulins to protect the bombs from rain and sunshine. The ends of the boxes have been removed so that the ends of the bombs are exposed for ready inspection since most leaks develop around the threads of the burster wells. The advantages of this method are:

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

The disadvantages of this method are:

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

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

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

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

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

23 September 1943

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

(1) Shipped to the 784th Chemical Depot Co. (Asst) APO 710 from the States on August 5, 1943 2073 bombs.

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

(2) This report:

(a) Account by lot numbers:
Lot No. M47A2 2120
Lot No. M47A2 2073
Lot No. M47A2 2073
Total 2073

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

(b) Leakers among the 5679 bombs checked:

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

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

THIS IS A TRUE COPY:

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

760th Chemical Depot Company (Avn)
APO 710

18 November 1943

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THIS IS A TRUE COPY:

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

TAMPA, FLORIDA

APRIL 29, 1942

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 89)

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

2. Immediately upon activation, the new units are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

C. S. WILSON
Colonel, Air Corps
Actg. Chief of Staff.

APPROVED: E. S. JONES

Colonel, U. S. A.,
Adjutant General.

V Air Force

V ABAC

760th Cal Depot Co., (Aca)

APO 922

Security Classification has been checked

SECRET

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

AMP/jc.

13 January, 1944

SUBJECT: Experimental Work with Mustard Filled Bombs.


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

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

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

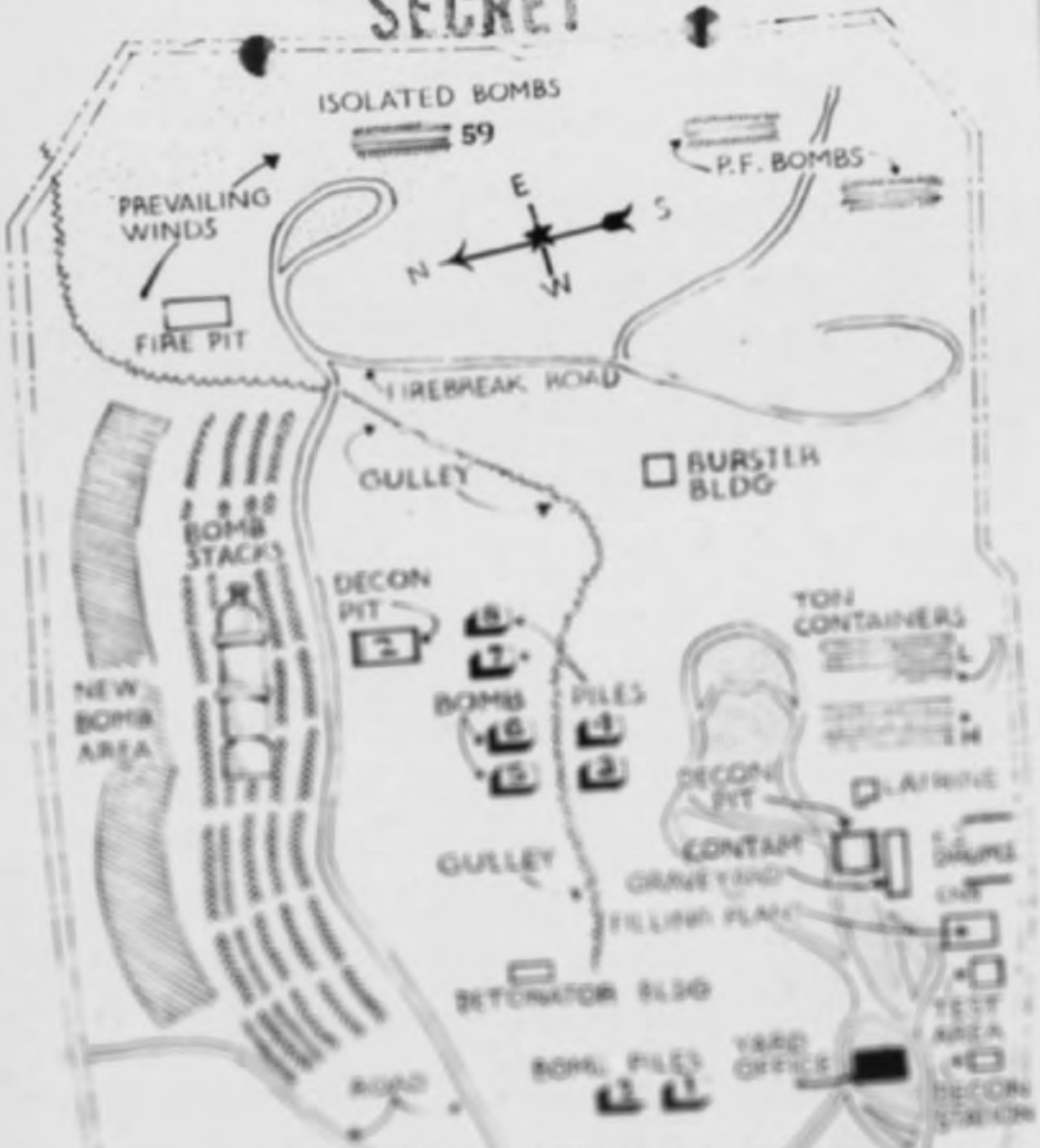
A. W. FRENCH, JR.,
Lieut. Col. CWG.,
Chemical Officer.

THIS IS A TRUE COPY:


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

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

SECRET



V Air Force

V ASAC

750th Cal Depot Co., (Avn)

APO 922

Security Classification has been checked.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH
U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE

V Air Force

V ASAC

760th Cal Depot Co., (Avn)

APO 922

Security Classification has been checked.

EPK

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL

CHEMICAL DEPOT COMPANY, AVIATION—Continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	Production grade	Administrative non-line	Chemical section	Inventory section	Security and maintenance section	Total occupancy	Excluded units	Remarks
<i>People—Continued.</i>								
40	Water purification (200)	4						
	Water (20)							
41	Total military		10	10	10	10	10	
42	Agreements		20	10	10	20	20	
43	Section of M.		10	10	10	10	10	
44	Section of M.		10	10	10	10	10	
45	Section of M.		10	10	10	10	10	
46	Section of M.		10	10	10	10	10	
47	Section of M.		10	10	10	10	10	
48	Section of M.		10	10	10	10	10	
49	Section of M.		10	10	10	10	10	
50	Section of M.		10	10	10	10	10	
51	Section of M.		10	10	10	10	10	
52	Section of M.		10	10	10	10	10	
53	Section of M.		10	10	10	10	10	
54	Section of M.		10	10	10	10	10	
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100	Section of M.		10	10	10	10	10	

(U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE)

By order of the Director of Work:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff

General:

E. S. 424105,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

1 Air Force
1 1st
70000 1st Depot Co., (Avn)
APO 522
Security Classification has been checked.

(27)

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
760th Chemical Depot Co., (Avn)

R-O-S-T-E-R

1st Lt. EDWARD A DRURY O-1035749 CWS	1st Lt. EDWARD L. KENNY O-1035848 CWS Commanding.	1st Lt. ROLAND E. LOGAN O-1035522 CWS
1st Sgt De Fresser, Frank D. 34053000	Pfc Bleininger, Edward O. 35292476	
M Sgt Klein, Leo J. 35160639	Cowden, Franklin J. 32320880	
T Sgt Kless, Vincent C. 36229716	Dziedis, Casimir J. 36518640	
Molter, Halvie J. 35104519	Gibson, George C. 36519901	
S Sgt Buczak, Chester (MGI) 36127111	Howell, James V. 34170744	
Caron, Robert V. 11039488	Imman, Harold F. 36518951	
Nylan, William H. 33116683	Kupos, Walter K. 36192778	
Moor, William A. 36126724	Latra, Wino H. 36234521	
Riddell, Thomas (MGI) 36126897	Mc Cras, Harold H. 36519566	
Sgt Bertram, Oliver C. 36190960	Fennock, Merton B. 36234413	
Hogan, Francis J. 33143732	Powers, Marvin (MGI) 36519816	
Fallon, James H. 34097129	Ryer, Theodore A. 36530002	
Tec 4 Brunton, Raymond H. 36229722	Snyder, Leo J. 36519604	
Lamp, Ucho H. 36518907	Woods, Alan S. 35379052	
Lewis, Clifton A. 33167964		
Sgt Dunlap, Thomas H. 14076472	Pvt Allen, Russell H. 36519440	
Hilmer, Charles W. 36519500	Blayser, Walter F. 36520052	
Evans, Arthur J. 36126163	Cook, Maurice H. 36519440	
Loach, Edward F. 36520886	Darby, Russell W. 36520022	
Martin, Thomas A. 36520260	Duford, William A. 36520080	
Morris, Gordon F. 36520080	Edwards, John H. 36199042	
Patterson, Eugene A. 36520046	Farley, Lloyd L. 36519449	
Olson, James H. 36519500	Fitzpatrick Charles H. 36519529	
Wallace, Charles E., Jr. 36520260	Freeland, Earl (MGI) 36520260	
Tarver, Michael (MGI) 33060449	Galvan, Robert L. 36519560	
Tec 3 Anderson, Alvin H. 36519500	Gunn, Arthur F. 36520267	
Bruggeman, Alfred C. 36520267	Johnson, John H. 36520267	
Davis, Alton H. 36520267	Johnson, W. V. (MGI) 36520267	
Fair, Harold L. 36520267	Johnston, Ted (MGI) 36519500	
Franklin, John H. 36520267	Jones, Edward H. 36520267	
	Kelly, Earl T. 36519500	
	Krauss, Paul F. 36520267	
	Loughran, Peter C. 36520267	
	Murray, Raymond F. 36520267	
	Shaw, Clayton H. 36520267	

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HEADQUARTERS

760th Chemical Depot Co., (Avn)

R-O-S-T-E-R

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

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

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

1st Sgt	De Frossa, Frank D.	34053000	Pfc	Waininger, Edward O.	35292476
M Sgt	Klein, Leo J.	39160639		Cowden, Franklin J.	37320580
T Sgt	Klaas, Vincent C.	36229716		Delenis, Cassimir J.	36518630
	Molter, Melvie J.	39104519		Gibson, George C.	36519901
S Sgt	Muczak, Chester (MHI)	36177111		Howell, James V.	34170733
	Caron, Robert V.	11037466		Imman, Harold F.	36518951
	Hylan, William B.	33116663		Kupos, Walter E.	36192778
	Moor, William A.	36226724		Latva, Rino H.	36243921
	Riddell, Thomas (MHI)	36226897		Mc Cray, Harold E.	36519569
				Pennock, Marton W.	36234423
Sgt	Bertram, Oliver C. (MHI)	36226897		Powers, Marvin (MHI)	36519826
	Hagan, Francis J.	33123721		Ryer, Theodore A.	36520002
	Fattah, James W.	36226897		Ryger, Leo J.	36522604
				Woods, Alex S.	35379051
Tac 4	Franken, Raymond W.	36229720	Pvt	Allen, Russell E.	36522600
	Lamb, Clyde B.	36522607		Hager, Walter F.	36522602
	Leis, Clifton A.	33167964		Crack, Maurice E.	36522600
				Harty, Russell V.	36522602
Sgt	Dunley, Thomas E.	14776421		Hefert, William A.	36522600
	Hines, Charles V.	36522607		Hemets, John E.	32199732
	Kauf, Arthur J.	36522604		Harty, Capt I.	36522603
	Lynch, Edward F.	36522606		Fitzpatrick	
	Martin, Thomas A.	36522602		Charles E.	36522609
	Meyer, Gordon F.	36522600		Freeland, Earl (MHI)	36522602
	Patterson, Eugene A.	36522604		Hefert, Robert L.	36522600
	Quinn, James E.	36522600		Hess, Arthur F.	36522602
	Sullivan, Charles E. Jr.	14776421		Johnson, John E.	36522602
	Tyburn, Michael (MHI)	36522606		Johnson, W. V. (M)	36522604
				Johnson, Ted (MHI)	36522602
Tac 5	Anderson, Willie E.	36522600		Jones, Raymond E.	36522602
	Brownman, Alfred G.	36522607		Kelly, Capt V.	36522602
	Davis, Elmer E.	36522606		Trammell, Fred F.	36522602
	Fair, Harold L.	36522604		Wardlaw, Peter E.	36522602
	Phillips, John E.	36522606		Wright, Raymond F.	36522602
	Reagan, Forest E.	36522600		Wright, Raymond E.	36522602

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CML-760-HI

FEB 44

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

SECRET

DAILY WORKSHEETS ON MODIFICATIONS OF M108 FUZE AND M4 BURSTER

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	INITIALS
1	10/15/54	...	...
2	10/16/54	...	...
3	10/17/54	...	...
4	10/18/54	...	...
5	10/19/54	...	...
6	10/20/54	...	...
7	10/21/54	...	...
8	10/22/54	...	...
9	10/23/54	...	...
10	10/24/54	...	...
11	10/25/54	...	...
12	10/26/54	...	...
13	10/27/54	...	...
14	10/28/54	...	...
15	10/29/54	...	...
16	10/30/54	...	...
17	10/31/54	...	...

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

DATE: 10/15/54

TO: SAC, [illegible]

FROM: [illegible]

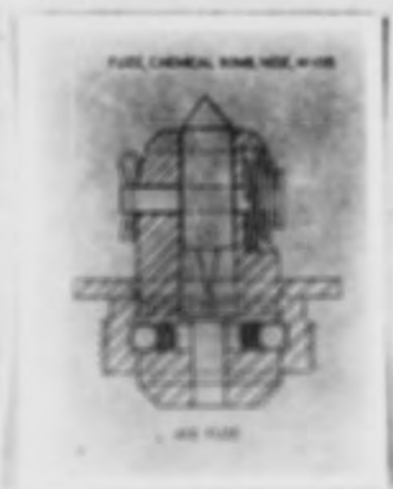
SUBJECT: [illegible]

[illegible text]

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	INITIALS
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16	10/30/54
17	10/31/54



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16	10/30/54
17	10/31/54



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REPORT AREA

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17 Feb 1944



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See to Victor H. Lantz



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See & Victor E. Smith



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

CM 2-760-41
1 - FEB - 44
ag 1

12 October, 1944

DESIGNATION SHEET

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

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

Has Security Classification of material been checked YES

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

S E C R E T

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

SECRET

in charge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Major Forrest L. Brock arrived from H₁ & H₂ Squadron, 434th Service Group on the 7th of March, and when the 12th Service Group cleared the Base on the 12th, he became Base Commander. The 700th was the only complete unit left at the Charlotte Brown Air Base, and although assigned to 7 and 12th SFG, was eighty-six miles from Headquarters and in actuality was functioning as a com-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECRET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

During May some twenty-three new combinations of fuse burner modifications were tried. The one thousand foot level was determined to be the best bombing altitude. The various tests showed alteration of the burner charge continued to have little or no effect but that the use of the gas mesh shear wire with a tensile strength of 68 and the .012 stainless steel shear wire were better than the standard copper wire in that they aided enemy penetration.

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

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"ACE" MODIFICATION

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

"JUNGLE" MODIFICATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results and Conclusions:

1. Observations on a large number of paint filled bombs (787), interpreted in the light of vapor effectiveness data from a limited number of mustard trials, indicate that:
 - a. The M47A2 bomb, fitted with a slightly modified M208 Fuse and the M8 burster functions satisfactorily when dropped into heavy jungle from various altitudes or 2000 feet under conditions of test.
 - b. The vapor effectiveness to be expected from the M47A2 bomb fitted with the "Jungle" Fuse (second off string ball strengthened steel wire) when dropped from various altitudes under conditions described in Conclusion 1 a, is approximately twice that to be expected from a similar bomb with the standard M208 Fuse.

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

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

Recommendation:

1. That the "Jungle" modification of the M108 fuse be considered for use in the M47 or M47A2 bomb when such bombs are dropped in tropical rain forest.
2. That all American CW Munitions, both persistent and non-persistent, which are being considered for jungle warfare be subjected to comprehensive functional and vapor assessment trial in typical rain forest with special reference fusing.
3. That, in future work, an inertia type fuse with a calibrated restraining spring be considered for getting bombs through heavy canopy down to the ground where they are effective.*

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

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

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

On the 21st Sgts. Webster and Parrella arrived from the 80th CW Co (AS) stationed at Bulford, New Guinea, to do experimental work on the filling of a new spray tank. The spray tank was a modified form of the 4-33 and the object of

SECRET

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

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

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

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

28th May, 1944

SUBJECT : Unit Recommendation.

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

THRU : Channels.

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

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

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

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

1st Ind.

EAS/aa

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

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

/s/ Edward L. Williams

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

HLK/eb

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

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

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

1st Sgt	De Fresse, Frank D.	34083000	Pfc	Blayer, Walter F.	36520051
M Sgt	Klein, Lee J.	35160639	Pfc	Bleininger, Edward O.	35292476
T Sgt	Klans, Vincent C.	36229716	Pfc	Cowden, Franklin J.	32320880
T Sgt	Kalter, Melvie J.	35104519	Pfc	Crittenden, Leo S.	32583414
S Sgt	Kucak, Chester (NMI)	36127111	Pfc	Dalenis, Casimir J.	36518600
S Sgt	Caras, Robert W.	11039488	Pfc	Gibson, George C.	36519501
S Sgt	Hylan, William R.	33116683	Pfc	Howell, James W.	34170733
S Sgt	Moor, William A.	36126724	Pfc	Iman, Harold P.	36518951
S Sgt	Riddell, Thomas (NMI)	36126497	Pfc	Johanson, John B.	36523972
Sgt	Bartson, Oliver C.	36190960	Pfc	Kupac, Walter K.	36192778
Sgt	Ragan, Francis J.	33143731	Pfc	Latva, Nino H.	36234391
Sgt	Patten, James B.	36097129	Pfc	McCree, Harold B.	36519565
Tec 4	Franken, Raymond F.	36229722	Pfc	Morris, Ben L.	36519518
Tec 4	Levis, Clifton A.	33167904	Pfc	Peacock, Martin B.	36234413
Cpl	Dunlap, Thomas R.	14076471	Pfc	Peure, Marvin (NMI)	36519416
Cpl	Hilmer, Charles W.	36519900	Pfc	Ryer, Theodore A.	36520001
Cpl	Smith, Arthur J.	36164153	Pfc	Snyder, Lee J.	36519604
Cpl	Leach, Edward F.	36520001	Pfc	Woods, Alex S.	35375051
Cpl	Martin, Thomas A.	36520002	Pvt	Ailes, Russell E.	36519440
Cpl	Morris, Gordon F.	36520003	Pvt	Cook, Maurice E.	36519440
Cpl	Patterson, Reginald A.	36520004	Pvt	Duffy, Russell W.	36520022
Cpl	Thom, James R.	36519999	Pvt	Dufford, William A.	36520000
Cpl	Kellner, Charles B. Jr.	14076284	Pvt	Edwards, John H.	36520001
Cpl	Larson, Michael (NMI)	33166489	Pvt	Farley, Lloyd L.	36519449
Tec 3	Anderson, Myrtle B.	36519448	Pvt	Flanagan, Charles B.	36519448
Tec 3	Boagman, Alfred C.	36519447	Pvt	Freeland, Earl (NMI)	36519448
Tec 3	Davis, Allen R.	36519446	Pvt	Gibson, Robert L.	36519440
Tec 3	Fair, David L.	36519445	Pvt	Hugh, Arthur F.	36519447
Tec 3	Flaherty, John R.	36519444	Pvt	Johansen, E. W. (NMI)	36520000
Tec 3			Pvt	Johansen, Ed (NMI)	36519448
Tec 3			Pvt	Jeanfoll, Raymond B.	36519447
Tec 3			Pvt	Kirby, Capt E.	36519447
Tec 3			Pvt	Loomis, Paul F.	36519446
Tec 3			Pvt	Macgilligan, Peter J.	36519447

CML - 760 - H1

REF. 211. 00
Aug 2

C-O-F-Y

28th May, 1944

MICROFILMED

SUBJECT : Unit Recommendation.

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

THRU : Channels.

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

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

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

/s/ Lewis F. Aker,
Lewis F. AKER,
Colonel, Chemical Warfare Service.

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

/s/ Kenneth L. Williams
KENNETH L. WILLIAMS

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

HLK/ob

Roster as of 31 July 1944

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

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

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

1st Sgt	De Fosse, Frank D.	34083000	Pfc	Blayer, Walter F.	86520091
N Sgt	Klein, Leo J.	35160639	Pfc	Bleininger, Edward O.	35292476
T Sgt	Klass, Vincent O.	36229716	Pfc	Couden, Franklin J.	12320880
T Sgt	Malter, Melvie J.	35104919	Pfc	Crittenden, Leo S.	12583414
S Sgt	Roczek, Chester (MCI)	36127111	Pfc	Delenis, Casimir J.	36318640
S Sgt	Caron, Robert W.	11093488	Pfc	Gibson, George O.	36319971
S Sgt	Hylan, William R.	13116683	Pfc	Howell, James W.	34170733
S Sgt	Huer, William A.	36126724	Pfc	Isman, Harold F.	36318991
S Sgt	Riddell, Thomas (MCI)	36126897	Pfc	Johnson, John R.	36323972
Sgt	Bartson, Oliver O.	36190960	Pfc	Kapos, Walter E.	36192778
Sgt	Hagan, Francis J.	13143731	Pfc	Latva, Rino H.	36243911
Sgt	Patton, James B.	36097129	Pfc	McGraw, Harold R.	36319964
Sec 4	Brantley, Raymond H.	36307720	Pfc	Karris, Ben L.	36319918
Sec 4	Leeds, Clifton A.	13167964	Pfc	Fennock, Martin B.	36244411
Col	Doolan, Thomas H.	14076471	Pfc	Powers, Marvin (MCI)	36319816
Col	Hilmer, Charles V.	36319910	Pfc	Ryer, Theodore A.	36319971
Col	Smith, Arthur J.	36319811	Pfc	Snyder, Leo J.	36319814
Col	Leach, Edward F.	36319812	Pfc	Woods, Alex B.	36319912
Col	Martin, Thomas A.	36319813	Pet	Allen, Russell E.	36319810
Col	Barrow, Arthur F.	36319814	Pet	Crack, Maurice H.	36319811
Col	Palmer, Eugene A.	36319815	Pet	Derry, Russell V.	36319812
Col	Olson, James H.	36319816	Pet	Dufford, William A.	36319813
Col	Salinger, Charles B., Jr.	13171706	Pet	Edwards, John H.	36319814
Col	Tarver, Michael (MCI)	13168488	Pet	Fairley, Lloyd L.	36319815
Sec 1	Anderson, Alvin H.	36319818	Pet	Fitzpatrick, Charles H.	36319816
Sec 1	Boagman, Alfred O.	36319817	Pet	Fordland, Earl (MCI)	36319817
Sec 1	Boyle, Alvin H.	36319819	Pet	Rubens, Robert L.	36319818
Sec 1	Boyle, David L.	36319820	Pet	Ryan, Arthur F.	36319819
Sec 1	Boyle, John H.	36319821	Pet	Johnson, H. V. (MCI)	36319820
Sec 1	Boyle, Frank H.	36319822	Pet	Johnson, Earl (MCI)	36319821
Sec 1	Boyle, Joseph (MCI)	36319823	Pet	Leachman, Raymond H.	36319822
			Pet	Leary, Hugh V.	36319823
			Pet	Leachman, Paul F.	36319824
			Pet	Leachman, Peter H.	36319825
			Pet	Miller, Raymond F.	36319826
			Pet	McConnell, Thomas H.	36319827

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(change one)

MICROFILMED

DESIGNATION SHEET

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

AIR FORCE: FAR EAST AIR FORCE

COMMAND : FAR EAST AIR SERVICE COMMAND

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

GRADE or
BATTALION : 51st ADG

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

This security classification has been checked

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

_____ (Date)

_____ (Print) (Initial)

SECRET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A letter was written to the Commanding Officer, V ACAC, JPB Hq, requesting one team of 20 Beach Tractors, and twenty four (24) additional personnel. The

act as liaison personnel for the movement.

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

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

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

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

18. Charles V. Cook was assigned to the organization on the 1st of September 1964, coming from the 10th Service Group which had been disbanded. 18.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The breakdown on materials shipped was as follows:

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

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

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

On the 11th Nov. Cuddeback was promoted to 2nd Lt. and on the 12th Lt. Kenny received notice of promotion to Captain.

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

Since a Movement Directive had been received directing the unit to Oro Bay, an advance party consisting of Lt. Logan and Sgts. Klein and Klass were sent up to survey the area. They left on the 16th, and upon arrival reported to Major Gray the IV AASC representative at that locality.

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

On the 15th the M10 and M35 Spray Tanks and their accessories were shipped to the Base Chemical Officer SOS at Townsville, to await transshipment to Oro Bay.

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

On the 21st the 1st Section of the 700th received movement orders and cleared the Base the following day, traveling to Oro Bay on the Liberty ship "Dorcas", the ship on which the bulk of Chemical Supplies had been ordered. On the 2nd

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

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

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

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

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

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

When the old main is emptied it is thoroughly decontaminated, buried, and the site cordoned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

After one week of work in the Company details were sent into the toxic areas and began work on the Chemical Munitions stored there. The 55 bombs were raised on strainers and covered. The stock on contaminated WWII bombs was burned, and barrels were placed in gas resistant bags for disposal at sea.

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

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