Behind our war effort is a vast organization known as "Our Government." This government is composed of many federal agencies and officials reflecting the policies of the President and Congress. These various agencies and individuals have important missions to accomplish which require widespread understanding and cooperation.

In a Democracy - even at war - there is a limit to the effectiveness of regulations. In most instances, public acceptance must be secured. To reach our large population of 130,000,000, no medium is more effective than radio.

And radio, alert to its vital role in this part of the war effort, is generously contributing its facilities, its time, and its trained personnel to serve the government and our people.
OUR fighting forces throughout the world are linked to Command Headquarters in Washington by a vast network of military communication. Messages are necessarily sent in code -- for in them are the secrets of our future military operations. Our system of radio stations in the United States has been a reservoir which provided our Army and Navy with thousands of skilled specialists who now maintain our important lines of military radio communication. Meanwhile, the services are training thousands of additional men for radio duty on land, on the sea, and in the air. Today, radio is the nerve system of our military might. Cracking messages over the airways will carry the signal of the last great offensive and the first news of the final defeat of our enemies.

Orders from headquarters by radio as troops leave bivouac area.

Marine uses portable radio in landing operations.

Portable Army radio outfit operates on maneuvers. Note hand generator.

Sergeant in foreground is task crew member plotting attack on base of information radioed from outpost.

Report on enemy aircraft is radioed to concealed artillery at rear.

Some of the delicate radio equipment in a Navy radio room.

Radio man receiving message on U.S. Battleship.

In the operational radio control of a Naval Air Station.

Navy radio operators help to guard the sea lanes.

The Watch Below! Firemen report burner control readings.

Orders from headquarters by radio as troops leave bivouac area.
Coast patrol radio man keeps tabs on weather and directs surface ships to scene of disasters; keeps wary eye for enemy aircraft signals.

"Blind flying" by radio in ground school trainer.

Every one a radio operator.

Radio operator on Navy patrol keeps an eye on anti-submarine duty.

School dismissed. The "desks" in a radio classroom.

Another class explores intricacies of radio code.

Flight instructor corrects students' errors after formation flying.

Recruits receive indoctrination at Naval Corp Training School.

Diagram on wall aids Army Radio Instruction.

Radio in the Air

Duty officer checking flight board after flight.

Radio operator on Navy bomber.

Aviation cadets and student officers attend "buzzer" class.

Another class explores intricacies of radio code.
WALKIE-TALKIE

Above: In landing operation, soldier reports back to shop.
Left: Line signal communicates from beach.
Lower left: The Marlene-hare landed and made.

Here's the famous walkie-talkie: "Talk up you walk!"

Two-way hook-up at messmen center.

1. General View Field Transmitter, Power Unit and Antennas.
2. Battery of code keys at message center.
4. Close-up of Army Field Transmitter.
5. Motorcycle and sidecar equipped with Radio.

Pack radio. Can be removed and operated on ground.
AMERICAN WOMEN IN UNIFORM

The figures presented on this page show American women in the uniforms authorized for their various types of war work. Never before in the history of the country have women played such important parts on the war front and the home front and enlisted in such numbers as today. This wholesale volunteering for war work releases large numbers of men for the actual business of fighting.

W A C - Woman's Army Corps. Member of Coast Guard Auxiliary. Member of American Women's Reserve of the Naval Reserve.


The government considers your mail important—every ship that leaves this country carries mail.

POSTAGE FEES:

REGULAR MAIL: Three cents on letters addressed through an Army Post Office number.

AIR MAIL: Six cents per ounce, outside United States.

PARCEL POST: Postage charged only from city of mailing to port of dispatch in the United States. (Get exact cost from your local post office.)

THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS ALWAYS NOTIFY THE NEXT OF KIN IN THE EVENT OF ANY SERIOUS CASUALTIES. IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY SUCH REPORTS, IT IS SAFE TO ASSUME THAT "No News Is Good News."
ON THE AIR

When they are not too busy learning the methods of warfare, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps can present radio programs with a professional flavor, designed to entertain and inform the folks back home. Hundreds of radio entertainers, musicians, writers, announcers, production men and specialists are in the service, and they welcome the opportunity to resume association with their former civilian pursuits. Meanwhile, radio listeners, they make it possible for friends and relatives to visit camps and training stations, without moving away from the loud-speaker. Through this medium, radio can claim special distinction for building and maintaining our strong Morale.

With Foreign Nations May Share
Tyrone Power, of screen and radio, is sworn in as a private in the Marine Corps by Maj. Wm. Howard, U.S.M.C.

Wayne Morris called to active duty with the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board, interviews flying cadet applicants.

IN C. Clark Gable is now serving with the United States Army Air Forces.

Rudy Vallée, of the Coast Guard, reporting to Lieut. M. A. Sturgis.

After his driving chores, Robert Young joins the chow lines and loads up his plate.

This Army Air Corps looks on as Sgt. (Honorary) McCarthy greets his friend James Stewart (right). Behind Charley is Edgar Bergen.

Becoming an army officer doesn't keep Glenn Miller from being a favorite with autograph seekers.

Glen at Work in His Office
For the Best in Entertainment Always Stay Tuned to Where the
Announcer Says — "This is CBS the Columbia Broadcasting System".
As a public service radio station WKMO has presented:

Launching the S.S. Kokomo Victory at Fairfield, Md., December 18, '44

American School of the Air—Barbara Summerton, Bill Boll, Marieene Clark and Howard Duffendach (left to right)—Members of Government Class K. H. S.—Participating
A "Wildcats" invaded the Anderson Wig-Wam.

The popular Flaglers generously divide their talents with the Kiddie Revue, their own program and with numerous civic and other organizations.

Chester Hunt and his STRINGINEERS. A Hoosier five giving forth that "good old mountain music" as you like to hear it.

Luana Sue Johnson—age 5—WKMO's youngest announcer.
George Palmer, Chief Engineer

Engineer Palmer Makes an Adjustment on Master Control Panel of Transmitter.

The Top of the WKMO Tower.

Jack Faulhaber, Technician

Jack Faulhaber, Technician

Pauline Hammer, Accountant

In the Service of Our Country

Richard Walker
Tez Center

Charles Barkley
Robert Smith

Arthur Kruze, Announcer

Richard Aker, Announcer

Chester Behrman, Continuity Director

Ward Charles Glenn, Program Director

Charles Flagler, Account Executive

Charles Barkley, Former Announcer

Juanita Orr, Receptionist

Robert Fox, Technician

Francis Fish, Technician

Robert Fox, Technician
THE FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

The place religion occupies in the American way of life has never been greater than it is today. Of equal importance is the freedom of worship. WKMO affords a generous portion of its program schedule to the cause of religion. The same courtesies and privileges are extended to all denominations, creeds, races and sects. A few of the representative personalities in religious programs, which are currently heard over WKMO, are shown on this page.

Rev. J. W. Pot, Pastor Grace Methodist Church
Rev. E. R. Higgens, Pastor Second Baptist Church
Rev. Wilt Albe, Drake Pastor First Presbyterian Church
Rev. W. J. Martin and Family, United Brethren — Old Constitution
Rev. Walter V. Vandre, Pastor Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church
Gene Austry (second from left) finds time to entertain his buddies while training for the Air Corps.
Wayne King now directs army activities instead of "The Waltz You Saved For Me".
Dave Breger (left) creator of the "Private Breger" cartoons, cuts a piece of birthday cake for his buddy, Ezra Stone ("Henry Aldrich").
Charles (Buddy) Rogers brief reports to Lt. Comdr. C.C. McCalley prior to taking up his flying duties.
William Winchell of the United States Naval Reserve is "back in a flash with a flash".
Naval cadets and sailors sing and play for radio audience.

A corner of the barracks serves as rehearsal room for this "jive" group.

All sergeants are not "hard-boiled". This one hurleap a "house-maker's" hour, discussing a topic of child apparel that doesn't seem to impress the young admirers.

Buddies gather 'round to enjoy some boogie woogie on a Service Club piano.

Mag. General Hugh Drum faces a battery of microphones.

No spot is too tough for radio special events men. Here's one following the Army engineers during a river crossing.

Buddies gather 'round to enjoy some boogie woogie on a Service Club piano.

Mag. General Hugh Drum faces a battery of microphones.

No spot is too tough for radio special events men. Here's one following the Army engineers during a river crossing.

A soldier audience at an open air broadcast as seen by performing artists.

The Famous U. S. Marine Corps Band heard on many broadcasts.
KEEPING IN TOUCH

Wherever they are, in training or in action, U.S. fighting forces look to radio to maintain their association with "home" -- it may be the voice of a friend, word from the home town or news from the good, old U.S.A. It all serves the same purpose for the service men who have no intentions of losing contact with things that were familiar before the war interrupted their lives. Radio does this job, too.

In far away Iceland, U. S. doughboys express pleasure over a short-wave program. The world at the finger-tips of two soldiers in a short-wave listening post.

Concentrated listening by Army men at a railroad siding.

Winter-clad soldiers anchor cable for antennas in far northern band.

Radio and camera in the barracks at a Naval Air Station.

Pocket or Breast Insignia

Naval Aviator
Aviation Observer
Submarine
Merchant Marine
Parachutist

Insignia
of rank and service division

Officers' Shoulder and Sleeve Insignia

Admiral
Vice-Admiral
Rear Admiral
Captain
Commander
Lieutenant Commander
Lieutenant
Ensign
Chief
Warrant
Oblt Officer

Officers' Corps Devices

Line
Medical
Dental
Supply
Chaplain
Construction
Civil Engineering
Boatswain
Mechanic
Pay Clerk

Petty Officers' Rating Marks

Chief
First Class
Second Class
Third Class
Chief

Enlisted Men's Specialty Marks

Chief Petty Officers and Petty Officers

The rating buttons are worn on the sleeve between shoulder and collar. Petty officers' small buttons, worn either behind or on the right arm, other petty officers wear them on the left arm.

POCKET OR BREAST INSIGNIA

Naval Aviator
Aviation Observer
Submarine
Merchant Marine
Parachutist
Every able-bodied citizen has a part in the national defense of the United States. Any attack upon this country must find each citizen assigned to his or her place, trained in the duties involved, and resolve to carry out those duties, regardless of the danger to be faced.

Thousands of United States communities have organized and trained efficient Civilian Defense units and have conducted tests, drills and exhibitions to determine that each cog in the vital machinery of wardens, police, firemen, nurses, etc., will be capable of meeting any emergency.

Only with the complete cooperation and support of those whom Civilian Defense is designed to serve and protect, can it operate smoothly and efficiently. You will recognize the Civilian Defense Workers by these insignia.

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**HOW TO DISPLAY AND RESPECT THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

1. When flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States of America, the latter should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last.

2. When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the flag of the United States should be on the right (the flag's own right), and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

3. When used on a speaker's platform, whether indoors or out, the flag should never be reduced to the role of a mere decoration by being tied into knots or draped over the stand. For this purpose bunting should be used. The flag, if displayed, should be either on a staff or secured to the wall or back curtain behind the speaker with the union to the flag's right.

4. When flags of two or more nations are displayed together they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size.

5. When the flag is displayed in the body of the church, it should be from a staff placed in the position of honor at the congregation's right as they face the clergyman. The service flag, the state flag or other flags should be at the left of the congregation. If in the chancel or on the platform, the flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation and the other flags at his left.

6. When the flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, that is, to the observer's left.

7. Whenever a number of flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are to be arranged in a group and displayed from staffs with the flag of the United States, the latter should be placed at the center of that group and on a staff slightly higher than any of the others.

8. When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of a building, the union of the flag should go to the peak of the staff (unless the flag is to be displayed at half-staff).

9. Whenever the flag of the United States is carried in a procession in company with other flags, it should occupy a position in front of the center of the line of flags or on the right of the marching line.