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.

The Record:

U. S. Army
U. S. Navy
U. S. Civil Service
Maritime Commission
U. S. Employment Service
American Red Cross
War Production Board
Office of Price Administration
U. S. Treasury
U. S. O.
Department of Agriculture
Office of Price Administration
War Production Board
Federal Security Agency
Office of Civilian Defense
Department of Labor
Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
War Production Board
Department of Agriculture

Each local area can add scores of items to this imposing list.
Orders from headquarters by radio as troops leave bivouac area.

Marine uses portable radio in landing operation.

Sergeant in foreground is tank crew member plotting attack on basis of information radioed from outpost.

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

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

Reporting by radio from concealed command car. Note transmitter key on radio operator's thigh.
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. Crackling messages over the airways will carry the signal of the last great offensive and the first news of the final defeat of our enemies.
Every one a radio operator.

Radio operator on Navy patrol blimp on anti-submarine duty.

Duty officer checking flight board after flight.

Radio operator on Navy bomber.

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.
School dismissed. The “desks” in a radio classroom.

Aviation cadets and student officers attend “buzzer” class.

Another class explores intricacies of radio code.

Flight instructor corrects students’ errors after formation flying.

Recruits receive instructions at Signal Corps Training School.

Diagram on wall aids Army Radio instruction.
Here's the famous walkie-talkie... "talk as you walk".

Above: In landing operation, soldier reports back to ship.

Left: Lone sailor communicates from beach.

Lower left: The Marines have landed! "Nut said.

Walkie Talkie on skis going up hill.

Two-way hook-up at message center.
1. General View Field Transmitter, Power Unit and Antenna.

2. Battery of code keys at message center.


4. Close-up of Army Field transmitter.

A MILITARY MISSION

On April 5, 1942, the United States Army started a new kind of military operation. For the first time in history, the War Department was directly sponsoring and producing a radio program with a definite military objective — “The Army Hour.” Since then, the official “Army Hour” has established itself as an integral part of the global fight of the United Nations against the Axis.

Through the “Army Hour”, which is broadcast each Sunday, America and the whole world is getting a weekly view of the progress of the war and how it is being fought. The program reaches to all parts of the globe to tell the story of the United Nations fight, with buck privates telling their important role as prominently as the top-ranking military chiefs.

Two Australian fliers, Sgt. John Norman and Sgt. Hilton Greenstreet, told Army Hour listeners of their experiences in fighting the Japs in the Far East.

When listeners heard the chatter of machine guns, they were hearing live bullets fired by the gun crew in this photo. Radio microphones enabled the listener to hear also, the bullets striking the target.

From the West Point air training field, the Army Hour introduced J. H. Weikert, Captain Donald Thurman and Cadet Vincente Lim.

Bill Stern, famous sports commentator, describes how it feels to look through a bomb sight and pull the release that will send bombs from U. S. planes to blast the enemy.

Behind the scenes in any Army Hour broadcast is Art Feldman, the man who gives the signals and makes the check-ups on as high as 25 “switches” on a single program. He is in touch with each remote point, foreign or domestic, until each is off the air.
A message by Secretary of War Henry Stimson inaugurated the first official War Department radio program.

Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the First Army, addressed an Army Hour audience. On the same program were: Lt. Generals McNair, Lear, Krueger, and DeWitt.

Instrumental in planning and arranging each War Department program is Lt. Col. E. M. Kirby, Col. Ernest R. DuPuy, Major General A. D. Surles and Col. R. B. Lovett.


The first Filipino Battalion in the United States Army staged a demonstration for Army Hour listeners.

WAR INFORMATION

With news, roundtables, speeches, forums, special events and dramatic programs, radio is keeping Americans the most informed people in the world. Today, more than ever before, Americans demand all the facts except those which will give aid and comfort to the enemy. From these truths come American unity and decision. Radio's task is to bring this information to our people as quickly and as clearly as possible.
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.
A portable organ, microphone, stage and soldiers energize during maneuvers from a 1941 maneuver.

Sailors compete in a quiz broadcast while buddies listen in audience.

Microphone catches formal guard mount at West Point.

Sailors and soldiers entertain for broadcast.

Trained Army Public Relations officers proved they could operate a radio station they "captured" during a 1941 maneuver.

West Point Band plays for radio in Cullum Hall.
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.

Rudy Vallee, of the Coast Guard, reporting to Lieut. M. A. Sturges.

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.

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

INP

INP

INP

INP

INP

INP

INP

INP

Gene Autry (second from left) finds time to entertain his buddies while training for the Air Corps.

Robert Allen (left) gives Drew Pearson the real inside information on army life.

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 (right) reports to Lt. Comdr. C.C. McCauley prior to taking up his flying duties.

Jimmy Fidler looks on as Joan Davis (heard with Rudy Vallee) bids goodbye to Jimmy Henaghan, Fidler's ace reporter.

Walter 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 burlesques a "home-makers'" hour, discussing a topic of child apparel that doesn't seem to impress the young admirers.

Soldiers fresh from field duty accompany Service Club worker in broadcast.

Radio network correspondents, wearing prescribed uniforms, report from maneuver areas.

Aviation cadets at Randolph Field have organized this Glee club for radio appearances.

Soldiers on duty in Washington, D.C. boast this Glee club.
Buddies gather 'round to enjoy some boogie woogie on a Service Club piano.

Maj. 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.

Entertainment aboard ship enroute to Australia.

Sailors at Pensacola rehearse before broadcast.

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.
Each service stripe, worn on the left sleeve below the elbow, indicates completion of a four-year enlistment. After serving 12 years with good conduct, gold stripes are worn. Enlisted men's rating insignia become gold after completing three enlistments with good conduct. Red rating marks are worn on blue uniforms, blue marks are worn on white.

The rating badges are worn on the sleeve between shoulder and elbow. Petty officers, officer branch wear none, but 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
U.S. ARMY INSIGNIA OF CORPS AND DIVISION

THE GENERAL COMMANDS
HEADQUARTERS

AIR FORCES
GROUND FORCES
SERVICE OF SUPPLY

THE ARMIES
FIRST ARMY, SECOND ARMY, THIRD ARMY, FOURTH ARMY

SERVICE COMMANDS

FIRST
SECOND
THIRD
FOURTH
FIFTH
SIXTH
SEVENTH
EIGHTH
NINTH

ARMY CORPS

FIRST
SECOND
THIRD
FOURTH
FIFTH
SIXTH
SEVENTH
EIGHTH
NINTH

DIVISIONS

ELEVENTH
TWELFTH
THIRTEENTH
FOURTEENTH
1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
96th
97th
98th
99th
100th
101st
102nd
103rd
104th

ARMORED FORCE

HQ & HQ COMPANY
1st CORPS
4th DIV.
NEW ENGLAND
NEW YORK
CHESAPEAKE BAY
SOUTHERN COASTAL
PACIFIC COASTAL
PANAMA CANAL DEPT.
HAWAIIAN DEPT.

www.americanradiohistory.com
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.

Left: Member of Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron (WAFS)

Right: Member of the WAVES—Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service (Women's Reserve of the Naval Reserve)

Left: Navy Nurse

Right: Army Nurse

Member of the WAAC—Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Red Cross Worker

Member of Red Cross Motor Corps.

Member of Red Cross Nurse's Aid Corps.

Member of American Women's Voluntary Services.

Civilian defense worker.

Red Cross Nurse

Red Cross Canteen Worker.

www.americanradiohistory.com
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 resolute 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.

1. DECONTAMINATION CORPS
2. FIRE WATCHER
3. AUXILIARY POLICE
4. RESCUE SQUAD
5. NURSES' AIDE CORPS
6. DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE CREW
7. AIR RAID WARDEN
8. MEDICAL CORPS
9. BOMB SQUAD
10. DRIVERS CORPS
11. AUXILIARY FIREMAN
12. ROAD REPAIR CREW
13. EMERGENCY FOOD AND HOUSING CORPS
14. MESSENGER
15. STAFF CORPS
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 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.
Don’t be discouraged by long delays in receiving replies to your letters to men in Uncle Sam’s fighting forces. This is a World Wide War. The seas are wide and rough sailing. Regular mail travels in convoys and there are many unpredictable factors that may unavoidably delay the delivery of mail to men overseas. Be patient.

Don’t be discouraged by necessary military restrictions. Write often to your servicemen; write long letters, but, remember, your letter may fall into enemy hands. Don’t make it valuable reading for them.

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

The marines receive an assigned unit number and designation which he sends to the postmaster, either at New York or San Francisco, upon safe arrival overseas. The cards are then mailed to designated friends and relatives, who address mail according to the instructions on the cards.
## OUR HONOR ROLL

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"Army, Navy and Marine Photos in this book were released for publication by the War and Navy Departments."

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BELGIUM  BRAZIL  BOLIVIA  COSTA RICA
CUBA  CZECOSLOVAKIA  DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  EL SALVADOR
ETHIOPIA  GREECE  GUATEMALA  HAITI
HONDURAS  INDIA  IRAQ  LUXEMBOURG
MEXICO  NETHERLANDS  NEW ZEALAND  NICARAGUA
NORWAY  PANAMA  PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  POLAND
SOUTH AFRICA  YUGOSLAVIA