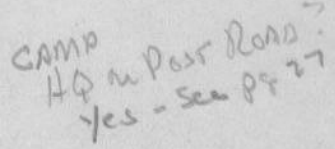


31

1941-1946

COFFEE COUNTY MANCHESTER
PUBLIC LIBRARY
1005 HILLSBORO HWY.
MANCHESTER, TENN. 37355



R
940.547
C

5. Guest House
6. Officers' Club

Sac pp
26-27

SKELETON MAP OF TULLAHOMA AND CAMP FORREST

>In preparation for World War II, the government chose Camp Peay, as a site for one of the country's largest army training bases, known thereafter as Camp Forrest. Then this vicinity was chosen as a location for huge army maneuvers. "Pup tents" and trenches were scattered within an area toward Manchester on the east, Winchester on the south, Lynchburg on the west, and Shelbyville on the north--with Tullahoma as the hub of activities. To complete the measure, an air training base, called Northern Field, was built into the State's third largest airfield, just north of the City limits. It seemed then that Tullahoma had mushroomed into a buzzing metropolis almost overnight--and the nightmare continued throughout the beginning and the remainder of the war.

After it was all over, a large number of soldiers, previously stationed within the area, returned to make it their permanent home. Construction workers remained, newer industries moved in, and Tullahoma was left with double the pre-war population, even after Camp Forrest was demolished.

The Camp Forrest area, in the meantime, was suddenly selected as the site for a project, known in Washington circles as AEDC (Arnold Engineering Development Center). This selection, which was made after years of consideration of over 100 possible sites all over the country, is perhaps the greatest honor ever bestowed upon the area.

HOW THE AREA WAS AFFECTED...

In 1926, the State of Tennessee built a National Guard Camp on a strip of land east of Tullahoma. The Camp was named for Governor Austin Peay. In conjunction with the NC&StL Railway, 1,040 acres of land thought to be totally worthless, was made available for the Camp. Annual maneuvers could accommodate 2,500 men. The camp had facilities such as a 75,000 gallon tower and tank, complete water and sewerage, fire protection, and good streets and lighting. It was composed of one administration building, one large warehouse, one garage and 20 trucks of five ton capacity. There were 20 kitchens and mess halls and six bath houses. The most famous division to train at the camp was the 30th (Old Hickory). These men had an admirable record during World War I.

The military build-up that began in the late 30s, took form in the 40s. New training centers were established and manpower was strengthened. One such training center was known as Camp Forrest (named for General Nathan Bedford Forrest, a Civil War cavalryman prominent in Tennessee).

The Camp, located near Tullahoma, just beyond the old Camp Peay, was to become the Army's largest cantonment. 85,000 acres were acquired for use by the government as part of the installation. The Camp would, at completion, cover ten square miles, crisscrossed by 55 miles of roads. Plans were made for 20,000 troops to be trained at Camp Forrest; however, revisions were continually being made. The camp that was originally to cost the US Government \$13,000,000, finally cost about \$45,000,000. Between September, 1942, and March, 1944, there were never less than 50,000 troops stationed at Camp Forrest. During the summer maneuvers of 1941, as many as 70,000 troops were stationed in and around the area. Total number of troops used in 1943 maneuvers was 113,000.

Until work began on Camp Forrest (October 11, 1940), Tullahoma was a town of about 4500 people. When the first troops moved in on March 3, 1941, as many as 19,000 men at one time had worked on the project. The total number of people employed upon completion of the camp was 35,000.

The first troops to move into Camp Forrest were 1,000 men of the Tennessee National Guard 181st Field Artillery Regiment. One of their first duties was to build catwalks to allow passage over the mud, until sidewalks could be built. (At this point in time, salary of an Army private was \$21 a month.)

Tullahoma's 1940 population of 4500, would swell to 75,000 by the end of the war. Boarders were taken into private homes during this period. People rented anything that would afford some shelter. The Saturday Evening Post (January 11, 1947) reported people living in their cars, or in some cases in culverts, during construction of the camp. There were no rooms to be found; hay lofts and pig huts were among the places people found shelter throughout the countryside.

President Roosevelt and Congress ordered the National Guard into Federal service in August of 1940, and passed the Selective Service Act in September of that year.

Because of the increasing tensions in Europe, and the potential involvement of the United States in the situation, General Douglas MacArthur was given the responsibility of putting together what would be the four field armies. The 2nd Army was situated in Tennessee. Until 1940, these armies were nothing more than paper work. In late 1940, under Lt. General Ben Lear, the 2nd Army was stepped up and put into action. The objective was to advance readiness of field units for combat before they left the U.S. for duty, in the eventuality of war. The job of the 2nd Army was to attain quickly the physical hardening and basic and specialized training advised by the War Department Mobilization Training Program.

General Headquarters in Washington DC, under the direction of the Engineering Section, made detailed reconnaissance of possible maneuver areas in the vicinity of Camp Forrest for the June, 1941, activities. The Commanding General of the VII Corps received instructions to prepare and direct a series of division exercises.

The area finally selected for these summer maneuvers rested between Duck River and the Tennessee-Cumberland divide, in the vicinity of Tullahoma and Camp Forrest. The lateral lines were generally Highway 41, running northwest from Manchester, and Highway 231, running north from Shelbyville. Trespass rights and leases were obtained through the area Corps Commander. Railheads were established at Murfreesboro, Manchester, Tullahoma, Wartrace, Chattanooga, Camp Forrest, Fort Oglethorpe, and Shelbyville. In conjunction with the 1941 war games, an umpire school was held at Camp Forrest. The maneuvers used the services of 275 umpires.

Even though the summer maneuvers were simulated wars; real problems caused many set-backs. Rains caused streams to rise causing all kinds of fording problems, and mud was a constant problem. Later, when it had not rained for nine weeks, dust was a tremendous hazard. The 35th Signal Company (rainmakers) moved into the area; and, on that day (so the report goes), it rained.

The much proclaimed Major General George S. Patton brought his 2nd Armored Division from Fort Benning, Georgia. Tennessee newspapers had a field day, and this addition gave the war games an added boost. The "Hell on Wheels" division was believed to be the most powerful striking force ever developed, according to General Patton.

As troops moved into Middle Tennessee, the bivoac area was to be Camp Forrest. Officers from all divisions checked out the plans and made final preparations. One crisis, however, brought the maneuvers almost to a stand-still. Someone forgot to stock up on safety pins, which were needed to fasten division colors to hat bands. Finally, a factory in Connecticut saved the maneuvers by supplying some 80,000 safety pins.

Divisions from other parts of the United States were involved in these 1941 maneuvers. The 153rd Infantry Regiment and the 107th Cavalry became a part of the hypothetical "Red Army". They moved down from the Great Lakes area. The "Blue Army" consisted of the 5th, 6th, 27th, and 30th Divisions. This army was given the task of stopping the advancing "Red Army".

During the maneuvers, six exercises were staged. Two were command post exercises, three were field type exercises, and the final one consisted of a free two-sided field maneuver.

William Northern Field, to the northwest of Tullahoma, became a part of Camp Forrest and the 2nd Army summer maneuvers. The field was used as a training site for crews of multi-engined B-24 bombers of the Army Air Force. During the Camp Forrest era, many air units moved in and out of Northern Field. Some of these were the 71st Army Air Force Base Unit of the 104th Weather Group, a detachment of the 737th Army Air Force Base Unit of the Army Airways Communications System Squadron. Northern Field was base for the Blue Airborne Division. The 17th Airborne Division was stationed at Northern Field from March to August, 1944. Parachute jumping caused a rise in orthopedic cases at the General Hospital at Camp Forrest.

The 1941 maneuvers ushered into full swing the buildup that had, to some extent, been in the making since the first troops arrived in the spring of that year. Almost overnight, Tullahoma became one of the busiest small towns in the United States. At some times during the war, as many as 145,000 troops were in the area. There were problems with shortages of housing, problems of health, sanitation, school facilities, and utilities. Leaders in the town worked continuously improving and restructuring available systems. Between 1940 and 1941, 1,100 telephones were added. The utilities were more than doubled. In 1938, Tullahoma owed \$9,000. According to the 1945 audit, there was a surplus above liabilities of \$1,393,948. Bank deposits at one Tullahoma bank were \$700,000 in 1940; during the Camp Forrest boom, they soared to \$2,800,000.

It was said that the streets of town were so crowded with soldiers and their families, that every day looked like New Year's Eve on Times Square. Sometimes stores were so crowded that guards were stationed at the doors to allow customers to go in as others went out. Merchants would frequently do as much business in a day as they had previously done in two or three months. During one period of extremely cold weather, one merchant sold 4,000 candles a day to soldiers who wanted to use them to heat their tents. Workers drove to and from the Camp bumper-to-bumper; and, there were always traffic jams.

Restaurants were crowded to the point that patrons would stand in line for an hour before being seated, only to find that menu items were sold out, and anything that was available would be served.

Before Camp Forrest, the Tullahoma post office had about 20 employees. The number of employees grew to as many as 55. The post office at Camp Forrest was "Classified", and an extension of the Tullahoma Post Office. During holidays, especially Christmas, up to 150 people were employed, and they worked ten to 15 hours per day, seven days a week. Tullahoma became the mailhead for the military maneuvers. During rush periods there would be six to eight carloads of mail each day.

Tullahoma was 'dry' during the war years, and it is said that "bootleggers" were among the businesses that prospered at that time.

The USOs were hard pressed to supply sufficient amounts of ice cream for the Italian prisoners who were released after Italy's capitulation.

Travelers' Aid (one of 34 in Middle Tennessee) helped wives and mothers to find accommodations. They kept records of scheduled entertainment, and tried to find employment for relatives of service men. Occasionally they assisted with wedding arrangements. More than 300 young ladies met and married soldiers who were stationed at Camp Forrest.

Civilians endured blocked roads, the absence of mail delivery, driving at night without lights. Soldiers were constantly camping on lawns and in fields, and there was always the rumble of heavy artillery and tanks. Crops were ruined; fences were torn down. Roads and streets were churned into messy quagmires. Cooperation between civilian and the military was much better than one might expect, under these circumstances. The maneuvers frightened cows so that they stopped giving milk, and hens wouldn't lay eggs. But the war games gave farmers a ready market for their produce. Pigs sold for as much as \$50 each. Soldiers would pay \$35 to \$45 for a dozen chickens fried by a farm lady. The fortunate owner of a bath room with running water made money selling baths for \$1.00, including soap and towel.

Two divisions were stationed in tents because there were not enough barracks. ✓ The tent divisions had many problems, such as flies, bed bugs, and cockroaches. There was an outbreak of diarrhea and a constant problem with rats.

The Camp Forrest area was ideally situated with hills, valleys, streams, and springs. There were forests and open fields, offering more tactical training opportunities than other installations. Camp Forrest was a training center for infantry and artillery engineering and signal units. Among the famous units stationed here was the 2nd Ranger Battalion handpicked in July, 1943. ✓ The 2nd Battalion later became distinguished in scaling the 90 foot bluffs to overtake the enemy on Omaha Beach in the Normandy landings. Much was learned from maneuvers in and around the camp. Lessons learned here became the guidebooks for the later activities that took place around the world. The Tennessee Maneuvers led to recommendations to the War Department that light planes be made a regular part of the artillery.

Officially, Camp Forrest became a Prisoner of War Camp on May 12, 1942. ✓ The job of the camp was to receive, house, secure, and administrate all POWS.

Soon it became necessary to use these people as a labor force, both within the camp, and in the surrounding communities. At the camp, they worked in such facilities as the General Hospital, the bakery, kitchens, and the automotive shop. They also assisted with the local agricultural crops. POW labor was supervised by the Geneva Convention. The first prisoners were captured in North Africa while fighting with Rommel. Later, Italian and Japanese soldiers were added to the camp. There were 12 camps for prisoners, at the height of the World War II conflict.

Camp Forrest received over 22,000 POWs during the war. Some of these were sent to branch establishments at Lawrenceburg, Tellico Plains, and Huntsville, Alabama. The recreation program for these men was very good. By 1944, plays and musicals were being produced. They had religious services. Occupational therapy was conducted. Classes were given in 32 subjects. There were crafts, and theatres for the POWs. By 1945, a monthly newspaper was being published in German. And, of course, there were sports activities. All of this was under American supervision. Nineteen kitchens were available to feed the POWs, and food inspections were held monthly. The local POWs manufactured artificial limbs for their own use. The program was very successful. Whenever possible, without sacrificing professional standards, the hospital at Camp Forrest used the help of POWs. In 1946, when American personnel were being separated from the Armed Forces, these POWs were of vital assistance. However, language was always a barrier. By 1944, 550 POWs had already been used to supplement a staff of over 1,000 employees. In 1945, a shortage of doctors was alleviated with the help of 108 Protected Personnel who were doctors.

Repatriation movements began in 1944, but were stepped up in 1945. The last POW left Camp Forrest on April 13, 1946. There were men who died while prisoners here. About 86 of these men are buried now in East Tennessee. A cemetery there was prepared for them. A local undertaker received a contract from the Government to prepare these people for burial, with the Government furnishing everything except embalming service.

When World War II ended, the Camp Forrest era was finished. It was declared surplus property in 1946, and on July 31, was turned over to the Mobile District Engineers (civilian unit of the War Department). On July 12, 1946, six two-story barracks were torn down and sent to the Altoona Dam Project in Cartersville, Georgia. This was the beginning of a long dismantling process. Buildings were sold at auction, torn down and carted away. Water and sewerage systems were dug up and sold as salvage. Electric systems went the same way. Camp Forrest was eventually stripped, leaving nothing but roads, brick chimneys, and concrete foundations.

After the war, Tullahoma's USO building, on South Jackson Street, was made into a community center and library. This structure later was destroyed by fire; and, a new building, housing the City Schools Administrative offices, now stands on the site. On the adjoining lot is the office of the American Red Cross, whose building was formerly the Red Cross Field Director's office at Camp Forrest.

* * * * *

(Our sincere thanks to Mrs. Jean Smotherman, who provided material from which much of the above was taken.)

UNITS STATIONED AT CAMP FORREST DURING WORLD WAR II
(Secured from Library of Congress)

Unit	Activated	Activated/or Arrived at Camp Forrest	Deactivated
AT Btry, 1st Bn, 191st FA		3-7-41	12-15-41 at Camp Forrest
HQ&HQ Co., 183rd Tank Bn	2-24-41	3-4-41/12-22-41	1-1-46
Service Btry, 2nd Bn, 181st FA Btry		3-5-41/12-22-41	1-1-46 San Francisco
Co.A, 183rd Tank Bn	2-24-41	3-4-41/12-22-41	1-1-46
Co.B, 183rd Tank Bn	"	"	"
Co.C, 183rd Tank Bn	"	"	"
HQ Btry, 2nd Bn, 191st FA	2-24-41	3-6-41	12-15-41 at Camp Forrest
Btry H, 2nd Bn, 191st FA	"	"	"
HQ Btry, 3rd Bn, 191st FA		2-24-41	?
HQ 765th Tank Bn		12-16-41/8-30-42	12-15-45 Luzon, Philippines
HQ.HQ Co. 765th Tank Bn		"	" Dulag,
Co.A, 765th Tank Bn		"	"
Co.B, 765th Tank Bn		"	"
Co.C, 765th Tank Bn		"	"
Recon Co. 775th Tank Bn		1-31-41/8-30-42	5-12-44
HQ Btry, 959th FA Bn		12-16-41/8-30-42	4-15-44 Ft. Ord, California
Service Btry, 959th FA Bn	2-24-41	3-6-41/12-20-41	3-5-46 New York
Btry A, 959th FA Bn		3-7-41/12-20-41	"
Btry B, 959th FA Bn	2-24-41	3-6-41/12-20-41	"
Btry C, 959th FA Bn	"	"	"
107th Calv Reg, Horse Mech (Ohio)	"	"	"
33rd Inf Div (Ill.Nat'l Guard)	3-5-41	3-15-41/12-15-41	"
		3-31-41/9-?-42	"

FROM: Department of the Army
Headquarters 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) & Fort Campbell
Fort Campbell, Kentucky

The 17th Airborne Division conducted its training at Camp Forrest during and immediately after the Tennessee Maneuvers in late 1943. The following units from the 17th Airborne Division, stationed at Camp Forrest, were:

193d Glider Infantry Regiment
194th " " "
513th Parachute Infantry Regiment
17th Airborne Division Artillery
680th Glider Field Artillery Battalion
681st " " " "
466th Parachute Field Artillery Battalion
155th Airborne Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion
139th Airborne Engineer Battalion
517th Airborne Signal Company
HHC, 17th Airborne Division
717th Airborne Ordnance Company
411th Airborne Quartermaster Company
17th Airborne MP Platoon
17th Parachute Maintenance Company
224th Airborne Medical Company

* * * * *

FROM: Department of the Army
US Army Military History Research Collection
Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania

According to the Center of Military History, Washington, DC, a brief check of lists reveals that among the units stationed at Camp Forrest in September, 1944, were an Army Service Forces baker and cook school, two WAC detachments, the 48th Medical Depot Company, and the 415th Artillery Group, while at Wm. Northern Air Field, as of that date, were a prisoner of war camp and an air support base (observation) unit.

The earliest station list on file in the Collection, dated 7 November, 1945, indicates that assigned to Camp Forrest was the 1457th Service Command Unit of Army Service Forces; and, assigned to Wm. Northern Field were a section of the 71st Army Air Force Base Unit of the 104th Weather Group and a detachment of the 737th AAF Base Unit of the 107th Army Airways Communications System Squadron. The next oldest station list, dated February, 1946, lists Northern Field as 'surplus'.

* * * * *

EXTRACT FROM HISTORY OF MEDICAL INSTALLATION

1 March 1941 - 31 December 1941

ACTIVATION - On 1 March 1941, the Station Hospital opened for operation in the southwest corner of the Camp Forrest reservation. Lt. Col. E.H. Roberts, MC, served as Commanding Officer and Chief of the Medical Service. Initially, there were 32 wards and 18 patients who had been under treatment at the 6th Surgical Hospital. Prior to 1 March, emergency operations were performed in

41
the County Hospital, Shelbyville, Tennessee. By the end of March, there had been 1,177 admissions and 530 dispositions, largely due to the 33rd Division arriving from Chicago, in inclement weather and a resultant large number of upper respiratory infections. Shortages of personnel and supplies were the greatest problems. As a result, many departments could not operate fully for some weeks, the Laboratory and hospital Dental Clinic not functioning completely until 1 May, the GU Clinic opening 1 June, and Dental Clinic #1 for tactical troops not beginning operation until 24 June. There were only 118 enlisted men in the Medical Detachment, the majority from Fort Custer, Michigan. "Door-to-door" campaigns in the surrounding areas were necessary to secure sufficient civilian employees.

41
FIRST TENNESSEE MANEUVERS - In June, the 28-day Tennessee maneuvers in five counties adjacent to Camp Forrest, were begun. New problems of hospitalization arose from this largest Army maneuver in the United States up to that date, with 72,000 troops participating, including a full mechanized division. Though the patient census reached 1,450, the hospitalization rate of maneuver troops was less than 2%. One battalion of the 110th Medical Regiment augmented the hospital personnel, and on 23 June additional nearby barracks in the 68th Medical Regiment area were opened and operated as wards by hospital personnel. Further, the 6th Surgical Hospital operated 600 beds in tents set up about 1/4 mile to the rear of the hospital, aiding in the receiving and evacuation of patients.

WORK LOAD DATA - During 1941 there were 13,376 admissions. On the Medical Service there were 6,779 cases, mostly respiratory infections; and the Surgical Service had 6,651 patients during this period. The EENT Clinic did a large amount of out-patient work, treating 9,257 cases, and the Laboratory performed 76,609 procedures.

ARMED FORCES INDUCTION STATION - On 1 November the Armed Forces Induction Station was opened in Block 4 at Camp Forrest, with a Medical Team under the Post Surgeon. Though the facilities for medical examinations were originally rather limited, a capacity of 200 men per day was maintained.

STATION SERVICES - On 17 March, Col. H.B. McMurdo, MC, became Post Surgeon. During the activation period for most organizations in the early summer, the incidence of childhood diseases was rather high, and all new troops entering Camp Forrest were originally placed under a working quarantine for 10 to 14 days. There was a sufficient water supply throughout the year, furnished by the Camp System from the Elk River. The inadequate post drainage system was extended and improved, and an inadequate sewage system was enlarged. Flies, mosquitoes, and other insects and roaches were numerous in the area, but all the standard means of prevention and correction of these conditions were followed. An unusually high venereal disease rate existed.

PERSONNEL - On 15 December 1941, following Lt. Col. Daniel C. Campbell, MC, who served for a temporary period, Col. H.B. McMurdo, MC, became Commanding Officer of the Hospital. The personnel were continually built up during the year, and on 31 December, there were 61 officers, 87 nurses, 270 enlisted men, and 323 civilian employees.

1 January 1942 - 31 December 1942

42
EXPANSION & INCREASED WORK LOAD - With the transition from peace to war-time, the hospital expanded to provide for the increased summer maneuvers and the demands of a crowded post. The maximum census of 1,785 patients was reached on 9 November, and during the year there were 16,972 admissions. The mean strength of the

command for the year was 23,566. In July, during maneuvers, buildings in Block 15 and 16 were used as convalescent wards for the hospital and operated by personnel of the 216th General Hospital. Buildings in Block 21 were utilized for the housing of patients awaiting discharge on Certificates of Disability for Discharge, with a total of 444 being discharged. The Medical Detachment was housed in a tent city behind the hospital until December. The 43rd Hospital Train was utilized for the evacuation of patients to general hospitals and to their home stations.

CONSTRUCTION - Two new wards, two additional air conditioned operating rooms, and additional space in the Sick and Wounded Office, were constructed. Fire doors and a sprinkler system and black-out wiring were installed throughout the hospital, and steps were begun for the furnishing of approximately 20,000 square yards of floor covering. Extensive work was completed on the grounds.

PROFESSIONAL - The Surgical Service had 7,051 patients during the year, and the Medical Service 10,015. A gastro-intestinal clinic and a cardiac clinic were opened in September, reducing the number of admissions of such cases to the hospital, and clarifying the duty status of the soldiers referred. EENT was designated a separate service, and treated 36,170 patients during the year. An enlarged laboratory performed 201,777 procedures during the year. During the summer, the routine milk analyses indicated that the quality of milk furnished Camp Forrest was deteriorating; so, all fresh milk on the post was banned until the local distributor improved his plant and methods.

ARMED FORCES INDUCTION STATION - The Induction Station continued to operate to capacity, and during the year examined about 34,000 selectees and 5,000 volunteers. Total rejections ran slightly over 50%.

ALIEN ENEMY INTERNMENT CAMP HOSPITAL - On 8 September, this hospital was opened in the internment compound as an integral part of this Station Hospital, where all major procedures and operations were performed. Internee labor was utilized fully in the care of the patients. For the year there were 123 admissions, and 662 patients were given out-patient service.

STATION SERVICE - Housing shortages required an increase in the number of military personnel per barracks, a tent camp for three months for the 33rd Division, and construction of housing for civilian employees. The Camp Dental Clinic #1 for tactical troops continued with a heavy schedule. On 20 May 1942, the Federal May Act was applied to 27 adjacent counties for more complete venereal disease control. This had varying results, not completely successful. Twenty-one prophylactic stations were located at Camp Forrest, Tullahoma, and Nashville.

PERSONNEL - On 21 October 1942, Lt.Col. F.T. Cavanor, MC, became Commanding Officer of the Hospital. Medical Administration Corps Officers were increasingly used to replace Medical Corps Officers in all administrative positions. By the end of the year, the total personnel had risen to a new height of 77 Officers, 48 Nurses, 541 white Enlisted men, 160 non-white enlisted men, and 368 civilian employees. 117 nurses were attached from the 66th Station Hospital and 300th General Hospital. Many general service enlisted men were transferred out in cadres and replaced by limited service men who had no previous Medical Department training. The Red Cross expanded its facilities in providing recreational, social, and welfare aid to the patients, with 9 full-time workers and 10 volunteer Gray Ladies on duty.

1 January 1943 - 31 December 1943

✓
1943 TENNESSEE MANEUVERS - The major hospitalization problem for 1943 was the maneuvers opening of 27 March and continuing in 8-week phases through the following winter, with some 50,000 to 113,000 personnel participating. Many of these units were temporarily stationed at the Camp, and the mean strength of the command was 33,208, reaching a maximum of 51,000 in late summer. The hospital had 34,454 admissions during the year, with a maximum census of 2,959 on September 12. While stationed at Camp Forrest for POM processing, these tactical units required not only hospital care but presented additional problems of sanitation, medical supply, and training of their medical personnel. Included in the medical units which departed for overseas were the 300th General Hospital, the 65th Medical Regiment, the 68th Medical Group, the 106th Station Hospital, the 149th Station Hospital, the 23rd and 24th Hospital Trains, and four Medical Sanitary Companies.

DISPOSITION OF SICK AND WOUNDED - The movement of field units to and from the maneuver area during the different phases caused many patients to be left behind in the hospital. 2,859 patients were transferred to general hospitals or home station hospitals, largely by a hospital train which was assigned. The opening of Thayer General Hospital in Nashville, with an allotment for this hospital of 400 beds, simplified the transportation problem. The hospital also carried out a 'mass production' program of discharges on Certificates of Disability. Buildings in Block 15 were utilized as a separate area for such patients, and this Annex became a completely self-sustaining unit. Discharges reached a height of 1,100 during the month of October.

PROFESSIONAL - The Medical Service had an average daily census of 719 patients. At the first of the year there was the beginning of an epidemic of meningococcus meningitis, which continued until the middle of the summer. There were 43 cases of meningitis and 16 cases of meningococcemia, but no fatalities. Tularemia became prevalent in the spring and summer, with 42 cases, one of whom died. Diarrhea and enteritis were prevalent in two regiments of a division in June & July. A mild form of influenza was active in November and December. The Neurophysiatric Section was increased to 9 wards, with 1,734 admissions and a total of 3,565 patients seen on wards or as out-patients. The Surgical Service had a heavy load, with 14,641 admissions. The EENT Clinic was moved to a new building, and treated 46,835 patients. The Lab performed 230,979 procedures during the year. → 801

CONSTRUCTION - A particularly large building construction program was required and completed, including 21 new wards, 2 new clinic buildings, and 7 other new buildings. Linoleum was laid throughout the corridors and most wards.

ARMED FORCES INDUCTION STATION - Much needed additional examination space was added at the Induction Station during the year. On 1 February 1943, it became a joint operation of the Army and Navy, with medical officers of both Services assigned. Examinations were given to 45,000 inductees.

ALIEN ENEMY INTERNMENT CAMP & PRISONER OF WAR HOSPITAL - The AEIC Hospital was converted into a 200 bed POW Camp hospital on 9 June, and was operated by personnel of the 300th General Hospital until it was taken over completely by the Station Hospital on 16 July. This hospital provided out-patient facilities and station hospital care for the 3,300 PWs stationed at the new POW Camp. It was opened in close liaison with the station hospital.

STATION SERVICES - Crowded housing facilities required that many troops be quartered in tents in the bivouac area, including two divisions at one time.

This condition caused special medical and sanitary problems. One 250-shower-head bath house was operated for the bivouac troops. Bedbug infestations increased until cyanide fumigation was authorized in July, and cockroaches were common until the persistent use of sodium fluoride reduced the condition. Strong rat control measures were required. There were two outbreaks of the housefly, one being coincidental with an epidemic of diarrhea and enteritis. Due to the large number of troops and a prolonged drought, a camp water shortage developed for short periods in the summer and fall and required certain restrictions to be imposed. Principally due to the transient nature of organizations at this camp, venereal disease control was acute at the beginning of the year. By the end of the year, much improvement was shown due largely to a more strict enforcement of the May Act.

PERSONNEL - On 3 May 1943, Col. T.L.Ferenbaugh, MC, became Commanding Officer of the Hospital. The personnel situation was complicated during the year by a large turnover in civilian personnel, and the many inadequate replacements assigned to replace full duty military personnel transferred overseas. The Medical Detachment #2 personnel were transferred out in November and replaced by 154 members of WAC Detachment #2. At the end of the year, the hospital also had 98 officers, 82 ANC, PTA, and HD, 389 EM of Medical Detachment #1, and 333 civilian employees. The Red Cross had 13 full time personnel on duty.

1 January 1944 - 31 December 1944

GENERAL - This year was marked with important changes in the work load and missions of this medical installation. The first winter maneuvers continued officially through 25 May 1944. Then followed a period of processing many of these tactical units for overseas. By fall all such units had left and a process of consolidation and reduction was carried out with a view to closing the hospital and camp. On 20 October a low point of 111 patients was reached. The Armed Forces Induction Station was closed on 1 October by the joint Army & Navy staff. During this year, 6,915 men were inducted. On 6 October, notice was received to convert at once into a hospital for Prisoners of War in the U.S. On 21 October, the first group of 350 PW patients arrived from Glennan General Hospital, Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

WINTER MANEUVERS AND POM PROCESSING - The winter maneuvers caused an increase in admissions, particularly respiratory infections, and other medical cases. The 2nd Army Liaison Branch at the hospital was a great aid throughout the maneuvers and upon their closing. The Medical Supply Branch completed the large job of handling excess supplies turned in by these troops and returned 22 freight carloads of such to the supply depot. The 17th Airborne Division was stationed here from March til August. Its practice jumps, and training of glider troops in jumping, caused a slight increase in the number of orthopedic cases. The following field medical units were stationed at the post for POM processing during this period: 331st Medical Group, 4 Evacuation Hospitals (39th, 106th, 109th, 116th), the 1st & 7th Hospital Trains, and the 46th & 48th Medical Depot Companies.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRISONER OF WAR GENERAL HOSPITAL #2 - The General Hospital was established with 2,500 bed capacity, 100 in the PW annex. Provisions were made for a 3,000 bed Convalescent Section in Blocks 15A & 16, and for a 2,000 bed area in Block 17, for patients awaiting repatriation. Immediately following the initial group of PW patients, there were 650 on 1 November, 1,643 on the 12th & 13th, and 500 on 25 November. In addition, smaller groups were received daily. Late in December, two trainloads of repatriates (461 patients) were processed & shipped to the East Coast. On 31 December the General Hospital had 1,579 PWs,

839 of whom were orthopedic, and 40 American patients; the Annex had 109 PW patients and the Convalescent Section, 766.

PROBLEMS OF A PW MEDICAL INSTALLATION - This large PW Medical installation, with no comparable precedent to follow, required the coordination of the policies, requirements and records of both the Surgeon General and the Provost Marshal General. In addition, one prime mission of the hospital was to utilize to the greatest extent practicable Protected Personnel instead of American personnel; also still maintaining the high standards of professional care and administration of the Medical Dept. This was, of necessity, a continuing program, with Protected Personnel being increasingly substituted for American as special training continued. Fraternization with PWs was never a big problem. Likewise, discipline of the PW patients presented no real difficulty. There were differences in language, since practically none of the Americans spoke German or any of the other languages of this heterogeneous group from many European countries. Special attention and consideration was given also to the attitude of civilians in adjoining communities, since this hospital was providing a high standard of medical care for POWs.

ADMINISTRATION - A POW Section was established for the handling of patients and Protected Personnel records and reports, in liaison with the Post PW Camp. The German Sanitary Formation was certified and claimant Protected Personnel was organized along the lines of an American Medical Detachment. The Registrar Branch was made responsible for repatriation records and for central clothing and baggage rooms. The Mess Branch had a large expansion and operated 19 messes, feeding 4,650 daily. The initial shortage of cooks was gradually relieved by a training school for all mess personnel. The Medical Supply Branch had to requisition within a short period of time the large amounts of new supplies required by the General Hospital. It also opened several general maintenance and repair shops. An extensive School and Recreation program of plays, musicals, religious services, occupational therapy, classes and library facilities was begun at once by the German patients, under minimum American supervision. Some aid was received from the International YMCA and Red Cross.

PROFESSIONAL - Initially only about 5% of the PW patients were on the Medical Service, and all cases of tuberculosis and psychosis were transferred to Glennan. By year's end, the Surgical Service had about 2,500 active surgical beds available in 55 wards, most occupied. Orthopedic Section occupied 31 of these wards and the following new sections were organized: Maxillofacial Surgery, Thoracic Surgery, and Neurological Surgery. The EENT Section conducted 24,061 consultations. The Laboratory expanded and performed 149,088 procedures. The Dental Clinic operated 12 chairs to full capacity.

STATION SERVICES - During summer and fall, a major task was closing of the areas formerly occupied by tactical troops. Dental Clinic #1 was discontinued 18 Sept. New problems arose in the fall with the increased transfer of Prisoners of War. The PW strength for the Post rose to 7,655 by the end of the year, including Branch Camps at Lawrenceburg, Tellico Plains, and Huntsville (Ala.). Veterinary work by personnel on detached service at Nashville, continued. There was a marked increase in venereal disease rates during the year, fluctuations presumably due to arrivals and departures of tactical units.

PERSONNEL - With the opening of General Hospital a large number of American officers and enlisted men, as well as Protected Personnel, were transferred to the Hospital. By 31 December, there 76 American officers and nurses, 396 enlisted men, 187 civilian employees, 144 GSF officers, 761 GSF enlisted men. The nurses were

used only on the American wards and in the Operating Section. In addition, two service units (about 550 PWs) were established by the hospital to furnish needed laboring work, particularly in the Mess Branch.

1 January 1945 - 31 December 1945

GENERAL - This Medical Installation began the year as POW General Hospital #2, with Col. T.L.Ferenbaugh, MC, as Commanding Officer. From 7 February to 27 March, Lt.Col. C.W.Hullinger, MC, was Commanding Officer, until Col. F.T.Chamberlin, MC, assumed command. The Hospital Center was established as a Class I Installation 11 April 45, and remained in such a status until it reverted to a 500 bed Station Hospital 16 Dec 45. In recognition of the accomplishments, by GO 90, Hq, 4th SvC, 7 Dec 45, the Hospital Center was awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque under the provisions of Sect I, WD Circ 345, 44, "For superior performance of duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks during the period 1 April 1945 to 30 September 1945."

ORGANIZATION OF HOSPITAL CENTER - Although the Hospital Center was reorganized as a Class I Installation, the following services were still performed by Hq, Camp Forrest: Quartermaster, Singal, Fiscal, Engineer, Judge Advocate, Security and Intelligence, and Training. All administrative and professional departments that provided services for all components of the Center were organized as Center Headquarters functions. PW General Hospital #2 continued with an authorized bed capacity of 2,500. However, due to the large number of general hospital type patients, it was necessary to operate General Hospital Medical and Surgical pools in the Convalescent Hospital area from June thru September. Ambulatory patients, and particularly those not in need of immediate surgery and postoperative neurosurgical patients awaiting evaluation, were cared for in this Pool. The 5,000 bed Camp Forrest Convalescent Hospital was operated for American personnel; from 31 May to 17 December a completely separate one was maintained in Block 26.

PATIENT WORK LOAD - Upon the transfer of 1,143 PW patients on June 6/8 from Glennan General Hospital, Okmulgee, Oklahoma, this installation became the only one of its type in the U.S. During the year there were 19,621 admissions, with a total of 1,665,373 days lost in the hospital and an average daily census of 4,561 patients. The peak was reached on 6 July, with 7,989 patients, including 3,485 general hospital cases. As additional work load, 14 repatriation movements were completed during the year, totaling 15,258 patients and 602 certified Protected Personnel.

MEDICAL SERVICE - In addition to a large work load reaching as high as 1,600 active patients (40% of total census), there was always a large number of serious types of patients, including at any particular time about 150 active cases of tuberculosis, and many cases of bronchogenic carcinoma, peptic ulcers, diphtheria, subacute bacterial endocarditis, brain tumor, liver disease, leukemia, and congenital heart disease. However, only one American officer was assigned to this Service during the year, with an average of 15 American enlisted men. There was a remarkably high incidence of diphtheria among the PWs with 86 cases, 77% of them occurring during January thru April. The large number of peptic ulcers (450) is probably explained by the little consideration given this condition in the German Army. The incidence of hepatitis decreased markedly during the year with the decrease in number of prisoners directly from overseas. Five PWs were admitted from other camps with beri beri, caused by malnutrition.

SURGICAL SERVICE - The whole Service was operated with only 4 to 8 American officers and 40 American enlisted men, Protected Personnel performing practically all of the operative and administrative duties. Orthopedic disabilities reached a peak of 1,200 in June, with 5,107 patients being treated in the Clinic during the year. Over 900 major operations were completed in reconstruction surgery and 846 operations carried out for osteomyelitis and empyema of joints - all without a single death or serious complication. The next largest group of patients was the neurosurgical group, largely peripheral nerve injuries, with 545 operations being performed. For the maxillofacial cases there was no qualified American medical officer, but one Protected Personnel Officer was trained and became particularly qualified. In April, approximately 200 cases of trench foot, immersion foot and frost bite were admitted, manifesting all phases of disability from single and multiple toe amputations to loss of the entire foot. All clinics operated under a particularly heavy work load, with 5,569 operations, 20,557 X-ray examinations, 14,128 EENT consultations, and 119,881 physical therapy treatments being performed.

DENTAL SERVICE - A 12 chair Dental Clinic was operated by Protected Personnel for the approximately 21,000 PWs. In addition to ordinary dental care, the PP dentists assisted the Surgical Service in 24 bone grafting operations and took all impressions of skull defects and constructed 10 acrylic skull plates. A two chair Dental Clinic was operated for American personnel.

LABORATORY SERVICE - During the year, 208,873 Laboratory procedures were performed of every variety, largely by Protected Personnel. Due to the large number of patients with incurable diseases, there was an unusually large number of deaths, of which 29% were cases of carcinoma. 86 autopsies were performed.

RECONDITIONING SERVICE - An extensive reconditioning program of the General, Convalescent, and Station Hospital patients was carried out along the ordinary lines for an American hospital. The principal objective was to decrease the periods of hospitalization and to return the patients to full duty at the local PW Camp. In August, a large Trainasium and a Sports Field were constructed, and equipment made locally. A large School and Recreation program were provided, including classes in each area in 32 subjects, crafts, distribution of American newspapers and magazines, educational and recreational films, separate theatre groups, libraries, orchestras, and sports for each area, and the publication of a monthly PW German language newspaper. Special courses for blind and amputee patients were also given much attention. The reconditioning of American patients was included, with the opening of a new complete gymnasium.

CAMP FORREST CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL - This hospital had 14,791 admissions, of whom 10,236 were repatriated, and reached a peak of 5,907 on 6 July. However, only six American officers and 37 EM were assigned to this hospital. It was organized on a centralized plan with blocks and companies of patients, each block having its own central Dispensary, Supply, Physiotherapy Section, etc. Extensive use was made of the General Hospital clinics for specialized professional treatment. Emphasis was placed upon physical reconditioning and diversional and occupational therapy.

PERSONNEL - The training and utilization of Protected Personnel practically in every professional and administrative capacity, was a predominant problem. For the year, the following average numbers of personnel were on duty: 53 officers, 7 nurses and dietician, 281 enlisted men, 150 civilian employees, and 2,242 Protected Personnel, including 108 PP doctors.

ADMINISTRATION - The difficulties of a PW medical installation were particularly predominant in the administrative branches. The Mess Branch operated as many as 38 mess halls at a time, furnishing up to 300,000 rations per month. All were operated on a garrison ration system, with PW feeding governed by ASF Circular 191, 1945. The POW Section was responsible for PW and PP personnel problems; and correspondence, mail censorship, and distribution, strength reports, payrolls, and PW locator files. However, it was never established on a complete basis, for certain final aspects of pay and records remained with the PW Camp Custodial Office. One Registrar Branch was operated for the whole Center. It was also responsible for the numerous and often large admissions on a 24-hour basis, and operated a PW Receiving Office entirely with Protected Personnel. The Clothing and Baggage Section for PW patients requisitioned, stenciled, exchanged, issued, and stored all clothing and equipment, and was responsible for such, upon repatriation movements. The large amounts and additional new types of medical supplies and equipment required by this Hospital Center were a problem. Extensive medical repair work was performed, including wood, metal, electrical, foundry, etc. Since this was a PW installation, it was necessary for the General Hospital to manufacture 'homemade' artificial limbs from scrap materials. A group of PW artisans was specially selected and trained here for this work and the results were very successful. As a result of extensive programs of repair, ditching and beautification, utilizing PW patients fully, all areas of the Center were brought to a very high standard.

REVERSION TO STATION HOSPITAL - On 16 December this installation reverted to a 500 bed Station Hospital. Consolidation and reduction of activities and personnel were carried out. However, a large number of general hospital patients remained, and many more were still transferred here directly from other hospitals in the U.S. As a result, the patient census rapidly rose to 702 by Dec.

STATION SERVICES - The strength of the Post fluctuated during the year, with the PW strength ranging between 9,000 and 22,000 (in June). Mess sanitation was a particular problem but was greatly improved during the year, due in part to a school conducted by the Post Surgeon for all PW mess personnel. 14 dispensaries were operated on the Post and at 7 PW Branch Camps. Monthly sanitary inspections of the latter resulted in marked improvements. An active Food and Nutrition Service was operated. The quality of PW menus varied from poor to excellent and improved sufficiently by the inception and application of ASF Circular 191, 29 May 1945. There was no undue incidence of common respiratory diseases, although there were 40 cases of mild influenza in December among PWs with none among the American personnel, all of whom had received the influenza vaccine. Forty-seven cases of recurrent malaria (imported) were reported among PWs during the year, and 60 cases among Americans. With a low Post strength, there was a marked increase in the venereal disease rate, which ranged from 33.1 to 157. Extra-Cantonment Sanitation was unsatisfactory; an educational program was attempted but met with indifference and no beneficial results. In addition to the Post veterinary work, personnel performed Veterinary work on detached service at Nashville.

1 January 1946 - 15 April 1946

GENERAL - Due to the continued transfer to this hospital of general hospital type Prisoner of War patients from all over the United States, the census rapidly rose to 1,811, and the authorized bed capacity was increased to 1,000. This patient work load and the large repatriation movements, totaling 1835 PW patients and 224 Protected Personnel, were particularly heavy, in view of the limited facilities in personnel of the 1,000 bed authorization, the continuous decrease in American personnel caused by separations from the service, and the

necessity for advance work in the inactivation of the hospital by 15 Apr. 1946. Col. D.C. Campbell, MC, assumed command of the hospital on 25 February.

INACTIVATION - Early in the year notice was received that Camp Forrest was to be placed in an inactive status effective 31 March 1946, subject to reactivation on 120 days' notice. With the patient census continuing at over 1,000 until after the middle of March, many inactivation activities were delayed until that time. However, advance schedules were drawn up and plans outlined for the expeditious closing of the hospital. The last PW patients were transferred out on 13 April 1946, and the last U.S. patients on 11 April 1946, and the hospital officially closed on 15 April, with a dispensary left to care for military personnel remaining to close the Post. Reduction of military personnel was taken care of largely by separations from the service, and there were less than 100 civilian employees to be released.

PROFESSIONAL - The professional care of this unanticipated large number of patients with reduced personnel, and the selection, classification, and processing of the PW patients for repatriation, were problems for the Professional Services. In these three and one-half months there were on the Medical Service 97 cases of tuberculosis, and in January there were 40 cases of influenza among the PWs. On the Surgical Service, reconstructive and rehabilitative surgery continued without interruption until early in March, when all elective surgery was stopped. There continued to be a rather large number of casual American patients admitted, as the number of other military hospitals in this region decreased. The reconditioning program was somewhat restricted by these large repatriation movements, but the School and Recreation Program continued, providing musical concerts, crafts and occupational therapy, classes, library facilities, and theatrical performances.

ADMINISTRATION - The major problems of administration arose in Mess, Records Administration, Registrar Branch, Medical Supply, and Personnel, in handling of repatriation movements and the inactivation of the hospital. The Registrar Branch and PW Section were consolidated into one Branch on 1 March. The increased patient census required numerous special and emergency supply requisitions and the obtaining of much housekeeping equipment from the local Quartermaster. Property declared surplus upon inactivation was turned over to the local QM. A large amount of packing and crating for shipments was performed by trained teams of Protected Personnel at this hospital and received high commendation.

PERSONNEL - For the 1,000 beds, the following personnel authorizations were established: 27 Officers, 8 ANC and HD, 123 enlisted men, 91 civilian employees and 691 Protected Personnel. However, the number of military personnel actually assigned fell below these authorizations, particularly due to separations from the service, without replacements. The resignation of some 'key' civilian employees upon learning of the pending inactivation of the hospital and the completion of an orderly and fair reduction in force presented personnel problems. In addition, a Pool of approximately 1,000 unassigned certified and claimant Protected Personnel was maintained in Block 15. They were primarily used as medical attendants for repatriation movements from the local PW Camp.

STATION SERVICES - In March all of the services were either discontinued or transferred to another command. Sanitary inspections of all areas were made as buildings were inactivated. There was no undue incidence of any intestinal or communicable diseases among American or PW personnel. Venereal disease continued high, due to the relative importance of each case among such a small total number of personnel.

HISTORY OF PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, CAMP FORREST, TENNESSEE

Section I - General

ACTIVATION AND CHANGES OF COMMAND - The Camp Forrest Alien Enemy Internment Camp was activated 12 May 1942 under the command of Major Clyde E. Lamiell. The staff consisted of two Captains, three 1st Lieutenants, four 2nd Lieutenants. Col. Frederick D. Griffith assumed command of this camp 3 June 1942, and Col. Percy S. McClung reported 5 June 1942. Col. Griffith's staff consisted of one Colonel, one Major, five Captains, six 1st Lieutenants, and nine 2nd Lieutenants. Upon transfer of Col. Griffith, Col. McClung assumed command, 2 September 1942, and in turn was relieved by Col. Wolfe, under date of 11 April 1943.

The following Military Police Escort Guard companies were activated at this station 25 May 1942: 326th, 331st, and 332nd. The 336th was activated 1 June 1942, and the 316th and 317th were activated at other stations and transferred to this Camp. These MPEG companies, plus a Headquarters Detachment, AEIC Camp, was the first complement of enlisted men assigned to conduct the operation of an alien internment camp. In the space of two months, the first escort guard company to depart from this station upon permanent change was the 331st on 7 August 1942, to Cody, Wyoming, followed by the 336th to Delta, Utah on 5 Sept. 1942, the 332nd on 7 September 1942 to Camp Clark, Missouri, and the 316th on 10 November 1942 to Crossville, Tennessee. As a replacement for the 316th, the 354th was assigned to this station and reported 1 December 1942. The last of the MPEG companies to depart from this station on a permanent change was the 326th on 22 March 1944 to Ashby, Virginia.

The 317th and 354th MPEG companies were disbanded 15 April 1944 and all personnel transferred to SCU 4416 Station Complement, POW Camp. Upon redesignation of Hq Hq Detachment AEIC 20 May 1943 to Hq Hq SCU 4416 Internment Camp, the guard detachments and Headquarters became one organization. The 26th of July 1943, "Internment Camp" was deleted from the organization heading and "PW Camp" inserted. Another change was made in redesignating Hq Hq Det SCU 4416 to Hq Hq Det, SCU 1457, Prisoner of War Camp, on 20 February 1945.

The average number of civilian aliens interned at this camp per month follows:

<u>1942</u> May	124	Sep	211	<u>1943</u> Jan	716
Jun	254	Oct	191	Feb	730
Jul	200	Nov	731	Mar	868
Aug	227	Dec	790	Apr	850
				May	654

The last contingent of enemy aliens departed this station under date of 23 May 1943, having been transferred to Ft. Lincoln, Bismarck, N.D. The official name of this installation was changed to Camp Forrest Prisoner of War Camp on 26 July 1943. Major Thomas J. McDonald assumed command upon the transfer of Col. R. D. Wolfe, 15 November 1943.

EXPANSION - First shipment of German prisoners of war from overseas destination to arrive at Camp Forrest Internment Camp was on 2 June 1943, consisting of 1,495.

An average of 3,423 PWs were interned in Block 26, the original Enemy Alien Internment Camp, until 5 December 1944, at which time it was necessary to add

Blocks 17, 18, and 19 to handle the influx which reached a peak of 24,406 Prisoners of War on 1 July 1945, including Branch Camps. Block 17 was opened 5 December 1944; Block 18 was opened 5 January 1945, and Block 19 was opened 16 February 1945. To handle the steady increase of Prisoners of War transferred to this station, it was necessary to operate 45 PW companies.

The average number of Prisoners of War per month interned at this installation, including PW General Hospital #2, later changed to Camp Forrest Hospital Center, follows:

<u>1943</u>	Jun	1,954	<u>1944</u>	Jan	3,445	<u>1945</u>	Jan	6,359
	Jul	2,828		Feb	3,387		Feb	7,920
	Aug	3,156		Mar	3,121		Mar	14,445
	Sep	3,514		Apr	3,119		Apr	17,677
	Oct	3,509		May	1,814		May	18,727
	Nov	3,519		Jun	1,440		Jun	20,184
	Dec	3,474		Jul	1,693		Jul	19,432
				Aug	1,627		Aug	15,839
				Sep	1,719		Sep	12,744
				Oct	2,275		Oct	13,931
				Nov	4,879		Nov	13,779
				Dec	7,196		Dec	17,340

In January, 1946, the average number of Prisoners of War was 20,479.

Camp Forrest Hospital Center was designated Camp Forrest Station Hospital, 16 December 1945.

MISSION - Upon activation, 12 May 42, the main mission of the Camp was to Receive, House, Secure and Administrate all enemy aliens committed to its custody by the Federal Government.

Upon transfer of all enemy aliens to other Camps and the arrival of German Prisoners of War, 2 June 1943, the Mission changed. In addition to Reception, Housing, Administration and Security of Prisoners of War, it became the responsibility of the Camp Commander to Utilize Prisoner of War labor in such manner as to most effectively assist in the War Effort.

Prisoner of War labor was utilized to great advantage, as can be determined by an analysis of Section III, covering labor relations.

In utilizing Prisoner of War labor prior to VE Day, the limitations imposed thereon by the Geneva Convention were observed. Emphasis must be placed upon the benefits derived from Prisoner of War labor engaged in agriculture and pulp-wood production.

In order to reach all areas where labor shortages existed, Temporary and Permanent Branch Camps were established. Temporary Camps were in the main harvesting camps. Permanent Branch Camps were set up for Pulp and Chemical Wood cutting and labor pools on Military or other Government installations. All Permanent Branch Camps were all-weather camps, where tentage was used; tents were winterized. Temporary Branch Camps were set up for agricultural work and designated to facilitate mobility.

Section II - Permanent and Temporary Branch Camps, Etc.

Temporary and Permanent Branch Camps administered by Camp Forrest until inactivated or transferred, were as hereafter indicated:

Jackson, Tennessee - This Camp was activated 9 February 1945, and inactivated 3 January 1946. Its main mission was to furnish labor for agriculture, food processing, lumbering, and cutting pulpwood. The initial strength of this Camp was 185 POWs, administered by one American Officer and 38 American Enlisted men. PW strength was increased to meet labor demands, to 329 in July, 1945. POWs and Enlisted Detachment were housed in barracks at McDill Field. The Jackson Camp provided much needed labor for the Jackson, Tennessee area, and accomplished its mission. The Camp was inactivated by Capt. James I. Bell, 0229294, Cav., ORC, 3 January 1946, and all personnel returned to Base Camp.

Thayer General Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee - This Permanent Branch Camp was activated 18 May 1945. Purpose of this Camp: provide a labor pool for upkeep and maintenance of buildings and grounds. Civilian labor was not available from local sources. The initial strength consisted of 250 POWs, two American officers and 34 Enlisted Men. Under date of 21 August 1945, 85 additional PWs were assigned for agricultural work in the local area. The Camp was constructed from surplus fabricated CCC buildings, moved to the Camp site from Camp Forrest. It accomplished its mission 100%, and was of great benefit in providing labor during a critical period. The Camp was inactivated by its only Commanding Officer, Capt. Clark T. Bush, 0510681, BI, AUS, under date of 16 December 1945. Personnel returned to Base Camp.

Crossville, Tennessee - The Crossville Camp was formerly a Class I Installation operated as an independent station. It was inactivated as such, 30 September 1945, and was activated as a Branch Camp of Base Camp, Camp Forrest, 1 October 1945. Upon activation as Branch Camp Detachment #6, SCU 1457, Camp Forrest, Tennessee, it consisted of the following Detachments:

American Personnel: 14 Officers, 174 Enlisted Men
German Prisoners of War - 863 Officers, 147 NCOs,
330 Pvs - Total 1,340.

The main purpose for establishing the Prisoner of War Branch Camp was to completely close all record of the Independent Prisoner of War Camp, and ship same to their proper destination, prepare prisoners for transfer to other POW Camps and port of embarkation, complete records on all Prisoners of War, and send same to their proper destination, transfer Government Property to its new location, and prepare the camp for its transfer to the District Engineer, U.S. Army, Savannah, Georgia, when it was declared surplus. A secondary reason for the establishment of the Branch Camp was to complete all Prisoner of War Labor Contracts and to aid the farmers of Cumberland County and surrounding counties in harvesting their crops.

This Camp was inactivated under date of 5 December 1945, by Major Robert A. Brendel, 0319041, AUS. All personnel returned to Base Camp.

Temporary Branch Camps were established as follows:

> Barnwell, South Carolina - Activated 2 September 1943; purpose to furnish PW labor for harvesting peanuts. PW Strength: 250; inactivated 6 October 1943.

> Aiken, South Carolina - Activated 2 September 1943; purpose to furnish PW labor for harvesting peanuts. PW Strength: 250; inactivated 6 October 1943.

Hampton, South Carolina - Activated 6 September 1943; purpose to furnish PW labor for pulpwood production and harvesting peanuts. PW strength: 249; inactivated 3 May 1944.

Bamberg, South Carolina - Holly Hill, South Carolina - Activated 6 September 1943; purpose to furnish PW labor for pulpwood production and agricultural work.

PW strength: 250. Inactivated as a Branch Camp of Camp Forrest and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commanding Officer, Fort Jackson, S.C., 15 October 1943.

Camp Croft, South Carolina - Activated 20 March 1944; purpose to form a PW labor pool for Post work at Camp Croft. PW strength: 250. Inactivated as a Branch Camp of Camp Forrest and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commanding Officer, Camp Croft, S.C., on 1 May 1944.

Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia - Activated 21 March 1944; purpose to form a PW labor pool for Post work at Oglethorpe. PW strength: 250; inactivated as a Branch Camp of Camp Forrest and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commanding Officer, Ft. Oglethorpe, on 1 May, 1944.

Camp Tyson, Tennessee - Activated 5 April 1944; purpose was to form a PW labor pool for post work. PW strength: 250. Inactivated as a Branch Camp of Camp Forrest and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commanding Officer, Camp Tyson, on 1 May 1944.

Hendersonville, North Carolina - Activated 4 July 44; purpose to provide PW labor for agricultural work. PW strength: 251; inactivated 18 September 1944.

Oneonta, Alabama - Activated 19 September 1944; purpose to provide PW labor for agricultural work. PW strength: 249; inactivated 11 November 1944.

Sales Creek, Tennessee - Activated 19 July 1945; purpose to provide PW labor for agricultural work. PW strength: 251; inactivated 10 August 1945.

Section III - Prisoner of War Labor Relations

GENERAL - The first contingent of German Prisoners of War received at this Camp were captured in North Africa, having been fighting under Rommel. They were an arrogant and non-cooperative lot. The NCOs, who under the terms of the Geneva Convention could not be required to work on paid labor without their consent, stood on their rights and refused to work or cooperate. Contingents arriving later, captured in the Italian Campaign, were also non-cooperative. The senior NCOs were over-zealous in promoting slowdowns and preaching non-cooperation among those required to work under the terms of the Geneva Convention.

This attitude was apparently general throughout all German Camps in this country. Early in 1944, a system of segregation of non-working NCOs was instituted, which operated to improve their general attitude.

Early in 1944, segregation was accomplished at this Camp. Administrative pressure was applied by means of withholding normal privileges and the application of diet restriction. These measures obtained the desired result. No serious work difficulties were thereafter encountered, except as noted in comments on work projects discussed hereafter.

PROCESSING POWS FOR JOB PLACEMENT - Sixty-eight thousand one hundred three (68,103) Prisoners of War were processed for job placement at this station. Qualification cards, Form 20, were accomplished on all able-bodied Prisoners of War. This information, together with schooling and practical tests, enabled the Labor Relations Office to utilize POW labor to the best advantage. The importance of this processing cannot be over-emphasized. The success of Branch Camps and all other projects, was dependent upon the ability of the selected prisoners to do the job. Higher morale and better results were obtained where prisoners were adept and familiar with the work assumed.

The highest number of Prisoners of War employed at any given time at the Base Camp was attained in the month of June 1945. Under date of June 22, 1945, 12,598 Prisoners of War were employed on paid labor, operating from the Base

Camp. For example, the following figure will indicate the extent to which Prisoner of War labor was utilized at Camp Forrest. Up to and including December 31, 1945, the United States Treasury had been paid through this office a total of \$575,595.69, for collections covering POW labor provided to private contractors. The net earnings on PW labor for the period May 1, 1944 to December 31, 1945 amounted to \$6,429,279.08. This figure represents job-worth over and above the 80¢ per day paid each Prisoner of War. The peak earning period was May 16, 1944, to June 1, 1944, during which time the job-worth netted \$569,062.20. In order to fully utilize Prisoner of War labor and achieve what was accomplished, the importance of processing for job placement again appears evident. During this critical period, the demands were high for Prisoner of War labor. A total of 68,103 Prisoners of War were processed for job placement at this Camp.

The following comments are submitted relative to the more important projects for which POW labor was utilized at this Camp:

Camouflage Net Weaving Project - This project got under way on 21 January 1945. A nucleus of 250 Prisoners of War was assigned to prepare the work area and set up the necessary rigging for net weaving. By the middle of February 1945, 550 Prisoners of War had been schooled and were actually engaged in weaving camouflage nets. This figure greatly increased until June 1945, when the actual number of weavers attained the figure of 7,081. The production figures of footage woven are interesting. For example, during the month of March 1945, the average daily output was 37 square feet per weaver per day, whereas on 22 June 1945, over 6,000 POWs were producing an average of 70 square feet per day. On 10 August 1945, the output was 80 square feet per weaver per day. When this project terminated under date of 25 August 1945, the daily output per weaver was 111 square feet.

In connection with this net weaving project, one of the most serious problems was providing work space. In order to get the job done, the Prisoners of War engaged in the project, were quartered in Blocks 18 & 19; and the buildings and grounds of two corresponding Blocks, namely 11 & 12, were modified into a work compound to facilitate this work. Blocks 11 & 12 were enclosed by wire and two towers were constructed; one at the southwest corner of the rectangle, and one at the northeast corner of the rectangle. These towers were occupied during the day by one sentry each. These two sentries, plus one sentry on the main gate, guarded approximately 7,000 Prisoners of War during their daily work shift.

This group of Prisoners was organized into work companies and were marched to and from their work areas as units, with a minimum guard escort. Two armored cars and two light weapons trucks were used to escort them from their quarters to the work compound and return.

This project was operated very successfully and substantiated the fact that, with proper organization and close supervision, Prisoner of War labor could be utilized to good advantage. The one difficulty encountered in connection with this project was the question in the minds of the German PWs as to whether the manufacturing of camouflage nets was legal within the terms of the Geneva Convention. The question being whether or not camouflage nets constituted tactical equipment. As a result of the doubt in the minds of the German prisoners, about 3,000, quartered in Block 19, refused to work on 6 March 1945. The no-work attitude lasted

48 hours, but due to administrative pressure through the application of restricted diet, the prisoners returned to work and thus closed the only delaying incident connected with the project. No other serious difficulty was encountered in connection with handling POW labor. Close supervision by using agencies, and administrative pressure obtained results.

SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE - Under date of 15 November 1943, upon assuming command of this Camp, Capt. Liebmann was provided with three escort guard companies, authorized strength: 135 each, and an administrative section of 125 specially selected administrative enlisted personnel. The commissioned officer strength that date was 38 line officers, plus two commissioned chaplains. The Prisoner of War population was approximately 3,450, with all Prisoners of War interned in Block 26 of the Base Camp. No Branch Camps were in operation at that time. In contrast to the situation at the outset, the following information is submitted: on July 1, 1945, the PW population was 24,406, and the operating personnel strength was 26 officers and 245 enlisted personnel.

The basic policy of administration during period covered by this report was not one of strict security consciousness. On the contrary, the policy was to utilize POW labor to the fullest and, at the same time, not overburden the operating personnel.

Intelligence and security at the Camp was handled with a minimum effort and as inconspicuously as possible.

Escapes of Prisoners of War - Base Camp - Wounded attempting to escape - 3; killed attempting to escape - 1; escaped and recaptured - 26; Total - 30. Two were wounded when they failed to obey orders of the guard.

Escapes of Prisoners of War - Branch Camps - At the Lawrenceburg Branch Camp, 3 escaped and were recaptured. At Jackson, 3 escaped and were recaptured. One each from Huntsville and Tellico Plains attempted to escape.

Death of Prisoners of War - A total of 87 PWs died here. Of that number, 73 died of natural causes, 4 were killed in accidents, one was killed attempting to escape. One PW attacked a sentry and was killed; one was killed when he failed to obey orders, and 7 committed suicide.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL DIVERSION PROGRAM (1945) - The so-called Intellectual Diversion Program represented an attempt on the part of the U.S. Government to influence the German Prisoners of War through the use of educational and recreational media, so that they got to know, appreciate and respect our Country, our people, and our way of life. It was hoped that thus, perhaps only to a limited extent, we could help lay the foundation for a democratic and peaceful Germany. The program went into effect about January 1, 1945.

Prior to that date, the PW recreational/educational activities were under the supervision of an American officer. Since this antedated the issuance of instructions by the Special Projects Division, Office of the Provost Marshal General, no attempt was made to influence the prisoners. The Camp Commander, in compliance with Article 17 of the Geneva Convention, encouraged certain intellectual diversions activities, which included movies, libraries, theatre groups, orchestras, athletics, gardening, and schools. These activities did much to make the life of the prisoners more agreeable.

The first step in development of the program was to gain the confidence of the German prisoners. This was accomplished in the usual manner of assisting them in securing recreational and educational materials. In the procurement of books and the renting of films, it was possible immediately to make selections which would further the aims of the Program.

During this period (January and February, 1945) publication of the local POW newspaper, "Der Scheinwerfer" was begun, correspondence courses at American Universities were encouraged, and certain individual book purchases promoted. One of the most difficult tasks was to get prisoners to subscribe to English and German language newspapers. Although the prisoners were desirous of outside news, their fear of retaliation kept them from subscribing to American newspapers.

By the end of February, those prisoners who were sabotaging and hindering the program, were known. They included librarians who prevented books forbidden in Germany, to reach the prisoners; others who invented their own versions of the news, and read it to the prisoners and prevented all access to American news sources, such as newspapers and radios, and teachers who used their positions to disseminate subversive ideas.

These men were segregated and new men were selected who, because of their democratic sympathies, were of great help in making desired information accessible to the prisoners.

After about six weeks (the middle of April), when the new educational and recreational office holders were well established, the time had come to begin with active re-education. Most prisoners now responsible for the educational and recreational program, were eager to change their passive policy and non-political attitude. The need for re-education was made to appear to come from the Germans themselves, while the Assistant Executive Officer merely consented to help them. Reference books on history, civics, geography, and world politics, were purchased for the teachers and they began to incorporate the new ideas in the existing classes. The fall of Germany gave an impetus to the new policy, and Nazi sentiment practically dwindled to nothing.

It was decided to change the policy of the local newspaper to one of greater aggressiveness, strictly anti-Nazi, and constructively pro-democratic. At this time, the "Scheinwerfer" was an important influence in the political re-orientation of the prisoners. The contents often led to controversial discussions among the prisoners which manifested a definite interest in, although not agreement on, the subject of politics.

Plans were made and material prepared for classes in world history and civics. At that stage (beginning of July) Special Projects Letter No. 12 arrived.

Occasionally, directives known as Special Projects Letters, were issued by the Special Projects Division, Office of the Provost Marshal General, which laid down policies regarding the program. One of the most important, and generally considered the turning point of the program, was Special Projects Letter No. 12, which directed that the program be simplified, unnecessary activities be omitted, and courses in U.S. History, civics, geography, and English, be encouraged.

In the schools the majority of the courses were eliminated. Retained were English, Spanish, French and Russian language courses, history and geography

courses, and only very few professional and technical courses. New correspondence courses with American universities, except those pertaining to the study of the English language and American history, were not accepted.

All traces of Nazi ideology had already been removed from courses and intellectual activities.

When Special Projects Letter No. 13 was received, the new English course was inaugurated, and met with considerable enthusiasm. Attendance was only limited by the number of manuals available. Mimeographed copies of the manual had to be made. The courses were taught with the help of American enlisted personnel who placed special emphasis on the correct American pronunciation.

Interpreter courses for prisoners with an advanced knowledge of English were also well attended.

Once a week the Assistant Executive Officer gave a lecture in German, on American life, using such aids as film strips, colored slides, short travel movies, and lecture materials from various other sources. The lectures, which were held outdoors, enjoyed great popularity among the prisoners; about 80 per cent attended.

In most branch camps, prisoners had no desire to attend classes and lectures, because of long working hours. But wherever possible, courses in English and in American History, were organized.

At the beginning of November, a second short course in American History was begun. About 50 percent of the prisoners attended. A similar short course in American Government and civics was started in January, 1945, and lasted about six weeks.

Each compound was provided with a public address system over which were broadcasted daily news summaries and musical programs, which were edited under the supervision of the Assistant Executive Officer.

The program at Camp Forrest undoubtedly had considerable success--perhaps more than was generally thought possible at its inception.

It is not claimed that all prisoners, or even the majority, were converted to champions of democracy; however, their Nazi-inspired attitude toward the United States changed, and most learned to respect and appreciate Americans and their Country. Many expressed a desire to remain in this Country.

* * * * *

The following is copied from a paper entitled "Training Facilities", and dated September, 1945.

All bayonet and grenade courts, obstacle courses, gas chambers, and small arms ranges, are within thirty minutes marching time from the housing areas. ✓

The artillery range is located approximately forty miles from the main camp. This range has been developed into a good artillery range. It is now being used by the Second Air Force as a bombing range. The general topography in ✓

this area is acceptable for maneuvers, and has served for the past 3 years as a part of the Tennessee Maneuver Area for the Second Army. The area is suitable for tank deployment, and small arms ranges are well located. Review and drill grounds are located in the central portion of the camp. Unit drill fields are available in each unit area in addition to a large review field in the center of the post.

There is an area of approximately 8000 acres known as the Motlow Area, leased by the government, on which there is a large lake removed from the range area, which has been used for engineer training with floating bridges. The depth of the water ranges from 0 to 30 feet and varies in width from 20 to 500 feet. It is accessible by improved roads at a distance of about six miles from the cantonment.

A landing field is located in the central portion of the camp for use by artillery observation planes. William Northern Field is located approximately four miles from the camp.

Camp Forrest is located in Coffee and Franklin Counties in the south central part of Tennessee, near Tullahoma (population 5000). The reservation comprises an area of 43,662 acres, of which 1,441 acres are government owned; the balance is leased mostly from the State of Tennessee. Until recently the camp was used as an infantry division training center. At the present time the station hospital is being used as a General Hospital for prisoners of war, and about 2/5 of the housing capacity is being used as a prisoner of war camp.

Other centers of population in the area include Shelbyville (pop. 7000) twenty miles to the northwest, and Chattanooga (pop. 120,000) 50 miles southeast.

Adverse weather conditions have caused little or no loss of training time. The health and comfort of the troops have not been affected by the presence of mosquitoes or malaria conditions. Critical areas of the post are not affected by flooding. Surrounding areas are devoted primarily to agriculture.

The cantonment is in good condition. The majority of construction is mobilization type. On the basis of 80 sq. ft. per man, there are troop facilities for 24,172 in mobilization type barracks, and for 3,015 in temporary quarters. Housing conditions with respect to fire prevention are unsatisfactory.

The water supply is pumped from the Elk River about 5 miles from the camp and is adequate and dependable. Distribution system is constructed of permanent materials. The sewage disposal system is satisfactory for postwar use. Electric power is furnished by TVA and has proven adequate and dependable. Rail service provided by the NC&StL Railroad, is satisfactory. Highway access is excellent. Roads in the cantonment area are in good condition and suitable for postwar use.

The total cost of Camp Forrest to the government since 1940, including land and construction, has been approximately \$27,888,000.

July 16, 1971

The records on file in the Adjutant General's office, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., show that Camp Forrest functioned as a US War Department post from January, 1941, to inactivation on March 31, 1946; it was declared surplus on June 30, 1946, and on July 31, 1946, the District Engineer, Mobile, Alabama, assumed custody of the post.

THE FOLLOWING IS COPIED FROM AN INFORMATION BOOKLET GIVEN TO A NEW ARRIVAL AT CAMP FORREST, IN 1944

Welcome

Camp Forrest extends a sincere welcome to you - wherever you may be from - for whatever length your stay may be. Of course, it is expected existing camp regulations will be strictly complied with.

As commanding officer, I hope you will enjoy your stay, and can assure you that facilities have been provided to make that stay as pleasant as possible. You will find that people here are glad to be helpful in any way they can.

This camp has always been devoted to the welfare of the Army, and to the welfare of each soldier who is stationed within its bounds. So we hope you will like Forrest very much - and on behalf of the entire personnel, I say "Glad to have you". --- Camp Forrest Commanding Officer.

About Camp Forrest

Camp Forrest, which is situated in the midst of the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee and is two miles east of Tullahoma, comprises more than 70,000 acres in its training area.

The camp proper contains 20.31 square miles (13,000 acres) and the remainder of the reservation consists of ranges and maneuver areas.

The camp is named in honor of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, of Civil War fame. Originally, Camp Forrest was known as Camp Peay, and was used by the Tennessee State Guard. The name was changed to "Forrest" under a War Department directive in January, 1941.

Camp Forrest is a training area for infantry, artillery, engineer, and signal organizations. In addition, it is a hospital center.

During maneuvers of the Second Army, Camp Forrest becomes the Quartermaster and Ordnance depots and the principal railhead. It is also a bivouac area for the troops during maneuvers.

General Information

Service Clubs: There are two Service Clubs at Camp Forrest. One is located on Forrest Boulevard and is open from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Its facilities include a cafeteria and soda fountain; there is a dance each Friday night. The Service Club on Post Road is for colored personnel and is open from 8 a.m. til 11 p.m. daily, and from 9 a.m. on Sunday. This club also has a cafeteria and soda fountain and features a dance each Saturday night.

Guest Houses: A Guest House located adjacent to the Service Club on Forrest Blvd. will accommodate about 56 persons. Reservations must be made four days in advance, and guests' visits are limited to three days, except in emergency. Two other smaller Guest Houses for colored visitors have the same regulations.

Library: Located next to the Service Club on Forrest Blvd., the library features a choice of 8,000 volumes, including the newest military volumes. The library is open weekdays from 8 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., and from 1 to 9:30 on Sunday.

Post Exchanges: There are 38 post exchanges at Forrest, most of them open from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. on weekdays; from 11 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. on Saturdays; and from 1 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. on Sundays.

Post Office: The main post office is located at Forrest Blvd. and Main Road, and is open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Each Division also has its own APO number with regular pick-ups and deliveries.

Hospital: The Station Hospital is located on Main Road, about a mile and a half from Camp Headquarters. Comparatively new, the hospital has an emergency capacity of about 3500, is modern, up-to-date, and has a staff and equipment that makes it one of the most complete in the area. There's also a special woman's clinic, Red Cross, PX, and other facilities in the hospital. Dispensaries are located in the various areas for "sick call". A dental clinic, located on Forrest Boulevard, is completely equipped and staffed for every dental need.

Religious Services: There are four chaplains premanently stationed at Forrest, and chaplains attached to Divisions. Regular services throughout the week and on Sunday, are conducted in the 12 chapels located at the camp. The main chapel, which serves as Administration and Information center, is located on Block 6, F Street. Provisions are made for religious services for all faiths, and notices are posted on the bulletin boards. Additional information may be obtained by calling the main chapel, telephone 486 (official telephone exchange).

Theaters: There are four motion picture theaters at Forrest, presenting two shows nightly and a matinee on Sundays. They are located as follows: No. 1 at Forrest Blvd. and First Street; No. 2 at Forrest Blvd. and 11th Street; No. 3 at 26th Street and G Avenue; and No. 4 at Forrest Blvd. and Cavalry Road. Schedules are posted on company bulletin boards, in the Service Clubs, and day rooms.

Showerhead: Showers are available from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. at the Showerhead located at the east end of Camp Forrest near the junction of Avenue L and Cavalry Road.

Red Cross: An American Red Cross representative and staff are located in their own building on Forrest Blvd., next to the Guest House, to help Forrest personnel with family and business problems.

Army Emergency Relief: An AER officer renders financial and personal aid to military personnel and their dependents where no other means of assistance are available. His office is located in the Special Services Office, adjacent to Theater No. 1.

X For Officers: The Officers' Club is located directly across from Camp Headquarters. Meals are served at reasonable prices, dancing each Wednesday and Saturday from 8 to midnight, and Sunday supper-dancing 5:30 to 8 p.m. A special officers' PX (No. 8) is located on Avenue F., open daily 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. and Sundays 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Recreation Facilities

Athletic Office: An athletic office, located in the sports arena, coordinates all post athletic activities.

Golf: A nine-hole golf course near the sports arena is available to camp personnel.

Sports Arena: This new modern building is used for all forms of assemblies, including Sunday chapel (complete with organ), having a seating capacity of 4400. The arena has two basketball courts, and one superimposed for major contests. Other facilities are courts for shuffleboard, volleyball, ping pong, boxing, wrestling, and 12 shower units.

Archery: This popular sport is available at the range located adjacent to the sports arena.

Swimming: Cumberland Springs, about eight miles from the camp, has facilities for swimming and boating.

Tennis Courts: Several courts located around the camp provide tennis facilities for officers and enlisted men.

Bowling: Six alleys are available in a building located next to the sports arena, with rates below those charged in civilian alleys. Other alleys are being planned.

Off-Post Attractions

USO Clubs: Five USO Clubs in Tullahoma are located as follows: On West Grundy Street; on South Jackson Street; the YMCA-USO on North Jackson Street; the Travelers'Aid-USO in the Couch Building; and the Colored USO on South Jackson.

Theaters: There are three movie theaters in Tullahoma, all open on weekdays from 2 p.m. to 11:30 p.m., and opening on Saturday at 1:30; on Sundays at 12:30.

Church Service Centers: First Baptist Church, Educational Building, corner N. Washington and E. Grundy. Special programs on Tuesday and Saturday nights. St. Barnabas Club House, Episcopal Church, on S. Washington; Lutheran Service Center, W. Grundy Street; M.E. Church Soldiers' Lounge, S. Jackson Street; First Presbyterian Church, recreation room, W. Grundy Street; Presbyterian Hospitality House, 110 N. Washington Street.

Transportation Information

Between Camp and Tullahoma: Bus service is provided by private busses. Bus service within camp limits, 10¢ fare, is provided over the following route: from Tullahoma east on Forrest Blvd to Hospital, then to Avenue G, returning on Avenue F. Taxi service within camp limits is 25¢. Taxi service to Tullahoma from camp proper is 25¢.

Airlines: Nearest commercial airline stops are at Chattanooga and Nashville. Eastern Air Lines and Pennsylvania Central Airlines operate from Chattanooga. American Airlines and Eastern operate from Nashville.

Busses: Two bus companies operate through Tullahoma. The Cherokee Motor Coach Co., located on North Atlantic (phone 3456), and the Consolidated Bus Co., is located on North Atlantic (phone 3441).

Railroads: Tullahoma is served by the NC&StL Railroad. Tickets and information are available at the station on Atlantic St. (phone 5651). Trains run

five times daily from Tullahoma to Nashville and Chattanooga. A soldiers' special leaves Nashville on Sunday nights at 9:30, arriving in Tullahoma about midnight.

About Tullahoma

The site upon which Tullahoma is built was at one time owned by five men who came to the section in 1848. They entered into an agreement to found a town in 1850, after which other immigrants gradually moved in, until a village was built. It was a community without a name.

When the population had increased considerably, the town site was surveyed. At the same time, John C. McLemore, of Memphis, was visiting his old friend, Dr. T.A. Anderson, and while discussing a name, Mr. McLemore suggested the Indian words "Tulla" and "Homa", meaning "land of yellow flowers". The name was adopted and the town has since been called "Tullahoma". It is believed to be the only town, person, or thing bearing the name.

In 1855, the NC&StL Railroad was completed through Tullahoma. The largest baseball manufacturing plant in the world is located at Tullahoma, as well as some 20 other plants manufacturing different items. Tullahoma is 69 miles south of Nashville, and 82 miles north of Chattanooga.

Telephone Service

A Public Telephone Center, with operator-attendants on duty to assist during busiest hours, is located on 8th Street, between Forrest Blvd. and Avenue F. The attendants are on duty from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. on weekdays, from 1 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturdays, and from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. on Sundays. The center is open at all other hours, and calls may be placed from the telephones even though the attendants are not on duty.

* * * * *

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Paul Pyle and Mr. Allen Parsons, in compiling this material.

While we realize that we have only scratched the surface in our attempt to gather information about Camp Forrest, we sincerely hope you enjoy reading the booklet.

TULLAHOMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
P. O. Box 339
Tullahoma, Tennessee 37338