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DESIGNATION SHEET

AIR FORCE Fifth

COMMAND V

WING 310th

GROUP 90th

SQUADRON 321st ✓

PERIOD June 1945

The security classification has been checked.

C. F. Horne

C. F. HORNE,
1st Lt., Air Corps,
Adjutant.

P.R.C.

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THREE HUNDRED TWENTY FIRST BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON (H) AAF
NINETIETH BOMBARDMENT GROUP

APO 321
16 July 1945
S E C R E T
Auth. GG YBC

Init. Raw
Date 4 Sept 1944

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Unit History.

TO : Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Washington 25, D.C.

1. In accordance with AR 345-105 and AAF Regulations No. 20-8, the history of this organization for the month of June 1945, which has been inspected and verified by the undersigned, is herewith submitted.

2. The material submitted was compiled and organized by the Intelligence Section and is based upon monthly reports received from all Sections and Departments. Items of local interest and comments about Squadron personalities were prepared by Sgt. Harry L. Sundeen, 37270881, Air Corps.

3. Operational photographs were provided by Group Photo.

Augustus J. Rahm
AUGUSTUS J. RAHM,
Captain, Air Corps,
Commanding.

S E C R E T

**HISTORY OF THE 321st BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON
MCGUIRE STRIP, MINDORO
PHILIPPINES**

Period

(1-30 June, 1945)

321st Bombardment Squadron

90th Bombardment Group

310th Bomb Wing

V Bomber Command

Fifth Air Force

Far East Air Forces

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SECTION I

CHRONOLOGICAL NARRATIVE

PART I

COMBAT NARRATIVE

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During the early part of the month the Squadron continued to furnish its proportionate share of airplanes and crews to participate in the Group attacks on Formosa targets. The effect of this almost continuous battering, which started several months ago, has become quite noticeable. On these recent missions the formation has swept across targets at Takao, Hozan, and Taichu to encounter only a meager reminder of the once formidable antiaircraft defences which formerly made attacks in these areas so dangerous. Crews no longer dread the accuracy and intensity of these installations. Sightings of enemy airplanes in the air have continued although none have dared to attack. Photo interpretations during the latter part of the month showed that the remaining air strength on Formosa had been removed from the larger and better known bases to smaller ones which heretofore had not been regarded as of much importance. In this category, airplane sightings became more and more frequent on Taien, Ryutan and Shinchiku, and only Matsuyama holding its own among the major bases.

Except for one strike which was directed against the main railroad yards at Saigon, the major activity for the rest of the month consisted in continuous attacks on various installations in Borneo. On one other occasion, the 13th Air Force had called upon the Fifth for assistance in reducing important Borneo installations, resulting in the now famous October strikes on Balikpapan where excellent bombing by the 90th Group was met by aggressive fighter and accurate antiaircraft opposition. Committed to the destruction of all important targets in Borneo, just as the 90th Group's commitments had been first, Mindanao, and then Formosa and the China Coast, the 13th Air Force has been consistently working over the whole area with special emphasis on the areas where landings were being made by Australian troops. With Tawi Tawi and Tarakan in Allied hands, the 13th again called for the cooperation of the Fifth in preparing the way for other eventual landings. A total of 17 of these softening up missions were flown by the Squadron, hitting first Bintulu, and then Asa Landing Ground. Two strikes followed on Labuan Island in Brunei Bay where, following the bombing, an Aussie landing party went ashore with comparative ease. Then, for 13 consecutive days, to the end of the month, the Squadron's B-24's returned to Balikpapan to hit oil tanks, barracks, shore defence installations, antiaircraft positions and oil pipe lines. These attacks in which all Squadrons of the Group participated were conducted in coordination, not only with the 13th Air Force, but also with the Royal Australian Air Force, the Royal Dutch Airforce, the United States Navy, and the Royal Australian Navy--all of which were shelling, bombing, and strafing the area.

Not since the early days of the Group at Cape Gloucester has any site for a prospective invasion received such a thorough pounding. Fires started on one raid would rage unchecked for several days. On some occasions, the heavy black clouds of oil smoke which seemed to constantly hover over the area, would be so

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intense that bombardiers experienced difficulty in locating their targets. The Group bombing, however, during this period was excellent with the majority of all raids resulting in 100% coverage of the assigned targets. Most notable about these raids to the few combat personnel who had participated on the first raids to Balikpapan and to the ground crews who had serviced the planes for those earlier raids, was the almost complete absence of any kind of enemy opposition. The few enemy airplanes that were sighted in the air undoubtedly were recco planes, and the antiaircraft fire was meager and generally inaccurate. The Balikpapan of June certainly has not been a counterpart of the same installation of last October.

On 1 June six B-24's of this Squadron on a Group strike mission dropped 30 x 1,000 pound 1/10 second delay nose .01 second delay tail fused bombs on the warehouses and small business district area, north of the railroad roundhouse at Takao, Formosa. The assigned area was well covered with numerous buildings destroyed among which were the Commercial School and the Old City Hall. Meager, heavy and inaccurate A/A was received. (1)

Six B-24's of this Squadron returned to the Takao area again on 2 June hitting the Toxic Gas Storage Area at Hozan Town with 30 x 1,000 pound 1/10 second delay nose .01 second delay tail fused bombs. The bombs damaged or destroyed four to six buildings in the oil storage area and extended into workers' quarters destroying two to three buildings. Smoke rose to 1,000 feet as a result of the bombing. The usually very active A/A in the area was noticeably inactive on this date with none directed at this Squadron. (2)

For the third consecutive day, six B-24's hit the Takao Area when on 3 June 30 x 1,000 pounders were dropped on the Toxic Gas Storage Area at Hozan. Nine buildings were destroyed or damaged as a result of the bombing. Although on the two previous strikes the A/A defence of the Nips was either inaccurate or nil on this Squadron, on this date, moderate, heavy and accurate A/A was received inflicting minor damage to three of our planes. (3)

Shifting the scene of operations from Formosa, six B-24's of this Squadron flew to Borneo on 4 June and bombed the Bintulu Landing Ground and installations with 90 x 250 pound instantaneous nose .025 second delay tail fused General Purpose bombs. The bombs hit among shops and the bazaar area and trained through the center of the Landing Ground, causing two small fires. Eighteen bombs started in the Bintulu River and extended across the wharf near

- (1) From Mission Narrative Report FFO 152 E - 1 See Exhibit No. 1
- (2) From Mission Narrative Report FFO 153 E - 1 See Exhibit No. 2
- (3) From Mission Narrative Report FFO 154 E - 1 See Exhibit No. 3

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the cinema into southeast corner of the new shops and bazaar area damaging the wharf and one small lugger nearby. Nip defences were nil as neither A/A nor interception was encountered. This was the first mission to Borneo for the majority of the crews of this Squadron. (1)

Continuing operations in Borneo, six planes bombed Asa Runway on 5 June with 90 x 1,000 General Purpose bombs. Two thirds of the bombs strung diagonally across the strip. Nil A/A or interception was encountered. (2)

After three days of inactivity due primarily to weather, the Group again returned to Borneo on 8 June and six B-24's of this Squadron bombed the personnel and supply area at Labuan Airdrome with 54 x 250 pound General Purpose bombs. Thirty-six of the bombs trained through the target and 18 bombs in one plane hung up and were salvoed, hitting in the northeast portion of the target. Neither A/A nor interception was encountered. One plane developed mechanical trouble and returned to base before reaching the target. (3)

Personnel and supplies were again the target of the Squadron when four B-24's returned to Labuan Airdrome, Borneo on 9 June and dropped 120 x 100 pound Napalms on an area 500 yards inland parallel to the coast at the airdrome. Three strings trained across the wooded patch and inland road west of Victoria Town and one string trained through the wooded patch 500 yards north of Cape Ramsey. No results other than bomb bursts were observed. (4)

On 12 June the scene of operations was shifted from Borneo to Indo China when five B-24's of this Squadron hit the Saigon Railroad Yards. Clouds, and smoke from previous bombing, partially obscured the target, however, 20 x 1,000 pound 1/10 second delay nose .025 second delay tail fused General Purpose bombs were dropped on the railroad tracks and repair shops in the west portion of the railroad yards. Due to heavy cloud cover over the area, after the bombing, results could not be observed. Moderate, heavy and accurate A/A was received, holing three of the five airplanes, inflicting minor damage. (5)

Returning to Formosa, on 13 June, six B-24's took off to participate in a Group strike on Toshien Town. However, weather forced the formation to turn back in the vicinity of Heito and 24 x 1,000 pounders were dropped on the alternate target, northwestern portion of Koshien Town with unobserved results. Nil A/A nor interception was encountered. (6)

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|-----|---|--------------------|
| (1) | From Mission Narrative Report FFO 155 E - 1 | See Exhibit No. 4 |
| (2) | From Mission Narrative Report FFO 156 E - 1 | See Exhibit No. 5 |
| (3) | From Mission Narrative Report FFO 159 E - 1 | See Exhibit No. 8 |
| (4) | From Mission Narrative Report FFO 160 E - 1 | See Exhibit No. 9 |
| (5) | From Mission Narrative Report FFO 163 E - 1 | See Exhibit No. 12 |
| (6) | From Mission Narrative Report FFO 164 E - 1 | See Exhibit No. 13 |

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The airplane dispersal area at Taichu, Formosa, was the target for five B-24's on the 15 June. Nine hundred x 20 pound frags were dropped and trained through the target with no results other than bomb bursts observed. Moderate, heavy, accurate A/A was encountered over the target. Two airplanes were holed. A sixth airplane turned back before reaching the target due to mechanical trouble and dropped 180 x 20 pound fragmentation bombs on Taijubo Town, Formosa with nil damage. (1)

Takao, Formosa was the target on 16 June for six planes. 12 thousand pounders were dropped by one flight of three B-24's on the two more southerly warehouses in a cluster of six along the west bank of the Takao River near the mouth. The bombs completely demolished the buildings. The second flight of two B-24's dropped 7 x 1000 pounders on a target of opportunity, a cluster of six to eight warehouse type buildings and loose stores on the east bank of the Takao River, when the primary target was observed to be completely destroyed. (2)

Five B-24's on 17 June returned to the Borneo area to drop 20 x 1,000 pounders on the north western portion of Klandasan Town. Bombs-away was at 1250/I from an altitude of 15,700 feet. Bombs from one 3 airplane flight and one 2 airplane flight started near the road east of Point Babi and trained through buildings northwest of the wooded area. The bombing was 100% in the assigned target and caused one explosion with dark smoke to 1,500 feet. Inaccurate A/A was received below and left of the formation. (3)

Returning to Borneo on 18 June for the second day in a row, six B-24's dropped 48 x 500 pound bombs on coastal defense guns, A/A positions, stores and ground defense positions. Clouds prevented observation of bomb bursts, but on breakaway smoke from bombs was seen rising from the target area. Meager, heavy A/A was received over the target at 13,000 feet. One unidentified single engine plane flew parallel to the formation but disappeared into clouds after warning bursts were fired from three guns. (4)

Two three airplane flights of B-24's on 19 June bombed gun installations and supplies approximately four miles east of Klandasan Town, Borneo. 24 x 1,000 pound bombs were dropped causing small fires. A/A from Klandasan Town was received at 11,000 feet with nil damage. (5)

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|-----|---|--------------------|
| (1) | From Narrative Mission Report FFO 166 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 15 |
| (2) | From Narrative Mission Report FFO 167 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 16 |
| (3) | From Narrative Mission Report FFO 168 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 17 |
| (4) | From Narrative Mission Report FFO 169 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 18 |
| (5) | From Narrative Mission Report FFO 170 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 19 |

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At 0615/I on 21 June six B-24's took off for Borneo to drop 54 x 500 pound bombs on fortifications, pillboxes and personnel in an area extending east along the shore from the southwest portion of Klandasan Town. Because of black smoke over the target area a second bomb run had to be made at a lower altitude than the assigned one. One airplane was holed by meager, heavy and accurate A/A. Six bombs made direct hits on a large building in the southwest corner of the target. Other bombs fell short of the target into the water. (1)

The Cracking Plant and oil tanks at Balikpapan, Borneo was the target on 22 June. Six B-24's dropped 180 x 100 pound General Purpose bombs on a 30 degree heading. The bombs trained through the Cracking Plant and tank farm causing explosions and fires. Bombs from one airplane hung up and over-shot the target. There was no A/A or interception. (2)

The 321st with six B-24's led the Group formation on the 23 June to bomb a stores area at Balikpapan. 48 x 500 pound Composition B bombs were dropped by this Squadron. The bomb pattern cut across the western part of the target with approximately 70% of the bombs in the assigned area. Smoke from the bomb bursts was the only results observed. The formation encountered neither A/A nor interception. (3)

Bombing on 24 June at 1212/I from 8,000 feet 40 x 500 pound Composition B bombs were dropped on a heading of 348 degrees. Bombs trained through three coastal defence gun positions 500 feet northeast of the Dutch barracks at Balikpapan. Gray smoke covered the target after the bombing. Operational photos reveal direct hits to have been scored on the positions. Meager, light and medium, accurate A/A was received at 8,000 feet from positions in the southwest part of Klandasan Town and positions north of the target. Two airplanes received small holes. (4)

On 25 June six B-24's of this Squadron participated in a strike on coastal defense guns at Balikpapan, Borneo. Arriving at Balikpapan, the Naval Controller ordered an attack on a target other than the one on which the crews had been briefed. 180 x 100 pound General Purpose bombs were dropped on a cave gun position north of Klandasan Town. The bombs trained through the target and covered the only cave in the area. No A/A nor interception was received. (5)

On 26 June six B-24's, bombing from an altitude of 9,000 feet dropped 48 x 500 pound Composition B bombs on the east section of Klandasan Town at 1143/I. Bombs were 100% in the assigned target area. Meager, heavy, inaccurate A/A at 9,000 feet was received from Samarinda Town. A few bursts were accurate, holing one plane, causing minor damage. Naval craft were seen shelling the shore. (6)

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| (1) From Narrative Mission Report FFO 172 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 21 |
| (2) From Narrative Mission Report FFO 173 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 22 |
| (3) From Narrative Mission Report FFO 174 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 23 |
| (4) From Narrative Mission Report FFO 175 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 24 |
| (5) From Narrative Mission Report FFO 176 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 25 |
| (6) From Narrative Mission Report FFO 177 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 26 |

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On 28 April 1954, the Secretary of State advised that the United States Government has decided to discontinue the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes in the United States. This decision is based on the fact that the atomic energy industry in the United States is not yet able to produce atomic energy in a safe and economical manner. The Secretary stated that the United States Government will continue to use atomic energy for military purposes.

The Secretary also stated that the United States Government will continue to use atomic energy for military purposes. He stated that the United States Government will continue to use atomic energy for military purposes until such time as the atomic energy industry in the United States is able to produce atomic energy in a safe and economical manner.

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- 1. Mr. Tolson
- 2. Mr. Boardman
- 3. Mr. Nichols
- 4. Mr. Belmont
- 5. Mr. Ladd
- 6. Mr. Clegg
- 7. Mr. Glavin
- 8. Mr. Harbo
- 9. Mr. Rosen
- 10. Mr. Tracy
- 11. Mr. Egan
- 12. Mr. Gurnea
- 13. Mr. Hendon
- 14. Mr. Pennington
- 15. Mr. Quinn
- 16. Mr. Nease
- 17. Miss Gandy

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This Squadron led the Group formation back to Borneo on 27 June. Bombing was from 10,000 feet by H2X on a 28 degree heading. 178 x 100 pound General Purpose bombs were dropped unobserved, but believed to have fallen east of the target. The assigned target was oil tanks northeast of the Cracking Plant at Balikpapan. Two bombs hung up and were jettisoned safe at sea. Neither A/A nor interception were encountered. (1)

90 x 260 pound fragmentation bombs were dropped on 28 June on the oil pipe line near the coast, 4,500 feet southwest of the Manggar River Bridge. Four strings of bombs started just north of the coastal road and trained across the pipe line. Operational photos taken of the bombing reveal the target to have been 100% covered by this Squadron's bombs. One unidentified airplane was sighted near the target. This plane tailed the formation for a short time, and then disappeared into the clouds. No. A/A was received. (2)

From an altitude of 9,000 feet 48 x 500 pound Composition B bombs were dropped visually on barracks northeast of Klandasan Town on 29 June. Buildings in the center of the target were well covered by the bomb pattern but bomb smoke prevented observation of direct hits. P-38's and B-25's were seen bombing and strafing along the coast east of Klandasan Town. One B-25 was seen to crash in the water 150 yards off shore. The Naval co-ordinator reported over the radio that a rescue boat had been dispatched to the spot to pick up survivors. (3)

On 30 June six B-24's of this Squadron made an H2X run on the Tank Plateau at Balikpapan. The bombs were believed to have started south of the target and trained into two tanks which were a part of a cluster in the south portion of the Tank Plateau causing two small fires. Neither A/A nor interception was encountered. (4)

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|-----|---|--------------------|
| (1) | From Narrative Mission Report FFO 178 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 27 |
| (2) | From Narrative Mission Report FFO 179 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 28 |
| (3) | From Narrative Mission Report FFO 180 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 29 |
| (4) | From Narrative Mission Report FFO 181 E-1 | See Exhibit No. 30 |

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SECTION I

CHRONOLOGICAL NARRATIVE

PART II

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

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S E C R E TJune, 1945

June 1: Pfc Clyde I Halsel hospitalized at 13th Station Hospital, APO 321. Cpl Charles H Warner transferred to Rotation Detachment, APO 72, per Letterm Hq, USAFFE, APO 501, dtd 25 May 1945. Cpl Warner is being returned to the United States for purpose of discharge. 2d Lt John E Rickert hospitalized at 13th Station Hospital, APO 321, because of combat fatigue.

June 2: Pfc Leo H Olson returned from hospitalization at 13th Station Hospital where he had been treated for severe burns which were caused by gasoline explosion. M/Sgt Herbert L Nicholson and Pfc Clifford W Belisle hospitalized in Luzon where they are on duty with advanced echelon.

June 3: Twenty (20) Sgts promoted to S/Sgts, one Pvt promoted to Cpl, and one Pvt promoted to PFC per par 3, SO 98, Hq, 90 Bomb Gp, dated and effective 1 June 1945. The enlisted men promoted were all combat crew members. Three ground enlisted men departed for detached service with the 312th Bomb Gp in Luzon. T/Sgt Augustine A Monahan joined squadron. Sgt Monahan is former member of this squadron who flew as radio operator, completed his tour of duty, was returned to the United States for rest, and now is once again with us. The rotation of this enlisted crew member required approximately one year from start to finish. 2d Lts Robert J Kremer and Walter J Szott, flying officers, were appointed 1st Lts (T) per par 1, SO 125, Hq, USAFFE, dated and effective 7 May 1945. 1st Lt Fred H Nielsen, Pilot, was transferred to Hq, 90th Bomb Gp per par 1, SO 99, that Hqs, dated 2 June 1945, but effective 24 May 1945.

June 4: Capt George L Scott, our Intelligence Officer, returned from hospitalization at the 13th Station Hospital, APO 321. T/Sgt Augustine A Monahan was assigned per par 4, SO 100, Hq, 90 Bomb Gp, dated and effective 3 June 1945.

June 5: 1st Lt Emanuel C Hallenbeck was transferred to the 93d Replacement Battalion, APO 72, for return to the United States, per par 2, SO 149, Hq, FEAF, dated 29 May 1945. S/Sgt Gerald B Reese returned from hospitalization at 13th Station Hospital.

June 6: S/Sgt James H West, Aerial Gunner, hospitalized at 13th Station Hospital. 2d Lt Billy R Colwick appointed 1st Lt (T) per par 4, SO 143, Hq, FEAF, dated 23 May 1945. 1st Lts James H Atkins and John H DeCamp, Pilots, appointed Captains (T) per par 4, SO 143, Hq, FEAF, dated 23 May 1945.

June 7: F/O's Edward A Resch and William J Ahearn appointed 2d Lts (T) per Par 10, SO 151, Hq, FEAF, dated 31 May 1945, with date of rank the 10th and 12th of May, respectively.

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June 8: 1st Lt Paul A Hamlin was appointed Captain (T) and 2d Lts Sidney Baguley and Harold Sodnowsky were appointed 1st Lts (T) per par 4, SO 145, H₁, FEAF, dated and effective 25 May 1945.

June 9: S/Sgt Thomas R Hewitt was hospitalized at 13th Station Hospital due to bullet wound in leg accidentally inflicted during gun cleaning. Sgt Thomas C Ruffin, aircraft mechanic, departed for Rotation Detachment, APO 72, for purpose of returning to the United States for 45-day temporary duty, per par 6, SO 155, H₁, VBC, dated 4 June 1945.

June 10: S/Sgt John R Doherty was hospitalized at 13th Station Hospital. S/Sgt Granville L King, electrical specialist, joined and assigned to the squadron per par 1, SO 39, H₁, Officers Candidate School, APO 923, dated 6 April 1945.

June 11: Cpl Ernest R Violet Jr, Aircraft Mechanic, assigned temporarily pending orders. S/Sgt Harry Hershkowitz, Aerial Gunner, was hospitalized at 155th Station Hospital, APO 926. Sgt Hershkowitz was on 3-day pass to visit mother at Morotai Island and while there was run over by 2½ ton truck. T/Sgt Thomas V Link attached for duty only to Group Headquarters Radar Section per par 1, SO 104, H₁, 90th Bomb Gp, dated 9 June 1945. 1st Lt Theodore Q Mahoney, Armament Officer, was assigned per par 8, SO 105, H₁, 90th Bomb Gp, dated 10 June 1945, but effective 28 May 1945. Four enlisted men were attached for rations and quarters only. T/Sgt Newell S Williams departed for detached service with the 360th Service Group, APO 713-1, VOGO. S/Sgt James H West returned from hospitalization. Adjusted Service Rating Scale totals were changed on several officers and enlisted men.

June 12: 1st Lt Leán H Bernstein, Radar Officer, was appointed Captain (T) per par 1, SO 141, H₁, USAFFE, dated and effective 23 May 1945.

June 13: No change.

June 14: Cpl Harold W Newhouse departed for detached service with the 360th Service Group, APO 713-1, per par 9, SO 158, H₁, VBC, dated 7 June 1945. S/Sgt Herbert L Aaron transferred to Group Headquarters per par 1, SO 106, H₁, 90th Bomb Gp, dated 12 June 1945. S/Sgt Stanley E Derus, Radio Operator, was promoted to T/Sgt (T) per SO 106, H₁, 90th Bomb Gp, dated 12 June 1945. Four officers and thirty enlisted men departed for Manila for 3-day pass privileges. Seven F/O's appointed 2d Lts (T) per par 2, SO 132, H₁, USAFFE, dated and effective 14 May 1945.

June 15: Pfc Clifford W Belisle and M/Sgt Herbert L Nicholson returned to duty with advance echelon in Luzon following hospitalization. M/Sgt Nicholson then returned to duty at this base.

June 16: Cpl Elmer F Melton was reduced to grade of Private

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for misconduct (overstaying pass) per par 5, SO 107, Hq, 90th Bomb Gp, dated and effective 14 June 1945. Fourteen enlisted men returned from Luzon upon completion of their pass privileges.

June 17: Three enlisted men returned from Luzon. Cpl Ernest R Violet Jr was assigned per par 1, SO 108, Hq, 90th Bomb Gp, dated 15 June 1945, but effective 2 June 1945. Sgt Henry L Gauthair was transferred to Group Headquarters per par 4, SO 109, Hq, 90th Bomb Gp, dated and effective 16 June 1945. This enlisted man is to pilot the Group Crash-Boat.

June 18: Pvt Herb V Smith, aircraft mechanic, was attached pending assignment orders. Cpl William F Bartosch was hospitalized at 165 Station Hospital, APO 321, and S/Sgt John R Doherty returned after hospitalization.

June 19: One officer and six enlisted men returned from Luzon. S/Sgt Conrad C Seese returned after hospitalization at 165th Station Hospital, APO 321.

June 20: S/Sgt Louis A Bader hospitalized at 165th Station Hospital.

June 21: Twelve enlisted men, ground personnel, departed for 3-day pass privileges in Manila, Luzon. 2d Lt John E Rickert returned following hospitalization.

June 22: Capt Charles F Buckland, Armament Officer, assigned per par 1, SO 111, Hq, 90th Bomb Gp, dated 19 June 1945, but effective 12 June 1945. Pfc Arthur C Fontes, Aircraft Mechanic, attached pending assignment. 1st Lt James A Blaisdell, Bombardier, transferred to 11th Replacement Company, APO 714, for return to the United States per par 13, SO 165, Hq, FEAF, dated 12 June 1945. 2d Lt Edward A Resch was transferred to The Fifth Air Force Service Command, APO 710, per par 21, SO 169, Hq, VBC, dated and effective 18 June 1945.

June 23: T/Sgt Edward D Faber returned from detached service with the 360th Service Group, APO 713-1, per par 1, SO 165, Hq, 360th Service Group, dated 14 June 1945.

June 24: Cpl William F Bartosch returned following hospitalization.

June 25: Twenty-four enlisted ground men departed for 202d Replacement Co, APO 72, for return to the United States under the Adjusted Service Rating Scale System, per par 5, SO 166, Hq, VBC, dated 15 June 1945. 2d Lt Eugene L Daly appointed 1st Lt (T) per par 7, SO 128, Hq,

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USAFFE, dated 10 May 1945. 2d Lts Lozere Thompson III, Robert J Tucker, and William E McMakin appointed 1st Lts (T) per par 6, SO 166, Hq, FEAF, dated 15 June 1945. S/Sgt Edwin W Bunke and Sgt Albert M Adkins were hospitalized at 165th Station Hospital, APO 321. Two enlisted men returned from Luzon. Eight enlisted ground men were attached pending assignment orders.

June 26: Six enlisted men, combat crew members, were transferred to the 11th Replacement Battalion, APO 714, for return to the United States, per par 15, SO 169, Hq, FEAF, dated 18 June 1945.

June 27: 1st Lt Robert H Mericle, Pilot, returned from detached service with the 360th Service Group, APO 713-1, per par 8, SO 151, Hq, 360th Service Group, dated 31 May 1945. S/Sgt Bernard J O'Neil was reduced to grade of Private for misconduct per par 2, SO 113, Hq, 90th Bomb Gp, dated 24 June 1945. Pvt Herb V Smith assigned per par 3, SO 113, Hq, 90th Bomb Gp, dated 24 June 1945, but effective 14 June 1945. The following named enlisted men were assigned per par 10, SO 113, Hq, 90th Bomb Gp, dated 24 June 1945, effective 21 June 1945:

Sgt Michael R J Bohan	Sgt Harold W Larson	Cpl John V Brown
Cpl Edward R Buchheit	Cpl Thomas F Hollingsworth	

Eight enlisted men were attached pending assignment orders. The Adjusted Service Rating Scale totals were changed on several men due to the arrival of orders giving them Air Medals.

June 28: Three enlisted men were attached pending assignment orders. Three officers and thirteen enlisted men departed for 3-day pass privileges in Manila.

June 29: Cpls John A Alescio and Hayner Spencer were attached for dy and rations. Their duties are to assist in Mess Hall and both are cooks borrowed from other squadrons. T/Sgt Elwood F Wilt was reduced to grade of Pvt for Misconduct per par 9, SO 114, Hq, 90th Bomb Gp, dated 25 June 1945. Thirteen enlisted ground men received promotions per par 3, SO 114, Hq, 90th Bomb Gp, dated 25 June 1945.

June 30: Five enlisted ground men returned from Luzon. Cpl Joseph Hein and Pfc Milton H Page returned from detached service with the 312th Bomb Gp in Luzon.

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SECTION I

CHRONOLOGICAL NARRATIVE

PART III

LOCAL INTEREST, PERSONALITIES NARRATIVE

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The main event of the ~~MONTH~~ of June as far as the ground enlisted men were concerned was the departure of 24 Squadron enlisted men with the first contingent of AAF ground personnel to leave the Southwest Pacific under the War Department's new point system. Since this announcement came when many of the oldtimers were beginning to wonder if the army meant business with the discharge plan which had been made known the month before, the quota boosted morale to new levels. Men nearly three years overseas, long discouraged, took on hope. America and home were taking shape. The quota took men with the highest point totals who were T/O surplus in their sections. Among them were many high-ranking men, including the Squadrons line chief, a flight chief and several crew chiefs, all Master Sergeants with considerable peacetime service on their records. The few men who were not Jolly Roger originals had children to boost their point totals. Every man in the shipment had a total above 100. One man, almost five years in service, had a total of 118, 33 points above the eligibility minimum.

With the first shipment actually gone, prospects for new quotas appeared good in information coming through both military and civilian channels. One announcement was that the following month's quota would be at least as large as that for June and that the numbers would be increased until 100,000 men were being returned from the theater per month. The June quota for the Pacific was 27,000. What bothered many of the men was the matter of eligibility. Points were the prime determinant but, in addition, a man had to be declared surplus in his section. In other words, relief depended on replacement. Some replacements already were on hand, men who had arrived in ones and twos over a stretch of time. 20 others arrived during the month, all of them crew chiefs, air mechanics and armorers of considerable rank, a factor that disappointed some men who had hoped the going of the veterans would open opportunities for them. Two ground officer replacements arriving during the month were a Captain and First Lieutenant, both armament officers.

The new men arriving brought reports that relief of the veteran overseas men would be real and complete. They said that the army camps of America were being cleaned out in earnest and that Orient-bound troop transport traffic was heavy. One man said that "all Stateside men--old men, married men, men with families, and limited service men--are getting the broom." When the point discharge system, simple as it appeared in the announced plan, did, however, raise questions and much discussion as each man considered his own chances, Major Fosket, Group Adjutant, visited the Squadrons, conducting an evening meeting at each. He explained the system and its application to the Group, then turned the session into

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an open meeting, answering questions. Some questions, he explained, he could not satisfactorily answer because he himself had not yet been completely informed and some answers would come only with experience. If the Major did not raise the expectations of some who came seeking new straws of hope, he did succeed in cultivating a rational outlook and gearing the group to any eventuality. While the camp talked during the month of discharge possibilities, the Luzon furlough plan of the previous month went into effect and almost succeeded in one month to rotate the entire personnel of the Squadron. Excluding air travel time to and from, the leaves were for three days, with truck transportation provided from Esquire strip (which was to have been the 90th's base in Luzon) to the leave camp the Group had set up a few miles out of Manila. Further transportation was provided from there to Manila for commuters and men who wanted to sight-see the Philippine capital. Service was offered morning, noon, late afternoon and late evening. For the sight-seers an English speaking Filipino guide went along to announce the points of interest and answer questions. The truck would take its passengers anywhere they wanted to go.

There had been some question about what pleasure the men would get out of a trip to a burned-out city where the only thing left standing was the price structure, which soared high. But, except for a few isolated cases, the men came back talking of fun they had. They had gone to Manila expecting not very much and made the most of conditions. With women in an abundance in Luzon, they night-clubbed and danced and most of them reported, masking a smile, that the girls there were lighter--"almost white". And it was true that the Luzon population had elements absent in the predominantly native make-up of Mindoro. There were Chinese, White Russians and, if mixed, Spaniards and some Italians, as well as Malays and Javanese. Moreover, a considerable number of Wacs were stationed there. Actually, there was little dating. The time was too short for making acquaintances. On the other hand, red light districts ranged in number through Manila and all the outlying towns. Furloughees, even if they would by-pass the houses, could not escape the invitation. Youngsters were on the street soliciting, grabbing by the hand pedestrian servicemen and asking them inside for "pom-pom," a word American servicemen themselves introduced to the island from the fuzzy-wuzzy speech of New Guinea.

With prices as they were, many men came back from their leaves with their wallets the lighter by 300 to 500 pesos--\$150 to \$250 in American money--but they did not mind. It was their first opportunity to spend in a long, long while and they figured it part of the game. They paid two pesos for ice cream cones smaller than the American size. They paid four pesos for an egg sandwich or a hamburger. They paid 50 centavos (25¢) for a small cup of coffee. They paid 12 pesos for a chicken dinner. They paid 10 to 15 pesos for a night's accomodation at an ordinary hotel. They paid two pesos to have a girl sit with them at a night club, then paid for her drinks and their own, two pesos each. They paid 15 pesos for a set of 10 souvenir postcards.

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The organization, however, made it possible for them to beat, in the main, the wild inflation. The accommodations at both the airstrip and the city-side camp were free to the men. If a man chose, he could eat all his meals and sleep all his nights with his organization. And the meals were big and tasty. Quartermaster rations on Luzon were ample and varied and the 90th's kitchens were well-stocked. The men were urged to return to the chow line for second, third and fourth helpings. Cold drinks, too, were on hand the day long, and coffee for men wanting between-meal snacks.

Entertainment also was available at no charge at the 90th's airstrip camp where three nights a week dances were staged in the big mess hall. Filipino and Wac guests came in groups on the invitation of the unit's good-will man, Sergeant John Sarosy of the 321st, and music was furnished by local Filipino bands playing popular American tunes. The airstrip camp was a part of what the group originally had built as its Luzon base. The best camp in the overseas history of the organization, it was ideal for the men who came through wanting facilities and conveniences. The leave camp near Manila, three hours by truck from the airstrip, was built by five 321st men, T/Sergeants Howard Landowski and James Bernis, Staff Sergeants Lewis Ross and John Hruby and Corporal Melvin Backhaus, all of whom were moved to that project when construction on the airstrip camp stopped. A 321st officer participating in the planning and supervision of the leave area was Captain Samuel M. Hasell, Squadron Executive Officer. Several other members of the advance echelon to Luzon returned to Mindoro during the month, giving indication that the 90th was about ready to bypass Luzon as an operational base. Other indications were seen in the speeding up of the furlough plan and preliminary preparations for packing Squadron equipment. The Okinawa area still appeared the nomination as the Group's new base.

Many of the combat crews, it appeared, would be making the move when they were just six to eight points from the 100 that would send them home. In the assignment of crews to the Squadron a number of them had arrived during the same short period and their hitches would fall a few missions short of expiring by moving time. A new order coming out during the month affected the pay of combat men returning home. When they now reached the 100 points relieving them of combat they were not grounded because of fatigue but were merely removed from combat status, and if they were to receive what formerly was three months' automatic flying pay they would have to fly for it.

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A Group decoration awarded during the month was a unit Presidential citation "for outstanding performance of duty in action 13 and 15 September when B-24's of the 90th Bombardment Group (H) carried out devastating strikes on the Japanese air stronghold at Wewak, New Guinea." The 321st took particular pride in the citation since it destroyed 27 of the 46 Jap planes bagged by the Group as the crews "had to battle their way through stiff enemy fighter interception and a heavy and accurate barrage of anti-aircraft fire to drop their bombs on this highly important target." All the oldtimers, groundmen of course, remembered the mission--it had become one of the traditions of the organization--but there was also one combat man who remembered it. First Lieutenant Homer F. Little, bombardier back with the Squadron for a second hitch, had flown the mission, his plane, piloted by Captain Robert "Doc" Savage, accounting for four of the Squadron's 27 kills. Lieutenant Little was one of three combat men now back with the 321st for second hitches. The two others were Captain Everett A. Wood Jr., pilot, and Technical Sergeant Augustine "Loose" Monahan, radio operator. All three men were admittedly back for the same reason, because they wanted to be. They did not like Stateside soldiering.

A strike of the month highly publicized by the Group was the June 9 Borneo invasion mission in which four planes from each Squadron hit the Brunei Bay area as the Navy shelled the shore and Aussie infantrymen, the famed "rats of Tobruk," moved in. Stories to hometown newspapers on every 321st man participating in the mission went out from the Squadron Public Relations Section. During the month the Squadron Public Relations Section set a record for itself and possibly all the Squadrons when in two weeks it sent out 123 individual releases to more than 300 newspapers, with word counts ranging from 154 to 509. Along with men flying the Borneo mission, chief subjects were groundmen going home on points and combat men with 300 hours of fighting time. The Unit Public Relations Section also published during the month two mimeographed Squadron newsletters for Squadron members to slip into letters they send home. Five hundred copies of the first issue were printed, 800 of the second. The plan was to publish the little journal, "ABOUT US," on no set schedule but occasionally, "every now and then" as the sheet stated in its masthead. Idea of the sheet was to give unit members a readable little souvenir that would tell their people at home about life in their outfit. Writing for many of the men was a chore. Others welcomed anything that would clear censorship channels. Each of the newsletters was passed by the Squadron Intelligence Officer, Captain George L. Scott. (Copies follow.)

Censorship during the month, incidentally, had become a real factor when there were reports that a number of enlisted men's letters clearing the unit by Officer friends' okays had passed unread, giving information violating censorship rules. Some packages, too, were reported leaving the Squadron unchecked the same way. The upshot was that the Squadron Intelligence

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Section took over all censoring, appointing rotating combat officer crews by the day to handle all enlisted men's mail leaving the unit. All censors would know precisely the security regulations from a coaching by Captain Scott. If any censor was in doubt about a point he encountered, he referred it to the pilot. If the pilot could not settle the matter, he referred it to Captain Scott.

The Intelligence Section also took over the writing of recommendations for combat decorations. There was a considerable backlog of recommendations for Air Medals and many flying men were nearing the finish of their tours without a single award. One Intelligence clerk was put exclusively to typing the recommendations. By month's end the Section had submitted 445 for Air Medals.

In the morale department, the situation improved during the month at both the Mess Hall and the Squadron Supply tent. Chow picked up when Quartermaster issues of fresh meat became surprisingly regular. Pork chops became a common item on the evening menu and steak entered the list now and then. At the supply tent Squadron members, for two pesos, were issued 12 cans of beer for the second month running. It was still 12 cans short of the promised monthly 24 but it was better than no beer at all, which was the case of March and April. Another supply issue was five cartons of cigarettes, two more than the regular three to compensate for shortages in back issues. They were issued at a charge this time, a peso per carton, since Mindoro had been removed from combat zone status. Something else affecting morale was the arrival of the rainy season at long last, lowering temperatures to a pleasant level, at the same time, however, nearly inundating the whole camp area. One whole group of tents was engulfed and occupants were left dry only because they lived on elevated wooden floors. The pond area was eventually evacuated and the move was hastened when ants, flooded out of their hills, went up the tent stilts into the tents, infesting bedding and clothing.

S E C R E T

About Us

A friendly letter published now
and then by the Public Relations
section of the 321st Squadron of
the 90th Heavy Bombardment Group

Volume I

June 4, 1945

Number 1

About time we're doing this. Old 321 has been overseas three months shy of three years and only now is its public relations section making up its mind that you folks back home might like a look at the landscape through its more or less official eye. Public relations is the department that writes the unit's publicity, keeping you people back there, through your hometown newspapers, abreast of what the boys are doing over here.

Well, to make a belated announcement, here we are in the Philippines, where it's hot. When the outfit got here winter was on--Philippine winter, which might compare to a July or August above the Mason-Dixon line. That was fine. But now Philippine summer is on the verge, which is like being smack back on the equator again. No kicks, mind you. Just a simple weather report.

What the boys have been hoping for is that rainy season which the Filipinos have been promising us ever since we got here. Last month we got nearly a week of showers that turned the place cool but that was just a teaser. The sun's been in control again ever since. Still the little brown people of these parts say the big rain is coming. And they ought to know, we guess--they've been here a lot longer than we have.

Don't know how you'd like the Philippines, but this island we're on is an improvement over Indies coral and Guinea jungle. Our camp lies astride the ocean on a broad flatland that rolls through field and woodland to a low mountain range that rises green. If a fellow can forget that he's here through the Jap's choice and not his own he can get something of a thrill out of it.

Ranging around our camp, in meadow and along stream, are scattered thatched grass shacks standing on stilts (partly as precaution against that rainy season). The Filipinos here farm, growing rice in paddies during the wet months, the rest of the while making hay with chickens, pigs, coconuts, bananas, sugar cane, corn, beans and other truck.

These Filipinos didn't know much about gas locomotion until we Yanks arrived with our jeeps and trucks. They get their transportation power out of those broad-horned water buffalos--the carabao--which move about as fast as a hand-drawn artillery and drag their loads on wheelless contraptions that'd pull a little easier over a sheet of American January ice than this sandy dirt. When you don't find a carabao working, chances are you'll find him up to his jowls in some pool goldbricking.

ABOUT US

June 4, 1945

Page 2

Now, then---and this is a note to the ladies---here's a word about the opposite sex abounding in these parts. We wouldn't begin to compare these Filipino lasses to those American (and a few Australian) girls waiting, we figure, for us but some of them are eye-catchers and lately they've been showing us something new in hats. (If we remember right--it's been so long--mildy had an idea the way to a man's heart was through her hat.)

Well, these girls are accomplished in straw-weaving. They make mats and things and hats---and their latest creations are pretty amazing. With uniquely-shaped crowns and broad, feminine brims, all in bright, summery colors, they're a julep to weary eyes. And we don't guess they were made just for wearing about the house and out in the old rice paddy.

These same girls, incidentally, while out of no Parisian salon, are no saronged Guineans, either. They are style-conscious and nothing pleases them more than the thought that maybe they've hit onto a dress (they sew, too) that's up to American designing. And you have to hand it to them for their ingenuity. They weren't left with much in materials when the Jap took over, and since the Yank came back they've been working with odds and ends they can get from the soldier. We've seen some dresses looking mighty like those spotty, green uniforms for camouflaged jungle wear.

As for shoes, most of the folks hereabouts don't wear any. The few shoes you do see are hand-made wooden sandals (outside of the whopping GI brogans you see once in a while on one of these horse-trading Filipino lads).

Hmm, we've been all this time talking without a mention of our biggest talking point, that we are Jolly Rogers, the "best damn heavy bomb group in the world." Don't say you haven't heard. Well, to bring you up to date on the figures on which this Liberator outfit, oldest in the Pacific, bases such a claim, we'll give you the record in its simplest form.

The Jolly Rogers (which takes in this and several other squadrons) have destroyed 404 Jap planes in the air--a world's record for heavy bombardment groups--more than 800 on the ground and sunk a half million tons of enemy shipping. All that in these 33 months of campaigning out of northern Australia through the South seas. First to bomb the Jap by day in a string of targets more than 5,000 miles long, recently old Jolly Roger staged the first island-based attack on the Chinese mainland when, from the Philippines, he bombed Hong Kong. Which a lot of you folks already know from the stories that have been making good in your local papers.

And that's all for now. If you like the idea of this squadron letter you might tell your correspondent so and he'll pass the word on to the PR section. It likes to know how it's doing. Next time we'll get the boys talking and give you some names and a little conversation.

About Us

A friendly letter published now and then by the Public Relations Section of the 321st Squadron of the 90th Heavy Bombardment Group

Volume I

June 30, 1945

Number 2

We're embarrassed. In our first edition of ABOUT US we raised to the masthead, where it remains, the promise that we would publish this newsletter for you folks at home "every now and then." The now of that writing was June 4. The following then was intended to be in two weeks. Today is month's end, nearly four weeks later. But since this is a friendly message, not a military communique, we'll use the dilatory correspondent's excuse that we've been busy. Which isn't so very far from wrong.

But if we have delayed, we have received from you folks the first reaction to our little journal. Out of the not-so-deep South comes a letter congratulating and encouraging our effort and giving us a suggestion to pass on to the local opposite sex.

We had told you, you remember, how the Filipinas, imitative of American women's styles, were accomplished in straw-weaving and, obviously to look the nicer to their island's uniformed guests, had burgeoned out in an array of straw bonnets of all shapes and sizes which couldn't help catch the eye. The suggestion from your side of the Pacific to be passed on to "some of these ladies" is that "straw-woven handbags are very lovely and also the last word."

Which is an excellent suggestion except that straw handbags are already in hand-production here on a commercial scale. Filipinos come selling them to us to send to you!.....And there we've done it! Pity the man who hasn't sent his sweet a handbag.

But, again, this matter of writing you late. Actually we wrote you early last time--by two days. We gave you a weather report, lamenting a long-promised rainy season that was always putting itself off. The chattering Filipinos who kept promising us the cooling showers were, we figured, just making conversation, possibly offering us, for the sake of hospitality, better accommodations. Always the sun shone, swelteringly.

But at last the rains came, at night, like a Jap air raid but with much more effect, and many of us weren't fully aware until early morning when we awoke with a start. That great volume of noise was not mere rain. It was as raucous and shrill as a boiler factory and as rhythmic as your pulse. With the rain the frogs had moved in, legions of them.

For days the rains came and the frog ponds swelled, some engulfing tents whose occupants were left high and dry only by virtue of their elevated floors. By night, with the frog-dinning coming up through their floors, they had to work at getting to sleep but even

then weren't obliged to evacuate until a new trouble rose with the water. Ground-dwelling ants sought refuge from the tide in the canvas-topped houses above. T/Sgt. Ernie Terry, serial radio operator from Santa Monica, Calif., hollered uncle for all when he discovered a colony of them infesting his bedding.

Now, however, we're wondering if the rainy season has gone, or at least is going, for the sun has had much the better of the tropical contest these last days. The downpours that have been striking with all the surprise and effectiveness of a well-planned military operation are far less frequent now. Indeed, many a fellow goes to our outdoor movies at night now without a raincoat.

But if the weather is unreliable, something constant is the military appetite and you'd be amused at the measures some fellows take to augment their mess hall ration of calories and vitamins. Cpl. Walter Brown, for instance, 275-pound airplane mechanic from Cleveland. He got himself a young hen. He didn't eat the hen and she laid four eggs. He didn't eat the eggs and now they're less than a week from hatching under the bosom of the mother-elect. Marvel at the self-control of tremendous Walter: the uncounted, unhatched chicks will have to complete another cycle of growth before he can feast on them.

He calls his bird Snow White and though the eggs total four instead of seven, the chicks will be christened the Dwarfs. "Which is as it should be," says Walter's tentmate, Sgt. Joe Martinelli, ordnance man from Pittsburgh. "You should see the eggs."

If we speak of frogs and ants and chickens in this letter, it's no wonder. All manner of life shares with us Jolly Roger Yanks this rambling flatland by the sea—pet monkeys, pet parrots, pal dogs (that rendezvous at this Army Air Force base as they do at any other military base in the world, in all sizes shapes and colors), chickens waiting to go into the GI frying pan, fighting cocks waiting to go into the GI arena, not to mention the tunnelling, food-snitching rats, the flying cockroaches, the highly-advertised mosquito and the just-as-objectionable house fly whose choicest landing strip is a man's bare arm. The ants on hand are of many species and stand several million strong, roughly. Our frogs are now in their second generation. In the pond areas little peanut-sized amphibians scatter before you like grasshoppers.

As we close this letter, out in the newly-green field at the edge of our No. 1 frog pond two of the squadron's favorite mongrels—woolly little JR of the theatrical bark and sleek Blackie of the white paws—are baiting a half dozen Brahman bulls and cows that show a marked partiality toward Jolly Roger pasturage.

This last word to all of you: we of this one-man public relations department invite your questions, suggestions and comments. A letter to us will get both a welcome and an acknowledgment. The address: Public Relations Section, 521st Bomb Sq, 90th Bomb Gp (H), APO 721, c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

SECRET

SECTION II

SQUADRON ORDERS

SECRET

THREE HUNDRED TWENTY FIRST BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON (B) AAF
Office of the Squadron Commander

GFH/ums

AFG 521
13 June 1945

SQUADRON ORDERS)

NO 27)

1. VOCD 1 June 1945, appointing 2d Lt ARTHUR M. SHARA, 02070156, Squadron Personal Equipment Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice 2d Lt LEON J. REBE, 01110796, relieved, is hereby confirmed and made of record.

2. VOCD 22 April 1945, appointing 1st Lt GEORGE O DAVENPORT JR, 0854027, Squadron Recognition Officer, in addition to his other duties, is hereby confirmed and made of record.

By order of the Squadron Commander:

G. F. HORNE,
1st Lt, Air Corps,
Adjutant.

OFFICIAL:

G F Horne
G. F. HORNE,
1st Lt, Air Corps,
Adjutant.

THREE HUNDRED TWENTY FIRST BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON (H)
Office of the Squadron Commander

AFD 321
25 June 1945.

SQUADRON ORDERS)
NO 28)

1. VCOG 15 June 1945, appointing 1st Lt CHARLES F. HORNE,
O2036620, Squadron Processing Officer, in addition to his other
duties, is hereby confirmed and made of record.

By order of the Squadron Commander:

C. F. HORNE,
1st Lt, Air Corps,
Adjutant.

OFFICIAL:

C. F. Horne
C. F. HORNE,
1st Lt, Air Corps,
Adjutant.

THREE HUNDRED TWENTY FIRST BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON (H) AAF
Office of the Squadron Commander

AFO 321
29 June 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR :

NO 30)

1. In addition to his other duties, Captain WALTER H HUNT, 0726763, is hereby appointed Squadron Assistant Operations Officer, vice 1st Lt ROBERT W. GAYNE, 0553869, relieved, effective this date.
2. In addition to his other duties, Captain GEORGE E SCOTT, 0912708, is hereby appointed Squadron Historical Officer, vice 1st Lt WILLIS F BERRY, 02036105, relieved, effective this date.
3. In addition to his other duties, 1st Lt GEORGE O BAYNE-FORT Jr, 0836027, is hereby appointed Squadron Supply Officer, vice Captain RICHARD W LUCHSINGER, 0561934, relieved, effective this date.

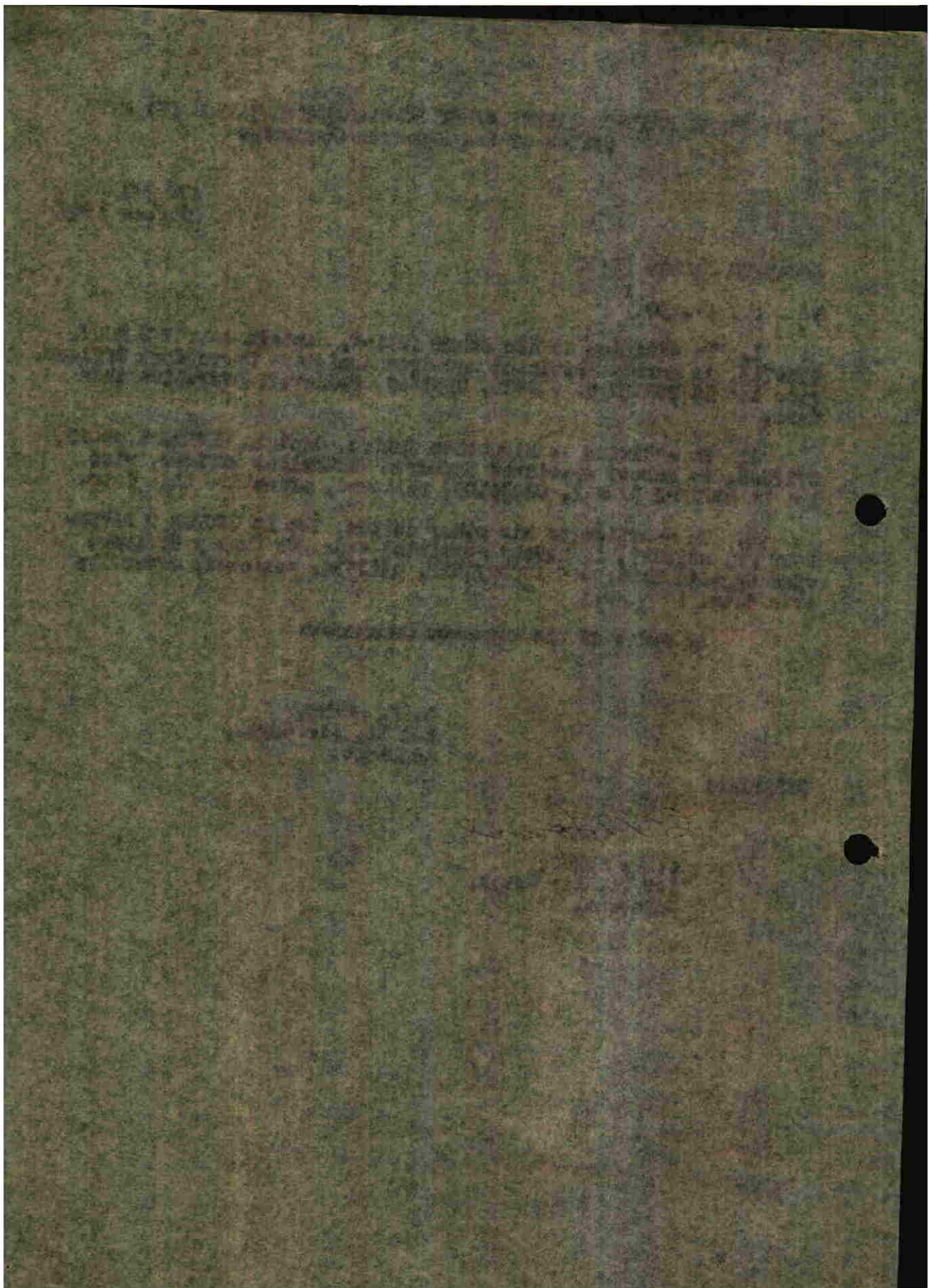
By order of the Squadron Commander:

G. F. HUNDE,
1st Lt, Air Corps,
Adjutant.

OFFICIAL:

G. F. Hund

G. F. HUNDE,
1st Lt, Air Corps,
Adjutant.



S E C R E T

SECTION III

SQUADRON STATISTICS

1-30 June, 1945

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OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Period

(1-30 June 1945)

1. AVAILABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT OF AIRPLANES AND CREWS:

AIRPLANES:

Daily Average Assigned	12.7
Daily Average Available	7.7
Daily Average Employed	4.7

CREWS:

Daily Average Assigned	25.8
Daily Average Available	22.0
Daily Average Employed	4.7

Of Crews Assigned, 85 % were kept available:... 2 % were employed of the crews available

2. ATTACKING POWER:

Total Sorties	140
Total Combat Hours1569.2

Per Cent of Aircraft over Target

Aircraft Failing to reach objective _____ by reason of:

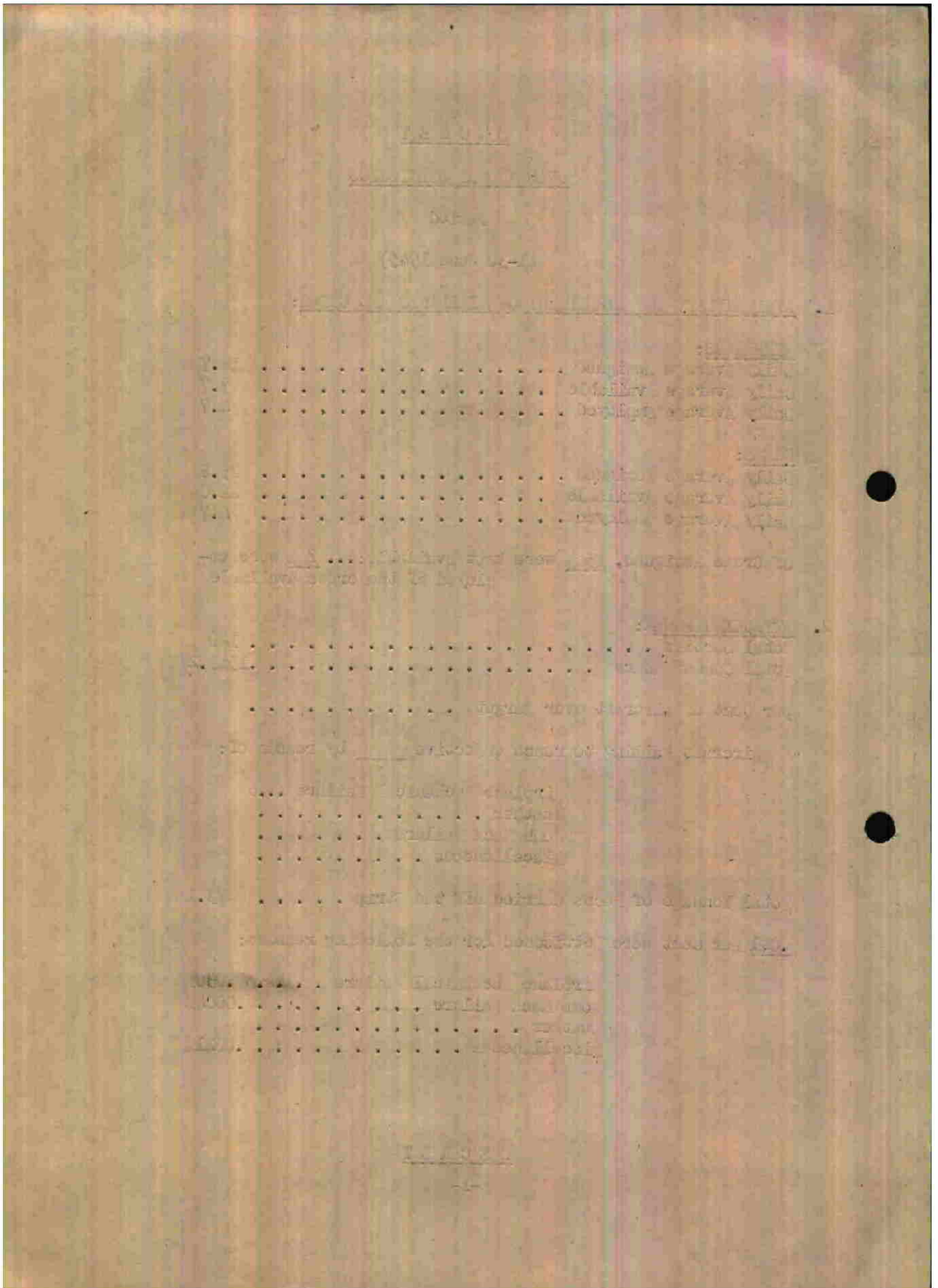
Airplane Mechanical Failure6
Weather	
Bomb Rack Failure	
Miscellaneous	

Total Tonnage of Bombs Carried off the Strip 273.1

.041 Per Cent were jettisoned for the following reasons:

Airplane Mechanical Failure038%
Bomb Rack Failure0004%
Weather	
Miscellaneous0021%

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S E C R E TPERSONNEL STATISTICS

Period

(1-30 June, 1945)

Nil change in statistics.

AIRCRAFT STATISTICS

		<u>ASSIGNED</u>			
	<u>31 May</u>		<u>30 June</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
<u>B-24J</u>					
Ready for Combat	4		6	2	
Not ready for "			1	1	
<u>B-24L</u>					
Ready for Combat	1				1
Not ready for "			1	1	
<u>B-24M</u>					
Ready for Combat	1		1		
Not ready for "			1	1	
<u>H2X AIRCRAFT</u>					
B-24L2					
B-24M6					
Ready for Combat	2		2		
Not ready for "			1	1	

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S E C R E T

SECTION IV

APPENDIX

PART I

PICTURE OF THE MONTH

S E C R E T

SECRETPictures of the Month

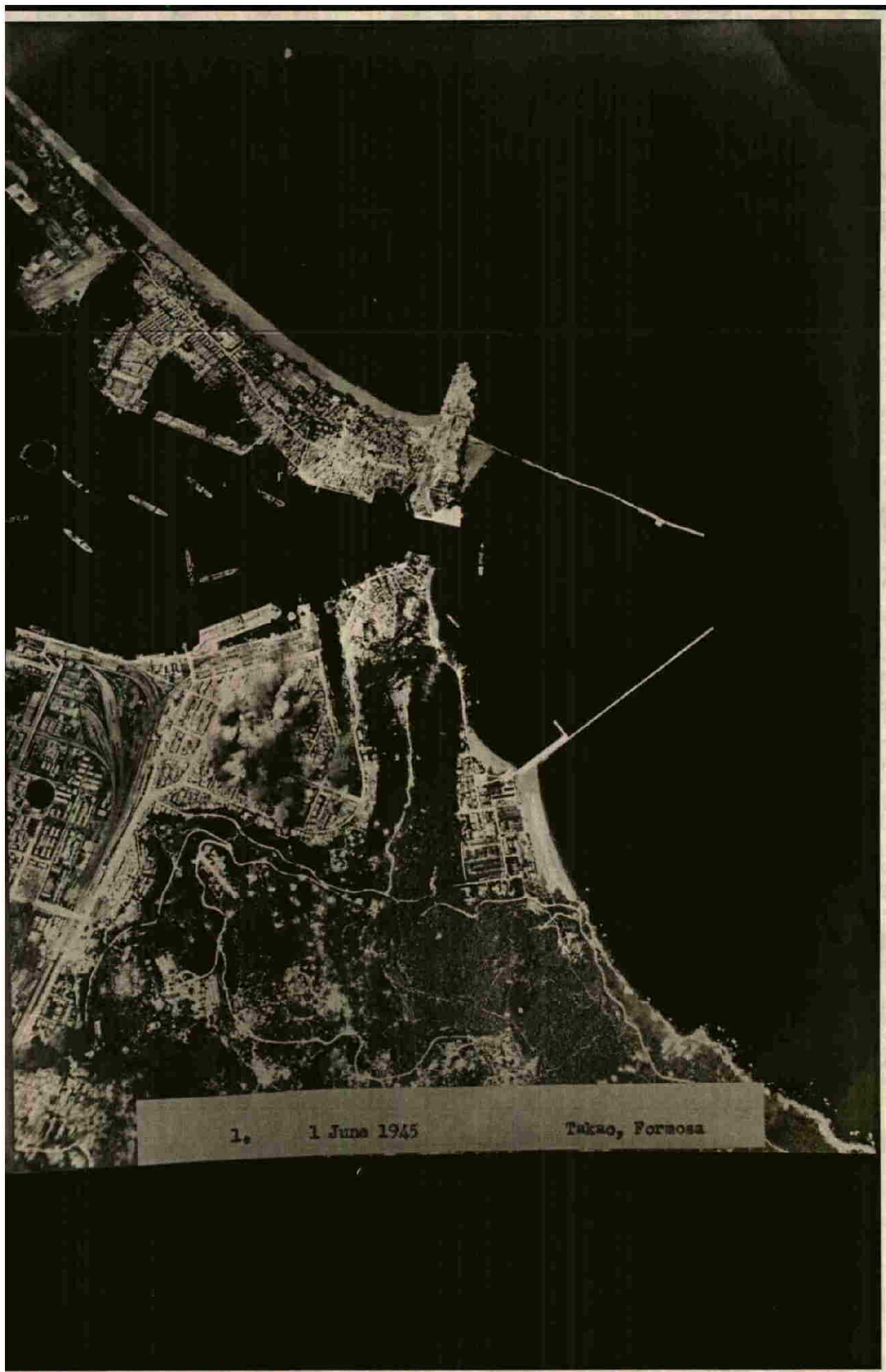
The pictures for June were selected to illustrate the variety of targets and the type of results achieved by the Group during the month. The first three pictures show Formosa targets and the last four cover activities at Borneo.

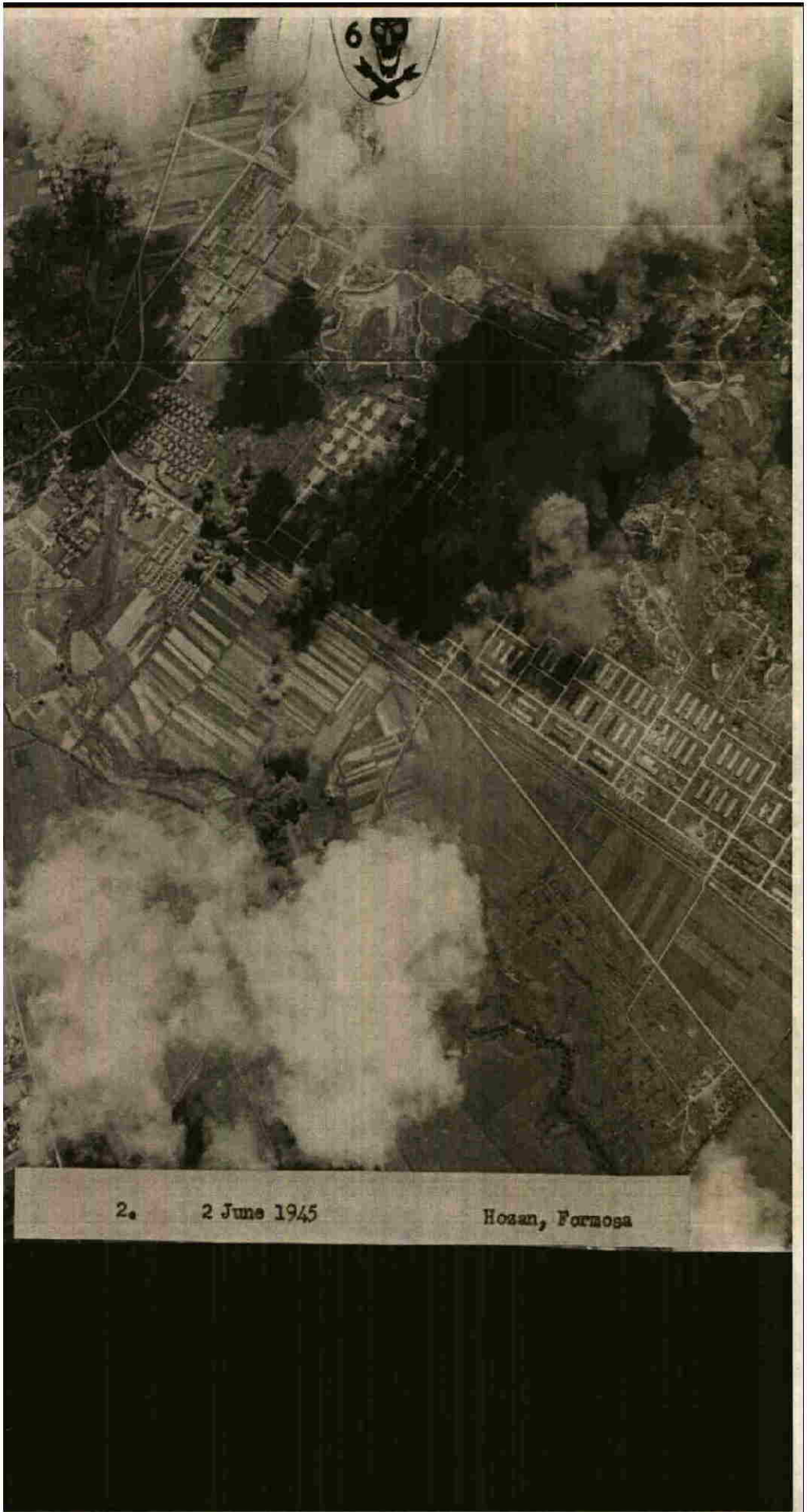
The first of the series shows the Takao Port Area after the accurate 90th Group bombs had trained through the shops, warehouses, and small industries adjacent to the slipways in the harbor area. The unserviceable shipping, probably destroyed by an earlier Naval Task Force sweep, can still be seen in the same positions where these ships were first observed. The second and third pictures prove that the 90th Group can score good results even under most adverse conditions. On the second and third of June the Group was sent to hit barracks and warehouses buildings at Hozan Town near Takao. On both days heavy cloud cover obscured the target making it practically impossible for the bombardiers to pick it up in their sights. However, the 2 June picture, second in the series, shows a portion of the buildings being destroyed and the completion of the destruction can be seen on the 3 June picture, third in the series.

As a prelude to the hammering the Nips were about to receive all over Borneo, the Group went to Labuan Island on 9 June to help soften up this installation for a forthcoming landing operation. On the fourth picture smoke resulting from the Group's bombing can be seen rising from the island with the ships of the Naval Task Force standing offshore. At one time Labuan Island guarded the north entrance to Brunei Bay, the important enemy Naval base from which a Task Force was sent to attack our forces at Leyte.

The last three pictures were selected to show the terrific pounding to which the once mighty Balikpapan was subjected during the latter part of the month. The fifth picture was taken on breakaway as the Group rolled off the target. Although no bomb bursts are visible, the black oil smoke from tanks which have been hit has started to rise. The sixth picture was taken after the Group bombs had covered the cracking plant and a portion of the tank plateau near the Pandanseri Refinery. In the left background oil tanks can be seen exploding with the characteristic black puff. The last picture shows Group bombs accurately placed upon Nip shore defense positions, which were designated as a target by the Naval Coordinator.

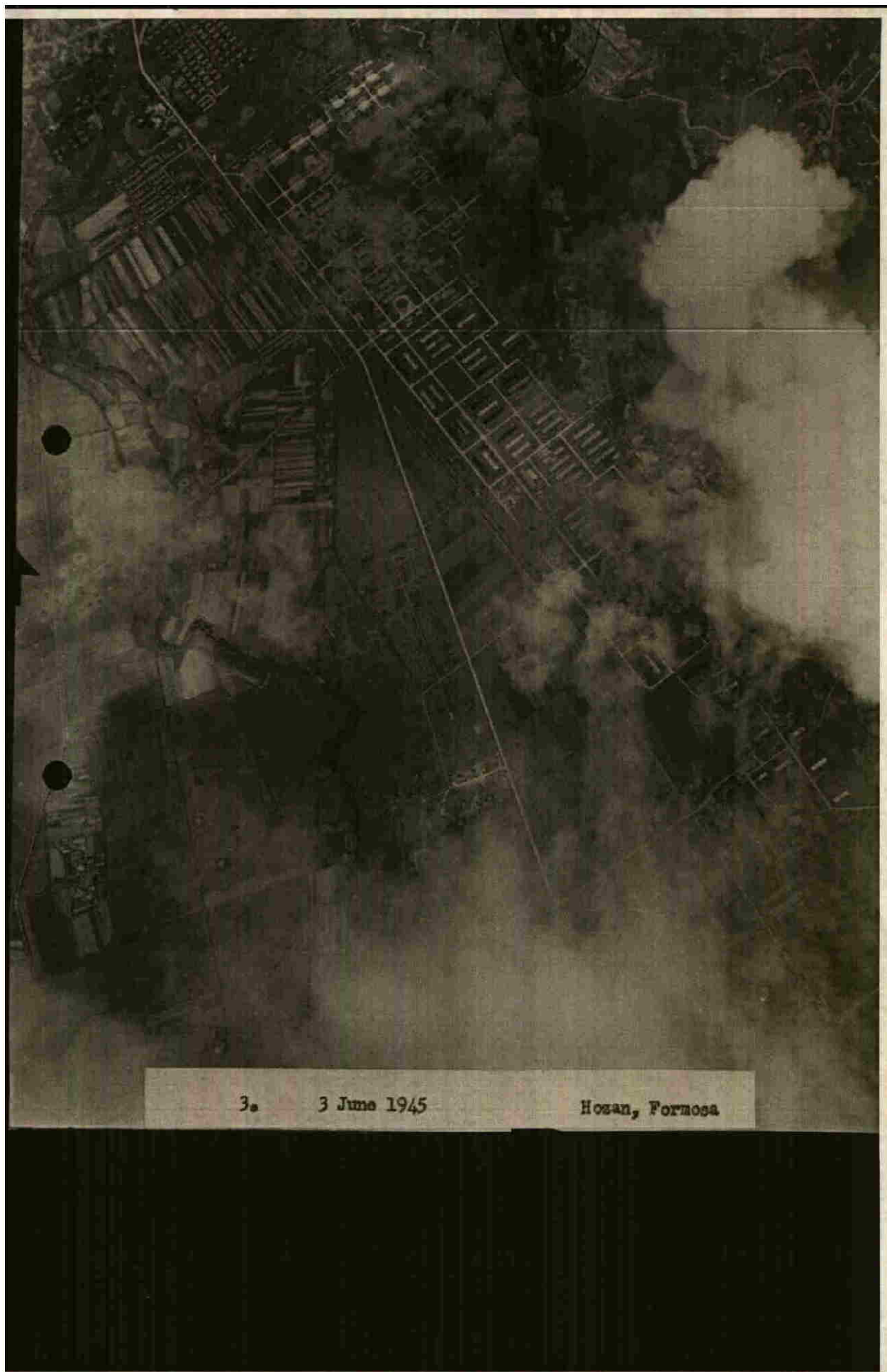
SECRET





2. 2 June 1945

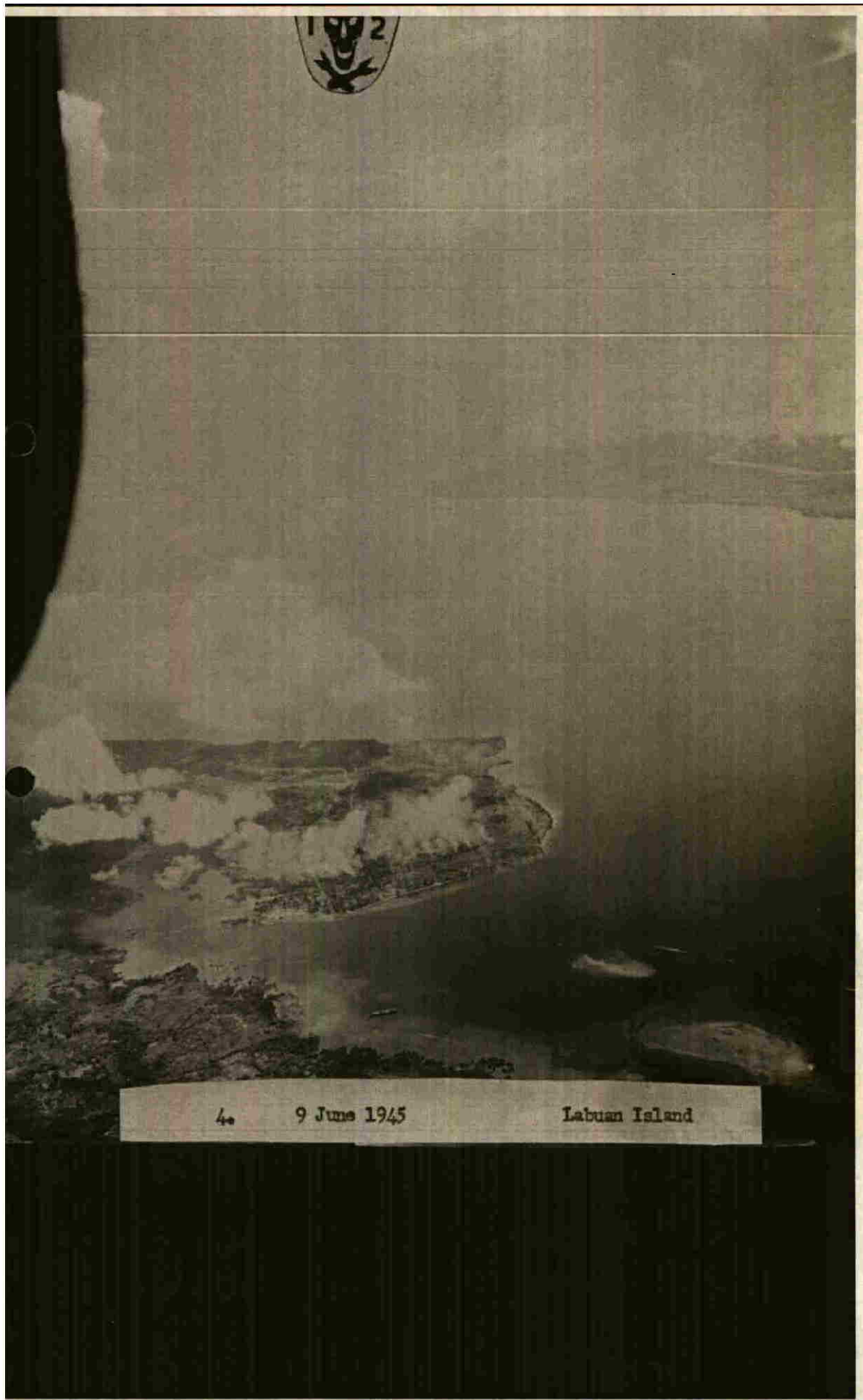
Hozan, Formosa



3.

3 June 1945

Hozan, Formosa



4a

9 June 1945

Labuan Island



5.

22 June 1945

Balikpapan, Borneo

Oil Tank Plateau

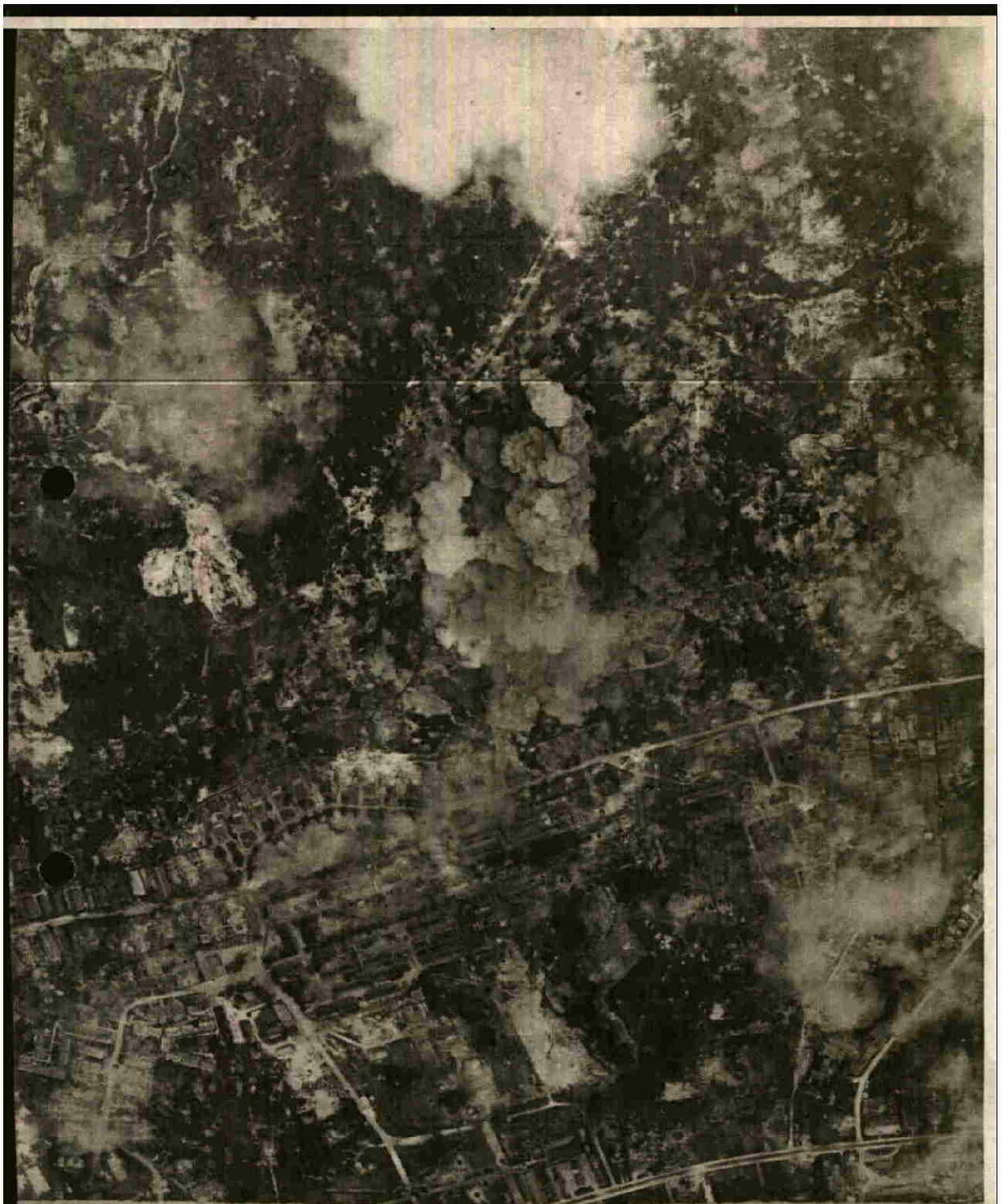


6.

22 June 1945

Balikpapan, Borneo

Oil Tank Plateau



7.

24 June 1945

Balikpapan, Borneo

Shore Defense Installations

S E C R E T

SECTION IV

APPENDIX

PART II

REPORTS

S E C R E T

SECRETOrderly Room

During the first part of June it was decided to hire four Filipino workers to assist with "KP" details. Their duties are to clean the pots and pans, flatten empty cans, take care of the hot water system, and keep the mess hall area clean. By using these Filipino boys our own men were relieved of doing the most irksome and hardest of the "KP" work, and also we were able to reduce the number of "KP's" needed from six to four men. A collection was made on pay day from each enlisted man and this fund is used for paying each of the Filipinos ten pesos weekly.

By the 6 June the Enlisted Men's Payroll was completed, signed and ready to turn into Finance. Staff Sergeant Hopp, Chief Pay Clerk, has shown month after month for two years that he is unbeatable in his particular work. It is a rare occurrence when this Squadron's payroll is not the first to get to Finance and, as a result, we are invariably paid on the last day of each month. Sergeant Hopp finally was assigned an assistant early in the month and he now has more time to give to the hundreds of matters which come up weekly in regards to partial pays, allotments, insurance keeping the service records, and Form 20's, plus answering the correspondence from former members of this Squadron who have since returned to the United States.

Technical Sergeant Moss, the Acting First Sergeant during Sergeant Morgan's absence, had an unusually busy month with details throughout the Squadron. Under Staff Sergeant Iutz's capable direction a seven foot frame was constructed, over which was placed a new four-pole hospital tent, erected by the Orderly Room Clerks without help of a detail. Our new Orderly Room is ideal with sufficient space for all desks, ample lighting, plus having a separate room for the Commanding Officer and a room for the Mail Room. Another detail headache for Sergeant Moss was when the heavy rain made it necessary to dig a new weepage pit, several drainage ditches, cover the kitchen roof with tin, and add four sections to the Mess Hall. Also completed during the month was a new enlisted man's latrine, and all latrines were covered with new canvas.

On 7 June Group Headquarters received the June quota of two officers and eighty enlisted men under the Adjusted Service Rating Scale. Of this total this Squadron received twenty-four, the largest Squadron total of the Group. Sending home these enlisted men, plus many combat personnel, necessitated much additional work on the part of the pay section. But when they departed they could rest assured that there would be no hold-ups due to incomplete records.

The Morning Report and Duty Roster were real problems due to the daily shifting of personnel. Over one hundred officers and enlisted men departed for and returned from Manila where they spent six to ten days on rest leaves. It was a job in itself to notify the men when to be ready and to get them to the planes on time, not to mention the difficulties which fell on the Morning Report Clerk to keep the Duty Roster straight.

SECRET

S E C R E TOrderly Room

In the middle of the month one of our typewriters broke down and was sent to Luzon for repairs. We managed to operate by borrowing Squadron Supply's machine during the greater part of each day. Finally, near the end of the month a new typewriter was added to our equipment. When the repaired typewriter is returned we will, for the first time in years, have enough typewriters so that the administrative work can be turned out on time without working on shifts with one machine.

An addition to the new Orderly Room was the Public Relation Section conducted by Sergeant Sundeen. This section had operated separately since our move to this base making it difficult for Sergeant Sundeen to contact the many men he needed to see in connection with his Press Releases. His desk is now situated in the front part of the Orderly Room where he can be readily contacted.

Payday for enlisted men and officers alike was on 29 June since the local Finance Office was scheduled to move. Pay call went smoothly in the enlisted section since Sergeant Hopp and Private First Class Jackson had placed each man's pay in envelopes thus eliminating the time involved in counting and re-counting each man's pay when his name was called. As a result the men were paid in record time. It should be mentioned that Sergeant Murphy and Corporal Negris handled over \$25,000.00 in PTT receipts, plus changing nearly \$5,000.00 worth of pesos into American Money for those who so desired. Corporal Negris has proved himself more than capable in any and all money matters and has become a very essential person during pay day. He has also personally taken it upon himself to keep sufficient change on his person to accommodate anyone who needs to have big bills broken down.

The most important job fall to the Section about a week before the end of the month when the entire office force was put to work completing Officer Efficiency Reports. The work was begun about 1000/I hours and had to be finished before the end of the day. Through the combined efforts of all clerks, this huge task was completed by 2030/I hours that evening. Ordinarily such a job would require at least a week of steady work by one or more clerks.

S E C R E T

S E C R E TI N T E L L I G E N C E S E C T I O N

The routine activities of the section during the month followed the same general pattern. Twenty four briefings were conducted and one hundred thirty four crews interrogated with appropriate preliminary, final, and narrative mission reports forwarded to Higher Headquarters. Because of reports of petty thievery in the Squadron area the Section initiated a check upon all Filipino civilians which resulted in theousting of all who are not employed in some way by the Squadron. Investigation of cuts in the side of one of the Squadron airplanes resulted in a recommendation from the Section to the Squadron Commander for the establishment of guards at night -- a recommendation which was immediately accepted and put into effect. In the Briefing Room, displays of aircraft, shipping, targets, and safe areas were attractively arranged and changed frequently to promote general interest. Noon-day lectures for ground personnel dealing with matters of general interest were continued. Targets lectures with particular emphasis on targets in China and Japan were conducted regularly for combat crews.

During the month the attention of the section was called by the Commanding Officer to the fact that the recommendations for medals for combat crew personnel had been piling up so rapidly that it was doubtful that the Statistical Clerk in the Orderly Room would be able to complete those that were outstanding. When an investigation of the situation revealed that the situation was extremely serious, the Section volunteered to assume responsibility for recommendations for all medals. During the month over four hundred fifty recommendations have been prepared by the clerks in the Section and forwarded to Higher Headquarters thereby eliminating the difficulty and bringing the Squadron up-to-date in this matter.

Censorship cropped up as a problem during the month. In the past, a Squadron Censor has been appointed to supervise all censorship with the cooperation of the Intelligence Section from which was derived most of the pertinent information. This division of authority resulted in some laxity which came to a head when certain enlisted men had to be punished for gross violations. In order to correct this situation and to assure proper censorship within the Squadron, the Intelligence Section assumed complete responsibility for all censorship. Officers of combat crews are delegated each day, four at a time, to act as the censors, with a first pilot in charge of each detail. Before they take over the function of censorship these officers are instructed in proper censorship by the Intelligence Officer. Further, in order to correct the difficulties at their source, lectures have been scheduled for all enlisted men at which time the Intelligence Officer has explained the important regulations and common violations.

In addition to the regular mission reports, several special reports and studies have been prepared by the Section and forwarded to Group Headquarters. These reports have dealt with effectiveness of Heavy Bombers in Ground Support, Intelligence Needs Resulting from the Changing Aspects of the War, and Programs for Continuous Intelligence Training.

S E C R E T

S E C R E TOperations Section

The outstanding Squadron operations for the month of June were the very successful ground support and pre-invasion strikes at Balikpapan. These strikes were flown as a part of combined FEAF operations which included the 13th Air Force and units of Australian organizations.

Maintenance and Training operations for the month show a decided increase over previous months due partially to more Maintenance and Training days and also to a greater number of aircraft "in" status. The increase in the number of bombs available for practice bombing missions also contributed. Five co-pilots were checked out as 1st Pilots and were given crews during the month.

A statistical report of bombs by tonnage and percentages on the target follows:

a. Total number of combat sorties dispatched	140
b. Total number of combat sorties incomplete	6
c. Total tonnage of bombs dropped on target by type (Jettisons excluded)	
GP-M65	123.5
GP-M64	73.5
GP-M57	18.0
GP-M30	17.9
NF-M47A2	6.0
FS-M181	23.4
FS-M1A1	10.8
d. Total tonnage of bombs dropped on target (Jettisons Excluded)	273.1
e. Total combat hours for month of June 1945	1569.2
f. Enemy aircraft destroyed in air during the month of June	0
g. Leading Squadron Gunner	0
h. Number and estimated tonnage of enemy shipping sunk during month of May.	0

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

Squadron Supply

During the month of June only twelve cans of beer per man were available for requisitioning at the base Quartermaster. This total was twelve cans short of authorized allowances for one month. Much dissatisfaction was noticed among Squadron personnel as beer ranks tops in Quartermaster issues. Prior to the twelve can issue during the month of May, beer issues had been a thing of the past for about 9 weeks. After the last three issues which came during the months of May and June, the men were again getting accustomed to having beer and naturally noticed the shortage during June.

Cigarettes were in abundance as six cartons per man were requisitioned from Base Quartermaster and issued simultaneously to each individual of this organization. Such popular brands as Lucky Strikes, Camels, Chesterfields and Philip Morris were available. This six carton issue was two above the authorized allowances for one month, however a shortage is anticipated during the month of July which will be covered by the June issue.

Clothing turned in for salvage was not available at the Base Quartermaster. This was particularly true in the smaller sizes of Khaki Trousers, Khaki shirts and herringbone twill uniforms. Underwear, socks, ponchos, belts, mosquito nets and a few other items were sufficiently available to fill the demand.

Cleaning and preserving items also were not on the available list during the latter part of the month with only 8 sanitary brushes constituting the total amount of cleaning and preserving items received at the Quartermaster. This caused an acute shortage in Freon Aero-sol Bombs, much to the discontent of a great majority of the personnel, as mosquitoes and other insects have been increasing in the camp area with the arrival of the rainy season. Stationery also was scarce, as only a few items were available for requisitioning--typewriter paper, both first and second sheets, two bottles of glue, which was four short of the authorized allowances, mimeograph paper, stencils, and pencils. All other items were marked Not In Stock.

S E C R E T

SECRETArmament Section

This month started off with our receiving two brand new B-24 "Ms", manufactured by Ford, 115 and 011. The Armament, turrets, guns, feed ways and booster motors checked out satisfactorily. However, there was quite a lot of excess and unnecessary equipment that had to be removed, and the necessary changes and modifications made. One of the big jobs that was done by this section, was the removal of the Lower Ball Turret.

The removal of this turret required a little over two and one half hours of cranking, removing nuts and bolts and disconnecting the various electrical and oxygen connections, along with unexpected situations that can only arise in removing a "Lower Ball Turret". This was the first lower ball turret that the Armament Section has had to remove, the job is ordinarily done by the Service Squadron.

The remainder of the month was comparatively free of outstanding events. One thing did cause a few nerve shattering moments of expectancy however, and that was when one of the Engineering men accidentally tripped the Salvo switch on one of the new ships, salvoing the complete bomb load, consisting of 18 x 250's, fuses and all, right out on the hard stand. Fortunately, no one was in the bomb bay and no one was injured.

We again had to move over to Murtha Strip, for approximately seven days this time. The move consequently entailed our having to move the necessary equipment and personnel back and forth. Incidentally, the GB's and Engineers really did an elaborate job on our strip, what with surfacing, rolling the crushed rock out and then covering the strip with the metal matting--it really looks good.

Captain Mitchell was more than overjoyed to receive another Armament Officer into the Section. Captain Buckland, along with six new Enlisted Men Replacements. Not much else of interest occurred this month--the rumors about going home are still the main topic of discussion, and every one is eagerly awaiting the definite procedure that will be followed in releasing the men to go home.

SECRET

S E C R E T

Communications Section

A welcome relief from the monotony of Army life was the 3 day leave granted to our personnel to see Manila. For most of the ground men it was the first leave to a civilized community in more than a year. The communications personnel returned from the leave with new vigor and a determination to keep up our fine record of maintenance and service.

At the beginning of the month, Group Headquarter's Deputy Commander requested that we install a B-24 type of radio compass (SCR-269-G) in an A-20 airplane. We consulted the Service Squadron at the airstrip, but they refused to do the work saying that they were not equipped to handle the job. That did not dismay us for we have done Service Squadron work many times before. The maintenance personnel stripped a complete radio compass from a salvaged B-24 airplane and then started reading Tech orders very carefully. When we were ready to start the actual installation, the Deputy Commander called again and told us to hold off for a few days. At the present date we stand ready to do the installation at a moments notice.

Our airplane radio maintenance record is excellent this month. No airplane was red lined for communications on any day that we had a strike. The usual "wear and tear" maintenance of headset cords and throat microphones were repaired as promptly as they were reported.

This month strikes did not follow each other in daily procession. This gave the personnel some much needed rest and recuperation.

Transportation Section

For the month of June the transportation section was engaged the greater portion of the time in rendering services to the Squadron such as hauling garbage from the mess hall, rations from the Quartermaster and transportation for the crews that were flying.

The Section had two men eligible to go home under the point system, one of whom was the Section Chief and the other a clerk. The section is now under a new management and under strength. The section has the senior non-com in charge of the section on the advance echelon at the camp site on Luzon.

The chief difficulties encountered during the rainy season for the past month have been flat tires and bad brakes. The mud and water are very hard on the vehicles and makes the job of repair a very unpleasant one. The men are at present getting all the vehicles in condition for the pending move and getting replacements for as many as possible that are believed to be in salvageable condition.

The Section has also been giving the men furloughs to Luzon which has been greatly enjoyed by those who made the trip. While on leave there, Corporal Huebner was lucky enough to spend several days with his brother who is in an engineering unit.

S E C R E T

S E C R E TEngineering Section

Most exasperating incident of the month, indicative of the sort of thing that tries the patience of the line crews was the predicament in which Staff Sergeant Garrison found himself due to engine changes. He had changed two engines on his airplane but due to a shortage of engines, B-24 #426 had to have one of the two available new engines and B-24 #369 the other, thereby forcing Sergeant Garrison to wait for his engines for a period of two weeks. Four engines finally arrived during the latter part of the month. Then the rains set in to keep him from hanging them.

Perhaps the most notable thing that has happened to the Engineering Section in nearly three years overseas was to see the 11 men from the Section leave for home. Morale is high with the promise of another similar list soon.

Master Sergeant Blattner became Line Chief, replacing Master Sergeant Morris, with Technical Sergeant Brennan becoming flight chief and making Master Sergeant. Master Sergeant Sugarek, Master Sergeant Bowie, Sergeant Sanchez and the rest of the men on three day pass returned from Manila with reports of fun to be had there. Technical Sergeant Adams went to Manila to see his brother but was unable to find him.

A considerable amount of magneto trouble was encountered, probably due to the damp weather. Staff Sergeant Guldbransen's ship #777, remained in the service squadron 23 days. Sergeant George and Sergeant Golvin broke the worlds 100 yard dash record when Sergeant Richards accidentally salvoed 18 x 250 pound bombs in the bunker. The salvo switch has since been changed so that it cannot be operated accidentally. Master Sergeant Blattner started grooming Master Sergeant Marks for the line chief job. Lieutenant Herrick with Staff Sergeant Willer as engineer took off on 3 engines from Murtha Strip to bring #190 over to McGuire Strip. From there, Lieutenant Hasty took it to Clark Field for repairs. Sergeant Runyon went into Tech Supply to keep the section up to strength for awhile. The Squadron flew nearly every day this month, staying on the ground only because of weather and during this period was the only Squadron to have sufficient planes to furnish full Squadron strength plus spares. Staff Sergeant Wurdacki and helper Sherman were kept busy during the month rebuilding waist and cockpit windows. The maintenance section changed 18 engines last month in record time considering the bad weather we had. Technical Sergeant Adams has done all the prop work without assistance since Sergeant Adkins has been on the advanced echelon to Luzon. A near typhoon caught us the last part of the month keeping everybody busy mooring ships down. Although it turned out to be only a mild blow, it looked alarming for awhile.

S E C R E T

S E C R E TORDNANCE SECTION

The Ordnance Section had a rather hectic month during June due mostly to the variety of bombs that were used and the number of planes that the Squadron was flying on each mission. The Squadron also furnished planes for some of the other units in the Group which had to be serviced by the Ordnance Section. The section handled over two hundred and seventy three tons of bombs alone which was expended by the Squadron plus pyrotechnics and small arms ammunition. The greater percentage of the strikes were of long range and as a consequence the bomb load was smaller due to the necessity of using a bomb bay tank.

At the first of the month, all of the small arms in the Squadron were taken in for Ordnance Storage and a system was initiated whereby all combat personnel would draw a gun prior to a flight and then would turn it back into Ordnance as soon as the flight returned. It is believed that this will improve the care of the guns and also save some from losses due to negligence on the part of the men.

New vehicles have been requisitioned to replace the old ones which have seen a lot of service since they were assigned to the Squadron when they first came overseas. The new T/E under which the Squadron is now operating provides for more equipment. The new Bomb Service Truck M-27 have already been received.

As a result of the Group's first sizeable redeployment quota one man from the Section made the list to return to the United States under the Point System. Other men have high point totals and are eagerly awaiting further replacements.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

Medical Section

During the month of June, the medical section carried on its usual activities as medical men for the Squadron. Sick call held daily for three periods, morning, noon, and night.

The medical section continued to operate in two places. Six of the medical personnel have been on the advanced echelon in Luzon, while the Medical Officer with two of the enlisted men remained with the rear echelon.

The month of June proved to be another month of interesting and unusual medical treatment for the 321st medical personnel. The first week of general sick call consisted mainly in treating colds, athletes foot, fevers of undetermined origin, minor cuts and bruises. In the second week, one casualty occurred when one of the combat men failed to check his pistol in the Ordnance tent and instead proceeded to clean it out in the open. When one shell still remaining in the chamber exploded a bystander received a perforating wound in the upper third of the right thigh.

The third week of medical treatment also proved to be a busy one, but a pleasant one, as a number of the original men of the unit, received their orders to return to the United States, after serving thirty-three months overseas. The fourth week consisted of routine general treatment for the Squadron.

Throughout the month the usual flow of civilians came to the section for medical aid. Several number of the civilians had severe ulcerated wounds on their legs, and feet due mainly to the fact that they had little or no medical aid while the enemy was at this base.

Due to the fact that these people wade barefooted through numerous small streams thereby soaking the bandages, instead of the usual sulfa drug treatment for these wounds the Section has been using castor oil with very encouraging results. The oil tends to keep the water from soaking the bandages thereby permitting the wound to heal much more rapidly.

S E C R E T

S E C R E TRadar Section

The months activities were routine in nature. Continued tactical use on every strike was made of the H2X equipment. This kept maintenance personnel on their toes keeping the equipment serviceable.

Maintenance difficulties were aggravated by two factors. First was the lack of transportation which had been felt ever since the advance echelon left for Luzon with our vehicles. The second difficulty was provided by the weather. We were now well into the rainy season and rains were both frequent and heavy. This also resulted in high humidity, which led to internal condensation when the planes were taken aloft to cooler temperatures. The effects of this moisture on the equipment were a bit wierd. Inconsistent failures of one or more ranges were reported in flight but when ground checked everything seemed in order. Fortunately only one or at most two ranges went out at any one time.

On two separate occasions our planes were moved out to Murtha Strip several miles away. This further complicated an already impossible transportation situation. This was alleviated when we secured the cooperation of Intelligence and were able to share with them the use of their jeep.

Anticipated use of the Loran Navigations Equipment led to increased attention to the Loran Training Program. During the month all available Navigators were given ample opportunity to practice the many adjustments necessary to successful operation. All were able to demonstrate sufficient facility with the equipment and were checked out. Now, the Navigators all eagerly awaited the opening of the long overdue Luzon Chain. They were convinced that Loran would prove a valuable aid to navigation.

The latter part of the month a new system for checking the IFF equipment was instituted. This involved the use of a "tire pump" sleeve which fitted over the antenna preventing the IFF being checked from being triggered by outside interrogators. As yet it is too soon to properly evaluate the worth of this new check.

Squadron Mess

Five cooks were permitted to go to Manila on rest leave, on three day passes, during the month of June. Lately the rations drawn from the Quartermaster have been improving with more pork than has been needed. Fresh potatoes were received twice during the month. Three men from the mess personnel were among the Squadron fortunates who were selected to go back to the States under the point system. The Mess has been short of kitchen help since these men left. Two cooks have been assigned to the Squadron on detached service from the 320th and 319th Squadrons. As some small compensation for the lack of variety in the mess, a new radio has been received from Special Service. By installing it in the center of the mess building both Officers and Enlisted Men will be able to enjoy it while they are eating.

S E C R E T

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S E C R E T

SUMMARY OF GRADES AND RATINGS

June 1945

	BEGINNING OF MONTH	END OF MONTH
GENERAL		
COLONEL		
LT. COLONEL		
MAJOR		
CAPTAIN	11	13
FIRST LIEUTENANT	30	32
SECOND LIEUTENANT	62	60
FLIGHT OFFICERS	18	15
MASTER SERGEANTS	19	19
TECHNICAL SERGEANTS	71	72
STAFF SERGEANTS	130	130
SERGEANTS	91	106
CORPORALS	107	96
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS	18	20
PRIVATES	6	8

S E C R E T

-11-

SECRET

SECTION IV

APPENDIX

PART III

EXHIBITS

SECRET

S E C R E T

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3, BOMR 90, APO 321, 31 May '45 2315/I.

1. This GP will on 1 June '45 Conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C's

- A. Mission No: 152-E-1.
- B. Target: Takao Town.
- C. Take-Off: 0650/I.
- D. Route Out: West Coast Mindoro, thru Lingayen Valley.
- E. Formation: GP Diamond.
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force.
- G. Bomb Load: 5 x 1000# GP. (.1 nose .01 tail)
- H. Ammunition: 300 Rnds per Gun.

TCS...EBN...312343/I MWS VA

John H. Decamp

JOHN H. DECAMP,
1st Lt., Air Force,
Operations.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 1 June 1945 0115/I

1. This GP will on 2 June '45 conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C's plus
1 B-24 WO/C as spare

- A. Mission No; 153-E-1
- B. Target: Hozan Toxic Gas storage. Elevation 40' N2X: Takao Town
- C. Take-Off: 0640/I
- D. Route Out: West Coast of Mindoro thru Lingayen Valley.
- E. Formation: GP Dimond
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will W/1 B-24 atch'd from 400th WO/C maintain
6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force. Attach 1 B-24 WO/C
to 400th as part of STRIKE force.
- G. Bomb Load: 5 x 1000# GP (.1 nose .01 tail)
- H. Ammunition: 300 Rnds. per Gun

TOS...EBN...020210/I DJL VA

John H. Decamp

JOHN H. DECAMP,
1st Lt., Air Force,
Operations.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

OPERATIONAL BRIGTHITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 2 June 1945 2255/I

1. This GP will on 3 June '45 conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C's
 - A. Mission No: 154-E-1
 - B. Target: Hozan Toxic Gas Plant. Elevation : 40'
 - C. Take-Off: 0640/I
 - D. Route Out: West Coast Mindoro up Lingayen Valley
 - E. Formation: GP Diamond
 - F. The 321 Bomb Sq will W/1 B-24 WO/C attach from 320 Sq, maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE Force
 - G. Bomb Load: 5 x 1000 GP. (1/10 nose .01 tail)
 - H. Ammunition: 300 Rnds per Gun

TOS...EBN...O22330/I JM VA

John H. DeCamp

JOHN H. DECAMP,
1st Lt., Air Force,
Operations.

S E C R E T

-3-

S E C R E T

OPERATIONAL HIGH-INTENSITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMB 90, APO 321, 3 June 1945 2230/I

1. This GP will on 4 June '45 conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C's and 2 B-24's W/C's as spares.
 - A. Mission No: 155-E-1
 - B. Target: Bintulu Town
 - C. Take-Off: 0640/I
 - D. Route Out: Direct
 - E. Formation: GP Diamond
 - F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force. Maintain 1 B-24 W/C as spare for STRIKE force.
 - G. Bomb Load: 18 x 250 Demos. (Inst nose .025 tail)
 - H. Ammunition: 300 Rnds per Gun.

TOS...EBN...032257/I LWS VA

John H. DeCamp

JOHN H. DECAMP,
1st Lt., Air Corps,
Operations.

S E C R E T

-4-

S E C R E T

O P E R A T I O N A L P R I O R I T Y S E C R E T

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMB 90, APO 321, 4 June 1945 2200/I

1. This GP will on 5 June '45 conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C's and 2 spares WO/C's
 - A. Mission No: 156-E-1
 - B. Target: Asa A/D
 - C. Take-Off: 0630/I
 - D. Route Out: Direct
 - E. Formation: GP Diamond
 - F. The 321 Bomb Sq will with 1 B-24 WO/C attached from 320th Sq., maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force.
 - G. Bomb Load: 5 x 1000# GP (1/10 nose .025 tail)
 - H. Ammu nition: 300 Rnds per Gun.

TGS...EBN....042225/I DJL VA

John H. Decamp
JOHN H. DECAMP,
1st Lt. Air Corps,
Operations.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 6 June 1945 1950/I

1. This GP will on 7 June '45 conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C's and two 2 spares.
 - A. Mission No: 158-E-1
 - B. Target: Labuan A/D Storage area
 - C. Take-Off: 0745/I
 - D. Route Out: Direct.
 - E. Formation: GP Diamond
 - F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE FORCE.
 - G. Bomb Load: 18 x 250# Demos (Inst nose .025 tail)
 - H. Ammunition: 300 Rnds per Gun.

TCS...EBN.....052030/I DJL VA

EXTRACT COPY:

John H. DeCamp

JOHN H. DECAMP,
1st Lt. Air Corps,
Operations.

S E C R E T

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S E C R E T

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMB 90, APO 321, 5 June 1945 2110/I

1. This GP will on 6 June '45 conduct STRIKE W/ 24 B-24's W/ C's and 2 spares W/C's
 - A. Mission No: 157-E-1
 - B. Target: Labuan A/D Storage area.
 - C. Take-Off: 0745/I
 - D. Route Out: Direct
 - E. Formation: GP Diamond
 - F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force.
 - G. Bomb load: 18 x 250# Demos (Inst nose .025 tail)
 - H. Ammunition: 300 Rnds per Gun.

TOS...EBN...052138/I MMS VA



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1st Lt. Air Corps,
Operations.

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-6-

S E C R E T

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ.

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 7 June 1945 2320/I

1. This GP will on 8 June, 1945 conduct STRIKE W/16 B-24's W/C's and 2 B-24's WO/C's as spare.

- A. Mission No: 159-E-1
- B. Target: Labuan A/D Storage Area.
- C. Take-Off: 0745/I
- D. Route Out: Direct
- E. Formation: GP Diamond
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 4 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force.
- G. Bomb Load: 18 x 250 Demos (Inst nose .025 tail)
- H. Ammunition: 300 Rnds per Gun.

TCS...BN...072344/I MWS VA

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 8 June 1945 2115/I

1. This GP will on 9 June '45 conduct STRIKE W/16 B-24's W/C's and 2 spares WO/C's.
 - A. Mission No: 160-E-1
 - B. Target: Visual: -Supply and Personnel area Labuan Island.
 - C. Take-Off: 0735/I
 - D. Route Out: Direct
 - E. Formation: GP Diamond
 - F. The 321 Bomb S q will maintain 4 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force. Maintain 1 B-24 as spare for STRIKE force.
 - G. Bomb load: 30x 100# Napalms (Inst Fuse)
 - H. Ammunition 300 Rnds per Gun.

TOS...EBN....082207/I DJL VA

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ


FR: S-3 BOMR 90, AFO 321, 9 June 1945 2015/I

1. This GP will-on 10 June 1945 conduct Maint. and Training.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will conduct Maint and Training.
- G.
- H.

TOS...EBN...092157/I MWS VA

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 10 June 1945 2300/I

1. This GP will on 11 June '45, conduct Maintenance and Training

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will conduct Maint and Training.
- G.
- H.

TCS...EBN...102305/I DJL VA

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 90, BOMBER APO 321, 11 June 1945 2300/I

1. This GP will on 12 June, 1945 conduct STRIKE W/20 B-24's W/C's
 - A. Mission No: 163-E-1
 - B. Target: Saigon Rail Road Yards.
 - C. Take-Off: 0615/I
 - D. Route Out: Direct
 - E. Formation: GP Diamond
 - F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 5 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force.
 - G. Bomb load: 4 x 1000# GP (1/10 Nose .025 Tail)
 - H. Ammunition: 300 Rnds. per Gun

TCS...EBN...112333/I MWS VA

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 13 June 1945 2148/I

1. This Bomb GP. will conduct STRIKE on 14 June '45 W/24 B-24's W/C's and 2 B-24's WO/C's as spares.

- A. Mission No: 165-E-1
- B. Target: Takao Warehouse area.
- C. Take-Off: 0550/I
- D. Route Out: West Coast of Mindoro, thru Lingayan Valley.
- E. Formation: GP. Diamond
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force.
- G. Bomb Load: 4 x 1000# Demos (Inst Nose .025 Tail)
- H. Ammunition: 300 Rnds per Gun.

TOS....EBN.....132218/I WC VA

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

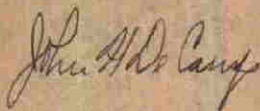
FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 14 June 1945 2037/I

1. This GP will on 15 June '45 conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C's and 2 spares WO/C's

- A. Mission No: 166-E-1
- B. Target: Taichu A/P's
- C. Take-Off: 0625/I
- D. Route Out: West Coast Mindoro thru Lingayen Valley.
- E. Formation: GP Diamond
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force.
- G. Bomb Load: 30 x 100# Frag Clusters (Inst Fusing)
- H. Ammunition: 300 Rnds per Gun

TOS??..EEN...142113/I MMS VA

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 12 June 1945 0020/I

1. This GP will on 13 June '45 conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C's and 1 spare.

- A. Mission No: 164-E-1
- B. Target: Toshein Oil Storage Tanks
- C. Take-Off: 0545/I
- D. Route Out: NW coast of Mindoro and Luzon.
- E. Formation: GP Diamond.
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force.. Attach 1 B-24 WO/C to the 321th Sq for STRIKE force.
- G. Bomb Load: 4 x 1000# GP (1/10 Nose .025 Tail)
- H. Ammunition: 300 Rnds per Gun.

TCS... EBN.... 130050/I DJL VA

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321 15 June 1945 2220/I

1. This GP will on 16 June 1945 conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C and 1 spare WO/C
 - A. Mission No: 167-E-1
 - B. Target: Kipur Personnel area.
 - C. Take-Off: 0610/I
 - D. Route Out: West Coast Mindoro thru Lingayen Valley.
 - E. Formation: GP Diamond
 - F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C as part of STRIKE force.
 - G. Bomb Load: 4 x 1000# (Inst Nose .025 Tail)
 - H. Ammunition: 300 rnds per Gun.

TCS...EBN.....152253/I DJL VA

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 16 June 1945 2225/I

1. The GP on 17 June 1945 will conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C's and 1 B-24 WO/C as spare.
 - A. Mission No: 168-E-1
 - B. Target: Primary and H3X: Balikpapan (Klandasan)
Secondary : Manggar personnel and Stores area.
 - C. Take-Off: 0525/I
 - D. Route Out: Direct
 - E. Formation: GP. Diamond
 - E. The 321 BOMB SQ will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force.
 - G. Bomb Load: 4 x 1000# GP's (Inst Nose .025 Tail)
 - H. Ammunition: 300 rnds per Gun.

TCS...EBN....162255/I WC VA

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-17-

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 17 June 1945 2210/I

- 1 This GP will on 18 June '45 conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C and 1 B-24 WO/C as spare.

- A. Mission No: 169-B-3
- B. Target: Balikpapan Fortifications, 100' Elev.
- C. Take-Off: 0525/I
- D. Route Out: Direct
- E. Formation: GP Diamond
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force.
- G. Bomb Load: 8 x 500 Comp B. (1/10 Nose .025 Tail)
- H. Ammunition: 300 rnds per Gun.

TOS...EBN...172242/I MMS VA

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-18-

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 18 June 1945 2255/I

1. This GP will conduct STRIKE on 19 June '45 w/24 B-24's w/C's and 2 B-24's w/O's as spares.

- A. Mission No: 170-E-1
- B. Target: Balikpapan Fortifications
- C. Take-Off: 0550/I
- D. Route Out: Direct
- E. Formation: GP Diamond
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's w/C's as part of STRIKE force.
- G. Bomb load: 4 x 1000# GP (Inst Nose .025 Tail)
- H. Ammunition: 300 rnds per Gun

TCS...EBN.....182330/I DJL VA

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

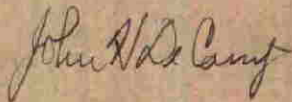
TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 19 June 1945 2115/I

1. This GP will on 20 June 1945, conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C's and 1 spare.
 - A. Mission No: 171-E-1
 - B. Target: Balikpapan Fortifications. 24 and 25
H2X Target: South Coast Balikpapan.
 - C. Take-Off: 0650/I
 - D. Route Out: Direct
 - E. Formation: GP Diamond
 - F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force.
 - G. Bomb Load: 9 x 500 Comp B. (Inst Nose .01 Tail)
 - H. Ammunition: 300 rnds per Gun.

EBN...TOS...192200/I WWJ AR

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 B MB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 20 June 1945 1945/I

1. This GP will on 21 June '45 conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's and 1 spare.

- A. Mission No: 172-E-1
- B. Target: Balikpapan Fortifications (Beach Fortifications and underwater obstacles.)
- C. Take-Off 0550/I
- D. Route Out: Direct
- E. Formation: GP Diamond
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force.
- G. Bomb Load: 9 x 500# Comp B. (Inst Nose .01 Tail.)
- H. Ammunition: 300 rnds per Gun.

TGS...EBN...202011/I WC VA

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 21 June 1945 0006/I

1. This GP will on 22 June 1945 conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's
W/C's and 1 spare WO/C

- A. Mission No: 173-E-1
- B. Target: Balikpapan Fortifications. No. 17
E2X: South Coast (2A, 3A, 17B & C)
- C. Take-off: 0530/I
- D. Route Out: Direct
- E. Formation: GP Diamond
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part
of STRIKE force.
- G. Bomb Load: 30 x 100# Demos (Inst Nose .025 Tail)
- H. Ammunition: 300 rnds per Gun

108...EBN....220047/I MWS VA

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-22-

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 22 June 1945 2325/I

1. This GP will on 23 June 1945 conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C and 1 spare WO/C
 - A. Mission No: 174-E-1
 - B. Target: (Primary and B2X)-Balikpapan.
Secondary Target: Mangger a/D
 - C. Take-Off: 0600/I
 - D. Route Out: Direct
 - E. Formation: GP Diamond
 - F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force. Maintain 1 B-24 WO/C as spare
 - G. Bomb Load: 8 x 500# Comp B. (1/10 Nose .025 Tail)
 - H. Ammunition: 300 rnds per Gun

TCS....EBN.....222359/I EH VA

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-23-

S E C R E T

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMB 90, APO 321 23 June 1945 2045/I

1. This GP will on 24 June 1945 conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C's and 1 spare WOC
 - A. Mission No: 175-E-1
 - B. Target: Primary and H2X: Balikpapan Storage and Personnel area
Secondary: Mangaar
 - C. Take-Off: 0530/I
 - D. Route Out: Direct
 - E. Formation: GP Diamond
 - F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force
 - G. Bomb Load: 8 x 500 Comp. B. (Inst Nose .025 Tail)
 - H. Ammunition: 300 rnds. per Gun

EBN.TGS.....232140/1 WWJ AR

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 24 June 1945 2310/I

1. This GP will on 25 June '45 conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C's and 1 B-24 WO/C as spare.
 - A. Mission No: 176-E-1
 - B. Target: Primary - Balikpapan Shore Gun Installations.
H2X - Balikpapan stores & Personnel Area.
 - C. Take-Off: 0530/I
 - D. Route Out: Direct
 - E. Formation: GP Diamond.
 - F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6-B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force. Attach 1 B-24 WO/C to 319th Sq for STRIKE force. Maintain 1 B-24 WO/C as spare for STRIKE force.
 - G. Bomb Load: 4 x 1000# Demos. (1/10 Nose .025 Tail)
 - H. Ammunition: 300 rnds per Gun

TOS...EBN. ..242337/I WC VA

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-25-

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321 25 June 19452019/I

1. This GP will on 26 June '45, conduct STRIKE W/22 B-24's W/C's

- A. Mission No: 177-E-1
- B. Target: Balikpapan Fortifications.
- C. Take-Off: 0530/I
- D. Route Out: Direct
- E. Formation: GP Diamond
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force.
- G. Bomb Load: 8 x 500# Comp. B (1/10 Nose .025 Tail)
- H. Ammunition: 300 rnds Per Gun

TOS...EBN....252129/I MYS VA

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 26 June 1945 2255/I

1. This GP will on 27 June '45, conduct STRIKE W/22 B-24's W/C's

- A. Mission No: 178-E-1
- B. Target: Balikpapan 17.
- C. Take-Off: 0600/I
- D. Route Out: Direct
- E. Formation: GP Diamond
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force.
- G. Bomb Load: 30 x 100# Demos. (Inst Nose .025 Tail)
- H. Ammunition: 300 rnds per Gun

TOS...EBN.....262305/I EH VA

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-27-

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMB 90, APO 321, 27 June 1945 2035/I

1. This GP will on 28 June '45, conduct STRIKE w/24 B-24's w/C's and 1 spare WO/C
 - A. Mission No: 179-E-1
 - B. Target: Sepinggang & Manggar Pipe Line
 - C. Take-Off: 0600/I
 - D. Route Out: Direct
 - E. Formation: GP Diamond
 - F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's w/C's as part of STRIKE force.
 - G. Bomb load: 15 x 260# Frags. (Inst Fusing)
 - H. Ammunition: 300 rnds per Gun

TCS...EBN.....272107/I WC VA

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO #321, 28 June 1945 2335/I

1. This GP will on 29 June '45, conduct STRIKE W/24 B-24's W/C's.

- A. Mission No: 180-E-1
- B. Target: Balikpapan Barracks.
- C. Take-Off: 0600/I
- D. Route Out: Direct
- E. Formation: GP Diamond.
- F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force. Atch 1 B-24 WO/C to the 400 Bomb Sq for STRIKE force.
- G. Bomb Load: 8 x 500# comp "B" (.1 Nose .025 Tail)
- H. Ammunition: 300 rnds per Gun.

EBN...TOS.....290004/I WJ AR

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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY SECRET

TO: 321 BOMB SQ

FR: S-3 BOMR 90, APO 321, 29 June 1945 2104/I

1. This GP will conduct STRIKE on 30 June 1945 W/24 B-24's W/C's.
 - A. Mission No: 181-E-1
 - B. Target: Balikpapan Tank Farm.
 - C. Take-Off: 0600/I
 - D. Route Out: Direct
 - E. Formation: GP Diamond
 - F. The 321 Bomb Sq will maintain 6 B-24's W/C's as part of STRIKE force. Attach 1 B-24 WO/C to the 400 Bomb Sq.
 - G. Bomb Load: 15 x 260 Frags. (Inst Nose .025 Tail)
 - H. Ammunition: 300 rnds per Gun.

TOS...EBN....292158/I MMS VA

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S E C R E T

-30-

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SECTION IV

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PART IV

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TRI MONTHLY REPORTS FORM 34

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