



# UNIT HISTORY



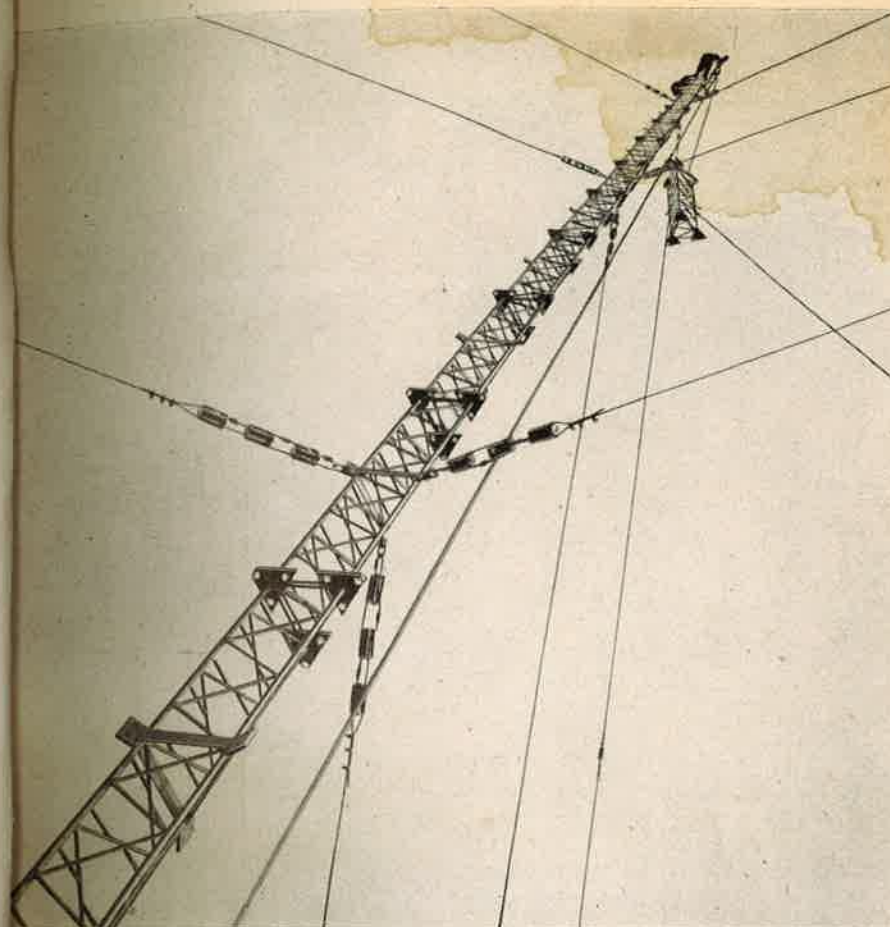
**FIRST MOBILE RADIO  
BROADCASTING COMPANY**



# UNIT HISTORY



*FIRST MOBILE RADIO  
BROADCASTING COMPANIE*



Antenna Tower Showing Guy Construction and Method of  
Hoisting Antenna Section

APO 777  
FIRST MOBILE RADIO BROADCASTING COMPANY  
United States Forces in Austria  
APO 887

SUBJECT: Unit Historical Report.

THRU: Headquarters, United States Forces  
in Austria, APO 777, U.S. Army.

TO: The Commanding General, Headquarters,  
Mediterranean Theater of Operations, APO 512,  
U.S. Army (ATTN: Historical Records Section).

1. Military exigencies in the North African Theater of Operations, in 1942, required a unit which could be sent into the field and function as a Combat Propaganda Team. This unit would have to be complete with equipment to operate a mobile radio transmitter, suitable for broadcasting propaganda, either to enemy troops or to civilians in occupied areas. Additional equipment was to include printing equipment, also mobile, for the production of propaganda leaflets and printed material within a short distance of the front, just out of artillery range; loudspeaker equipment with which propaganda messages could be directed at the enemy within audible range; radio monitoring and recording equipment which would be used as a source of material in current events necessary to the news analysts, script writers, and other propaganda technicians for the compilation of

various propaganda themes. All this would require an operating force of radio technicians to maintain and operate the radio equipment, printers for the Leaflet Section, and a group of well-educated, experienced writers, radio announcers, and linguists (having a perfect command of all the principal European languages), in addition to the various Signal Corps riggers, cooks, drivers and other personnel charged with the performance of heavy work and of housekeeping and administrative functions. Therefore, as a result of considerable correspondence and numerous cables from Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa, all originating from the then newly formed Psychological Warfare Branch, the 1st Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company was activated on 19 April 1943, with a Special War Department T/O and E.

Fortunately, a plan had been afoot for about a year, in Washington, to establish a unit of exactly this type (but on a more grandiose scale than the size of the final organization), so that, in late March and early April of 1943, when requests began to arrive from Africa, sufficient material, both in personnel and equipment, was located at the Military Intelligence Training Center, at Camp Ritchie, Maryland, to put together the fundamental parts of such an organization. What were then the 1st and 2nd Signal Radio Service Sections were supplemented by a 3rd section, organized from cadre of the original two sections. Since these were the first sections of the long planned grandiose organization there were, fortunately, both linguist personnel as well as technicians available. The equipment of these sections consisted of one mobile, 1KW Radio Transmitter, Broadcast Range, per section, and one Intercept Van, containing radio receivers, 6 recording and monitoring equipment, per section. These

particular units were the result of many months of experimentation at laboratories established, for that purpose, by the Signal Corps, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Further, each section contained sufficient motor transport to carry all spare equipment and personnel baggage, as well as one truck which carries the collapsible antenna used by the section.

Since this was the first attempt in the history of the United States Army to put such an organization into the field there was little information or experience of a practical nature which could constitute a basis of precedent. Consequently, the activation of this unit was a combination of logical needs and illogical experimentation. Later practical application brought to light the fallacy of this experimentation, a fact which will become clear in another connection in the course of this history.

A T/O and E were hastily drawn up to include the material on hand and what we thought we would need. It was hurried through War Department channels and approved in time to meet the sailing date deadline which had already been established. In the interval between 19 April and 1 May 1943, activity within the new First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company was frantic as it was necessary to prepare, as rapidly as possible, for the overseas movement and to rush through promotions on the basis of the new T/O. The Company of 16 Officers and 112 Enlisted Men finally entrained from Camp Ritchie for Camp Patrick Henry and HRPE, on 1 May 1943. In the space of eleven days all equipment, including rolling stock, had been prepared and sent to HRPE for transshipment to the Theater of Operations. Personal baggage and personnel records were carried with the troops. 7

One week was spent at Camp Patrick Henry. On 8 May 1943 the Company left the Camp, by train, for the docks. All troops and baggage were aboard the U.S.S. "Barnett" by 1500 hours, on 8 May 1943. Two days were spent in Norfolk harbor and on the morning of 10 May 1943 the "Barnett" sailed. Since the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company was the first unit aboard the U.S.S., "Barnett", all troops, regardless of rank, were assigned to details. Ship guards, shore guards, and stevedore gangs were organized under the direction of the ship's Captain. Because of the willingness and cheerfulness shown by the entire Company, they were excused from further details on the rest of the voyage. The Company Commander, at that time Major Edward A. Caskey, was made Summary Court Officer and acted as an assistant to the Troop Commander for the duration of the voyage.

The crossing was uneventful, with only an occasional warning of nearby submarines. The trip was made more interesting when some of the linguists of the Company organized classes in French, Italian and German for the Officer personnel aboard. A monitoring service was also established with the monitors tuning in foreign news reports on the ship's radio, compiling and editing the news and then giving, twice daily, a newcast over the ship's loudspeaker system. The service was appreciated by the entire ship's company, especially when the fall of Tunis made the headlines, just prior to our landing. Two days before we landed we were informed that our destination was to be Oran. We arrived at the ancient port on 23 May 1943 and, after debarking, were bivouacked in a staging area near Fleurus.

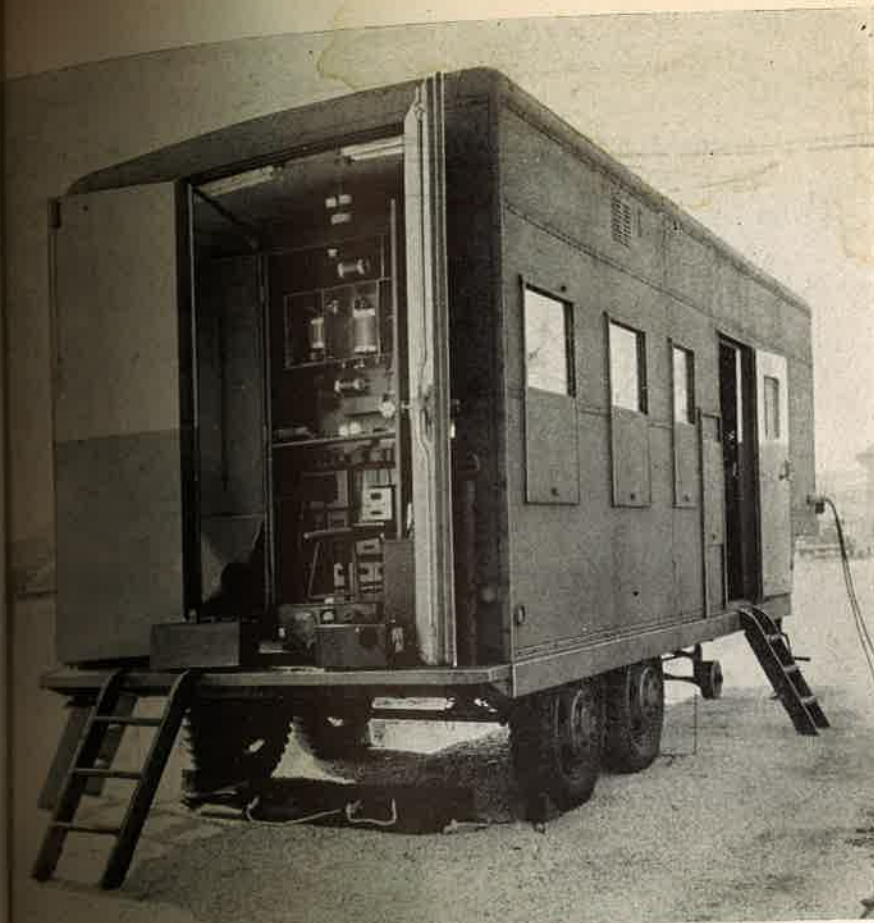
8 After seven days of living on the dusty, rocky hillside that was called a Staging Area and eating cold "C" rations

for three meals a day, the Company equipment was unloaded and turned over to us, thus permitting our departure for Algiers. During the stay at Oran three of the better qualified Enlisted Men, in the Propaganda Section, were appointed 2nd Lieutenants by WD orders. On the morning of 31 May 1943, at 0300 hours, the convoy for Algiers pulled out of the Staging Area, and, after an extremely hot and dusty journey, arrived in Algiers. A short halt was made while the Commanding Officer, flown to Algiers several days before, made contact and received his reports of the trip. At 2000 hours the convoy again started, this time for the bivouac area selected for us, some forty miles north of Algiers, in the immediate vicinity of Souk-El-Haad (Sunday Market). Our arrival at Souk-El-Haad took place at 2200 hours. Our bivouac was a large and scenic farm or vinyard, with many large wine "cellars". These cellars were actually large, concrete vats extending half way to the roof of the buildings. As the tops were flat, the EM placed their bedding on top of these vats while the Officers were quartered in a separate building. Since we were the first Americans to arrive in this part of Africa every courtesy was shown to us and the hospitality of the entire neighborhood was heartily extended to us.

Our assignment was to Headquarters Special Troops, AFHQ, with attachment to the Psychological Warfare Branch of INC-AFHQ, under the command of Colonel C. B. Hazeltine. The organization was larger than P.W.B. had expected, but the excellent quality of the personnel and equipment more than made up for whatever shortcomings P.W.B. could find. Linguist personnel was especially appreciated, two Officers and ten EM being immediately placed on DS to INC 9

for work in P.W.B. and P.R.O. in Algiers, on 13 June 1943. Since the German capitulation in Tunisia excluded our immediate use as a Combat Propaganda Unit, we were put to work temporarily along other lines, pending new developments. During this time the entire Company was busy preparing equipment, cleaning and adjusting receivers, and the transmitters required much of the technicians' time, while the riggers and drivers were engaged in antenna and motor transport work. The Headquarters Personnel and Administration Section were practically swamped during this period. The Company Clerk and Company Supply Sergeant, with an assistant each, were trying to bring all records and files up to date, before operational necessity should make it necessary for the unit to split. Fortunately, this was accomplished, for the greatest part, before the 26 June 1943. On that date, two Radio Sections (with complete equipment) and a selected group of propagandists were sent to Tunis for duty. This group of seven Officers and sixty EM were to begin work broadcasting "black" propaganda to the European continent, and to act as communications for P.W.B. Likewise, on the 26th, the remainder of the Company (Headquarters Section and the 2nd Radio Section) at Souk-El-Haad, were moved to a villa on the sea at Fort de l'Eau, Algeria, so as to be nearer the Headquarters P.W.B. activities in Algiers. The job of the 2nd Radio Section at Fort de l'Eau was to act as communications link between Headquarters P.W.B., Algiers, and the forward groups in Tunis. At this time, a site for a radio receiving station, for the purpose of monitoring and transmitting by wire European broadcasts, was established in the vicinity and, upon completion, was temporarily staffed by technicians and monitors of the Company. On the 1 July

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Trailer K-55 Rear Showing Trailer and Transmitter Rear Doors Open

1943, three additional EM were placed on DS with AFHQ in Algiers for propaganda work.

On or about the 7 July 1943, the 1st Radio Section was moved from Tunis to Cape Bon for operational purposes. This was done on the VO of Col. Hazeltine. Arriving at a point, previously determined, north of Kerba, the Section was bivouacked in an olive grove along the coast. Proximity to the sea was a prime necessity if a strong signal was to be put into the Italian mainland. This operation was started on 8 July 1943 and continued until 1 August, at which time it was taken over by the 3rd Radio Section. Following instructions from Col. Hazeltine, Commander Martelli, American Naval Officer in charge of P.W.B. operations in Tunis, gave orders to the 1st Radio Section to proceed to Tunis and prepare for embarkation to Sicily. On the morning of 3 August 1943, the 1st Radio Section boarded a British LST and sailed for Sicily. The unit arrived at Syracuse on August 4 and bivouacked north of the city until the morning of 6 August, when it moved again out and proceeded to Palermo. The Section's equipment was made ready for operation, pending further instructions from the OC, P.W.B., Palermo. Owing to the size and complexity of the equipment, travel had been slow and some of the equipment damaged on the mountainous and rough roads encountered in Sicily. Broadcasting operations were begun on or about 15 August 1943, using transcriptions for program material during the day and rebroadcasting Radio Palermo during the evening. This operation continued until 28 September 1943. During the time between 15 August and 26 September the recording and monitoring facilities of the Section were used to advantage by P.W.B., News and Program Sections.

Upon completion of the Palermo project the 1st Section moved out and proceeded to Syracuse, upon order of the OC, P.W.B., Palermo, making contact with the 15th Army Group, on 1 October 1943. The next five days were spent in making preparations for sailing to Italy. On 6 October, the Section was put aboard ship and on the morning of 7 October the convoy sailed. On 9 October, equipment and personnel were disembarked at Taranto, the Section then proceeding to Naples via Bari and Salerno and arriving at Naples on 12 October. This Section immediately prepared to take over broadcasting operations on the site formerly occupied by the Naples broadcasting station. On the evening of 14 October, broadcast operations were started with the mobile transmitter and continued until 4 June 1944. During this period this Section functioned as Radio Naples and the recording and monitoring facilities were used extensively by the News and Program Section of P.W.B. Recording and "dubbing" service was made available also to P.R.O. Many other technical assignments were also performed. The riggers and radio technicians were used to install and maintain communication facilities of all types for P.W.B., Naples.

Throughout all operations at Cape Bon, Palermo, and in Naples, the vehicles and motorized facilities of the Section assisted in many other operational functions of P.W.B. Since this 1st Radio Section was isolated from the main body of the Company for such a long period of time, it was necessary to split up the mess equipment, as well as the mess and maintenance personnel, and to train part of the Company personnel as cook's helpers. Because of the small number



Tech. Sgt. Lentz and S/Sgt. Matchan Putting up Tower by  
"Sectional" Method

of basics in the Company, such functions as security, house-keeping and administrative duties had to be performed by a minimum of personnel.

Back with the Headquarters Section and the 2nd Radio Section in Algiers: On the 27 July 1943, the 1st and 2nd Broadcast Station Operating Detachments, consisting of eighteen (18) Officers and forty-seven (47) EM, were attached to the 1st Mobile Radio for administration and supply and have been operating in conjunction with us ever since. During the period of the month or two following this, the Company suffered the loss of much personnel on Detached Service missions. Many of the men sent out during this period were on Detached Service for as long as a year, and sometimes longer. This unusual demand for 1st Mobile Radio personnel was due to the high standards and qualifications of the men, who had been carefully selected over a period of a year, while the organization was in the process of formation in the United States. These men had been interviewed at camps all over the country and were chosen because of their particular specializations and qualifications as linguists, writers, analysts, announcers, and their familiarity with the ways and methods of the Fascist regimes. The technical personnel was selected in the same way and was, likewise, all of high caliber. The majority of the men were graduates of the Eastern Signal Corps School, at Fort Monmouth, and other service schools of a similar type, and many of them have had years of commercial experience, both in program work and the technical side of radio. As a result of this careful selection of personnel, it was not uncommon for an EM, while on a tour of DS with the Psychological Warfare Branch, to be placed in a position of extreme importance and re-

sponsibility in no way commensurate with his enlisted grade.

On 24 September 1943, Major Edward A. Caskey, then Commanding Officer, left Algiers for Washington, D.C., for the purpose of organizing similar companies for propaganda work and for assisting in the procurement of additional personnel and equipment for this Company. Capt. Darrell T. Rathbun, assumed command of the Company on Major Caskey's departure.

Developments of the Sicilian and Italian theaters soon reached such a point that it became evident that the remaining sections of the Company would be needed in this campaign and would be of value on the Italian front. The 1st Radio Section, having arrived in Italy, was at work in Naples. The 3rd Radio Section, its mission completed in Tunisia, was recalled to Algiers and reunited with Headquarters and the 2nd Radio Section. All equipment and vehicles were overhauled, and the personnel was inspected. In December 1943, movement orders finally came from AFHQ and the vehicles and equipment were placed aboard the S. S. Fort Gloucester, accompanied by a small detachment of men who were to act as guards. The remainder of the Company left Fort de l'Eau on 1 December 1943 and entrained at Reuiba, Algeria, our first introduction to the French "40 and 8". Our port of embarkation was to be Philippeville. The journey required two full days. We arrived at Philippeville and were sent to the British "Transient Camp 2". After securing suitable quarters we were told that we would have to wait until the unit would receive orders to embark for Italy. We were all afraid that we would have to wait for weeks before the necessary transport facilities could be found. However, our priority

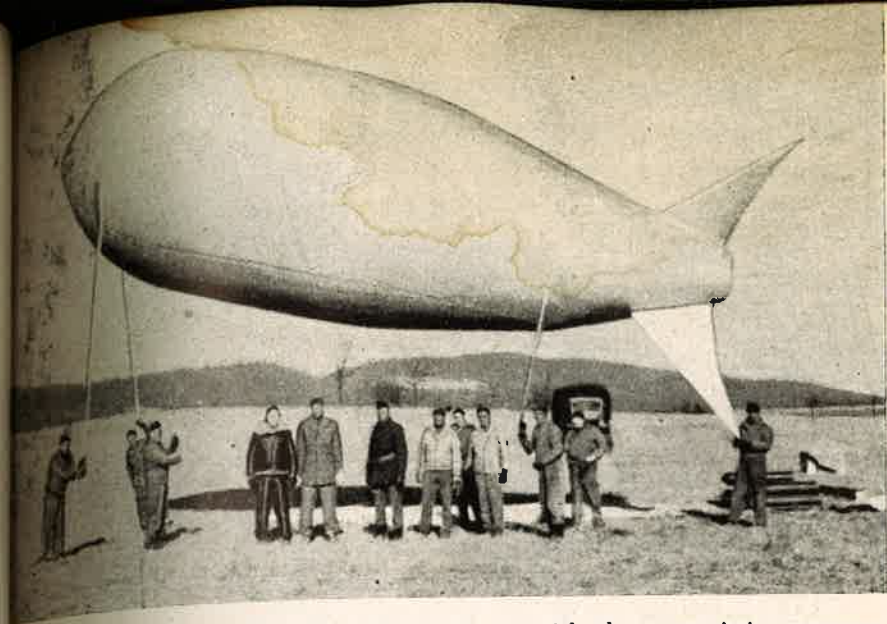
was sufficiently high, and after waiting for only three days we received the order to board ship. Our ship was the Ville d'Oran, and, on account of her speed, we were not to sail in convoy but by ourselves, with destroyers for escort. The trip from Philippeville to Taranto was accomplished in 49 hours, with a 10 hour stop at Syracuse, Sicily. The organization arrived at Taranto, Italy, on 8 December 1943 at 1000 hours. In the interval between our arrival and the departure of the train for Bari the men were allowed to disperse and visit the town. The Company boarded the train at 1930 hours and arrived in Bari at 0230 hours, 9 December 1943. After waiting for an hour we were finally bivouacked in the P. W. B. Warehouse, at the edge of the city. This was our camp for eighteen days, as our equipment, on board the Fort Gloucester, was still on the way.

The Fort Gloucester was finally allowed into the inner harbor at Brindisi, Italy, on 27 December, and our equipment was unloaded on the same day. On the 28 December, our convoy left for Naples to resume operations. The 1st Radio Section had been in Naples for some time and was, at the time of our arrival, functioning as Radio Naples.

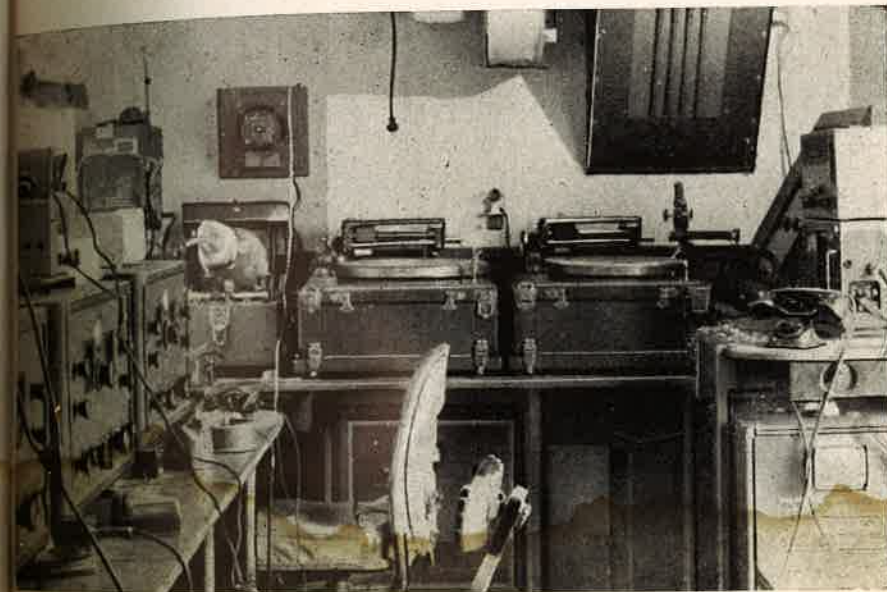
In accordance with a letter of instructions from the CO, PWB, Col. Hazeltine, the 2nd Radio Section was to be attached to 5th Army, as part of the Combat Propaganda Team, under the command of Col. John O. Weaver. The 3rd Radio Section was, at this time, still in Bari furnishing equipment and technicians to Radio Bari until their new studios could be put into operation. After about three weeks the 3rd Radio Section came to Naples to join in operations there. Upon arrival, it was decided that this section could be put to best use broadcasting "black" propaganda to Rome

and northern Italy. For reasons of security the transmitter site had to be in as inconspicuous and isolated a spot as possible, and yet be one with a good antenna site. For this reason the unit was located in the vicinity of Baia while stationed in the Naples area. The intercept van, with its technicians and monitor personnel, had remained in Bari, to perform monitor service for the Bari unit of P. W. B. Later on, this van was attached to the 8th Army Combat Propaganda Team for the same duties, and it remained with the 8th Army until recalled in July 1944.

When the Anzio beachhead was established, it was decided that its close proximity to Rome would make it an ideal place for one of our radio transmitter vans to operate. Accordingly, a transmitter from the 3rd Section, with sufficient personnel to operate, repair, and maintain it, was sent to Anzio on 10 February 1944. Conditions were such, however, that if the transmitter were put into operation it would prove extremely dangerous to the troops there, since it could be located by tri-angulation and thus draw enemy fire. After waiting for a period of ten days for some decision from P. W. B., the Detachment was returned to its station in Baia, and resumed its duties of re-broadcasting Radio Naples, using a frequency modulation linkage between the transmitter of the 1st Radio Section (Radio Naples) and that of the 3rd Radio Station, in Baia. It was the first time that this linkage was used and it proved fairly practical, although audio-frequency range of this type of transmission was somewhat limited, causing a slight lessening of broadcast quality. The probable reason for this was that the



"Emma" ready to go up with the transmitting antenna



Interior of Intercept and monitoring van

frequency modulation transmitters and receivers were of the SC 610 variety and were designed primarily for voice transmission in tanks.

On the 30 March 1944, the 1st Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company was relieved of its assignment to Allied Force Headquarters and its attachment to Headquarters Command Allied Force and was assigned to Headquarters NATOUSA and attached to Headquarters, Peninsular Base Section, for administration and supply. About the 1 May 1944, orders, dated 28 March, were received from the War Department, relieving Major Edward A. Caskey of command of the Company. Major Darrell T. Rathbun, then, assumed command.

After the withdrawal of the 3rd Section's Detachment from Anzio, in February 1944, we continued to hope that the military situation would improve sufficiently to allow us to send another Detachment back to Anzio. Accordingly, a close watch was kept by Headquarters, P. W. B., on developments there, and at various times officers of this Company and of P. W. B. went to the beachhead to ascertain whether it was possible to put a whole Section on the beach and begin operations from there. It was decided, in May 1944, that the situation had improved enough to allow us to put into operation the plan that we had tried earlier in the year. After long discussion, we decided to send the 2nd Radio Section to Anzio, at that time with the 5th Army Combat Propaganda Team, near Nicoletto. Capt. Andrew J. Westbrook, Officer in Charge, went to the beachhead, a week prior to the movement, to prepare the site. An old quarry, approximately two hundred yards from the beach, was selected for the site, considered sufficiently secure as nothing but a direct hit could damage the equipment. Engineers blasted

for two days deepening and widening the caves for the vans, and bulldozers were resorted to in order to cut a road into the quarry for the vehicles. On 15 May 1944, the 2nd Section embarked from Naples aboard ISTs for Anzio, starting operations as The Voice of the 5th Army, on 21 May, two days after its arrival.

The function of this Section was: first to furnish troop entertainment, and, second, to establish contact with the partisans in the Rome area, transmitting to them instructions concerning the safeguarding of public utilities from sabotage and demolition by the retreating Germans. In addition, the Section continued to function as a propaganda disseminating medium. For this purpose, it was necessary to maintain an 18 hour schedule, and this required the participation of all the members of the organization in their various capacities. However, despite the length and rigor of the schedule, unit morale was kept on a high level at all times.

The operation was continued until the breakthrough from the beachhead and the entry into Rome of the Allied Armies. The 2nd Section accompanied the 5th Army on its entry into the capital of Italy and reached the city on the 7th of June. Upon arrival in Rome it was learned that the propaganda concerning the safeguarding of public utilities from German sabotage had had excellent effect, and, as enough radio equipment in the city had been saved, the use of the mobile transmitters was not required. While in Rome, the Section was given a twelve day rest, and during this time the equipment was overhauled and cleaned. On the 19th of June 1944 the 2nd Section left Rome for Arlena, but it soon became obvious that the front was moving so fast that it was useless to maintain a broadcasting schedule.



Meanwhile, in Naples, the Headquarters Section and the 1st Radio Section were working at their assigned jobs. Operations at Radio Naples had virtually been completed and the 1st Radio Section was preparing to move to Rome as soon as the city was in Allied hands. Radio Naples had been repaired as far as possible, and where repair was impracticable semi-permanent installations had been put in, to be replaced after the war with permanent ones. Italian civilians, technicians, and various other workers were under the supervision of technical personnel of the 1st Radio Section while becoming accustomed to their new equipment. In the meantime, mobile equipment of the Company was being prepared for the trip to Rome and plans were being made for its use at Radio Rome (E. I. A. R.).

It had been decided, in the meantime, after a series of conferences, that the 3rd Radio Section was to remain in Naples until such time as the tactical situation would require its services in another zone of operations (i. e., France). While in Naples, it was to continue in the job of re-broadcasting Radio Naples from its site in Baia. Headquarters Section was to move to Rome with the Headquarters of the Psychological Warfare Branch in order that proper administrative channels might be kept up.

On 22 June 1944, the 2nd Section was moved to Grosseto where a limited schedule was maintained, pending the arrival of additional programming personnel. The rapid movement of the front, and the fact that the barrage balloon antenna, then being used, was a hazard to a nearby RAF unit, made it necessary to move the Section once more, this time to the town of Populonia, on 30 June 1944. Operations at Populonia were considerably improved with the arrival of

additional programming personnel, including the German, Italian and American teams, as well as a French team, whose duty it was to broadcast to the southern French area.

While the Section was at Populonia, Capt. Westbrook, OC, and T/4 Rex Van Tassel, were assigned to the "S" Force for entry into Leghorn. Their duty was to examine broadcast conditions in Leghorn as soon as the city was liberated, and to secure a good location for the transmitter site. The Section moved into Leghorn on 30 July 1944.

In addition to its regular broadcasting duties, the Section was asked to make ready the Coltano Radio Station for future operations, and to furnish construction material required by engineers who were engaged in the reconstruction of the Italian Radio Network.

Operations at Leghorn continued until 13 September 1944 when orders came to transfer the intercept equipment, with T/3 Curtin, Sgt. McNees and T/4 Van Tassel, to Siena for duty with P.W.B.-AAI. At the same time the remainder of the Section moved to Florence, arriving there on 15 September 1944, and their duty was to provide the city with broadcasting facilities during the period of reconstruction of the permanent studios and transmitting equipment, which had been damaged by the withdrawing Germans.

Operations in Florence lasted for five weeks, a period of time required to install the permanent equipment. As soon as the permanent transmitter was placed in operation the mobile equipment was employed only as a stand-by station, to be used in case the permanent equipment failed to function.

24 With military operations, south of Bologna, remaining unchanged, the 2nd Section entered upon a long period of

waiting. By the middle of November 1944, the intercept operation at AAI Headquarters in Siena was completed, and this detachment moved to a location in the Futa Pass, with the 5th Army PWB Headquarters, where it continued operations throughout the winter.

In the first week of March 1945, the 2nd Section was ordered from Florence to Alto Patio, near Lucca. Operations were begun here with programs in Italian and German. An incident which occurred shortly after the arrival of the Section in Alto Patio caused a delay of several days, as the balloon antenna, a constant flying hazard to the Air Force, was shot down without warning, and it was only after several days that a truscon tower could be erected and used.

Operations in Alto Patio continued without interruption until the fall of Bologna. At that time the Section moved to this city and was on the air for three weeks broadcasting in Italian only, owing to the fact that the possibility of reaching a German audience at this time, when the military situation was very fluid, was highly negligible.

During this period the war in Italy came to an end and the Section became non-operational pending the transfer of the entire Company to Austria.

Below is a list of the 2nd Section personnel:

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Capt. Andrew J. Westbrook  | Officer-in-Charge   |
| 1st Lt. William Kuluva     | Asst. Officer-in-Charge and<br>Programming Officer from<br>April 1944           |
| 1st Sgt. Marshall B. Gibbs | Returned to US on TDY in<br>April 1945  |
| T/Sgt. Thomas A. Lonergan  | Chief of Operations in<br>Intercept and communications<br>work until April 1945 |
| S/Sgt. Francis H. Matchan  | Chief of Rigging Crew and<br>drivers  |

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| S/Sgt. Richard G. Mayer       | Motor Transport NCO in charge of maintenance   |
| Tec. 3 Thomas E. Curtin       | Radio Repairman and technician                 |
| Tec. 3 Hilary E. Lindsay      | Radio Repairman and technician                 |
| Sgt. Charles R. McNeas        | Hi-Speed Radio Operator and Intercept Operator |
| Tec. 4 Thomas R. Grimes       | Section Clerk and Driver                       |
| Tec. 4 William R. Humphery    | Asst. to the Chief Rigger                      |
| Tec. 4 Elton L. Knickerbocker | Transmitter Operator and Radio Repairman       |
| Tec. 4 Rex Van Tassel         | Driver and Radio Operator                      |
| Tec. 4 Floyd H. Wade          | Section Supply Clerk and Driver                |
| Tec. 5 Casper J. Biedenkopf   | Power Generator Maintenance and Driver         |
| Tec. 5 Bartolo de Gregori     | Rigger   |
| Tec. 5 Bernard F. Gallagher   | Asst. Section Clerk and Radio Operator         |
| Tec. 5 Thomas E. Gossett      | Heavy Vehicle Driver and Rigger                |
| Tec. 5 George J. Hatton       | Automotive Mechanic                            |
| Tec. 5 Almon Harris           | Driver and Rigger                              |
| Tec. 5 Harold F. Holmes       | Driver   |
| Tec. 5 Raymond A. Jacques     | Cook   |
| Tec. 5 George R. Skaggs       | Driver and Rigger                              |
| Tec. 5 Orrin E. Smith         | Machinist and Transmitter Attendant            |
| Tec. 5 Albert Timos           | Driver and Courier                             |
| Tec. 5 Melton A. Mullius      | Driver and Rigger                              |
| Tec. 5 William B. Carpenter   | Transmitter and Radio Repairman                |

Returning to the activities of the 1st Radio Section, 3rd Radio Section and the Headquarters Section during the period described in the previous pages it is necessary to discuss each section separately in order to have a more accurate picture of their activities.

On 6 June 1944 the city of Rome was entirely in the hands of the Allies, and the Allied armies were forcing the

Germans to withdraw rapidly towards the Gustav Line, south of Bologna. A few days prior to this date, the 1st Radio Section had been breaking camp and preparing for entry into Rome. Its assignment there was to restore Radio Rome and operate the station until such time as Italian personnel could take over, as it had done in the case of Radio Naples, Radio Bari and Radio Palermo.

The 1st Section left Naples on 8 June 1944 and arrived in Rome on the same day. Upon arrival in Rome, it was found that the Italian personnel of E. I. A. R. had been able to prevent the Germans from destroying many parts, tubes, and even whole sections of transmitters, as well as the complete diagrams of the station, with the result that the entire installation, with the exception of some studios and power plants, was found in excellent condition. Unfortunately, many of the antenna sites, outside the city proper, had been dably damaged. It was the task of the 1st Section to repair and maintain these antenna sites.

The 1st Section set up its billets in a Dopolavoro building, directly across the street from Radio Rome, which was found very convenient both because of its proximity to the radio station and also because of its size and facilities, having been used as billets for the German military police prior to our occupation.

The 2nd Broadcast Station Operating Detachment was given the task of renovating the studios of Radio Rome while the 1st Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company was charged with the maintenance of the antenna sites and with the technical control of the radio station. In view of the fact that the area where the antenna sites were located had been heavily mined by the Germans, it was necessary to



28 Receiving station at Torre Nova (Rome), destroyed by retreating Germans. Typical sights which greeted First Mobile re-construction crews

call upon the Engineer Corps for the clearance of the grounds. This caused a delay of several days. However, owing to the courage and foresight of the personnel of Radio Rome, the station was on the air two days after the city was liberated. The renovation of the studios progressed very rapidly, especially since American equipment had been ear-marked for this particular work, and it was believed that the 1st Section would be able to move on with the 8th Army by 15 July 1944, leaving the operation of Radio Rome entirely in civilian hands.

Sufficient antenna sites had been restored to ensure continuous operation, and all antennas which were still damaged could be replaced by Italian labor under the supervision of 1st Mobile Radio and PWB officers. Italian radio operators were being instructed by our own men and were making satisfactory progress. At the same time, members of the 1st Mobile Radio were helping to plan schedules and programs in the studios, while others, on DS with the Public Relations Office of AFHQ had set up offices in the E. I. A. R. building and were voice-casting regular schedules to the United States.

A week and a half after the entry of the 1st Section into Rome, the intercept van and a number of Allied personnel were ordered to report to Advance AAI Headquarters, then at lake Bolsena. This crew stayed at the lake for two and a half months and then moved to Siena, with General Alexander's Headquarters.

On 19 June the transmitter van and some personnel were sent to Torrenova. A CW transmitter built by a 1st M. R. B. Co technician was then put into use as a communications and press outlet from Rome to Algiers (AFHQ). 29

Later it became the AFHQ transmitter and was almost exclusively used for press to PWB outposts. This transmitter was later put out of service when a brick wall collapsed on it.

On 11 July a crew composed of radio technicians and riggers was sent out to Torrenova, another transmitter site, to assist in repairing the parts which the Germans had damaged by sabotage and demolition. Other personnel were working at various duties. Some were hauling equipment to different parts of Italy, some were working at the Malnome Receiving Station, and others were taking inventory of the PWB warehouses in Rome.

The Headquarters Section of the 1st Mobile received orders, on 26 June 1944, to move forward from Naples. It arrived in Rome on 27 June and was billeted in the Monte Mario section of the city.

Activity in the 1st Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company, during the month of July 1944, was very limited. The 3rd Radio Section had almost finished its operations in Naples and was awaiting orders to join the assault forces which were, then, being gathered for the invasion of southern France. Because of the size of the equipment it was decided that one part of the Section was to land at D plus 7 and the remainder, heavy vans etc., at D plus 12, or thereabouts, depending on the rapidity of operations. The entire equipment of this Section was thoroughly overhauled and carefully waterproofed in preparation for the trip to France. In order to provide sufficient personnel for the administration and supply of the Section, two Officers and twenty-five EM were placed on detached service with Headquarters 7th Army. In addition to this Section, three Officers and one EM from the 1st Mobile's Propaganda Section were

ordered to southern France. One Officer was to work with the Public Relations Office and the other two, with the EM, were attached to the Psychological Warfare Team operating with the 7th Army.

However, when the 3rd Section landed in France, it was realized that, owing to the unexpectedly rapid advance of the invasion forces, the Section could not be used as a propaganda disseminating unit. Accordingly, it was decided to have the Section operate as an American Expeditionary Station of the 7th Army, broadcasting troop entertainment only.

Following is a list of personnel of the 3rd Section which, subsequently, were transferred to Headquarters 7th Army:

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Capt. Weldon I. Hogie          | Officer-in-Charge   |
| 2nd Lt. Matthew P. Lankford    | Assistant Officer-in-Charge                               |
| T/Sgt. James E. Shipp          | Chief of Transmitter Operations                           |
| S/Sgt. Dewey W. Miles          | Hi-Speed Radio Operator and Chief of Intercept Operations |
| Tec. 3 Annis R. Fowler, Jr.    | Radio Repairman   |
| Tec. 3 Walter J. Gralowski     | Radio Repairman   |
| Tec. 3 Earl L. Tewksbury       | Chief Rigger  |
| Tec. 4 Reuben K. Bolles        | Transmitter Attendant and Radio Repairman                 |
| Tec. 4 Kelzer E. Burgoyne      | Machinist and General Radio Work                          |
| Tec. 4 Herbert E. Cantwell     | Intercept Operator and Radio Operator                     |
| Tec. 5 Ernest F. Cart, Jr.     | Rigger and Driver   |
| Tec. 5 Clancy E. Craig         | Power Generator Maintenance and Driver                    |
| Tec. 5 Elvin H. Cunningham     | Transmitter Attendant                                     |
| Tec. 5 Walter E. Ellegaard     | Rigger and Driver   |
| Tec. 5 Q. D. (IO) Lamb         | Intercept Operator and Sound Recording Specialist         |
| Tec. 5 John (NMI) LaPatta      | Heavy Vehicle Driver and Rigger                           |
| Tec. 5 Angus J. MacDonald, Jr. | Cook  |

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Tec. 5 Glen P. Queck        | Rigger and Driver                               |
| Tec. 5 Harry W. Ramey, Jr.  | Sound Recording and low-speed<br>Radio Operator |
| Tec. 5 George (NMI) Shachno | Rigger and Driver                               |
| Tec. 5 Leon E. Dillinger    | Cook  |

### 3rd Section Programming and Propaganda Staff

|                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Capt. Carl G. Zimmermann        | Officer-in-Charge          |
| 1st Lt. Hans (NMI) Wallenberg   | Propaganda Officer         |
| 1st Lt. Alfred J. DeGrazia, Jr. | Propaganda Officer         |
| Tec. 4 Frederick W. Henschel    | Programming and Announcing |

The 1st Radio Section and the Headquarters Section were still in Rome. All work, of a technical nature, at Radio Rome had been completed, and arrangements were being made for the 1st Radio Section to move to the Adriatic coast and operate as **The Voice of the 8th Army**, broadcasting propaganda and troop entertainment and serving as a communications link with PWB Headquarters.

The Headquarters Section continued to maintain liaison with all sections, either via radio or by actual bi-weekly visits. Since PWB Headquarters were still in Rome no immediate move was contemplated for the Headquarters Section.

On 10 September 1944, the 1st Radio Section left Rome in convoy and reported to PWB Headquarters, 8th Army, at Pesaro. Here the programming staff of the Section was strengthened by the addition of Italian and British personnel. At the same time, the intercept equipment and personnel were released from Hq AAI and rejoined the Section, completing the strength of the Team. Thus the "Voice of the 8th Army" came into being and remained on the air throughout the entire campaign.

During the first week of September the military situation  
32 on the Adriatic coast had improved considerably and the

front had advanced beyond Rimini. Consequently, the 1st Section was able to move forward and establish its location in the town of Cesenatico, near Cesena. It remained there throughout the entire period of operations, under adverse weather conditions and constantly faced with the problem of inadequate motor maintenance facilities. This last difficulty was largely due to the fact that the Section was located in territory controlled by the British whose maintenance shops were not stocked or equipped to service American vehicles.

In addition to its main task, the Section was performing a variety of propaganda duties, such as recording POW interviews for frontline broadcasts, reproducing sound effects of tanks, trucks, motorcycles etc., which were to be used with excellent results by armored units in an attempt to break down the morale of the German troops.

During the Section's stay in Cesenatico one of the EM was awarded the Purple Heart for injuries received when, as a courier riding on a motorcycle, he was strafed by an enemy plane. It was here, also, that the Frontline Broadcast Crew was formed. Their task was to address directly, through a vast loud-speaker system, enemy troops at the front. The excellent results of their work are shown by the great number of prisoners brought in after their frontline propaganda talks had started. Further, it was here that probably for the first time in history a radio tower, less than 25 miles from the front, was illuminated at night with two red lights placed on top and three lights on the ground surrounding the base of the tower. These lights, on a shortened tower, were necessary because the tower was in the traffic pattern of a nearby Allied air strip.

In early March, a group of British radio technicians, equipped with a 2 KW mobile transmitter and studio joined "The Voice of the 8th Army". Their equipment was serviced and put in operating condition for possible future use.

Large scale preparations for a big push into the Po valley reached their final stages in mid-April. Flights involving hundreds of bombing planes were observed from the Cesenatico location, and the Section made preparations to move forward with the 8th Army when the drive began. On 18 April, the Argenta Gap, and the city of Argenta, were given a terrific beating from the air and, on 19 April, a reconnaissance group from the Section inspected the Argenta area for a possible new location. No suitable place was found and the group returned to Cesenatico to await further developments.

On 22 April, reports indicated that the fall of Ferrara was imminent, and another reconnaissance group left Cesenatico to inspect the Ferrara area. A site was chosen south of Ferrara on Highway 16.

On April 27th, the Section's intercept van, the British 2 KW transmitter, associated studio truck and one or two other vehicles moved to the Ferrara site. The transmitter was set up and the intercept van was used as a studio. The advance party was composed of 1st Section technicians and a few members of the Program Section. Operation from the Ferrara site began on 28 April and the equipment at Cesenatico was then dismantled and prepared for movement to the new site.

On 1 May, a convoy of twelve vehicles left Cesenatico and proceeded to the Ferrara site. The personnel of the 1st  
34 Section moved into the second floor of the three-story build-

ing which was to include living quarters, mess and offices. Various items of equipment were stored in an adjoining barn and the vehicles were parked in a grassy plot behind the large house. In spite of the size of the house it was found to be too small to accommodate all the personnel of "The Voice of the 8th Army" and provide the necessary space for their offices, record libraries, news room etc. Accordingly, two pyramidal tents were erected and occupied by some of the 1st Section personnel. This continued to be the location of the 1st Section up to the time of the unconditional surrender of the enemy in North Italy, on 2 May 1945.

Immediately after the enemy's capitulation plans for moving to another site further north were discussed. It was agreed that the city of Udine would provide the best location. Therefore, a reconnaissance group left Ferrara, on 4 May, to examine conditions in Udine. When the group arrived at the City Hall in Udine and made known to the Mayor of the city that they were from "The Voice of the 8th Army" they were given an enthusiastic reception. They were told that "The Voice of the 8th Army" had been heard constantly for months and was the most popular station in the area. The Mayor sent a guide with the reconnaissance party and a new location, the Villa Prampero, near Udine, was selected. The reconnaissance group returned to Ferrara where the transmitter and antenna of the Section had been set up during their absence. Operations at the Ferrara site continued using the Section's equipment. The British transmitter and the Section's intercept van were again made ready to move.

On 8 May, official VE-day, an advance element, made up of the Intercept Van, the British equipment and some 1st  
35

Section cargo trucks, went to Udine. The main elements of the 1st Section remained at Ferrara to carry on the operations of broadcasting, news monitoring and communications. These operations ceased on 12 May when the British transmitter in Udine took over.

The convoy left Ferrara for Udine on 20 May. The transmitter tower, and other equipment, was set up and the entire operation was taken over since the British transmitter had not been doing a satisfactory job, owing, chiefly, to poor antenna conditions. This transmitter was later properly tuned and connected to the tower antenna, and the 1st Section's transmitter became a standby. Likewise, the 1st Section personnel improved the antenna system which the British technicians had originally used, and installed and properly tuned the British transmitter to this new antenna.

On 23 May, a special group of 1st Section technicians and recording equipment went from Udine to Klagenfurt where several recordings were made for use by the British in their Station Klagenfurt. The group returned to Udine on 25 May. On 4 June, the antenna tower was dismantled and preparations were made for moving the entire Section to Austria.

Following is a list of personnel and principal duties of the men assigned to the 1st Section:

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Capt. Warren S. Bell       | Officer-in-Charge until 28 March 1945. Left on TD in the USA. |
| Capt. Edward C. Lockwood   | Officer-in-Charge replacing Capt. Bell                        |
| 1st Lt. Charles D. Fosdick | Assistant OIC and OIC in Frontline Broadcasts                 |
| T/Sgt. Leo Arcoletti       | In charge of transmitter operations                           |
| T/Sgt. Stirling B. Lentz   | Chief Rigger, Supply Sgt. and Driver                          |

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| T/3 Richard W. Brabeck      | In charge of operations in Intercept Van                        |
| T/3 John W. Dodson          | Acting 1st/Sgt., Rigger and Driver                              |
| T/3 Guy T. Landry           | In charge of Generator maintenance                              |
| T/3 Vern L. Petersen        | In charge of Communications equipment and all around technician |
| T/3 Carl R. Schwarz         | Section Clark and all around technician                         |
| T/3 George V. Sponenberg    | In charge of communication operations                           |
| Sgt. Luther D. Baker        | Rigger and Driver   |
| T/4 Gaza C. Berta           | Vehicle Mechanic, Rigger and Driver                             |
| T/4 Chester Damiani         | Linguist, Program Production and Driver                         |
| T/4 Henry Finlaw            | Mess Sgt and Cook   |
| T/4 Joseph Hendrick         | Transmitter Control Operator                                    |
| T/4 Adolph W. Janis         | Transmitter Control Operator, later Mess Sgt                    |
| T/4 John S. Johnson         | In charge of machine shop                                       |
| T/4 William R. McFall       | Rigger, Carpenter and Driver                                    |
| T/4 Arnold T. Rowe          | Motor Sgt, in charge of vehicle maintenance and Driver          |
| T/5 Sidney E. Barricks      | Cook and Driver   |
| T/5 Robert P. Baskerville   | Generator maintenance and Driver                                |
| T/5 Leland A. Brack         | Rigger and Driver   |
| T/5 Leon H. Cagan           | Transmitter Control Operator and Program Production             |
| T/5 Paul E. Caldwell        | Transmitter Control Operator and Frontline Broadcasts           |
| T/5 Austin M. Cassidy       | Rigger and Driver   |
| T/5 John C. Clapp           | Rigger, Driver and Sign Painter                                 |
| T/5 John W. Ellington       | Cook  |
| T/5 William C. Hayes        | Carpenter   |
| T/5 Harry V. Hulst          | Transmitter Control Operator                                    |
| T/5 Benedict F. Lewandowski | Studio Control and Sound Recording Specialist                   |
| T/5 Harold H. Leibowitz     | Cook  |
| T/5 Luther C. Turner        | Rigger and Driver   |

Although the official designation of the unit was "1st Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company", propaganda activities, other than radio broadcasting, were included in the original plans. The Company's original Table of Organization provided for the creation of a Printing Section which was to be in charge of the production and distribution of printed propaganda, leaflets for the enemy troops and newspapers for the civilians in occupied zones.

Shortly after the arrival of the unit in Africa the Printing Team, together with the technical equipment, was turned over to PWB under whose control it remained until the Company was reunited in Italy. The original personnel consisted of: T/Sgt. Harold Salemsen, T/5 Sol Cannizzo and Sgt. Frank Gulasy. The mobile printing equipment was quickly and completely revamped in Algiers by company personnel and was made ready for immediate use. When the necessary repairs had been made, the Section moved to Tunis where a local printing shop was requisitioned and printing of propaganda leaflets was begun. As many as 4,000,000 leaflets a week were printed and dropped by the RAF on Sicily and the Italian mainland.

When a beachhead was established on Italian soil the need for printing leaflets and disseminating them to the enemy at close range became more pressing. The first equipment to be put into the field consisted of two GMC 2 1/2 ton 6 x 6 trucks with van bodies, one of which contained dark-room equipment and the other was set up as a printing van. In the dark-room van offset plates were made. The other van contained the Davidson press which could produce an average of 10,000 leaflets per hour.

As the Section operated near our artillery a propaganda message could be composed, the type set, photographed, a plate made, the leaflets printed, rolled into shells and fired by the artillery in no more than two hours. The effectiveness of propaganda leaflets is indicated by the large number of captured enemy troops in whose possession were found various kinds of leaflets, especially the "surrender ticket" type.

While the Company was in Naples, the Printing Team was reorganized and assigned to the 8th Army. Later, when the 5th Army established the Anzio beachhead and began its spring offensive at Cassino, the Printing Section accompanied the Allied armies through the villages of Ostrocielo, Civita Castellano, Orvieto, Castiglione del Lago and finally entered Florence. The production of leaflets went on uninterrupted throughout the entire campaign.

Improved printing equipment arrived from the United States at the time when the Allied drive had bogged down, in the mountains north of Florence, as a result of unfavorable weather conditions. This new equipment, which included an improved dark-room van, and another van which housed a rotary offset press capable of producing 40,000 leaflets an hour, was sent to the front, with two EM, T/5 Sidney E. Barricks and T/5 George J. Hatton. Shortly thereafter, Lt. Lombardi was assigned to the Company and became Officer in Charge of the Publications Section.

When the 8th Army moved back to the Adriatic coast, the Printing Section accompanied it, arriving in Tavernelle on 4 August 1944. It continued to follow the 8th Army in its progress northward until weather conditions checked the Allied drive at Cesena. Here it was set up and organized



Corporal Rugroden  
loading propaganda  
leaflets into artillery  
shells

Corporal Sorenson  
operating part of the  
mobile printing equipment

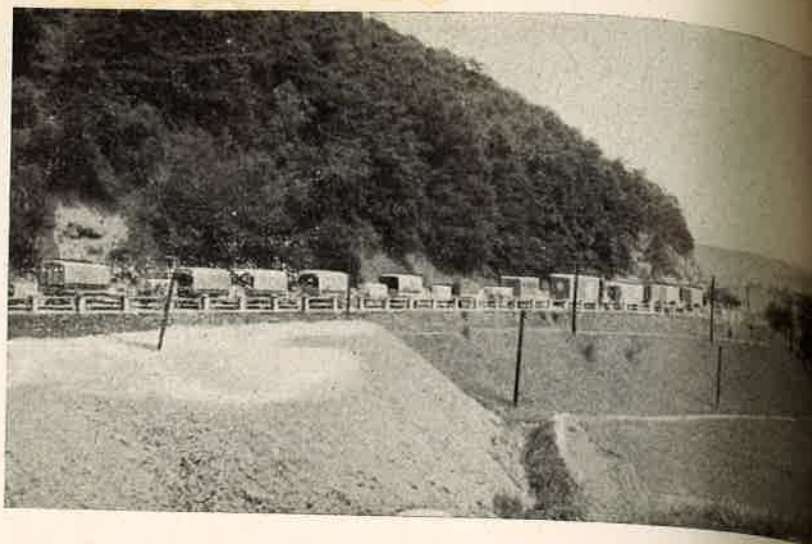


for permanent operation producing and firing an average of 1,000,000 leaflets per week.

This operation continued for four months, until the beginning of the spring offensive. The unit moved to Forli on 23 March 1945 and later to Imola on 21 April 1945. With the cessation of hostilities, as a result of the German capitulation, the Section was moved to Bologna where it joined the 2nd Radio Section, and, in June 1945, the combined unit was transferred to Austria.

With the successful termination of hostilities in Italy and the official signing of the armistice the duties of the 1st Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company, as a combat propaganda unit, came to an end. However, since the company was equipped and trained to do occupational work as well, its services were requested by the newly formed Information Service Branch, located in Austria. Accordingly, orders were issued terminating the attachment of the unit to PBS and PWB and instructing it to proceed to Austria and report for duty with ISB. The disposition of the Company was to be as follows: The Company Headquarters was to be established in Salzburg, Austria. One section was assigned to Innsbruck and another to Linz. The principal duties of these sections were to secure and install radio stations in these cities where the original radio sites had been destroyed or damaged.

The Headquarters Section left Rome in the first week of June 1945, proceeding to Udine, where it joined the 1st Radio Section. After a week's preparatory and reconnaissance work, the Headquarters Section and the 1st Radio Section as a combined unit, proceeded to Salzburg, via Innsbruck. The Hq. Section secured billets and established its



Part of First Mobile Convoy at rest halt near Innsbruck,  
Austria

offices in Salzburg, ready to begin work in conjunction with Information Service Branch. The 1st Radio Section proceeded to Linz and occupied the building at the transmitter site of Sender Linz. It took over technical and supervisory control of Sender Linz, then a 7 KW Telefunken equipped station programmed from Salzburg. On 22 June, the construction of a studio and a control room was begun, completed on 20 July, in accordance with the original specifications. Transmitter power was increased to 15 KW on 12 July. On July 28th, on less than 24 hours notice, the first remote broadcast, an American Division baseball game, went out over Radio Linz using remote amplifier equipment, hurriedly improvised by 1st Section technicians.

Meanwhile, the 2nd Radio Section, together with the Publications Section, had left Bologna and arrived at Innsbruck during the second week in June 1945, taking, immediately, control of the broadcasting facilities of the city. The Officer in Charge, Capt. A. J. Westbrook, was also acting OC, ISB, Innsbruck.

When, on 10 July 1945, the French forces of occupation moved into the Tyrol, the 2nd Section was ordered to Salzburg. There it joined the Headquarters Section and began to inventory and prepare all organization property for shipment to the United States, since orders had been issued designating the Company as a category IV unit for re-deployment in the United States. In this property was also included all equipment from the 3rd Section returned to the organization by SHAEF.

Following is a list of the members of the Headquarters Section:

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Major Darrell T. Rathbun    | Commanding   |
| Capt. Neill G. Carpenter    | Radio Engineering Officer and<br>Communications          |
| 1st Lt. Robert M. Frazier   | Radio Engineering Officer                                |
| 1st Lt. Ira (NMI) Tesser    | Executive Officer and Supply<br>Officer                  |
| M/Sgt. Paul R. Kelleher     | Sgt. Major and Chief Trans-<br>portation NCO             |
| T/Sgt. George H. Norman     | Chief Administrative NCO                                 |
| S/Sgt. Rudolph L. Massi     | Company Supply Sergeant                                  |
| Tec. 3 William (NMI) Ninos  | Company Mess Sergeant                                    |
| Tec. 3 Thomas E. Smith      | Chief Automotive Mechanic and<br>Heavy<br>Vehicle Driver |
| Tec. 4 Nathaniel T. Ackerly | Driver and Mail Orderly                                  |
| Tec. 4 William (NMI) Petyko | Assistant Supply Sergeant                                |
| Tec. 5 Kalman (NMI) Bartok  | First Cook   |
| Tec. 5 Raymond H. Deraway   | Driver   |
| Tec. 5 Hugh M. Lee          | Driver and Mechanic                                      |
| Tec. 5 Lee L. Vandenberg    | Heavy Vehicle Driver and<br>Mechanic                     |
| Tec. 5 David Williams       | Driver and General Duty                                  |

This history covers the period from activation to 1 August 1945. The Company has operated in the field from June 1943 to date, without relief and with its original equipment. The problems confronting this organization have been many and varied. Certain obstacles in the technical end of the operations have been overcome by the ingenuity of the personnel concerned. The Propaganda Section has proved to be invaluable to the Psychological Warfare Branch, and, in all, the Company has contributed materially to the success of PWB operations.

As can be seen in the pages of this short historical sketch, all Sections have been involved in field operations at one time or another, and very little has been said about the  
44 Headquarters Section. No enlisted man has ever remained

unpaid for more than two months, by reason of his being inaccessible to the Officer designated as Paymaster. A courier system was arranged and all units were visited regularly by an officer of the Headquarters Section. This, naturally, necessitated much travelling, and it is to the credit of the mechanics and drivers of this Section that there was not one accident, of a serious nature, or one instance where motor transport of the Headquarters Section has failed to function.

If an enlisted man was to be on Detached Service for an extended period of time, his Service Record and all related papers were brought up to the minute and sent to a responsible officer at his station. However, all changes in status or grade, all allotment problems, financial questions, etc., were handled from the Headquarters Section. Reports were required from either an officer or the enlisted man himself at various periods so that a check could be kept on his activities and performance of duty. Commendations on the excellent work done by the 1st Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company, as a whole, have been received from P. W. B., 8th Army and 5th Army.

DARRELL T. RATHBUN  
Major Cav.  
Commanding

### CONSOLIDATED ROSTER

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Major Rathbun, Darrell T.    | Commanding Officer   |
| Major Caskey, Edward A.      | Commanding Officer from<br>Apr/43 to Sept/43<br>Trfd to MITC, Cp. Ritchie, Md.     |
| Capt. Anglin, Thomas L.      | Executive Officer from Apr/43<br>to Apr/45<br>Trfd to Mobilization Branch,<br>AGF. |
| Capt. Bell, Warren S.        | O-in-C, 1st Radio Section from<br>Apr/43 to Ap/45, trfd to Ft.<br>Momouth, NJ      |
| Capt. Carpenter, Neill G.    | Radio Engineering Officer  |
| Capt. Dabinett, John T.      | Radio Officer trfd to 1st BSOD,<br>Aug/43  |
| Capt. De Grazia, Alfred J.   | Propaganda Officer trfd to PWB,<br>Oct/44  |
| Capt. Herz, Martin F.        | Propaganda Officer trfd to PWB,<br>Nov/43  |
| Capt. Hogie, Weldon I.       | O-in-C, 3rd Radio Section trfd<br>to 7th Army Nov/44.                              |
| Capt. Lockwood, Edward C.    | O-in-C, 1st Radio Section  |
| Capt. Stern, Jerome A.       | Supply Officer trfd to PWB<br>Apr/45   |
| Capt. Westbrook, Andrew J.   | O-in-C, 2nd Radio Section  |
| Capt. Zimmermann, Carl G.    | Radio Program Officer, trfd to<br>7th Army Nov/44.                                 |
| 1st Lt. Fosdick, Charles D.  | Asst. O-in-C, 1st Radio Section  |
| 1st Lt. Frazier, Robert M.   | Radio Engineering Officer  |
| 1st Lt. Grigis, Alfred L.    | Propaganda Officer   |
| 1st Lt. Habe-Bekessy, Hans   | Propaganda Officer trfd to PWB<br>Nov/44   |
| 1st Lt. Kuluva, William      | Asst. O-in-C, 2nd Radio Section  |
| 1st Lt. Lombardi, Joseph Jr. | Printing Section Chief   |
| 1st Lt. Malpee, Gus S.       | Radio Engineering Officer trfd<br>to AAF Apr/43                                    |
| 1st Lt. Tacquey, Charles H.  | Propaganda Officer trfd to 1st<br>MRB Co fr OSS Jun/45                             |
| 1st Lt. Tesser, Ira          | Executive Officer  |
| 1st Lt. Wallenberg, Hans     | Propaganda Officer trfd to 7th<br>Army Nov/44                                      |
| 2nd Lt. Lankford, Matthew P. | Asst. O-in-C, 3rd Radio Section<br>trfd to 7th Army Nov/44.                        |

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| M/Sgt. Kelleher, Paul R.       | Sergeant Major  |
| M/Sgt. Sadun, Elvio            | Propaganda Technician trfd to<br>PWB Aug/43                           |
| 1st Sgt. Gibbs, Marshall B.    | Redeployed to US Apr/45   |
| T/Sgt. Arcoletti, Leo          | Radio Engineer  |
| T/Sgt. Lentz, Stirling B.      | Chief Rigger, 1st Radio Section                                       |
| T/Sgt. Lonergan, Thomas A.     | Radio Engineer  |
| T/Sgt. McNemar, Charles P. Jr. | Radio Engineer  |
| T/Sgt. Norman, George H.       | Chief Administrative NCO  |
| T/Sgt. Salemson, Harold J.     | Editor and Leaflet Chief trfd to<br>OWI Mar/45                        |
| S/Sgt. Inzer, Paul D.          | Mess Sergeant trfd to Repl<br>Depot Jun/43                            |
| S/Sgt. Massi, Rudolph L.       | Supply-Sergeant   |
| S/Sgt. Matchan, Francis H.     | Chief Rigger, 2nd Radio Section                                       |
| S/Sgt. Mayer, Richard G.       | Motor Sergeant  |
| Tec. 3 Baicich, Joseph J.      | Propaganda Technician   |
| Tec. 3 Brabeck, Richard W.     | Intercept Operator  |
| Tec. 3 Calabi, Enzo            | Propaganda Technician   |
| Tec. 3 Coen, Fabio             | Propaganda Technician   |
| Tec. 3 Costas, Procope S.      | Propaganda Technician   |
| Tec. 3 Curtin, Thomas J.       | Radio Repairman   |
| Tec. 3 Dodson, John W.         | Rigger  |
| Tec. 3 Egerter, Fritz          | Propaganda Technician   |
| Tec. 3 Guetta, Riccardo        | Propaganda Technician   |
| Tec. 3 DeLattre, Daniel A.     | Propaganda Technician trfd to<br>American Consulate Algiers<br>Aug/43 |
| Tec. 3 Fodor, Eugene           | Propaganda Techn. trfd OSS<br>May/45                                  |
| Tec. 3 Fowler, Annis R.        | Radio Repairman trfd 7th Army<br>Nov/44                               |
| Tec. 3 Gralewski, Walter J.    | Radio Repairman trfd 7 Army<br>Nov/44                                 |
| Tec. 3 Hainebach, Hans         | Propaganda Technician   |
| Tec. 3 Kamenetzki, Michele     | Propaganda Technician   |
| Tec. 3 Landry, Guy T.          | Power Generator Repairman   |
| Tec. 3 Lehmann, Hans           | Propaganda Technician   |
| Tec. 3 Lindsey, Hilary E.      | Radio Repairman   |
| Tec. 3 Meyer, Helmut W.        | Propaganda Technician   |
| Tec. 3 Miles, Dewey W.         | High Speed Radio Operator trfd<br>to 7th Army Nov/44                  |

Tec. 3 Ninos, William Mess Sergeant  
 Tec. 3 Paladini, Telemaque A. Propaganda Technician  
 Tec. 3 Petersen, Vern L. Transmitter Operator  
 Tec. 3 Reiss, Otto F. Discharged Sept/43  
 Tec. 3 Schwartz, Abe D. Propaganda Technician  
 Tec. 3 Smith, Thomas E. Chief Automotive Mechanic  
 Tec. 3 Sponenberg, George V. Redeployed to US, May/45  
 Tec. 3 Tewksbury, Earl L. Chief Rigger, 3rd Radio Section  
 trfd to 7th Army Nov/44  
 Tec. 3 Harari, Robert Propaganda Techn., trfd PWB  
 Nov/43  
  
 Sgt. Baker, Luther D. Asst. Chief Rigger, 1st Radio  
 Section.  
 Sgt. Gulasy, Frank A. Chief Printer  
 Sgt. McNees, Charles R. High Speed Radio Operator  
  
 Tec. 4 Ackerly, Nathaniel T. Driver for Commanding Officer  
 Tec. 4 Berta, Gaza C. Rigger and Heavy Truck Driver  
 Tec. 3 Bolles, Reuben K. Transmitter Attendant trfd  
 7. Army  
 Tec. 4 Burgoyne, Kelzer E. Machinist trfd 7th Army Nov/44  
 Tec. 4 Cantwell, Herbert E. Intercept Operator trfd 7 Army  
 Nov/44  
 Tec. 4 Damiani, Chester Propaganda Tech. and Monitor  
 Chief  
 Tec. 4 Finlaw, Henry Cook  
 Tec. 4 Goetz, Eric M. Propaganda Technician  
 Tec. 4 Grimes, Thomas R. Clerk and Driver  
 Tec. 4 Hendrick, Joseph Transmitter Attendant  
 Tec. 4 Henschel, Frederick W. Announcer and Script Writer,  
 trfd to 7th Army Nov/44  
 Tec. 4 Humphrey, William R. Asst. Chief Rigger, 2nd Radio  
 Section  
 Tec. 4 Janis, Adolph W. Cook  
 Tec. 4 Johnson, John S. Machinist  
 Tec. 4 Knickerbocker, Elton L. Radio Repairman  
 Tec. 4 McFall, William R. Rigger and Truck Driver  
 Tec. 4 Petyko, William Teletype Chief  
 Tec. 4 Rowe, Arnold T. Mechanic and Heavy Truck  
 Driver  
 Tec. 4 VanTassel, Rex Radio Operator  
 Tec. 4 Wade, Floyd H. Asst. Supply Sergeant

Cpl. Pressly, Eugene D. Propaganda Technician trfd to  
 Med. Base Sect. Aug/43  
 Tec. 5 Barricks, Sidney E. Mechanic and Driver  
 Tec. 5 Bartok, Kalman Cook  
 Tec. 5 Baskerville, Robert P. Rigger and Driver  
 Tec. 5 Biedenkopf, Casper J. Power Generator Repairman  
 Tec. 5 Borghesi, Mario J. Radio Repairman trfd fr PWB  
 to 1st MRB Co in May/45  
 Tec. 5 Brack, Leland A. Redeployed to US in Apr/45  
 Tec. 5 Buda, Paul V. Radio Repairman trfd fr PWB  
 to 1st MRB Co in May/45  
 Tec. 5 Byers, Eddie Motorcycle Courier trfd to Dis  
 Trng Cntr Jan/44  
 Tec. 5 Cagan, Leon H. Intercept Operator  
 Tec. 5 Caldwell, Paul E. Intercept Operator and Audio  
 Equipment. Killed in line of  
 duty.  
 Tec. 5 Carpenter, William B. Transmitter Operator trfd to US  
 in Apr/45  
 Tec. 5 Cart, Ernest F. Rigger and Driver trfd 7th Army  
 Nov/44  
 Tec. 5 Cassidy, Austin M. Rigger and Driver  
 Tec. 5 Cichara, Joseph D. Radio Repairman trfd fr PWB  
 to 1st MRB Co in May/45  
 Tec. 5 Clapp, John C. Rigger and Driver  
 Tec. 5 Craigo, Clancy E. Power Generator Repairman  
 trfd to 7th Army Nov/44  
 Tec. 5 Cunningham, Elvin H. Transmitter Attendant trfd 7th  
 Army Nov/44  
 Tec. 5 DeGregori, Bartolo Rigger  
 Tec. 5 Deraway, Raymond H. Driver trfd to 1st MRB Co fr  
 Repl Depot June/45  
 Tec. 5 Ellegaard, Walter E. Rigger and Heavy Truck Driver  
 trfd to 7th Army Nov/44  
 Tec. 5 Ellington, John W. Cook  
 Tec. 5 Funaro, Sergio F. Propaganda Technician trfd fr  
 PWB to 1st MRB Co May/45  
 Tec. 5 Gallagher, Bernard F. Clerk and Low Speed Radio  
 Operator  
 Tec. 5 Gossett, Thomas E. Rigger and Heavy Truck Driver  
 Tec. 5 Hatton, George J. Automotive Mechanic and  
 Driver  
 Tec. 5 Hulst, Harry V. Intercept Operator  
 Tec. 5 Harris, Almon Rigger and Truck Driver

Tec. 5 Hayes, William C. Sr. Motor Pool Assistant  
 Tec. 5 Holmes, Harold F. Truck Driver  
 Tec. 5 Jacques, Raymond A. Cook  
 Tec. 5 Jones, William C. Photographer trfd to US Military Academy Jun/43  
 Tec. 5 Lamb, Q. D. (10) Intercept Operator trfd 7 Army Nov/44  
 Tec. 5 LaPatta, John Heavy Truck Driver and Rigger trfd to 7th Army Nov/44  
 Tec. 5 Laudando, Ignatius Driver  
 Tec. 5 Lee, Hugh M. Mechanic and Truck Driver trfd fr Repl Depot to 1st MRB Co Dec/44  
 Tec. 5 Lennon, Jacques E. Intelligence NCO trfd fr PWB to 1st MRB Co May/45  
 Tec. 5 Liebowitz, Harold H. Cook  
 Tec. 5 Leone, Michael Photographer trfd to PWB Feb/45  
 Tec. 5 Lewandowski, Benedict F. Intercept operator  
 Tec. 5 Mayer, William C. Radio Repairman trfd fr PWB to 1st MRB Co May/45  
 Tec. 5 Morton, Hervey T. Electrician redeployed to US Apr/45  
 Tec. 5 Petersime, Harland F. Radio Repairman trfd fr PWB to 1st MRB Co May/45  
 Tec. 5 Ritzo, Arthur J. Radio repairman trfd fr PWB to 1st MRB Co May/45  
 Tec. 5 Rugroden, Leslie J. Printer trfd fr PWB to 1st MRB Co Feb/44  
 Tec. 5 Queck, Glen P. Rigger and Truck Driver trfd fr 1st MRB Co to 7th Army Nov/44.  
 Tec. 5 Ramey, Harry F. Intercept Operator trfd 7th Army Nov/44  
 Tec. 5 Schum, Courtney P. Radio Repairman trfd fr PWB to 1st MRB Co May/45  
 Tec. 5 Schy, Albert A. Radio Repairman trfd fr PWB to 1st MRB Co May/45  
 Tec. 5 Shachno, George Rigger and Truck Driver trfd to 7th Army Nov/44  
 Tec. 5 Skaggs, George R. Rigger and Truck Driver  
 Tec. 5 Smith, Orrin E. Transmitter Attendant  
 Tec. 5 Sparrow, Lionel E. Radio Repairman trfd fr PWB to 1st MRB Co May/45

Tec. 5 Sorenson, William F. Printer trfd fr PWB to 1st MRB Co Feb/44  
 Tec. 5 Stohn, Alexander C. Radio Repairman trfd fr PWB to 1st MRB Co May/45  
 Tec. 5 Tansey, Thomas E. Radio Repairman trfd fr PWB to 1st MRB Co May/45  
 Tec. 5 Thompson, Joseph V. Radio Repairman trfd fr PWB to 1st MRB Co May/45  
 Tec. 5 Timos, Albert Truck Driver  
 Tec. 5 Turner, Luther C. Rigger and Truck Driver  
 Tec. 5 Tuero, John Clerk trfd to 2nd BSOD Nov/44  
 Tec. 5 Vandenberg Lee, L. Mechanic and Heavy Truck Driver  
 Tec. 5 Viereck, Peter R. Propaganda Technician trfd to PWB Jun/43  
 Tec. 5 Williams, David Message Center Clerk  
 Tec. 5 Wilson, Leo Mechanic and Truck Driver trfd to Dis Tng Cntr Jan/44  
 Tec. 5 Wunderlich, John W. Radio Repairman trfd fr PWB to 1st MRB Co May/45  
 Tec. 5 Yater, Morris C. Driver trfd to 7th Army Nov/44  
 Pfc. Harper, Roland W. Rigger and Truck Driver trfd to NATOUSA Dis Trng Cntr Jul/43  
 Pfc. Lee, Richard H. Propaganda Technician trfd to OSS Jul/44  
 Pfc. Terdich, Frank J. Heavy Truck Driver trfd to 1st MRB Co fr Rep Depot Jun/45  
 Pfc. Ward, Arthur R. Heavy Truck Driver trfd to 1st MRB Co fr Rep Depot Jun/45  
 Pvt. Sheridan, Michael Light Truck Driver trfd to 1st MRB Co fr Repl Depot Jun/45  
 Pvt. Weber, John P. Light Truck Driver trfd to 1st MRB Co fr Repl Depot Jun/45

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**SALZBURGER DRUCKEREI UND VERLAG**