

Secret

UNIT-CC-13-HI
12 FEB 43HEADQUARTERS
THIRTEENTH ARMY AIR FORCE
COMBAT CAMERA UNIT
A. P. O. #708

NO/ecp

12 February, 1943

30 June, 1943

SUBJECT: 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit Organization History.
(par. 13, AR 345-105)

TO : Commanding General, 13th Air Force, APO 708.

A. Organization

1. 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit
2. February 12, 1943
3. First Motion Picture Unit, Culver City, California.
4. Paragraph 7, Special Order 38, 129, First Motion Picture Unit, AAF, Culver City, California dated February 12, 1943, pursuant to authority contained in Immediate Action Letter AG 320.2 WD AGO dtd February 4, 1943 with Priority Rating for Controlled Items of Equipment.
5. Personnel assigned per paragraph 1, Special Order 52, Hq. First Motion Picture Unit, AAF. 6 officers and 20 enlisted Men. (1 Major, 2 First Lieutenants, 3 Second Lieutenants, 1 Staff Sergeant, 1 Sergeant, 4 Corporals, 7 Privates First Class, 7 Privates.)

B. Changes

1. 1st Lt. Oren Haglund relieved as Commanding Officer, per paragraph 1, Special Order 52, Hq. First Motion Picture Unit, AAF, Culver City, California dtd February 27, 1943 as amended. Major Frank W. G. Lloyd assumes command Feb. 27, 1943 per paragraph 1, General Order #1, Hq. 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit, Culver City, California, dated February 27, 1943.

C. Strength, Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men.

1. Six officers and Twenty enlisted men.
2. Three officers and three enlisted men subsequent assignment per paragraph 9 Special Order 125, Hq 13th AF, June 7, 1943.
3. Captain Fred Fordham trfd fr sk in hosp to General Hospital (perm chg of sta) per par 1, SO 55 Hq Service Command, Office of the Surgeon APO 708 dtd June 11, 1943. Lt Harold C. Moran, reported missing in action as of June 23, 1943 at APO 709 and dropped from rolls as of that date.
4. Seven officers and twenty-three enlisted men.

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1. February 12, 1943, Culver City, California.
April 4, 1943, Camp Stonemen, California.
April 22, 1943, Boarded U. S. A. T. Tjisadane.
May 13, 1943, Arrived APO 502 Service Command Casual Camp.
May 25, 1943, Arrived APO 708 13th Air Force.
2. April 3, 1943, Culver City, California.
April 22, 1943, Camp Stonemen, California.
April 23, 1943, Sailed from San Francisco, California.
May 19, 1943, APO 502 Service Command Casual Camp.

E. Marches (None).F. Campaigns (None).G. Battles (None).H. Commanding Officers in Important engagements (None).I. Losses in Action; Officers and Men.

1. Strike on Burri Village on Ganongga Island.
2. Lt. Harold C. Moran (O-922782 2nd Lt. AC).
- 3.
- 4.
5. Reported missing in action as of June 23, 1943 at APO 709 and dropped from rolls as of that date. On the morning of the 23rd four photographers, left APO 709-Carney Field, one in each ship, accompanying a mission of B-25's to Ganongga Island. All of the ships returned with the exception of the one with Lt. Moran aboard. Search was immediately started, but visibility due to heavy weather was bad. The search continued the following days, but without results. Five B-24's were sent to search for the B-25 and its crew. Respective ships covered St. Isabel, San Jorge, Montgomery, New Georgia, Ganongga Islands and their surrounding sectors. Reports from APO 709 indicate that searches are still being made.
- 6.

J. Former and present members who have distinguished themselves in action. (None).K. Photographs of personnel, important scenes or events (None).

For the Commanding Officer:

Nelson O'Glensky
NELSON O'GLENSKY
2nd Lt., Air Corps
Adjutant.

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UNIT-CC-13-HI 12 Feb-30 Sep 1943 Cop. 1	RETURN TO: Director Research Studies Institute Attn: Archives Branch Maxwell AFB, Alabama
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13th air force combat camera

history, 12 Feb 1943 - 23 Sept 1943

MICROFILMED

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS
COMBAT CAMERA UNIT
THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE
APO 719

NO/ecp

30 September 1943

SUBJECT: Historical Data of Thirteenth AAF Combat Camera Unit.
(par. 13, AR 345-105)

TO : Commanding General, Thirteenth Air Force, APO 709.

A. Organization.

1. Thirteenth AAF Combat Camera Unit.
2. February 12, 1943.
3. First Motion Picture Unit, Culver City, California.
4. Paragraph 7, Special Order 38, 129, First Motion Picture Unit, AAF, Culver City, California dated February 12, 1943, pursuant to authority contained in Immediate Action Letter AG 320.2 WD AGO dtd February 4, 1943 with Priority Rating for Controlled Items of Equipment.
5. Original Assignment of Personnel per paragraph 1, Special Order 52, Hq First Motion Picture Unit, AAF. 6 officers and 20 enlisted Men. (1 Major, 2 First Lieutenants, 3 Second Lieutenants, 1 Staff Sergeant, 1 Sergeant, 4 Corporals, 7 Privates First Class, 7 Privates.)

B. Changes.

1. Increased the number of personnel at advanced offensive bases within the South Pacific Area.
2. Authorized Changes in Tables of Organization.
 - a. Authorized one additional Staff/Sergeant Rating in lieu of Sgt Rating for Organization Supply NCO per Cir 287 dtd 8/27/42.
 - b. Authorized one additional Corporal Rating in lieu of Private first Class for Organization Mail Orderly per Cir 30 dtd 1/26/43.

C. Strength.

1. Six Officers and Twenty-three enlisted men.
2. One Enlisted Man - McIntyre, Bert H. Jr., Pfc, - 39556797; subsequent assignment per par 37 SO 211, Hq 6th Repl Depot, APO 502, dtd 24 September 1943. (Auth: Reqn #3 13th Air Force APO 719 dtd 8 Sept 1943 & RTO #23.
3. 1st Lt. McGonigal, ASN 0922734; trf fr sk in hosp to General Hospital (perm chg of sta) per par 2 SO 64 Hq & Ser Com Office of the Surgeon, APO 708 dtd July 1, 1943. Pfc Haber, ASN 32423544 evac to next higher echelon of Medical evacuation on 31 August 1943 pp 1 SO 126 Hq Prov Ser Com APO 709 dtd 1 Sept 1943. Evac to APO 932 Dropped from the roll of this organization as of 1 Sept 1943. Captain H. Clark Ramsey.
4. Five (5) Officers and Twenty-three (23) enlisted men.

D. Stations.

1. Rotation of parts of Unit, at frequent intervals, to APO 709 and APO 453.

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E. Marches.

1. None.

F. Campaigns.

1. Sunday August 8th, arrangements were made by Major Lloyd for himself and a small group of cameramen to leave by LST boat for Munda. Complications arose and the boat left the next morning about ten o'clock. Zig-Zagging, the small convoy of LST boats made their way from Guadalcanal. As the thin early light of dawn filtered through the low-hanging clouds and misty rain, transports, convoyed by destroyers, threaded through the reef studded channel between Rendova Island and the New Georgias to make a landing at Sasavele. Here the men and supplies were transferred to LCT boats which are better adapted to make their way through the reefs and shoals in Roviana Lagoon. It took just about an hour by LCT boat to reach Lambeti Plantation. The landing was made and troops and supplies poured off the boat onto the beach. The sun was well up and the rain had stopped. It was not long before the Major learned that there were no Army Air Corps Units at Munda. Major Lloyd, Lt. Siegel, Sgt Stirling, Cpl Gano, and Pfc Jackley comprised the first Air Corps Unit to set up quarters on the recently occupied land. Over about a two mile road-to-be, they traveled with their equipment and cameras. It wasn't long before they settled themselves and relaxed into the usual routine of taking pictures; stopping just long enough to seek cover as the Jap planes from Vila Airdrome made their usual runs to bomb and strafe. The first night was a novel experience. The Japanese sent their planes over periodically. It was dangerously-different from the Canal because "conditions-red" existed with little or no forewarning. Everyone was nervous and "jumpy". The guards would yell "Halt who's there" and then shoot before waiting for an answer. As one picked his way to a latrine near the jungle edge, he could hear the whine of the sniper's bullets. Just as everyone would settle down to sleep the ack-ack and machine guns would start, and to the fox-hole everyone would go. Quietly everyone sat listening to the planes over head and the bombs falling near by. For two weeks the Major and his men ate, and photographed. Sleeping was rare. Movies were taken of the Jap bodies, the bomb craters, the repairing of the strip and the placing of installations and defenses. The CB's worked fast and they had temporary roads built within about five days. It was scarcely three days and the strip was available for a limited amount of traffic. Living conditions were fair. It rained almost three to four times a day. Making travel exceedingly difficult. Almost no mosquitos were to be found, but the rotting, decaying bodies; festering in the hot sun gave birth to thousands of nats and flies. At the end of the two weeks Lt. Borghi, Sgt Moore, Sgt Ivan and Pfc Haber relieved the men stationed at Munda.

G. Battles.

1. During the last of June Sgt Stirling and Pfc Donelson accompanied a bombing mission of B-24's to bomb Maku Island in the Marshall & Gilbert Group. This was the first of the photographic missions that the men of this Unit went on into this northern sector. On June 27th Lt. Borghi, Sgt Ivan, Cpl Nelson and Pfc Jackley spotted Southwest of the Shortlands, three Japanese destroyers. Four the B-25's from the 69th Sq and one from the 390th took off at 1700 to skip bomb the three ship. They flew at fifty feet. General Twining gave each pilot permission to turn back if gas were low, as the target was over 400 miles from Guadalcanal. While the Navy battled with the Japanese in Kula Gulf, the men in this Unit were flying almost daily, photographing the heavy bombing of the Jap positions at Munda. The efforts and missions were concentrated, during the last part of June and July. On June 25th Lt. Ramsey, Sgt

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Farlow, Cpl Nelson, Cpl Mysz, Cpl Batcheller and Sgt StClair accompanied a mission of bombers over Bairoko Harbor and Kolobangara, Munda supply depot. July 1st Lt. Bergholz, Sgt Stirling, Pfc Kelly and Lt. Siegel, Pfc Jackley, Cpl Batcheller flew with the 370th Group and Lt. Borghi, Pfc Donelson, Pfc Cochran flew with the 72nd Sq. Both these outfits, protected by seventy-two fighters headed for Kahili. The flights passed over Bougainville but no bombs were dropped.....because of bad visibility. On July 3rd the mission to Kahili was again set. Later it was called off when a Jap task force was sighted coming there way. The mission finally left (Lt. Ramsey, Sgt Stirling, Pfc Jackley, Sgt Farlow, and Sgt Ivan and Pfc Cochran) but could not find their target so bombed the alternate target of Munda. On July 4th Pfc Haber and Cpl Nelson photographed on a mission of fifteen B-25's carrying 1000 and 2000 pound bombs. They dropped their bombs on camouflaged Jap supply dumps at Bairoko anchorage. After dropping their bombs they strafed Jap installations. July 5th Lt. Borghi and Pfc Donelson went on a mission to Ballale. With conditions as they were at Munda....Ballale and Kahili airdromes, on the southern tip of Bougainville island, gained great importance as potential sources of air support for Jap-beleagured Munda. This raid was the nearest thing to a blitz yet recorded by the Thirteenth Air Force and allied aircraft. Lt. Borghi and Pfc Donelson felt they got very good results showing bombs hitting, exploding and the resulting fires. Just as the force was about to leave for home....interception was encountered. Between the Zeros and the ack-ack the situation became tense. Lt. Borghi could have photographed Zeros attacking the right wing, but the handle of the gun had broken off. He had to lay his camera aside in order to fix the gun. In no time the aerial of his plane was shot off. Donelson, at the same time, was having trouble with a waist-gun that had jammed in his plane. He opened the cover and soon had the gun firing. The lead plane of this element was shot thru the bomb bay, and its flap controls and landing gear damaged. On July 6th Lt. Borghi and Pfc Cochran went on a bombing mission just about dusk, over Ballale. This was one of a series of raids on the Japs attempt to run supplies to their bases near New Georgia. They encountered a good deal of ack-ack and three Jap Zeros. The same evening Lt. Ramsey and Sgt StClair went on a bombing mission to Buka. Flashes of bombs and ack-ack were photographed. Lt. Siegel, Sgt Ivan and Cpl Batcheller and Captain Bergholz also had left on a mission of B-24's to bomb Kahili. They photographed fuel dumps ablaze and the fires started among the grounded aircraft. On August 1st Sgt Montgomery accompanied a bombing mission which raided the Buin Faisi Area. With the strong fighter escort no interception was encountered. August 2nd, Captain Bergholz and Sgt Stoughton photographed tons of bombs dropping on enemy gun positions, bivouac and supply areas around Bairoko Harbor. These missions were a series of softening up touches on the Japanese foxhole and bunker defenses which were being approached by the ground troops. The first eight days of the month gave way to many bombing missions over New Georgia, lashing fiercely at the Jap Defenses. On August 4th, Pfc Haber photographed a mission to Kahili, but alternate target at San Isabel was bombed instead. On August 7th, Lt. Siegel accompanied one of the two attacks involving a total of about two hundred planes. August 11th, Captain Bergholz and Sgt Montgomery again flew to Kahili Airdrome, in which our planes knocked out anti-aircraft installations and also hit supply dumps. Lt. Ramsey, on the same day, caught with their cameras our air attack on both Vila Air Base and the seaplane base at Rekata Bay. On August 12th, Sgt Daniels and Pfc Haber flew to Kahili. During this trip, Pfc Haber became a gunner upon interception of Zeros. Sgt Stoughton and Cpl Batcheller were on the same mission, which proved latter to be one of the most successful ever made by our forces. Capt Bergholz and Sgt Montgomery on August 13th accompanied air action over Vila Airdrome on Kolombangara, and on August 14, 1943 Sgt Daniels and Sgt StClair photographed action against enemy barges off Choiseul Island near Rekata Bay. Pfc Cochran flew to Rekata Bay and photographed another one of the series of bombings on this seaplane base. Lt. Siegel accompanied a flight to Kahili

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but returned to bomb Japanese fortifications on Kolombangara. August 26, 30th; Captain Bergholz, Sgt Farlow, Cpl Batcheller, Sgt Montgomery and Sgt Stirling recorded on film more of the daily air action on Kahili Airdrome. On the thirtieth heavy zero interception was encountered. Approximately fifty zeros in the air, attacked our flights. Fragmentation bombs were dropped from above on to two of our bombers. One B-24 was shot down during this fracas.

September 2nd, Sgt Daniels, Cpl Batcheller and Pfc Cochran flew to Kahili. This was one of the largest raids ever to leave the Canal. There were something like four squadrons of B-24's and between eighty and one hundred fighters and some dive bombers. They dropped tons of bombs on Japanese troop bivouac, supply areas as well as the poc-marked airdrome. September 3rd Captain Bergholz went on a mission to Kahili. As his plane turned to make a run on the target one of the engines caught fire. The pilot immediately feathered the motor. With only three engines in operation the plane lagged behind the formation. As the other planes moved ahead the fighter protection left too. This lone bomber was left to the mercy of the Zekes and Oscars. Without reaching the target, they headed for home. The Jap-fighters without reason left them to follow the others. Captain Bergholz came back with some excellent pictures and perhaps a blood-pressure a little above what it should have been. On September 4th, Sgt Farlow and Sgt Stirling accompanied a mission of bombers who made a new violent raid on the isolated Jap Garrison of Vila on Kolombangara. Torpedo Bombers and dauntless dive bombers escorted by fighters delivered two heavy attacks on supplies and the defenses at Vila. September 6th, Sgt Stirling made his thirteenth mission to Vila. Three Jap Coastal Guns were destroyed and many of the Gun crews killed. Heavy damage was caused to the airdrome itself. September 11th, Sgt Stirling left with a flight of bombers for Kahili. The planes set fuel dumps ablaze and started fires in bivouac areas.

H. Commanding Officers in important engagements.

1. Major Frank W. G. Lloyd, Commanding Officer, with Lt. Siegel and three enlisted men left Guadalcanal for Munda on August 8th.
2. Captain Bergholz, during the temporary absence of Major Lloyd continued direction of operations, of the various groups of men spread throughout the Solomons and New Hebrides.

I. Losses in Action.

1. Captain H. Clark Ramsey was wounded the morning of September 19, 1943 about 0300, when Jap Bombers came over and dropped bombs in the officer's area near Fighter #2, on Guadalcanal. The planes were over the field when the warning was given. A small bomb landed directly behind tents #15 and #16, riddled the tent tents and wounded the men. Captain Ramsey's tent had over 200 holes in it. Shrapnel wounded him in the abdomen. Fortunately his stomach was not pierced. The wound is serious, but full recovery is expected. He was removed to the 52nd Station Hospital. All day he slept under the effects of drugs. He was evacuated to the next higher echelon of medical evacuation by Hq Provisional Service Command APO 709 pp 2 SO 145. He was dropped from the rolls of this organization as of 23rd of September, 1943.

J. Former and present members who have distinguished themselves.

1. None.

K. Photographs.

1. Major Lloyd, Thirteenth AAF Combat Camera Unit with General Twining, COMAIRSOLS.

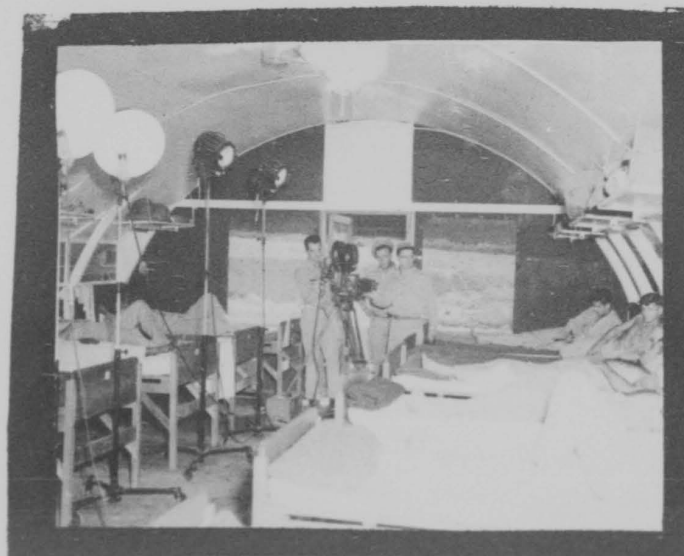
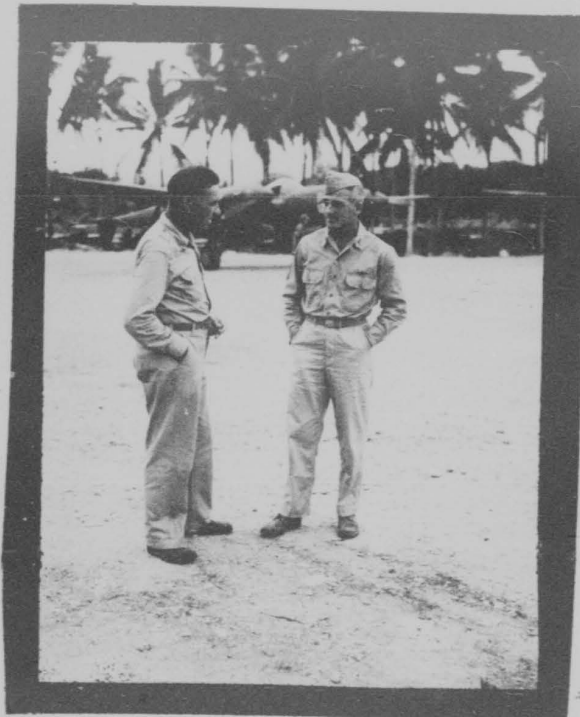
S E C R E T

2. Sgt Davidson, Sgt StClair and Cpl Nelson on location at the 25th Evacuation Hospital.
3. Cameramen photographing the Malaria Control work being done on Guadalcanal.
4. Sgt Montgomery photographing more of the Malaria Control.
5. Foxhole construction at Guadalcanal.
6. Photo-trailer. Cpl Mysz.
7. Cpl Nelson inside of the trailer.
8. Cpl Nelson and Cpl Mysz finishing the prints for mailing.
9. Pfc Jackley, Lt. Ramsey, Sgt Daniels, Captain Bergholz photographing the visit of Gen. Knudsen and Mr. Patterson.
10. Capt. Ramsey covering the interview of General Twining and Colonel Shutt of men rescued near Kahili.
11. Picture from Koken Gola hill at Munda across the strip.
12. Lt. Siegel, Sgt Stirling, Cpl Gano and Major Lloyd in action at Guadalcanal.

For the Commanding Officer:

Nelson O'Glensky

NELSON O'GLENSKY,
1st Lt., Air Corps,
Adjutant.





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REGTR.

COMBAT CAMERA UNIT

XIII AF

UNIT-CC-13-H1

12 FEB - 31

DEC 1943

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UNIT-CC-131
OCT 1943
SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE
APO #719

2/2/44
AG/TWK/wed
Check
HAT

In reply
refer to: AG 313.

1 February 1944.

Subject: Transmittal of Historical Data.

To : Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
(Thru: Commanding General, USAFISPA, APO #502.)

Transmitted herewith is the Historical Data Report of the 13th
Air Force Combat Camera Unit.

For the Commanding General:

T. W. Kirby
T. W. KIRBY,
Capt., A.G.D.
Asst. Adj. Gen.

1 Incl:
Historical Data Report.

AG 313. 1st Ind. LTP/jjc
HEADQUARTERS USAFISPA, APO # 502, February 11, 1944.

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

1 Incl:
n/c

L. T. P.
L. T. P.

AG-14D

SECRET

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UNIT-CC-13
OCT 1944

SECRET
HEADQUARTERS
THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE
APO #719

AG/TWK/wed

In reply
refer to: AG 313.

1 February 1944.

Subject: Transmittal of Historical Data.

To : Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
(Thru: Commanding General, USAFISPA, APO #502.)

Transmitted herewith is the Historical Data Report of the 13th
Air Force Combat Camera Unit.

For the Commanding General:

T. W. Kirby
T. W. KIRBY,
Capt., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adj. Gen.

1 Incl:
Historical Data Report.

AG 313. 1st Ind. LIP/jlc
HEADQUARTERS USAFISPA, APO # 502, February 11, 1944.

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

1 Incl:
n/c

L. T. P.
L. T. P.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMBAT CAMERA UNIT
THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE
APO 719

FWGL/np

31 December 1943

SUBJECT: Historical Data of Thirteenth AAF Combat Camera Unit.
(par. 13, AR 345-105)

TO : The Commanding General, Thirteenth Air Force, APO 709.

A. Organization.

1. Thirteenth AAF Combat Camera Unit.
2. February 12, 1943.
3. First Motion Picture Unit, Culver City, California.
4. Paragraph 7, Special Order 38,129. First Motion Picture Unit, AAF Culver City, California dated February 12, 1943, pursuant to authority contained in Immediate Action Letter AG 320.2 WD AGO dtd February 4, 1943 with Priority Rating for Controlled Items of Equipment.
5. Original Assignment of Personnel per paragraph 1, Special Order 52, Hq First Motion Picture Unit, AAF. 6 Officers and 20 enlisted men. (1 Major, 2 First Lieutenants, 3 Second Lieutenants, 1 Staff Sergeant, 1 Sergeant, 4 Corporals, 7 Privates First Class, 7 Privates.)

B. Changes.

1. Increased number of personnel at advanced offensive bases of Bougainville, Munda, Vella Lavella, Russells.
2. Pursuant to authority contained in classified War Department Radio 9551, 24 November, 1943, Manning Table for Army Air Forces Combat Camera Unit is changed as follows: Six (6) Corporals are substituted for six (6) Privates or Privates First Class, Photographer Aerial (940). (Ltr: AG 320.2 Headquarters USAFISPA, APO 502, dtd 27 November, 1943)

C. Strength.

1. Five Officers and Twenty Three Enlisted Men.
2. One Enlisted Man, Lindberg, Donald M., Pfc 19097174, trfd fr Hq & Hq Sq 13th AF SV Com APO 719 and asgd to 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit per par 2 SO 256 Hq Thirteenth Air Force 17 October 1943.
One Officer, Dills, John H. 2nd Lt., O-855597 and one Enlisted Man, Fregans, Albert J., Cpl, 12218948 asgd Hq Los Angeles Fighter Wing IV Fighter Command, atchd for dy pp 1 SO 271 Hq 13th Air Force as of 2 November 1943.
One Enlisted Man, Haber, Jack H. 32423544 Pfc. reld fr atchd unasgd to Co C, 27th Repl Bn and trfd in gr to 13th Combat Camera Unit APO 709 pp 17 SO 267 Hq Sixth Repl Depto APO 502 dtd 19 November 1943.

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Five Officers, Rickman, Theodore Z., Capt. O-483050; Whitman, Jack A., 1st Lt. O-923456; Tutell, Loren E. 2nd Lt. O-923632; Prayer, Harvey U. 2nd Lt. O-855619; Olson, Carl E. 2nd Lt. O-922739; trfd fr atchd unasgd Hq Det 27th Repl Bn APO 502 to and asgd to 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit pp 22 SO 277 Hq Sixth Repl Depot APO 502 dtd 29 November 1943.

Five Enlisted Men, Reyes, Benn F. T/Sgt. 39005880; Woodside, Robert L. Sgt. 39150541; Hirsch, Fred Cpl. 32304908; Maimed, Gerald E. Pfc 32447208; Long, Lawrence L. Pfc. 32673595; Trfd fr atchd unasgd Co. C 26th Repl Bn., 6th Repl Depot APO 502 and asgd to 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit APO 709 per par 52 SO 288 dated 10 December 1943.

One Enlisted Man, Woodall, Howard J. Pvt 37561569; reld fr atchd unasgd Co C 25th Repl. Bn APO 502 and is trfd in gr to 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit APO 709 per par 57 SO 291 dtd 13 Dec. 1943.

3. 2nd Lt. Dills, John H. ASN O-855597 and Cpl. Fregans, Albert J. ASN 12218948 reld fr asgmt and atchd unasgd and departed enroute to rejd proper sta Hq Los Angeles Fighter Wint IV Fighter Command pp 1 SO 271 Hq 13th Air Force dtd 2 November 1943.

4. Ten Officers and Thirty One Enlisted Men.

D. Stations.

1. Permanent change of station for Unit from APO 719 to APO 709 per Radio 8663- 21 October from COMAF THIRTEEN.
2. Rotation of parts of Unit at frequent intervals to APO 717, 709-2, 706 and 706-2.

E. Marches.

1. None

F. Campaigns.

1. None

G. Battles.

1. During October our men participated in the big aerial push on Bougainville prior to the invasion by the ground forces. These raids used 1000 and 2000 pound bombs for the first time.

2. On the eve of November 2nd a routine bombing mission was scheduled by the 5th Bomb Group, the target being Kara Airdrome on Bougainville. Cpl. Cecil W. Stoughton was assigned to Capt. Lord's plane #240141, better known as the "Laiden Maiden". His account of the trip follows:

At four o'clock the next morning I was awakened by the phone and told that the mission had been altered.....the take-off being at five-thirty instead of the original seven o'clock. I hastened to the foot bridge (SMAFU-Skyway) and proceeded to swing across. Upon attending the "briefing", I discovered we were to land at Munda Airdrome and be alerted. We took off at approximately six o'clock and started an eventful day by barely missing the flag pole at the end of the runway. In an hour and fifteen minutes we made the first pass aluding at Munda. Col. Unruh rushed to Comaircals to await further instructions. We stayed near the plane and were kept busy explaining certain things to the men repairing the strip.....they not being acquainted with the B-24. In an hour and a half, the Colonel returned with the new

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orders of the day....they being to go after some shipping off the northern tip of New Ireland, nearer Truk than Mundia! The weather began to close in, and we took off in the rain at nine forty-five. We were twenty-two planes, two eleven plane formations. Our average altitude was eight thousand feet and the highest reached was ten thousand feet.

After about four hours of monotonous flying we were warned that the target was near and to be on the alert. Shortly, the Bombardier reported ships at "one o'clock" and sure enough, there a few miles away were six Jap vessels....among them large troop transports and some smaller ships. Our bombing run over the two nearest vessels, two large ones, was led by a plane of the 394th, a Radar plane which had been leading us for the last one hundred miles. Flying at the vulnerable altitude of seventy-five hundred feet we approached in close formation; the leading formation was receiving a heavy barrage of AA and it was not too accurate due to the evasive tactics of the vessels. However, it didn't look promising for us to go through. While our element was on its run, they were throwing everything into the sky, even the anchors! I noticed several of the bursts were of the type which leave the white streamer and apparently are incendiaries. We did get through that, only to be attacked by a small force of Zero's...probably not more than eight or ten. I actually saw five. They made no direct pass at our plane, but at the right wingman in our echelon whose control aileron had been damaged so that a left turn was impossible. They came close enough to distinguish both insignia on the upper wing, and to cause the normal heart to mimic a trip-hammer, mine no exception! I had photographed the boats, their tracks, the bomb bursts, and the Zeros with both the Eyemo and C-3. After sinking one AK and damaging seriously the other, we left the area, but not the Zeros. Three of them made a pass through the formation, but the damage wasn't realized until we landed. Upon looking back at the target, I saw a long column of black smoke to indicate one of the attacking Zeros was shot down. More were claimed later.

Big George had suffered a hit in the number three motor and was lagging behind on the homeward trip, so much that in the near future its predicament became ominous. The trip toward home was uneventful until I was told there might be a picture possibility soon as "Big George" was almost in the water due to the damaged engine. Its oil pressure was Zero and the prop wouldn't feather thus causing vibrations, so at four o'clock in the afternoon, they hit the water, making a huge splash. Some part of the plane was visible for a minute, then due to the haze of the approaching bad weather I couldn't see anymore. Two planes circled the area and later reported seeing five persons. Half an hour later we were told to throw everything overboard that had excessive weight. The guns, ammunition, extra radio equipment, chutes, and various articles were all heaved overboard, and rapidly! I asked about my camera equipment, and was told to wait a while so went ahead and made preparations for a water landing. We had the raft, emergency radio, and water near the window. Our pockets were filled with essential first aid articles and our pistols were strapped on. The crew members had their ear phones on and I could only imagine what was going on by the expressions on their faces. One waist gunner was chewing his nails nervously, the other was gazing out the window, his face flushed with excitement. My thoughts were jumbled, but I definitely remember trying feverishly to find some water tight container to put the exposed film into. There was nothing of that nature available so I had to be resigned and await the fate that was to be ours. Of course I had many thoughts of my loved ones, especially my unborn heir.

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One anxious expression led to another, and I discovered that there were three planes who were in the same condition.....that of a definite gas shortage. Land was a welcome sight in one respect, though it didn't help our situation. Vella Lavella was the land sighted, and Munda was our goal. The weather was getting worse and our gas supply was still waning. At last, Munda was sighted and we circled the field and landed and I may safely, sanely say that the inner feeling I received upon feeling the bounce has never been duplicated.

3. With the landing of forces on Bougainville, heavy equipment was needed for the construction of the necessary strip. Material was assembled at Guadalcanal and on November 17 the LST's left Kukum beach for Tulagi and the following morning the convoy left for Bougainville. Capt. Borghi, Cpl. Jackley and Cpl. Donelson accompanied the convoy aboard LST 354. The first day out a Navy plane flew over with a tow target and practice was held, with very good results. That afternoon target practice was held again using smoke filled balloons.

In the convoy of eight ships the passengers consisted of an Army artillery outfit, Marine artillery outfit and an Army engineer outfit. There were approximately 1200 men from the Army artillery outfit on board our ship along with their equipment and some of the heavy equipment belonging to the engineers. The artillery equipment was available for use if needed and the Navy personnel said that this ship was the most heavily armed it had ever been.

By the next morning we were approaching Munda and everyone was on the alert watching all the time. About noon that day a Jap photo reconnaissance plane went high over us and we figured we would have some trouble that night or the next morning. We were now close to Vella Lavella. That afternoon we had another target practice and the gun crews were much better than the previous practices. Tuesday night everyone was on deck, practically all sleeping there. We had been warned that we would probably see enemy action before morning. Our Captain told us that we would hit the beach at six in the morning.

Everything went well that night until approximately three o'clock when we were attacked by Jap torpedo dive bombers. The moon was full, and there were no clouds. Radar on the destroyers and on our boat picked up the Jap planes when they were about fifteen miles away. There were approximately five Jap planes. The first plane circled around the convoy several times and then made a run and dropped its torpedo, but didn't hit anything. Ack-ack guns were blazing and the first plane was hit as it came between the stern of our boat and the one on our portside. It burst into flame and crashed into the water just a little ahead of our bow, spreading flaming gas and oil over the water. The whole place was lit up like a Hollywood premier and our ship could be seen as plain as day. We started zig-zagging around trying to get away from the fire. Half an hour later a second plane came in, but it was picked off by a destroyer and fell burning into the ocean. We could then see what a perfect target we had been before.

About that time a search light came up from some place ahead of us. We didn't know if it had come from a friendly or enemy air craft carrier or on land. Neither could we see any plane in the light but plenty of tracers went up so we expected more trouble, and in thirty minutes another Boogie was on us. The guns on the destroyer were fired by radar while our guns were aimed manually. When the destroyer fired, we followed their tracers. The convoy wasn't as lucky this time for the Boogie dropped his fish and got one of the Destroyers which was about three miles to our stern. At that time we did not know a ship had been hit but thought it was the plane as the fire was similar to the others. In ten minutes there was a huge explosion and burst of flame so we knew it was too big to have been a plane.

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We were menaced by several other Japs before day-break and the crew reported that two torpedos had been dropped at our own boat. One went across our bow and missed us only by a few feet. The other came directly at our stern but the angle was apparently wrong and the torpedo went clear under us. It might have been a dud for no noticeable explosion was heard over the racket that was going on.

There was no more trouble until day break but everyone was on the alert and stayed on deck wide awake. Breakfast was late because the cooks had helped man the guns. When it was ready we ate on the double and got ready to disembark.

We hit the beach at six o'clock, being stopped about thirty feet from shore. The boys on the beach were waiting for us with coconut log ramps to facilitate the landing and unloading. They pushed the logs out to the open doorway of the ship and unloading started immediately. The trucks had to drive off into hub deep water and proceed to shore.

Everyone seemed to be in good spirits and the men were glad to see us. They said they had been having a "hell of a time of it". They lived right by their guns and stations in slit trenches dug in the black sand. They had cut limbs and bows for beds and had covered the tops of the trenches with logs, leaves and shelter halves. Practically everyone lived along the beach. The ground was cleared back from the beach only about three blocks. From there on it was coconut groves and dense jungle. The strip was progressing very rapidly but they said they had great need for the heavy machinery we brought.

A little over an hour after we beached eight twin engine Jap Bombers came over. They came in low and dropped quite a few bombs. Four or five bombs dropped on the beach killing about ten fellows. The rest fell on the seaplane runway just off shore. Guns every where cut loose at them. No planes were hit, no boats were hit, no equipment was hit. The planes went out, circled and came back over again higher but dropped no bombs. This time we got two of them and during all the shooting the barrage balloon on our ship was cut loose by the flying lead from the guns. It drifted up and away but as it had so many holes in it the helium leaked out and settled into the ocean. Some of our boys recovered it but it was too badly damaged to be of any use.

Our boat was unloaded by eleven o'clock without further interruption and that afternoon the convoy reformed for its return trip to Guadalcanal. The first night we had an alert but nothing happened and we returned to our base the next afternoon.

4. Our men flew with the 5th and 307th Bomb Groups on their frequent missions to Kahili, Buka and Nauru. On November 11 both groups flew to Rabaul, the start of the big campaign prior to invasion.

5. A month after making the first trip to Bougainville via LST, Capt. Borghi returned with Cpl. Jackley and Cpl. Cochran in order that he might cover the landing of the first planes on the completed strip. While the enemy approached and Condition Red existed on both the up and return trips, no trouble was encountered. The assignment was covered without incident.

6. December 1, 1943 Sgt. Batcheller flew on a routine mission to Shortland Islands. The flight was composed of two Squadrons from the 307th Bomb Group (H). We flew up the slot from Guadalcanal at about 8,000'. We were supposed to reach 16,000' over the target according to briefing instructions. However, we were only at 12,000' over the target and ran into heavy, well placed ack ack fire. Each

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burst would shake the B-24 I was flying in, making photographing rather difficult. We received some A.A. in our left wing tip and in the #1 engine. We salvaged our bombs and got away from the area.

7. In the intense fighting that took place in the vicinity of the landing strip laid down on Bougainville, a platoon of Marines had become separated from the main group of attackers and were marooned behind the strip in the dense jungle that surrounds the Empress Augusta Bay region. Their plight became known to our intelligence and immediate plans were drafted to provide them with supplies which they vitally needed.

On December 9th, 6 C-47 cargo planes took off from Munda strip loaded with food, ammunition, medical supplies, plasma and barbed wire to be dropped by parachute for the relief of the Jap surrounded men. Capt. E. E. Bergholz and Corp. Bert H. McIntyre flew with the planes to photograph this mission.

The flight took positions and came in over the cleared spot and dropped their avidly-awaited supplies. Despite the fact that the planes which carried the cargo were held up for three days by weather in their take off from Munda, the mission was successful with no casualties reported. The marooned Marine detachment, which was dangerously low on supplies, especially after the enforced wait of three additional days, during which they searched the skies for the ships they knew were coming, took heart when the life giving cases began to drop from the low flying planes and at last reports were fighting furiously to establish their position and make contact with our forces in the rear.

8. On Friday, December 10, 1943 C-47 Transport planes left Guadalcanal with full loads of supplies, mail, food, water, barbed wire, ammunition and other supplies needed, for Bougainville. Capt. Whitman, Lt. Prever and Lt. Tutell flew in the various planes to cover this first landing on the recently completed strip at Empress Augusta Bay.

Lt. Col. H. L. Sands Jr., Commanding Officer of the 64th Troop Carrier Squadron lead the flight. They landed in bad weather on the newly constructed strip only two miles from the scene of intense fighting. While Fighter Planes of the 13th AAF, which had escorted them dropped overhead, the C-47's were swiftly unloaded of supplies and loaded again with casualties for the return run.

H. Commanding Officers in important engagements.

1. On November 13, 1943 Major Frank W. G. Lloyd and Capt. Emmett E. Bergholz flew to Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville in a small float plane with Commander Evenson from Munda in order to lay plans for detachments from this Unit covering assignments in Bougainville.

I. Losses in action: Officers and Men.

1. None

J. Former and Present Members who have distinguished themselves in action.

1. For participation in five or more bombing strikes or flying the required number of hours, the following men were presented with the Air Medal by Lt. Gen. Harrison on 16 December 1943: Maj. Frank W. G. Lloyd, Capt. Eugene Borghi, Capt. Emmett E. Bergholz, 1st Lt. Roy Siegel, Sgt. John W. Stirling, Sgt. Richard W. Batcheller, Cpl. John J. Kelly, Cpl. Jack H. Haber, Cpl. Monroe E. Cochran, Cpl. Floyd E. Nelson, Cpl. Charles H. Jackley and Sgt. Dean D. Farlow.

2. Capt. E. Clark Ramsey, former member of the Unit, was awarded the

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Purple Heart and the Air Medal. Sgt. Peter G. Ivan, former member of this Unit, was awarded the Air Medal.

3. Good Conduct Medals were awarded to the following: T/Sgt. George W. Daniels, T/Sgt. Ralph M. Montgomery, S/Sgt. Arthur M. Iversen, S/Sgt. Edwin C. Parkhill, S/Sgt. Ernest St. Clair, Sgt. Richard B. Batcheller, Sgt. Maurice M. Davidson, Sgt. Dean D. Farlow, Sgt. Peter G. Ivan, Sgt. Paul A. Mysch, Sgt. Neville P. Pearson, Sgt. John M. Stirling, Cpl. Horace E. Cochran, Cpl. Edward L. Donelson, Cpl. Gordon M. Gano, Cpl. Jack H. Haber, Cpl. Harold J. Holstlaw, Cpl. Charles H. Jackley, Cpl. John J. Kelly, Cpl. Floyd E. Nelson, Cpl. Nelson E. Tiffany.

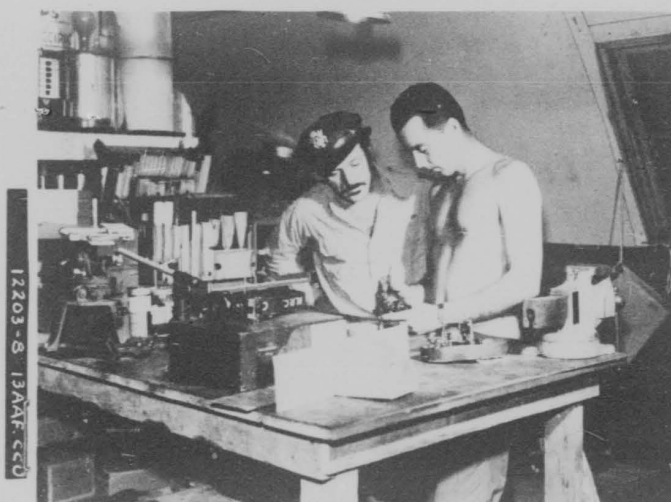
X. Photographs of personnel, important scenes or events.

1. Headquarters and Supply Building of the 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit in the 12th Bomber Command Area.
2. S/Sgt. Edwin C. Parkhill, Unit Sergeant Major in the office.
3. Sgt. Maurice M. Davidson, Unit Camera Repair Technician, shows Capt. E. Borghi how he has fixed a Victor 16mm camera.
4. S/Sgt. Arthur M. Iversen, Unit Supply Sergeant, takes inventory.
5. Cpl. Floyd E. Nelson and Cpl. Horace E. Cochran work on improvements for the Trailer Lab.
6. Sgt. Mysch trims prints, Cpl. Cochran and Cpl. Nelson dry them at the Unit Trailer lab.
7. Major Lloyd directs a scene as Sgt. Davidson works the camera--part of a film on Malaria Control.
8. Major Lloyd receives the Air Medal from Lt. General Harmon, USAFISPA.
9. Members of the 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit receive Air Medals presented by Lt. Gen. Harmon.
10. Members of the 13th AAF CCU: Back, l to R: Maj. Lloyd, S/Sgt. St. Clair, Capt. E. E. Bergholtz, T/Sgt. George Daniels, Capt. T. Z. Rickman, S/Sgt. E. C. Parkhill, Capt. E. Borghi, Sgt. Moore, 1st Lt. Roy Siegel, Cpl. Jackley, 1st Lt. Olson, 2nd Lt. Prever, 1st Lt. Tutell; front Sgt. John Stirling, T/Sgt. Montgomery, Sgt. Dean Farlow, Cpl. McIntyre, Sgt. Batcheller, Cpl. Kelly, Cpl. Haber, Cpl. Cochran, Sgt. Paul Mysch, Cpl. Gano and Cpl. Nelson.
11. Major Lloyd shows film photographed by this unit to Lt. Gen. Harmon--l to R. Maj. Lloyd, S/Sgt. Parkhill, Maj. Jester, Col. Fitzmaurice, Gen. Harmon's Aid, Lt. Gen. M. F. Harmon.
12. Cpl. Bert H. McIntyre and Cpl. Edward L. Donelson peek from the fox hole on Stirling Island where they spend much time.

Theodore Z. Rickman
THEODORE Z. RICKMAN
Captain, Air Corps,
Commanding.

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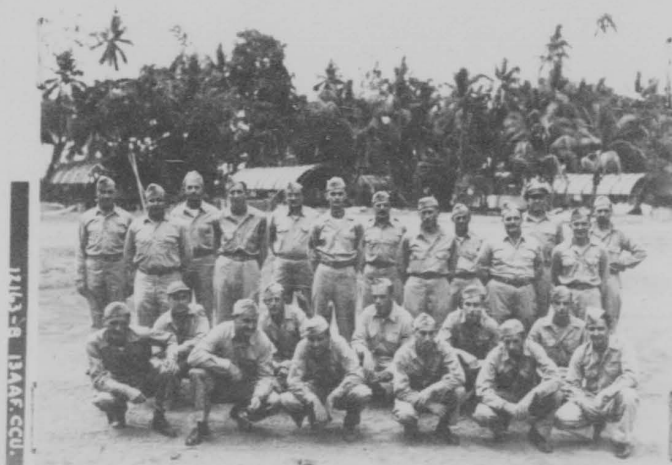








12163-6 13 AAF. CCU.





UNIT-CC-13-HI Jan - Feb 1944 Cop. 1	RETURN TO: Director Research Studies Institute Attn: Archives Branch Maxwell AFB, Alabama
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4-1030-139

CHECK LIST FOR OMISSIONS

Checked by

Date 14 April

Grade

NAME OF UNIT 13 AAF Combat Camera Unit

APO 719

Period Covered Jan-Feb 1944

Authority

5 a. Organization of unit

- (1) Original designation of unit
- (2) Mission
- (3) Date and place of activation of unit
- (4) Sources from which personnel were drawn
- (5) Strength, com. and EM, at time of act.
- (6) Names of key personnel
- (7) Material and facilities

7 Narrative

Objectives
Means
Results
Problems
Station Life

Photographs

b. Command relation with:

- (1) Next higher headquarters
- (2) Subordinate units
- (3) Other services

Supporting doc

Name unit, APO

6 a. Changes in organization

- (1) Changes in designation of unit and date
- (2) Alteration of the general mission
- (3) Transfer of units to another organization
- (4) Units assigned or attached
- (5) Changes caused by T/O
- (6) Changes in strength, Com and EM
- (7) Significant increase or decrease in material and facilities on hand.

Signature

b. Changes in relations with other org.

- (1) Next superior headquarters
- (2) Units under direct command

c. Resume of movements

- (1) Date of arrival at and departure from each station
- (2) Changes of station, and purpose therefor

d. Name of campaign (or battle) participated in

e. Chief military missions, engagements, sorties

f. Losses in action

g. Awards to and decorations of members

Remarks:

4-1030-139

File No _____

INFORMAL ACTION SHEET

Date 31 March 1944

Suspense

Date _____

Subject: Historical Data of 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit.

No.	Date	From	To	Remarks
1	3-31-44	13th AAF CCU	Historical Officer	

1. Do not remove attached papers.
2. Assign a number to individual remarks and draw a line under same.
3. Use reverse side when this page is filled.

HEADQUARTERS
13TH AAF COMBAT CAMERA UNIT
APO 719

ECP/th

29 February 1944

SUBJECT: Historical Data of 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit.
(par. 13, AR 345-105)

TO : Commanding General, Thirteenth Air Force, APO 709.

A. Organization.

1. Thirteenth AAF Combat Camera Unit.
2. February 12, 1943.
3. First Motion Picture Unit, Culver City, California.
4. Paragraph 7, Special Order 38, 129, First Motion Picture Unit, AAF, Culver City, California dated February 12, 1943, pursuant to authority contained in Immediate Action Letter AG 320.2 WD AGO dtd 4 February 1943, with priority Rating for Controlled Items of Equipment.
5. Personnel assigned per paragraph 1, Special Order 52, Hq. First Motion Picture Unit, AAF. 6 Officers and 20 Enlisted. (1 Major, 2 First Lieutenants, 3 Second Lieutenants, 1 Staff Sergeant, 1 Sergeant, 4 Corporals, 7 Privates First Class, 7 Privates.)

B. Changes.

1. Captain Theodore Z. Rickman, under the provisions of paragraph 4, AR 600-20, assumed command of the 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit, APO 719, as of 13 February 1944.

C. Command Relation with: (a. - next higher Headquarters) (b. - Subordinate Units) (c. - Other Services).

1. Special Staff Section of the Thirteenth Air Force.
2. Attached to Thirteenth Air Force Headquarters for: rations, quarters, and a "slight" amount of administration. (Use of Special Orders for promotions, travel and the travel certificates for recognized authority for travel) Medical treatment and the use of dental facilities.
3. Letter Orders, File 062. (15) Hq Thirteenth Air Force, APO 719, dtd 7 February 1944. "Supervision and coordination of activities of the 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit is assigned to A-3, Thirteenth Air Force. The monthly production summary and forecast listing projects in work including brief description, contents, estimated completion date and length, also total footage shipped during preceding month will be submitted thru A. C. of S. A-3.
4. Directives and mission received from and defined by Office, Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Operations, Commitments & Requirements, Hq Army Air Forces, Pentagon Building, Arlington Virginia.
5. Film processed, cut edited with sound-track by Headquarters 1st Army Air Forces Combat Film Detachment, One Park Avenue, New York 16, New York.
6. Personnel Replacement Pool: Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Combat Training Section, First Motion Picture Unit, Culver City, California.

7. Special Projects for Theatre Commander received fr: Headquarters USAFISPA, New Caledonia, and coordinated by Thirteenth Air Force Headquarters,

8. Film processed in Field by: Headquarters Fifth Air Force Service Command, Purchasing and Contract Section - to be allocated to Commonwealth Film Laboratories P/Ltd., Sydney; Filmcraft Laboratories Pty. Ltd., Camperdown, N. S. W.; Automatic Film Laboratories Pty. Ltd., Moore Park, N. S. W.; Cinesound Productions Pty. Ltd., Waverley, N. S. W. This work is to be to the satisfaction of the U. S. Receiving Officer. Financial arrangements and payment to Civilian Companies taken care of by Fifth Air Force Service Command, Australia. Film shipped from 13th AAF CCU by Officer Courier direct to Fifth Air Force Service Command, Purchasing and Contract Section % Lt. A. J. Winters.

SUBORDINATE UNITS

9. There has been little or no relationship with Subordinate Units in this theatre except for special equipment or repair work.

OTHER SERVICES

10. There has been a good deal of Marine-Ground Coordination with this organization, in the photographic coverage of current ground targets.

11. On 22 March 1944, Headquarter, I MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS, in the Field, placed on temporary duty, Corporal Charles J. Miller, 840611, USMC (SS) in connection with instruction in the repair of motion picture cameras. This organization provided this instruction.

12. In accordance with our mission, this organization, has been granted by the Navy in this theatre right of quartering, rationing our men with their units. The air crew members are also granted the right to fly with the Navy in securing photographic coverage of targets that are later on to be covered by the Air Corps.

D. Strength. Commissioned and enlisted.

1. Nine Officers and Thirty-One Enlisted Men.

2. Pfc Hershon, Maurice R., 39280183; Pfc Parke, John B., 32012786; trfd fr Hq Sq Thirteenth Air Force, Guadalcanal to and asgd to 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit pp 2 SO 46 Hq Thirteenth Air Force jd 16 February 1944.

3. Captain Bergholz, Emmett E., O-909690, reld fr further asgmt and duty with this org, eff 1200, 1 January 1944, UP Par 6 Sec V WD cir 127, 1943.

4. T/Sgt Montgomery, Ralph N., 13038878, T/Sgt Daniels, George W., 18050333; S/Sgt StClair, Ernest (NMI), 19065419, transferred in gr fr this organization, APO 709 to AP of E, Hamilton Field, Cal, eff 1200, 3 January 1944, UP Par 6, Sec V. WD Cir 128, 1943.

5. 1st Lt. O'Glensky, Nelson (NMI), O-560182, reld fr this org, asgd to Det "C" 375th Base Hq & Air Base Sq., APO 709 pp 3 SO 20, dtd 20 Jan 44, Hq 13th AF, APO 719.

6. S/Sgt Stirling, John M., 19127552, trfd in gr fr this org UP Par 4 Sec V WD Cir 127 1943 to AP of E Hamilton Fld California for further asgmt per Letter Orders 220.3 (71) Hq USAFISPA. Sol departed fr org 7 February 1944.

7. Sgt Kelly, John J., 32428456, fr sk 9th Sta Hosp Guadalcanal to evac to Gen Hosp unknown as of 31 January 1944 pp 1 SO 31 Hq Ser Com Guadalcanal.

8. 1st Lt. Siegel, Roy (NMI) trfd in gr fr sk in 39th Sta (Gen) Hosp Auckland, New Zealand to Det of Pts 39th Gen Hosp to Gen Hosp Continental Limits of US per Radio NR 149-12th Ser Com Auckland, New Zealand as of 13 February 1944.

9. T/Sgt Stoughton, Cecil W., 16028132, fr sk 9th Sta Hosp Guadalcanal to evac to Gen Hosp Unknown as of 11 February 1944 per Memo #100, Hq USAFISPA New Caledonia.

10. Major Lloyd, Frank W. G., O-922725, Pursuant to RAD R1283 Hq AAF now on DS w/ Hq AAF Washington DC is rel'd fr further asgmt and duty as of 12 February 1944.

11. S/Sgt Holstlaw, Harold J., 16144197; S/Sgt Cochran, Horace E., 18165531, trfd in gr to AAFBTC, Keesler Field, Biloxi, Mississippi; pp 2 SO 45 Hq Forward Area Guadalcanal, EM's left 27 February 1944 as of 0800.

12. Six Officers and Twenty-Four Enlisted Men at end of period.

E. Stations (permanent or temporary) of Unit or parts thereof.

	Station	January		February	
		O	EM	O	EM
Headquarters 13th AAF CCU	13th Bomb Com				
	G'Canal	-	6	-	4
	13th AF Area				
	G'Canal	3	5	3	11
Detachments	307th Bomb Group				
	G'Canal	1	3	-	-
	Fighter II				
	G'Canal	-	2	-	-
	Munda Strip				
	New Georgia	-	1	1	3
	Treasury				
	Stirling Is	-	3	-	2
	Bougainville	1	2	1	3
	Tontoutta	2	3	-	-
	42nd Bomb Group				
	Russells	1	2	-	-
	Green Island	-	-	1	1
	5th Bomb Group				
	New Georgia	-	-	-	2

F. Marches.
1. None.

G. Operations, Unusual.

1. Malaria Control - Subj No. 536 - covered by this organization, was returned through the usual channels for processing and review. This material, four reels, was screened for Major Acosta of the Air Surgeon's Office, in Washington DC. He felt that it would be excellent for the Engineers and the Surgeon General's Office, but not for the Air Surgeon since, at that moment, they were concerned chiefly with field improvisations of standard malaria control techniques and procedures taken by individuals to prevent malaria. The material was subsequently screened for Major Moseley and Capt. Baldwin, of the Surgeon General's Office; Captain Pollack of the Ground Forces; Major Caples, Major Liebershaw, and Capt. B. A. J. Grohmeier of the Engineers Corps, and Mr. Hicke, of Repair and Utilities of the Engineers, and Capt. Gibson of Training Aid Staff. Both Major Moseley and Major Caples felt that this material would be of great value to both the Surgeon General's Office and the Engineers. At present, the Surgeon General's Office was collaborating with the Engineers Corps in training engineering troops in the physical methods of malaria control. Major Mosely was going to confer with Major Caples to crystalize their requirements and advised 1st Army Air Forces Combat Film Detachment as to the ultimate disposition of this footage. To enhance the value of the material, Major Moseley felt, that it would be desirable to have additional sequences showing the screening of barracks, hospitals, etc. larvacide dusting methods; filling operations; removal of native villages and interior spraying. A War Department Circular was purposed for distribution covering the material shown in the film.

2. Editorial and Technical Report from 1st Army Air Forces Combat Film Detachment, One Park Avenue, New York City, New York states: "It is well understood that the Thirteenth Combat Camera Unit will cover any and all operations in it theatre which can be photographed. An analysis of the contents of the Weekly Digest, forwarded to you, shows that out of a total of 21,417 feet, 5,607 feet or 26 per cent, is credited to the Thirteenth, which leads all other Units by a substantial margin."

3. Ltr fr Major General A. J. Barnett, Chief of Staff, Headquarters USAFISPA, to Major General H. R. Harmon, dtd 23 February 1944. (Copy to this headquarters) "Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of 15 February 1944 in which you give a good resume as to what is being done by the Thirteenth Air Force to comply with General Marshall's desire for increase photographic coverage from Army Combat Units. Our records also indicate that the Thirteenth Air Force has not lagged in photographic coverage. Our Public Relations Officer tells me in the above regard that the Thirteenth Air Force leaves little to be desired. Your whole-hearted cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated and if this Headquarters can be of any assistance to you in your photographic activities, please do not hesitate to make your needs known."

H. Operations, Usual.

1. Chronological listing of events and participation of this organization's personnel in these events and photographic missions.

7 Jan 44: Holstlaw to Rabaul - "The target was closed in so I exposed some film of bombs leaving plane."

- 8 Jan 44: Stirling to Rabaul - "We had very bad weather but we dropped our bombs through the clouds."
- 11 Jan 44: Gano writes from Munda - "I have made arrangements with the field tower to be notified in the event of any prospective crashes. Had I not been told repeatedly that no more operational losses were to be covered, I would have covered previous crash landings."
- 18 Jan 44: Donelson at Treasury - "We lost three of the six H series cameras and are installing the new ones in the J series plane. Suggest you send us some more cameras if available."
- 20 Jan 44: Haber to Rabaul - "I photographed 25' of searchlights at Rabaul. Camera spring broke at 30'."
- Batcheller to Rabaul - "Several shots of flare-bombs on city of Rabaul. We were picked up by the lights just as the bombs on city of Rabaul exploded. We employed evasive action and then went into a convenient cloud."
- 21 Jan 44: Batcheller to Borpop - "Shots of Sqd of B-24's in flight with good cloud formation in background and Choiseul Island in background. Shots of bombs, 1000lbs leaving bomb-bay to target bomb bursts on target."
- 22 Jan 44: Batcheller to Rabaul - "Shots of searchlights looking for planes as we approached the target. Shot of fires started in the town of Rabaul - shot of AA flash on ground as they were firing-up. Shot of searchlight looking for planes."
- 25 Jan 44: Batcheller to Lakanunai - "Shots of Jap searchlights. There are about 30 searchlights in all. Jap lights work in series of three which are rotated as one. Each have a different circumference of light set at a different altitude so that if they have the correct azimuth, the lights will pick out your plane no matter your altitude."
- 26 Jan 44: Borghi, Olson & Stoughton dropped Parapack supplies to the trapped Fijian Scouts at Ibu, Bougainville.
- 27 Jan 44: Whitman to Rabaul - "5-1000lb bombs all landed in water. Nose wheel went out on landing in heavy rain. Left main wheel strut sprung. No casualties."
- Batcheller to Rabaul - "Shots of P-38's, F4U's, F6f's, and Wildcats giving our formation cover. There were about 55 ~~feet~~ fighters all over the sky. It was^a clear day with good cloud formations in background."
- 30 Jan 44: Borghi writes from Bougainville: "I got in touch with Colonel Tracy of the XIV Corps. He promised me a trip in the cubs, but it didn't pan out. The Fijian Commander seems to want to work with me. We are basking in the sun in the daytime, shrapnel at night... very exciting."

29 Jan 44: Batcheller to Rabaul - "These two rolls show the fighter cover which is vitally necessary for the heavy raids over Rabaul, and also the bombs leaving the bomb bays, and their hits in the water."

Stoughton over Torokina - These two pictures were taken from a C-47 looking toward Torokina Strip.

1 Feb 44: Borghi - Location: Atsininia Bay into lagoon beyond Tarunia Point 8000yds beyond the front lines. Transportation: LCM 3 or tank lighter. Remarks: Troops making beach landing in rough sea prior to three day patrol of interior.

2 Feb 44: Tutell continues to cover the Thirteenth Air Force Service Command Picture.

4 Feb 44: Borghi - shows general area around Torokina. (Active volcano, cub-strip, interrogation of native scouts by coast watcher, shoerepair, code communications, local natives bringing in fresh vegetables grown to trade for tobacco, male and female native labor used to carry rations to the many outposts and the natives carrying in bannana leaves to make a roof for a native hut. These photographs were taken at a Fiji outpost in the hills from the Torokinia Strip.

5 Feb 44: Whitman to Rabaul "This footage shot on Aerial Phosphorus bombs dropped by a Zero. I saw quite a number of these bombs in the sky, but this one was the only one close enough to photograph.

Woodall to Rabaul (Lakaunai Airdrome) "My first mission. Bombs hit on side and on runway. Plenty of AA and several planes damaged. I saw several Zeros intercept us."

Whitman also wrote: "Encountered lots of flak. Got several small holes in our ship. Saw some Zeros, but was too far away to photograph and too far away for our gunners to hit. Saw one Zero brought down by a fighter. Malfunction of bomb release caused some of our bombs to land in water. Shot a few feet of the town of Rabaul before reaching the target."

7 Feb 44: Whitman to Vunakanau Airdrome: "I had already assigned Batcheller and Jackley to this when I learned that 1000lb bombs were to be carried. I decided to go along and had to use motor on Eyemo, since we only have two ~~day~~ keys. We were attacked by about 30 Zeros over the target. With the motor throwing me off balance I couldn't get a shot of them. The left waist gun jammed and I dropped the camera to help the gunner.

Jadley to Vunakanau Airdrome: "Cloud formations obscured the target. Helped waist gunner with jammed gun so could not concentrate on camera.

Batcheller: "Shots of volcano on Bougainville. Smoke was coming out of crater and the lava was all around the edges, flew about 1000' over it and think it should show up well. Shots of cover on way to the target, showing Corsaires in cloud with P-38's in background. I was unable to photograph at the target since I had had to substitute for

the gunner who had taken ill before we left Munda."

8 Feb 44: Borghi at Bougainville filmed troops on the march through jungle ridges, natives retrieving chutes from jungle dropped by cubs and the Fijian Scouts on patrol.

10 Feb 44: Whitman to Tobera - "All bombs from both Squadrons hit the runways and revetments. I concentrated on Zeros and got one going down in flames. Other two cameras had to go with the same squadron because of new Officers on first mission filling space in 424 Sq."

Woodall to Tobera - "Two zeros downed, very little AA. Phosphorus bombs dropped by Japs pretty close but not damaged. About 6 Zeros got through the squadron and about 30 sighted at one time. The fighter protection for us was very good. Shot about 5' of phosphorus bombs off to our right wing tip. 30' of bomb hits on runway, and about 25' of Zero falling into water, about 20' of bombs away."

McIntyre - "Very heavy attack of aerial bombs, light ZZ. Zero interception of about 15 planes. On the first bomb run the target was rather closed-in with heavy white clouds, so we made another run. Second run OK bomb hits on field were perfect. Shot about 25' of Zero falling in flames, 15' of aerial bombs bursting by our plane, 20' of Zero in water. (B1) Balance of film was of fighter cover protection. Saw three zeros definitely fall."

14 Feb 44: Bombing of Rapopo - (Woodall-McIntyre)
McIntyre wrote: "This was supposed to have been one of the largest missions ever sent to Rabaul. Five Squadrons were to have gone but due to an accident at the take-off of one B-24, the balance of the squadron was delayed in take-off. Only three Squadrons bombed N. Britain. The original target was Vunakanau but it was "closed-in" so we bombed the secondary target of Rapopo. There was no Zero interception and very little AA."

15 Feb 44: "OFF THE BEATEN TRACK IN GUADALCANAL" a story prepared and photographed by Tutell and Pearson. These pictures depict a trip to Cape Exerance and Visale Mission on the island of Guadalcanal. This is the first time in three months that a land vehicle ventured into this area. This is the place that the Jap made his last stand on this island. The last battle was fought here about the fifth of February, 1943. Along the beach we see signs of destruction that was inflicted on the enemy as he was frantically trying to flee this island. Hundreds of Jap vessels, landing barges were stranded here by the accurate fire of American guns. This film shows the natives and what was left to them.

17 Feb 44: Decoration of Flight Nurses at 13th AF Headquarters by Major General Harmon.

19 Feb 44: TRAPPED FIJIAN SCOUTS RESCUED filmed by Borghi. This film shows how the Fijian scouts who were trapped by a superior Jap Force were rescued. These intrepid sons of the jungle escaped annihilation by a large enemy force making their way thru the underbrush to the beach.

20 Feb 44: INTERROGATION OF FRIENDLY NATIVES AT LBU by Borghi. These sound pictures depict the methods used in questioning the friendly natives of Bougainville. All sorts of important military information is garnered from these people.

BOUGAINVILLE NATIVES RECEIVE RATIONS by Borghi. The pictures show Captain Costello's natives who are under his supervision. Captain Costello is an Australian Officer. These natives are very useful in all sorts of jungle work. They are used to the climate and can work here much better than white troops.

21 Feb 44: Whitman and Jackley go to Rapopo: Footage contains views of ruined Rapopo Airdrome, bomb flashes on target (supply dump) and general view of city of Rabaul. Two formations of B-24's on the return trip. Initial target was at Lakunai repair area. The ship that Whitman was on was the only one that bombed there because of clouds. Other ships bombed Rapopo. First part of Whitman's film shows bombs dropping through clouds and then a large fire at Rabaul caused by the Strike Command which bombed ahead of them.

23 Feb 44: B-25's strafe Barges, Pill boxes, huts and villages.

24 Feb 44: Tutell covers the Piper Cubs that are used in the direction of artillery fire.

25 Feb 44: Whitman to Sulphur Creek - "SulphurCreek closed-in so we bombed the alternate target of Rapopo."

Batcheller to Sulphur Creek - "I flew with Lt. Waterman of the 370th and our load was 8 1000lb bombs, we were in the C-2 position and the first Squadron over the target. Our main target was AA positions, but for some reason we bombed the secondary target of Rapopo airfield. We went through one front to reach our target but the target was open, our bombs fell to the left of the target and I photographed the hits. I also shot a string of 1,000lb bombs falling from bombay. We flew directly from the target to Munda."

Haber to Sulphur Creek - "We flew at tail end of 2nd Squadron. With reference to bombs being salvaged over Rapopo, I included not only bombs being dropped but also plane dropping. I thought that this B-24 was hit but it was temporary engine trouble which caused it to leave the formation. Anti-aircraft was heavy over Rabaul and we also encountered flak in the vicinity of Lakunai airdrome. Some of the scenes might show flak from our position of "tail end charlie". It was impossible to get a shot of the formation surrounded by AA Fire.

26 Feb 44: Borghi covered Fijian Scouts at Church and Barrage guns firing into Jap positions near Torokina River.

27 Feb 44: Woodall and McIntyre cover Vunapore Supply area. McIntyre wrote: "Today's target was very important with supply dumps and power house that generates most of the power for the city of Rabaul. The weather was ideal and the bombing was so unusually good that I ran the complete roll out. No plane interception and because we went in at such a low

altitude, the ack ack was way above us. Twenty two planes went in on target which is located right on waterfront but due to the accuracy of bomb hits, only about 15 bombs went into the water. Had turkey sandwiches and pineapple juice after the bombing, then slept the entire trip back to Munda.

26 Feb 44: P-38's from 12th Fighter Squadron exposed the following film: Strafed building area and gun positions, small calibre. Pilot knocked out one gun position and possibly the second. The second gun was still firing at him as he approached, in fact, he said he almost hit the gun emplacement with the undercarriage of his ship.

28 Feb 44: Berghi photographs: Howitzers lobbing shells into Jap positions. General Sherman (M4) tanks firing into Jap positions. These pictures are both made with sound. He made some close-ups to go with the sound roll on tank jungle warfare. Some of these scenes were taken aboard a M-3 (light-tank). Also close up scenes of an M-4 going through wooded areas. Close shots of the observation posts constructed at the Torokina perimeter at Bougainville. These posts are being operated by the 37th Division. They are used in the direction of artillery fire. The platforms are about 100 feet off the ground.

I. Commanding Officers in important engagements.
1. None.

J. Loses in action, officers and men.
1. None.

K. Former and present members who have distinguished themselves in action.
1. Major Frank W. G. Lloyd, awarded the Legion of Merit, per GO 320, dtd 27 February 1944, Hq USAFISPA, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding combat photographic services in the South Pacific Area from 13 May 1943 to 24 January 1944. Assuming command of a combat camera unit that was handicapped by inadequate or obsolete equipment and by losses of skilled personnel, Major Lloyd effected a prompt rehabilitation and quickly developed a high standard of combat efficiency. With ingeniousness and inventiveness, he set up a photographic laboratory designed to meet the needs of field service. He procured suitable cameras and lenses for essential aerial photography at high altitudes. Photography during contact with the enemy was perfected by a camera he devised for use in fighter airplanes. He was credited with 150 hours of flying over enemy-held territory on hazardous photographic missions. The expert quality of Major Lloyd's important photographic work was a direct and distinguished contribution to the combat successes of the Thirteenth Air Force.

2. S/Sgt George W. Daniels - Oak Leaf Cluster - 1/26/44 - General Order 143

T/Sgt Cecil W. Stoughton - Air Medal - 3/8/44 - General Order 365

S/Sgt Harold J. Holstlaw - Air Medal - 3/8/44 - General Order 365

S/Sgt John M. Stirling - Oak Leaf Cluster - 2/29/44 - General Order 329
Oak Leaf Cluster - 2/29/44 - General Order 330

Sgt John J. Kelly - Oak Leaf Cluster - 1/10/44 - General Order 55

S/Sgt Horace E. Cochran - Oak Leaf Cluster - 1-10-44 General Order 55

S/Sgt Richard R. Batcheller - Oak Leaf Cluster - 1/17/44 General Order 103

- I. Photographs of personnel, important scenes or events.
1. None.

edwin c. parkhill
EDWIN C. PARKHILL
2nd Lt., Air Corps,
Adjutant.

LINT-CC-13-HI MAR 1944 Cop. 1	RETURN TO: Director Research Studies Institute Attn: Archives Branch Maxwell AFB, Alabama
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4-1030-141

HEADQUARTERS
THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE
APO 719

1944

File No _____

INFORMAL ACTION SHEET

Date 10 April 1944
Suspense _____
Date _____

Subject: Historical Report

No.	Date	From	To	Remarks
1	10 April 1944	13th AAF CCU	Historical Section	

1. Do not remove attached papers.
2. Assign a number to initial remarks and draw a line under same.
3. Use reverse side when this page is filled.

4-1030-141

HEADQUARTERS
13TH AAF COMBAT CAMERA UNIT
APO 719

ECP/fh

31 March 1944

SUBJECT: Historical Data of 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit.
(par. 13, AR 345 -105)

TO : Commanding General, Thirteenth Air Force, APO 709.

A. Organization.

1. Thirteenth AAF Combat Camera Unit.
2. February 12, 1943.
3. First Motion Picture Unit, Culver City, California.
4. Paragraph 7, Special Order 38, 129, First Motion Picture Unit, AAF, Culver City, California dated February 12, 1943, pursuant to authority contained in Immediate Action Letter AG 320.2 WD AGO dtd 4 February 1943, with priority Rating for Controlled Items of Equipment.
5. Personnel assigned per paragraph 1, Special Order 52, Hq. First Motion Picture Unit, AAF. 6 Officers and 20 Enlisted Men. (1 Major, 2 First Lieutenants, 3 Second Lieutenants, 1 Staff Sergeant, 1 Sergeant, 4 Corporals, 7 Privates First Class, 7 Privates.)

B. Changes.

1. None.

C. Command Relation with

1. ...next higher Headquarters.
a. None
2. ...subordinate Units.
a. None
3. ...other services.
a. None

D. Strength, Commissioned and enlisted.

1. Six Officers and Twenty-Four Enlisted Men.
2. T/Sgt Stoughton, Cecil W., 16028132 is rel'd fr atchd unasgd to 412 Repl Co and is trfd in gr to and asgd this organization pp 10 SO 68 Hq Sixth Repl Depot. Left previous organization 10 March 1944 and joined 18 March 1944.
2nd Lt. Edwin C. Parkhill, O-2043134, AC, AUS, Accepted temp comm as 2nd Lt AUS w/ date of rank fr 22 March 1944, per par 3 SO 83 Hq USAFISPA, New Caledonia. Asgd princ dy as (2110) Adjutant.
2nd Lt. Arthur M. Iversen, _____, AC, AUS, accepted temp comm as 2nd Lt AUS w/ date of rank fr 25 March 1944, per par _____ SO _____ Hq USAFISPA, New Caledonia. Asgd princ dy as (4000) Supply Officer, General is asgd princ dy.

2nd Lt. Benn F. Reyes, _____, AC, AUS, accepted temp comm as 2nd Lt AUS w/ date of rank fr 25 March 1944, per par _____ SO _____ Hq USAFISPA, New Caledonia. Asgd princ dy as (8540) Still Photographic Officer asgd princ dy.

* blanks are incomplete due to the lack of information from Hq USAFISPA To be supplied on the April Report.

3. S/Sgt Edwin C. Parkhill, 32143972, AC, disch UP Sec X, AR 615-360 eff 21 March 1944, for convn of govt "Disch to accept temp commas 2nd Lt AUS" pp 2 SO 83 Hq USAFISPA, New Caledonia.

T/Sgt Arthur M. Iversen, 19160624, AC, disch UP Sec X, AR 605-360 eff _____, for convn of govt "Disch to accept temp comm as 2nd Lt AUS" pp _____ SO _____ Hq USAFISPA, New Caledonia.

T/Sgt Benn F. Reyes, 39005880, AC, disch UP Sec X, AR 605-360 eff _____, for convn of govt "Disch to accept temp comm as 2nd Lt AUS" pp _____ SO _____ Hq USAFISPA, New Caledonia.

*blanks are incomplete due to the lack of information from Hq USAFISPA To be supplied on the April Report.

4. Seven Officers and Twenty-Three Enlisted Men, as of Morning Report Strength for 31 March 1944. Actually: Nine Officers and Twenty-One Enlisted Men. Difference explained in the above two discharges and Commissions that has not as yet been entered on the Morning Report due to the lack of authority.

E. Stations (permanent or Temporary) of Unit or parts thereof.

	Station	Officers	Enlisted Men
Headquarters 13th AAF CCU	13th AF	(2)(5) 5	(11) 8
	G'Canal		
	13th Bomb Com		3
Detachments	G'Canal		
	307th Area	1	4
	New Georgia		
	11th Airdrome		
	Stirling	1	3
	COMAIRSOLS		
	Bougainville	2	3
		9	21

F. Marches.

1. None.

G. Operations Unusual.

1. Photographic project completed in November received special note from Washington. This was a complete coverage from several angles of a device constructed by the 5th Bomb Group (H) to instruct pupils in gunnery. The 5th Group established a school for training of turret gunners for the benefit of the combat crews who have had no experience in actual combat. Beside the regular equipment there was an improvised trainer which was constructed from spare parts of both top and belly turrets. The turrets operated exactly as it does in the plane, but the gun consists of a metal tube which ejects a strong stream of water at a revolving scale model of a Jap Zero. A Radio received by this Unit regarding this Project stated: "WINNING WAR WITH WATER GUNS VALUABLE SUBJECT SEND CONSTRUCTION DATA AND DESIGN SIGNED ARNOLD".

2. Coverage of Lung Operation in February caused considerable comment in Washington. We received the following radio: "COLOR EXPOSURE AND COVERAGE OF LUNG OPERATION PERFECT SIGNED ARNOLD".

3. On 22 January 1944, we received the following directive from the Office of the Theatre Commander to accomplish. Subject: Combat Photography (Special Project). Par #1. For special purposes the War Department desires, at the earliest possible date, maximum motion picture footage of combat operations. For the purpose intended, it is necessary that this photography cover the war as it is actually being fought without the usual effort to eliminate the tragic aspects of battle or campaign. Par. #2. In order to satisfactorily carry out the intended program, it is directed that such photography be completed at the earliest opportunity and forwarded to the War Department as quickly as possible. The following are particularly desired: a. Actual combat scenes involving men, equipment, armored vehicles and weapons in actual operations. b. Scenes showing casualties during and immediately after action (own and enemy). c. Results obtained by American artillery, aerial bombing, hand grenades, mortars and other destructive weapons. Par. #3. Such motion picture film will be forwarded through usual channels but will be marked "For the attention of the Under Secretary of War". A radio received regarding this Project stated: "A FEW MONTHS AGO THEATER COMMANDERS WERE REQUESTED TO SEND TO WAR DEPARTMENT MOTION PICTURE FILMS SHOWING ACTUAL COMBAT ACTIVITIES YOU WILL BE INTERESTED TO KNOW THAT EFFECTIVE USE HAD BEEN MADE OF THESE FILMS TO STIMULATE WAR INDUSTRY AND CIVILIAN MORALE ON THE HOME FRONT. TO DATE THERE HAVE BEEN OVER 56,000 SHOWINGS OF THESE FILMS TO AN ATTENDANCE OF OVER 15 MILLION INDIVIDUALS. THE WAR DEPARTMENT FEELS THIS HAD CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE WAR EFFORT AND APPRECIATES YOUR FINE COOPERATION, (SIGNED) MARSHALL.

4. March 7, 1944 another Special Project was started. Hq COMSOPAC ADVANCED requested the following in a letter dated 7 March 1944, Subj.: "Motion Pictures of Strikes on Forearm. "Par #1. A motion picture record of Army combat operations in the forthcoming occupation of FOREARM has been planned in accordance with the need for combat photography stressed in letter HEADQUARTERS USAFISPA, 1 February, 1944, on the subject of combat photography, a copy of which was addressed to Major General H. R. Harmon. The photography of ground operations in this project will be produced by a Signal Photo Unit

working with the 40th Division, but to supplement this coverage and complete the photographic record, a few motion picture sequences of strikes at FOREARM are needed. Par #2. - To satisfy this need, it is requested that motion pictures made by the 13th Combat Camera Unit of strikes at FOREARM be made available to Headquarters USAFISPA for inclusion in the final film. Motion Picture processing facilities will be available at AFO 502, permitting immediate development of the film with retention of a print by Headquarters USAFISPA and return of the developed negative and positive to Headquarters 13th Air Force. Exposed film can be expediently handled by addressing it to the Commanding Officer, 161st Signal Photo Company, AFO 502, and transmitting it by G-2 pouch through Headquarters USAFISPA Advanced. Par #3. If the arrangements suggested in paragraph 2 are impractical for any reason, it is requested that authority be given for a Signal Corps cameraman to accompany strike missions on FOREARM to obtain the desired motion picture sequences.

H. Operations. Usual.

- 1 March 1944: Tutell continues on Service Command Story.
- 2 March 1944: Tutell goes to Munda to film more of the Service Command Sequences.
- 2 March 1944: 12th Fighter Squadron had a mission to the city of Rabaul. 1000lb bombs were used and were dropped from 6000'. The target was well hit and many fires were photographed. Captain J. R. Mulvey was diving on the target, when a flying boat in the harbor opened fire on him. He returned the fire and destroyed the boat. The lead planes had already dropped their bombs and the pilot said he felt sure some of the bomb hits would show in the photos. On the way back a few planes attacked and strafed the Radar station on Cape St. George. The station was probably destroyed.
- 2 March 1944: Woodall and McIntyre filmed bombing mission to Rabaul. Woodall wrote: "I shot 80' of bomb hits, nothing unusual happened. However, there was a good deal of Ack-Ack, but it was quite a ways below us. Bombed administration buildings and radio station". McIntyre states: "Weather was ideal. Target was the city of Rabaul. Jap administration buildings and radio tower. bombing was very good. Four big fires were started and shipping was hit. Shot 35' of bomb hits and fires in city. Shot 25' of trailing planes in a heavy barrage of Ack-Ack. No plane interception but lots of Ack-Ack. Heard over radio that the TBF's got two ships in the harbor."
- 3 March 1944: Moore writes: "Warfare is a 24 hour job here. Night shots of 105mm howitzers harassing Jap positions were sent yesterday. This taken from a location on the Torokina perimeter, on Bougainville." These pictures were a series of stills for newspaper and magazine.

4 March 1944: Tank Action on Bougainville covered by the detachment there.

6 March 1944: McIntyre covers the mission to Kavieng. "In order to make the strike, the squadron was forced to eliminate two 1000lb and install an extra bomb bay gas tank, because of the distance to the target. (Munda to Kavieng. 520 miles) Several salvos went into the water. I could not get any more footage because of a low hanging cloud over the target. Several fires were started but because of the clouds, was unable to shoot them. No enemy fighter interception but very heavy Ack-Ack. Trip was exceptionally rough on return to Munda. Two squadrons went in: 371st carrying 1000lb bombs and 370th carrying fragmentation bombs. Plane's position was B2 in the first squadron over the target.

7 March 1944: Satcheller to Rabaul. "Took off at 7:30 AM. The bomb load was 1000lb's. The weather was very bad, and we had to go through a large front to reach the target. The target was closed in and we bombed through the clouds."

Interrogation of Japanese Prisoners by Borghi and Woodside. This material was photographed at POW's Stockade at Bougainville.

8 March 1944: Olson and Reyes cover Green Island. They returned with pictures showing the erection of AACs Station, construction of the strip and the first landing of fighter and SCAT planes.

Woodall to Rabaul. "Quite a bit of Ack-Ack fire but no fighter interception. I flew in A-3 position. Airplane: B-24 of 371st Bomb Squadron. Altitude 16,100 feet."

Jackley covers front line activities on Bougainville.

9 March 1944: Borghi shows the LST's approaching Green Island with equipment and supplies.

Tutell photographed the bombing of Rabaul. "Rain squalls en-route, accurate Ack-Ack over the target, no zero interception, bomb hits, ack-ack, and resultant fires while leaving target. Weather condition over the target was very hazy and prevented my getting much footage."

10 March 1944: Whitman covers action on Hill 700 Bougainville. All the men photographing at this time were under fire and the men about them were dying. Moore, Jackley and Malmel, even under these hazardous conditions, were making both still and motion pictures. It is the coverage of this action at Bougainville that General Marshall's Radio comments on.

Prever accompanied a low level bombing and strafing mission in a B-25 over Bougainville. The Jap positions which were discovered by the piper cubs of the artillery were bombed and strafed. These Japanese positions were adjacent to the strip at Torokina. These positions were set up for the attack by means of smoke shells fired by the artillery.

- 10 March 1944: McIntyre to Rabaul. "We went over the target by ourselves. The tail gunner in the plane in front threw some empty shells out. One came back and broke through the glass and hit our pilot in the head. We turned to go back to Munda but after fifteen minutes turned back for the target. There was no Ack-Ack or fighter interception and we had to cruise over Rabaul for 15 minutes before we could find an opening. Just could see our target when we dropped the bombs. I shot about 80 feet of two large fires about five miles apart. I think they were started by the squadron ahead of us. The weather was very cloudy in spots especially around the target.
- 11 March 1944: Jackley covered the infantry troops moving into the front lines near Hill 700, Bougainville. Whitman also covered the activity in this area. Very good silent coverage of the Jap interpreters broadcasting to the enemy over a PA system.
- Tutell photographed material for the USAFISPA Project, at Munda.
- 12 March 1944: Haber photographed Rabaul bombing. "First scene will probably show two ships in motion in Simpson harbor. However, they might be obscured by dense smoke caused by fire in harbor. Leading squadron drew most of the anti-aircraft fire. It was however, too far to be useful on film since I couldn't see any part of the leading squadron."
- Tutell accompanied a Navy search plane and filmed for the USAFISPA Project all the islands from Torokina to Emirau.
- Woodall and Haber went to Rabaul. Woodall wrote: "I shot 55 feet of the bomb hits. -25' distant shot of the city after the bombing. The Ack-Ack was quite a bit. I flew in the E3 position."
- Jackley photographed the "Storming of the Heights of Bougainville".
- 12-13-14 March 1944: Whitman covered the American troops retaking the pill boxes on Hill #700. This material shows our dead and the enemy dead. Shows men dying, men being evacuated, mortar action and the use of flame-throwers. Several shots show dead Japs piled in trenches, Jap guns, mines and home made hand grenades made from captured US ammunition...Light and medium tanks retaking pill boxes. There also was coverage of the wounded being evacuated by SCAT.
- 14 March 1944: Tutell continues the coverage for the USAFISPA Project at Munda.
- McIntyre accompanied B-24's in bombing mission to Rabaul.
- 15 March 1944: Whitman photographed Major General H. R. Harmon taking over command at COMAIRSOLS, Bougainville.

17 March 1944: Prever covers the action at Treasury Island for the USAFISPA Project.

Haber and Woodall travelled up to Kavieng and vicinity and bombed Namatanai Airdrome on their way back.

Tutell and Woodside cover Briefing of pilots for the Kavieng strike. The sound camera was used.

19 March 1944: Prever covers B-25's and P-38's in formation. (USAFISPA Project)

Tutell, Woodall and McIntyre cover the B-24's mission to New Ireland.

20 March 1944: Prever covers B-25's and P-38's in formation. (USAFISPA Project)

Woodall and McIntyre photograph ground material, at Munda, for the USAFISPA Project. One plane landed and the tire blew. The entire action was covered.

21 March 1944: Haber and Woodall to Simpson Harbor. Woodall wrote: " It was cloudy and could not expose anymore than 47 feet of the bomb hits. The Ack-Ack was right at our level and plenty thick. Our plane was hit in three spots. One ship came back with the rudder shot off and many others were shot-up quite badly.

25 March 1944: Haber goes to Truk with the 307th Bomb Group.

26 March 1944: Haber left Torokina, accompanying the first landbased strike on a target north of the Equator. They flew over 900 miles to bomb Pulusuk, a small island about 120 miles South West of Truk. The primary target was Eten Island, but on the way to the target they ran into a navigation problem and inclement weather and the formation strayed off its course. The gas supply was running low and the secondary target, Pulusuk, was bombed. On the return many planes were low on gas, some threw overboard equipment and others landed at Green Island. Haber stopped at Green and they returned to Munda.

28 March 1944: Tutell and Haber procured a B-24 Camera Mount-Type C-3 for conversion to Motion Picture Mount. They worked on plans for modified mount.

30 March 1944: Prever photographs Dumbo Rescue.

Modification of C-3 Mount at Munda was completed.

31 March 1944: Stoughton participated in Navy Search Mission. Inclement weather stopped continuation of Service Command Picture.

* GSAP Film is received and shipped from this Unit nearly twice a week. The film covers the current targets and strafing mission in the Northern Solomons and Bismarck Archipelago.

- I. Commanding Officers in important engagements.
(None)
- J. Losses in Action, Officers and Enlisted Men.
(None)
- K. Former and present members who have distinguished themselves in action.
 - 1. Captain Jack A. Whitman Air Medal GO #429 - 30 March 1944
 - 2. Cpl Bert H. McIntyre, Jr., Air Medal GO#431 - 31 March 1944
Cpl Howard J. Woodall, Air Medal GO#431 - 31 March 1944
- L. Photographs of Personnel, Important scenes or events.
(None)
- M. Miscellaneous Material.

1. A-1 Classification submitted to the Commanding General, Thirteenth Air Force a final report on the classification audit they accomplished on this Unit. Their findings were the usual points with the exception of the following extracted paragraphs.

" e. Frequently flight personnel have to be assigned to ground assignments because of operational fatigue. Since the number for ground assignment is limited, the organization has difficulty absorbing these men."

" f. The assigned personnel are not sufficient for the types of operations the Unit is performing. Men are distributed among several islands, with the result that they are overworked and suffer from mental fatigue."

For the Commanding Officer:

Edwin C Parkhill
EDWIN C PARKHILL
2nd Lt., Air Corps,
Adjutant.

UNIT-CC-13-H1 APR 1944 Cop. 1	RETURN TO: Director Research Studies Institute Attn: Archives Branch Maxwell AFB, Alabama
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4-1030-142

HEADQUARTERS
THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE
Historical Section
APO 719

Reference 2

DEFICIENCIES IN UNIT HISTORY

Date 31 May 1944

Checked by HEL/ART

Name of Unit 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit

APO 719

Period Covered April 1944

An item checked in the column "Correct By Forwarding Supplement" means that the deficiency must be made up promptly (within 10 days) in accordance with par 12, Historical Officers Circular #3, Historical Officers Circulars referred to are Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AC of S, A-2, this headquarters, dated 21 February, 28 February, and 7 April, 1944, respectively.

CORRECT	
By Forwarding Supplement	In Next History
	X
	X
	X

Comply with par 5, Circular #1.

Not necessary to comply with par 5, Circular #1 (par 5 for initial installment only).

Comply with par 6, Circular #1.

Not necessary to give individual changes in strength (see par 6 a. (6) Circular #1).

Narrative missing (see par 7, Circulars Nos. 1 and 3).

Expand narrative (see par 7, Circulars Nos. 1 and 3).

Describe briefly background of operations (see par 6, Circular #3).

Describe your activities and achievements, as much as possible in quantitative terms (see par 7, Circular #3).

Summarize your activities and achievements, present an over-all view (see par 7, Circulars Nos. 1 and 3).

Furnish information on station life, living conditions, morale (see par 7, Circular #1).

Describe difficulties encountered - physical, administrative, operational - training, lessons learned, new techniques evolved (see par 7, Circulars #1 and par 8, Circular #3). (over)

4-1030-142

CORRECT	
By Forwarding Supplement	In Next History
	x
	2

In narrative, deal only with key personnel, outstanding individual achievements (see par 7, Circular #1).

Furnish photographs, maps, mission reports (see par 5, Circular #2).

Identify properly photographs, maps, charts (see par 8 i, Circular #1).

Cite authority, in parenthesis, for basic facts, such as change of station, awards, etc. (see par 3 c, Circular #2).

Include supporting documents, 2 copies, for establishment of basic facts (see par 4, Circular #2).

Include biographies of key personnel (see par 8 h, Circular #1).

Mark history secret, official designation of unit, period covered, on each page (see par 4, Circular #1 and par 11, Circular #3).

Remarks: The narrative should give an overall view. A diary is not a substitute for a narrative.

Benjamin E. Lippincott

BENJAMIN E. LIPPINCOTT
Capt, A.C.
Historical Officer

HEADQUARTERS
13TH AAF COMBAT CAMERA UNIT
APO 719

ECP/fh

SUBJECT: Historical Data of 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit.
(par 13, AR 345-105)

TO : Commanding General, Thirteenth Air Force, APO 719.

A. Organization

1. Thirteenth AAF Combat Camera Unit.
2. February 12, 1943.
3. First Motion Picture Unit, Culver City, California.
4. Paragraph 7, Special Order 38, 129, First Motion Picture Unit, AAF, Culver City, California dated February 12, 1943, pursuant to authority contained in Immediate Action Letter AG 320.2 WD dtd 4 February 1943, with priority Rating for Controlled Items of Equipment.
5. Personnel assigned per Paragraph 1, Special Order 52, Hq First Motion Picture Unit, AAF. 6 Officers and 20 Enlisted Men. (1 Major, 2 First Lieutenants, 3 Second Lieutenants, 1 Staff Sergeant, 1 Sergeant, 4 Corporals, 7 Privates First Class, 7 Privates.)

B. CHANGES

1. None.

C. COMMAND RELATION WITH

1. ...next higher headquarters
 - a. See page 1A
2. ...subordinate Units.
 - a. None
3. ...other services.
 - a. Letter of Appreciation received by this organization for the work that was done in photographing an operation performed by Commander W. Rogers, USN, at the Mobile Hospital #8. "....we showed the film recently at one of our staff meetings and it was very well received by all present. Tutell did an excellent job and obtained some fine shots." Ltr dtd 4/20/44.

D. STRENGTH, COMMISSIONED AND ENLISTED

1. Seven Officers and Twenty-two Enlisted Men
2. Sgt Kelly, John J., 32428456, EM(Evac) is reld fr atchd unasgd casual camp Hq Ser Com Espiritu Santo and is trfd in gr to and asgd this organ pp 7 SO 69 Hq Ser Com Espiritu Santo dtd 24 March 1944. Left previous organ 28 March 1944. Jd 1 April 1944.

Page 2 A

C. COMMAND RELATION WITH

1. ... next higher Headquarters. It has been suggested by the Director, War Department Bureau of Public Relations that vigorous action be taken to insure increased newsreel coverage of the activities of the various organizations within the Thirteenth Air Force. However, newsreels are not the primary function of this Unit and the coordination afforded to the Public Relations Officer of the Thirteenth Air Force must by nature be regulated by the time and manpower available. (Ltr dtd 3 April 1944, Subj: " Newsreel Activities, Overseas Air Forces", to Commanding General, Hq USAFISPA, New Caledonia, from Act. Asst. to the Director for Army Air Forces.

Page 2

2nd Lt. Arthur M. Iversen, O-2043142, AC, AUS, Accepted temp comm as 2nd Lt AUS w/date of rank fr 27 March 1944, per par 1 SO 92 Hq USAFISPA, New Caledonia. Asgd princ dy as (4000) Supply Officer, General; is asgd princ dy.

2nd Lt. Benn F. Reyes, O-2043143, AC, AUS, accepted temp comm as 2nd Lt AUS w/date of rank fr 27 March 1944, per par 1 SO 92 Hq USAFISPA, New Caledonia. Asgd princ dy as (5401), Public Relations Officer asgd princ dy

3. None

4. Nine Officers and twenty-two enlisted men.

E. STATIONS (permanent or temporary) of Unit or parts thereof.

	<u>Station</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men</u>
Headquarters 13th AAF CCU	Hq 13th AF G°Canal	2	5
	137th Sta Hosp G°Canal	2	1
	13th Bomb Com G°Canal		3
Detachments	307th Area New Georgia	1	4
	11th Airdrome Stirling	1	3
	COMAIRSOLS Bougainville	1	4
	Manus Is Admiralty Is	2	2

F. MARCHES

1. None.

Page 3

G. OPERATIONS, UNUSUAL

1. Request was received from the First Motion Picture Unit, Culver City, California, for scenic background footage suitable for process plates, by Commanding Officer (Colonel Chas. B.B. Butts) Chief, Motion Picture Services Office, Office, Asst Chief of Air Staff, Operations, Commitments & Requirements. This Letter was forwarded to us for compliance. Subjects to be covered: Stationary, moving and flying shots of the various airports, hangers, cities and any other background suitable for process plates. (Ltr dtd 10 March 1944)

2. Chief Signal Officer has requested short motion picture sequences combat photographic personnel in action for inclusion in film being prepared for public distribution on activities of Army Photographers. Since film will include Air Force as well as ground photographers our participation was invited in lending appropriate footage through Hq USAFISPA marked for Attention: Photographic Officer. The War Department request specifies detailed Caption Sheets with Name, Rank, and Engagements photographed, suggests scenes of Photo Personnel who have become casualties and approves reenactments if desired. (Radio #H4433, to COMAF THIRTEEN, dtd 25 April 1944, from COMGENSOPAC)

3. Planning Impact Article on direct air cooperation with troops, would like if available fighter-bomber gun camera photos of hitting ground and barge targets, also before and after recon photos of typical enemy installations, typical target map showing "Restricted Zones" etc, to tie in with specific photos of Torokina Perimeter which appeared in Air Information. (Radio War 28778, to HARMON for Lt. Col. PAUL SCHAUER, dtd 27 April 1944, from ARNOLD)

H. OPERATIONS, USUAL

1 April 1944: Lt. Prever wrote: The film exposed on this mission depicts a patrol cruise of a PBV (Dumbo). The territory covered in this flight covered Green Island to Bairau. On the way to this most northern point in our territory in the South Pacific. We passed both Feni and Tanya Island. Made only about 10 feet on each island. The visibility was poor. The balance of the roll was used in photographing the Green Island Strip.

Sgt Nelson wrote the same day: "I exposed four rolls on a PBV mission today. The first roll contains telephoto shots of bombers flying down St. George Channel from Rabaul as PBV goes up for rescue. Also there are a series of telephoto shots of men on raft and floating smoke signals as PBV circles for landing. The other three rolls cover rescue and the trip home." The Editorial and Technical Report on this material stated: "Good coverage and photography of PBV landing and taking off, taking the crew on board from rubber raft, the men in PBV on way home, etc. All material is interesting and competently filmed. (Ltr from 1st AAF Combat Film Det. dtd 19 April 1944)

1615

Page 4

Lt. Tutell working at Munda and the Service Com and Picture. These sequences that he photographed show how B-24's are repaired in the field. The members of the 321st Service Squadron of the 13th AAF Service Command are shown at work.

- 2 April 1944: Lt. Prever wrote: "Another thrilling rescue within the sight of enemy shores is chalked up to the credit of "Dumbo". These affectionately named PEY's are doing a heroic job in saving the lives of airmen downed in the waters of the South Pacific."
- 5 April 1944: Prever and Nelson cover another Dumbo mission. They wrote: "While strafing Japanese anti-aircraft positions on the West coast of Bougainville, Flight Officer A.F. Tucker of the R.N. Z.A.F. received a hit in his engine. His plane was beyond help so he took to the silk and bailed out about 10 miles off shore. A "Dumbo" had received his distress call with indicated position of the water crash. The first 50 feet on the roll shows the actual rescue in the water. This footage might be used for cuts or inserts in the original "Dumbo" footage. The last 50 feet on the roll shows an injured marine being lifted on board of the USS COOS BAY. He is being hoisted aboard because he was so critically injured that it was impossible for him to walk or be carried up the gangplank. The USS COOS BAY, which is the tender for the Dumbo rescue ships is equipped with a complete hospital and is used by all personnel in the vicinity."
- 7 April 1944: The still department shipped a Story called "Fashions and Styles on an Island in the South Pacific". It shows how the enterprising GI out in the South Pacific puts his spare time to many uses. Periodically those that have entertainment backgrounds or who have a streak of "Amateur Ham" in them get together and concoct a show.
- 6 April 1944: Lt. Tutell films process-plates for the First Motion Picture Unit. Scenes made from 13th Air Force power cruiser of native rowing in their home-made small boats with Guadalcanal shoreline in background.
- 11 April 1944: The question of mail from home has always been one of the prime import to the soldier away from home. For many of them it is their first time away from home for so long a period of time. This, coupled with the fact that these young men are away from home on the fighting fronts of the world, make their letters from the States one of their most vitally needed links between the life that was and the life they are carrying on today. This mail question tempted us to film short interview sequences for newsreel releases. This material was photographed both silently and in sound.

Page 5

- 12 April 1944: The still department forwarded to Air Force Magazine a technical story on a modified K-17 mount for Akeley use in B-24's.
- 13 April 1944: 150 feet of GSAP Film received and shipped on the Bombing and Strafing of the Rataval Supply Area.
- 14 April 1944: The still department completed a story on Air Force Men Pursue Hobbies in South Pacific. Prior to the war, the hobbyist was usually a circumspect little man who sat at home evenings gloating over envelopes full of stamps or cabinets of Sandwich Glass, full of miniature liquor bottles. Primarily, the American Soldier, bringing to light the heritage of his forebears, is a builder. He likes to make things. The entire South Pacific is the hunting ground for the hobbyists of the 13th Air Force.
- 16 April 1944: Lt Tutell films for the First Motion Picture Unit several process-plates. The material was in approximately 150 to 200 foot scenes of landing approaches to a South Pacific Islands. (For landing Keys), shots along Guadalcanal shores and beaches and island beach scenes.
- 40' feet of GSAP film received and shipped on the Bombing and Strafing mission on Vunapope Supply Area.
- 17 April 1944: The still department completed New Penicillin Treatment for Gas Gangrene Story. Penicillin, the wonder drug is getting its baptism of fire on the far flung South Pacific fighting fronts. Coincidental with its use in the conventional manner developed by research in the US., Officers of the US Medical Corps in the field have evolved a new and revolutionary method of using this amazing culture to cure the much dreaded gas gangrene, which is the cause of the majority of amputations at the front as the results of wounds from mortar or fragmentation bomb bursts. When the experiments had advance to the point where they could be tried on human, the first case of gas gangrene at the hospital happened to be a Japanese prisoner who had recently been captured on Bougainville. Today the Jap well on his way to recovery has been removed to a prisoner of war camp, thanks to the courage and skill of the doctors of the Army Medical Corps.
- Sgt Davidson and Moore cover the decoration of Brig. Gen. Usher, Deputy Commander of the 13th AAF. Sequences show General Usher being presented with the Legion of Merit.
- 18 April 1944: The still department completed Hat Styles Soar With South Pacific Airmen. The traditional American male has always been noted for his opinionation with regards to feminine articles of headgear. No matter, how outlandish, or conservative, for that matter, he always resorted to his stock question "Where did you get that hat?" Of Course, there are many variations of this phrase, its explosiveness usually being determined by the amount paid for the thing. Uncle

Page 6

Sam's fighting men overseas are concerned. They have transcended the MMes, Schapaeilli and Dache's. Most of these men have found expression for their various inhibitions and secret desires in the making and wearing of the many strange hats, none the less there is a serious aspect to the case.

- 26 April 1944: The still department completed. The Mosquito Network story. Uncle Sam has evolved yet another method of keeping his fighting fronts happy. Daily he is bringing to them the finest in specially produced and commercial radio. These programs are broadcast from radio stations shipped over from the States and erected in the theatres and service the maximum amount of troops in the theatre. The Mosquito Network is on the air approximately Seventy hours per week. Of these, forty-two hours are furnished by transcribed programs sent out by the Armed Forces Radio Service, and produced in Los Angeles and New York.
- 27 April 1944: Lt. Prever forwarded more Dumbo Material for Story.
- 25 April 1944: Lt Tutell films the evacuation of the 307th Bomb Group by Air from the Munda Strip.
- 28 April 1944: Another still story completed. Hawaiian GI's Home Made Hats Rival Dache. A Hawaiian Infantry Regiment, have brought with them a very novel and picturesque tradition from their native islands. It is the wearing of traditional Kuluai, or ceremonial hats. Despite the fact that these men are now face to face with rather stringent realities of army life as apposed to their more leisurely life on their own native islands they have not forgotten any of the lore that is handed down from generation to generation.
- 27 April 1944: Fuel Drums Play an Important Part in South Pacific War Released and shipped to the States, The prosaic fuel drum, that 55 gallon, pressed steel, unromantic cylinder is daily developing into one of the phenomenons of this war. When the drum is divested of its contents, this is when it begins to come into its most interesting periods. Building materials are hard to come by in the forward areas, especially when it is absolutely not essential. Other works with higher priorities get material, hence, the gas drum has come to know many uses in the army.

I. COMBATING OF ICHRS IN IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS

1. None

J. LOSSES IN ACTION, OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

1. None

1618

Page 7

K. FORMER AND PRESENT MEMBERS WHO HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN ACTION

Captain Eugene Borghi, O-912624	Air Medal
Staff Sergeant Dean D. Farlow 19127637	Air Medal
Sergeant Charles Jackley 35238357	Air Medal
Sergeant Floyd E. Nelson 37228302	Air Medal
Sergeant John J. Kelly 32428456	Air Medal
Corporal Jack E. Haber 32423544	Air Medal

L. PHOTOGRAPHS OF PERSONNEL, IMPORTANT SCENES OR EVENTS

For the Commanding Officer:

Edwin C. Parkhill

EDWIN C. PARKHILL
2nd Lt., Air Corps
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE
APO 719

File No _____

INFORMAL ACTION SHEET

Date 2 May 1944

Suspense

Date _____

Subject: Letter

[illegible]

1. Do not remove attached papers.
2. Assign a number to initial remarks and draw a line under same.
3. Use reverse side when this page is filled.

OD:rf

HEADQUARTERS
1st ARMY AIR FORCES COMBAT FILM DETACHMENT
ONE PARK AVE
NEW YORK, 16, N.Y.

26 Jan 1944

SUBJECT: Editorial and Technical Report

TO: Commanding Officer, Thirteenth AAF Combat Camera Unit, APO
719 c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

1. Receipt of your memorandum of 11 January listing fourteen combat missions flown to Rabaul is acknowledged.

2. It is well understood that the Thirteenth Combat Camera Unit will cover any and all operations in its theatre which can be photographed. An analysis of the contents of the Weekly Digest, forwarded to you this date, shows that out of a total of 21,417 feet, 5,607 feet, or 26 per cent, is credited to the thirteenth, which leads all other Units by a substantial margin.

/s/ BERTRAM TEITELBAUM
/t/ Bertram Teitelbaum
Major, Air Corps,
Commanding.

I certify that the above is a true copy of a letter received by this organization from Major Teitelbaum on the 26 January 1944.

Edwin C. Parkhill
EDWIN C. PARKHILL
2nd Lt., Air Corps,
Adjutant.

THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526

UNIT- 22-13-H1 MAY 1944 Cop. 1	RETURN TO: Director Research Studies Institute Attn: Archives Branch Maxwell AFB, Alabama
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4-1030-173

1 6 2 3

THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526

DEFICIENCIES IN UNIT HISTORY

Date 15 June 1944

Name of Unit 13th Combat Camera Unit

APO 719

period Covered May 1944

An item checked in the column "Correct By Forwarding Supplement" means that the deficiency must be made up promptly (within 10 days) in accordance with par 12, Historical Officers Circular #3, Historical Officers Circulars referred to are Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AC of S, A-2, this headquarters, dated 21 February, 28 February, and 7 April, 1944, respectively.

[illegible]

Comply with par 5, Circular #1.

Not necessary to comply with par 5, Circular #1 (par 5 for initial installment only).

Comply with par 6, Circular #1.
Not necessary to give individual changes in strength (see par 6 a. (6) Circular #1).

Narrative missing (see par 7, Circulars Nos. 1 and 3).

Expand narrative (see par 7, Circulars Nos. 1 and 3).

Describe briefly background of operations (see par 6, Circular #3).

Describe your activities and achievements, as much as possible in quantitative terms (see par 7, circular #3).

Summarize your activities and achievements, present an over-all view (see par 7, Circulars Nos. 1 and 3).

Furnish information on station life, living conditions, morale (see par 7, Circular #1).

Describe difficulties encountered - physical, administrative, operational - training, lessons learned, new techniques evolved (see par 7, Circulars #1 and par 8, Circular #3). (over)

4-1038-43

CORRECT	
By Forwarding Supplement	In Next History
	I

In narrative, deal only with key personnel, outstanding individual achievements (see par 7, Circular #1).

Furnish photographs, maps, ~~mission reports~~ ^{showing lines taken} (see par 5, Circular #2).

Identify properly photographs, maps, charts (see par 8 i, Circular #1).

Cite authority, in parenthesis, for basic facts, such as change of station, awards, etc. (see par 3 c, Circular #2).

Include supporting documents, 2 copies, for establishment of basic facts (see par 4, Circular #2).

Include biographies of key personnel (see par 8 h, Circular #1).

Mark history secret, official designation of unit, period covered, on each page (see par 4, Circular #1 and par 11, Circular #3).

Remarks:

Excellent narrative.

Benjamin E. Lippincott

BENJAMIN E. LIPPINCOTT
Capt, A.C.
Historical Officer

HEADQUARTERS
18TH AIR COMBAT CAMERA UNIT
APO 718

301.3

RCF/24

10 June 1944.

SUBJECT : History 18th Air Combat Camera Unit
TO : Commanding General, Thirteenth Air Force, APO 718.
ATTN : Historical Section, 4-2

The month of May was important in Thirteenth Air Force history, as it marked the movement of the striking power to a forward base where contact with the enemy, and destruction of same was made simpler, and as a result more complete. The heavy bombardment groups namely, the 5th and 307th moved rapidly and completely, and their historic advance was recorded by the 18th Air Combat Camera Unit. Although the month had an important significance it was a quiet month with regard to tactical photography. For fourteen months we steadily covered each additional island about one week after it had been taken. In case of Iwo Jima, it was out of our area and it wasn't until two months after the initial landing, that we were authorized to send a detachment. By this time things were quiet and just routine coverage could be obtained, no action, no contact.

The major part of our men stayed for the first time not at the front but ^{with} the "pencil-pushing rear-liners"

We completed several movie stories that were just lacking a few stray shots and started on several technical stories, and to the lack of tactical material in this area.

Our still-story releases are gaining Washington's approval. The magazine interest in this material has resulted not only in acceptance and use of material but requests for stories for definite issues.

Fifteen thousand one hundred and fifty feet of film was forwarded this past month and sixty-three stills made up around fifteen still stories for use in national magazines.

In a letter from Major F.W.S. Clark, past commander of this organization, he reported: "I am sure that you and the Unit will be glad to know that in a report issued from Headquarters, the Unit, up until the end of January this year, was second in amount of material shipped and first in amount of material used in newspapers and magazines. This amount was double that of the next closest competitor."

301.3

Secret

HISTORY: 13th AAF CCU, Month: May

I. CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION

a. From the standpoint of personnel the Unit underwent three successive changes of Commanding Officers. Captain Theodore M. Rickman, Commanding this organization, returned to duty after being hospitalized early in April. The hospital never reached a decision as to the malady. The Captain was "on" and "off" duty constantly until the fourteenth of April when he was again committed to the hospital. After several months, malaria was evident and they started to analyze the type. It was more than a week before they realized that the malaria was an African type. The effects were "mild" and were showing up in numerous instances. A severe nervous condition developed as a result and on May 2nd, he was transferred to a Detachment of Patients, 137th Station Hospital.

Captain Eugene Borgel, assumed the role of acting-commanding, in the absence of Captain Rickman, from May 2nd to May 18th. Captain Jack A. Whitman, assumed command of the 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit on May 18th, 1944.

II. COMBAT RELATIONS

a. No Change

III. PERSONNEL COMMISSIONED AND UNCOMMISSIONED

a. Five (5) officers and twenty-two (22) enlisted men, at beginning of period.

b. Two (2) enlisted men, laboratory technicians were assigned to this Unit from the Sixth Replacement Depot on the 30 May, pp 34 30 143.

SS #10 103 SCHERER, Samuel Pvt.
SS 787 712 WORTON, Claude S. Pfc.

c. Captain Theodore M. Rickman, O-433040, sk in 137th Station Hospital and transferred to Detachment of Patients 137th Station Hospital as of 2nd May 1944 per Memo #100, Headquarters USAFISPA. Dropped from the rolls of this organization.

d. Eight (8) officers and twenty-two (22) enlisted men, at the end of the period.

IV. STATIONS (PLACEMENT OR RELOCATION) OF UNIT OR PARTS THEREOF

	Station	Officers	Enlisted men
Hq 13th AAF CCU	Hq 13th AAF C' Canal	4	17
	137th Station Hosp. C' Canal	2	
	43th Station Hosp. C' Canal		4
Detachments	Los Negros Admiralty Is.	2	1

Secret

HISTORY: 18th AIF COU, Month: C

IV. STATIONS CONT'D

	<u>Station</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Related Men</u>
Detachments	Solomon & Bismarck Stewart Is. Malaya Is. Treasury Is. Green Is.	1	

V. NAVIES

1. None

VI. OPERATIONS, USUAL

a. For quite some time still stories have been forwarded to the States for release. Never seeing all the magazines and never hearing definitely from Headquarters we assumed they were being filed in someone's file and not being released.

On May 1, 1944 Colonel Charles E. B. Subb, Chief, Motion Picture Services Office, wrote commending this unit for both the thorough coverage and well-ordered presentation of the Still-Stories being sent. A memo was attached from the Air Forces Group Public Relations Officer. The stories forwarded from December to March are being used by Life, Look, Collier's, Air Magazine and numerous technical journals.

Air Force magazine has been using in nearly every issue the last three months' stories pictured by the 18th AIF Combat Camera Unit. A letter from their Editorial office was written in appreciation of this material.

b. RESEARCH ISLAND

On May 14th a detachment of men from this organization boarded the U.S.S. Seal, a Navy minesweeper, anchored off Guadalcanal's Long Point and set sail for Rennell, that aquatic paradise in the Pacific. Lt. Iversen was selected by the Navy, with the specific purpose of photographing Rennell and Bellona life for the Smithsonian Institute. These peoples are rarely visited because of their isolated geographical and topographical position.

The U.S.S. Seal, Captained by Lt. Commander Goodhouse, had among its passengers, Lt. Marshall, a Naval anthropologist; Lt. Vane, Signal Corps and Lt. Iversen. (Several men from this organization who were to cover these islands photographically. (Cpl Jack E. Baker, Cpl Gerald R. Nelson, and Sgt Fred H. Haggard).)

"After a trip of fifteen hours the Seal anchored in Kungava Bay at White Sands Anchorage. The expedition went ashore and visited the village of Tuvaga. The natives were friendly but extremely shy. However, they relented to our covering their everyday life. The majority of the Rennellians had never seen a camera. Then, our good looking copper skinned guide, who had been as far as Guadalcanal, explained the operations of the "Mirror Machine" and we were accorded their fullest cooperation.

We arrived in Kungava after three hours of hiking and were immediately taken to the King's House. Tuvaga was presented with a gift of cloth, water blades, mirrors, cigarettes and safety matches. In return he granted us permission to hatter with subjects and, most important of all, photograph them. We stayed at Kungava for three hours and slipped back to Tuvaga, where the whale boat was to take us back to the ship. On account of the rough weather, we were forced to spend the night sleeping on the beach.

Secret

Secret

HISPORT: 10th AAF GCU, March 1945

REMARKS: Chap's

In the morning, we photographed the first baseball game ever held on this island. The game in the competition brought the natives the rudiments of the game and it was played with a Coconut Palm as a bat, and a shelled Coconut as the ball.

From Sanville we went to the more primitive sister-island of Ballone, located twenty-five miles to the northwest. We were guests of Chief Louge, whose subjects proved much less sophisticated than their Rongerik neighbors. Since as they looked the Ballone were fine hosts and regretted our leaving."

The movies taken on this trip are the first to be taken on these islands.

VII. OPERATIONS LOG.

Just about the same time as the Boat Group started moving, Captain Bough was photographing the final sequences of the *Waka Story* at the Stirling Islands. An Arceley Camera was loaned to one of the wing pilots of a Catalina Flying Boat, and operated by a switch from the interior of the plane. The necessary scenes showing take off and landing were accomplished in this manner, thus bringing to a close the *Inter-Action* series showing the lives of a *Waka* over.

Well, the main movie *Waka* of our overseas was photographed by Lt. Prever at a Radar outpost "Somewhere in the Solomons".

With the Boat Group at Los Negros, Lt. Hayes, Lt. Olson, 1/3rd Sgt Stouten and Sgt Harrison were forward as a small detachment to join them and photograph them in boat moving and stills. The activities at this advanced post were photographed. The strip had been completed and there were very few new angles to cover. They pictured the "Tanka" at work on the new boat, the dedication of Kaka's Cemetery and Chapel, fish dinner in Toje, a jungle swell and numerous still photos for news release. One advanced edition of our photographs was attached to the Thirteenth Air Force. During their stay they were also harassed quite often by the changing weather. This small, important base being situated on the 1st degree south of the Equator. Our men received the greatest pleasure out of photographing and participating in a fish dinner while on duty at Los Negros. The five hundred foot film story had to do with the unique method used to obtain the fish. The Kaka planes flying low, would drop captured Japanese bombs, and small boats would come, with two or three men, would row out to pick up the dead or stunned fish. All aches, including greasy fingers and satisfied looks on faces were caught by the camera.

While the boys up north were enjoying their fish dinners and mosquitoes, the boys in the camera testing division dragged out the sound camera for its bi-monthly check. Another team running, and taste the boys "shot" a short sequence called "Catalina Island Interlude". It was a short snail with original songs and dance routines presented by members of the 10th Air Force. Our fellows produced, cut and edited it for showing at the theatre.

Later this month the "10th AAF GCU" delved into the realm of medicine to photograph a treatment being used by the Thirteenth Air Force Surgeons' Office. "Hypno-Synthesis", a new form of semi-psychiatry was photographed in sound. Lt. Joseph Bell, bombardier of a plane downed in a Thai raid, was injected with an anesthetic, sodium pentothal, this being a new use for this drug, and then in a state of semi-consciousness, Lt. Col. H.H. Walsh, neuro-psychiatrist of the Thirteenth Air Force questioned the patient. This treatment tends to bring the mentally stricken flyer back to a normal state of mind, with no fear for future missions. This project held a great deal of interest for many United States War personnel involved, due to the nature.

Secret

Secret

ALBANY : 12th AFH CGH, Month:

Baron Smithson Smith

employed to obtain the vital record. In order that the patient would not be unduly upset at the sight of the camera and lights, etc, the equipment was covered until he was under the effects of the drug, when all the men were busy setting up in haste to photograph the effects of treatment in their entirety.

(Editorial and Technical Report Ltd, 1 July 44, 1st Army Air Forces
Combat Film Detachment.)

"Subject 1930- Baron Smithson: Break-out for Downed Airman. Davidson; 15 May 1944. A subject of outstanding psychiatric and dramatic interest, deeply moving to all who have seen it. Sound is intelligible throughout. The Unit is to be highly commended for its enterprise in getting material so far reported only in a few medical papers and which may embody an important new technique. Further material in this field is desired and will unquestionably be of interest to the Air Surgeon and other departments.

VIII. COMPARISON OF THE 12th AFH CGH WITH THE 12th AFH CGH

a. None

IX. RECORDS IN ACTION: COMPARISON AND ANALYSIS

a. None

X. RECORDS IN ACTION: COMPARISON AND ANALYSIS WITH THE 12th AFH CGH

a. General Order # 12 AF # 12 AF, 12th AFH CGH APC 715 dtd 15 May 44

GOOD COURAGE RECORD

Davidson, Maurice H.	30190000	T/Sgt
Farlow, Dean D.	10107007	S/Sgt
Moore, Roger L.	30170004	S/Sgt
Wreck, Paul A.	37000000	S/Sgt
Pearson, Neville F.	37000001	S/Sgt
Donaldson, Edward L.	30100000	Sgt
Wine, Gordon E.	30400000	Sgt
Jackley, Charles W.	30000007	Sgt
Salmon, Floyd W.	37000000	Sgt
Kober, Jack E.	30400004	Cpl
Kelly, John J.	30400000	Sgt
McIntyre, Bert W. Jr.	30000007	Cpl
McIntyre, Gerald E.	30400000	Cpl
Tidwell, Glenn E.	31100000	Sgt

AIR RECORD

a. General Order # 12 AF # 12 AF, 12th AFH CGH dtd 17 April 44
Tutell, Loren W. C-30000 1st Lt.

Secret

Secret

HISTORY : 13th AAF COM, Hq, 1 May

Air Medals Cont'd

Air Medal

General Order # 499 Hq USAFISPA dtd 14 April 44.

Proctor, Harvey W. O-405619 1st Lt.

AIR CORP CLUSTERS

A. Haber, Jack E. 30495544, Corporal

1st Cluster, General Order # 499 Hq USAFISPA dtd 14 April 44.
2nd Cluster, General Order # 499 Hq USAFISPA dtd 14 April 44.
3rd Cluster, General Order # 362 Hq USAFISPA dtd 24 April 44.
4th Cluster, General Order # 362 Hq USAFISPA dtd 24 April 44.

B. Farlow, Bern L. 35137537, Staff Sergeant

1st Cluster, General Order # 499 Hq USAFISPA dtd 14 April 44.

C. McIntyre, Bert H. Jr. 30187494, Corporal

1st Cluster, General Order # 499 Hq USAFISPA dtd 14 April 44.

d. Cockley, Charles E. 30045537, Sergeant

1st Cluster, General Order # 499 Hq USAFISPA dtd 14 April 44.

e. Whitman, Jack A. O-405455, Captain

1st Cluster, General Order # 499 Hq USAFISPA dtd 14 April 44.

f. Woodall, Howard J. 37061353, Corporal

1st Cluster, General Order # 499 Hq USAFISPA dtd 14 April 44.

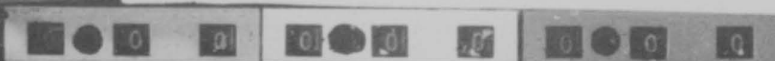
II. PARACHUTES

a. Eight photographs enclosed w/ captions.

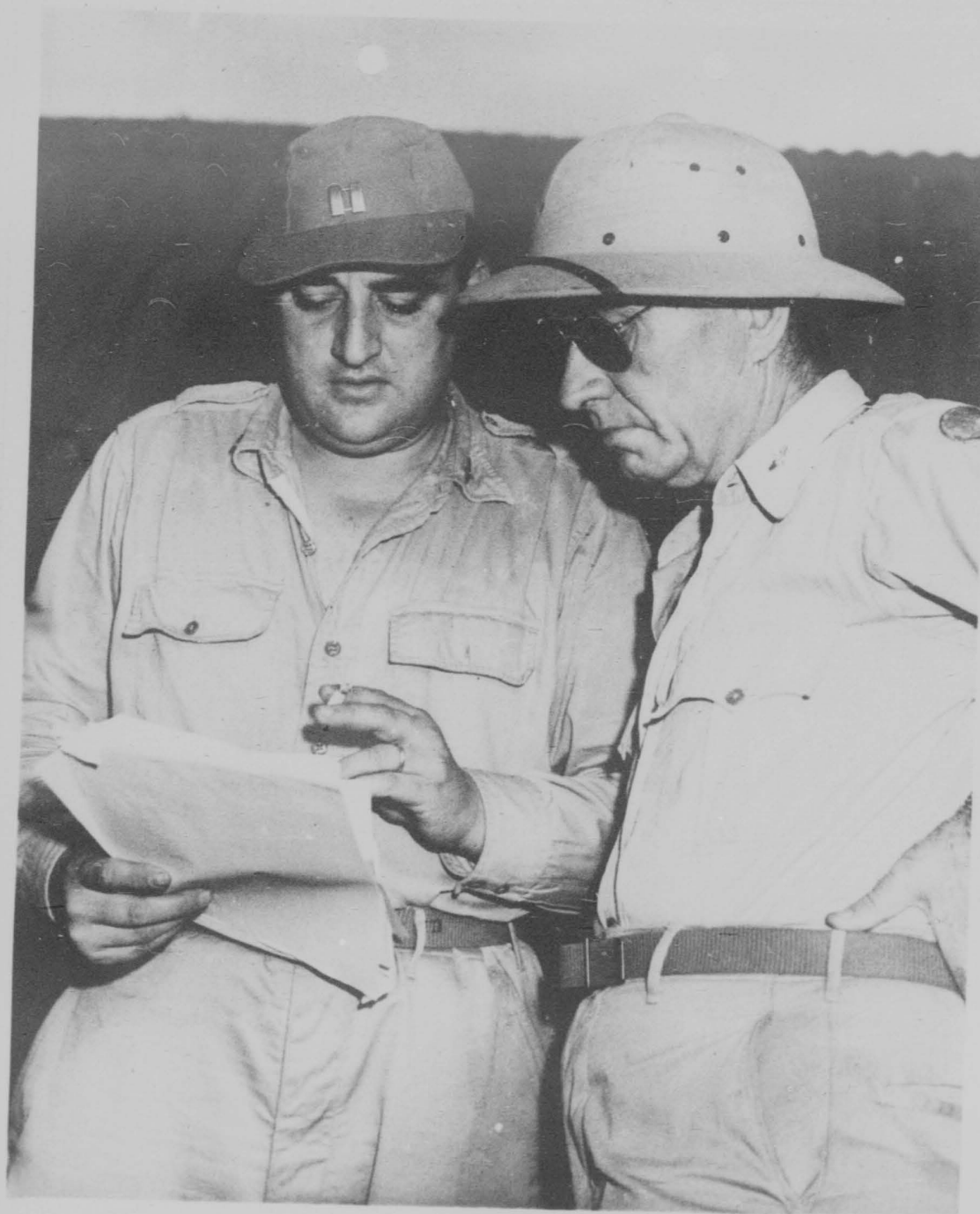
For the Commanding Officer:

Glavin C. Parkhill
Glavin C. Parkhill
1st Lt., Air Corps,
Adjutant.

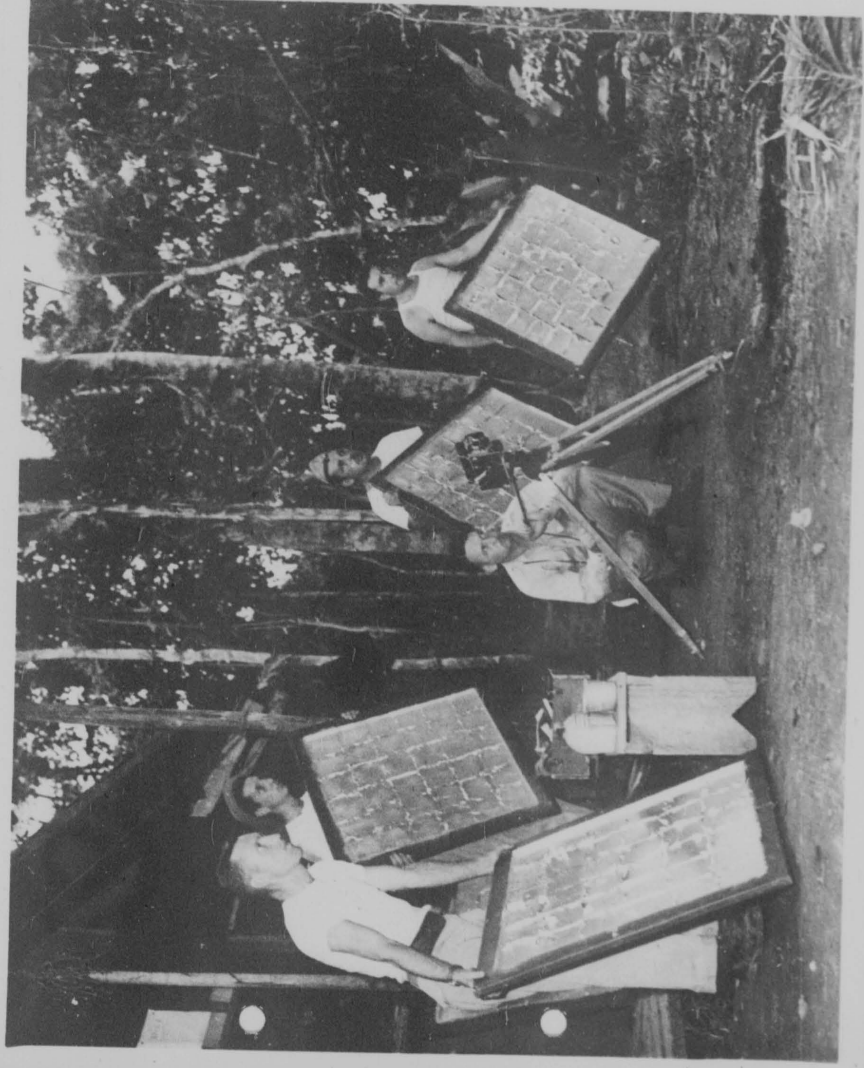
Secret



1 6 3 2



1 6 3 3



1634

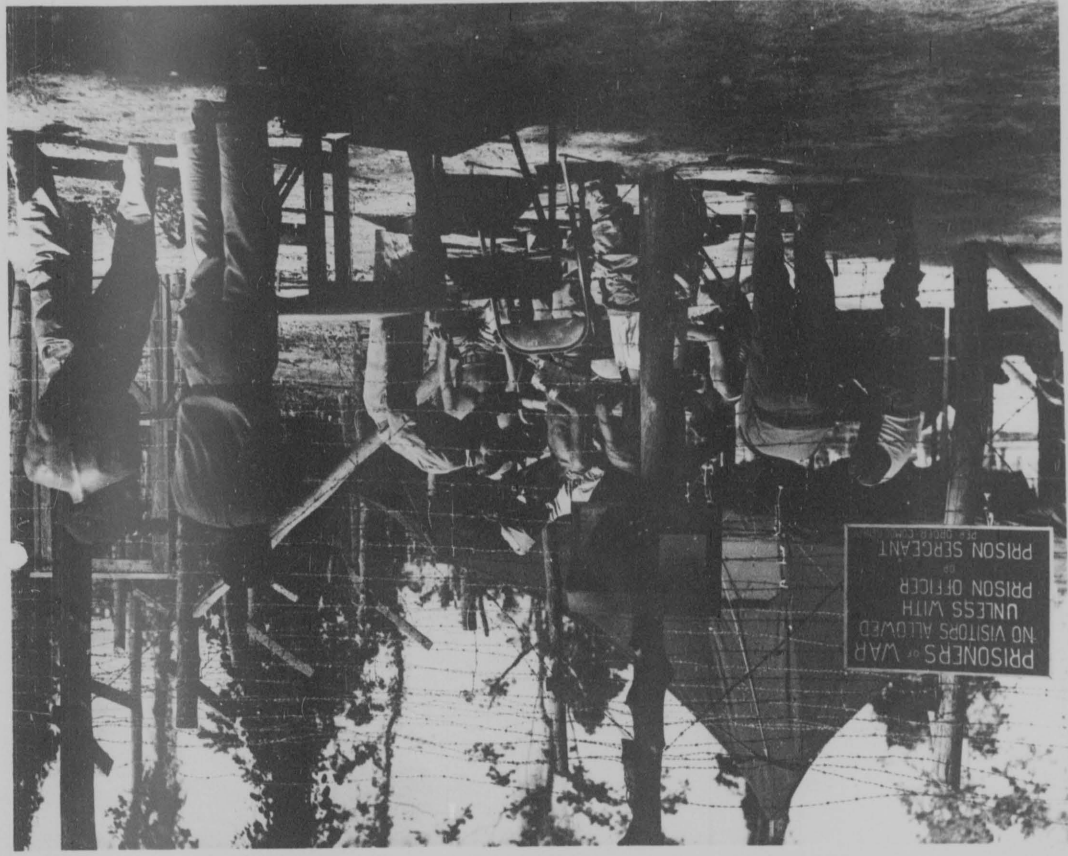


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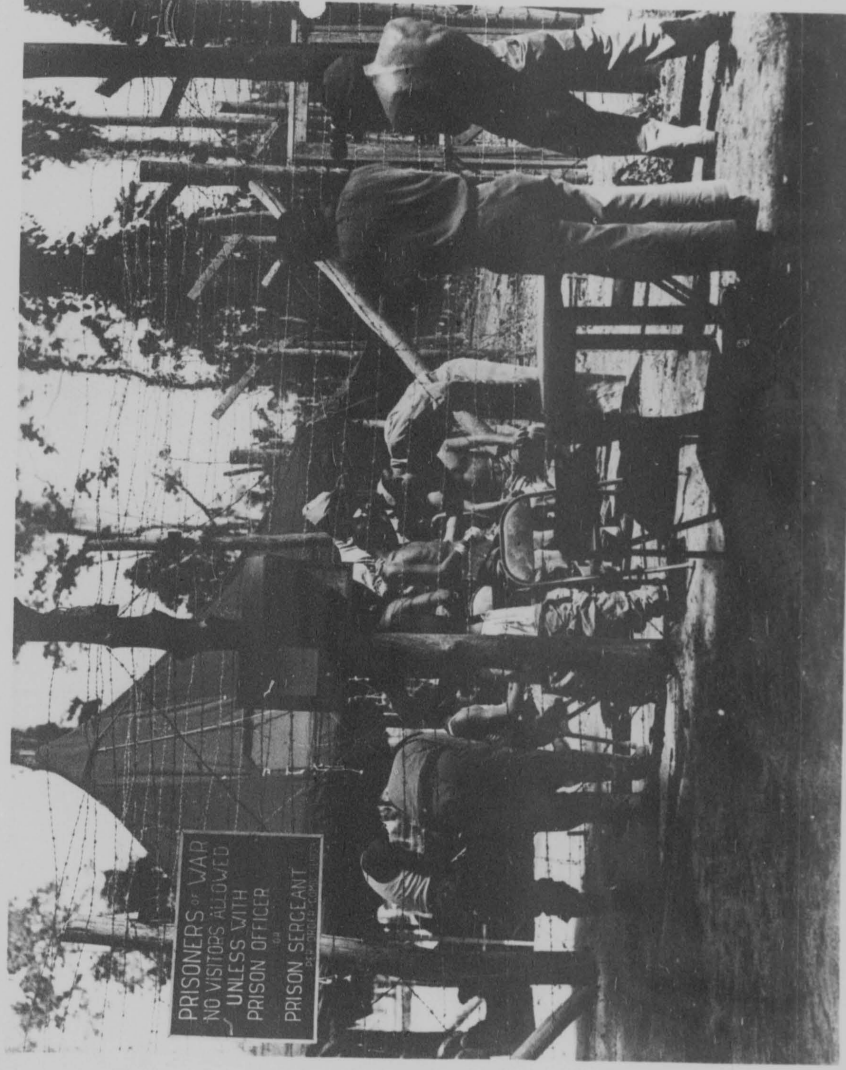


1635

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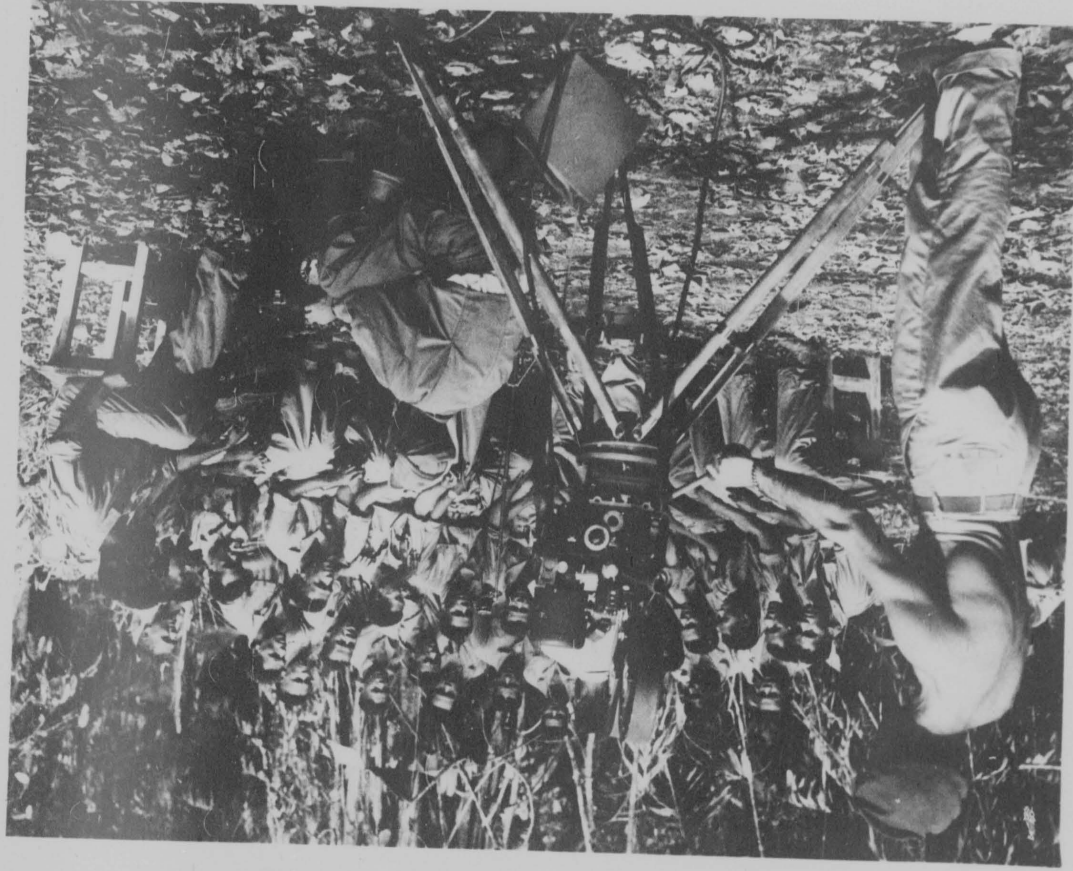


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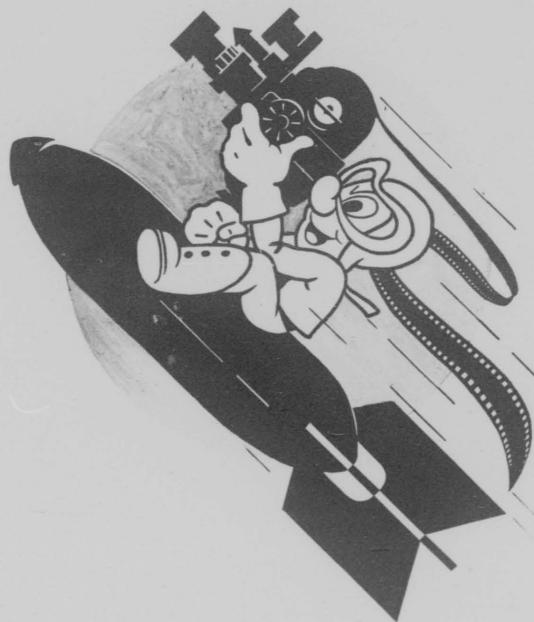








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UNIT-CC-13-H1
JUNE 1944
COP.1

13TH Combat Camera
Unit

5333-1
MICROFILMED

JUN 1 1944

DEFICIENCIES IN UNIT HISTORY

Date 21 July 44

Checked by BEL/ed

Name of Unit 13th Combat Camera Unit

APO 709

Period Covered June 1st

An item checked in the column "Correct By Forwarding Supplement" means that the deficiency must be made up promptly (within 10 days) in accordance with par 12, Historical Officers Circular #3, Historical Officers Circulars referred to are Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AC of 3, A-2, this headquarters, dated 21 February, 28 February, and 7 April, 1944, respectively. SEC

SECRET

[illegible]

Comply with par 5, Circular #1.

Not necessary to comply with par 5, Circular #1 (par 5 for initial installment only).

Comply with par 6, Circular #1.

Not necessary to give individual changes in strength (see par 6 a. (6) Circular #1).

Narrative missing (see par 7, Circulars Nos. 1 and 3).

Expand narrative (see par 7, Circulars Nos. 1 and 3).

Describe briefly background of operations (see par 6, Circular #3).

Describe your activities and achievements, as much as possible in quantitative terms (see par 7, Circular #3).

Summarize your activities and achievements, present an over-all view (see par 7, Circulars Nos. 1 and 3).

Furnish information on station life, living conditions, morale (see par 7, Circular #1).

Describe difficulties encountered - physical, administrative, operational - training, lessons learned, new techniques evolved (see par 7, Circulars #1 and par 8, Circular #3). (over)

SECRET

1

SECRET

CORRECT	
BY Forwarding Supplement	In Next History
	A
	A

In narrative, deal only with key personnel, outstanding individual achievements (see par 7, Circular #1).

Furnish ^{in duplicate} photographs, maps, ~~mainten~~ reports (see par 5, Circular #2).

Identify properly photographs, maps, charts (see par 8 i, Circular #1).

Cite authority, in parenthesis, for basic facts, such as change of station, awards, etc. (see par 3 c, Circular #2).

Include supporting documents, 2 copies, for establishment of basic facts (see par 4, Circular #2).

Include biographies of key personnel (see par 8 h, Circular #1).

Mark history secret, official designation of unit, period covered, on each page (see par 4, Circular #1 and par 11, Circular #3).

Remarks:

Comply with par 6a, Historical Officers Circular No. 1, this HQ,

21 Feb 1944. Par 6 preceded the narrative.

Benjamin E. Lippincott

BENJAMIN E. LIPPINCOTT
Capt, A.C.
Historical Officer

HEADQUARTERS
13TH AAF COMBAT CAMERA UNIT
APO 719 UNIT 2

In Reply
Refer To: 314.7

ECF/rh
8 July 1944

SUBJECT : History 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit.

TO : Commanding General, Thirteenth Air Force(Rear Echelon), APO 719 Unit 2.

ATTN : Historical Section, A-2

For the past two months no aerial missions have been flown by the 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit. The following information accounts for this change in operations. With the consolidation of the Thirteenth Air Force and the Fifth Air Force, into the Far Eastern Air Force; and the movement of the Thirteenth Air Force into the South West Pacific, under the Theatre Command of General Mac Arthur....the 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit, who did not move with them, was forced to modify its motion picture and still coverage activities. The 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit lacked aerial photographers, so the 6th AAF Combat Camera Unit, newly arrived from the States, with a full compliment of men took over the motion picture coverage of the aerial strikes of the Thirteenth Air Force. The Thirteenth Air Force Task Force was activated, under command of Major General Streett in April at Los Negros, utilizing the Bomb Groups and Fighter Groups of the Thirteenth Air Force.

Transportation was limited to this forward area, and only a small portion of our men and the 6th's could be sent with photographic equipment. A number of our men proceeded to the Admiralty Islands to cover the ground activities while the 6th AAF Combat Camera Unit sent a small group of aerial photographers to cover the air strikes on the current targets, being hit by the Thirteenth Air Task Force.

In May, our men returned and more of the 6th AAF Combat Camera Personnel went forward. Our men returned to Guadalcanal. At present all of the Personnel of the 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit are working out of Guadalcanal.

On June 15th, the Thirteenth Air Force officially moved its headquarters to the Admiralty Islands and came under the jurisdiction of the newly activated Far Eastern Air Forces. However, the XIII Army Air Force Service Command remained at this station(Thirteenth Air Force(Rear Echelon).

Until the Rear Echelon is dissolved or until this organization is moved, we will remain at this station, some fifteen hundred miles from Bick which, in itself, is still a remote part of the front line action.

With this situation, we fell back to the old saying: "One foot of Technical information is worth a hundred take-offs, landings, parades, and citations". We have modified our coverage to the next best thing and the only thing available to us. We are indeed fortunate in having the Service Command here. Until we move, we are devoting all our energies and effort to the filming of the hard won knowledge and experience of the men in the field... the ground men. In this theatre of modifications, we have thousands of men working full time modifying the equipment for combat.

History: 13th A.F. Combat Camera Unit Con't (2)

I. CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION

- a. Unit's APO changed from 719 to 719 Unit 2

II. COMMAND RELATIONS

a. During 1943, the motion picture activities of Headquarters, Army Air Forces were carried on by the Motion Picture Branch of Technical Services Division under Colonel R.H. Magee. Technical Services Division was a part of the office of Operations, Commitments and Requirements, headed by Ass't Chief of Air Staff, Brig General H.A. Craig.

b. This organizational set-up has been modified by the elimination of Technical Services Division and the creation of a separate Motion Picture Services Office within Operations, Commitments and Requirements. The new chief of Motion Picture Services Office is Colonel Charles E.B. Bubb (Colonel Bubb was formerly Chief of Staff of the 8th Bomber Command, in England) with Lt. Colonel Francis D. Butler as deputy Chief. At this point, there is a division into two main branches...one dealing with training films, produced at the First Motion Picture Unit in Culver City, California. The Other with Combat films produced by the Combat Camera Units in theatres of operations in conjunction with the First Army Air Forces Combat Film Detachment in New York. The Officer responsible for all 35mm combat film matters, excepting equipment is Lt. Colonel Ralph Jester. The Commanding Officer of the First Army Air Forces Combat Film Detachment, where processing and editing is done, is Major Bertram Teitelbaum. News of developments in the 16mm field will follow in the next issue.

* * *

1. For the year 1943, Combat Camera Units returned to the States for processing a total of 557,191 feet of 35mm film, a lot of which was shot at the risk of somebody's neck, or, at the very least, under conditions of difficulty and discomfort. This footage, plus about 40,000 feet of 16mm film was edited into 31 film reports and 16 Weekly Digests (The first digest appeared in October 1943)

2. Of course, not all of the Units had equal opportunities to expose film. Some Units were shipped abroad early, some late, aerial activity and supply conditions in the theatres varied: weather and seasonal conditions played a part, etc. Nor is quality necessarily related to quantity. Nevertheless, since Film Reports and Digests can be made only on footage the Units send in, where it came from and in what amounts is a least relatively important. The 1943 figures for the various Units are:

5th AAF CCU : 75,194'
 8th AAF CCU : 20,903'
 9th AAF CCU : 100,373'
 10th AAF CCU : 44,780'
 11th AAF CCU : 40,387'
 12th AAF CCU : 150,703'
 13th AAF CCU : 109,977'
 16th AAF CCU : 14,274'

History : 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit Con't (3)

3. If this had been a race... a handicap race in which the handicaps were assigned by chance rather than by plan.. 12th Combat Camera Unit would have been the winner, the 13th runner-up, the 9th would have been in third place and the 5th in fourth. Again this does not represent a proper evaluation of either photographic quality or useful coverage.

4. There were five Combat Camera Units in the Pacific-Asiatic area, which includes those stationed in the Afro-European area. The 35mm receipts for the whole year were almost equally divided between the two groups.

(1 Jan 1943 to 31 Dec 1943)

Afro European : Total 35mm Footage 272,579'
Pacific : Total 35mm Footage 284,612'

8th AAF CCU :	20,903	16th AAF CCU :	14,274
9th AAF CCU :	100,973	11th AAF CCU :	40,387
12th AAF CCU :	150,703	10th AAF CCU :	44,780
		5th AAF CCU :	75,194
		13th AAF CCU :	109,977

5. This was primarily due to the large production of the 12th and 9th Combat Camera Units during the first half of the three quarters of the year, when some of the Pacific-Asiatic Units were not yet in the field or up to strength.

6. During the last four months of the year receipts from the 9th dropped off sharply, owing to operational changes and Army Air Forces reorganizations. In this interval the Pacific theatres sent in more footage than the Afro-European theaters by almost two to one.

7. The following is a comparison of 35mm film received from the two areas during this period of change. (1 Sept 1943 to 31 Dec 1943)

9th AAF CCU :	13,353	16th AAF CCU :	9,867
8th AAF CCU :	16,161	11th AAF CCU :	24,512
12th AAF CCU :	42,065	15th AAF CCU :	29,670
		13th AAF CCU :	47,250
		10th AAF CCU :	25,900
	272,579		284,612

8. In January, 1944 the preponderance of the Pacific group was especially marked. (1 Jan 1944 to 31 Jan 1944)

9th AAF CCU :	3,639	5th AAF CCU :	6,083
8th AAF CCU :	7,892	13th AAF CCU :	6,162
12th AAF CCU :	252	16th AAF CCU :	7,394
		11th AAF CCU :	10,586
	11,783	10th AAF CCU :	45,326
			75,551

History: 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit Con't (4)

9. The following shows how this situation is reflected in the weekly digest, which has been compiled from footage received the general period covered in paragraph 7. (Issues 1-14 dtd 11 Oct 1943-21 Jan 1944)

10th AAF CCU	1,732	9th AAF CCU	1,649
11th AAF CCU	1,904	12th AAF CCU	2,102
16th AAF CCU	2,100	8th AAF CCU	3,044
5th AAF CCU	3,219		
13th AAF CCU	5,607		
			6,795
	14,622		

10. This situation may right itself with a restoration of output by the 9th and 12th Combat Camera Units, the activation of a new European Units, or otherwise. However, at the present moment the problem is to give the European Units adequate representation in the Digest and Reports with inadequate receipts from the area. It will help if the Pacific Units can maintain or, where genuinely profitable, increase their production, while Afro-European Units make special effort to boost their output at least to equality. Since aerial activity in the European and Mediterranean theaters will no doubt be stepped up from its already high level, it would be possible to attain the desired balance. This, of course, is not said to encourage Units to get out and shoot wild for the sake of piling up figures on a chart.

* * *

✓. EQUIPMENT

a. If the rest of the Army had gone forth to war as poorly equipped as the early Combat Camera Units (13th AAF CCU was one of the first out) it would have been a very short war...and our side wouldn't have won it. Not that every branch of the service hasn't stories to tell of the deplorable equipment situation, of desperate pleas, of shipments lost, strayed or stolen.

b. But Camera equipment of the type needed for our operational purposes was practically non-existent (and still is) and the difficulty in obtaining it was as plentiful as cameras were scarce. Our allies, the Signal Corps, had had twenty five years to collect things, and the Navy, the Marines, the Office of Strategic Services, et al, were all in business long before the Air Forces set out to make movies.

c. For all that, there is no known bitterness like that of a cameraman without a camera. He has as much right to be sore as an infantryman sent without a gun. But before planning the murder of every man who sits behind what is widely reported to be a comfortable desk in Washington, consider that these desks themselves lack one notable piece of equipment- one(1) each G.I. magic wand.

d. Take for example the Cineflex. Sure, you'd take one if you could get it, but so would Washington.

e. Under the new organization there has been set up within the motion picture services office an Equipment Section in charge of Major Ray Dame, whose sole responsibility is to make cameramen happy about the tools of their trade, making recommendations to the proper agencies of the Air Forces on development, procurement, priorities and allocations.

History : 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit Con't (5)

III. STRENGTH, COMMISSIONED AND ENLISTED

- a. At the beginning of the period.
 1. Enlisted Men : 21
Officers : 9
- b. Decreases during June
 1. On the 5th of June 1944 S/Sgt Jack H. Haber, 32423544, was relieved from further duty with this organization and returned to the United States, per Ltr Order 170 Hq 13th AF, APO 719 dated 4 June 1944.
 2. On the 23rd of June 1944 the following named enlisted men were transferred to the groups indicated and dropped from the rolls of this organization, per Ltr Order 53, Hq 13th AF, APO 719 Unit 2 dated 23 June 1944.

To The 5th Bomb Group

Cpl Gerald E. Malmel, 32447208
Pfc Lawrence L. Long, 32673595

To the 307th Bomb Group

Pfc John B. Parke, 32012786
Pfc Claude E. Morton 32737713

- c. Increases During June
 1. On the 3rd of June 1944 Pvt Samuel Scherr, 35610109, and Pfc Claude E. Morton, 32737713, joined this organization from the Sixth Repl Depot New Caledonia, per pp 24 SO 149
 2. On the 24th of June 1944, Pvt Arnold Sharkey, 36146710, joined this Unit from the Sixth Repl Depot, New Caledonia per pp 28, SO 160
- d. End of Period Strength
 1. Enlisted Men: 19
 2. Officers : 9

IV. STATIONS (PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY) OR UNIT OR PARTS THEREOF

- a. Hq 13th AAF CCU stationed with Hq 13th AF Guadalcanal, 9 Officers and 19 Enlisted men.

V. MARCHES

- a. None

VI. OPERATIONS UNUSUAL

- a. None

VII. OPERATIONS USUAL

- a. None

VIII. COMMANDING OFFICERS IN IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS

- a. None

History : 13th AAF Combat Camera Unit Con't (6)

IX. LOSSES IN ACTION: OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

a. None

X. FORMER AND PRESENT MEMBERS WHO HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN ACTION

Air Medal

1st Lt. Carl E. Olson, O-922739, General Order 951, Hq USAFISPA, APO 502, dated 12 June 1944.

Oak Leaf Cluster

1st Lt. Harvey U. Prever, O-855619, General Order 958, Hq USAFISPA, APO 502 dated 13 June 1944.

XI. PHOTOGRAPHS

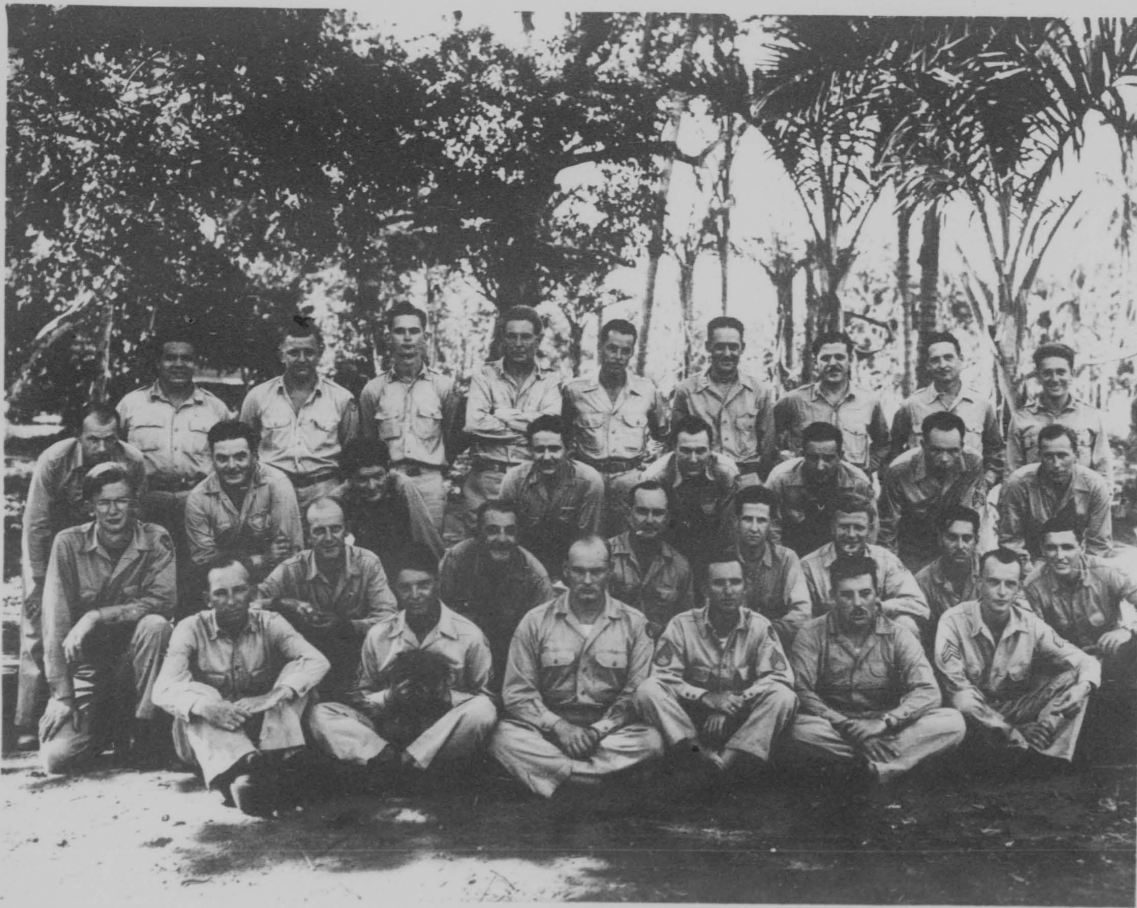
2 Photos of the complete Unit of nine Officers and twenty-three enlisted men; taken at APO 719 Unit 2.

For The Commanding Officer:

Edwin C. Parkhill
EDWIN C. PARKHILL
2nd Lt., Air Corps,
Adjutant.

1 Incl:
1002 #1 - Unit Photos.

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