

## OFFICERS CANDIDATE SCHOOL AT BENNING, WITH ITS 22 WEEKS INTENSIVE TRAINING

ONE of the most important missions of The Infantry School is the training of military leaders and the Officers Candidate School is a primary bulwark of that program.

Here specially selected men of different backgrounds and formal education are molded together by one burning ambition — to be an officer in the U. S. Army.

The course is designed to determine which candidates possess the potential ability to become effective Infantry leaders, and then develop this inherent talent for leadership by giving the candidates the professional knowledge and skills required for successful leadership of theory, or in the care of equip-

Several times a year a new group of candidates begins a 22-week course of instruction which concentrates on training in the mechanics and use of Infantry weapons and the principles of tactical employment of small Infantry units. Strict discipline is enforced throughout the training period, and intensive physical training is given in large doses.

Prior to the early months of 1953, only candidates for Infantry commissions attended The Infantry School. Since that time, all officer candidates except those seeking commissions in the Artillery have come to Fort Benning for training. All get the same course of instruction. Successful candidates slated for commissioning in a branch of the service other than Infantry are subsequently sent to schools operated by their own branches for further specialized training.

Throughout this course the candidates are placed in situations which test their adaptability and ingenuity. Thus a candidate may one day find himself acting as a company commander, and on the following day as a rifleman. He must demonstrate his capabilities

in both practical and academic work, as he prepares himself for the responsibilities of command in an Army which is becoming increasingly technical and complex.

He learns the value of equipment, and the need for proper maintenance.

His personal equipment must be immaculate at all times.

Deficiencies in discipline, in academic application, in the practice of theory, or in the care of equipment may lead to termination of candidate status. There is always an atmosphere of pressure. This is intentional since a candidate's response to continuous pressure may be indicative of his general stability.

The rugged schedule a candidate follows during the transition from enlisted to officer status is divided into phases, with instructional committees from The Infantry School teaching the many subjects which the would-be officer must master.

The first fourteen weeks are devoted primarily to instruction in weapons. The candidates learn the parts, functioning, characteristics, and capabilities of Infantry weapons ranging from the pistol to the 90-millimeter tank gun. Between these extremes lie the carbine, rifles, machine guns, grenade and rocket launchers, recoilless rifles, and mortars. These are the tools of his trade, and the candidate must know each of them as intimately as the carpenter knows his hammer and his saw.

During this period the candidate is introduced to the many administrative and logistical procedures with which an officer must be familiar. To the strain of taxed muscles is added the mental burden of mastering forms for reports, returns, and logistical compilations which, in a highly mechanized and organized Army, are as necessary

### SOLDIERS COVER OBSTACLE COURSE



Infantry soldiers cover the obstacle course at the U.S. Army Infantry School.—U.S. Army Photo.

## WELCOME

### 10TH DIVISION

Let Us Help You Locate Your Home

Many to Select From

5 Minutes Drive from Your Area

**Salter's Construction Co.**

and

**Muscogee Construction Co.**

750 Linwood Blvd.

CALL OUR AGENT

**Salter Realty Co.**

FA 7-4567

FA 7-6629

IDAS WELCH

Broker—FA 3-6202

W. E. PATE

Salesman—FA 2-7071

A. W. LAMB, M/Sgt. (Ret.)

Salesman—MU 9-5355

DOUG LITTLETON

Salesman—FA 2-8083

# PENNEY'S

ALWAYS FIRST QUALITY!

WHERE FORT BENNING  
PEOPLE SAVE MONEY  
ON THEIR CLOTHES

Make **your own** comparison — item for item  
quality for quality.

"You pay less at Penney's" is not just  
a slogan— it's a FACT

APPAREL FOR ALL THE FAMILY

We at Penney's heartily join in this community  
appreciation of our great Army School.

1123 Broadway

Columbus, Georgia



## OFFICERS CANDIDATE SCHOOL AT BENNING, WITH ITS 22 WEEKS INTENSIVE TRAINING

as weapons and ammunition. In this phase the candidate learns that the battle can be lost "for want of a nail".

The second phase of the course is confined largely to instruction in tactics and demonstration of tactical principles. The time spent earlier on weapons and logistics now pays dividends, as the candidate becomes aware of the effect of proper employment of weapons and of sound logistical procedures upon a tactical situation. After witnessing highly-coordinated demonstrations of tactical doctrines, the class members are given an opportunity to participate in simulated combat situations. Meanwhile, members of the instructional committee are observing the actions of the candidates, and at the end of each problem a critical analysis is presented.

In charge of each platoon of officer candidates is an officer of company grade known as the Tactical Officer. The successful accomplishment of the training mis-

sion is in large part dependent upon this officer. He must know the personalities of each of the candidates in his section and must aid in overcoming deficiencies. He must exert every effort and utilize every proper means to assist the candidates in the attainment of established standards, and must evaluate and record the progress of each candidate.

Officer candidates are selected for demonstrated leadership ability and physical, moral, and mental fitness. To be eligible for the training, they must be at least 18 1-2 years old and must not have reached their 28th birthday at time of enrollment. They must possess a high school diploma or its equivalent, a score of 110 or better on the Area Aptitude 1 test, and score of 115 or more on the Officer Candidate Test. In addition the prospective candidate must be in excellent physical condition.

If he meets these requirements, he appears before a board of of-

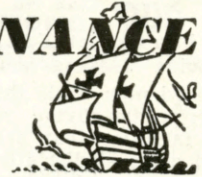
(Continued on Page 35)



**UP TO HERE  
in little bills that  
ADD UP?**

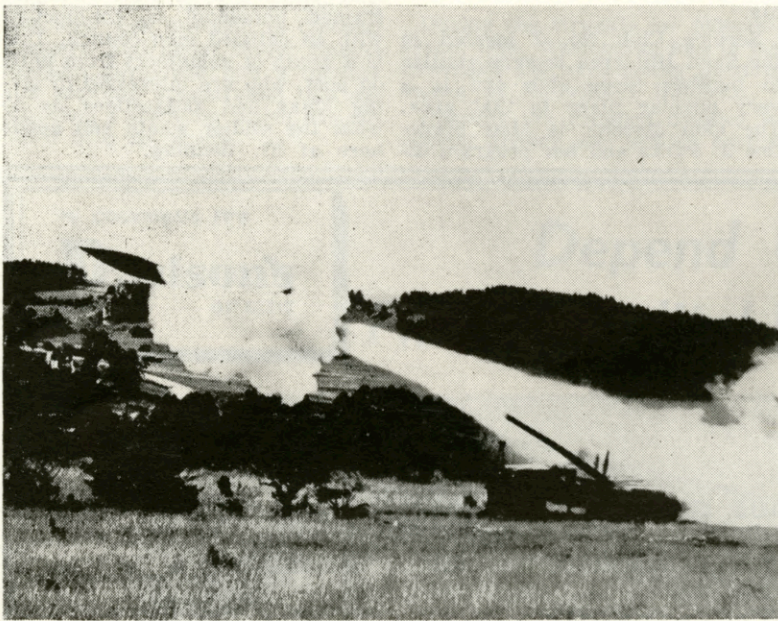
Pay day may come but once a month but those little bills that add up so big keep coming in every day's mail, don't they? Wouldn't it be easier on your check book if you consolidated all those little bills in an easy-to-pay consolidation loan? That way, you'd have only one payment—geared specifically to your budget—to make each payday. Loans for every worthy purpose are offered to officers and the top three grades of non-commissioned officers at Fort Benning by the

### **COLUMBUS FINANCE** **AND THRIFT COMPANY**



1143 FIRST AVENUE — NEXT TO KIRVENS

### HONEST JOHN ROCKET IN ACTION



Firing of the Honest John Rocket at a weapons demonstration at The Infantry School.—U.S. Army Photo.

#### WELCOME TO COLUMBUS

We are proud we have had a part in the enlargement of Fort Benning and other Government projects.

**Grading, Drainage, Sewerage and  
All Types of Paving**

**Wright Contracting Co.**

General Contractors

Columbus, Ga.

Dial FA 3-6431

In Deep Appreciation of  
Fort Benning and Its Folks



We in Columbus are immensely proud of Fort Benning, the world's greatest School of Arms. And we genuinely value the people at Fort Benning as good friends and neighbors.

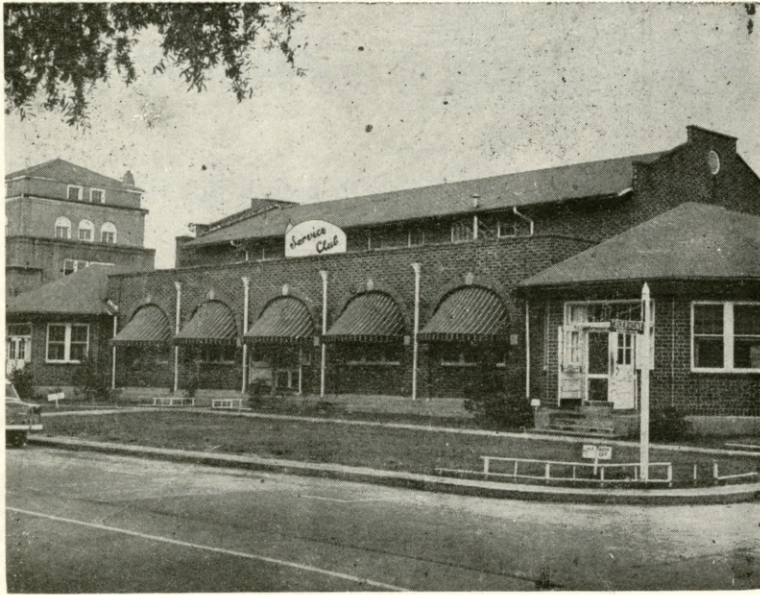
Here at Maxwell Brothers we sincerely appreciate your friendly patronage, and our best service is at your command at all times.

**Maxwell Brothers**  
Furniture

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA  
1247-1249 BROADWAY PHONE FA 2-5524



## SERVICE CLUBS AT BENNING HOME AWAY FROM HOME FOR ENLISTED MEN



Service Club No. 1, Fort Benning.—U.S. Army Photo.

THE barracks at Fort Benning provide sleeping quarters for the enlisted men while the Service Clubs offer the living room and kitchen facilities that are needed to round out a soldier's life", says Infantry Center's Special Services Officer Major Emmett C. Townsend of (247 Miller Ave.) Mill Valley, California.

Major Townsend in explaining the mission of the clubs points out that their program has the important indirect result of helping to mold better American fighting men, by raising morale and thereby clearing minds to absorb the daily training.

Perhaps the most difficult phase in formulating a well balanced

program is the realization that the tastes of soldiers are different. This difference in a large number of cases stems from their geographic origins. For example a boy from LaGrange, Ga., might find hillbilly records and dances to his liking while a soldier from New York may prefer the latest cha-cha and mambo. Hours are devoted by a professional staff to plan activities with something for everybody.

Benning offers three of the finest, modern air-conditioned clubs in Third Army. All are equipped with necessary facilities, two have adjoining snack bars, and one a library, providing enlisted personnel on Post access to all types of relaxation from reading a copy of Life to spinning the latest Elvis Presley disc.

The largest of the clubs is Service Club No. 3, found in the Harmony Church area. Its club director is Miss Deese M. Smith and its program director is Miss Elizabeth Shanks. This club offers all the many features of the other clubs with one added attraction—Post Library No. 5 which adjoins it. This is one of the favorite spots in the Harmony Church area and a tremendous number of enlisted personnel participate in the numerous activities available to them, through this special services media.

Service Club No. 2 located in the Sand Hill area is very similar to number three club and is a very popular place in that area. The club director is Miss Madeline J. Parks and her program di-

rector is Miss Willa Crawford.

Probably the most familiar club on post is Service Club No. 1 found in the center of the main post area beside Gowdy Field. It is directed by Miss G. Onnalee Wood, club director, and program director, Miss Oralla Tompkins.

Each of these clubs offers attractively furnished lounges, with many self-directed activities, such as ping pong, pool, cards, small games. Also, there are writing rooms, television, two pianos (one for classical and one for pop music when possible), rooms for playing classical and popular records, and other special music features like Hillbilly music and various band instruments, which may be checked out for use within the club only.

Another important facet of the club is the weekly activities such as chess and model "HO gauge" railroad clubs, contests, quizzes and tournaments of all kinds from ping pong to pool. Talent and variety shows are also staged.

Just one of the indications of the popularity of the service clubs can be seen in the participation attendance on a monthly basis—approximately 18,000 per club.

In closing, Major Townsend commented, "I would like to say that a service club activity program does not "just happen", it is carefully planned by a staff of highly trained personnel in conjunction with an enlisted men council. This is a group of volunteers from units on post, who are interested in giving ideas and suggestions as to what the soldier wants and needs here at Ft. Benning."

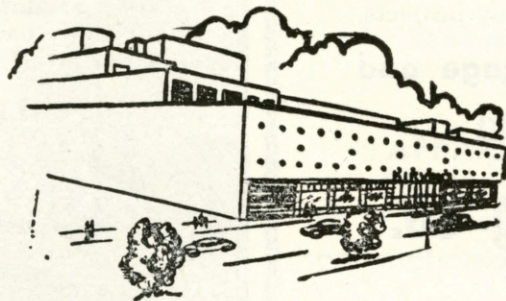
**Kirven's**

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

Complete Shopping Service and Facilities for You, Your Family and Home

**Owned and Managed in the Chattahoochee Valley Since 1876**  
**The Chattahoochee Valley's Greatest Store**

Women's Clothes and Accessories  
Children's Clothes and Accessories  
Infant's Clothes and Furniture  
Men's Store (suits and furnishings)  
Furniture, Floorcoverings, Lamps  
Draperies, Slipcovers  
Fabrics and Linens  
Appliances, Housewares, Toys  
Notions, Cosmetics, Stationery  
Budget Basement  
Beauty Salon



**Order by Mail, or Phone**

Phone Columbus FA 7-1511

Write: Kitty Kay, c/o Kirven's

Wherever you go—in the United States

or abroad—Kitty Kay can serve you.

**Convenient Credit Plans Available for all Purchases**



# Rangers Date Back To General Washington

FOR over two centuries the story of the Rangers throughout the history of the U. S. has been one of courage, daring and high leadership. In every instance the organization has attracted and accepted only those men whose skills in the art of warfare are of the highest caliber, and then has trained them to rank as the elite of America's fighting men.

Today in the mountains of North Georgia and the jungles of Florida, student Rangers, volunteers selected for their mental, physical and leadership abilities, go through seven weeks of the most mentally trying and physically exhausting training the Armed Forces can offer.

Rangers as a separate unit are no more. Army policy is that men, who wear the patch of the Ranger, can aid their country better by teaching and spreading the spirit and fighting techniques that they learned the hard way, to units to which they were assigned. Despite this lack of their own unit, today's Rangers accept as their own heritage the 200-year-old history of their organization.

The Rangers as a fighting force came into existence 20 years before the birth of our nation. In 1756 they took the field as Colonial Rangers, and under Major Robert Rogers developed into a fighting and scouting organization that established a tradition which has not faded with the years.

## RANGER STUDENTS IN RIVER CROSSING



Ranger students at the U.S. Army Infantry School come ashore after making a river crossing during training maneuvers at Fort Benning. —U.S. Army Photo.

### Gen. Washington's Knowlton Rangers

During the struggle for independence, Gen. Washington had in his command 120 hard-hitting patriots known as Knowlton's Rangers.

Possibly the greatest chapter in Ranger history was written during

the bloody days of World War II. In 1942 Rangers again were called to help stem the tide of tyranny. Young aggressive Col. William O. Darby was chosen to lead them.

At Dieppe while the Nazis laid in wait on fortress Europe, Rangers joined with the British to slip across the English Channel and deal a quick blow that acted as a

guinea pig for D Day.

### Rangers in Sicilian Invasion

The German Army saw no peace with the Rangers operating. Spearheading the invasion of Sicily, Rangers carved a bloody path through minefields and barbed wire on the beaches, and braved machine gun fire from the hills.

At Butera they encountered a force of 200 Italians supervised by Nazis. They took 100 prisoners and killed the others. Two Rangers died.

But the Rangers also shed blood in the long and bitter struggle for the continent. For 22 days on the blood-soaked beaches north of Salerno, Rangers fought hard against a stubborn foe before it retreated to Naples.

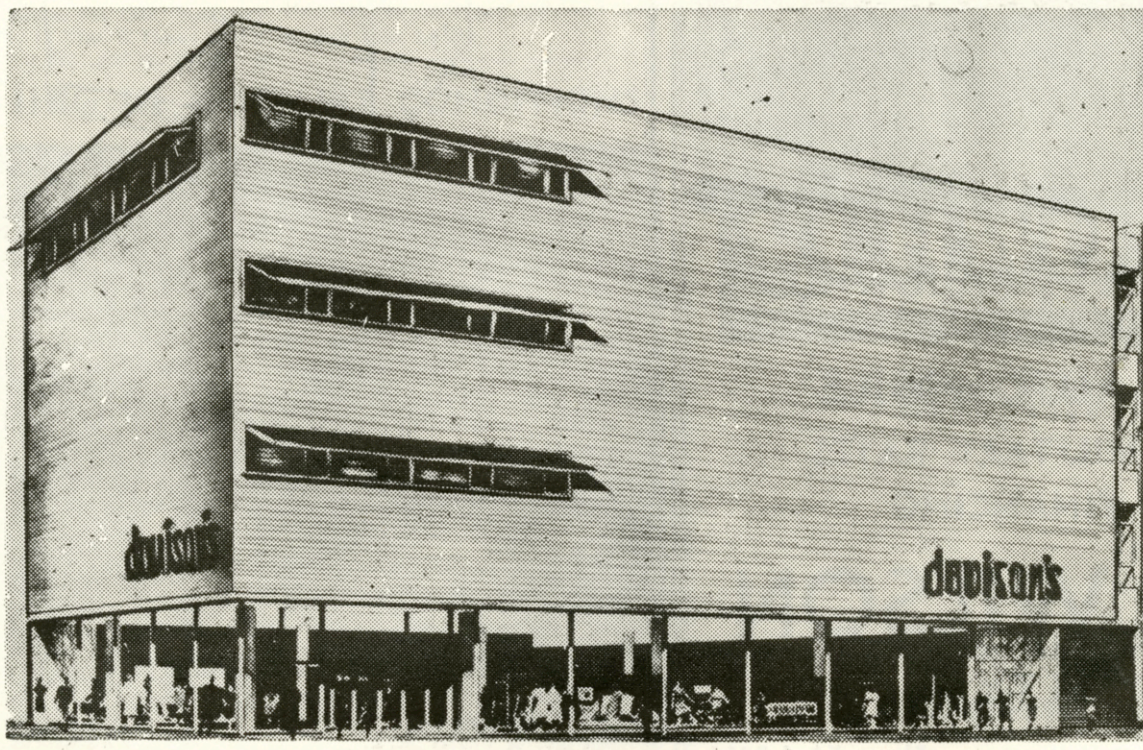
At Anzio, Rangers led assault landings under cover of darkness and stealthily knifed through shore defenses into the seaside town.

### At Littoria, 200 Of 1,500 Survived

As the liberating Americans pushed toward Rome, Rangers put into the records one of their proudest and bloodiest operations—Cisterna di Littoria. Here they fought and died. Out of 1,500, only a pitiful 200 survived.

IN COLUMBUS IT'S  
**Davison's**  
OF DIXIE

Depend On Davison's For . . .  
**Finest Quality! Low Prices! Excellent Service!**



Complete Shopping facilities for you and your family!

4 convenient credit plans.

Shop every Friday Night 'Til 9 P.M.

**Davison's**

Columbus, Ga.



## STORY OF RANGERS ONE OF COURAGE, DARING AND HIGH LEADERSHIP

### In Every Major Battle in France

Then came Normandy. On the hottest sector of Omaha beach they slammed into the Germans with stunning force. By nightfall of D-Day, they had blasted a toehold in the Nazi defense. As a special unit of SHAEF, Rangers were on call to every division in Europe and saw action in every major battle in France.

### Rangers Rescue American Prisoners

Rangers also had a welcome hand in the long march through the dense Pacific defenses of the Japanese. On Luzon 120 Rangers volunteered to pick their way far behind Japanese lines to rescue

American prisoners from notorious Camp Cabanataun. The result was one of the greatest raids of the war.

When aggression in Korea imperiled peace and security, the call for Rangers was sounded again. Rangers began to train as hard-hitting, highly specialized units for unusual and dangerous missions. Then the pattern took a twist. The idea became to infiltrate these super fighters individually into small infantry units.

### Will "Rub It Off on Others

Battle - proven General Mark Clark, former chief of Army Field Forces, puts it this way: "We are taking the best non-commissioned officers and young officers in the Army and making valuable lead-

ers of them. We'll send them back to their units and hope some of this training will rub off on others." This, says General Clark, will raise proficiency and esprit de corps throughout the entire Army.

### "Elite Legion of Lethal Warriors"

Who belongs to this elite Legion of lethal warriors?

The best of the Army's better soldiers. Men with stamina, courage, and a flaming will to fight and die if the jobs call for it. General Patton would simply have said, "men with guts."

Colonel John T. Corley, head of A working acquaintance with

the Ranger Department of The Infantry School, demands the highest qualities of military leadership in his instructors.

### In Snake-Infested Florida Swamps

In the snake - infested swamps near Florida's Eglin Air Force Base, muddy-faced Rangers stage a 45-hour unrehearsed invasion and finger slightly through tropical brush to inland objectives. For conditions and terrain like this, they are taught to fight nature as well as the enemy. A course in snake handling is a part of their curriculum.



## All Types of INSURANCE

INCLUDING . . .

**LIFE      AUTOMOBILE**  
**SPECIAL MILITARY RATES**  
**EASY FINANCING**

# CARL WILSON

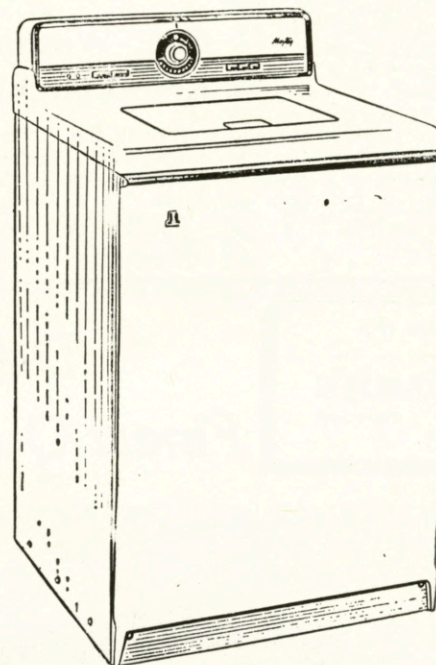
## REALTY

1722 Hamilton Ave.

Phone FA 4-2431

## MAYTAG GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

### Celebrating 50 Years As Home Laundry Specialists



**MAYTAG AUTOMATIC**—The new, completely automatic Maytag washes clothes really clean with famous Gyrafoam Washing Action. Just put in clothes, add detergent, set two simple controls—Maytag does the washing, rinsing, spin-drying *automatically*. You'll enjoy convenient top loading. Clothes may be added or taken out any time. Safety lid protects your family. Perfect balance means no bolting down. Smooth, gleaming beauty and genuine Maytag construction guarantee a lifetime of satisfaction and fine performance. Come in and see the wonderful new Maytag Automatic in action today.

Over 12 Million Users

## American Service Co.

9th St. & Front Ave.

Phone FA 2-1645



## THE STORY OF THE RANGERS

reptiles, comes in mighty handy in Florida's marshy tree-choked jungles east of Pensacola where eager youngsters are forged into tough, bare-knuckled fighting men.

There, in 20 miles of near-impassable swamp, Rangers find no end to difficult tasks made perilously close to impossible by treacherous terrain and weather.

They are given further lessons in living by wits, surviving by sheer courage and carefully stored stamina. Often there are no resupplies of assault rations during a long problem.

The Florida swamps afford a good place for student Rangers to pull similar raids to those graduates have conducted in Korea. During maneuvers in Europe, artillery batteries knew the meaning to wake up at dawn and find mud stuffed down the muzzles of their big guns. The mud was the calling cards of prowling Rangers.

### In Georgia Mountains Drops, Rope Walking

Besides the horrors of Florida's jungles, Rangers find still further challenge at the Ranger camp in Georgia's Lumpkin County. There they war with the perils of the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains, and encounter more of the numerous "confidence test" Rangers meet in the course of instruction.

These tests are the fiendish creations of hardened instructors who are ever conniving to dream up more daring and difficult obstacles for their willing students. Drops that would stymie a circus tight-rope walker are readily conquered by eager Rangers. However, less than one per cent of the students fail to muster necessary courage to go through all obstacles.

One big reason for this, Rangers say jokingly, is that it takes more courage for a Ranger to refuse a

treacherous mission than it is for him to carry it out. That is the spirit and the burning pride of the men who share the Ranger patch in common bond.

At Camp Wahsega students have braved near-blizzard snows as they fought the high and chilled terrain on tedious 16 to 48 hour patrols into enemy-held territory. On the pine-studded slopes of the Blue Ridge mountains they have weathered gruelling 72-hour day-and-night combat patrols across rock and rubble in the dead of a mountain winter.

But all this,—to the proud Ranger—is but a fire under the pot to brew an abundance of what General Clark calls "brain, brawn, and courage"—chief ingredients of true leadership according to Ranger doctrine.

### Symbolizing Courage And Historic Role Of the Infantryman

THE INFANTRY SCHOOL insignia symbolizes the Infantry's ideals as well as those fostered at the Army's largest educational institution.

The shield suggests the mighty strength of the Infantry in defense of the nation.

The bayonet indicates the historic role of the Infantry to meet and defeat the enemy in close combat.

The blue represents the courage of Infantrymen who have performed their deeds of valor on the battlefield.

The motto "Follow Me" is appropriate to an Infantry whose officers and non-commissioned officers set the example and lead their troops into battle.

### TRAINING IN WAR-LIKE CONDITIONS



Training at The Infantry School includes all forms of warfare. Here a trainee receives his final lesson in hand grenade technique.

—U.S. Army Photo.

## C. SCHOMBURG & SON, INC.

Jewelers



*Serving Columbus for 86 Years*

At the Sign of the Clock



1121 Broadway

Phone FAirfax 7-7489

Columbus, Ga.

*A Great Name in Clothing*

**SCHWOBILT**  
CLOTHES REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"SUITS THE SOUTH"

Broadway at Tenth Street  
Columbus, Georgia



## RANGER TRAINING AT BENNING OFFERS REALISTIC COURSES IN FLORIDA AND MOUNTAINS

THE Army's new type Ranger training began at Fort Benning's Infantry School in January, 1952, as a result of a change in Army policy as to the mission of America's most elite fighting man, the U. S. Ranger.

Until the new course began, company-size Ranger groups were being trained at The Infantry School for assignment as special-mission units of divisions.

Although these companies more than proved their worth in combat, it was decided to abandon them to give the Army as a whole a chance to benefit from the Ranger influence. Soldiers are now being trained at Fort Benning to provide the Army with excellent leaders, who as Rangers will help raise the proficiency and esprit de corps of whatever unit they may be assigned.

Rangers now being trained for combat under the new Pentomic theory are presently incorporating rotary and fix-wing aircraft in their training operations.

Training formulators of The Infantry School have established and put into operation an exacting program of physical and mental conditioning, which teaches Ranger candidates the art of living, working and fighting in small teams. Basically the objective of the course is to install leadership qualities and physical conditioning in men, who one day may have to call upon these traits on the battlefield for victory or even survival.

As a result little theory is taught and actual field problems under combat conditions as realistic possible are the prime source of instruction.

The Infantry School Ranger Department holds eleven classes per year, each class covering approximately eight weeks. In 1957, 570 officers, 176 Enlisted Men and 25 Allied Officers completed Ranger

training. For the first third of 1958, 302 Officers, 9 Enlisted Men and 9 Allied Officers completed the same rigorous course.

A twenty-day period in Florida emphasizes techniques in jungle and amphibious warfare. Small combat and reconnaissance patrols are the core of this phase. Actual assaults through almost impenetrable jungles and down swirling rivers teach students the use of rubber assault boats for waterborne invasions and upstream penetration of enemy areas.

Ranger training at The Infantry School, eight-week course for volunteer non-commissioned and junior officers below the age of 40, is perhaps the Army's most rigorous and highly concentrated training program. Student Rangers must show leadership as well as physical and mental aptitude to complete the course.

This year a modified Ranger course is given to field grade officers (majors and above) to acquaint them with the fundamentals of the training program and to teach them how to use to the fullest Rangers in their units.

During the eight weeks, students work and live in three laboratories provided by Mother Nature: the Fort Benning pinelands, Northwest Florida jungles and North Georgia mountains.

Snake handling is an integral part of this training to dispel the inherent human fear of reptiles.

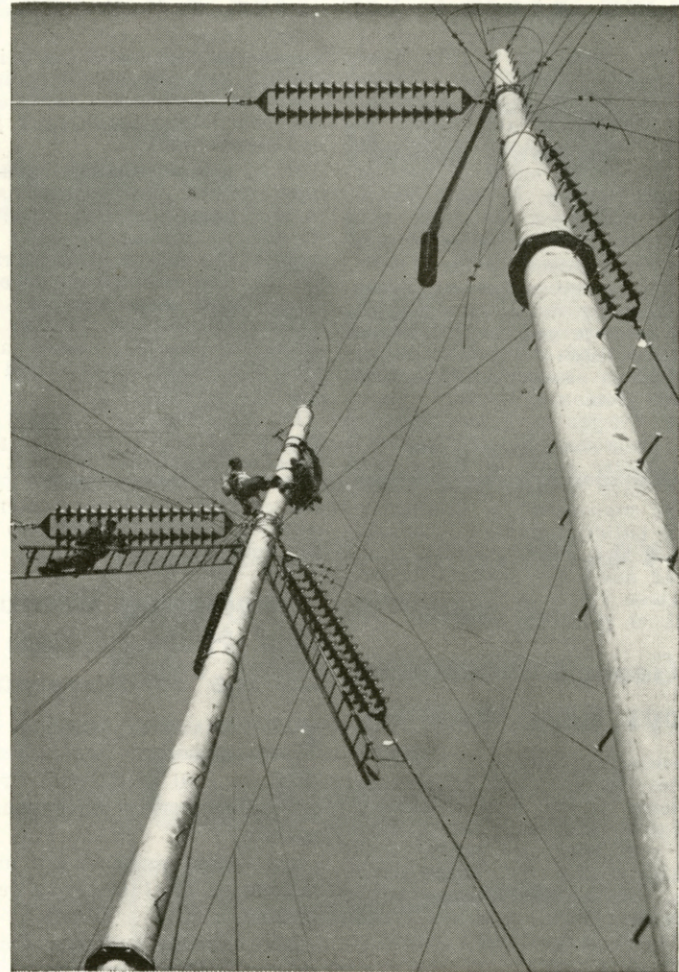
In North Georgia's mountains student Rangers learn new techniques, which are used for high terrain warfare and survival.

One of the highlights of this phase of instruction is the descending of sheer cliffs with the aid of a rope. As in Florida students spend most training hours on special combat and reconnaissance patrols, either attacking or surveying enemy held territories.

### RANGERS IN SNOW-COVERED TERRAIN



Ranger students find cover on the snow-covered terrain during the mountain phase of The Infantry School's ranger course at the Dahlonega, Ga., training camp.—U.S. Army Photo.



## It's no circus!

They may look like daring young men on the flying trapeze. But they're electric linemen, fifty feet in the air, with no net below.

They are members of a Georgia Power construction crew now completing a 230,000-volt all-tubular-steel transmission line. Georgia Power pioneered in such construction, and this 76-mile-line from Middle Georgia to Tifton is the Company's second—and the second in the nation—to utilize tubular steel exclusively.

It takes skill to build such a line. Similarly, such skills are required to maintain the hundreds of miles of lines already built.

Lineman, load dispatcher, turbine operator—these folks know what to do because they've been doing it for a long time. Providing your electricity calls for well-trained, experienced crews.

The value of this experience proves itself daily. Electricity in Georgia is low-cost, and it's abundant. Every one of the Company's employes is determined to keep it that way.

### GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

*A Citizen Wherever We Serve*



# Story of 40 Years at Fort Benning

**F**OLLOWING is the chronology of Fort Benning, originally Camp Benning, from its beginning in 1918 to the present time.

1918—Infantry School established at temporary location on Macon road east of Columbus and troops brought from their former station at Fort Sill, Okla. Site southeast of Columbus, partly in Muscogee and partly in Chattahoochee counties, selected as permanent home of TIS. Personnel consisted of 125 officers and 1200 men.

1919—Orders issued by assistant secretary of war directing execution of peace-time plan enlarging Fort Benning to 98,000 acres. In April Maj. Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth took charge as school commandant, and in June TIS moved to its new and uncompleted home.

1920—Brig. Gen. Walter H. Gordon appointed commandant, and Gen. Farnsworth chief of Infantry.

1922—\$500,000 appropriated for permanent construction at Fort Benning.



The Infantryman

1923—Provision made for a few warehouses, complete pumping system, ammunition magazine, and coal pocket. In November Brig. Gen. Briant H. Wells became commandant.

1924-1924—An electric substation completed, 20 sets of officers quarters and five sets of NCO quarters built, and a beautification plan launched. Railway system constructed across Upatoi creek and a baseball field and football stadium were built. An incinerator and gym constructed. 29th Infantry barracks—three-quarters of a mile of concrete, brick, and steel—were built.

1926—In March Gen. Edgar T. Collins became Commandant. Out post No. 1, gasoline filling station, oil storage warehouse, motor transport sheds, utilities storehouse, and a water system for the ROTC and reserve officers camps constructed.

1927—New post bakery, telephone exchange, auxiliary pumping plant, and laboratories at hos-



## Muscogee Rug and Magic Carpet Cleaning Co.

Member National Institute of Rug Cleaning

**ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS THOROUGHLY CLEANED AND STORED**

*All Rugs Insured While in Our Care*

1633 Cusseta Road

COLUMBUS, GA.

Phone FA 2-0948



## CHRONOLOGY OF FORT BENNING

pital were built.

1928—TIS library completed and two wards added to hospital. Needed improvements made to Russ pool.

1929—Maj. Gen. Campbell King assumed command in May. Barracks built for tank command and part of special units. Third ward added to hospital and nurses home constructed. Brick and concrete filtration plant built.

1930—Construction included 35 sets of officers' quarters, 66 sets of NCO quarters, and 15 bungalows for enlisted men. Construction of new dispensary begun.

1931—Group of buildings erected to house newly arrived tank section of TIS.

1932—More quarters constructed for NCOs. Number of roads paved.

1933—Brig. Gen. George H. Estes became commandant.

1934—New construction included a radio building, new NCO quarters, another clear water well, officers quarters, new incinerator, permanent guardhouse, apartment building, concrete bridge across the Upatoi, chapel to house three faiths, heating plant for tank section, tank shops and sheds, car sheds and stables for 83rd Field Artillery, barracks units for 24th Infantry, ordnance shops, veterinary hospital, permanent quarters for medical personnel, large building to house post headquarters and the academic department, bachelor apartments, print shop, field officers quarters, street lighting system, landscaping program, and officers club which was built through contributions from Infantry officers throughout the Army.

1936—Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton took command Oct. 1.

1937—Addition to reproduction plant built.

1938—War Department theater completed at cost of \$236,000 in Sept.

1939 — Improvements included construction of barracks No. 7, new water distribution system, bakers

and cooks school, detention barracks, fire station, three new warehouses, and a million gallon steel water tank.

1940 — Reactivated Fourth division stationed at Fort Benning with Brig. Gen. Charles W. Scott as commandant. Brig. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges appointed TIS commandant and Maj. Gen. Charles L. Scott commanding Fort Benning. In October there were approximately 30,000 soldiers at Fort Benning.

1941—Brig. Gen. Omar N. Bradley made TIS commandant Feb. 19. Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., made commander of Fort Benning Aug. 5. Gen. Bradley replaced Gen. Patton as Fort Benning commander Aug. 9. Emergency temporary wooden buildings constructed in areas adjacent to the Main Post proper, including 12 new chapels, sports arena, motor repair shops, sewage and disposal plants, and additional million gallon reservoir, new dam for waterworks system, 120-ton cold storage plant on post proper, new paving and a Red Cross recreation building. Following on the heels of the bombing of Pearl Harbor came the tremendous expansion of TIS with an entire new student training regiment organized and acres of new buildings, barracks, classrooms, and lecture halls under construction.

1942 — Gen. Leven C. Allen became TIS commandant in Feb. and April 8 Col. Walter S. Fulton became post commander. In May Parachute School established with Col. George P. Howell commandant. July 15 saw the activation of the 10th Armored division with Maj. Gen. Newgarden commander. Canadian soldiers arrived for preliminary training at the American parachute school in Aug., and on Sept. 16 Bayonet began publication.

1943—New post office opened in February, and in March first WAC contingent arrived. In the same month the 513th Parachute Infan-

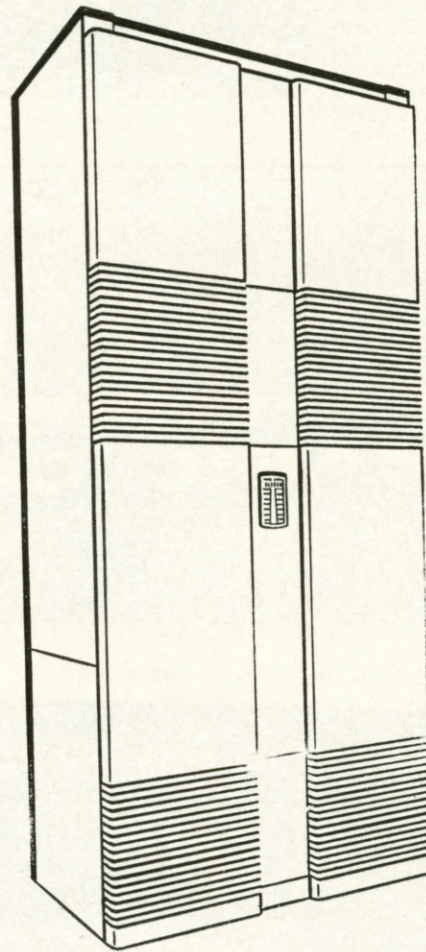
### GETTING FEEL OF FLAME THROWER



An Infantryman at Fort Benning uses a flame thrower during training at The Infantry Center.—U.S. Army Photo.



## Air Conditioning



Carrier Weathermaker

## Smith-Raymond Company, Inc.

### Engineers - Contractors

1233 10th Ave.

Columbus, Ga.



# CHRONOLOGY OF FORT BENNING

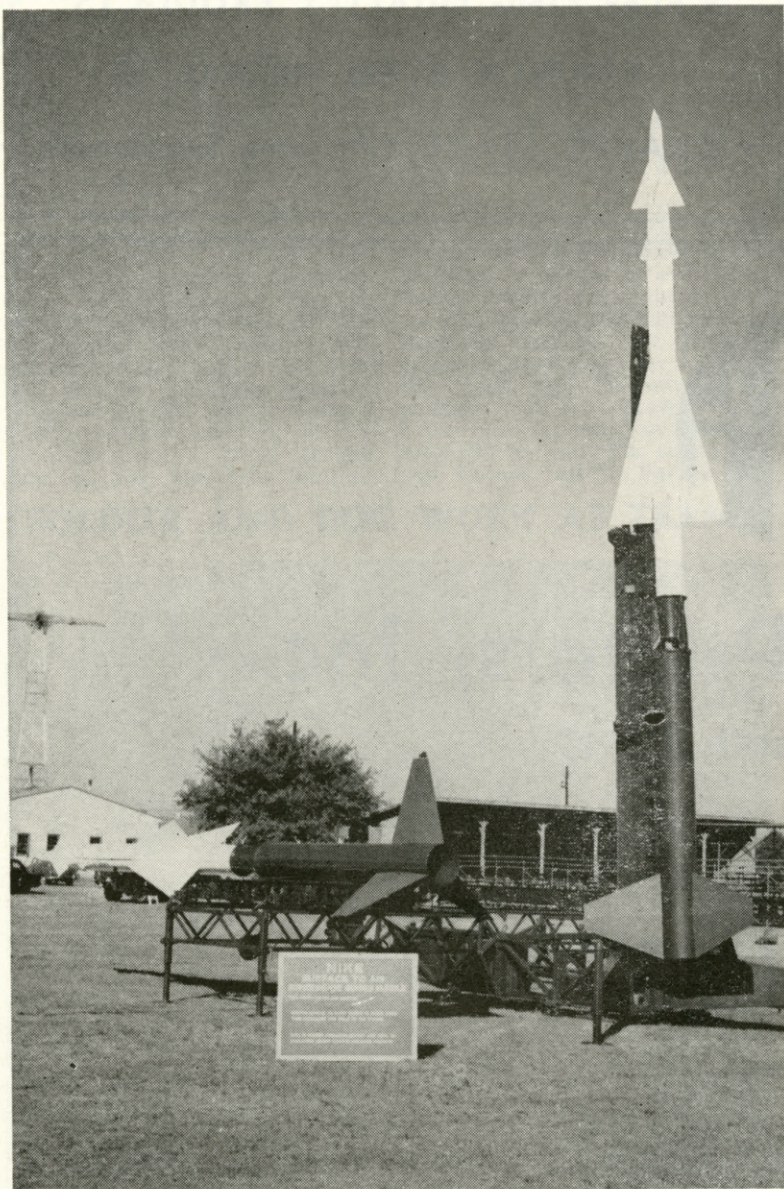
try regiment was set up as training regiment for graduates of TPS. The 176th Infantry came to the post in April, and during the same month Pres. Roosevelt toured Fort Benning. Pathe completed filming of "Lt. Smith" at TIS and ASTP training center for 18 year old selectees activated in May. 29th Infantry also left in May after 25 years on the post. In June the first contingent of ASTP youths arrived, and the officer candidate course lengthened to 17 weeks, and an ASTP center to handle approximately 6,000 colored troops established. In July Col. Ridgely Gaither assumed command of TPS, and all-dial telephone system installed on post. In Aug. Maj. Gen. Leven C. Smith announced that 68,407 have been graduated the past 19 months from officers' and enlisted men's schools. During the same month the Seventh Armored division came to the Sand Hill area commanded by Maj. Gen. Lindsey McDonald Silvester to replace the 10th Armored. First colored company of WACS arrived in Sept. and Maj. Gen.

Hartwell Bonesteel named commandant of TIS. In Oct. Col. William H. Hobson named commanding officer of Fort Benning.

1944—Brig. Gen. Walter S. Fulton retires and becomes civilian manager of the Officers' club in Jan., and in the same month the building of a new post library was announced. Also in Jan. the Fourth Infantry regiment arrived to become a demonstration unit of TIS. In Feb. 15 members of the K-9 Corps came to Fort Benning for training at TIS, and the first Negro paratroopers began training as the 555th Parachute Infantry company is formed. Also in Feb. Navy Seabee officers came to Fort Benning to take TIS course and first of several thousand Coast Artillery officers arrive to take Infantry training. The Infantry School announced the graduation of 93,959 men since Pearl Harbor, and the Third Infantry regiment came to Fort Benning in March. Army Day observed with work as usual in April, and military police get two-

(Continued on Page 27)

## ABOUT THE NIKE, PREY-SEEKER



The Nike, surface to air supersonic guided missile, that actually seeks its prey for the kill, is among the latest weapons on hand at the 23rd Field Artillery Battalion.—U.S. Army Photo.

Make Hunger  
a Joy!  
WITH  
**Tom's**

**CRISP  
and  
DELICIOUS**  
always *Fresh!*



Mecca Cafe & Drive In, Junction Victory Drive and Lumpkin Road

## Mecca Cafe & Drive In

COSMAS DOKAS, Prop.

- Fort Benning Personnel:  
Try Our
- ★ BASKET FRIED CHICKEN
  - ★ SIZZLING STEAKS
  - ★ CHOPS    ★ SHORT ORDERS

—OPEN ALL NIGHT—

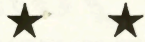
We Welcome Your Patronage



**Saluting,**

**WITH PRIDE AND APPRECIATION . . .**

**FORT BENNING**



**W. C. Bradley Co.**

Columbus, Georgia

★ COTTON WAREHOUSEMEN

★ FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS

Seventy-three Years of Dependable Service

**FORT BENNING** — A Great American Institution, a Good Neighbor, an Always Loyal Friend.

**Columbus Grocery  
& Supply Co.**

Columbus, Georgia

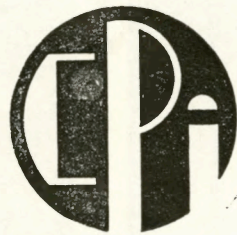
★ COMPLETE LINE GROCERIES

★ CERTAIN-TEED ROOFING

★ PLEE-ZING QUALITY PRODUCTS

★ REPUBLIC STEEL PRODUCTS

★ QUAKER STATE Oils and Lubricants



**Commercial Printers, Inc.**

1039 Thirteenth Street

**Printers and Lithographers**

Phone FA 4-1308



# CHRONOLOGY OF FORT BENNING

(Continued from Page 25)

way police radio equipment for patrol cars. In the same month TIS graduated first class of former anti-aircraft lieutenants to be retained as infantry officers. In May the 71st Infantry division arrived at Fort Benning, and in June Georgia Guardsmen took course at Fort Benning. In July Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker named TIS commandant, and in Aug. 37th Infantry regiment arrived. In Sept. the 50,000th officer candidate to graduate from OCS received his bars from Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, AGF commander, and in Oct. Hospital unit No. 2 was reopened in Harmony Church.

1945 — A transportation center was established in the Alabama area during January. Lawson Field began to train air cargo resupply squadrons in Feb., and a 750-foot storm sewer was installed on Morrison avenue between TIS building and the Officers' club. In the same month the 37th Infantry was inactivated. Fort Benning inaugurated a three-month course for future West Point cadets in March, and it was announced that there were five separate bus routes covering the entire post. Also in March the Reception Center's Special Training unit graduated its 25,000th colored soldier and TIS personnel began a U.S. tour to promote the sale of War bonds. C-46 transport planes began arriving at Lawson Field in April, and 2100 hand-picked soldiers went to Warm Springs to serve as honor guard for FDR's funeral cortege. In May tobacco ration cards were issued to Fort Benning personnel and a swimming pool was constructed along with a recreation center in the Alabama area. It was announced in June that the 87th Infantry would come to Benning for training, and in July Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel assumed command of TIS. Also in July a \$60,000 contract was let for the construction of a TPS service Club. In Aug. the 87th Infantry

was inactivated, and in Sept. Brig. Gen. Gerald J. Higgins assumed command of TPS. A separation center was established on the post during Sept. and redesignated Army Ground Forces Board No. 3. Last event of the year of importance was the announcement that Lawson Field had become a base of the Ninth Troop Carrier Command.

As 1945 drew to its close and peace came at last to the world and the surrender of the Germans and the Japs, a new future opened at The Infantry Center. The four years that were to follow the signing of the surrender papers in Rheims and on the deck of the Missouri were to be eventful years at Benning, years full of study of the lessons of World War II. In fact, the first four years of peace were to be four of the fullest, most fascinating years ever experienced by the men of Benning.

With the end of the war there began to come to Benning the great combat leaders of the war. They came from every theater of operation, had fought in every campaign, had learned the lessons the hard way. They were to spend the next period of their careers teaching the thousands of students at The Infantry School new doctrines, based in part on the solid foundation laid in the between-the-wars period at Benning and based in part on the applications of those principles in combat and the experience and know-how won in battle.

It is necessary to look at the four years from the end of 1945 through 1949 as one period; it was essentially a period of evaluation. That which had been taught for 25 years at Benning was weighed and found not wanting. The doctrines of the Marshalls and the Bradleys and Allens and the other commandants had been proved sound. It was only necessary to adapt the lessons of the war. The young men from Europe and the Pacific were

## SOLDIER AND DOG WORK AS TEAM



Dog and soldier are trained to work in perfect unison at the 44th Infantry Scout Dog Platoon. Here they work as a team as they spot simulated enemy patrol.—U.S. Army Photo.

**With Great Pride We Salute**

## FORT BENNING

*The World's Greatest Military School*

We in Columbus are immensely proud of Fort Benning, the finest and greatest of all military schools.

We deeply prize the human factor at Benning, the group of leaders to whom America has delegated such a great responsibility. We appreciate and enjoy you as friends and neighbors.

## Malone Office Equipment Co.

A House of Service

**Office Fixtures      Office Supplies**

**Royal Typewriters**

*Nationally Advertised Standard Lines*

107 12th St.      Columbus, Ga.      Phone FA 2-2513

## Flowers

For

the Ladies of Benning

From

their Near-Neighbor



## BENNING BOULEVARD NURSERIES

PHONE MU 9-5479

For

**CUT FLOWERS**

**POT PLANTS**

**CORSAGES**

**SPECIAL DESIGNS**

Everything in Flowers

WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS ANYWHERE

## Benning Boulevard Nurseries

1121 BENNING ROAD

We invite you to visit our miles of aisles of flowers



## CHRONOLOGY OF FORT BENNING

not only ready to do that; they were able. They did it.

From all over the world came distinguished visitors to see the remarkable school that had produced 70,000 second lieutenants and trained thousands of other officers for higher commands. These visitors, from Europe, Asia, Africa and North and South America had heard of Benning; they came to see how one post could produce so many thousands of trained officers and non-commissioned officers in so short a time. They saw, they were impressed and they returned to their own countries. And from those nations friendly to the principles of democracy came scores of students, officers and enlisted men, to study at the Alma Mater of the Army.

Through 1946, 1947 and 1948 the school concentrated on revising its teaching to insure that the infantry would always be ready. Much of the emphasis was, of course, on airborne training, a new type that had been integrated in the post-war years so that from a separate school it had become another department of The Infantry School. For the parachutists and glidermen are soldiers like all the rest, but who employ a new method of transportation. Once on the ground, however, they fight like all other soldiers. Thus, they must also be trained as other soldiers. Yet the school turns them out by thousands as qualified jumpers, for about 10,000 men enroll annually for airborne training.

Great changes came to Benning in 1948. In June Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burrell succeeded Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel as Infantry Center commander and Infantry School commandant. And later in the year, from the Pacific, came Brig. Gen. J. Sladen Bradley, to replace Brig. Gen. Whitfield P. Shepard as assistant commandant. In November, 1948, was the first of the Joint Civilian Orientation Conferences. Then, in December, 1948, the great Third Infantry division was ordered to Benning, to be reorganized and trained as one of the divisions to be America's first line of defense in any eventuality.

To lead them was Maj. Gen. P. W. Clarkson.

1949 was a busy year. About 15,000 students came to school. Three National Guard divisions took their summer training at Benning, as well as the ROTC cadets and many smaller units of the Organized Reserve corps. The post mushroomed with new facilities. Housing units on the post and close to the post, hundreds of units, were built to provide for the married troops stationed at Benning, many of whom had come to be part of the Third division. A new field house, named after Brig. Gen. Briant H. Wells, was erected and vast sums were spent rehabilitating the Harmony Church and Sand Hill areas. Benning was busy. But Benning still looked to the future. And an indication of this was the employment of jet planes to support infantrymen in the defense. Their use was in a demonstration but the demonstration was one that sent observers away saying that it was a forerunner of things to come. The other services still supported the infantry. And the postwar years at Benning the infantrymen were taught their roles in the post-war army.

1950-1951—Normal training activities continued throughout the first half of 1950. With the outbreak of the Korean War in June, however, and the necessity for increased American commitments in Europe, the training program and allied activities at Benning definitely began an upward trend. The Infantry Officer Candidate School was reinstated on February 18, 1951. Other schools of instruction at The Infantry School increased their training programs substantially. More than 2,500 officers and enlisted men completed airborne training, under supervision of the Airborne Department. Over 4,000 officers completed the company officers course and nearly 1,500 officers completed the advanced infantry instruction given to selected Captains and Field Grade officers. Officers and enlisted men graduating from the Infantry Automotive and Communications courses, designed to better them in maintenance.

### FIRING A RECOILESS RIFLE



A combat team fires a recoilless rifle from the rear of a jeep during a Fort Benning fire power exhibition.—U.S. Army Photo.

## WALTER H. WILDE ROOFING CO.

*Roofing Applicators*

Full Line

**FLINTKOTE ROOFINGS**

Applicators of Asbestos Siding

## WALTER H. WILDE ROOFING CO.

1909 12th Ave.

Columbus, Ga.

PHONE FA 2-3082

**58 YEARS OF SATISFACTORY  
SCRAP SERVICE**



**Scrap Iron,  
Metals**



**J. T. Knight & Son, Inc.**

BRANCHES:

Atlanta, Georgia — Birmingham,  
Alabama — Savannah, Georgia



# CHRONOLOGY OF FORT BENNING

nance and operation of this department used by the infantry, is near the two thousand mark.

The Third Infantry Division, here when the Korean War broke out, departed to take up arms against the communist aggressors in Korea shortly after the conflict began. The famed Fourth Infantry Division, performing basic training functions at Fort Ord, California was reconstituted as a combat force and came to Benning for a period of training. Completing their training they departed for Europe where they bolster the Allied Forces in that theater.

With the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty and establishment of the Mutual Defense Assistance Program, the training of foreign officers increased. Additional officers from countries involved in these agreements, and other democratic countries, swelled the ranks of allied officers who were sent to Benning to study American army tactical doctrine, training methods, and military organization. In addition over 150 South Korean student officers attended a special course of instruction designed to help them establish similar training centers when they return to their native land.

1952-1953—Early in 1952 the Ranger Training Command was dissolved in favor of the streamlined Ranger Department of The Infantry School. This change in training methods permitted wide spread application ranger leader doctrine. Construction was begun on two complete regimental areas on the Main Post. All construction was permanent type. A new bridge was built at the main post entrance to lessen the traffic load at this point. More than twenty-five hundred vehicles pass through the main entrance daily. In March 1953 all Officer Candidate training except Engineer, Artillery, Anti-aircraft and guided missile was diverted to The Infantry School. A complete

new automatic telephone system was installed. The new communication facility had several hundred new lines and greatly increased the efficiency of the all important military communication system. Throughout the year Fort Benning continued to turn out the best trained infantrymen in the world in large numbers.

1954—The first three months of 1954 brought to the post the largest airborne class since 1944. It had 65 officers and 1,139 enlisted men. Early in February the first unit of a \$12 million barracks project was completed, and in August a \$50,000 Harmony Church swimming pool was constructed by the 78th Engineer Battalion as a training project. This brought to four the number of outdoor swimming pools available for Fort Benning enlisted men and their dependents. On the evening of March 13, violent winds blasted through the Main Post area and Lawson Army Air Field at more than 100 miles per hour, taking the lives of four persons and causing damage estimated at more than \$20 million.

In May and October approximately 70 outstanding business, industrial and cultural leaders visited Fort Benning for the 18th and 19th Joint Civilian Orientation Conferences to see how U. S. taxpayers' dollars are being used for national defense. Major Gen. Joseph H. Harper, former commander of the Fourth Infantry Division in Europe, assumed the dual role of commander of The Infantry Center and commandant of The Infantry School on June 15, replacing Major Gen. G. S. Meloy, Jr. On June 25, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived at Fort Benning, receiving a 21-gun salute. He left the following day after a briefing on Infantry School activities. During the summer, college officials from eight Southern states visited the post to observe the training of 1,299 ROTC cadets attending a six-

week encampment. Summer training activities for U. S. Army Reservists reached a peak as more than 3,000 citizen-soldiers completed two weeks of active training.

The 47th Infantry Division was moved to Fort Benning from Camp Rucker, Ala., and in November a change in command took place. Major Gen. Haydon L. Boatner became division commander, replacing assistant commander, and Brig. Gen. Robert N. Tyson, Division Artillery commander. In December the Third Infantry Division returned to the post after four years in Korea to replace the National Guard 47th Division, which retired from active duty to Minnesota. Changeover ceremonies for the two divisions were witnessed by leading civilians and top military figures including Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens. Ground breaking ceremonies were held Nov. 3 for the construction of seven new 225-man barracks, a \$3,540,346 project of Fort Benning's \$14 million building program for 1955. The 29th Infantry Regiment also returned to Fort Benning from Okinawa to replace the 30th Infantry Regiment. Eight Fort

Benning units became a part of the newly formed 23rd Infantry Division whose headquarters are at Fort Amador, Canal Zone.

1955 — Visitors topped the headlines at Fort Benning in 1955, with an unprecedented tour of the post by three Soviet military attaches. The Russian officers created quite a furor in the area as it was the first time that representatives of the Soviet Union were permitted to visit a continental United States military installation since the beginning of the cold war. It was a reciprocal visit at the invitation of the State Department. U. S. military attaches in Moscow had previously visited Russian bases.

The concept of a streamlined atomic division was thoroughly tested as the Third Division acting in that capacity participated in the two big war games of the year, Exercises Follow Me and Sagebrush.

If people at Fort Benning thought they saw stars this year they definitely were correct. Ninety-three generals arrived here for the first Association of the U.S. Army Meeting.

Mass Salk vaccine injections

## STAGING MOCK ATOMIC ATTACK



A mock atomic attack at Fort Benning shows a simulated atomic bomb device in operation with Army helicopters hovering above.

—U.S. Army Photo.



## HELPING WITH LANGUAGE PROBELM

Allied students receive help in overcoming a language difficulty from U. S. Army officers in The Infantry School library at Fort Benning.

—U.S. Army Photo.



# CHRONOLOGY OF FORT BENNING 29th REGIMENT COMBAT TEAM CHAPEL

were given to all Benning school children.

The All - Army Basketball Tournament was held at Benning with Fort Eustis, Va., winning via a last second 90-88 victory over Camp Chaffee, Ark.

Construction was started on the new six million dollar modern post hospital.

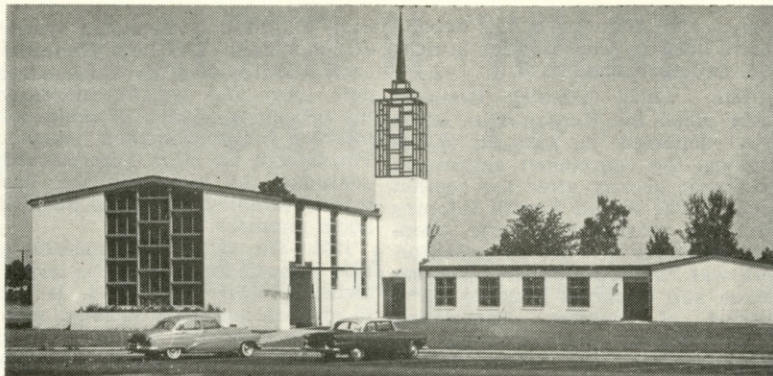
Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, then Army chief of staff visited the post. Maj. Gen. Joseph H. Harper, commander of The Infantry Center was presented with the Alabama Distinguished Service Medal for his aid in the cleaning up of Phenix City, Ala. Major Gen. George E. Lynch assumed com-

mand of the Third Division.

1956 — This was the year that Fort Benning made the networks. Representing the Army in The Dave Garraway, Wide Wide World, television program, the post presented a parachute jump, an Infantry attack problem, and a display of the latest artillery weapons. The Armed Forces day program originated live from Fort Benning and other installations of the Armed Forces.

Major Gen. Herbert B. Powell became The Infantry School Commandant and The Infantry Center commander replacing Gen. Harper who left for assignment in Manila.

(Continued on Page 47)



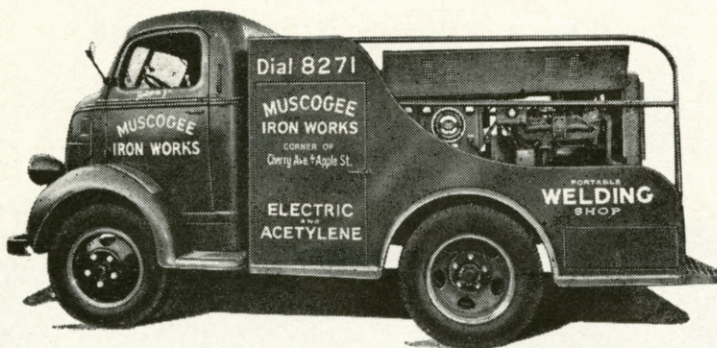
Twenty-ninth Regiment Combat Team Chapel, Fort Benning. Cost, \$179,471. Williams Construction Co., Columbus, Ga., Contractor. —U.S. Army Photo.

## STUDENTS DISEMBARK IN RUBBER BOATS



Ranger students disembark in rubber boats from the mother craft during the jungle and amphibious phase of The Infantry School's ranger course at the training camp near Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.—U.S. Army Photo.

**Builders of Special Machinery  
General Mechanical Repairs**



**Warehouse and Fabricated  
Structural Steel**

**Muscogee Iron Works**

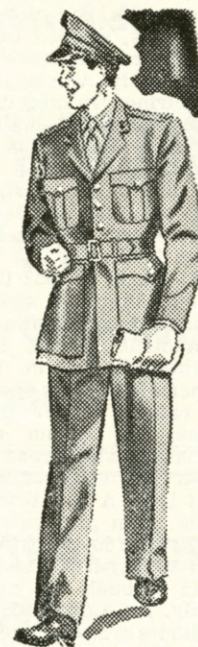
Dial FA 2-8271 COLUMBUS, GA. P. O. Box 1142

*Monsky's*  
VISIT US FOR  
**FINE  
MEN'S  
WEAR**

★ Quality

★ Style

★ Economy



VISIT OUR COMPLETE  
**MILITARY DEPARTMENT**  
• OFFICERS UNIFORMS  
• MILITARY EQUIPMENT

***monsky's***

**CLASSY CLOTHES SHOP**

1035 BROADWAY

Dial FA 2-7092

Columbus, Georgia



## LAWSON ARMY AIR FIELD IN OPERATION AT BENNING FOR PAST 39 YEARS

LAWSON ARMY AIR FIELD, under the command of Col. William M. Brown of Knoxville, Tenn., provides a modern home for Army aircraft supporting The Infantry School and The Infantry Center in their training missions.

Founded in 1919, the field has been under the jurisdiction of both the Air Force and Army throughout its history.

Established originally as a base for observation balloons of The Infantry School, the field went nameless for 12 years. On July 6, 1931, it became Lawson Field in honor of a Georgia air pioneer, Capt. Walter R. Lawson. A World War I ace, Capt. Lawson was one of the first men to be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in the sky.

The biggest change in Lawson's history came in Sept., 1940, when it was placed under the jurisdiction of the Air Corps, and separated from the control of the Infantry. Shortly afterwards it became the base of the 16th Observation squadron.

At that time the first large building program took place, with projects including everything from runways to recreational facilities. In April, 1942, Lawson Field was selected as a Troop Carrier Command training base, responsible

for training combat air personnel and transporting Army paratroopers.

With the outbreak of Korean hostilities three squadrons of the Air National Guard were ordered activated at Lawson. They were the 112th Bomber, and the 157th and 160th Fighter Squadrons, the nucleus of the 177th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing of the Ninth Air Force.

In the latter part of 1954, the 464th Troop Carrier Wing, the last Air Force unit stationed at Lawson, began moving to Pope Air Force Base, N. C., and the Army once again assumed operational control of the base Feb. 1, 1955.

Army air units throughout the Third Army were assigned to Lawson. The 506th Transportation Company, later redesignated the Fourth Transportation Company, took part in the training of 590 U. S. Military Academy cadets in helicopter techniques in 1955. The company was the first Army unit to receive the H-34 helicopters, which it tested thoroughly during the joint Army-Air Force maneuver Sage Brush in Louisiana.

The 4th Transportation Company is presently the only H-37 helicopter unit in the U.S. Army. It has been using these new rotary-wing

(Continued on Page 35)

## MASS JUMP IN PARACHUTE TRAINING



Fort Benning parachutist training during mass jump.—U.S. Army Photo.

## RENT A CAR OR TRUCK

Columbus' Oldest and Largest  
**MARCHMAN'S**  
DRIVE YOURSELF CO., INC.

Phone FA 2-0636

107 15th St.

### Have Your Radiator Checked

On Our

### FLO TEST MACHINE

- ★ Radiators Repaired
- ★ New Cores Installed
- ★ Cooling Systems Checked

### MARCHMAN'S WELDING CO.

107 15th St.

Phone FA 3-3842



### HEADQUARTERS

for

**FENDER AND BODY WORK**  
CAR ALIGNMENT -- RESTORING WRECKS

Body, Fender and Radiator Repair, Windshield and Door Glass Jobs, New Tops and Trim, Painting, Re-Finishing, Realignment of Wheels and Axles by Bear System.

### Columbus Fender & Body Works

1420 First Ave.

Phone FA 2-0676

Columbus, Ga.