

**SELECTIVE SERVICE
IN ILLINOIS
1940-1947**






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The publication of this volume was authorized by the Sixty-Fifth General Assembly of the State of Illinois. The funds appropriated for the production of the book were allotted to the Governor's Office.

**SELECTIVE SERVICE
IN ILLINOIS
1940—1947**

*A complete history of the operation of
the Selective Service System in Illinois
from its inception on September 16, 1940
to its termination on March 31, 1947*



Written and compiled by
COL. VICTOR KLEBER, A.G.D.
formerly Deputy State Director
Illinois Selective Service System



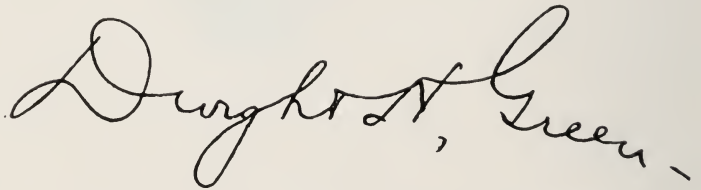
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Service in the measure of that given by the personnel of the Illinois Selective Service System in America's crucial emergency and war period could be achieved only as the result of great patriotic urge. Volunteer personnel gave freely of their time without thought of material gain. Compensated personnel toiled hours far beyond the time requirements of their jobs. The only purpose of all was to do a job that was vital to the freedom and well-being of their Nation.

Time was, by no means, the limit of contribution by these staunch citizens of Illinois. The quality of their efforts was unsurpassed, their judgment unexcelled and their integrity unswerving. In spite of difficult and sometimes heart-breaking decisions, and in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, all carried on faithfully.

Little wonder, then, that the State of Illinois and all its citizens are profoundly grateful to their fellow men and women who achieved such a magnificent record in the administration of Selective Service in this State. It is indeed most fitting that, through this history of Selective Service operation in Illinois, posterity shall know of their glorious achievement which not only helped Illinois contribute more than her proportionate share of manpower to the armed forces but also was a definite factor in our State establishing enviable records of wartime industrial and agricultural production.

As the Governor who had the privilege of being the nominal head of Selective Service in Illinois during World War II, I congratulate State Director Paul G. Armstrong and his thousands of loyal associates and extend to them my most sincere personal thanks for their unselfish, patriotic service.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Dwight D. Green". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

Governor of Illinois.

December 15, 1948.

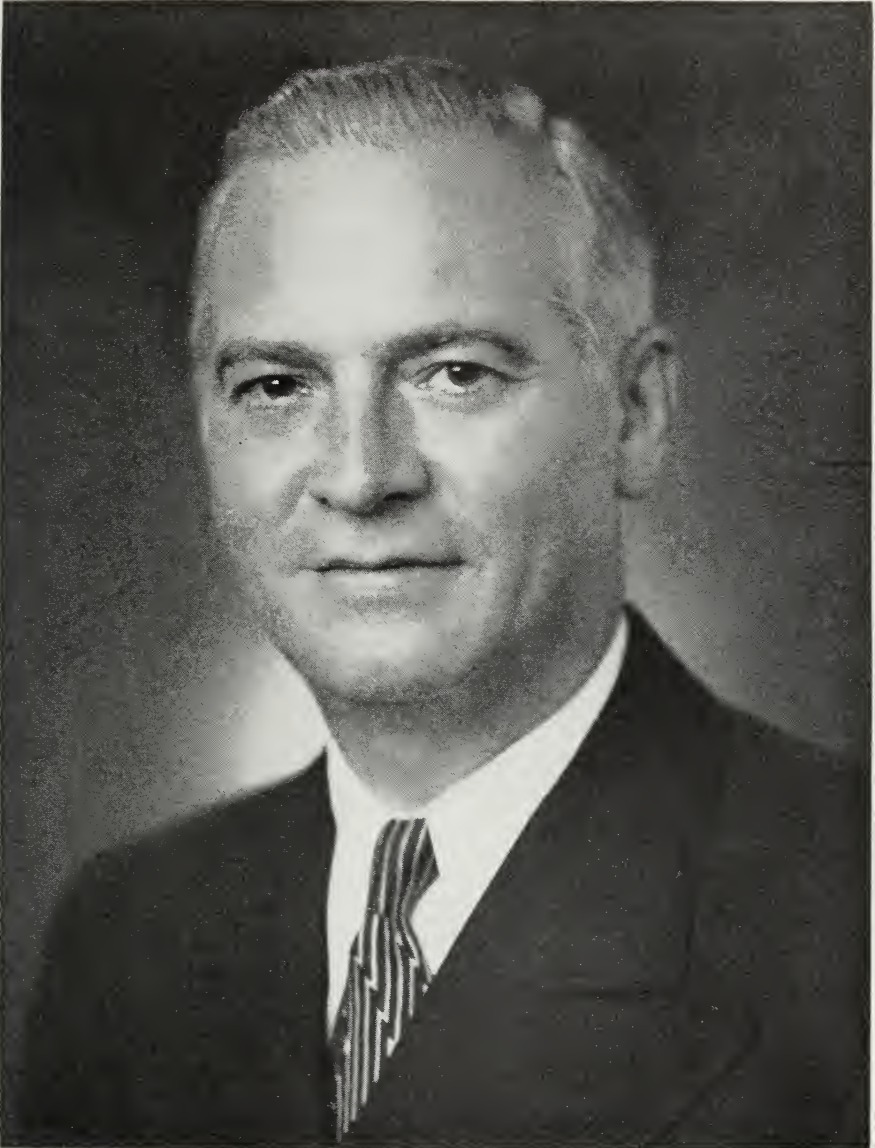
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HERBERT GEORG PHOTO

HON. DWIGHT H. GREEN
Governor, State of Illinois—1941-1948

Upon receiving the sad news of the death of Governor Henry Horner, I was called upon by the Adjutant General of Illinois to recommend a selection of the various members of the Selective Service System for the State of Illinois, and it became my responsibility to recommend citizens to serve on the Boards who were to select our young men for military service.

In the defense program and later in the war effort of our Nation, the prime requisites as recommended by Washington were integrity, intelligence, fairmindedness and courage. It was no less important that those in their official duties be entirely free of political influence, racial prejudice and religious intolerance. None of these latter matters could be allowed to enter into decisions which, in a collective sense, affected the lives of almost every man, woman and child in the State.

Realizing the responsibility, I called upon individuals whom I had known in The American Legion of Illinois for the twenty years prior to 1940. I called these from a group of 101 downstate counties at Springfield, and from Cook County at Chicago, and these men were told of the objective that was wanted by the high officials of the Selective Service in Washington.

The magnificent record attained by the Illinois Selective Service System was, in itself, the highest possible tribute that could be paid to the way that the members of the Boards were selected. They proved their ability, fairness and courage. The Selective Service Boards, from the State Director, Paul G. Armstrong, down to every individual who served on Local Boards, all of whom gave loyal and unselfish, patriotic service, constituted a vital factor in America's emerging victorious from a terrible war that threatened our very existence.

I know that every other citizen of Illinois joins me in expressing profound gratitude to them for their momentous service during this trying time of need.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Stelle". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Former Governor of Illinois.

December 17, 1948



PHOTO BY BRETZMAN

HON. JOHN STELLE

Governor, State of Illinois—1940



HERBERT GEORG PHOTO

THE LATE BRIG. GEN. LAWRENCE V. REGAN
Former Adjutant General, State of Illinois



MOFFETT PHOTO

THE LATE HON. HENRY HORNER
Governor, State of Illinois—1933-1940

Time after time—in the press, on the radio, and on the public stand—I have paid generous tribute to the loyalty, intelligence and ability of the patriotic citizens who were associated with me in the operation of the Selective Service System from 1940 to 1947. Yet, any words I might have used then, or could use now, fall hopelessly short of expressing my real feelings of gratitude.

No one knows better than I the ceaseless toil of the workers, the tremendous personal sacrifices they made, the forging ahead in their tasks in spite of countless difficulties and critical decisions, their high purpose and their unwavering loyalty to their country's cause.

The President of the United States did me great honor by conferring upon me the Medal of Merit in appreciation of the exceptional record which the Selective Service System achieved. Personally, as State Director, I was only the symbol of a great body of faithful men and women whose efforts—and theirs alone—made possible the opportunity for my receiving special honors. In fact, I was privileged to accept the Medal for Merit on behalf of my loyal associates who were the real earners of any acknowledgment for outstanding performance of duties.

Again, I am happy to express my deepest gratitude to my staff, the Local and Appeal Board Members, the Government Appeal Agents, the Examining Physicians and Dentists, the Medical Advisory Board Members, the Members of the Registrant's Advisory Boards, the Reemployment Committeemen, the compensated personnel, and the many other citizens who rendered special voluntary services to the System. The memories of my association with them will always be one of my most treasured possessions.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul Y. Armstrong." The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "P" and a long, sweeping underline.

State Director of Selective Service.

December 16, 1948



KAUFMAN & FABRY PHOTO

COL. PAUL G. ARMSTRONG
State Director of Selective Service

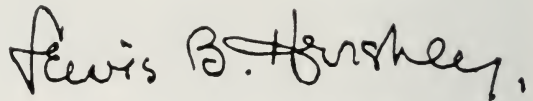
My heartiest congratulations to the State of Illinois for its record of achievement in raising manpower for our armed forces during one of the most critical periods in our country's history.

The brilliant Selective Service record of Illinois and the other States concerns the past, of course, but in certain respects it is a definite yardstick by which we can measure the future; and the experience should teach us a great many invaluable things which are of more than passing value, because our existence may very well depend on how well we have learned the lesson of those gruelling war years.

Victory could not have been won had it not been for Selective Service, and the evidence is plain and irrefutable that Selective Service could not have functioned successfully were it not based on democratic principles older even than our Nation.

If we face an uncertain future, we must not forget that there has been no time in our history when our future was certain. All we can do is to plan arduously and intelligently for a number of contingencies and resolve that any mistakes made in the past will not be repeated.

That is why I so firmly believe that the Selective Service organization in Illinois and the other States has a job now—a job very well begun, but a job by no means finished.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lewis B. Hershey," with a comma at the end.

Director of Selective Service

February 2, 1949



SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO

MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY, USA

National Director of Selective Service

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The preparation of a history such as this volume represents more than the individual capabilities of the author. It is fitting, then, that I should acknowledge my deepest thanks to those who have been especially helpful in providing necessary research material and giving personal services which contributed to the completeness and completion of the book.

Major Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the able National Director of Selective Service, graciously gave permission to reproduce certain portions of his four Reports to the President and various other publications issued by National Headquarters. In addition, he provided special statistical information necessary to tell the full story of the Selective Service program in Illinois. I am indeed obligated to him for his generous helpfulness.

I am particularly grateful to Col. Paul G. Armstrong, who established such an outstanding record as Illinois State Director of Selective Service in 1940-47, and who is again serving his country in a similar capacity. In the planning of the book, Colonel Armstrong gave me countless hours for interviews pertaining to policies to be followed. Night after night, he sacrificed his personal time to read and edit reams of copy. He made available to me important records and granted permission to use significant excerpts from his Final Report to the National Director. Words are inadequate to express fully the depth of my appreciation for his earnest and willing helpfulness, his patience and his encouragement.

Space restrictions prevent my listing the names of all others who cooperated in less, but important, measure toward the achievement of this volume, but my thanks to them are none the less sincere.

These words would be wanting were I to fail to make mention of the wisdom and farsightedness of Gov. Dwight H. Green and the Illinois State Legislature in their making available to present and future generations of Illinois citizens a complete history of this great State's glorious patriotic contribution to its Nation in time of gravest need. To Governor Green, I am especially thankful for the privilege of writing and compiling this historical volume.

V. K.

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ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

The principle of requiring able-bodied men to participate actively in the defense of a nation in time of war dates back almost to the beginning of man. From times immemorial, men have recognized the obligation to join in a common defense—the defense of their persons, their women and children, their property and their rights. Back almost to the time of Adam, father and brothers combined to stand off enemies of the family; later, the bond of unity in battle was extended to tribes and, finally, to nations.

The first recorded history of operation of selective service principles can be found in the first chapter of Numbers in the Holy Bible, wherein it is told that Moses and Aaron registered and classified the Jews, placing 603,550 able-bodied men in the fighting class—or, as it came to be popularly known in our day, Class 1-A.

In the Roman empire, under the rule of Julius Caesar, men were drafted for ten years military service and were required to furnish their own equipment. When this program of conscription was discontinued, the power of Rome declined.

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

In America, the recognition of an able-bodied male citizen's obligation to military service is as old as the Nation itself. The very necessities of pioneer existence demanded a self-armed citizenry and emphasized the need for universal military service. The Continental Congress, recognizing that need, recommended to the inhabitants of the United English Colonies that all able-bodied men between sixteen and fifty years of age be formed into companies of militia (July 18, 1775). Such militias were formed—though not by conscription methods—each group differing considerably from the other in standards, requirements and procedure.

The thirteen colonies were united in their desire to become a free and independent nation. Yet, each colony was a separate political body with powers individual to itself, jealous of its rights and too often unwilling to give up any of its powers to the Congress—even for a mutual cause.

Common sense dictated that a unified, mobile military force, that could be used in any part of the war area, was necessary in the campaign against the British during the War of Independence. Yet, it was almost impossible to get the colony militias far from home, for tradition held them to be purely local defense forces. Nor could they be kept in the field long enough to acquire the proper amount of training, conditioning and discipline necessary

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

for successful military operations. Hence, the newly-organized Nation fought its victorious struggle for independence under severe military handicaps.

A Regular Army had been created (mostly on paper) by the Continental Congress. Sufficient manpower, however, could not be induced to enlist on a volunteer basis. Even though large cash bounties were offered, voluntary enlistments remained hopelessly inadequate to meet the crucial needs of the harassed leader of the colonies' armed forces—Gen. George Washington.

Time after time, Washington was forced to call urgently upon the various States for personnel from the militia, and these ill-trained troops were generally unsatisfactory. While history records countless instances of valor, the militia troops lacked training and discipline and proved a constant problem to their army leaders. Then, because the men had volunteered or were drafted in the militia of their own colony for certain specified periods of time and for service within their own colonies, they could not be counted on for the carrying out of an extended campaign. (One example of the plight of Washington lay in his report from Morristown, New Jersey, on March 14, 1777, when he stated that he had but 1,000 Regulars and 2,000 militia men—the latter's engagement for military service expiring that same month—to face over 20,000 British troops in and around New York.) All of these faults served to put the American military leaders at great disadvantage against the highly trained and experienced hired foreign troops of the British.

With the formation of the new Republic in 1776, the Constitution gave the central government the necessary authority to wage a war effectively and successfully. Realizing the necessity of manpower volume and control, Washington proposed a true selective service procedure to the First Congress. He wanted to register and classify the men of the new nation by age and physical fitness; to segregate the fit men between eighteen and twenty-five years of age into tactical units; to give them special training by selected instructors; to retain the men as long as necessary. Had the Congress followed General Washington's request, an effective citizen army would have been developed with a resulting shortening of the war. . . . His proposals, however, failed to become law—despite his own pleas and those of Jefferson and Madison.

As a result of this failure on the part of the First Congress to use adequately its power to raise an army that could fight effectively, the war dragged out for seven long years. During those seven years, the Americans employed a total of close to four hundred thousand men, while the strength of the enemy in any one year (1781) was but forty-two thousand men.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

At the beginning of the War between the States, we had no effective military policy as a nation. The first troops raised by the North in 1861

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

were ten companies of District of Columbia militia—troops which could not be used more than ten miles outside that area. Next, Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand militia for a period of three months. The President soon discovered that the South could not be subdued in three months.

Union troops in the Manassas area actually marched away from the field of battle during the height of conflict—simply because their enlistment time had expired! The South, in the meantime, had begun with a one-year enlistment period which, while unsatisfactory, at least was a better policy than was in effect in the North as it provided greater stabilization to the Southern armies and kept the troops in the field during critical operations.

President Lincoln, finally sensing a long, drawn-out war, began recruiting for “three years of the war.” Here again the principle of obtaining military manpower in volume by voluntary enlistment failed miserably. Within a year, voluntary recruiting had fallen far short of its goal, and when the Northern government, in desperation, ordered the draft of 300,000 militia to serve for nine months, recruiting collapsed entirely. Therefore, the North was forced to rely upon the draft for its military manpower in its effort to preserve the Union.

Many mistakes in the Draft Act of those days became readily apparent. The first major error was that the draft was not introduced until almost two years after the war began. In fact, the draft was resorted to simply to put pressure upon those who had failed to volunteer. Next it was a strictly military operation, Federally controlled and without consideration of State or local rights.

Furthermore, among other faults, there was the great mistake of permitting any able-bodied man to avoid service if he paid \$300 to purchase exemption or hire a substitute to fight in his stead. This latter phase of the Draft Act led to the establishment of “substitute brokers” throughout the North, a “racket” in which a man would hire out, for military service, through a “substitute broker,” report for duty, desert, then go back to the “substitute broker,” and hire out for some other man willing to pay \$300 to stay home. This process was repeated over and over again with the consequent loss of manpower and waste of funds.

Brig. Gen. James Oakes, as Assistant Provost Marshal (“State Director” would be the term today), administered the draft in Illinois during the civil war in the sixties. With the termination of the war and his active duties ended, General Oakes prepared and submitted a comprehensive report in which he particularly noted the Draft Act’s shortcomings and made suggestions for corrective procedure for any future emergency which might again require compulsory military service. Fifty years later, General Oakes’ recommendations were made the fundamental basis for the draft law which was put into effect in World War I and which operated with reasonable success.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN WORLD WAR I

History had proved time after time that a nation at war could not effectively obtain manpower in sufficient and continuing volume solely through the volunteering process. The 66th Congress therefore lost little time, after its declaration of war upon Germany and the latter's allies, in passing a law requiring able-bodied men to serve their Nation in its emergency.

The World War I Draft Act eliminated the serious faults of the draft of civil war days. It provided for the examination, selection and induction of physically fit men of certain age groups by the local boards. Once a selected man was mailed an induction card by his Local Board—telling him that he had been inducted into the armed forces (National Army)—such selected man was thereupon subject to military law and could be tried by court-martial if he failed to report as directed by his Local Board.

One outstanding fault of the World War I Draft Act was that it permitted "blanket deferment" for all men employed in some particular industry, the outstanding example being the Emergency Fleet Corporation which was engaged in ship-building occupations. Although countless men were necessarily and properly deferred because of their industrial work, this provision of the law enabled many other able-bodied men (the bulk of them untrained and inexperienced industrially) who were needed by the armed forces, to evade military service by gaining employment with the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Outside of a few other minor faults, the World War I Draft Act is considered to have operated satisfactorily.

There were 4,650 local draft boards in World War I. Approximately 24,000,000 men were registered. The draft provided 4,000,000 men to the armed forces and, at the time the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, an additional 3,500,000 men were classified in I-A and were awaiting induction call.

SELECTIVE SERVICE PLANNING PRIOR TO WORLD WAR II

Long before the actual passage of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, men who were alert to the need for the defense of the Nation, including the established defense agencies of government with all of the major veteran organizations cooperating, had been busy planning and preparing a selective service law for passage in the event of a serious emergency. While many amendments were later found necessary to correct certain abuses and conditions which developed, the original version of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was first written back in 1932.

In the National Defense Act of 1920, Congress placed upon the War Department General Staff the responsibility for developing plans to obtain military manpower in any emergency which might confront the Nation. In 1926, the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee was estab-

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

lished for the purpose of formulating and improving plans for the operation of a selective service system that could be put into effect immediately in case of necessity. The Committee was composed of a board of officers from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard. Approximately one hundred reserve officers of the various service branches were assigned to the Committee for training.

After the original drafting of the proposed law in 1932, the Committee set up four annual regional conferences (Washington, Fort Sheridan, New Orleans and San Francisco) for instructional purposes. These conferences were attended regularly each year by the reserve officers assigned to the Committee, specially assigned National Guard officers of the various State Staffs in the respective conference areas, and a few Army and Navy officers as liaison representatives. Each conference was of two weeks' duration and was conducted for the thorough consideration of every phase of the proposed selective service law and the regulations prepared for its administration.

In between conferences, the Committee's reserve officers and designated members of the State Staffs took regular correspondence courses dealing with the various aspects of selective service.

The Burke-Wadsworth bill of 1940, passed by the 76th Congress, was the result of this extensive planning of more than eighteen years for a selective service program for use in the Nation's emergency. The successful administration of the Selective Service law was due not only to the careful planning entered into long before the emergency arose, but also to the abilities of the National Director, the State Directors and their staffs to adapt the System rapidly to changing conditions and needs brought about by total war.



CARTOON BY HARRY TURNER, INDUCTEE OF CHICAGO BOARD NO. 14

PRINCIPLES OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

Perhaps the shortest and broadest definition of the underlying principles of Selective Service can be found in that portion of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, which reads as follows:

“The Congress further declares that, in a free Society, the obligation and privilege of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service.”

In those words, the Congress expressed the doctrine of the obligation of man to join with his fellow men in the defense of the rights and principles common to a family, a community, a State or a Nation.

Perhaps no other activity which the Nation has ever experienced affected the homes of so many of its citizens as did Selective Service. It was a far-flung organization which reached into the densely populated sections of New York City . . . the mines in Pennsylvania . . . the wheat fields of Minnesota . . . the oil fields of Texas . . . the apple orchards of Washington . . . the cotton fields of Mississippi . . . in fact, into every little hamlet in the remotest parts of the country. In every one of the three thousand and seventy counties in the United States, at least one Local Board was set up with from three to five members, assisted by clerical, legal, medical and other personnel in their work of operating the Selective Service System.

Originally, the Act provided that every male citizen, and every male declarant alien residing in the United States, who had attained his twenty-first birthday but had not yet reached his thirty-sixth birthday, was required to register and be subject to twelve months of military training and service. In later amendments to the law, Congress extended the registration age limits to include all men between the ages of eighteen and sixty-four years, inclusive. Induction liability was confined to men ages eighteen to forty-four years, inclusive.

Inducted men were required to serve for a period of twelve consecutive months unless sooner discharged or the Congress declared the national interest imperiled. After their service, they were to be transferred to a reserve component of the land or naval forces for a period of ten years or until they reached their forty-fifth birthday, whichever was sooner.

The Selective Service law, as passed in 1940, provided a limit of 900,000 men on active duty with the Army. World events of 1941 sounded a warning of growing danger to the safety of the United States, and on August 18, 1941, Congress amended the Act to extend the period of an inducted man's military service from twelve months to eighteen months period also

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

empowering the Army to enlist or induct as many men as it needed, so long as proper facilities were available for all in service. (This amendment had only one vote majority in the House of Representatives.) After Pearl Harbor the period of military service liability was made unlimited.

Deferments from compulsory training and service were confined mostly to those whose civilian occupations were necessary to the Nation's health, safety and interest, and to those whose removal from civilian life would work a personal or financial hardship upon their dependents. Details of deferments of other nature will be found under "The Various Classifications" later in this volume.

Classification of a registrant was made in his own community—by men who were his neighbors, who knew local conditions and, in many cases, actually had extensive knowledge of the circumstances of the individual registrants themselves. Thus the law intended that the process of selection was not to be done mechanically by some far-removed group, but rather by local groups who were vitally interested in community and individual welfare as balanced against the Nation's military needs.

So that no arbitrary element of classification would exist, the law provided that a registrant, a dependent, an employer, or certain others, could appeal from the determination of a Local Board. In some cases, even an appeal to the President of the United States was provided. Every person concerned was thus assured of the fullest possible consideration before final decision was made as to the registrant's availability for military training and service.

Since the average registrant was untutored in the technicalities and complications of filing claims for deferment, the law provided assistance to them—first, through Advisory Boards for Registrants, who helped registrants fill out their Selective Service questionnaires; second, through Government Appeal Agents who advised the registrants and assisted them in filing deferment claims and appeals. By their watchfulness, the Government Appeal Agents also protected the interests of the Federal government.

No classification, under the law, was permanent. Any exemption or deferment provided by the Act prevailed only so long as the legal reason for such exemption or deferment continued.

Considerable criticism of the draft in World War I developed because of group deferment of men employed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation at that time. While a great number of men so employed were most valuable to their country in their civilian occupation, the special exemption allowed many others to find an easy means for escaping military service. Therefore, in the Act of 1940, the 76th Congress eliminated the possibility of such criticism by specifically providing that (1) no deferment should be made except on the basis of the individual status and circumstances of the registrant, and (2) no deferments should be made of individuals by occupational

PRINCIPLES OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

groups, or of groups of individuals in any particular plant or institution. (During a later period of administration of the Selective Service law, critical shortage of vitally needed war materials required that certain industries be given adequate protection by special deferment consideration. However, even in these cases, deferment was made by the Local Board only on the basis of the individual importance of each registrant's occupation and ability and was supported by documentary evidence showing skill and need.

In the administration of the Selective Service program, men would have to leave good-paying jobs and enter military service. To protect the civilian livelihoods of these men after their release from active duty, the Congress made it mandatory for inducted employees of the Federal government and private enterprise to be restored to their same positions, or positions of like seniority, status and pay, after their military service. State, county and municipal governments, under the Constitution, were not covered by this law. (The State of Illinois later passed a similar reemployment law for military personnel.)

Throughout the entire administration of the Selective Service Training and Service Act, both the law and the regulations pursuant thereto were amended to meet any changes and problems which arose. Thus, the basic fairness of the law itself and the ability and willingness to make necessary changes for the good of the Nation and its citizens demonstrated, in actual practice, the true democracy which our forefathers so wisely set up as the path for the United States of America.

OBJECTIVES OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

Obviously, the basic objective of Selective Service was to procure military manpower for the armed forces. However, the System had the further responsibility of obtaining such manpower with the least possible disturbance to the industrial, agricultural, social and religious life of the Nation. Too, from the standpoint of the armed forces themselves, every fit man of military age could not summarily be drafted and sent into service, for many of these men were vital in the production and shipping of food, armament, ammunition and other equipment so vital to the active and successful prosecution of war. It has been carefully estimated that it takes seven men behind the lines to support every single fighting man at the front. Picture, then the tremendous number of civilians necessary to produce the sustenance, equipment and supplies needed by the total number of men actually engaged in the pursuit of war.

Extreme hardship in family life could not be permitted, for the man whose family is in dire need because of his being in service could not possibly avoid worry over his loved ones which caused low morale with a consequent inefficiency that made him a liability, rather than an asset, to the armed forces. The religious life of the community could not be sud-

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

denly upset; political structures had to be maintained intact; true conscientious objection to organized war had to be recognized as a fundamental liberty.

These and many others, were the vital considerations that confronted Local Board members in determining just who should go into service and who should stay home.

ILLINOIS PREPARED

National plans for selective service provided that the National Guard State Staffs of the various States were to assume the responsibility of planning for individual State operation of selective service in case emergency required. The original plans for a State selective service organization in Illinois were therefore prepared in 1935 and 1936 under the direction of Adj. Gen. Carlos A. Black, who assigned the task to Major John A. Prosser of the State Staff. The State Plan was founded on the basis provided by the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, being amended and amplified to cover the requirements of this particular State.

(At the time, plans were also made to institute a voluntary recruiting plan which was intended to be operated in the interim while the Congress was considering the adoption of a selective service law. The Voluntary Recruiting Plan for Illinois was thoroughly worked out and ready for immediate activation, but the quick action of the 76th Congress in 1940 in passing the Selective Service law eliminated the necessity for using the organized voluntary enlistment campaign.)

In developing the State Plan for Selective Service in Illinois, the assigned members of the State Staff set up local and appeal board areas on the basis of population, also selecting tentative locations for the various board headquarters. Arrangements were made for the use of the election machinery for registration of men in the event mobilization of military manpower became necessary.

During the succeeding years prior to 1940, Majors Stanley R. McNeil and Robert M. Woodward of the State Staff were given special assignments for selective service training and attended the yearly conferences conducted by the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, also expanding their knowledge of the subject by correspondence courses. (In addition, the State's Voluntary Recruiting Plan was developed under the immediate supervision of Major McNeil.)

When Adjutant General Black died in 1939, he was succeeded by Brig. Gen. Lawrence V. Regan who, shortly after taking his new office, ordered certain members of his staff to assemble in Chicago for the purpose of studying plans for operating Selective Service in Illinois. The following officers were in attendance at that conference:

PRINCIPLES OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

Col. William E. Swanson
Maj. Robert M. Woodward
Capt. Frank J. Conley
1st Lt. Charles J. Magnesen

Maj. Stanley R. McNeil
Capt. Alexander T. Sedgwick
1st Lt. Fred W. Jacobi

Maj. Victor A. Kleber, an Army reserve officer assigned to the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, was in part-time attendance at the conference and assisted in the meetings.

Because of the trend of events, General Regan later assigned Lt. Charles J. Magnesen to full-time duty on coordination of Illinois' selective service planning.

In early summer of 1940, when it appeared inevitable that some kind of selective service legislation would be introduced shortly in Congress, General Regan, along with other Adjutants General, conferred with the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee in Washington. On his return, he immediately ordered the organization of a selective service school at Camp Grant, Illinois, and arranged for members of the State Staffs of Michigan and Wisconsin also to attend the school, which was conducted by Lt. Col. Peter C. Bullard of the Regular Army. Almost every phase of selective service operation was considered at this school. Actual selective service operations, including a simulated "registration" at the Armory in Rockford, were gone through in order to attain a working familiarity with the various procedures in the subject.

As soon as it appeared that the 76th Congress would approve the Burke-Wadsworth selective service bill, General Regan made assignments of State Staff officers to specific duties in connection with the selective service organization. Because approximately 45% of the State's population resided in Cook County, it was decided that a branch office of State Selective Service Headquarters should be located in Chicago.

Thus, Illinois was well prepared to function when the Congress determined to authorize compulsory military service.



Glutton for Punishment

When the call went out in 1940 for volunteers to serve as Local Board Members, William Eggleston of Pontiac, a veteran of World War I, was one of the first to respond. He served on Livingston County Local Board 2 until August 12, 1942, when he resigned to enlist in the Seabees.

After serving in uniform for almost three years, Eggleston was discharged and returned to civilian status. Within sixty days afterward, he was again in the harness as a Member of the same Local Board. What a patriot!

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS



NEEF PHOTO

SELECTIVE SERVICE EXECUTIVES PRESENT AT FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE
AT STATE HEADQUARTERS, SPRINGFIELD, SEPTEMBER 16-17, 1945

ILLINOIS STATE HEADQUARTERS STAFF

On the opposite page is shown the group which attended the 5th Anniversary Selective Service Conference which was held at Illinois State Headquarters in Springfield on September 16-17, 1945. (Individuals in the photograph are listed from left to right.)

FIRST ROW (left to right)—Lt. Col. Harry W. Taylor, Field Officer and Ass't Occupational Advisor*; Lt. Comdr. Walter J. Eden, USN, Navy Liaison Officer and Field Officer; Col. Stanley R. McNeil, Executive Officer*; Col. Louis A. Boening, Ass't State Director*; Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Director; Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service; Col. Harris P. Ralston, Deputy State Director; Col. George A. Irvin, Regional Field Officer, National Headquarters*; Col. Victor A. Kleber, Deputy State Director; Lt. Col. Edward I. Edwards, Chief, Field Division; Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, Chief, Veterans Personnel Division; Mr. Edwin H. Felt, Administrative Assistant*.

SECOND ROW (left to right)—Maj. John B. Morgan, Field Officer and Ass't Occupational Advisor*; Maj. James C. Foster, USMCR, Marine Corps Liaison Officer and Field Officer; Lt. Col. Edmund P. Coady, Chief, Manpower Division; Lt. Col. William A. Rodger, State Procurement Officer; Mr. Nate Felt, Chairman, Illinois Appeal Board No. 1, Group 12*; Maj. William H. King, Administrator, Illinois Board of Appeal No. 1*; Maj. Fred W. Jacobi, Ass't to State Procurement Officer; Maj. George W. Biggerstaff, Ass't to Colonel Ralston; Capt. Earl R. Stege, State Legal Advisor; Lt. Col. Robert H. Sykes, State Medical Officer; Capt. Earl H. Blair, Ass't State Medical Officer.

THIRD ROW (left side only—left to right)—Capt. Robert J. Turnbull, Field Officer and Ass't to Col. Buck; Lt. Comdr. William S. Bishop, USNR, Naval Liaison Officer and Ass't Chief, Veterans Personnel Division*; Maj. Chas. J. Magnesen, Administrative Assistant and Chief, Personnel and Master File Divisions; Maj. Robert B. Sherwood, 6th Service Command Selective Service Liaison Officer*; Maj. Sidney T. Holzman, Ass't Chief, Field Division*; Maj. Homer R. Lewis, Employment Coordinator and Field Officer*.

REAR ROW (left to right)—Capt. Francis W. Lorman, Ass't to State Procurement Officer*; Mr. Waldo J. McCoy, Transportation Manager; Capt. W. Robert James, Administrative Assistant; Capt. Kenneth L. Allen, Field Officer and Ass't Occupational Advisor; Maj. Peter N. Martin, Field Officer*; Capt. Harry D. Melcher, Ass't State Procurement Officer; Capt. John E. Egdorf, Medical Survey Officer*; Prof. Robert C. Ross, Chief, Agricultural Division; Mr. Charles Coan, Ass't to Lt. Col. Buck; S/Sgt Jay W. Bailey, Ass't to Lt. Col. Buck.

* Stationed at Chicago.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

DEPUTY AND ASSISTANT STATE DIRECTORS



LT. COL. LEIGH N. BITTINGER
Deputy State Director
October, 1940 to December, 1941



KOEHNE PHOTO

COL. HARRIS P. RALSTON
Deputy State Director
November, 1942 to August, 1947



MARSHALL MARKER PHOTO

COL. LOUIS A. BOENING
Assistant State Director
October, 1940 to November, 1945



HARRIET LANE PHOTO

COL. VICTOR A. KLEBER
Deputy State Director
November, 1942 to April, 1947

CREATION OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Under the law, the President of the United States was the head of Selective Service. His major duties, in connection with the law, were to:

1. Establish the Selective Service System;
2. Prescribe the necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the Act;
3. Appoint the Director of Selective Service, appoint State Directors, Members of Local Boards and Boards of Appeal, Government Appeal Agents and Examining Physicians and Dentists;
4. Delegate any authority vested in him under the Act;
5. Take such other actions as were necessary to carry out the Act.

Almost immediately after signing the selective service bill into law, the President issued his Proclamation for the First Registration on October 16, 1940. Several days later, he formally prescribed the regulations (fortunately, as explained heretofore, a workable set of regulations had already been prepared by the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee) for the organization and administration of the Selective Service System, and on September 28, 1940, he designated Lt. Col. Lewis B. Hershey (who, at the time, was the executive in charge of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee) to perform certain duties under the Act.

Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin, was appointed Director of Selective Service on October 14, 1940, and continued in that capacity until he resigned on April 1, 1941. Colonel Hershey was promoted to Brigadier General in November of 1940, and continued in charge of the national headquarters and on July 31, 1941, the President designated him as Director of Selective Service. (He was promoted to Major General in April of 1942.)

It would be ungrateful to pass this point without acknowledging the excellent cooperation given to the Illinois Selective Service System by General Hershey. From the very beginning, he recognized the special problems of this State, and he never failed to lend his whole-hearted assistance toward their solution. On numerous occasions, he visited the Illinois State Headquarters and, on other occasions, made important addresses to Selective Service groups and many industrial meetings in Illinois at which problems of the draft were a paramount issue.

By his ability, understanding and fairness, General Hershey won the

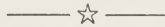
SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

profound respect and genuine admiration of every member of the System in Illinois. His inspiration and guidance unquestionably served to help Illinois become one of the outstanding States in the administration of the Selective Service law.

National Headquarters, which was staffed by a large group of trained officers from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, maintained the policy of non-interference with State administration. While the national organization was ever ready and willing to assist whenever we in Illinois sought their help, they not only respected our right of self-operation but actually promulgated the policy of requiring each agency down to and including the Local Boards to carry out its own delegated responsibility of decision.

Close cooperation and coordination existed between the various State Headquarters and National Headquarters. Field officers from Washington visited the State offices at regular intervals. These officers worked out of Regional Field Offices established at various points in the country. Illinois was fortunate to have a Regional Field Office located in Chicago.

The President, in Executive Order 9279 dated December 5, 1942, placed the Selective Service System under the jurisdiction of the War Manpower Commission (Paul V. McNutt, Chairman) which had been given the full responsibility for mobilizing the entire manpower of the Nation. Exactly one year later, in Executive Order 9410, the President removed the System from such jurisdiction and appointed Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey a member of the War Manpower Commission.



CHICAGO TRIBUNE PHOTO

ILLINOIS' FIRST INDUCTEE

James Manning, 7742 Monroe Street, Forest Park, having his fingerprints taken by Sgt. William Jackson, after Manning was first draftee accepted at 122nd Field Artillery Armory on November 19, 1940. Manning later rose to the rank of First Lieutenant and, unfortunately, lost his life on the field of battle.

CREATION OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

REGIONAL FIELD OFFICE AT CHICAGO

In March of 1942, the National Director established a regional field office at Chicago for the purpose of maintaining closer and more frequent liaison between National Headquarters and the area offices of the War Manpower Commission, the War Production Board, the Sixth Service Command (subsequently the Fifth Army Headquarters), and other Federal agencies concerned with the war effort. This office was in charge of Col. George A. Irvin, Inf., of National Headquarters staff, during most of its period of existence. The Regional Field officer also acted as liaison officer with the Illinois State Director of Selective Service and rendered advisory counsel on request.

Colonel Irvin was recalled to Washington in December of 1945 and was replaced by Maj. John W. Barber who conducted the affairs of the office until he was released from active duty on May 17, 1946. Major Barber was succeeded by Lt. Comdr. Donald C. Hayward, USNR, who continued in charge until July 8, 1946. At that time, Comdr. Chester J. Chastek, USNR, took over and operated the Regional Field Office until its termination on March 31, 1947.



COL. GEORGE A. IRVIN

The officers of the Regional Field Office at Chicago cooperated excellently with State Selective Service Headquarters and, on a number of occasions, gave valuable counsel and assistance to the State Director and his staff.

While there were many officers who were temporarily assigned to duty with the Regional Field Office, most of them were in a liaison capacity with separation centers and did not actually office in Chicago. There were, however, certain officers who were on the regular staff of the Regional Field Office for limited period of time. They were:

1st Lt. William L. Klare—February 6, 1943 to March 8, 1943

Lt. Col. John B. Cuno—April 13, 1943 to April 6, 1944

Lt. (later Lt. Comdr.) Donald C. Hayward, USNR, who subsequently became Regional Field Officer—March 1, 1945 to May 17, 1946.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

PERSONNEL IN THE ENTIRE SYSTEM

So that the reader may gain a better idea of the magnitude of the administration of Selective Service from the national level, the following limited statistics (as of August 31, 1945) are quoted:

Unit Designations	No. of Units	Military	Civilian Personnel		Totals
			Com- pensated	Uncom- pensated	
National Headquarters . . .	1	132	903	3	1,038
State and Territorial Head- quarters	55	752	2,522	9,427	12,701
Local Boards (6,270 in Continental U. S. and 173 in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico)	6,443	...	14,052	87,122	101,174
Boards of Appeal	249	...	433	2,501	2,934
Extra Appeal Groups	265	...	....	....	....
Advisory Boards for Reg- istrants	5,354	...	...	75,896	75,896
Medical Advisory Boards .	674	...	22	8,502	8,524
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13,041	844	17,932	183,451	202,267

Breaking down the above statistics still further, we find the following persons served the System (as of August 31, 1945) as volunteer workers not receiving compensation from the System.

24,323	Members of Local Boards
7,900	Government Appeal Agents
28,350	Examining Physicians
7,414	Examining Dentists
19,135	Reemployment Committeemen
2,501	Members of Boards of Appeal
75,896	Members of Advisory Boards for Registrants
8,502	Members of Medical Advisory Boards
8,876	Medical Survey Program Workers
257	Veterans Activities Workers
3	Medical Assistants
294	Miscellaneous
<hr/>	
183,451	Total

The above two sets of figures reveal the magnitude of the System which involved approximately 35,000,000 male residents of the United States and its Territories.

ILLINOIS ORGANIZES

Under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, the Governors of the States were responsible for the administration of Selective Service within their various states. Most of the Governors delegated their powers to their State Directors.

On September 16, 1940—the date on which the Selective Service bill became law—the Hon. Scott W. Lucas, United States Senator from Illinois, and Adj. Gen. Lawrence V. Regan conferred with Paul G. Armstrong, a former Illinois Department Commander of The American Legion, and informed the latter that they wished to submit his name to the Governor, recommending his appointment as State Director of Selective Service.

Mr. Armstrong, a staunch Republican, inquired of his conferees as to whether or not acceptance of the post would involve changing of his politics. On their assurance that it did not, and that the position would be entirely free of any political pressure or interference, he expressed his willingness to accept.

Senator Lucas and General Regan then presented Mr. Armstrong's name to the Governor. Governor Horner, having had considerable contact with Mr. Armstrong while the latter was State Commander of The American Legion, and knowing of the wide and favorable acquaintance of the prospective Director throughout the State, readily agreed to the nomination and immediately forwarded his recommendation to the President of the United States. The President made the appointment which was shortly confirmed by the United States Senate. (At the time the appointment was being considered, Mr. Armstrong was a leading candidate for the national commandship of The American Legion—at The Legion's National Convention at Boston in 1940—but withdrew his candidacy immediately upon learning of the Presidential appointment of himself as Illinois State Director of Selective Service.)

BACKGROUND OF THE STATE DIRECTOR

Paul G. Armstrong, the son of Rev. Arthur E. and Luvia A. Armstrong, was born in the Presbyterian parsonage at Leadville, Colorado, on October 26, 1890. At the age of five, while on a visit to his grandparents in Vermont, he suffered the loss of his father through death. Later, his mother returned with her children to Denver, Colorado, where Paul was reared.

At the age of sixteen, while still a student in high school, Paul enlisted in the Colorado National Guard—his first military experience. Through circumstances beyond his own control, he was forced to leave high school in his

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

senior year to take employment and thus aid in the support of his mother.

A veteran of World War I, he served in that emergency as a member of Machine Gun Company, Eighth United States Infantry. He was in active service in France for one year, and was given an honorable discharge in 1919, having attained the grade of sergeant.

Most of Armstrong's business life has been spent as a salesman. After his discharge from the Army in 1919, he became affiliated with Parker, Thomas and Tucker Paper Company of Chicago, ultimately rising to the position of Vice President of that firm at the time he became State Director of Selective Service, taking a leave of absence while serving the Federal Government.

Armstrong's great interest in the affairs of veterans extends well over a quarter of a century. In early 1920, he joined Square Post No. 232 of The American Legion, Chicago, and became active in that organization; he held all the elective offices of his Post, including that of Commander in 1927. Subsequently, he held all the elective offices in the District, County and State, finally being elected State Commander in 1934. He was elected National Committeeman of The Legion in 1935 and 1937, and has served on many committees all the way from his own Post up to the national organization; he served as Vice Chairman of the National Rehabilitation Committee—with the exception of one year when he was a member—from 1937 until November of 1947.

NOTE: At this point, the author takes the liberty of adding that the President of the United States, in November of 1946, awarded Paul G. Armstrong the Medal for Merit (the highest civilian award for wartime service) for distinguished service through his administration of Selective Service in Illinois. The Medal for Merit was presented personally by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the National Director of Selective Service, at a testimonial dinner given by over 1,200 friends of State Director Armstrong—Selective Service associates, public officials, business executives and other friends. Furthermore, Armstrong was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in the Illinois Reserve Militia by Governor John Stelle in November of 1940.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

According to the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act, the Governor was responsible for the proper administration of Selective Service within his State. Likewise, the Governor had the authority to delegate his powers to the State Director of Selective Service, which action was taken by the Governor of this State.

All three Governors who held office during the period that Selective Service was in operation placed their full confidence in the State Director and refrained from exerting or allowing any political pressure or influence to interfere with proper administration of the Act. This "freedom from politics" was first manifested by Governor Horner when he, a Democrat,

ILLINOIS ORGANIZES—GOVERNOR

cast aside political considerations and recommended a Republican, Colonel Armstrong, for the post of State Director, at the same time giving assurance that proper and impartial administration of Selective Service was paramount.

While Colonel Armstrong was attending the Boston Convention of The American Legion, he conferred with the then Lieutenant Governor, Hon. John Stelle (likewise a Democrat), who was to succeed to the office of Governor after Governor Horner's death on October 6, 1940. The two agreed that political equity should obtain in the selection of Members of the Local Boards and that such membership should be denied to any man holding a public office, contending for public office or openly active in the political life of his community. Furthermore, there was ready understanding that the actual operation of Selective Service would be kept free of politics.

In November of 1940, a new Illinois Governor was elected—the Hon. Dwight H. Green, a Republican. He was inaugurated on January 13, 1941. Shortly after his election, Governor Green called in State Director Armstrong and stated that he was entirely satisfied with the way Selective Service was being operated in Illinois and that the State Director would continue to be the active head of the System in Illinois. The Governor also assured Colonel Armstrong that he would immediately issue orders to all office holders and others under his jurisdiction to the effect that no one would be permitted to exercise any pressure or influence upon any member of the Selective Service System in Illinois because of political interest in some particular registrant.

Governor Green adhered rigidly to his pledge, and during the entire administration of Selective Service in this State, he did not—nor would he permit anyone under him to do so—ask for special consideration for any particular registrant. In addition, early in the program, Governor Green issued a proclamation to all State employees under his jurisdiction to the effect that no deferments would be requested by department heads except in the most critical cases. Even in these cases, such deferment requests were to be submitted to the Governor for his approval before being forwarded to the Local Boards concerned. The other elected State officials issued similar proclamations. In all cases, the policies set forth in the proclamations were adhered to rigidly throughout the entire Selective Service operation.

Whenever the Governor received a letter pertaining to the Selective Service status of some particular registrant, the Governor immediately replied with the statement that, since Selective Service was under Federal jurisdiction, he was turning the letter over to the State Director for whatever action was indicated according to the regulations.

While Governor Green religiously refrained from interfering with the operation of Selective Service in Illinois, he nevertheless maintained a constant interest in its problems and progress and frequently conferred with State Director Armstrong, receiving regular reports on such problems and

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

progress. In addition, the Governor always willingly gave his whole-hearted cooperation on any request made by the State Director.

In order to promote constant high morale among Selective Service personnel in Illinois, Governor Green made numerous trips to various parts of the State to address the volunteer and compensated personnel and encourage them to carry on their arduous and trying duties, so necessary to the success of the Nation's war effort.

It was through the Governor's personal interest and official help—and generally at his own suggestions—that Illinois Selective Service obtained:

- (1) The Governor's Rehabilitation Program (sponsored by Governor Green), in which the State furnished the surgical skill and hospitalization necessary to correct certain defects of rejected men in order to make them eligible for military service.
- (2) A Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of the Illinois State Legislature, commending Local Board Members and Government Appeal Agents for their patriotic service. This resolution, presented at a time when resignations of non-compensated personnel were being threatened because of cessation of war with Germany, was credited with continuing the important services of experienced men vitally needed in the operation of Selective Service.
- (3) Funds in the amount of several thousand dollars annually to print the Illinois Agricultural Questionnaires and Supplements which were used in gathering substantial evidence pertaining to farm deferments. This Questionnaire, originated by Illinois, was adopted by a number of other States where agriculture was outstanding.
- (4) Funds for printing and mailing important morale-building messages to non-compensated personnel.
- (5) Publication of a 48-page booklet containing the names of Illinois Local Board Members, Board of Appeal Members, Government Appeal Agents and other non-compensated personnel who had been awarded the Selective Service Medal by Congress.
- (6) Funds for printing, framing and mailing the Distinguished Service Certificate awarded to certain volunteer personnel of the System in this State, the Certificate being authorized by the Illinois State Legislature at the Governor's suggestion.
- (7) Publication of this volume—a permanent record of the magnificent and vital national service performed by Illinois citizens in peacetime and in war.
- (8) Miscellaneous assistance necessary and beneficial to the proper operation of Selective Service in Illinois.

The constant support and cooperation given by Governor Green to the

ILLINOIS ORGANIZES—STATE DIRECTOR

State Director was one of the factors which enabled Illinois to establish an enviable record among all the States in the Union for its outstanding efficiency, integrity and impartiality in the administration of Selective Service.

THE STATE DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

From the very beginning of the Selective Service program, and during the entire period of operation under three Governors (two Democrats and one Republican), the State Director had full control of the administration of Selective Service in Illinois without official interference of any kind. Whenever he requested help from the Governor's office, he received all possible cooperation and support. With unrestricted liberty of action, it was possible to exercise his powers to the fullest extent in the proper and efficient administration of the law and regulations.

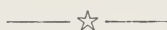
The earliest statement made by Colonel Armstrong, as State Director, was that "Every citizen of Illinois who was under the jurisdiction of Selective Service would receive honest and fair consideration and that the law and regulations would be administered without fear or favor." This statement became the keynote for administration of Selective Service throughout Illinois and inspired and enabled all Illinois personnel of the System to carry out their duties freely, and strictly in accordance with the rules and regulations according to the law.

While the State Director's general responsibility was to administer the Selective Service and Training Act within the State of Illinois, it is apropos that his major duties, under that responsibility, be set forth herein:

1. Organize and direct State Headquarters and its various departments and divisions;
2. Organize and direct Local Boards, Boards of Appeal, Advisory Boards for Registrants, Medical Advisory Boards and all other Selective Service agencies within the State under his control, maintain such agencies at full strength;
3. Organize and direct regional instructional meetings for volunteer and compensated personnel of the Selective Service System and sustain high morale among such personnel;
4. Issue State Headquarters memorandums and bulletins in connection with interpretation of regulations and policies of Selective Service;
5. Require all agencies under his jurisdiction to submit necessary reports and maintain files of such reports;
6. Direct the leasing of all property for Selective Service use and authorize the expenditure of Federal funds for salaries, transportation, furniture, equipment, supplies, etc.
7. Confer with agricultural, industrial, racial, religious and special

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

- groups with reference to their particular problems encountered through Selective Service operations;
8. Keep the general public, industry, agriculture and other groups informed, through the press and radio, as to Selective Service regulations, policies, requirements and activities important to such groups;
 9. Build and maintain public morale and promote confidence of registrants, dependents, employers and all others in the principles and operation of the Selective Service System;
 10. Maintain proper liaison with other Federal agencies, such as: Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Civil Service Commission, Department of Justice, War Manpower Commission (U. S. Employment Service), Department of Agriculture, Veterans Administration, etc.
 11. Take any other action to insure the proper and efficient administration of Selective Service within his State.



Tunisian Sand

There's blood on the sand of Tunisia.
It's blood of the brave and the true
Of three nations who battled together
With banners of red, white and blue.

As they marched o'er the sand of Tunisia
To the hills where the enemy lay
They remembered the orders they were given
"The Pass must be taken today!"

Some thought of their homes and their mothers
Some of their wives or sweethearts fair,
And some, as they plodded and stumbled,
Were softly whispering a prayer.

But, forward they went into battle
With faces unsmiling and stern
They knew, as they charged up the hillside,
That many would never return.

Their blood's on the sand of Tunisia.
It's their gift to the freedom they love.
May their names live in glory forever
And their souls rest in Heaven above.

—Pfc. Frank O. Smith, ASN 36302278

ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE HEADQUARTERS

As soon as he received confirmation of his appointment as State Director of Selective Service, Colonel Armstrong set about immediately to establish State Headquarters. At the time, he was maintaining an office in the Morrison Hotel in connection with his candidacy for the national commandership of The American Legion, and used this office temporarily to begin his functions as State Director, working in close cooperation with Adjutant General Regan. Mr. Edwin H. Felt of Chicago was placed on the Adjutant General's payroll and assigned to Colonel Armstrong as an assistant.

The first order of business was to find locations for the State Headquarters office in Springfield and a branch office in Chicago. Through the courtesy of Adjutant General Regan, arrangements were made to provide several rooms on the first floor of the State Armory Building in Springfield for the location of State Headquarters. Several rooms in the building at 100 West Monroe Street, Chicago, were leased for the Chicago Office.

On September 23, 1940, Col. Harris P. Ralston, C of E, and Maj. Howard G. Wade, Ord., both reserve officers and engineers in civilian life, were assigned by the Under Secretary of War to the State Director as liaison officers; Lt. Comdr. Walter J. Eden, USNR, a transportation company executive, was also assigned for a period of several weeks, later (July 1, 1941) ordered on extended active duty at Illinois State Headquarters.

Maj. Stanley R. McNeil, AGD, and Maj. Lester N. Johnson, MC, both Illinois National Guard officers, reported for duty on September 27, 1940—Major McNeil took temporary charge of the Cook County Office and Major Johnson became State Medical Officer to supervise the procurement of physicians and dentists for use in the Selective Service program.

On September 30, 1940, State Director Armstrong opened his headquarters in the Armory Building, Springfield. The Adjutant General very generously provided personnel and equipment to assist the State Director during the organizing period of the System in Illinois. Fortunately, also, The Adjutant General arranged for Illinois State Headquarters to obtain the temporary services, on inactive status, of Lt. Col. Edward A. Fitzpatrick, Spec., a reserve officer who not only had been a member of Gen. Enoch Crowder's staff in the World War I draft organization, but had also continued his activities through the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee. Perhaps no man in the country ever made a more thorough study of compulsory military training. His book, "Conscription and America," published in the summer of 1940 became the "bible" of hundreds of military

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

officers in their study of the subject. In civilian life, Colonel Fitzpatrick is the president of Mount Mary College for Women in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Illinois was extremely fortunate in obtaining the services of Colonel Fitzpatrick, not only to steer State Headquarters' course in its uncertain days, but also give specific instructions to staff members and civilian personnel, both compensated and volunteer. Truly, Illinois' initial success in its administration of Selective Service was due largely to the valuable assistance and sound advice given by this officer who had long been considered the dean of Selective Service men. After assisting in the organization of Illinois, he was later (1941) ordered to active duty and assigned to National Selective Service Headquarters in Washington where he rendered magnificent service throughout the war.

On October 7, 1940, Col. Clay M. Donner, QMC, Maj. Marshall G. Buck, QMC, Maj. William A. Rodger, FD, Capt. Joseph U. Dugan, QMC, and 1st Lt. Charles J. Magnesen, Inf., all of the Illinois National Guard, were assigned to extended active duty with the State Director. Maj. Victor A. Kleber, Spec., Army Reserve officer, reported for duty at the Chicago office on October 10, 1940.

United States District Attorney Howard L. Doyle at Springfield, on October 10, 1940, loaned his assistant, Baird V. Helfrich, an Army Reserve lieutenant of infantry, to help the State Director in obtaining Government Appeal Agents and Members of Registrants Advisory Boards in the State. Lieutenant Helfrich was later commissioned a Captain, JAGD, in the National Guard of the United States and ordered to active duty as the State Legal Officer at Illinois Selective Service Headquarters on March 18, 1941. (Promoted to Major while at State Headquarters, he was later transferred to the Office of Strategic Service and went to Burma for counter-intelligence work.)

On October 16, 1940, through the recommendations of Governor Stelle, Lt. Col. Leigh N. Bittinger (Illinois Reserve Militia) was appointed assistant State Director for the entire State, and Lt. Col. Louis A. Boening (Illinois Reserve Militia) was named Assistant State Director in charge of Cook County. Colonel Bittinger, a veteran of World War I, had just completed a year as Illinois Department Commander of The American Legion and was holding the position of Superintendent of the Onarga Military Academy at Onarga, Illinois. He was appointed Deputy State Director on October 12, 1941, and served in that post until November 26, 1941, when he resigned to accept the position of Superintendent of the Chicago Home for Incurables. Colonel Boening, a veteran of the Spanish-American war and a Major in World War I, was a well-known motion picture equipment manufacturing executive, and remained in charge of the Chicago office of Selective Service until October 31, 1945, when he resigned to become General Sales Manager for the Revere Camera Company.

STATE HEADQUARTERS

Capt. Edmond P. Coady, Inf., reported for duty at State Headquarters on November 6, 1940, and 1st Lt. Fred W. Jacobi, FD, reported the following day. Both of these officers belonged to the Illinois National Guard. They completed the 1940 staff organization of State Headquarters.

In the early days of organization, the State Director and his Staff worked day and night in order that Illinois would be ready for the national registration to take place on October 16, 1940. Permanent clerks were selected; final arrangements were made for the first registration; printing, equipment and supplies were procured; members of Local and Appeal Boards were chosen. The last function occupied the State Director's primary attention, and the method of selecting these uncompensated board members will be discussed in a later chapter.

By October 16, 1940, the day of the First Registration, State Headquarters was sufficiently organized so as to function adequately, and the bulk of the Local Board Members had been appointed by the President. Since the First Registration was handled by the election officials, the Local Board Members did not assume active duty until after that date.

The regular staff of the State Director was composed mainly of officers on active duty with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard. A number of these officers had received special training in Selective Service procedure and were specifically assigned to Illinois State Headquarters by their respective branches of service.

Subsequent to Colonel Bittinger's resignation, Col. Clay M. Donner, QMC, served as Executive Officer from December 1, 1941 to August 31, 1942, when he was transferred to National Headquarters.

Mr. Edwin H. Felt, special assistant to the State Director, was previously employed in newspaper and radio work, and was prominent throughout the midwestern States as a referee in football and other sports.

Mr. Waldo J. McCoy, the transportation manager, held the position of General Freight Agent for the Illinois Terminal Railroad and, early in the Selective Service program, volunteered his services in organizing the procedure for the transportation of registrants. His services were so valuable and necessary that the State Director prevailed upon the management of the Illinois Terminal Railroad to grant Mr. McCoy a leave of absence for the duration of Selective Service activities.

Prof. Paul E. Johnston of the Department of Farm Economics, University of Illinois, was appointed Agricultural Advisor to the State Director on February 1, 1942 and rendered most valuable gratuitous service to the System until August of 1945.

Through the good offices of Dean Howard P. Rusk of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Dr. Robert C. Ross, Professor of Farm Management at the University, was given permission to assist the State Di-

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

rector on a part-time basis, as Agricultural Advisor, from August 2, 1943 to March 1, 1944. The problems in connection with agricultural deferment requests became so numerous and important that Professor Ross was appointed Chief of the Agricultural Division on March 1, 1944 and continued in that position, on a full-time compensated basis until March 31, 1947.

Mr. William H. King, as Administrator of the Cook County Boards of Appeal, Mr. Tappan Gregory as Coordinator of the Government Appeal Agents in Cook County, and Mr. Stephen E. Hurley, as Coordinator of Cook County Advisory Boards for Registrants, all made outstanding contributions, without compensation, to the System in Illinois. These three executives were, at various times, presidents of the Chicago Bar Association.

As a special advisor on occupational deferments, Professor John Schommer of the Illinois Institute of Technology gave his voluntary services in generous measure and rendered valuable assistance to the State Director.

When the Medical Survey Program was put into effect, the State Director obtained the uncompensated service of Dr. David Slight, Professor of Psychiatry, University of Chicago, as the Medical Survey Advisor.

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL RELATIONSHIPS

National Headquarters, under the Direction of Selective Service, was the policy-making authority for the entire System. Regulations, memoranda and directives on general policy, and "State Director Advices" on administration, were issued to the State by National Headquarters.

The State Director and his Staff interpreted these publications in the light of conditions in Illinois and, wherever necessary, issued supplementary publications for the guidance of Local Boards in adapting national policies to local conditions in the respective Board areas.

As is shown in several parts of this volume, State Headquarters maintained close relationship with all agencies under its jurisdiction. Countless visits to individual Local Boards were made by the Staff officers and field auditors. In addition, the State Director frequently held general meetings throughout Illinois, such meetings being attended by Local Board Members, Government Appeal Agents, Board of Appeal Members and clerks of the Boards. These meetings were usually scheduled concurrently with the advent of some new function or significant change of regulations, such as preparation for Registration Day, the urgency for reviewing deferments for the purpose of obtaining additional needed manpower for the armed forces, the inauguration of the veterans' assistance program, etc. These meetings served a valuable purpose in promoting a better understanding of the policies of National and State Headquarters.

Illinois maintained most satisfactory liaison with other Federal agencies, and received excellent cooperation from the Department of Justice, the United States Attorneys, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Natur-

STATE HEADQUARTERS

alization and Immigration, United States Civil Service Commission, War Manpower Commission, United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Price Administration, Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

The advantageous cooperation received from the Governors of Illinois has been set forth elsewhere in this volume. The Adjutants General, likewise, were exceedingly helpful. All other state officials responded generously whenever called upon to render any assistance to the Selective Service System. Effective liaison was also maintained with Department of Public Safety (including the State Board of Pardons and Paroles and the various prison authorities), Department of Public Welfare, Department of Public Health, Illinois Public Aid Commission and the Department of Registration and Education.

PERSONNEL AND FUNCTIONS

More detailed explanation of the duties of the various Divisions of State Headquarters will be presented later in this chapter.

Following is a roster of the executive personnel of the State Headquarters staff and their principal assignments, each executive being listed according to the date of his entrance on duty with State Headquarters. Also, each officer is shown with the highest rank held during his duty with the System in Illinois, some of the officers achieving further promotion after transfer to other duty with the armed forces.

STATE HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE STAFF

<i>Name (and Rank if Military Officer)</i>	<i>Principal Assignments</i>	<i>Date assigned to Illinois</i>	<i>Date left System</i>
Paul G. Armstrong***	State Director	Sept. 18, 1940	July 1, 1947
After termination of Selective Service System, he was appointed State Director of the Office of Selective Service Records.			
Col. Harris P. Ralston, C. of E.**	Deputy State Director and State Occupational Advisor	Sept. 23, 1940	July 31, 1947
Reverted to inactive status Oct. 15, 1946; then received Presidential appointment as Dep. State Dir. (Civilian status). Released account of completed service.			
Maj. Howard G. Wade, Ord.	Occupational Advisor	Sept. 23, 1940	Aug. 1, 1941
Transferred to National Headquarters.			
Col. Stanley R. McNeil, AGD*	Executive Officer, Chicago Office	Sept. 27, 1940	May 20, 1947
Retired for physical disability.			
Lt. Col. Lester S. Johnson, MC.	State Medical Officer	Sept. 27, 1940	Mar. 5, 1941
Transferred to 33rd Division.			
Col. Clay M. Donner, QMC.	Executive Officer; also Chief of Manpower and Field Divisions	Oct. 17, 1940	Aug. 31, 1942
Transferred to National Headquarters.			

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

STATE HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE STAFF—*Continued*

<i>Name (and Rank if Military Officer)</i>	<i>Principal Assignments</i>	<i>Date assigned to Illinois</i>	<i>Date left System</i>
Lt. Col. Wm. A. Rodger, FD* Retired for physical disability.	Chief, Finance, Procurement and Supply Division; also State Procurement Officer	Oct. 7, 1940	May 20, 1947
Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, QMC* Transferred to duty in Alaska.	Chief, Veterans Personnel Division; also Chief, Field Division	Oct. 7, 1940	May 27, 1947
Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Inf.* Transferred to overseas duty in Pacific theater.	Chief, Personnel Division; also Chief Registration and Dependency Classification Divisions	Oct. 7, 1940	Nov. 15, 1946
Capt. Joseph U. Dugan, QMC.* Transferred to overseas duty in European theater.	Chief, Public Relations Division	Oct. 7, 1940	Mar. 12, 1943
Col. Victor A. Kleber, AGD* Transferred to National Headquarters.	Deputy State Director (Administration); also Chief, Public Relations Division	Oct. 10, 1940	Apr. 14, 1947
Leigh N. Bittinger Resigned to take commercial position.	Deputy State Director; also Assistant State Director	Oct. 16, 1940	Nov. 26, 1941
Louis A. Boening Resigned to take commercial position.	Assistant State Director	Oct. 16, 1940	Oct. 31, 1945
Edwin H. Felt After termination of Selective Service System, he was appointed to position of Assistant State Director, Office of Selective Service Records.	Administrative Assistant; also Personnel Supervisor, Cook County	Oct. 18, 1940	July 1, 1947
Waldo J. McCoy Released account of establishing business for himself.	Transportation Manager; also Chief, Personnel Division	Oct. 23, 1940	Aug. 31, 1947
Lt. Col. Edmond P. Coady, Inf.* Released account of completed service.	Chief, Manpower Division	Nov. 6, 1940	Jan. 3, 1947
Maj. Fred W. Jacobi, FD* Loaned to National Headquarters from Mar. 17, 1943 to April 2, 1945, and from Jan. 3, 1947 to Mar. 8, 1947.	Assistant Chief and Chief, Finance, Procurement and Supply Division; also Records Disposal Officer	Nov. 7, 1940	Aug. 31, 1947
Maj. Baird V. Helfrich, JAGD* Transferred to Office of Strategic Services for overseas service in Burma.	State Legal Officer	Mar. 18, 1941	Mar. 7, 1944
Capt. Walter A. German, QMC. Transferred to National Headquarters.	Field Officer	Mar. 18, 1941	Mar. 16, 1944
Maj. Corwin S. Mayes, MC. Retired for physical disability.	State Medical Officer	April 4, 1941	Sept. 14, 1941

STATE HEADQUARTERS

STATE HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE STAFF—*Continued*

<i>Name (and Rank if Military Officer)</i>	<i>Principal Assignments</i>	<i>Date assigned to Illinois</i>	<i>Date left System</i>
Lt. Comdr. Walter J. Eden, USNR* Released account of completed service.	Navy Liaison Officer	July 1, 1941	Dec. 31, 1945
Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel, C. of E. Transferred to Secretary of War Office.	Occupational Advisor, Cook County	Aug. 1, 1941	June 16, 1942
Lt. Col. E. Mann Hartlett, MC. Transferred to National Head- quarters.	State Medical Officer	Oct. 2, 1941	June 7, 1944
Capt. Norman W. Smith, Spec. Transferred to overseas duty in European theater.	Public Relations, Reg- istration and Field Di- vision, Cook County	Apr. 26, 1942	July 29, 1944
Lt. Col. Harry W. Taylor* Released account of completed service.	Occupational Advisor; also Field Officer, Cook County	June 6, 1942	May 2, 1947
Lt. Col. Robert H. Sykes, MC* Released account of completed service.	Assistant State Medical Officer and State Med- ical Officer	June 30, 1942	Jan. 6, 1946
Lt. Comdr. Wm. S. Bishop, USNR* Released account of completed service.	Assistant Navy Liaison Officer; also Veterans Personnel Division, Cook County	July 15, 1942	Mar. 4, 1946
Maj. Peter N. Martin, C. of E.* Released account of completed service.	Occupational Advisor; also Manpower and Field Divisions	July 23, 1942	Jan. 31, 1947
Maj. Sidney T. Holzman, Inf., DSC* Transferred to Regular Army Recruiting Service.	Field Officer, Cook County	July 24, 1942	Sept. 28, 1945
Maj. John B. Morgan, C. of E.* Released account of completed service.	Occupational Advisor; also Field Officer, Cook County	Sept. 4, 1942	Oct. 30, 1945
Maj. Wilbur A. Thomas, AUS* Released account of completed service.	Occupational Advisor	Feb. 19, 1943	July 12, 1945
Dr. Robert C. Ross. Released account of completed service.	Chief, Agricultural Di- vision	Aug. 2, 1943	May 31, 1946
Maj. James C. Foster, USMCR* Released account of completed service.	Marine Corps Liaison Officer	Apr. 9, 1943	May 16, 1946
Capt. Kenneth L. Allen, AUS* Released account of completed service.	Occupational Advisor	July 8, 1943	Nov. 2, 1945
Capt. Harry D. Melcher, QMC* Formerly served at State Head- quarters as Master Sgt. from Oct. 10, 1940 to Apr. 17, 1943. Commissioned and reassigned to Illinois Aug. 27, 1943. Trans- ferred to overseas duty in Pacific area.	Finance, Procurement and Supply Division	Aug. 27, 1943	Jan. 21, 1947

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

STATE HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE STAFF—*Continued*

<i>Name (and Rank if Military Officer)</i>	<i>Principal Assignments</i>	<i>Date assigned to Illinois</i>	<i>Date left System</i>
Maj. William C. Talsey, AUS* Retired for physical disability.	Occupational Advisor	Sept. 2, 1943	June 26, 1945
Maj. Geo. W. Biggerstaff, Inf.* Released account of completed service.	Occupational Advisor; also Records Disposal Officer	Oct. 1, 1943	June 30, 1946
Lt. Col. E. I. Edwards, Jr., QMC* Transferred to National Head- quarters.	Occupational Advisor; also Assistant Chief, Field Division	Oct. 13, 1943	Apr. 16, 1947
Capt. John E. Egdorf, MAC* Released account of completed service.	Medical Survey Officer	Dec. 20, 1943	June 30, 1946
Capt. Francis W. Lorman, CMP* Formerly served at State Head- quarters as Tech. Sgt. from Oct. 10, 1940 to Aug. 28, 1943. Com- missioned and reassigned to Illi- nois Feb. 3, 1944. Released ac- count of completed service.	Induction Station Officer	Feb. 3, 1944	Nov. 30, 1946
Capt. Robert J. Turnbull, C. of E.* Released account of completed service.	Occupational Advisor; also Field Officer	Feb. 1, 1944	Apr. 29, 1946
Capt. Earl R. Stege, CMP* Released account of completed service.	State Legal Officer	Feb. 16, 1944	Apr. 29, 1946
Capt. Earl H. Blair, MC* Released account of completed service.	Assistant State Medical Officer and State Med- ical Officer	Mar. 10, 1944	Mar. 26, 1946
Capt. Benj. R. Wetenhall, CMP* Transferred to Prisoner of War Section, War Dept.	Field Officer	Apr. 1, 1944	Oct. 10, 1944
Maj. Homer R. Lewis, FA* Previously served overseas. Transferred to overseas duty in Japan.	Field Officer, Cook County	Feb. 1, 1945	Nov. 25, 1946
Capt. William R. James, Inf.* Previously served overseas. Released account of completed service.	Administrative Assistant	Apr. 27, 1945	Apr. 29, 1946

***Awarded Medal for Merit.

**Awarded Legion of Merit.

*Awarded Army Commendation Ribbon.



It Wouldn't Help Anyway

A proud registrant called up his Local Board office and reported the birth of twins. The clerk at the Board didn't quite catch the message over the phone and said "Will you repeat that, please."

"Not if I can help it." was the reply.

STATE HEADQUARTERS



ILLINOIS STATE HEADQUARTERS STAFF IN 1943 (See next page for complete caption)

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS STATE HEADQUARTERS STAFF IN 1943

On the preceding page are shown State Director Armstrong and members of his staff on September 19, 1943. Where an asterisk (*) is shown, the officer was then assigned to duty at the Chicago office. Military rank shown is the highest achieved while on active duty with the Selective Service System. In the picture, from left to right, are:

BOTTOM ROW: Lt. Col. William A. Rodger, Col. Victor A. Kleber, Col. Harris P. Ralston, Colonel Armstrong, Col. Louis A. Boening*, Col. Stanley R. McNeil*, Lt. Col. E. Mann Hartlett.

MIDDLE ROW: Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, Lt. Col. Harry W. Taylor*, Lt. Col. Edmund P. Coady, Lt. Col. Robert H. Sykes, Prof. Robert C. Ross, Maj. Baird V. Helfrich, Maj. William C. Talsey*, Maj. Wilbur A. Thomas, Maj. James C. Foster, USMCR.

TOP ROW: Edwin H. Felt*, Maj. John B. Morgan*, Lt. Comdr. William S. Bishop*, USNR, Maj. Walter A. German, Maj. Peter N. Martin, Prof. John Schommer*, Maj. Sidney T. Holzman*, Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Capt. Kenneth L. Allen, Capt. Norman W. Smith*, Capt. Harry W. Melcher.

Lt. Comdr. Walter J. Eden, USNR, and Waldo J. McCoy were also members of the Staff in September of 1943, but were not able to be present for the above picture. Maj. Fred W. Jacobi, while a member of the Illinois Staff, was on loan to National Headquarters at Washington.

THE STATE DIRECTOR'S FIRST STAFF

On the opposite page are shown State Director Armstrong and the members of his first staff. An asterisk (*) denotes assignment to duty at the Chicago office of State Headquarters. Military rank shown is the highest achieved while on active duty with the Selective Service System in Illinois. In the picture, left to right, are:

BOTTOM ROW: Col. Harris P. Ralston, Lt. Col. Leigh N. Bittinger, Col. Armstrong, Col. Louis A. Boening*, Col. Stanley R. McNeil*.

MIDDLE ROW: Col. Clay M. Donner, Col. Victor A. Kleber*, Lt. Col. William A. Rodger, Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, Maj. Lester S. Johnson, Lt. Col. Edmund P. Coady, Maj. Baird V. Helfrich.

TOP ROW: Edwin H. Felt*, Prof. John Schommer*, Maj. Fred W. Jacobi*, Capt. Joseph U. Dugan, Capt. Walter A. German, Maj. Charles J. Magnesen.

STATE HEADQUARTERS



STATE DIRECTOR ARMSTRONG'S FIRST STAFF (See preceding page for complete caption)

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

STAFF MEMBERS NOT SHOWN IN GROUP PHOTOS



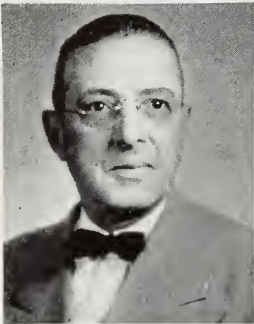
SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO

COL. EDWARD A. FITZPATRICK
*Special Adviser to
the State Director
September-October, 1940*

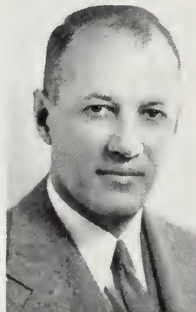


MORTON HARVEY PHOTO

MAJ. HOWARD G. WADE
*Occupational Advisor,
Cook County,
September, 1940 to
August, 1941*



MAJ. CORWIN S. MAYES
*State Medical Officer,
April, 1941 to
September, 1941*



HON. TAPPAN GREGORY
*Coordinator,
Government
Appeal Agents
Cook County,
March, 1941 to
March, 1947*

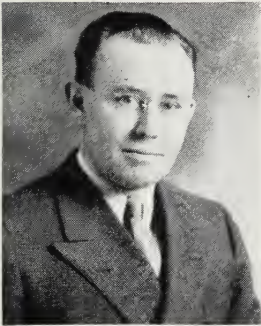


JEROME FRITZ PHOTO

MAJ. LLOYD W. WARFEL
*Occupational Advisor,
Cook County,
August, 1941 to
June, 1942*

STATE HEADQUARTERS

**ADDITIONAL STAFF MEMBERS
NOT SHOWN IN GROUP PHOTOS**



PROF. PAUL E. JOHNSTON
Dep't of Farm Economics
University of Illinois
Agricultural Advisor
February, 1942 to August, 1945



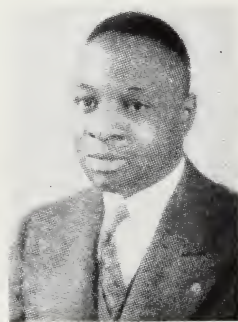
CAPT. BENJ. R. WETENHALL
Field Officer, Springfield
April, 1944 to October, 1944



**HON.
STEPHEN E. HURLEY**
Coordinator,
Registrants' Advisory
Boards, Cook County
March, 1941 to
March, 1947



DR. DAVID SLIGHT
Professor,
Dep't of Psychiatry
University of Chicago
Medical Survey Advisor,
October, 1943 to
August, 1946



CURTIS STILLWELL
Special
Coordinator
September, 1940 to
March, 1947

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN COMPENSATED PERSONNEL

Secretaries, stenographers, typists and clerks at State Headquarters were obtained through the cooperation of, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States Civil Service Commission. Therefore, the employes were free of outside influences and were able to progress strictly according to their own demonstrated ability and industry.

Time after time, these employes manifested their loyalty and willingness to make their contributions to patriotic necessity far more than could be measured in terms of material compensation. In stress times, they repeatedly worked overtime—even long hours nights and Sundays—without compensation, or with compensatory time off. The normal work week was forty-eight hours for the greater part of the entire operation, but many of the employes worked sixty hours a week and over whenever it was necessary to keep abreast of critical work.

The majority of the compensated employes who began their service at State Headquarters in 1940 or early 1941 remained at their posts until the closing of the program when slackening work forced their release. Time after time, these "pioneers" refused offers from other agencies and organizations—in spite of being tendered higher pay and shorter working hours.

The following list shows the non-executive civilian personnel who were employed at State Headquarters (at either Springfield or Chicago) with the month and year each entered the service of the System and the month and year of their release from Selective Service employment at Illinois State Headquarters.

NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF STATE HEADQUARTERS

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

Name	Entered on duty	Left
Adair, Ruth V.	March 22, 1943	June 17, 1946
Adrian, Agnes.	January 3, 1942	March 26, 1944
Armstrong, Jane T.	November 27, 1940	November 4, 1942
Banaitis, Vito F.	November 16, 1940	March 11, 1942
Barniskis, Muriel C.	November 25, 1940	October 31, 1944
Bensch, Francis L.	November 12, 1941	December 16, 1944
Berger, Glen H.	October 28, 1943	July 11, 1947
Beveridge, Joseph I.	January 12, 1942	March 31, 1948
Blackwood, Carolyn P.	March 5, 1941	August 17, 1947
Borden, Charles.	October 29, 1940	July 31, 1947
Bower, William H.	October 24, 1940	July 31, 1947
Bowman, Loretta.	December 12, 1941	July 31, 1943
Brockschmidt, Marian K.	November 12, 1941	January 14, 1946

STATE HEADQUARTERS

NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN COMPENSATED PERSONNEL—Continued

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

Name	Entered on duty	Left
Burch, Eleanora A.....	May 9, 1944	February 16, 1945
Burger, Betty R.....	October 21, 1940	March 22, 1945
Burns, Harry.....	October 12, 1944	August 15, 1947
Cadigan, Catherine M.....	January 1, 1943	December 5, 1945
Coan, Charles.....	October 18, 1940	October 21, 1945
Cobb, Helen M.....	October 11, 1940	September 8, 1944
Coulter, Russell D.....	October 26, 1940	July 31, 1947
Crawford, Roceil.....	February 2, 1942	April 16, 1943
Crookston, Dorothy J.....	July 6, 1942	October 7, 1946
Crump, Virginia.....	December 26, 1941	April 4, 1947
Cunniff, William M.....	October 23, 1940	July 31, 1947
Curry, Mary F.....	March 30, 1942	June 30, 1947
Davis, Bobbette K.....	June 21, 1943	September 11, 1944
Deames, Germaine M.....	October 10, 1943	July 31, 1947
Devine, Thomas J.....	October 18, 1940	July 31, 1947
Dittmar, Lois H.....	April 22, 1942	December 29, 1944
Doherty, Betty A.....	August 29, 1941	January 16, 1943
Donohue, Marjorie A.....	October 5, 1942	May 31, 1944
Dudda, Gertrude E.....	August 23, 1943	July 14, 1945
Egan, John R.....	October 18, 1945	August 30, 1947
Eldridge, A. Eileen.....	May 29, 1944	May 22, 1946
Erickson, Marjorie M.....	April 16, 1942	July 31, 1947
Ferreira, Edna V.....	October 12, 1940	July 31, 1947
Firke, William F.....	July 1, 1941	March 27, 1945
Fitch, Gerald G.....	October 21, 1940	June 25, 1945
Flinn, Christine S.....	April 3, 1941	March 31, 1948
Flinn, Raymond E.....	November 8, 1940	July 21, 1946
Flynn, Virginia G.....	January 4, 1944	September 29, 1946
Franklin, Betty R.....	February 10, 1944	December 21, 1945
Freeark, Mary B.....	January 24, 1944	September 24, 1945
Furman, Eleanor W.....	August 30, 1943	September 14, 1945
Gallett, Claude W.....	October 23, 1940	July 31, 1947
Geist, Mary M.....	May 6, 1941	July 11, 1947
Gillan, Walter H.....	October 21, 1940	July 31, 1947
Goulet, Joseph E.....	June 21, 1943	May 31, 1944
Graham, Josephine B.....	February 16, 1942	August 24, 1947
Grintson, Robert E.....	November 6, 1944	August 15, 1947
Grissom, Louis E.....	October 18, 1940	July 31, 1947

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN COMPENSATED PERSONNEL—*Continued*

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

Name	Entered on duty	Left
Hagar, Martha J.	October 16, 1940	August 8, 1942
Halberg, Juliana D.	June 13, 1941	March 8, 1942
Haley, Paul H.	November 29, 1940	February 3, 1946
Hamilton, Helen.	October 14, 1940	December 7, 1941
Harford, Andrew J.	July 20, 1942	December 3, 1945
Hayes, Ernestine B.	June 28, 1943	December 30, 1944
Hildenstein, Ellen E.	July 28, 1942	June 9, 1945
Hogan, Mary J.	January 2, 1945	December 11, 1945
Holmberg, Nina M.	July 15, 1943	October 9, 1944
Holt, Arthur S.	October 19, 1940	December 12, 1943
Hornbeck, Walter L.	November 18, 1940	May 12, 1946
Hostick, Catherine R.	January 24, 1944	June 19, 1945
Housh, Marjorie M.	July 11, 1945	October 17, 1946
Humphrey, Mary E.	November 9, 1943	November 6, 1944
Humphries, Henry, Jr.	August 3, 1942	March 31, 1944
Ianson, Agnes M.	August 24, 1942	April 1, 1946
Ingerski, Doris C.	December 29, 1941	May 26, 1945
Jacobs, Roscoe C.	January 6, 1942	July 1, 1947
Jones, Dorothy M.	December 1, 1941	June 4, 1944
Kennedy, Teresa V.	September 7, 1942	June 30, 1947
Keslick, Lucile.	April 11, 1941	July 26, 1947
King, Ira.	April 1, 1941	February 3, 1945
Kingdon, Clyde.	October 26, 1940	October 19, 1944
Kinsey, Ruth E.	February 25, 1944	May 25, 1945
Knepler, Rose C.	January 8, 1944	April 10, 1946
Korkok, Ruby B.	October 13, 1943	January 2, 1946
Kruzick, Kay M.	June 2, 1943	September 23, 1946
La Rue, Dorothy J.	December 30, 1941	December 9, 1944
Lasher, Clayton S.	November 14, 1940	July 31, 1947
Long, Kathern K.	October 11, 1940	February 4, 1946
Lochbaum, Isabel S.	December 22, 1941	March 15, 1946
Lukens, Mary C.	May 5, 1943	February 7, 1945
McAfee, Margaret S.	December 29, 1941	August 21, 1945
McCaleb, Beulah M.	October 10, 1940	June 30, 1947
McDonald, Mary E.	January 27, 1941	December 26, 1945
McGeath, James G.	May 12, 1941	October 11, 1943
McGowan, Bernadine.	May 3, 1944	June 30, 1947
Marrs, Edith E.	March 6, 1944	June 30, 1947
Mayfield, Jess J.	March 7, 1945	July 1, 1947

STATE HEADQUARTERS

NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN COMPENSATED PERSONNEL—*Continued*

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

Name	Entered on duty	Left
Meacham, Eva S.....	July 21, 1942	February 5, 1946
Merritt, Pauline M.....	December 11, 1942	October 24, 1944
Metz, Mary E.....	April 1, 1941	September 23, 1946
Milkovich, Pauline.....	February 3, 1942	June 20, 1947
Miller, Margaret J.....	October 14, 1940	June 20, 1947
Mitchell, Jeanette M.....	June 30, 1941	May 31, 1942
Mohlenhoff, Emily M.....	January 2, 1942	March 6, 1946
Moore, Helen S.....	June 10, 1944	April 1, 1947
Moos, Alice A.....	December 27, 1940	July 1, 1947
Naber, William H.....	January 20, 1941	March 31, 1947
Nickels, Violet M.....	October 16, 1940	July 31, 1947
O'Bryan, Roland F.....	June 11, 1946	July 31, 1947
O'Connor, Florence A.....	February 16, 1942	July 31, 1947
Odom, June G.....	July 16, 1945	June 30, 1947
Oliver, Nelda K.....	February 14, 1944	June 21, 1946
Olson, Josephine K.....	October 10, 1940	January 16, 1945
Osborn, Evalyn M.....	October 11, 1940	March 10, 1946
Paine, Isabelle A.....	April 19, 1944	March 22, 1946
Palman, Morris.....	October 17, 1940	October 26, 1945
Pearce, Frederick L.....	October 25, 1940	February 25, 1944
Pehlman, Carl E.....	November 7, 1940	November 12, 1945
Peters, Anna B.....	October 14, 1940	July 31, 1947
Peters, Dorothy M.....	March 23, 1945	December 31, 1946
Peterson, Vivian L.....	May 11, 1942	March 8, 1946
Pfeifer, Margaret M.....	January 5, 1942	July 31, 1947
Pronto, Marie T.....	November 22, 1940	January 22, 1946
Ramey, Nettie E.....	November 11, 1943	July 11, 1947
Rash, Lauren E.....	May 12, 1941	November 19, 1942
Reesor, Ola.....	October 19, 1942	July 31, 1947
Reilly, Lillian A.....	June 10, 1943	August 5, 1947
Reisch, Susanne M.....	September 1, 1943	October 12, 1945
Rice, Abigail.....	December 14, 1942	January 4, 1945
Riddel, Marie A.....	January 10, 1945	January 6, 1946
Ruddell, Marie L.....	February 16, 1942	May 12, 1946
Rudolph, Roy H.....	October 21, 1940	July 31, 1947
Ryan, Imelda J.....	July 8, 1942	November 22, 1946
Ryde, Albert P.....	October 30, 1940	August 1, 1947
Samuel, H. Gene.....	January 14, 1941	February 28, 1946
Sankey, Katherine C.....	June 1, 1943	July 14, 1944

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN COMPENSATED PERSONNEL—*Continued*

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

Name	Entered on duty	Left
Sanner, Marjorie.....	April 8, 1941	January 31, 1946
Sargeant, Elma A.....	October 18, 1943	December 14, 1945
Saylor, Alva J.....	February 16, 1942	February 23, 1943
Schienle, Carlyne K.....	August 12, 1943	December 5, 1944
Scott, Oren E.....	March 4, 1946	March 1, 1948
Shaw, M. Clarice.....	September 1, 1942	July 29, 1944
Simpson, Cecil C.....	October 18, 1940	July 31, 1947
Simpson, Maridall.....	July 1, 1943	September 21, 1944
Spille, Fred S.....	June 17, 1942	August 30, 1947
Stahl, Anita.....	February 11, 1942	July 18, 1944
Sullivan, Frances E.....	August 1, 1942	February 28, 1947
Sullivan, Helyn S.....	December 1, 1942	June 30, 1947
Swope, Marian L.....	January 14, 1944	September 28, 1945
Taylor, Ruby B.....	October 16, 1940	October 4, 1943
Thomas, Velma H.....	November 1, 1943	December 27, 1945
Thompson, Lois M.....	February 15, 1945	March 21, 1946
Thon, Ann.....	January 2, 1942	July 31, 1947
Todd, Edna B.....	October 15, 1940	July 28, 1946
Vanlandingham, Faye I.....	June 2, 1944	December 13, 1946
Vickers, Emory H.....	October 31, 1940	July 11, 1947
Wallace, Myra B.....	January 2, 1942	February 1, 1946
Weiler, Joseph J.....	October 25, 1940	July 31, 1947
Wheatfill, Fern G.....	March 28, 1944	June 30, 1947
Williamson, Frances L.....	November 12, 1943	August 2, 1945
Wise, Leona L.....	March 22, 1943	April 18, 1946
Wolf, Edwin C.....	April 1, 1941	March 31, 1948
Zoch, James E.....	February 2, 1946	June 30, 1947
Zoch, Wanda E.....	November 25, 1940	March 31, 1948

CHICAGO OFFICE

Abrams, Rose J.....	May 4, 1944	September 5, 1944
Anderson, Esther.....	December 27, 1940	June 30, 1947
Askin, Eleanor L.....	February 16, 1943	March 31, 1946
Barber, Edna S.....	July 26, 1943	May 31, 1947
Beeskow, Elizabeth M.....	April 28, 1942	August 1, 1947
Bitterli, Arthur C.....	October 27, 1940	July 1, 1947
Blanchard, Winifred A.....	October 28, 1940	December 1, 1942
Brill, Shirley.....	January 24, 1944	October 7, 1946

STATE HEADQUARTERS

NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN COMPENSATED PERSONNEL—*Continued*

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

Name	Entered on duty	Left
Carlson, Ann	October 26, 1940	May 25, 1947
Carro, Evelyn L.	April 8, 1944	July 31, 1946
Connors, Nancy M.	October 5, 1942	September 18, 1943
Daley, Clara M.	May 16, 1942	February 17, 1946
Daugherty, Margaret.	May 10, 1941	February 20, 1946
Dubil, Sophia L.	February 19, 1942	August 31, 1944
Duffy, Jeanne C.	October 16, 1942	November 9, 1945
Dungan, Seville I.	April 1, 1942	July 2, 1947
Dwyer, Dulcie B.	December 30, 1940	April 21, 1946
Erbach, Elsie E.	October 29, 1940	January 6, 1943
Esterly, Mabel.	April 10, 1942	October 7, 1946
Gembolish, Marie S.	October 22, 1940	June 30, 1947
Graffy, Madeline C.	October 28, 1940	July 1, 1947
Hailman, Harriet C.	October 10, 1940	September 12, 1942
Hamalian, Elizabeth M.	November 18, 1940	February 20, 1943
Hanson, Olive G.	December 6, 1942	May 31, 1947
Holcomb, Mary J.	December 1, 1942	November 9, 1944
Jung, Matilda H.	March 3, 1943	November 23, 1945
Kaaser, Dolores M.	July 1, 1944	October 17, 1946
Kaminsky, Lillian	April 19, 1944	September 23, 1945
Kelly, Margaret H.	July 30, 1941	November 27, 1943
Kerwin, Mae W.	June 17, 1942	September 30, 1946
Kinney, Marie W.	January 18, 1943	July 4, 1947
Korsland, Olga M.	May 12, 1942	June 30, 1947
Lacey, Clyde M.	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1947
Litzkow, Elaine R.	March 2, 1943	February 1, 1946
McMahon, Mary	March 14, 1941	January 25, 1944
Mason, Lillian W.	October 10, 1940	October 1, 1942
Mitchell, Lucille M.	July 27, 1942	November 10, 1944
Norton, Mary B.	May 3, 1944	July 31, 1946
Orlich, Mary	April 10, 1944	June 24, 1946
Parker, Elnor E.	February 18, 1945	October 7, 1946
Peri, Marie F.	August 20, 1942	October 31, 1945

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

NON-EXECUTIVE CIVILIAN COMPENSATED PERSONNEL—*Continued*

CHICAGO OFFICE

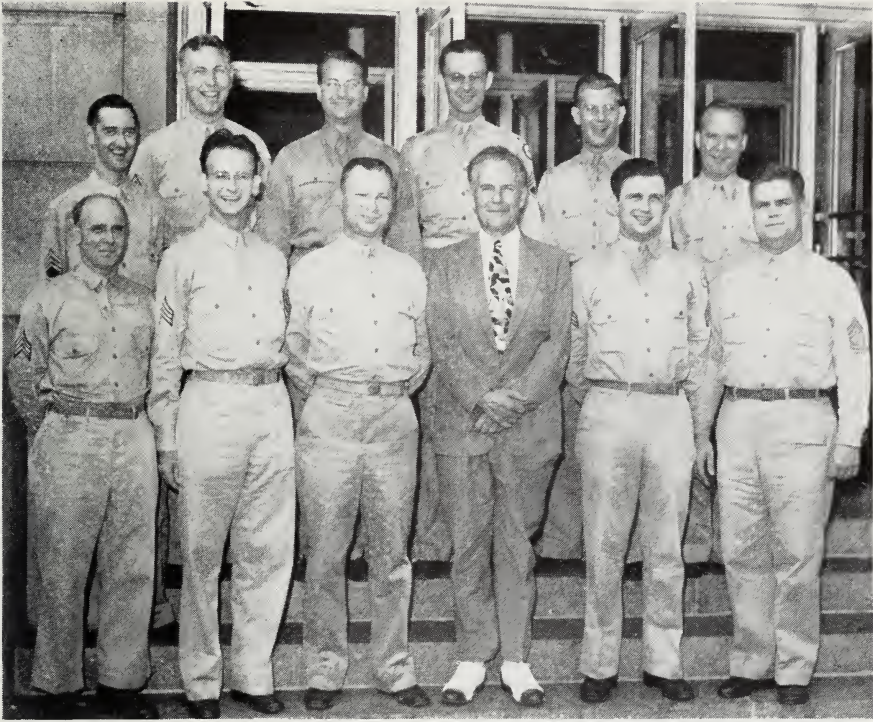
Name	Entered on duty	Left
Plummer, Marie E.	July 6, 1942	May 31, 1945
Reszel, Antoinette L.	March 20, 1941	July 1, 1947
Riggs, Rosemary E.	October 12, 1940	July 7, 1942
Ringler, Lucille	January 2, 1942	February 8, 1944
Rogers, Eileen M.	May 18, 1942	May 9, 1947
Rubin, Betty C.	March 1, 1944	May 5, 1945
Russell, Helen L.	August 24, 1942	January 9, 1946
Rynder, Mary A.	March 9, 1942	February 1, 1946
Salavatore, Lucille D.	February 19, 1943	February 22, 1946
Sarbacker, Kathryn M.	July 9, 1945	February 21, 1946
Saunders, Anne E.	July 13, 1942	March 17, 1946
Schenden, Marguerite	July 16, 1942	March 31, 1946
Sheehan, Raymond P.	October 8, 1940	March 11, 1946
Smithwick, Eleanor L.	January 2, 1942	January 27, 1946
Snoddy, Mildred O.	November 18, 1943	September 30, 1946
Stautis, Helen V.	January 13, 1941	February 18, 1943
Stephenson, Marie A.	November 17, 1943	September 16, 1945
Stogdell, Clarence L.	September 27, 1943	October 18, 1944
Swain, J. D.	August 18, 1945	May 9, 1947
Torrey, Edith	July 27, 1942	May 15, 1946
Vinje, Hulda A.	December 21, 1942	January 30, 1946
Von Langworth, Gladys S.	November 15, 1940	August 22, 1942
Walsh, May L.	March 14, 1941	January 24, 1944
Wasilewski, Mabel N.	February 1, 1945	July 12, 1946
Wennerberg, Chester C.	January 12, 1942	September 14, 1944
Wheeler, Darlene B.	December 16, 1940	May 17, 1946
Winters, Helen M.	January 2, 1942	February 2, 1947



Speaking of Patriots!

What was probably the Nation's record in "family action" in volunteering for induction into military service occurred in the case of the five Harkless brothers of Peoria—Burrell, Weldon, John, Leonard and Fred. The five brothers, part of a family of fourteen children, all volunteered at one time and reported for induction on May 6, 1941.

STATE HEADQUARTERS



ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER PHOTO

STATE DIRECTOR AND ENLISTED DETACHMENT OF STATE HEADQUARTERS

The above photo was taken just prior to the transfer of the enlisted detachment (except Sergeants Bailey, Lau, Musialek and Smith) to the Army Finance School at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Shown, left to right, front row, are: Sgt. Jay W. Bailey, Sgt. William H. Pronto, Sgt. Walter Ignatchuk, Colonel Armstrong, Sgt. Walton Leach, M/Sgt. James E. Zoch; rear row, left to right, are: S/Sgt. John R. Egan, T/Sgt. Francis W. Lorman, Sgt. Donald F. Lau, S/Sgt. Charles A. Lucas, Sgt. Robert Noesges, T/Sgt. Clifford S. L. Griffin. Other enlisted men who were members of the detachment at the time, but not present for the photo were: T/Sgt. Vincent H. Egan, T/Sgt. Harold R. Smith, Sgt. George W. Donnelly, Sgt. Stanley Musialek.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

ENLISTED DETACHMENT

Fifteen enlisted men of the Finance Department and the Quartermaster Corps of the Illinois National Guard were inducted into Federal service on October 10, 1940, and assigned to the Finance, Procurement and Supply Division of Illinois State Headquarters. They were:

M/Sgt. Harry D. Melcher, FD*†	Sgt. Jay W. Bailey, QMC†
M/Sgt. James E. Zoch, FD*†	Sgt. George W. Donnelly, FD
T/Sgt. Vincent H. Egan, FD*	Sgt. Walter Ignatchuk, QMC*†
T/Sgt. Clifford S. L. Griffin, FD*‡	Sgt. Walton Leach, QMC*
T/Sgt. Francis W. Lorman, FD†	Sgt. Stanley Musialek
T/Sgt. Harold R. Smith, QMC	Sgt. Robert Moesges, FD*
S/Sgt. John R. Egan†	Sgt. William H. Pronto, FD*
S/Sgt. Charles A. Lucas	

In the early days of organization, these men toiled from fifteen to eighteen hours a day—frequently more—receiving, packing and shipping countless forms, office equipment and supplies for the various local and appeal boards in the State. They also performed administrative and clerical duties concerning the pay of civilian personnel, travel of local and appeal board members, preparation of purchase orders and vouchering of all accounts. Several of the enlisted men supervised civilian employes in the performance of their duties in the Finance, Procurement and Supply Division.

The original group of enlisted men served faithfully until August 30, 1943 when all except Sergeants Bailey, Musialek and Smith were transferred to Army Finance School at Fort Benjamin Harrison for service with the Army Ground Forces. Subsequently, a number of them were promoted and served overseas. Sergeants Melcher and Lorman were graduated from Officers Candidate School, commissioned and returned to duty at Illinois State Headquarters. Sergeant Smith was later discharged because of physical disability, and Sergeant Musialek was released because of being over age. Sergeant Bailey enlisted in the Regular Army in November of 1945, but continued with State Headquarters until February of 1947, at which time he was transferred to duty with Fifth Army Headquarters in Chicago.

Subsequent to the transfer of the original group listed above, three other enlisted men reported for duty at State Headquarters:

Sgt. Donald F. Lau, who reported on November 23, 1942 and served in the Finance, Procurement and Supply Division until December 1, 1943, at which time he was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps Officers Candidate School at Camp Lee, Virginia.

* Served overseas.

† Awarded Army Commendation Ribbon for work with Selective Service.

‡ Awarded Purple Heart Medal for wounds in action in Europe.

STATE HEADQUARTERS

Sgt. William P. Butcher, an attorney in civilian life, who reported on May 1, 1944 and assisted the State Legal Officer until he was transferred to Fifth Army Headquarters in July of 1945.

Corp. Francis M. Thompson, a veteran of the Canadian Army in World War I, who reported on October 8, 1942 and functioned in the Finance, Procurement and Supply Division until April 3, 1943, when he was released on his request for discharge because of being over the current military age.

ORGANIZATION OF STAFF FUNCTIONS

From the outset, the administration of Selective Service in Illinois was under the direction of the State Director whose office was located at Springfield. At first, nine divisions were established at the Springfield office, functioning under the immediate supervision of Assistant State Director Leigh N. Bittinger, each Division Chief being responsible State-wide for the proper accomplishments of the functions assigned to his particular division.

In Cook County, the branch office operated under the supervision of Assistant State Director Louis A. Boening, four Section Chiefs serving as coordinators on the various functions.

Colonel Bittinger served as Assistant State Director until October 12, 1941, on which date he was advanced to the position of Deputy State Director. After his resignation on November 26, 1941—to become Superintendent of The Chicago Home for Incurables—Col. Clay M. Donner was appointed Executive Officer.

Late in 1942, State Director Armstrong deemed it advisable to reorganize his staff in the interest of increased efficiency. His reorganization, effective on November 7, 1942, established two Departments and twelve Divisions. In the accompanying listing, the Chiefs of the various divisions are listed from the beginning of the Selective Service program.

STATE HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION

DEPARTMENTS

Operations Department—

Col. Harris P. Ralston, C of E, Deputy State Director. This department included the activities concerned with registration, classification, manpower calls and functional operations of Local Boards.

Administrative Department—

Col. Victor A. Kleber, AGD., Deputy State Director. This department included the activities concerned with personnel, finance and procurement, legal matters, physical examination procedure, field inspections, public relations and general administrative procedure.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

DIVISIONS

Finance, Procurement and Supply Division—

Chiefs: Lt. Col. Wm. A. Rodger, FD, from October 10, 1940 to May 12, 1947

Maj. Fred W. Jacobi, FD, from May 12, 1947 to September 31, 1947

Duties:

1. Preparation of the budget to cover fiscal requirements;
2. Obligation of all funds for necessary purchases and other expenditures, including rents and payrolls, authorized by the State Director;
3. Procurement of furniture, equipment and supplies;
4. Leasing of and alterations on all leased property;
5. Arrangements for necessary transportation for registrants and Selective Service personnel;
6. Arrangement for meals and lodging for registrants forwarded for physical examination and/or induction;
7. Preparation of vouchers for payment of rents, furniture, equipment and supplies;
8. Maintenance, including protection, of all Federally-owned automobiles and other property under the care of the Illinois Selective Service System;
9. Maintenance of a comprehensive accounting system;
10. Until May 17, 1943, this division handled payrolls for compensated personnel. This function was then transferred to the Personnel Division.

Personnel Division—

Chiefs: Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Inf., from October 10, 1940 to October 29, 1946

Mr. Waldo J. McCoy from November 4, 1946 to August 29, 1947

Assistant Chief for Cook County: Mr. Edwin H. Felt

Duties:

1. Procurement and assignment of all compensated civilian non-executive personnel necessary for the operation of State Headquarters, Local Boards and Boards of Appeal;
2. Maintenance of records of compensated civilian personnel;
3. Preparation of compensated civilian employes payrolls (and also certification of same after May 17, 1943) for transmission to the Finance Officer, United States Army, Chicago;

STATE HEADQUARTERS

4. Liaison with the United States Civil Service Commission on matters pertaining to the employment of civilian compensated personnel;
5. Responsibility for sales of war and victory bonds and maintenance of records of same.

Registration Division—

Chief: Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Inf.

Duties:

1. Liaison with election officials in connection with First Registration;
2. Supervisory management of subsequent registrations;
3. Advice to Local Boards on registration and processing of registration cards;
4. Clearance of out-of-State and out-of-Board-area registration cards;
5. Liaison with prisons, jails and insane asylums in connection with registration of inmates of such institutions;
6. Maintenance of State Headquarters registration records.

Occupational Deferment Division—

Chief: Col. Harris P. Ralston, C of E.

Duties:

1. Advice to Local Boards on all occupational deferments including scientific engineers and professional students; (NOTE: This division handled agricultural deferment matters in the early part of the program. This function was later transferred to another division.)
2. Issuance of policies in regard to replacement schedules and advice and assistance to employers in the preparation thereof.
3. Processing of all industrial employment certification forms;
4. Participation in instructional meetings of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, Chicago Association of Commerce and other industrial groups on the subject of industrial occupational deferment;
5. Processing of deferment requests for physicians, dentists and veterinarians certified by the Procurement and Assignment Service;
6. Advice to Local Boards on registrants' requests for permits to leave the United States.

Dependency Classification Division—

Chief: Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Inf.

Duties:

1. Advice to Local Boards on interpretation of regulations pertaining to dependency classifications;
2. Assistance to Local Boards in obtaining special dependency investigations;

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

3. Coordinator in classifications of penal institution inmates requesting parole for the purpose of entering the armed forces.
4. Liaison with Special Panel Boards, penal institutions and the Illinois Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Agricultural Division—

Chief: Prof. Robert C. Ross.

Advisor: Prof. Paul E. Johnston.

Duties: (NOTE: Agricultural deferments became such an important and voluminous part of occupational deferments that a special Division was set up on August 2, 1943 to deal exclusively with agricultural deferment problems.)

1. Advise State Director on Agricultural deferment policies and status of agricultural employment and production in Illinois;
2. Advise Local Boards on agricultural deferment matters;
3. Liaison with agricultural associations, United States Department of Agriculture War Boards, the Extension Service, farm bureaus, farm advisers, and other agricultural agencies, regarding agricultural deferment policies;
4. Preparation of Illinois Agricultural Questionnaire used for obtaining evidence necessary in connection with agricultural deferment claims;
5. Recommendations on applications for release from armed forces because of agricultural necessity.

Manpower Division—

Chiefs:

Col. Clay M. Donner, QMC, from October 10, 1940 to September 1, 1942

Lt. Col. Edmund P. Coady, Inf., from September 1, 1942 to January 29, 1947

Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, QMC, from February 1, 1947 to May 12, 1947

Duties:

1. Apportioning of manpower calls received from the National Director to Local Boards;
2. Liaison with the Armed Forces Induction Station in connection with manpower calls;
3. Processing of transfers for physical examination and/or induction;
4. Advice to Local Boards on classification of aliens; processing of forms for such aliens;
5. Advice to Local Boards on classification of conscientious objectors; processing orders for conscientious objectors to report to camps of work of national importance;

STATE HEADQUARTERS

6. Advice to Local Boards on classification of ministers of religion and divinity students;
7. Maintenance of induction records, including statistics.

Medical Division—

State Medical Officers:

- Lt. Col. Lester S. Johnson, MC, from October 10, 1940 to March 5, 1941
Maj. Corwin S. Mayes, MC, from April 1, 1941 to September 14, 1941
Lt. Col. E. Mann Hartlett, MC, from September 29, 1941 to June 1, 1944
Lt. Col. Robert H. Sykes, MC, from June 1, 1944 to January 15, 1946
Capt. Earl H. Blair, MC, from January 16, 1946 to March 26, 1946

Duties:

1. Assistance in obtaining the voluntary services of physicians and dentists necessary in the operation of Selective Service in Illinois;
2. Supervision and coordination of physical examinations, and liaison with, Local Boards and Group Examining Physicians and Dentists and Medical Advisory Boards;
3. Interpretation of and advice on regulations pertaining to physical examination of registrants;
4. Advice to Local Boards on classification of physicians, dentists and veterinarians and students for these professions;
5. Liaison with the Procurement and Assignment Service on matters pertaining to the availability of physicians, dentists and veterinarians for military service; processing of forms submitted in this connection;
6. Operation of Medical Survey Program (Dr. David Slight, Director, and Lt. John E. Egdorf, Assistant Director) ;
7. Processing of registrants selected for correction of physical defects through the Governor's Rehabilitation Program.

Field Division—

Chiefs:

- Col. Leigh N. Bittinger, from October 15, 1940 to October 12, 1941
Col. Clay M. Donner, QMC, from October 12, 1941 to August 31, 1942
Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, QMC, from August 31, 1942 to December 8, 1944

Assistant Chiefs:

- Capt. Norman W. Smith, Spec., Ass't at Chicago from August 31, 1942 to July 29, 1944
Lt. Col. E. I. Edwards, QMC, Ass't from December 8, 1944 to April 14, 1947

Duties:

1. Assignment and direction of Field Officers;

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

2. Training, assignment and direction of Field Auditors;
3. Maintenance of Local Board inspection records;
(NOTE: Field Auditors operating in the downstate area had their base station at Springfield; those operating in Cook County were based at Chicago.)

Legal Division—

State Legal Officers:

Maj. Baird Helfrich, JAGD, from October 10, 1940 to March 1, 1944
Capt. Earl R. Stege, CMP, from March 1, 1944 to April 24, 1946

Duties:

1. Advice to State Director, Staff, Local Boards, Boards of Appeal, and Government Appeal Agents on legal questions pertaining to the Selective Service regulations;
2. Processing of appeal cases passing through State Headquarters;
3. Advice to Local Boards on classification of moral basis (Class IV-F, Moral);
4. Processing of transfers for classification;
5. Maintenance of records, including statistics, on delinquents;
6. Liaison with and assistance to United States Attorneys in cases involving violations of the Selective Training and Service Act and regulations;
7. Clearance of files of conscientious objector claimants granted hearings by hearing officers in United States Attorneys' offices;
8. Supervision of procurement of Government Appeal Agents and Advisory Boards for Registrants—including maintenance of records pertaining to their service;
9. Liaison with Government Appeal Agents and Boards of Appeals;
10. Liaison with State and Local Bar Associations.

Veterans' Assistance Division—

Chief: Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, QMC

Assistant Chief for Cook County:

Lt. Comdr. William S. Bishop, USNR

Duties:

1. Instructional and coordinating contact with Local Boards and Re-employment Committeemen on matters regarding reemployment of veterans;
2. Conduct regional meetings on reemployment matters;
3. Assistance in establishment of local information and employment centers for veterans;

STATE HEADQUARTERS

4. Liaison with United States Employment Service;
5. Liaison with United States Attorneys in connection with troublesome reemployment cases;
6. Direct contact with employers, where necessary, in efforts to obtain reemployment for veterans without resort to Federal courts;
7. Supplying of officer-speakers to organizations desiring explanations of Selective Service law and policies pertaining to reemployment of veterans;
8. Processing of requests for discharge from armed forces when State Director's recommendation was requested;
9. Advice to Local Boards on classification of veterans.

Public Relations Division—

Chiefs:

Capt. Joseph U. Dugan, QMC, from October 10, 1940 to March 12, 1943

Col. Victor A. Kleber, Spec., from March 12, 1943 to April 14, 1947

Duties:

1. Preparation and distribution of State Headquarters publicity releases to press and radio;
2. Arrangements for and preparation of radio broadcasts;
3. Editing of "CHATS," State Headquarters' house organ (originally named, "Selective Service News");
4. Liaison with press and radio;
5. Handling of public requests for lists of registrants, confidential information pertaining to registrants, and general information pertaining to Selective Service.

CHICAGO OFFICE

While the State Director spent the bulk of his time at State Headquarters, Springfield, the fact that the majority of registrants in Illinois were located in Cook County made it necessary for him to maintain a branch office at Chicago. Ordinarily, he spent an average of two days a week at the Chicago office, which was organized along lines similar to Springfield. All Chicago activities were coordinated with and functioned under the State Headquarters office at Springfield, the central point of administration for the State.

When the Chicago office was first established, it was temporarily under the supervision of Major (later Colonel) Stanley R. McNeil, AGD. The position of Assistant State Director in charge of Cook County was created and, through the Governor's recommendation, Mr. Louis A. Boening (Lieutenant Colonel, Illinois Reserve Militia) was appointed to the post on October 10, 1940. Colonel Boening continued to head the Chicago office until

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

October 31, 1945, at which time he resigned to become general sales manager for the Revere Camera Company, Chicago.

Following Colonel Boening's resignation, Colonel McNeil, as Executive Officer, assumed charge of the Chicago office and continued in that responsibility until May 30, 1947, when he was retired for physical disability. Subsequently, Mr. Edwin H. Felt was placed in charge and remained in such position until the termination of Selective Service.

In addition to his duties as Executive Officer, Colonel McNeil was in charge of the Classification and Induction Sections, as well as serving as counsel on Selective Service matters in general.

Occupational deferment matters in Cook County were originally handled by Maj. Howard G. Wade, Ord.; upon his transfer to National Headquarters on August 1, 1941, he was succeeded by Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel, C of E who continued in the Occupational Deferment Section until June 16, 1942, the date of his transfer to the Office of Secretary of War. Major Harry W. Taylor, C of E, then assumed charge of the Section, Captain John B. Morgan, C of E, becoming his assistant on September 4, 1942. On August 7, 1944, Captain Peter N. Martin of the Manpower Division in the Springfield office was transferred to Chicago and assigned to duty in both the Occupational Deferment and Field Sections.

Prior to his transfer to Springfield in November of 1942, Col. Victor A. Kleber was in charge of the Registration and Public Relations Sections, these functions being taken over by Capt. Norman W. Smith who, in addition, served as Assistant Chief of the Field Division until July 29, 1944 when he was transferred for overseas duty.

From the outset to the termination of Selective Service, compensated clerical personnel in Cook County were under the supervision of Mr. Edwin H. Felt who, in addition, served as an Administrative Assistant to the State Director.

When the Selective Service program first commenced in Illinois, the 361 Local Boards had to be furnished with forms, stationery and other supplies on short notice. Because 180 Boards were concentrated in Cook County alone, it was deemed advisable to set up supply facilities in the Chicago office. Accordingly, First Lieutenant (later Major) Fred W. Jacobi was assigned to the Supply Section. That phase of the Chicago organization was discontinued in March of 1943, by transfer to the Finance, Procurement and Supply Division at Springfield.



STATE HEADQUARTERS

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS LIAISON

From the very beginning of the Selective Service program, cooperation between the System in Illinois and the Navy (which also had jurisdiction over the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard) was always of the highest order.

In the early days, liaison between the System and the Navy was readily handled by the State Director or a member of his staff. As the Navy manpower requirements rose, however, the Navy found it advisable to assign one of its officers to the Illinois State Director for the primary purpose of handling all Navy liaison matters connected with the System, at the same time making the officer available for any special work which the State Director might assign consistent with the primary duties of the officer.

Lt. Comdr. Walter J. Eden, USNR, a Chicago transportation executive and veteran of World War I, officially reported for duty with the State Director on July 1, 1941 and remained with State Headquarters until his release from active duty on December 31, 1945. Commander Eden, prior to his official assignment, was already somewhat familiar with Illinois State Headquarters procedure for he had spent several weeks at the Headquarters in September and October of 1940, giving his personal assistance to help organize the System in this State. His regular assignment as Navy Liaison Officer was therefore doubly welcome.

After America entered World War II as an active participant, the Navy manpower requirements rose still higher, and Lt. (later Lt. Comdr.) William S. Bishop, USNR, also a veteran of 1917-18 and formerly the well-known conductor of the column, "The Soldier's Friend," in the Chicago Herald-American, was assigned to Illinois as Assistant Navy Liaison Officer, with duty station at Chicago.

These two officers maintained close contact with the Navy recruiting stations and other Navy installations and rendered valuable service both to their own branch of service and to the Selective Service System. In addition, Commander Eden served as a field officer, visiting and counseling many Local Boards throughout the State. When America's victory appeared certain and the armed forces began discharging men in volume, Commander Bishop was appointed Assistant Chief of the Veterans Assistance Division and aided immeasurably in the achievement of the System's outstanding service to veterans in Cook County. Commander Bishop was relieved from active duty on December 31, 1945.

The Marine Corps likewise established its own liaison when, on April 9, 1943, it assigned Capt. (later Major) James C. Foster, USMCR, a veteran of Marine Corps service in the First World War and, at the time of his reactivation, a prominent steel manufacturing executive of Sterling, Illinois, to State Headquarters as Marine Corps Liaison Officer. Major Foster carried on constant and effective liaison between the System and the Marine Corps recruiting stations. In addition, through the cooperation of Marine Corps Headquarters,

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

he served the State Director as an administrative assistant and also rendered valuable special service in the Field Division.

During Major Foster's period of service as Marine Corps Liaison Officer, Illinois provided (both by enlistments and inductions) 14,339 men of military age to the Marine Corps. Additionally, 3,680 seventeen-year olds who enlisted in the Corps brought the total Illinois contribution to the Marine Corps up to 18,018 for the period. Major Foster was relieved from active duty on July 18, 1946.

The following figures—covering the period from September 16, 1940 through December 31, 1945—show the relative manpower contributions of Illinois to the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard:

	Inductions	Enlistments	Total Credits (Men)
Army	504,875	134,682	639,557
Navy	95,682	122,757	218,439
Marine Corps.....	14,168	17,755	31,923
Coast Guard.....	1,248	10,272	11,520
TOTALS	615,973	285,466	901,439

Subsequent inductions and enlistments brought Illinois' manpower contribution up to 910,448 men by January 31, 1947. This was augmented by the enlistment of 19,850 women in the armed forces.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

A number of the officers were given special assignments which did not normally come under the domain of any of the major organized divisions of State Headquarters. These assignments were:

Senior Military Officer:

Col. Clay M. Donner, QMC, from October 17, 1940 to August 31, 1942

Col. Harris P. Ralston, C of E, from September 1, 1942 to October 15, 1946

Col. Victor A. Kleber, Spec., from October 16, 1946 to April 14, 1947

CHICAGO OFFICE—Col. Stanley R. McNeil, AGD, from September 27, 1940 to May 20, 1947

Military Adjutant:

Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Inf., from October 7, 1940 to November 15, 1946

Navy Liaison Officer:

Lt. Comdr. Walter J. Eden, USNR, from July 1, 1941 to December 31, 1945

Ass't Navy Liaison Officer:

Lt. Comdr. Wm. S. Bishop, USNR, from July 15, 1942 to December 31, 1945

Liaison Officer from December 31, 1945 to March 4, 1946

STATE HEADQUARTERS

Marine Corps Liaison Officer:

Maj. James C. Foster, USMCR, from April 9, 1943 to May 16, 1946

Savings Bonds Officer:

Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Inf., from October 7, 1940 to November 15, 1946

CHICAGO OFFICE—Col. Stanley R. McNeil, AGD, from September 27, 1940 to May 20, 1947

Records Disposal Officer:

Maj. George W. Biggerstaff, Inf., from July 16, 1945 to August 1 1946

Maj. Fred W. Jacobi, FD, from August 1, 1946 to August 31, 1947

CHICAGO OFFICE—Maj. Sidney T. Holzman, Inf., DSC., from July 16, 1945 to November 27, 1945

CHICAGO OFFICE—Lt. Col. Harry W. Taylor, C of E., from November 27, 1945 to May 2, 1947



GENERAL HERSHEY HONORED BY ILLINOIS PERSONNEL

As a tribute to his superb leadership, the entire personnel of the Illinois Selective Service System honored Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, with a testimonial dinner held in Chicago on May 29, 1942. More than 1,100 persons attended the dinner. Honor guests shown in the picture on the next page are: Col. Chester L. Fordney, USMCR, commanding the U. S. Marine Corps station at Chicago; Maj. Gen. George C. Grunert, USA, commanding general of the 6th Corps Area; Gov. Dwight H. Green; General Hershey; Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Director of Selective Service; Capt. E. A. Lofquist, USN, representing Adm. John Downes, commandant of the Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes. Colonel Armstrong was the toastmaster for the dinner.

At this testimonial meeting, the State Director's own Post of The American Legion—Square Post No. 232 of Chicago—presented Colonel Armstrong with a stand of the National Colors on behalf of those attending the dinner.

The Selective Service Mural at the rear of the speakers was painted by the well-known Chicago painter, J. Z. Allen, for Chicago Local Board 144.

STATE HEADQUARTERS



GENERAL HERSHEY HONORED BY ILLINOIS PERSONNEL (See preceding page)

LOCAL BOARDS

SELECTION OF MEMBERS

The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 required that every Member of a Local Board must:

1. Be a citizen of the United States;
2. Reside in the county in which his Local Board has jurisdiction;
3. Be a civilian (not a member of the land or naval forces of the United States);
4. Not be subject to induction under Selective Service (before the induction age limit was reduced, all Local Board Members had to be thirty-eight years of age or older. Later on, when Congress reduced the induction age limit, vacancies on Local Boards were filled by younger men, many of whom had served in the armed forces of the Nation).

In the early part of the Selective Service program in Illinois, Local Boards were composed of three members each. (After Pearl Harbor, this number was increased to five so as to assure a minimum of three members being present at every board meeting.) The urgent problem of the State Director at the outset was to obtain reputable Illinois citizens to serve as Members of the 361 Local Boards which were to be established throughout the entire State.

While the average citizen is highly patriotic, America was at peace at the outset of Selective Service, and no man properly could have been censured for any unwillingness to sacrifice considerable personal time and risk incurring the ill will of some of his neighbors by service on a Local Board. Yet, the citizens of Illinois responded nobly when called upon to render special service on behalf of their Nation's mobilization of manpower.

Because State Director Armstrong had formerly served as Illinois Department Commander of the American Legion, he had achieved personal acquaintanceship not only with countless veterans of World War I (in The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled World War Veterans, United Spanish American War Veterans, and others) but also with numerous prominent citizens without veteran affiliation. His appeal for volunteers was therefore directed to the veterans' organizations, service groups such as Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and others, Chambers of Commerce, farm organizations, civic groups and the labor unions, both A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

Citizens of the United States are, under the Constitution, all on an equal basis without regard to nationality, race, religion, politics or special affiliations. The selection of Local Board Members, therefore, presented the problem of elimination of Board control by any special group—to prevent

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

any public criticism, just or unjust, because of preponderance of Members of a Board belonging to any individual group.

Because the State Director had made his recommendations with "equalization of representation" in mind, complaints as to favoritism or prejudice on the part of a Local Board were rare indeed and, if raised, were very easily answered. Any man who was known to be politically active was automatically rejected as a possibility for Board membership. In any case where an already appointed Board Member became politically active after his appointment, his resignation was requested and obtained. The general policies which were maintained reduced political charges to a minimum and enabled the State Director to refute successfully any occasional charge of political favoritism on the part of some Local Board.

After lists of prospective Members were obtained, each prospect was sent a questionnaire requesting information as to his willingness to service, his ability to devote the necessary time for Selective Service duties, the nature of his business or profession, prior military service, if any, his political, club, society or labor union affiliations. From the information received in the questionnaire, the State Director was able to select tentative Board Members who were over the current military age limits, to make proper political division in each Board, and to insure against domination of any Board through political, religious or racial preponderance.

At the American Legion National Convention in Boston during the latter part of September, 1940, Lt. Gov. John Stelle discussed with the newly-appointed State Director the matter of appointments to membership on Local Boards. Governor Stelle felt that the majority of the members should be veterans of previous wars—because of their familiarity with military procedure and their special interest in national defense—and that the Board membership should reflect an equitable representation of the various aspects of each community. He furthermore stated that there should be, to the greatest extent possible, an equal division of the two major political parties—in order that actual or suspected political favoritism be eliminated. State Director Armstrong heartily agreed with the principles expressed by Governor Stelle.

A few weeks later, after Governor Horner passed away, Governor Stelle called a meeting in Springfield of downstate district and post commanders and other leaders of The American Legion for the purpose of obtaining names of citizens for appointment to Local Board membership. This was done because (1) both Governor Stelle and State Director Armstrong were very active in affairs of the Illinois Department of the Legion and knew the veterans organization leaders personally; (2) these veterans were well acquainted with the citizens in their own communities, and (3) the veterans could be depended on for the immediate action which was urgently needed at the time. A similar meeting was called in the Engineering Building, 205

LOCAL BOARDS

West Wacker Drive, Chicago, to obtain recommendations for Members of Local Boards in Cook County.

Since not all of those recommended as the result of these meetings were able to serve, and because a number of Boards were not completed, it was therefore necessary to obtain additional Members. Fortunately, the annual State-wide meeting of the Commanders and Adjutants of The American Legion was scheduled for Springfield on October 19 and 20, 1940 and, with the assistance of the Legion leaders, all Boards were completed.

At all meetings, the veterans were told of the qualifications needed for appointment to Local Board membership and that the Governor (who was responsible for the submission of recommendations to the President) would not consider any man who was politically active—that is, a man who held public office or who was an active candidate for such office.

These meetings provided the names of veterans and other substantial citizens in each community wherein a Local Board had been established. After the selected names had been processed in the State Director's office (with full consideration as to political affiliation, race and creed), they were presented to Governor Stelle for approval, following which action they were forwarded to National Selective Service Headquarters in Washington for appointment by the President.

The same basic procedure was followed on subsequent lists of prospective appointees as Local Board Members, as well as on other volunteer positions for which the President made the appointments. The Governor, having been assured that his policies with reference to selection of recommendations had been and would be followed, delegated the authority for such recommendations to the State Director.

Because of their familiarity with military procedure, every effort was made to obtain the maximum number of veterans of previous wars as Local Board Members. Approximately 70% of the Illinois Local Board Members were veterans. They were men of various creeds, races and political groups, who were engaged in industry, business services and agriculture. Many of them were executives in important corporations.

In the beginning—because of the urgency for speed in organizing the Local Boards—recommendations for appointments as Local Board Members were sent in without consulting the potential appointees. It developed, however, that some of the potential appointees felt that they could not or should not serve on Local Boards, and it was therefore necessary to submit new names to Washington. In one county, twenty-three appointments were required before a three-man Local Board was obtained. After the basic set-up had been completed, recommendations were made only after each individual had been contacted and had signified his willingness to serve.

In obtaining replacements made necessary by additions to Boards, death, resignation or other reason, it became the policy to request recommendations

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

from the original Members of the Local Boards. This was done to insure full cooperation and harmonious procedure at the Local Board level. In any case where the Board, itself, had no specific recommendation to offer, the State Director made his selection from available lists of volunteers, each proposed appointment being carefully checked with the Local Board concerned before it was forwarded to National Headquarters at Washington.

LOCAL BOARD MEMBERSHIP INCREASED

Hardly had the terrible news of Pearl Harbor flashed over the radio on Sunday, December 7, 1941, when State Headquarters was flooded with offers to help in the carrying out of the job that everyone knew was absolutely necessary in order to preserve the Nation.

Realizing that the number of men inducted through Selective Service would be tremendously increased, and feeling that the Local Boards should be strengthened so that a minimum of three Members would be assured for every meeting, the State Director, on January 17, 1942, announced an increase in the membership of Local Boards from three to five.

By the time that the State Director determined to increase the membership of each Local Board from three to five Members, he had learned the necessity for placing experienced farmers on Local Boards situated in areas where agriculture predominated or was, at least, a vital factor in the community.

Consequently, recommendations on such basis were sought from each farming area Board, as well as from Mr. Earl Smith (then president of the Illinois Agricultural Association), the United States Department of Agriculture War Boards and other farm groups.

The State Director furthermore endeavored to obtain, as agricultural Members, men who were actually "working farmers" (familiarily referred to as "dirt farmers") who operated their own farms rather than men who owned farms but were primarily engaged in some other activity. On virtually every Local Board in the agricultural areas, the State Director managed to place at least one, and in most cases two, working farmers, thus giving the Local Board the benefit of the practical and valuable knowledge of the men who were thoroughly familiar with the production and labor requirements of almost every farm in their respective communities.

At the outset of the program for obtaining farm representation on the Local Boards in agricultural areas, there was a feeling that these farmer members might lean too heavily in favor of agriculture. This, however, was a needless fear, for the farmer members of Local Boards—knowing the agricultural situation in their own areas so well—were extremely strict and invariably insisted that a farm registrant (and his employer) show a real and specific need for his services before they would consent to deferment.

METHOD OF SELECTION PROVED SOUND

The Illinois State Director's method of selection for Local Board membership was a definite success, and was later adopted by a number of other States. Board Members demonstrated their even temperaments, their flexibility in the face of reason, their intelligent judgment and their integrity. Only in a few instances was it necessary to take special corrective action. These corrective actions were taken quietly and without publicity which, if released, might have jeopardized public confidence in the System. Such publicity might also have reflected upon the separated Member and unjustly injured his reputation.

Little or no difficulty was encountered as the result of racial or religious composition of a Board. In one instance, it was discovered that a Local Board in Chicago was composed entirely of men of a certain nationality. Upon learning that the Board meetings were being conducted in a foreign language, the State Director transferred one of the Members to another Local Board, replacing the latter with a man who did not speak or understand the foreign language concerned.

In Chicago, there are certain areas which each have tremendous populations of some particular group of foreign origin, areas in which the influence of the mother country is still a strong factor. The same situation prevails in a number of areas throughout the rest of the State. The Illinois policy of selecting Local Board Members and other non-compensated personnel equitably on the basis of a spread of representation proved successful and prevented criticism that might otherwise have been received from those citizens who were not members of some particular race, religious faith or political party.

The quality of the membership personnel selected was evidenced not only by the outstanding record of fair decisions by Illinois Local Boards but also by the fact that most of the Members willingly gave up their nights, Sundays and holidays in order to keep abreast of the ever present volume of work. In dozens of cases, Members worked as high as fifty hours a week without one cent of pay, their compensation being realized in the satisfaction of making an important contribution to the successful prosecution of their Nation's war.

The names of Local Board Members, as well as location of the Board offices, will be found in the Appendix.

LOCAL BOARD OFFICES

Original Selective Service regulations provided that each Local Board be established, so far as possible, to have jurisdiction over not more than 3,500 registrants. On the basis of the election registration (the 1940 census figures were not available at the time of planning), the State Selective Serv-

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

ice Plan, formulated by the Illinois National Guard, set up 284 Local Board areas for the entire State. Chicago was allocated 78 Boards, suburban Cook County 25, and downstate Illinois 181.

After the First Registration, it was discovered that the results of registration did not work out strictly according to the planning. For instance, one Local Board in Chicago was found to have almost 12,000 registrants, while another Board in the same ward had only a trifle over 300 registrants. This divergence, on a lesser scale, was found to exist in different parts of the State, but particularly within Cook County.

As the result of the necessary redistricting of Local Board areas so that each Board would have approximately 3,500 registrants, 361 Boards were established for the whole State—144 downstate county Boards, 37 downstate city Boards, 151 Chicago city Boards, 14 suburban city and 15 rural boards in Cook County.

In any county where a large city was located, it was found best to have one or more Local Boards handle the urban registrants and one or more Boards take jurisdiction over the registrants in the agricultural area of the county.

County Local Boards were designated with the name of the County and numbered from 1 up, depending on the number of Boards in each county. City Local Boards were designated with the name of the city and numbered according to the number of Boards in each city.

Outside of Cook County, the "county" Local Board was generally established at the county seat. Whenever additional county boards were necessary, they were located according to distribution of population and convenience of transportation. During the period of Selective Service operation, a number of necessary changes were made in Local Board locations. In September of 1944, a program of consolidation of Local Board offices was started with the result that Illinois accomplished an annual savings of approximately \$100,000 in rentals.

In establishing Local Board offices, free space in public buildings (post offices, State armories, county and city buildings, veterans' organization headquarters) was obtained as far as possible. At the peak, 57 Local Board offices were located in such free space in all parts of the State except within the City of Chicago.

When Selective Service first began operation in Illinois, things happened so quickly that it had not been possible to make arrangements for office space, office furniture, equipment and necessary supplies for the 361 Local Boards. However, this deficiency did not daunt the public-spirited citizens who had been appointed to carry out Selective Service operation. They provided or borrowed office space, furniture, equipment and supplies, generally using their own funds for necessary cash expenditures, in order to get the organization under way and at work. Because of technical regulations

LOCAL BOARDS

pertaining to purchases for the Federal government, these citizens were never reimbursed for their expenditures. In addition, all of them gave up untold amounts of personal time away from their businesses and positions.

It was determined that the office equipment and furniture for each Local Board would be held to an absolute minimum, and the original purchases for each Local Board was authorized for the following:

- 1—50x34 double pedestal flat top desk
- 1—60 inch center drop DP typewriter desk
- 1—standard typewriter
- 1—swivel chair without arms
- 1—typist's swivel chair
- 1—72x34 inch table
- 6—straight leg chairs
- 1—4-drawer letter size filing cabinet with lock.

Additional 4-drawer filing cabinet for each 1,000 registrants or fraction thereof.

Later on, it was necessary to increase this furniture and equipment by additional typewriter desks, typewriters and filing cabinets.

It was not deemed necessary to provide any Board Chairman, Secretary or Member with a desk for his own use, since it was rarely ever necessary for any one of these officials to perform any clerical function. His task was to conduct hearings—confer with registrants and dependents and meet with the other Members of the Board for consideration of cases.

Except for the initial supply of Selective Service forms necessary for the First Registration, all printed matter was obtained from the Government Printing Office through National and State Headquarters. Only on occasion did State Headquarters provide necessary special forms which were produced at the Springfield office by the multilith or mimeograph process of duplication. Most of these letter forms were required for the obtaining of special reports required by State Headquarters.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENTS

Attached to each Illinois Local Board was a Government Appeal Agent (attorney) who served as a legal counsel for both the Federal government and the Selective Service registrants. Specifically, his duties were:

1. Review classifications made by the Local Board and, as authorized by the regulations, take an appeal from the Board's classification in any case where he believed that a registrant's induction would create an injustice to the government, a registrant, a dependent or an employer;
2. Advise and assist registrants in the preparation of the claims for deferment;
3. Make special investigations requested by the Local Board;

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

4. While not listed as one of their official duties, many Government Appeal Agents, on the Boards' requests, advised Local Boards on legal questions which arose pertaining to Selective Service regulations or the status of registrants;
5. In the event a Government Appeal Agent felt that a case warranted an appeal to the President, he presented the facts to the State Director for the latter's consideration and determination as to whether or not such an appeal should be made.

Obviously, it was necessary for each Government Appeal Agent to devote considerable time constantly to thorough study of Selective Service regulations and directives in order that he could capably perform his duties. As time passed and classification actions became too voluminous—making it physically impossible for one man to perform all of the above duties—one or more Associate Government Appeal Agents were assigned to any Local Board making request for additional legal help.

The State Director selected his recommendations for Government Appeal Agents and Associate Government Appeal Agents from lists submitted by the Illinois Bar Association and the county and local bar groups within the State. Appointments, as the result of these recommendations submitted through the Governor, were made by the President of the United States.

Because of the large number (180) of Local Boards within Cook County, State Director Armstrong deemed it advisable to have a Coordinator of Government Appeal Agents within that county. He, therefore, recommended and obtained the appointment of the Hon. Tappan Gregory, former president of the Chicago Bar Association and presently (1948) president of the American Bar Association, to serve in that capacity. Mr. Gregory gave valuable and distinguished service in such post.

On February 24, 1941, at the quarters of the Chicago Bar Association, the State Director held a meeting of the Government Appeals Agents and Members of Boards of Appeal in Cook County. Colonel Armstrong, Appeal Board Administrator King, Coordinator Gregory, State Legal Officer Helfrich and several other Staff officers addressed the meeting.

Approximately six hundred Illinois attorneys gave up a tremendous amount of their valuable time to serve as Government Appeal Agents and Associates during the life of the Selective Service System. By their careful evaluation of classification actions, their counsel to Local Boards and, in many cases, their ability to convince registrants of the fairness of their classifications, these attorneys rendered an outstanding contribution to their Nation and State.

Government Appeal Agents and Associates are listed under their respective Local Boards in the Appendix of this volume.

LOCAL BOARDS

REEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEEMEN

Section 8 of The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 provided that, under certain specified conditions, every person who entered active military service during the life of the Act was, after release from such service, to be reemployed in essentially the same position he occupied at the time he went on active military duty. The law also required the Selective Service System to render every possible assistance to such veterans and also give employment help to other veterans who were not able to take advantage of the reemployment provision of the law. Congress later extended reemployment rights to all persons who entered the armed forces, subsequent to May 1, 1940, regardless of how they entered the service and, in addition, to men who left their positions to serve in the Merchant Marine. Hence, under this provision of the law, a Reemployment Committeeman was assigned to every Local Board in Illinois, some of the Boards finding it necessary to have one or more additional Committeemen.

In selecting the Reemployment Committeemen for appointment, State Director Armstrong requested recommendations from each Local Board, and such recommendations were invariably followed. Because the already established veterans' organizations had amply demonstrated their interest and capabilities in the matter of finding jobs for veterans, a large number of the Reemployment Committeemen in Illinois were also chairmen of the employment committees of their own local veterans' organization Posts.

While most veterans experienced little difficulty in being reemployed in their old jobs after release from military service, the Reemployment Committeemen were able to perform distinguished service in the few troublesome cases that did arise. Likewise, they rendered excellent service in the matter of placing other veterans in new positions. (A more detailed account of the reemployment problem will be found later in this volume under "Reemployment.")

Reemployment Committeemen who served in Illinois are shown under their respective Local Boards in the Appendix.

LOCAL BOARD EXAMINING PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

Under the original plan of determining whether or not a registrant was physically qualified for military service, registrants were first examined by a physician, serving without compensation, attached to each Local Board as Examining Physician. On the findings of such examination, the Local Board placed a registrant in Class I-A (qualified for general military duty), Class I-B (qualified only for limited military duty), or Class IV-F (physically or mentally unfit for any military duty).

At the outset, only physicians were appointed for the examinations at the Local Board level. On March 31, 1941, however, the regulations were

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

amended so that one or more dentists could be assigned to assist in the physical examinations at that level.

Local Board Examining Physicians were selected by the State Director, recommended by the Governor, and formally appointed by the President. The names of prospective Examining Physicians were obtained through the cooperation of the Illinois Medical Society and the many county and local medical societies. On a number of occasions, Local Boards made appointment suggestions which were followed.

The Examining Dentists were also appointed by the President and were obtained through the recommendations of the Local Boards and the various dental societies.

Examining Physicians and Dentists were, so far as possible, above the ages liable for military service. From time to time, it became necessary to appoint additional physicians and dentists due to many of their colleagues leaving Selective Service to enter the medical departments of the different branches of the armed forces.

The Illinois physicians and dentists who gave voluntary assistance to the Selective Service System made a genuine and vital contribution to the war effort. Many of them examined thousands of registrants—and often under trying and embarrassing circumstances which interfered with their normal practice—and thus caused the process of obtaining manpower for the armed forces to be speeded up immeasurably.

The names of Local Board Examining Physicians and Dentists who were part of Selective Service in Illinois will be found under their respective Local Boards in the Appendix.

ADVISORY BOARDS FOR REGISTRANTS

The average registrant found it somewhat difficult to understand the technicalities and give adequate answers to the voluminous questions on the Selective Service questionnaire. Therefore, in order to assist registrants in filing complete and correct information on their questionnaires (and often on special claim papers), Advisory Boards for Registrants were established.

In most of the counties, a complete Advisory Board was assigned to each Local Board. In the populous areas of Chicago, however, one Advisory Board was assigned to each ward and handled the registrants' assistance for as high as five Local Boards in a single ward. There were only a few instances wherein a Local Board in Chicago had its own Advisory Board.

The Advisory Board members were obtained through recommendations made by the various Bar Associations throughout the State, and their appointments were made by the Governor. Approximately 3,000 Illinois attorneys voluntarily served in the uninteresting and sometimes tedious work

LOCAL BOARDS

of filling out necessary Selective Service forms and other papers for registrants. Invariably, a registrant could obtain advice almost at any hour of the day.

Each Advisory Board consisted of at least three attorneys. The Chairman of each Advisory Board outside of Cook County was usually the County Judge.

So that the Chairmen and Members of the Cook County registrants' advisory boards might readily obtain correct information pertaining to their duties and to Selective Service procedure in general, the Hon. Stephen E. Hurley, prominent Chicago attorney (and later President of the Chicago Bar Association) was appointed Coordinator of Advisory Boards for Registrants in that county. In his capacity, Mr. Hurley sacrificed of his own personal time in great measure and rendered a genuine patriotic service to his Nation.

Members of the Advisory Board for Registrants are listed in the Appendix.

LOCAL BOARD CLERKS (COMPENSATED PERSONNEL)

While compensated employes of the Federal government are ordinarily hired and assigned by the United States Civil Service Commission, the urgency for speed in the organization and operation of the Selective Service System was such that, at the beginning, Local Boards were permitted to hire their own clerks. This was done by a majority vote in each Board. At the outset, only one clerk was allowed for each Local Board, more having been added subsequently, as needed.

In a great many cases, the Boards selected veterans of World War I to serve as their clerks. These men—a number of them disabled veterans—were somewhat familiar with military procedure, were clerically efficient, could ordinarily work longer hours, and were considered able to deal properly with the thousands of men who were to cross each Local Board's threshold during Selective Service operation. Many Boards, however, selected women for their clerks, and these women not only showed themselves competent, but also matched the men in overtime work and demonstrated their adroitness in handling registrants. As time went on, because many of the men clerks obtained more lucrative positions, women came to occupy most of the clerical positions in the Local Board offices.

After the original clerks were hired, Civil Service requirements were put into effect, and necessary additional clerks were hired through the Civil Service Commission and assigned by the Personnel Division of State Headquarters. Ultimately, all clerks without Civil Service status were required to qualify as war appointees.

In April of 1941, under the terms of the Classification Act relating to Federal civil service employes, it was provided that Local Boards (and

other Federal Agencies) should not employ, nor continue in employment, any person related to any Member of the Board by blood or marriage as close as first cousin.

At the time Local Boards were organized in 1940, a few of the Board members in Illinois obtained the appointment of wives, daughters, daughters-in-law or other close relatives as employes of the respective Boards on which these Members served. These cases of nepotism were quickly and easily corrected by the simple process of transferring the employes concerned to other Boards.

Written words cannot possibly express the importance or extent of the service of the Local Board clerical personnel. From the beginning until almost the termination of the Selective Service program, they worked under constant pressure and often under conditions that taxed their nerves almost to the breaking point. When the average citizen was home from work and enjoying his evening with his family, the Local Board clerks were frequently found at their offices straining every faculty to meet some work deadline. Quite often it was necessary for the clerks (and, in many cases, one or two Local Board Members) to be at the Local Board offices until the late hours of the night, or to arise as early as three or four o'clock in the morning to check in registrants who were to leave by street car, bus or train for the induction station for physical examination or induction. (In 1944, the State Director was able to change the procedure for the Cook County Local Boards so that the registrants reported direct to the induction station rather than to the Board offices.)

An average of approximately 7,985 Illinois citizens rendered volunteer service regularly to the Selective Service System in the overall period from

(Continued on page 72)



YES, IT'S AN OFFICIAL SELECTIVE SERVICE NOTICE

Several hundred of Chicago Board 80's registrants could not read or understand the English language. Board 80 reproduced their "Appear before the Board" notice as shown here and got 100% returns from it.

Gerald Moye, the genial Mayor of Chicago's Chinatown (a graduate lawyer and chemical engineer) and veteran of World War I, was a Member of Chicago Board 80.

請于六月十六日晚
七時半攜帶最近六
個月內寄回中國贖
養家戚憑據，二號赤
或銀行收據來上列
地址以便查察無誤

LOCAL BOARDS

PERSONNEL OF THE ILLINOIS SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

UNCOMPENSATED

Presidential Appointments—as of December 31, 1945:

	Total serving Dec. 31, 1945	Separa- tions by death, resig- nations, etc.	Total appoint- ments made	Original Appointments		
				On or before Nov. 18, 1940	No. still serving	Percent still serving
Local Board Members	1,797	1,051	2,848	1,071	525	49.0
Appeal Board Members	100	48	148	75	50	66.7
Government Appeal Agents	481	290	771	334	206	61.7
Examining Physicians	1,819	1,218	3,037	302	125	41.4
Examining Dentists	613	183	796	*	*	*
	<hr/> 4,810	<hr/> 3,790	<hr/> 7,600	<hr/> 1,782	<hr/> 906	<hr/> 50.9

Other than Presidential Appointments—as of August 31, 1945:

Members of Advisory Boards for Registrants	2,964
Members of Medical Advisory Boards	729
Reemployment Committeemen	634
Medical Survey Program Personnel	747
Others	4
	<hr/> 5,078

COMPENSATED

Civilian Employes—as of August 31, 1945:

State Headquarters	137
Local Boards	766
Boards of Appeal	24
	<hr/> 927**

Military Personnel at State Headquarters—as of August 31, 1945:

Officers: Army	25
Navy	2
Marine Corps	1
Enlisted Men: Army	1
	<hr/> 29

* Examining Dentists were not authorized until March 31, 1941.

** At the peak of activities, this figure was 1,367.

The above figures reveal that, during the latter part of 1945, close to 11,000 persons were actively assisting in the operation of the Selective Service System in Illinois.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

(Continued from page 70)

its inception in 1940 to its termination in 1947. (This figure does not include the thousands of volunteer registrars who served on the various registration days.) It has been estimated that the services of these regular volunteers would have cost the Federal government an estimated \$9,500,000 if they had been on a compensated basis.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL BOARDS

In accord with the Democratic processes in practice in our Nation since its inception, Congress wisely determined that the primary selection, under the Selective Service law, of men available for military service should be made in the immediate area in which each registrant resided. Each man's case was to be decided by a board made up of his own neighbors who knew the local conditions and, in many cases, knew the circumstances of the individual registrant.

The Local Board, then, was the local point of operation of Selective Service. Under the Act, each Local Board had the following responsibilities and duties:

1. To register every man within the Board's area of jurisdiction in accordance with the Selective Service law, the President's proclamations and the regulations promulgated by him;
2. To require the submission of proper evidence by each registrant (and others concerned) for classification purposes;
3. To summon before it—by subpoena, if necessary—any witnesses whose testimony was required in any case under the Board's consideration;
4. To keep fully informed on local, industrial and agricultural conditions and thus enable it to determine equitably in each registrant's case;
5. To grant registrants, on their request, personal appearances and, within the Board's discretion, to grant hearings to dependents, employers and others interested in deferment claims;
6. To classify registrants strictly in accordance with specific regulations and policies and according to their own best judgment;
7. To grant and forward appeals in accordance with the regulations;
8. To forward for physical examination and/or induction the numbers of men required in manpower calls issued to the Local Boards by the State Director;
9. To report delinquents under the Selective Service law and regulations to the United States District Attorney after using every endeavor to clear up such delinquencies;

LOCAL BOARDS

10. To issue, within its discretion, permits for its own registrants to leave the United States;
11. To issue, within its own discretion, permits to agricultural registrants to accept critical employment in war industry plants during slack farm seasons;
12. To supervise the operation of the Local Board office and the preparation and maintenance of its records, including files of registrants;
13. To keep the citizenry of its community informed, through the press, radio and other means of publicity, of all Selective Service matters of public information;
14. To perform such other duties as were necessary in the proper administration of Selective Service within the Local Board's area of jurisdiction.

Serving as a Member of a Local Board not only meant the sacrifice of personal time. It also involved the responsibility for maintaining a proper balance between military manpower requirements on one side and the industrial and agricultural needs of the community and family and social protection on the other side. Too often—and invariably without sound reason—it meant the loss of business and life-long friends because of being compelled, by the military requirements of the Nation, to take actions undesirable to customers and personal associates. Time after time, Local Board Members have been unfairly subjected to criticism simply because they carried out their official duties strictly in accordance with the law and regulations.

From the above description of responsibilities and duties of the Local Board, it can readily be seen that the Selective Service law and its administration were calculated to operate on the basis of traditional fair play and justice. That such procedure has been carried out effectively is without question. Even in the early days when Local Boards traveled uncharted roads of decision with many guiding policies and detailed directions lacking, a Gallup poll (announced on May 21, 1941) revealed practically unanimous approval of the American public as to the integrity of the Local Boards in the country. People in all sections of the country and in many groups, factories and offices were interviewed, and their opinions obtained. The question to which answers were sought, and the results, was:

“Do you think that the draft has been handled fairly?”

Of all people interviewed, 93% said “Yes” and only 7% replied negatively. While 7% of the people interviewed thought that the draft had not been handled fairly, such opinion was probably based upon prejudice resulting from some personal disappointment occasioned during the normal administration of Selective Service. In fact, Dr. Gallup himself stated that virtually no one interviewed in the poll thought that the Selective Service Boards were not trying to do an honest and conscientious job.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

Hence, one may feel that this poll represented almost 100% approval of the honest and conscientious work of the local Selective Service Boards throughout the country. Honesty and conscientiousness, sacrifice and devotion to duty, unlimited volunteer service that could not possibly be measured in terms of dollars and cents characterized the service which the local Selective Service Agencies rendered to their country during both peacetime and war.

Even at a time when married men were being called in great numbers, the citizens of America overwhelmingly gave their approval to Selective Service—on November 20, 1942, the Gallup poll showed that 82% of the people approved the administration of Selective Service in their respective communities.

SPECIAL PANEL BOARDS

Not long after the operation of Selective Service was put into effect, the State Director began receiving requests from men in prisons requesting that they be allowed to serve in their country's fighting forces. Private consultations with various wardens revealed that some of these felons were unquestionably the victims of circumstances, that they had shown definite signs of reform and that many of them deserved to be given the opportunity of being released from prison to join the armed forces of the Nation. State Director Armstrong, convinced that here was an additional supply of manpower for the armed forces, recommended to his superiors that a plan be developed for the consideration of the pleas of these felons who desired military service and the actual induction into the service of those found worthy of release for military duty.

In February of 1943, National Selective Service Headquarters developed a plan to obtain additional manpower for the armed forces through the classification and induction of worthy inmates of penal institutions who would thus be given an opportunity to serve their country in time of need and help them repay their debt to society. National Headquarters' plan required the establishment of Special Panel Boards—agencies which had virtually the same powers as the Local Boards.

Immediately on receiving word of National Headquarters' plan, the State Director contacted Governor Green, who quickly voiced his approval and placed at the disposal of the Selective Service System the entire facilities of the State's Department of Public Safety.

The rehabilitation of men with criminal records had long been the major objectives of The Department of Public Safety, Division of Correction, State of Illinois. Consequently, the Division of Correction welcomed the opportunity to participate in this new plan, obtaining the cooperation of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, also a division of The Department of Public Safety, relative to releases, suspension of sentence, et cetera, and

LOCAL BOARDS

lending every possible assistance toward achieving the induction of worthy men under their jurisdiction.

A Staff committee for the establishment and operation of Special Panel Boards in Illinois was appointed, consisting of Maj. Baird V. Helfrich, State Legal Officer and Maj. Charles J. Magnesen, Chief of the Personnel Division. A meeting was held with Mr. T. P. Sullivan, Director of the Department of Public Safety, Mr. W. C. Jones, Superintendent of Paroles, Col. Frank D. Whipp, Superintendent of Prisons, Mr. William J. Smith, Jr., Superintendent of Supervision of Paroles, and Mr. Lawrence M. Gross, Superintendent of Crime Prevention. Full and wholehearted cooperation was promised—and generously given—throughout the entire program.

Contact was then made with the Local Boards having jurisdiction over the areas in which the various penal institutions were located, and the conference resulted in the establishment of six Special Panel Boards.

The wardens of the various institutions not only gave freely of their own personal time, but also provided space, equipment and personnel for the operation of the Special Panel Boards. The Records Clerk of each prison accepted the position of Board Clerk without compensation and, in every instance, rendered valuable and efficient service. (For obvious reasons, the name of each Special Panel Board Clerk will not be listed.)



JOLIVETTE PHOTO

PHOTO OF EVERY INDUCTEE GROUP PRESERVED

Chairman Harry Ford of Chicago Board 12 is shown with his collection of pictures of every group of selectees forwarded by his Board to the armed forces induction station.

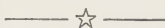
SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

The Army Version

Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man realize

—that's he in the Army!

—Camp Borden News



LINCOLN-BELMONT BOOSTER PHOTO

VETERAN OF 1918 GOES BACK TO WAR

Frank Parker of 1015 Newport Avenue, Chicago, a Rainbow Division sergeant in World War I, had been the chief clerk of Chicago Board 144 since November of 1940. On June 4, 1942, when a group of the Board's selectees reported for induction, the men were amazed when Parker donned his coat and went along with them to the induction station as an inductee. Though 58 years of age at the time, he volunteered for induction and was accepted for military service, thus having been the oldest man ever processed through the Chicago induction station. He served in World War II for over two years. Prior to his own reentry in the Army, he had written induction orders for 403 selectees.

BOARDS OF APPEAL

Hardly anything in the history of this country has affected the lives of its citizens more than the judgments of Local Boards in determining which men would be forwarded for induction into military service and which ones would be allowed to remain at home. Each decision of a Local Board was not an arbitrary one, but rather was based upon written evidence furnished the Board by the registrant, his family, or his employer or other interested persons, plus the intimate knowledge the Board ordinarily possessed of the neighborhood and the various factors which influenced public morale and custom. These facts and factors constituted the basis of the Congressional mandate in the Selective Service law that the decision of the Local Board was final except as it was subject to appeal.

Every registrant—except in the case of physical findings—had the statutory right to appeal his classification. Likewise, a bona fide dependent or an employer possessed the same right of appeal—to the Board of Appeal. (In certain cases, a further right of appeal to the President of the United States was provided. The President delegated this final decision to the National Director of Selective Service who was advised by a group of officers assigned to study Presidential appeals and make recommendations as to decision by the director.)

SELECTION OF MEMBERS

Selective Service regulations required that every Board of Appeal be composed of five members, one from each of the following categories: (1) industry, (2) legal profession, (3) medical profession, (4) labor organization and (5) agriculture.

In making his selections for recommendation for membership on the Boards of Appeal, the State Director endeavored to obtain men whose knowledge of social and economic conditions in the respective geographical areas, plus their intelligence, judgment and integrity, would insure the maximum uniform application of the Selective Service law and regulations.

The lawyer on each Board of Appeal was selected from recommendations made by the Bar Association; usually, he was a past president of the Association. The labor member was chosen from recommendations by the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.; invariably, he was a prominent officer of one of the organizations. The physician was named from recommendations by the organized medical profession; always being a well-known medical man in the area—usually a president or past president of the county or local medical society. The “working” farmer proposed by the different national and state farm

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

organizations always, he was a successful farmer—generally a leader in the agricultural activities of his area. The industrialist, or business member, was picked from recommendations of the Associations or Chambers of Commerce and, in some cases, on recommendations of members of the State Selective Service Staff. All Board of Appeal Members were prominent and well-respected men in each community from which they were appointed. Thus, the highest type of personnel sat in judgment in the higher court of Selective Service classification. Appointments were made by the President.

Because of eight (subsequently twelve) appeal groups being located in one office in Cook County, it was deemed important that the activities of the various Boards should be administered coordinately for the sake of efficiency. In considering a number of recommendations for the post of Administrator of Cook County Boards of Appeal, State Director Armstrong unhesitatingly selected the Hon. William H. King, one of Chicago's most prominent attorneys, who was then also President of the Chicago Bar Association. Colonel Armstrong felt that Mr. King would have been justified, because of being an extremely busy man, in refusing the tendered appointment. Instead, Mr. King accepted and, during his tenure, spent a great portion of his time at the central office of the Boards of Appeal, managing the staff of clerks, directing the administrative work and counseling the various Boards of Appeal on countless occasions. Illinois is indeed obligated to him for the eminent service he performed for the Selective Service System of this State.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The major duty of the Board of Appeal was to consider the written evidence in each appeal, as allowed by law and regulations, and determine classification in each such case according to a majority vote of the members participating in the classification. (A quorum of three was required for a legal meeting of the Board.) The Board acted upon appeals taken by registrants, dependents, employers, the State Director or the National Director. Their classification procedure was almost identical with that of a Local Board except that personal appearances, as well as communications direct to the Board of Appeal, could not be considered. Only the evidence considered by the Local Board, and contained in the registrant's file, could be used in determining classification. A further difference was that, in cases where the Board did not unanimously choose to classify affirmatively on a conscientious objector's claim, the Board was required to refer the case to the Department of Justice for investigation and recommendation (but not classification).

BOARD OFFICES

Because Selective Service regulations required that Boards of Appeal be set up so that each Board would cover approximately 70,000 registrants of

BOARDS OF APPEAL

the first registration, fifteen of such Boards were established in Illinois—eight located in Cook County and seven downstate.

Originally, each Board of Appeal in Cook County had jurisdiction over appeals from a specified area within the county. Because of a heavy volume of appeals from some areas and light volume in others, the inequity made it advisable to reorganize the Cook County group into Board of Appeal No. 1 and establish eight “groups” so that any of the eight groups could consider any appeal which originated within the entire county. This plan equalized the work of the groups and speeded up the procedure immeasurably.

As the Local Boards increased their volume of classifications, the number of appeals multiplied accordingly. Consequently, it became necessary for the State Director to obtain authority to add four more groups to the Cook County appeal machinery, plus an additional group at Peoria, bringing the total to twenty appeal groups in the entire State. Early in 1945, the lightening of the appeal load in Cook County made it possible to inactivate Groups 1, 2 and 3 of Board of Appeal No. 1.

By January of 1946, the volume of appeals had become so scant that the State Director requested authority for reorganization of the Boards of Appeal, and on February 1, 1945, the requested reorganization was approved and authorized. Boards of Appeal 9 through 15 were accordingly disestablished and Board of Appeal No. 2, consisting of eight groups, was established. This permitted any appeal which originated in the downstate portion of Illinois to be considered by any of the eight groups in Board of Appeal No. 2, thus saving time on the handling of appeal cases as well as saving money by eliminating travel of Board of Appeal Members for the purpose of considering one or two cases.

Lists of the various Boards of Appeal, their specific locations and their personnel will be found in the Appendix section; details of their procedure and accomplishments will be discussed under “Operation—Boards of Appeal.”

CLERICAL PERSONNEL

Each Board of Appeal, at the outset, was allowed one clerk. However, as appeal cases increased, it became necessary to furnish additional clerks to most of the Boards—particularly those in Cook County.

The clerical personnel of the Boards of Appeal was obtained through the cooperation of the United States Civil Service Commission, and most of the original clerks remained on duty with the System until its termination. They were never found wanting in their duties, which required not only a high degree of intelligent judgment but genuine capability and diligent application to their arduous work.



SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS STATE HEADQUARTERS SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

DWIGHT H. GREEN, GOVERNOR
PAUL G. ARMSTRONG, DIRECTOR

ARMORY BUILDING

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

A P E R S O N A L M E S S A G E T O E V E R Y S E L E C T E E

The enclosed order to report for induction shows that you will be given the privilege of serving your Country provided that you are found acceptable at the Induction Station.

Here are a few suggestions which will be helpful to you whether you are accepted or rejected, particularly if you are accepted and enter service. Report to your board of office at exactly the time specified in the attached order -- a few minutes earlier is better. At the Induction Station, medical officers will determine whether or not you are fit for military duty. Give your employer this information so that you can step right back into your employment if you are rejected.

If you are found acceptable, you will take the oath as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States and, if you wish, will immediately be ordered to active duty. If, however, you need some additional time before leaving home, you may have a "furlough" period of not less than seven days. You must then report at a specified time. Failure to report ON TIME subjects you to disciplinary action.

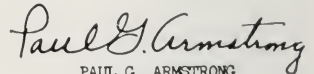
When leaving for active duty, travel light. If you wish, take along a small bag with a few clean undergarments, several handkerchiefs, socks, soap, towels, and shaving articles. They might come in handy if any delay in issue of clothing is encountered. Leave excess jewelry, large sums of money and valuables at home. The Armed Forces are not responsible for your personal losses. If possible, take a little spending money along with you for such personal needs as you may have before your pay day. Take some postal cards with you -- also a fountain pen and an inexpensive watch if you have them. Also, if you wear eye glasses, be sure to take along a copy of your prescription which you can get from your eye doctor. You may need the prescription later on.

Most men leaving for duty find it advisable to have their family goodbyes at home rather than at the railroad station. This helps avoid any delays and also makes it easier on you.

If you plan on making an allotment (to which the government, in most cases, will add an allowance), you should take along certain documents to secure this allotment and allowance in the minimum time. You should have your marriage certificate (or a certified copy), certified copies of birth certificates of your child or children and, if your parents or other relatives are dependent upon you for support, you should have two affidavits to that effect, signed and sworn to by two responsible citizens who are not related to you or to your dependent.

When you arrive at the Reception Center or at your station, you will be classified for service. When you are interviewed, give frank, honest and complete answers to all questions. If you prefer a certain branch of service, tell the interviewer. Your request will be given consideration and you will be assigned to whatever job the service considers is best for you.

Go with an open mind. Yours is the part of a serviceman -- in a service on which tradition imposes a high honor. Your Country needs your help. Give your help freely so that not only your Country but also yourself and those dear to you may continue in future years to enjoy the priceless heritage of American citizenship which your forefathers have passed on to you. Meet and know the Chaplain of your organization. He can help you in many ways. God bless you and keep you.


PAUL G. ARMSTRONG
State Director

STATE DIRECTOR'S LETTER TO SELECTEES

Above is a facsimile of the letter which each Local Board enclosed with every order to report for induction sent to its registrants selected for induction.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS

In the physical examinations of registrants at the Local Board level, many cases developed wherein the Local Board Examining Physician felt that additional examination by a specialist was indicated, or wherein the Local Board or the Government Appeal Agent questioned the findings of the Local Board Physician. So that further determinations might be made as to physical condition in these cases, the Selective Service regulations provided for the establishment of Medical Advisory Boards—groups which were made up (with the exception of the special sections Medical Advisory Board No. 39) of the following specialists: allergist, cardiologist, clinical pathologist, dentist, dermatologist, neuropsychiatrist, ophthalmologist, orthopedist, otorhinolaryngologist, proctologist, radiologist, roentgenologist, surgeon and urologist.

The Local Board directed any registrant concerned to the nearest Medical Advisory Board, furnishing him with the necessary transportation, meals and lodging for the travel and time (not to exceed three days) required to make the visit to the Medical Advisory Board, as well as cost of necessary X-Rays.

Members of the Medical Advisory Boards were well-known specialists in their particular medical fields and were selected from recommendations by the Illinois Medical Society and the various county and local medical societies. All of these specialists served on a voluntary basis. Through their expert knowledge and unstinted service, many registrants who might otherwise have remained in civilian life were made available to the armed forces.

SPECIAL MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS

Certain diseases and disorders were prominent in the list of rejections of registrants examined for military service. So that special study could be given to the relationship of these diseases and disorders to potential military service, a number of special medical groups were organized in conjunction with Medical Advisory Board No. 39. These groups—known as special “divisions” of Board No. 39—were:

Allergy—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Cardiology—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Dentistry—Organized in 1942 in cooperation with the State Department of Public Health for the purpose of giving dental rehabilitation to indigent registrants in various parts of the State where dental clinics were in operation

Dermatology—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Gastro-Enterology—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

Genito-Urinology—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Internal Medicine—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Laryngology—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Neuro-Psychiatry—Organized in 1941 (Seventeen hospitals throughout the State served as sections of this division)

Obstetrics—Organized in 1943 (This division was composed of eminent obstetricians who examined fatherhood claims in registrants's files and rendered opinions on problems presented by registrants in connection with claims of:

- (a) Pregnancy of wife;
- (b) Date of conception;
- (c) Overdue birth.

The division was set up in Chicago but served the entire State.

Ophthalmology—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Orthopedics—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Otolaryngology—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Surgery—Organized in 1941 (Chicago area)

Tuberculosis—Organized in 1941 in cooperation with the State Department of Public Health, Tuberculosis Division (State-wide)

Venereal Disease—Organized in 1942 (State-wide)

NEUROPSYCHIATRIC REEXAMINATION BOARD

In May of 1942, because of a widespread feeling that many registrants who had been rejected by reason of neuropsychiatric defects were rejected without adequate cause, a "pilot test" was made in Chicago on the cases of 1,000 registrants rejected for neuropsychiatric defects.

Reexaminations of the 1,000 registrants were made by the Neuropsychiatric Division of Medical Advisory Board 39, and the percentage of "recovery value" among registrants of this category was so small that the plans for a state-wide program of reexamination of such registrants were abandoned.

CARDIOVASCULAR REEXAMINATION BOARD

Early in 1943—through the cooperation of the National Research Council, the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the Selective Service System—a nation-wide test reexamination was made of approximately 5,000 registrants who had been rejected because of cardiovascular diseases. Five cities were selected for the reexaminations—Boston, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco. The examiners were all outstanding specialists who gave their services without charge.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS

For the special Medical Advisory Board in Chicago, Dr. G. K. Fenn was Chairman and Dr. James B. Herrick was Honorary Chairman. The Examiners were: Drs. Joseph A. Capps, N. C. Gilbert, Max Gethner, Sidney Strauss, J. Roscoe Miller, George H. Coleman, Frank B. Kelly, Lawrence E. Hines, Stanley Gibson, Carl O. Rinder, Howard Wakefield.

In the reexamination of registrants who previously had been rejected at the Local Board level or the induction station because of cardiovascular defects, the following results were obtained at the five different cities:

	Boston	Chicago	New York	Philadelphia	San Francisco
Total cases examined . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,035	959
Cases resubmitted	188	38	192	171	274
Cases finally rejected . . .	812	962	808	864	685
% of cases resubmitted . .	18.8%	3.8%	19.2%	16.5%	28.6%

Chicago's low resubmission rate of 3.8% evidences very clearly that the Examining Physicians at the Local Board level and the medical examining officers at the Chicago induction station were most capable and thorough in performing the examinations of registrants. It also accented the wisdom of Illinois using cardiovascular experts in doubtful cases involving the heart or the vascular system.



Ode to Selective Service

I remember 'twas only some ten months ago
 That they classified me in I-A,
 And a couple of wise guys came down for a laugh
 When a corporal marched me away.

I had hardly been gone from my town a week
 When that son-of-a-gun in III-A
 Took over my job at the vinegar works
 (Only he got just double my pay.)

And, almost as soon as my troop train pulled out,
 That flat-footed guy in I-B
 Started running around with my girl friend at home
 Who had promised to stay true to me.

But justice is justice—each dog has his day;
 And those guys in III-A and I-B
 Were reclassified so that they now drill all day
 And cuss at their sergeant—THAT'S ME!

—*Selective Service News Bulletin*

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS



ALBERT KOLIN PHOTO

SEND-OFF FOR SELECTEES

Like many other Illinois Local Boards, Chicago Board 44 always arranged an inspiring meeting of its inductees about to depart for service in the armed forces. Each group was personally conducted to its local point of departure.



A New High in Gall

Can you picture what classification Chicago Local Board 5 gave one of its registrants who wrote: "I am the owner of a tavern, and I consider this job necessary for the health and welfare of the working man, and so, I think I should get a deferment."?

OPERATION OF STATE HEADQUARTERS

A number of important factors proved of special advantage to the proper and successful administration of Selective Service in Illinois:

1. Freedom of control in carrying out the requirements of the law and regulations. The National Director religiously maintained the principle of "self-government" in State operation of Selective Service. He believed that unwarranted interference would hamper rather than help. Consistently, he permitted Illinois State Headquarters to formulate and practice policies which, after full consideration, were deemed to solve special problems which arose in this State. He rarely ever intervened in connection with classification determinations of Illinois local and appeal boards: in those few instances, his intervention was based upon an honest difference of opinion and a right of action authorized by law.
2. Freedom from official influence, pressure or interference. The Governors expressed and carried out their confidence in the State Director and subordinate agencies. They not only refused to use their own power of influence in any classification case, but they issued strict orders that every State official under their jurisdiction should follow the same policy. (Proclamations similar to that of the Governor were issued by the Secretary of State, the Auditor of Public Accounts, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.)
3. The State Director's wide personal acquaintance throughout the State. Time after time, State Director Armstrong was able to solve some acute problem through personal appeal—averting the resignation of a Local Board Member or other official; obtaining replacements for the various Boards; securing increased effort in official duties on emergent occasions; solving a vexing problem or controversy involving an employer or organization; and so on.
4. An able and willing group of staff members, many of whom prior to the Selective Service program, had received specialized training in the regulations and procedure.
5. Volunteer personnel who patriotically carried out their responsibilities with a keen sense of duty, functioning with a genuine spirit of justice and fairness—demonstrating their integrity beyond doubt.
6. Compensated civilian personnel who fully recognized their obligations and gave efficient service freely and beyond the call of duty.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

7. The personal assistance of the Governor, of the State Director's Advisors, and of the State's representative executives in industry, agriculture and labor—all of whom cooperated generously and assisted in every way possible.
8. The confidence and support of the press and radio, without whose valuable help the tremendous task would have been impossible.
9. A patriotic citizenry which was ever alert to the needs of our Nation in its time of danger, as well as considerate of the exigencies of the Selective Service program.

Policies of Operation

At the very beginning, the State Director informed his Staff, the Local Boards and all others under his administrative control that their only job was to operate Selective Service strictly in accord with the technical requirements and moral principles of the law and the regulations. He assured his co-workers that no one would ever be required to submit to any influence or pressure that controverted his own individual sense of moral procedure; there might be honest difference of opinion, as authorized by law, but no one would ever be required to perform any duty which he knew to be improper.

The State Director constantly endeavored to "sell his ideas" with respect to regulations and policies, rather than impose them upon Local Boards. In addition, he maintained strict rules with respect to the conduct of his Staff in contacts with or judgment of Local Boards which were:

1. Recognize the basic right of Local Board to determine classification as it deemed correct in accordance with the regulations and established policies;
2. Show the utmost courtesy and tact in dealing with Local Board Members, personnel, registrants, employers and others;
3. Refrain from recommending appeals or taking other official actions on behalf of the State Director without first contacting and obtaining the approval of the Local Boards concerned;
4. Remember that Local Board Members, Government Appeal Agents and other non-compensated personnel were giving their time and services without charge and were making great personal sacrifices in order to serve their country; that these volunteer members naturally would resent any arbitrary orders but, with good leadership, would generally be willing to accede to any reasonable request.
5. Lend every possible cooperation and assistance to the Local Boards.

In the early part of the Selective Service program, because of general unfamiliarity with procedure, State Headquarters found it necessary to issue a considerable number of instructional memoranda and bulletins which were intended to interpret regulations and policies. However, as time went on and

OPERATION OF STATE HEADQUARTERS

Local Board Members and clerical personnel came to understand the procedures and rules, fewer instructional memoranda were necessary.

The more experience State Headquarters gained as the result of active administration of and contact with the Local Boards, the more it realized the great ability and devotion to duty on the part of the personnel of the Boards. It soon developed that the best policy was to permit the Boards as much autonomy as was possible under the law and regulations. Visits of field officers and auditing coordinators were always welcomed, and usually these visits prompted a special meeting of each Board visited, at which time the Members eagerly discussed new regulations or policies in an effort to improve the operation of the Board.

The practice of these principles of self-government and cooperation is believed to have been largely responsible for the outstanding success of Selective Service administration in the State of Illinois.

Headquarters Offices

Originally, State Headquarters occupied three rooms on the first floor of the State Armory Building in Springfield. As activities increased, it was necessary to add more working space to the point where, at the peak, Headquarters occupied the entire first floor of the north section of the Armory, as well as a part of the drill floor. In addition, a building containing approximately 4,000 square feet, located at 1013 East Adams Street, Springfield, was used to house the Finance, Procurement and Supply Division and serve as a warehouse to maintain the stock of equipment and supplies for the entire System in the State. On occasions, this warehouse also supplied other States with equipment and supplies.

The branch office at Chicago was first located in the building at 100 West Monroe Street in that city, consisting of four rooms originally, and expanding to approximately half of one floor.

On December 27, 1940, the entire sixth floor (6875 square feet) in the building at 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, was leased to house the eight Cook County Boards of Appeal. By October, 1941, activities and personnel had increased to such an extent that it was necessary to relinquish the space at 100 West Monroe Street and move the Headquarters office to the sixth floor of 105 West Monroe Street. The establishment of the Social Services for Registrants Unit in the Chicago office of State Headquarters, plus expansion of the occupational deferment, medical and veterans personnel sections, made it necessary to lease an additional 6,330 square feet in the same building, thus bringing the total space occupied by the Headquarters activities and the Boards of Appeal to over 13,000 square feet in the one building.

Personnel

As to personnel, State Headquarters had a total of 41 officers (38 Army, 2 Navy and 1 Marine Corps) assigned to it during the System's operation,

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

the peak at any one time being 31 officers. Civilian employes averaged 752, reaching a maximum of 1,367 at the busiest period of operation.

All military officers were competent specialists in their particular phases of Selective Service operation. Most of them were of the higher military ages. Many of the officers naturally desired overseas service, but because of their particular training and value in Selective Service work, the State Director could not reasonably consent to their release except in the cases of several of the younger officers who, later in the program, were released and ultimately went overseas.

All civilian employes ultimately were under the jurisdiction of Federal Civil Service—and either qualified for permanent appointment or were issued war service appointments. Because they had been well selected, they performed efficiently, worked together harmoniously and constantly showed a willingness to render service far beyond any standards that could be set merely by compensation.

Since the State Director was not permitted to request deferment of any of his male employes of military age, twelve of the men employed by State Headquarters were inducted into the armed forces:

Springfield Office

Vito Banaitis—Cpl, Army
Joseph I. Beveridge—Pfc, Army
William F. Firke—S/Sgt, Air Corps
Raymond E. Flinn—M/Sgt, Army
Paul E. Haley—S/1 Cl, Navy
Andrew J. Harford—Pvt, Army
Walter L. Hornbeck—M/Sgt, Army
Carl E. Pehlman—Y/1 Cl, Navy
Lauren Rash—Pvt, Army
H. Gene Samuel—2nd Lt, Air Corps
Edwin C. Wolf—M/Sgt, Army

Chicago Office

Raymond P. Sheehan—T/Sgt, Army

The women of State Headquarters, too, were well represented in the various military service branches. They were:

Springfield Office

Miss Frances Bensch—Cpl, WACS
Miss Ellen Hildenstein—Y/1 Cl, WAVES
Miss Mary McDonald—Lieutenant, WAVES
Miss Agnes Merrick (later Mrs. Ianson)—Cpl, WACS

OPERATION OF STATE HEADQUARTERS

Chicago Office

Miss Anne E. Saunders—Captain, WACS

Miss Helen Winters—Ensign, WAVES

Additionally, there were a number of male and female employes who were employed at the Local Board offices who enlisted in the armed forces. Unfortunately, we do not have available the enlistment records of these particular employes.

Staff Meetings

Staff meetings were held at frequent intervals at the State Headquarters office in Springfield. These meetings were presided over by the State Director and attended by the entire executive staff at Springfield as well as a representation of the staff at Chicago.

New regulations and policies were discussed in order to reach a uniform interpretation and understanding on the part of State Headquarters. Division chiefs presented special reports, and the representatives of the Field Division kept the entire staff fully informed on the problems encountered at the Local Board level throughout the State.

Similar meetings were held at the Chicago office, and the members who had attended each Springfield staff meeting instructed the Chicago group on the interpretations and policies formulated at the main headquarters. Matters peculiar to the Chicago metropolitan area were also discussed at these meetings.

FIELD STAFF

After Pearl Harbor, with the coming of war, Local Boards were inclined more and more to seek the assistance of State Headquarters in the interpretation of regulations as well as numerous questions of Board administration. It became necessary for the State Director to assign certain officers of State Headquarters to visit all Local Boards oftener and advise the Boards on current regulations and policies. Each of such officers was assigned specific counties for which he was responsible for regular Board visits.

In addition, in order that all Local Board reports be uniform, that the rate of classification among the 361 Illinois Boards be kept at a proportional uniform level and that checks be made on the quality of classifications, the State Director appointed auditing coordinators (later designated as "field auditors") for regular visits to the Boards.

In the appointment of the auditing coordinators, all male clerks of the Illinois Local Boards were given the opportunity to take an examination to compete for selection for the new positions. The examination was given both in writing and verbally, and was conducted by a committee of the two Deputy State Directors and the Chief of the Personnel Division.

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As the result of the examination, the following former Local Board clerks were chosen as auditing coordinators:

Name	From Local Board No.	Date appointed	Date left
Charles Borden	Chicago 87	Feb. 1, 1943	July 31, 1947
William H. Bower	Hancock County 1	Feb. 1, 1943	July 31, 1947
Charles Coan	Richland County 1	Feb. 1, 1943	Oct. 21, 1945
Russell D. Coulter	Chicago 91	Feb. 1, 1943	July 31, 1947
William M. Cunniff	Whiteside County 2	Feb. 1, 1943	July 31, 1947
Thomas J. Devine	Kankakee County 2	Feb. 1, 1943	July 31, 1947
Gerald G. Fitch	Chicago 72	Feb. 1, 1943	June 25, 1945
Claude W. Gallett	Cook County 11	Feb. 1, 1943	July 31, 1947
Louis E. Grissom	Effingham County 1	Feb. 1, 1943	July 31, 1947
Arthur S. Holt*	Waukegan 2	Feb. 1, 1943	Dec. 12, 1945
Ira King*	Bond County 1	Feb. 1, 1943	Feb. 3, 1945
Clyde Kingdon	Chicago 88	Feb. 1, 1943	Oct. 19, 1944
Clayton G. Lasher	Evanston 3	Feb. 1, 1943	July 31, 1947
Morris Palman	Chicago 60	Feb. 1, 1943	Oct. 26, 1945
Frederick L. Pearce	Chicago 77	Feb. 1, 1943	Feb. 25, 1944
Roy H. Rudolph	Union County 1	Feb. 1, 1943	July 31, 1947
Cecil C. Simpson	Saline County 2	Feb. 1, 1943	July 31, 1947
Joseph J. Weiler	Chicago 75	Feb. 1, 1943	July 31, 1947

Subsequently, the following field auditors were appointed:

Albert P. Ryde	Chicago 103	Aug. 1, 1944	July 31, 1947
Emory H. Vickers	Evanston 1	Aug. 14, 1944	July 11, 1947
Walter H. Gillan	Tazewell County 2	April 1, 1945	July 31, 1947

* Separated from service by death.



Wise Men Change Their Minds

The members of Jackson County Local Board 2 at Murphysboro experienced a most pleasant surprise when they read the following letter from one of their conscientious objector registrants:

“I am writing to tell you that I want to be in Class 1. At first, when I filled out my papers, I thought I was right in not wanting to take military training, but I have been convinced that my first thought was wrong. The more I think about the situation, the happier I am to be in this country. It seems as though a fellow doesn't really appreciate this country until he sees the condition of the rest of the world. I do not know what class you have placed me in, but I hope it is Class I. If you have not done this, I want you to. I hope that I have not caused you too much trouble.”

LOCAL BOARD OPERATION

Illinois Local Boards, with rare exceptions, consistently performed their functions in a complete and successful manner. They frequently went far beyond the normal efficiency required in an operation of this type.

The primary objective of Selective Service was to obtain military manpower for the Nation's armed forces. That Illinois Local Boards carried out their part of this objective is evidence by the fact that Illinois slightly exceeded the national percentage of men furnished in ratio to populations through enlistments and inductions.

At the same time, Illinois Boards rendered valuable service to the war effort by deferring men who, in their civilian occupations, were necessary to industry and agriculture. Proof of their wisdom in this direction lies in the record of Illinois' magnificent industrial and agricultural production during the period of actual war.

Membership on a Local Board was generally an arduous and thankless job. It was difficult to be confronted with the unpleasant and often heart-breaking responsibility of deciding which husbands, fathers and sons of their neighbors and friends were to serve in the armed forces. There were two or three occasions when Board Members suffered personal violence because of necessary official decisions; at other times, Members who were in business for themselves suffered severe trade losses. But these men were not deterred from their duties by thought of consequences. Without fear or favor, they carried out their responsibilities to their Nation in its time of need.

The outstanding lesson which had to be learned by the Local Boards was how to determine justly and equitably which men should be made available for military service and which men should be deferred occupationally, because of dependents, or for other reasons covered within the law and regulations. The task of weighing the evidence in each case and applying the regulations to it was not a simple one. As time went on, however, Local Boards developed a remarkable ability to judge the evidence quickly and decisively and to ferret out the individuals who attempted to use every kind of trick or subterfuge for the purpose of evading military service. In these considerations, every Board Member had ample opportunity—through actual experience—to receive a liberal education in practical psychology and to apply its principles more and more to Selective Service deferment problems.

Local Board Members soon learned the necessity for abiding by the rules and regulations even though their own personal opinions were in conflict. They showed their willingness to subordinate their own personal feelings and act for the common good. They demonstrated that no personal sacrifice—

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

either on their part or the parts of others—was too great when the Nation's safety was at stake.

In virtually every area, the Local Board enjoyed the confidence, respect and cooperation of the general public. This in spite of the necessity for the Board in the official performance of its duties, to break up families and otherwise disturb the social and economic life of its community.

COOPERATION WITH EMPLOYERS

While not required to grant hearings to employers in regard to deferment of registrants, it was the policy of most Boards to grant such hearings without question. In many cases, the Local Boards even requested the employers to appear, or Board Members made personal visits to plants in order to obtain first hand information for the Board as to production requirements and labor supply. On the recommendation of the State Director, a number of industrial plants in various parts of Illinois invited large groups of Local Board Members to make inspection tours through their plants. This practice not only resulted in Local Board Members having a keener appreciation of the employers' production problems, but also better understanding and good will between the Local Boards and employers. These clarifying discussions of mutual problems did much to reduce considerably the number of occupational appeals in Illinois.

Industry, in general, was most generous in its praise of the manner in which their industrial deferment problems were handled by Illinois Local Boards. Numerous laudatory letters and other communications were received from industrial and commercial organizations and individuals.

While agriculture was given every possible measure of consideration, it is perhaps natural that some farmers were disappointed and dissatisfied because a number of their sons and hired hands were made available to the armed forces instead of being allowed to remain on the farm. In the main, Illinois farmers proved themselves to be extremely patriotic, not only on the question of giving up their farm help but also in the matter of working longer hours themselves in order to increase production on their farms. The agricultural leaders of Illinois cooperated wholeheartedly, and they consistently manifested their confidence in the Local Boards. Their patriotic helpfulness and faith in the System is best recorded by the fact that not a single complaint was ever received from any recognized agricultural leader in Illinois.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE MAINTAINED

The general attitude of the public was universally one of respect and friendly cooperation. Thinking citizens realized fully the heavy responsibilities and the value of the services of the Local Board Members and clerical personnel and frequently demonstrated their gratitude and admiration publicly

LOCAL BOARD OPERATION



PAUL PUCKORIUS STUDIO

INDUCTION PICTURES PRESENTED TO LEGION POST

Prior to the official disbanding of DuPage County Board 4, the Members presented their interesting collection of inductee group pictures to Alexander Bradley Burns Post No. 80 of The American Legion. Appearing in the picture, from left to right, are: Paul Puckorius, the photographer who presented the pictures to the Board Members; R. D. Thomason, Board Secretary; E. D. Timken, Board Member; Harold T. Moore, Board Member; Bernie F. Nesbit, Board Chairman; W. G. McCollum, Past Commander, Burns Post; Louis Edwards, Commander Burns Post.

through community testimonial dinners. Even the registrants whom the Local Boards had removed from civilian life and sent into military service generally maintained a friendly feeling toward their Local Boards. This attitude was best evidenced not only by the many warm-hearted letters received from their registrants in service but also by the cordial visits to the Local Board office when home on furlough or after discharge from active duty. Many of those who had been most bitter when inducted also came to realize that the Local Board had carried out its responsibilities fairly and as required by the law and regulations.

Throughout the entire State, the press and the radio gave the Local Boards every possible cooperation and rendered valuable service by furnishing important Selective Service information to their respective communities.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

It goes without saying, of course, that the Local Boards did not please or satisfy everyone with whom they had official business. Such performance is beyond the realm of possibility. Local Boards were legally obligated to carry out their functions strictly according to the regulations and directives, and it was inevitable that some people should resent the official interference with their private lives, regardless of the necessity for such action.

If Congress had spent years in the consideration of the provisions and regulations of the Selective Service procedure, it could never have reached the point where it would have achieved the drafting of a perfect law. The variations within mankind and individual circumstances are such that no rule or regulation will fit every person without some kind of disturbing impact. Yet, in the majority of complaint cases, it was the Local Board—not Congress—which got the blame. State Headquarters learned of many cases of registrants who were indignant over the Local Board actions which sent them into service, but who later changed their minds and expressed their thanks to and confidence in the very same Board Members who had simply carried out their duties according to law.

Occasionally, a complaint would be received at State Headquarters to the effect that the decisions of different Local Boards were not alike in what were considered similar cases. Now and then, a Local Board would be accused of rendering contrasting decisions on two cases which, to all appearances, were like in evidence. These complaints were always investigated by State Headquarters and, invariably, it was found that, while the circumstances of the registrants concerned might appear "identical" to the general public, there was sufficient variation in the written evidence to show definite reasons for different classifications. Since every Local Board had the statutory obligation to classify each registrant upon the written evidence which reflected his individual status, the Board had to make classification determination accordingly and could not "group" their registrants in the classification procedure.

Because human nature itself does not function on the basis of a mechanical formula, it was natural that there should be some diversity of opinion not only between Local Boards but also within the Boards themselves. This trait of human nature has expressed itself since times immemorial, and one needs only to review the records of other great American institutions, such as juries, judges and other courts of decision—even the Supreme Court of the United States—to realize the variation of human consideration and opinion.

The Selective Training and Service Act gave to each Local Board the right to make up its own mind as to determination of classification—subject, of course, to appeal. Local Boards, with full propriety, jealously guarded that right of determination. Whenever it appeared that any Local Board was basing its decision, or decisions, upon a misconception of evidence or misinterpretation of the regulations, it was invariably willing to correct its error

LOCAL BOARD OPERATION

upon proper advice. However, where the regulations were clear and the evidence was complete, the Local Board insisting upon making its own decision. The State Director of Illinois was in full accord with such policy and constantly reminded his Staff that the statutory rights of the Local Board must be preserved intact.

It is undoubtedly true that, out of the millions of classification actions handled in Illinois, some errors in judgment were made occasionally. Such mistakes, however, were rare in occurrence and constituted such a fractional percentage of the tremendous volume of classification achievements that they hardly bear mentioning.

RELATIONS WITH STATE HEADQUARTERS

Local Board relations with State Headquarters were friendly and cooperative throughout the entire Selective Service program. The governing attitude was one of partnership in a most important enterprise, and Boards not only welcomed but solicited the counsel of the State Director and his Staff on interpretation of regulations and policies, as well as their specific aid on individual cases. A difference of opinion on some particular case arose occasionally, but such difference was invariably resolved on a mutual basis and with good will.

At times, it was found necessary to request a Local Board to reopen a case, specific reasons being given for the reopening. Quite often, the reopening was technically required to correct a legal defect. The matter of classification determination, however, was left entirely to the judgment of the Local Board. Only in rare instances was any resentment encountered on the part of the Local Board and then, generally, because some community morale question had entered into the concerned registrant's case.

Local Boards universally realized that State Headquarters did not wish to dominate Board decisions, but rather to help the Board by supplying all possible factual information available and to assist them in interpreting the regulations (extremely complex at times) and policies properly in accordance with the Act. In fact, as stated previously, The State Director kept his Staff under strict orders not to direct a particular classification, but rather only to advise the Local Board on the regulations and policies.

Whenever an officer encountered a case wherein he believed that the Local Board had not classified in accordance with the evidence, such action was called to the attention of the State Director who, after obtaining the file in question and considering the evidence, determined whether or not he would take an appeal in accordance with his statutory right. The State Director's power and obligation to appeal were explained fully at all Local Board sectional meetings and by memorandums to all members of the System.

Many Local Boards leaned heavily on State Headquarters for advice, particularly in connection with cases of occupational or dependency defer-

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

ment. They had little occasion to consult other governmental agencies, except the United States Employment Service in regard to certain occupational deferment cases. Contacts with the Armed Forces Induction Station were generally maintained through State Headquarters.

Until V-E Day, resignations of Local Board Members were confined almost entirely to those caused by incapacitating illness, death or moving outside the area of jurisdiction. Forced resignations or removals for cause were confined to less than a dozen for the entire period of Selective Service operations.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTO

THE "FISH BOWL" LOTTERY AT PALATINE

When 211 Selective Service registration cards for Palatine Township were lost, State Director Paul G. Armstrong had all 211 men re-register and a lottery held to determine the sequence of the registrants' serial numbers. Shown above in the foreground, left to right, are: Assistant State Director Louis A. Boening, the State Director, and Maj. Victor A. Kleber.

REGISTRATION


Prior to the First Registration, The Adjutant General's Office (Illinois), with the assistance of the State Director of Selective Service, had contacted the various county clerks and other officials charged with regular election procedure. As soon as the President issued his proclamation for the First Registration on October 16, 1940, these officials set their plans in operation.

School buildings, rather than the regular polling places, were chosen generally for registration stations because (1) it was a cardinal principle that all phases of political procedure should be completely disassociated from the operation of Selective Service, (2) school buildings could more efficiently take care of registration crowds, (3) public funds could be saved by obtaining school space free, and (4) the general public was familiar with locations of school buildings. Newspapers throughout the State gave exceptionally valuable cooperation by frequent publication of the addresses of all

SERIAL NUMBER		1. NAME (Print)		ORDER NUMBER	
2. ADDRESS (Print)					
3. TELEPHONE		4. AGE IN YEARS		5. PLACE OF BIRTH	
Date of Birth		6. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP		7. NAME OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS	
8. RELATIONSHIP		9. ADDRESS OF THAT PERSON		10. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS	
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.					
REGISTRATION CARD		D. S. N. FORM 1		Serial	

REGISTRATION CARD

Filled out at time of registration and, if the Board of registration had jurisdiction, it was retained in that Board's files. Otherwise, it was forwarded to the proper Board.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT			
DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT			
FACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	COMPLEXION
White	EYES	HAIR	Sallow
	Blue	Blonde	Light
Negro	Gray	Red	Ruddy
	Brown	Brown	Dark
Oriental	Black	Black	Freckled
	Dark	Black	Light brown
Indian	Dark	Gray	Dark brown
		Bald	Black
Ed. place	Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification.....		
I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read or has had read to him these answers, that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:			
Signature of registrar			
Registered for	Unusual	Ward	Unusual
Date of registration	Unusual		
 STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD (The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the registrant shall be placed in this space.)			

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registration stations and all the rules pertaining to registration requirements promulgated by the President. The various school authorities throughout the State lent their whole hearted cooperation by declaring a school holiday for Registration Day, furnishing the school buildings and obtaining the voluntary services of teacher and school employes as registrars.

Registration cards and certificates were printed, as authorized by National Selective Service Headquarters, in Illinois and delivered to various election officials. Because of a shortage which developed in registration certificates early on the day of the First Registration, it was necessary to obtain an additional supply by immediate printing and distribution that same day.

Registrars were obtained by recruiting teachers, judges and clerks of election, members of veterans' organizations and civic and social groups—wherever they could be obtained. It is estimated that a total of approximately 42,000 persons served as registrars throughout Illinois on October 16, 1940.

REGISTRATION DOWNSTATE

Registration supplies were distributed by each County Clerk to the Chief Registrar for each registration station. All chief registrars and registrars were placed under Federal oath of duty.

All registration stations were given the telephone number of the nearest State Police station, and arrangements were made for the police to deliver, by automobile or motorcycle, any additional necessary supplies of registration cards or certificates. The National Guard made a plane and pilot available for this same purpose, but it was used only once—when it became necessary to send 10,000 additional registration cards from State Headquarters in Springfield to Waukegan.

It was the lawful duty of every male citizen, of the United States, in the age group 21 through 34 years, and every male alien of similar age residing in the United States, to present himself at the registration station assigned for his area on October 16, 1940 and register for Selective Service. If any man who was required to register was away from his own area on Registration Day, he was obliged to present himself at a registration station in the area where he was temporarily located (college students away from home, traveling men, vacationers, etc.). His registration card was later forwarded through the various State Headquarters, to the Local Board having Selective Service jurisdiction over the area which included his place of permanent residence.

Registrars went to hospitals in their areas and registered men who were patients in those hospitals. Also, if a man was ill at home, or was otherwise unable to appear personally at the registration station, a registrar was sent out to register him; in some cases, a member of the man's family was deputized to make the registration.

Men out of the United States on Registration Day were required to register within five days after returning to this country.

REGISTRATION

Every man, on presenting himself for registration, was required to furnish the information to complete the Registration card (DSS Form 1) and swear to, or affirm, the truthfulness of his statements. After signing his own card, he was then given a registration certificate (DSS Form 2) which, according to the regulations prescribed under the law, he was required to carry on his person at all times.

Registration stations remained open from 6 a.m. until every man in each area was properly registered. Some registration stations remained open until past midnight on Registration Day.

After closing of the registration station, each Chief Registrar delivered all registration cards to the County Clerk of his county, including the completed, spoiled and unused cards. (In later checking, a considerable number of valid, completed cards were found among the packages of "spoiled" cards. The discovery of this error proved the wisdom of retaining every card, whether valid or presumed to be spoiled.)

As the County Clerk was notified of the official organization of a Local Board in his county, he turned over the registration cards to the Chairman of the Board. The procedure of the Local Board, with reference to the disposition of the registration cards, will be described after the special comment pertaining to the registration activities in Cook County.

464,022 men were registered downstate on October 16, 1940.

REGISTRATION IN COOK COUNTY

Cook County has two election jurisdictions: (1) The Cities of Chicago, Chicago Heights, Berwyn and Harvey, and the villages of Summit, Stickney, Morton Grove, Elmwood Park and Skokie, all of which are under the election of the Board of Election Commissioner of the City of Chicago; (2) the remaining suburban cities, towns and rural areas within Cook County are under the election jurisdiction of the County Clerk of Cook County.

So that the Selective Service registration in his area of jurisdiction would be conducted efficiently, County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, under whose immediate control the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners functions, appointed Mr. James Connery of the Election Commissioner's office as Superintendent of Registration, and Mr. Henry Marski of the same office as Assistant.

Judge Jarecki appealed to the 20,000 judges and clerks of election to offer their services as registrars in the many schools where the registration would be held. He also obtained the splendid cooperation of the Chicago and Cicero Boards of Education in their declaring a school holiday, furnishing the school building and obtaining the teachers and school employes to act as registrars.

Classes on registration procedure were held in the Chicago City Council

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

AMERICA'S TALLEST REGISTRANT

Eight feet, four inches tall, Robert Wadlow, a registrant of Alton City Board 1, was easily the tallest registrant for Selective Service. Here he is shown with his father. Robert died several years ago.



CHICAGO TRIBUNE PHOTO

chambers by Judge Jarecki, Mr. Connery, the State Director and his Staff. The Election Commissioners' Office was also instrumental in preparing written instructions which were used by the principals of schools (who invariably served as Chief Registrars at their schools) for the instruction of their registrars.

Judge Jarecki had twenty-five extra telephones installed in the Election Commissioners' office in the Chicago City Hall, and assigned trained operators to be on duty from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. for a period of two weeks for the purpose of directing registrants to the proper places of registration and answering other inquiries regarding Selective Service registration.

Registration supplies were delivered to the Board of Election Commissioners' registration stations through the cooperation of the Chicago Commissioner of Police, who also kept a special detail on hand for emergency service throughout Registration Day.

Since Chicago ordinarily has a large transient population, special registration stations were set up at the Election Commissioners' office and several large downtown hotels for the purpose of registering out-of-town visitors. Later in the day on October 16, it was found necessary to instruct these stations also to register all local citizens who presented themselves instead of

REGISTRATION

referring them to the registration stations in their own respective residential areas. In fact, a small force at the Election Commissioners' office continued to register "stragglers" for almost a week after Registration Day.

Complete lists of registration stations in Cook County were furnished to the metropolitan and local newspapers, without whose splendid cooperation the great task of registering approximately 544,294 in Cook County (473,536 in Chicago and 70,758 in the suburban area) could not possibly have been accomplished. Most of the larger newspapers published registration station maps, as well as the lists of station addresses and registration rules for the information and convenience of the public. Likewise, the radio stations rendered valuable assistance by broadcasting registration details and providing broadcast time for the State Director and members of his Staff to discuss details of the approaching registration.

One incident on Registration Day which clearly evidenced the extent to which patriotic urge can accomplish almost the impossible occurred when, at about 11 a.m. on that day, it was realized that we were short approximately 100,000 registration certificates (Form 2) of the day's requirements. Four of Chicago's largest printers flatly declared that delivery of this amount of certificates, printed on both sides, could not possibly be made in less than twenty-four hours. Yet, the Cuneo Press of Chicago received the order at 12:50 p.m., and by giving absolute priority to the Selective Service emergency, made zinc etchings, printed the job and commenced delivery of the needed additional certificates within just a little more than four hours afterward.

Completed, spoiled and unused registration cards and certificates were delivered to the registration headquarters in the Election Commissioners' office after closing of each registration station.

Registration within Cook County, but outside of the jurisdiction of the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners was efficiently conducted under the jurisdiction of County Clerk Michael J. Flynn, with approximately the same procedure of that followed by County Judge Jarecki and his assistants. Registration supplies were delivered to the Chief Registrars by the County Highway Police who also rendered any additional service within their power during the entire period of Registration Day.

The registration cards from the suburban cities, towns and communities were delivered to the County Clerk's office upon completion of registration and later transferred to the registration headquarters in the Board of Election Commissioners' office for distribution to the various Local Boards in the county. After Registration day, the Board of Election Commissioners furnished fifty clerks, for a period of two weeks, to sort the registration cards according to local board areas.

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Form approved
Budget Bureau
No. 33-1013-42

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE
This is to certify that in accordance with the
Selective Service Proclamation of the President of the United States

(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

(Place of residence)
(This will be identical with line 2 of the Registration Card)

has been duly registered this day of 19.....

(Signature of registrant)

Registrar for Local Board
(Number) (City or county)

**THE LAW REQUIRES YOU TO HAVE THIS CARD IN
PERSONAL POSSESSION AT ALL TIMES**

D. S. S. Form 2
(Revised 6/9/41)

Registration must be shown

**FORM 2—REGISTRATION
CERTIFICATE**

Presented to registrant at
time of his registration, and
required to be carried on his
person at all times.

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

Race		EYES				HAIR				COMPLEXION			
Height (Approx.)		H-BOUN (Approx.)				H-BOUN (Approx.)				H-BOUN (Approx.)			
White		Blue	Gray	Green	Blue	Red	Blonde	Red	Blonde	Yellow	Light	Blue	Dark
Negro		Brown	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Oriental		Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Latin		Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Philippine		Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black

Other obvious physical characteristics that will add to identification

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Regulations, as well as instructions from National Headquarters, required that a Local Board jurisdiction should ordinarily be limited to 3,500 registrants. The First Registration had been carried out according to the plans developed by the staff of The Adjutant General's office in cooperation with the election officials. As might logically be expected in a great and hurriedly organized undertaking like the First Registration, some of the planning did not work out—particularly in Cook County. Since no authoritative census figures were available except those of ten years previous, unrealized increases and decreases in the populations of certain proposed Local Board areas produced unexpected inequities in numbers of registrants for these particular Board areas. In one Chicago ward, as stated earlier in this volume, one proposed Local Board had approximately 12,000 registrants while an adjoining Board in the same ward had less than 800 registrants. Obviously, it was necessary that this and many other inequities be corrected immediately.

The end result of the upset of planning was that all of the registration cards for Cook County had to be withheld from distribution to the organized Local Boards until a re-distributing could be accomplished to correct, so far as possible, the existing inequities.

REGISTRATION

On registration night, the registration cards had been packaged and delivered according to the original registration areas. In order to re-district the Local Board areas—as close as possible to 3,500 registrants each—it was necessary to combine the packages accordingly. This was done only after a day and night time-consuming job of figuring out the potential registrant population of the proposed new Local Board areas and outlining new maps to cover the wards, precincts and other areas involved. The tremendous re-districting job was not completed until five days before the National Lottery, which took place on October 29, 1940.

The re-districting procedure brought about the establishment of seventy-three new Local Boards within the City of Chicago and four in the suburban area of Cook County.

In spite of the almost insuperable problem of obtaining the required number of Members for the newly-established Local Boards in only a few days' time, the State Director nevertheless did overcome the near-impossible situation and had the new Members ready to function in due time.

On the evening of Friday, October 25, 1940, the members of Local Boards in Cook County were called into meeting at the Council Chamber in the Chicago City Hall, and each Chairman was given the registration cards belonging to his Board. Explanation was made as to the reasons for delay in delivery of the registration cards. The personnel of the Boards were told of the critical situation which existed and the possibility of Illinois' delaying the National Lottery which was to be held in Washington less than four days later. Director Armstrong appealed to everyone present to devote every moment of his time, if at all possible, to the serial numbering, listing and other work necessary to put the State in a position of readiness in proper time. He cited the comment of the New York Times that "the National Lottery would probably have to be postponed because Illinois would not be ready." He reminded them that the situation before them was a challenge to their patriotism and efficiency, and assured them of his confidence in their ability to "come through on time."

The Local Board Members with the assistance of their clerks and volunteer helpers, met the challenge! Not a single Board had been assigned any office space, furniture, equipment or supplies. Consequently they did their work in the business offices of Board members or in offices donated by other public-spirited citizens. Typewriters, desks, chairs and tables were borrowed, stationery was donated by Board members or, in some cases, seized wherever the necessary materials could be found.

Continuously, and without sleep from Friday night until late Sunday, these loyal patriots worked against time—with the result that, on Sunday, October 27, 1940, Director Armstrong was able to report Illinois ready for the National Lottery which was to be held on the following Tuesday.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

The superb performance of the Illinois Local Board members and their assistants enabled Illinois to be the first large State to report readiness for the National Lottery. Dr. Clarence Dykstra, National Director of Selective Service at that time, knew of the difficulties Illinois had encountered as the result of the First Registration and, on receiving Director Armstrong's report of readiness, answered with a telegram reading: "Congratulations on doing the impossible. It has been a splendid job."

Thus, at the very outset of Selective Service operation, Illinois Local Boards amply demonstrated their patriotism, intelligence, ingenuity and capability to handle the many arduous and complex tasks that developed in the seven succeeding years.

SUBSEQUENT REGISTRATIONS

Registration for the five registrations subsequent to the First Registration were handled by the three hundred sixty-one Local Boards in the State. Complete instructions and supplies were furnished to each Local Board sufficiently in advance to enable the Board to make all plans and obtain the volunteer help necessary to accomplish each registration. Also, Field officers from State Headquarters traveled throughout the State a few days before the registration—to insure that instructions were fully understood and that Boards were well prepared to operate in accordance with the organized plans. On each occasion, the State and metropolitan police stood by to rush emergency supplies to many Local Boards throughout the State.

ANALYSIS OF AND COMMENTS ON THE SIX REGISTRATIONS

First Registration—The date was October 16, 1940, and was for men who had been born on or after October 17, 1904 and on or before October 16, 1919 (ages 21 through 35 years). Illinois registered 1,008,316 men—464,022 downstate and 544,294 in Cook County. Late registrants brought the State's figure for this registration up to 1,017,613.

Second Registration—The date was July 1, 1941 (at Local Board offices) and included men born on or after October 17, 1919 and on or before July 1, 1920 (men who had become 21 years of age since the First Registration). A total of 47,014 was registered for the State—21,626 downstate and 25,388 in Cook County.

Third Registration—The date was February 16, 1942, for men born on or after July 2, 1920 and on or before December 31, 1921 (20-year olds), also men born on or after February 17, 1897 and on or before October 16, 1904 (men aged 35 through 44 years). A total of 559,429 men was registered in Illinois—257,337 downstate and 302,092 in Cook County.

REGISTRATION

Fourth Registration—The date was April 27, 1942, for men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897 (men aged 45 through 64 years). A total of 968,055 men was registered for the State—445,305 downstate and 522,750 in Cook County.

The Fourth Registration involved what may have been the most unusual registration dilemma encountered in all World War II. Chicago Local Board 120 is located in the heart of the human derelict region of Chicago—noted the world over for its gathering of hobos, bums and panhandlers who live in the district's cheap hotels, flop houses, tin shack and other forlorn places. Most of these men were in the higher age brackets—specifically, over 45 years of age.

When the Fourth Registration opened, Chicago Local Board 120 found itself with a waiting line of human derelicts several blocks long. Tenaciously, the men clung to their places in line. The volume continued so great—and the registration process was slower with these men—that Board 120 did not finish its registration until after four long days of nerve-wracking experience.

Fifth Registration—The date was June 30, 1942, for registrants born on or after January 1, 1922 and on or before June 30, 1924 (18 and 19-year olds.) This registration brought in a total of 157,848—72,610 downstate and 85,238 in Cook County.

Sixth Registration—This registration was divided into two parts: (1) those men who had become 18 years of age since the Fifth Registration (June 30, 1942); and (2) those men who became 18 years of age on or before January 1, 1943.

The first part of the Sixth Registration was held between the dates of December 11 and December 31, inclusive, 1942—the individuals concerned being divided into three separate age groups who were registered in three successive weeks. A total of 28,406 men was registered during this first part—13,067 downstate and 15,339 in Cook County.

The second part of the Sixth Registration was continuous. It began registering male persons who became 18 years of age on January 1, 1943 and, as other young men became 18 years old on successive days, they were required to register on their 18th birthdays, such registration continuing until March 31, 1947 and totaling 144,364 men.

Summary

The statistics below—taken from the Fourth Report of the National Director of Selective Service—show the net results of registration of Illinois men of military age in the five registration periods. (The Fourth Registration of 968,055 men is not included, since men over 45 years of age were not liable for induction.) These figures, compiled through December 31, 1945, include men who registered late.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

First Registration, October 16, 1940.....	1,017,613
Second Registration, July 1, 1941.....	47,014
Third Registration, February 16, 1942.....	559,429
Fifth Registration, June 30, 1942.....	157,848
Sixth Registration—	
December 11-31, 1942.....	28,406
Subsequent to December 31, 1942.....	144,364
	172,770
 Total Registrants of Military Age.....	 1,954,674

Thus, adding the 968,055 non-military age men of the Fourth Registration, Illinois accomplished a grand total registration of 2,922,729 men.

During the operation of the Selective Service program, 536 Illinois citizens living abroad registered while abroad.

On V-J Day (September 2, 1945), Illinois had approximately 1,300,000 registrants of the then current military service age—18 through 37 years. This figure placed Illinois second only to Pennsylvania in the matter of registration volume within one State Headquarters jurisdiction. (New York was divided into two separate administrations—one for New York City and the other for the remainder of the State.)

According to statistics furnished by National Headquarters, as of August 1, 1945, the 361 Illinois Local Boards were divided, according to number of military age registrants in each Board, as follows:

No. of Registrants in each Board	No. of Boards	No. of Registrants in each Board	No. of Boards
500-999	1	3,500-3,999	85
1,000-1,499	8	4,000-4,499	76
1,500-1,999	11	4,500-4,999	34
2,000-2,499	24	5,000-5,499	8
2,500-2,999	44	5,500-5,999	7
3,000-3,499	61	6,000 and over.....	2



W - H - I - Z - Z !

Burnet Robert Tedford, of Newton, Illinois, registered with Jasper County Local Board 1 on his eighteenth birthday—September 24, 1945. He asked if he could be included with the induction group which was to leave for the Chicago induction station at two o'clock the next morning. The Board Clerk gave Burnet an emphatic "No!" but Burnet was so persistent that the Clerk had the youngster fill out all the necessary forms from the Questionnaire to the request for immediate induction. Result—Burnet was in the Army within seventeen hours after he registered!

SERIAL AND ORDER NUMBERING

FIRST REGISTRATION

After each Local Board received the registration cards (following the First Registration), it was required to give a serial number to each registrant determined to be permanently under the jurisdiction of that Board. The registration cards were shuffled in accordance with procedure established by the Selective Service regulations, and then numbered consecutively. Each Board started with No. 1 and continued until all its cards had been given a serial number. The highest serial number in Illinois, at that time, was 4904.

A complete list of each Board's registrants was typed (DSS Form 3) in sequence of serial numbers. One copy was posted prominently in the Local Board Office, another copy forwarded to the State Director. A third copy was sent to the local press. Serial numbers of registrants were given full publicity to prevent any charge of favoritism or tampering with the process of establishing priority of induction call among registrants.

The National Lottery, held in Washington, D. C., took place on October 29, 1940. Since there were several Local Boards in the country which had each numbered their registration cards beyond No. 8,000, the authorities in Washington determined that it would be best to place 9,000 capsules, containing Nos. 1 to 9,000, in the large glass bowl to be used for the lottery—thus allowing for possible late registrants. (The glass "fish bowl" used in 1940 was borrowed from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where it had been placed after serving the same purpose in the World War I draft.)

The first number drawn in the National Lottery on October 29, 1940 was 158—100 numbers less than the first draft number drawn in 1917 (258). Therefore, every man who held Serial No. 158 in his Local Board was given Order No. 1 in that Board. Unless he later qualified for deferment, such man became the first registrant in his respective Local Board to be subject to induction call under the Selective Service process.

Since Serial No. 192 was the second number drawn from the Lottery bowl, each registrant holding that serial number was given Order No. 2 in his respective Local Board; and so on.

The placing of order numbers on registration cards was not accomplished until each Local Board had received the National Master List—a list which showed the sequence in which the 9,000 serial numbers had been drawn out of the bowl at Washington. Each Local Board, after it received the National Master List, first crossed out all the serial numbers over and above its own highest number. For instance, if a Local Board had only 2,486 registra-

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS



CHICAGO TRIBUNE PHOTO

ONE OF ILLINOIS' MOST FAMOUS REGISTRANTS

Heavyweight Boxing Champion Joe Louis is shown registering for Selective Service at the Faren School, 51st Street and Wabash Avenue, Chicago on October 16, 1940. Shown, left to right, are: Alonzo Brooks, half-brother of Joe Louis; Louis; Julian Black, Louis' manager; Virgil Cook, Selective Service registrar.

tion cards, all serial numbers above 2,486 on the National Master List were crossed out. The Board then assigned order numbers to its registrants according to the sequence of the serial numbers remaining on its copy of the National Master List. By this procedure, no one knew—prior to the National Lottery—whose serial number would get what order number, and the process of establishing priority for induction call represented the ultimate in honesty and fairness, as well as a complete absence of favoritism. (No serial number could legally be changed once it had been placed upon the registration card.)

The order numbers list was posted at the Local Board office (usually on the window), filed with State Headquarters and sent to the local press.

SERIAL AND ORDER NUMBERING

Using its order numbers list for sequence of mailing, each Local Board sent out questionnaires to approximately five per cent of their registrants. These questionnaires, when completed, together with other written information, statements, affidavits, etc., furnished by the registrant—and in many cases, his dependents or employer—provided the basis for classification and selection, procedures which will be explained later in this book.

Any man who registered after the completion of order numbering according to the National Master List was given the serial number following the highest serial number held in his Local Board. His order number was assigned according to the position which that serial number occupied on the National Master List, being given the same order number to that given to the serial number which preceded his on the Master List—with the addition of the letter, "A." For instance, suppose a late registrant drew Serial No. 1984. If Serial No. 1721 was allotted Order No. 768, and Serial No. 1984 followed Serial No. 1721 on the Master List, Serial No. 1984 would receive Order No. 768-A, and the registrant holding that number would be subject to induction call before Order No. 769. Thus late registration made no difference in the equitable process of determining priority of induction call.

SECOND REGISTRATION

Serial numbers for the Second Registration were drawn by lottery as had been done in the first Registration. The system of order numbering was varied somewhat in that each new registrant, in the sequence established by the Second National Lottery, had his registration card placed after each group of ten registrants of the First Registration. The numbers thus assigned were called "sequence numbers." This variation of procedure caused practically no difference in priority of call.

THIRD REGISTRATION

The Washington lottery, which was employed as a means of determining the sequence of order numbers after the First and Second Registrations, was discarded and not used for the Third Registration. Instead, serial numbers were given a "T" prefix, and cards were numbered from T-1 up. A national master list provided for order numbers beginning with 10,001, and the procedure for assigning the orders numbers was similar to that used in the previous Registrations.

FOURTH REGISTRATION

Since the men in this Registration were 45 years old and up, and were not in the then current military liability age limits, no order numbers were assigned to the men in this particular group.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

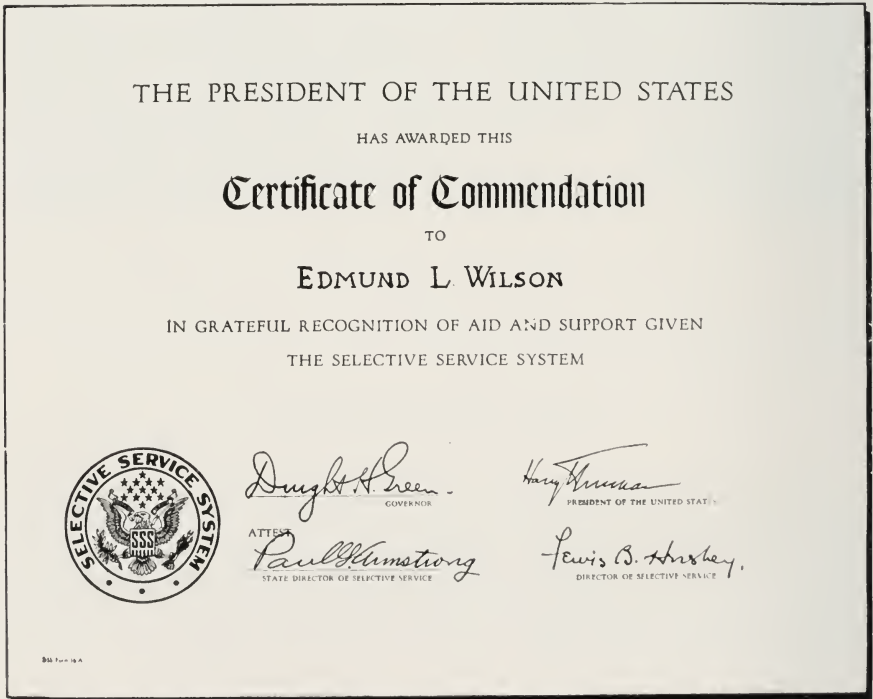
FIFTH REGISTRATION

A new system was used for serial numbering and order numbering the registration cards of the men of this Registration. Registrants' cards were sorted according to birth dates, and serial numbers were given an "N" prefix. The cards were numbered from N-1 up. In cases where two or more men had the same birthdate, the cards of such men were arranged in alphabetical sequence.

The order numbers for this group commenced with the order number following the highest order number used for the Third Registration. Thus, order numbers were assigned according to birth dates.

SIXTH REGISTRATION

This registration also called for the assignment of serial and order numbers by sequence of date of birth.



PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATE OF COMMENDATION

CLASSIFICATION

As stated earlier, each Local Board forwarded to all of its registrants a questionnaire for the purpose of obtaining information which would enable the Local Board to determine whether a registrant should be selected for military service or deferred for specific reasons authorized in the Selective Service regulations.

If a registrant had dependents, and either he or his dependent desired to claim his deferment for dependency reasons, the dependents filled out a certain section of the questionnaire and, in some cases, added affidavits or other statements. Where an employer desired the registrant's deferment for occupational reasons, the employer submitted information endeavoring to show that the registrant's civilian occupation and activity should receive priority over military need. Supplementary information was also filed in claims for deferment for reasons other than dependency or occupation.

Early in the program, each registrant was required to fill out and return his questionnaire within five days after the date on which it was mailed to him. This period was later changed to ten days.

Whenever necessary, a registrant could contact a member of the Advisory Board for Registrants assigned to his Local Board and obtain help in filling out his questionnaire.

So that each Local Board could keep current with its classifications and all Boards would have approximately the same percentage of their registrants available, the Illinois Local Boards were directed initially to mail out questionnaires, in sequence of order numbers, to only five per cent of their registration lists. Similar batches of questionnaires were subsequently mailed out at intervals until each Local Board had covered its entire registration. This procedure eliminated, to a maximum degree, the possibility of some significant change of status between the time the registrant submitted his questionnaire and the date of classification by the Local Board.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

It was vitally necessary that every Local Board Member understand the specific details of classification as governed by the Selective Service regulations, as well as understand the fundamental principles surrounding such classification. The general rules which applied to the classification system may be set down as:

1. Classification had to be based on the individual status of the registrant at the time the classification was made. Conditions of the past or plans for the future could not be considered.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

2. No classification was permanent. It prevailed only so long as the reasons for the classification existed.
3. The law exempted certain people in high governmental positions so long as they held such positions—the Vice President, elected State officials, and certain legislative and judicial officials.
4. All deferments and exemptions were for the benefit of the Government and not for the benefit of the individual.
5. Every classification by a Local Board was subject to appeal by any person entitled to such appeal.
6. The administrative agencies of Selective Service could review a case at any time.
7. The Government Appeal Agent was duty-bound to review the Local Board's classifications, and he could appeal or take other authorized action without the consent of the Local Board.
8. Full publicity was to be given to the Local Board's classifications.
9. There was to be no discrimination for or against any registrant because of his race, creed, or color, or because of his membership or activity in any religious, political, labor or other organization.
10. When the status of a registrant changed, he was required to report the change to the Local Board, or if the Local Board otherwise obtained the information of a change of status, the registrant was to be reclassified if such action was indicated.
11. Every time a registrant was classified, a notice of such classification was to be mailed to the registrant and any other person who filed a request for the registrant's deferment.
12. Every registrant was entitled, by law, to a personal appearance before the Local Board provided he made written request for such hearing within ten days after the date of which his classification card was made. (No such privilege existed on the classification made following any such personal appearance.)
13. No registrant could be inducted until after he had been placed in a class available for service.
14. No registrant could be inducted into the armed forces until and unless he was acceptable to the armed forces.
15. Volunteers for induction were to be classified in exactly the same manner as other registrants, except that the classification of such volunteer took precedence over the classification of other registrants. If the volunteer was placed in a deferred class, he could not be inducted.

CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURE

16. The classification determination of a Local Board was to be the result of the collective opinion of the individual Board Members, and was not to be decided or influenced by any one Member.

LOCAL BOARD PROCEDURE

In order for a Local Board meeting to be legal, each meeting had to have a quorum of Members present. When the Board membership was three (until April 16, 1942), two Members were required for a quorum; when Boards consisted of five Members, three of them were required for a quorum.

While the basic regulations as to classification procedure were followed by all Local Boards, the methods of administrative procedure varied among the individual Boards. Most Board meetings included the presence of the Clerk, who was depended on for his knowledge of the regulations, as well as memoranda and directives from National and State Headquarters. Many Boards invited the Government Appeal Agent to sit in at the meetings, and

The image shows three overlapping forms. The top form is titled "LOCAL BOARD FOR" and contains a grid with columns for names and various classification categories. The middle form is titled "CLASSIFICATION RECORD" and is a larger grid with multiple columns for tracking registrants. The bottom form is titled "INSERT PAGE" and contains a table with columns labeled 22A through 22E, each with a specific heading related to the classification process.

INSERT PAGE					
Page No. _____					
22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	
Date Name Made Known to Employer and Family (Excluded in the Armed Forces)	Date Report of Service or Discharge Made to the Armed Forces	Registration (Form No. 100) (See (a) Page No. 1)	Date Notice of Classification (Form No. 100) (a) (b)	Date Report of Classification or Status Made (Excluded in the Armed Forces) (Form No. 100) (c)	Date of Closure of District (Form No. 100) (d)

CLASSIFICATION RECORD—FORM 100

Each Local Board kept a detailed account of the classification record of each of its registrants. This record, open to public inspection at all times, revealed all significant dates in connection with the classification procedure of every registrant, along with all classifications granted to such registrant.

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while he was not allowed to vote on classifications, he frequently rendered valuable assistance by advising the Board legally and, on occasions, questioning persons before the Board.

Prior to the Board meeting, the Clerk usually assembled the files of the registrants whose order numbers had been reached (for classification), plus other cases which had been carried over, and presented them for action at the Board meeting. Some Boards required the Clerk to make a "digest" of the evidence in each case prior to the meeting.

The procedure of most Local Boards was to have either a Member or the Clerk read the evidence in each file to the assembled Board. The evidence would then be discussed by the Members, such discussion frequently requiring a consultation of regulations or pertinent memoranda. A vote of the Board members present was then taken, the majority vote determining a classification. Occasionally, where a tie vote was encountered, lengthy discussions developed, but were usually resolved, sometimes requiring the obtaining of additional evidence. In all the seven years of Selective Service Administration in Illinois, less than a handful of cases were referred to State Headquarters because of a deadlock vote; in each absolute deadlock, the State Director usually transferred the classification responsibility to another Local Board.

According to regulations, the Local Board was required to follow a definite sequence in considering the classification of a registrant. In other words, classification consideration always began at the most remote class, and all possibilities for deferment were fully considered and eliminated before a registrant was finally placed in a class available for service.

While the sequence of classification consideration varied from time to time throughout much of the period of operation of Selective Service, the following sequence prevailed after the procedure had been stabilized:

Classes	I-C . . . I-G . . . IV-D . . . IV-B . . . IV-A . . .
	II-C . . . II-B . . . II-A . . . III-D . . . IV-C . . .
	IV-F . . . IV-E . . . I-A-O . . . I-A.

After a Board meeting, the Clerk was directed to mail classification notices to each registrant whose case had been acted upon at the meeting.

Many registrants took advantage of their mandatory right to a personal appearance before the Local Board, after classification. While the regulations permitted such personal appearance to be held before one or more Members of the Board, the usual procedure was to have the registrant appear before the entire Board.

Local Boards were not required to grant hearings (personal appearances) to employers or dependents. However, in the true spirit of fairness that characterizes the American system of consideration, virtually every Local Board in the State was very generous in the matter of granting such hear-

CLASSIFICATION—THE VARIOUS CLASSES

<p>Notice of right to appeal</p> <p>Appeal from classification by local board must be made within 10 days after the mailing of this notice. You may file a written notice of appeal with the local board, or you may go to the office of the local board and sign appeal form on back of Selective Service Questionnaire (Form 40).</p> <p>Within the same 10-day period you may file a written request for personal appearance before the local board. If this is done, the time in which you may appeal is extended to 10 days from the date of mailing of a new Notice of Classification (Form 57) after such personal appearance.</p> <p>If an appeal has been taken and you are classified by the board of appeal in either Class I-A, I-A-O, or IV-E and one or more members of the board of appeal dissented from such classification, you may file appeal to the President with your local board within 10 days after the mailing of notice of such classification.</p> <p><i>For advice, see your Government appeal agent.</i></p> <p>The law requires you: (1) To keep in touch with your local board; (2) to notify it of any change of address; (3) to notify it of any fact which might change your classification; (4) to comply with the instructions on the notice of classification part of this form.</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION</td> <td style="text-align: right;">App. not Req.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Order No. _____ has been classified in Class _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(Until _____, 19____)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><small>(Insert date for Class II-A and II-B only)</small></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">by <input type="checkbox"/> Local Board.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><input type="checkbox"/> Board of Appeal (by vote of _____ to _____).</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><input type="checkbox"/> President.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(Date of mailing) _____, 19____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(Member of local board)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><small>The law requires you, subject to heavy penalty for violation, to have this notice, in addition to your Registration Certificate (Form 2), in your personal possession at all times—to exhibit it upon request to authorized officials—to surrender it, upon entering the armed forces, to your commanding officer. DSS Form 57. (Rev. 12-10-43.)</small></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Cut along this line to detach card</td> </tr> </table>	NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION	App. not Req.	(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)		Order No. _____ has been classified in Class _____		(Until _____, 19____)		<small>(Insert date for Class II-A and II-B only)</small>		by <input type="checkbox"/> Local Board.		<input type="checkbox"/> Board of Appeal (by vote of _____ to _____).		<input type="checkbox"/> President.		(Date of mailing) _____, 19____	(Member of local board)	<small>The law requires you, subject to heavy penalty for violation, to have this notice, in addition to your Registration Certificate (Form 2), in your personal possession at all times—to exhibit it upon request to authorized officials—to surrender it, upon entering the armed forces, to your commanding officer. DSS Form 57. (Rev. 12-10-43.)</small>		Cut along this line to detach card	
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Cut along this line to detach card																							

NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION—FORM 53

Each time a Local Board classified one of its registrants, the Board was required to send the above Notice to the registrant and any other person who had filed any written statement with reference to deferment of the registrant. The registrant was required, by law, to carry this card on his person at all times.

ings. These, plus the personal appearances granted to registrants, accounted for a considerable share of the time Board Members found necessary to devote to Selective Service duties. If they were not busy hearing claims for deferment, they were diligently applying themselves to the monotonous but necessary work involved in the studying of written evidence submitted in cases for classification. To give the reader an idea of the extent of time put in by Local Boards, it can be said that the average Board Member regularly gave as high as twenty hours a week of their personal time to Local Board work. Many Members even went far above that in crucial periods.

THE VARIOUS CLASSES

The classification system, under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and its Amendments, provided for classification of registrants in four major classes. Class I consisted of men immediately available for service because of being found physically and mentally fit and without reason for deferment. Class II was made up of men who, for civilian occupation necessity, could be deferred for periods up to six months; in the main, they

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

were necessary men in war production industries and agriculture. Class III comprised men who had dependents who relied upon the registrants for financial support from earned income or for physical support (in cases of invalids). Class IV consisted of men who had completed their military service, persons exempted by law, non-declarant aliens, ministers of religion and divinity students, conscientious objectors to both combatant and non-combatant military service, and men found physically, mentally or morally unqualified for military duty.

As with any major and extended program, it was found necessary to amend the requirements for deferment in various deferred classes; also, in some cases, to abolish certain classifications and establish others. Therefore, for the sake of brevity and simplicity, all classes which existed during the administration of Selective Service are listed below in outline:

Class I—Available for Service

I-A—Physically, mentally and morally fit for full military service;

I-A-O—Same as I-A, but conscientious objectors to combatant military service;

I-B (changed in July of 1943 to “I-A (L)”)—Fit only for limited military service, because of some minor physical defect;

I-B-O—Same as I-B, but also conscientious objectors against combatant military service.

Note: Classes I-B and I-B-O were abolished August 18, 1942. Designations of “I-A (L)” and “I-A-O (L)” were made beginning March 6, 1943, to prevent unnecessary appeals and to show specifically the “limited” classification.

I-C—While this classification was included in the “available for service” major group, it actually comprised members of the armed forces and, during most of the program, those men who had received honorable discharges, or discharges under honorable conditions.

On April 21, 1944, Class I-C “Dec” was established to include those men who had been separated from the armed forces by death.

Class I-C “Disc” was set up on October 5, 1944 to include men who had been separated from the armed forces by honorable discharge or discharge under honorable conditions.

The above two sub-classifications enabled the Local Board and higher agencies in the System to determine quickly how many of a Board’s registrants still continued as members of the armed forces. To further delineate between the number of men each Local Board had furnished through Selective Service process and those men who had enlisted or had been commissioned, a further division of Class I-C was instituted (date not available) by establishing Class I-C “Ind.” and Class I-C “Enl.”

CLASSIFICATION—THE VARIOUS CLASSES

The four sub-classifications of Class I-C were set up solely for statistical purposes.

I-D—Same as I-A, except deferred from service until July 1, 1941 because of being bona fide students in college or university.

I-D-O—Same as I-D, but also conscientious objectors against combatant military service;

I-E—Same as I-D, but fit only for limited military service;

I-E-O—Same as I-E, but also conscientious objectors against combatant military service;

Note: Classes I-D, I-E and I-E-O were abolished on August 31, 1941.

I-G—Registrants who were members of the armed forces of cobelligerent nations, or who had completed satisfactory service with the American Field Service, or had completed satisfactory service with the United States Merchant Marine;

I-H—Available for service, but over 27 years of age;

Note: Class I-H was established on August 16, 1941; was effective only until Pearl Harbor; was formally abolished on November 19, 1942. (The peacetime conditions under which the Selective Service law was being administered during the middle part of 1941 and the state of public opinion in that situation prompted State Director Armstrong to have a survey made as to the ages of men then being accepted for induction. The survey, made by the Chicago office, indicated that approximately 75% of the men being inducted were under twenty-eight years of age. Because of disruption to industries and families encountered at that time by the induction of the older men, it was felt that the needs of the armed forces could readily be met by use of the younger group—that is, those under twenty-eight years of age. Results of the survey and recommendations were forwarded to the National Director, with the result that Congress shortly thereafter reduced the maximum induction age limit to twenty-seven years. Men older than twenty-seven years, but who were otherwise immediately available for service, were classified in Class I-H. Pearl Harbor, of course, quickly eliminated the prohibition of inducting these men into service.)

Class I was not a stable group, nor did it constantly accumulate in number. While men were being regularly added to it, other men were always being withdrawn from the classification by:

1. Being commissioned in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.
2. Enlisting in the armed forces.
3. Reclassification of men inducted into service.
4. Reclassification by Local Boards, Boards of Appeal or the President.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

5. Physical disqualification.
6. Deaths of registrants.
7. Various statutory acts (change of induction ages, marital status, etc.).

In one of the lighter moments (yes, there were such at times) of Selective Service administration, one local board clerk very aptly put down her board's problem of keeping sufficient men available in I-A. In spite of the humor contained in the following poem, the seriousness of the situation is quite apparent:

Ten little registrants standing in a line
One joined the Navy, then there were nine.

Nine little registrants sitting on a gate
One broke a vertebra, then there were eight.

Eight little registrants talking 'bout heaven
One went conscientious, then there were seven.

Seven little registrants, what a strange mix!
One became a pilot, then there were six.

Six little registrants very much alive
One went and drowned and then there were five.

Five little registrants full of canny lore
One stole a pig and then there were four.

Four little registrants, sly as could be
One became twenty-eight, then there were three.

Three little registrants, all alone and blue
One fed his relatives, then there were two.

Two little registrants, what can be done
One went to a psychiatrist, then there was one.

One little registrant, classified I-A
Physically, mentally, morally okay.

One little registrant to tote a big gun
He got married and then there were NONE!

—Reprinted from "Selective Service in Peacetime," the National Director's first Report to the President.

Class II—Occupationally Deferred

II-A—Man engaged in and necessary to any industry, business, agricultural pursuit, governmental service, or any other service or endeavor, or in training or preparation therefor, the maintenance of which was necessary to the national health, safety or interest;

CLASSIFICATION—THE VARIOUS CLASSES

II-B—Same as II-A, but engaged in defense or war production occupations; (Established June 5, 1941)

II-C—Same as II-A, but engaged in agricultural occupations; (Established November 18, 1942)

Class III—Deferred Because of Dependency

III-A—Registrant with dependents who depended on such registrant for support from earned income; (Discontinued on December 11, 1943 and formally abolished on April 21, 1944; reestablished on November 15, 1945, to provide classification for any registrant with three or more children)

III-B—Same as III-A, but also engaged in essential war production; (Established April 23, 1942; abolished April 12, 1943)

III-C—Same as III-A, but also engaged in agriculture essential to the war effort; (Established November 17, 1942; abolished February 17, 1944)

III-D—Registrant whose induction would cause extreme hardship and privation to wife, child or parent; (Established April 12, 1943)

Class IV—Not Militarily Liable

IV-A—Registrants who had completed certain periods of military service and had received honorable discharge or discharge under honorable conditions. Class IV-A was reserved for registrants "not militarily liable" only until December 8, 1941. No classifications were then made in IV-A until November 13, 1942 when registrants 45 years old and over were placed in Class IV-A. Effective, October 5, 1944, men ages 38 through 44 years were also included. On August 31, 1945, the regulations were amended to include registrants 26 years old and over in Class IV-A; however, the age for qualification in IV-A was raised to 30 years on May 23, 1946. Effective December 7, 1944, any man classified in IV-D, IV-B or IV-E was not eligible for Class IV-A, regardless of his age; Class I-C was added to this provision on July 6, 1945, and Class I-G on August 31, 1945. The qualifications shown below for Class IV-A apply to registrants "not militarily liable"—in effect prior to Pearl Harbor:

- (1) Men who has satisfactorily served as officers or enlisted men for at least three consecutive years in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard;
- (2) Men who served in the active National Guard satisfactorily for one year in Federal service and two consecutive years in the National Guard;

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- (3) Any man who was serving in the active National Guard at the time of registration and who had served satisfactorily for at least six years;
- (4) Any man who was on the eligible list of the Officers' Reserve Corps for at least six consecutive years;
- (5) Any man who had satisfactorily served for at least three consecutive years on active duty in the Naval Reserve of the Marine Corps Reserve;
- (6) Any man who had served at least one year on active duty and two consecutive years in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps, or an organized unit of the Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve;
- (7) Any man who had satisfactorily served in the organized Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve for at least six consecutive years;
- (8) Any man who had satisfactorily served for at least eight consecutive years in the Naval Merchant Marine Reserve or Volunteer Naval Reserve or Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve;
- (9) Members of the Coast Guard Reserve, other than temporary members, received the same classification as members of the Naval Reserve.

IV-B—(1) Officials deferred by the law itself, including the Vice President of the United States, the Governors of the States, and other State officials chosen by the voters of the entire State, Members of Congress, members of a State legislative body, and judges of the court of record of the United States or a State;

- (2) Officers and enlisted men in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or in the Public Health Service, and cadets of the advanced course, senior division, of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps or the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps;
- (3) Men who had been accepted (but not yet entered) as Midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy and cadets of the United States Military Academy and the United States Coast Guard Academy.

IV-C—All aliens who did not have on file with the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service, a valid declaration of intention (First papers) to become citizens of the United States.

IV-D—Regular and duly ordained ministers of religion, and students preparing for the ministry in a theological or divinity school recognized as such for more than one year prior to September 16, 1940

CLASSIFICATION—THE VARIOUS CLASSES

IV-E—Objectors to both combatant and non-combatant military service, who were available only for civilian work of national importance (conscientious objector camps).

IV-F—(1) Men who had been dishonorably discharged from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard;

(2) Men who had been discharged from the armed forces because of undesirable traits of character or habits;

(3) Men who had been convicted of any of the following heinous crimes: treason, murder, rape, kidnapping, arson, sodomy, pandering, any crime involving sex perversion, or any crime involving illegal dealing in narcotics or other habit-forming drugs;

(4) Men who had been convicted on two or more occasions of any offense (other than a conviction for an offense committed in violation of the Selective Service law or regulations) for which he could have been punished by death or confinement for a term exceeding one year in a penitentiary or prison;

(5) Chronic offenders with pronounced criminal tendencies who, in addition thereto, had been convicted on at least three occasions of any offense for which they could have been punished by a jail sentence;

(6) Men who were being restrained in the custody of any court of criminal jurisdiction or other civil authority;

(7) Irrespective of any of the provisions mentioned above, registrants who were found to be morally unfit for military service;

(8) Registrants who were found, after physical examination, to be physically or mentally unfit for military service.

IV-H—Registrants between 38 and 44 years of age, inclusive (Established January 1, 1943; discontinued on March 6, 1943, and formally abolished on November 6, 1943.

Note: After March 6, 1943, deferred registrants between the ages of 38 and 44 years, inclusive, had the designation “(H)” added to their classifications (a procedure abandoned on October 5, 1944); Likewise, commencing April 21, 1944, the designation “(F)” was added for a deferred registrant who had been found unfit for any military service, and the designation “(L)” was added to show fitness only for limited military service.

As previously stated, changes in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and its regulations were necessary from time to time. These changes will be discussed in detail in the various chapters which follow.



SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

Major Changes In The Operations Of The Selective Service System, 1940-1945

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

<p><i>October 16, 1940</i> Complete physical examination at local board of induction station or immediately inductees on completion of acceptable induction station exam</p> <p><i>January 1, 1942</i> Exam at local board for manifestly disqualified inductees only. Complete preinduction exam at induction site. Acceptable men returned home and inducted later.</p> <p><i>February 23, 1942</i> Exam of local board for manifestly disqualified inductees only. Complete preinduction exam at induction site. Acceptable men returned home and inducted later.</p> <p>Complete exam of induction station. Limited exam, with privilege to transfer to enlisted reserve for time to settle affairs of home</p>
<p><i>February 1, 1944</i> No examination at local board except for claim of manifestly disqualified defect of claim. Transits request or option of local board. Complete preinduction examination by the armed forces.</p> <p>Physical inspection of induction site for registrants reporting for induction. Complete reexamination for registrants reporting for induction after 90 days. Induction not sooner than 21 days after notice of fitness.</p>

INDUCTION Acceptable ages Family status

<p><i>October 16, 1940</i> Ages 21-35 incl</p> <p><i>August 16, 1941</i> Ages 21-27 incl</p> <p><i>December 20, 1941</i></p> <p>Ages 20-44 incl</p> <p>Ages 18-44 incl</p> <p><i>November 13, 1942</i> Ages 18-44 incl</p> <p><i>December 5, 1942</i></p>	<p><i>October 16, 1940</i></p> <p>Non-Fathers (More specifically, single men without dependents, single men with collateral dependents, and married men with wives only)</p>
<p>Ages 18-37 incl. (Ages 38-44 incl were liable for induction but were not acceptable)</p>	<p><i>October 1, 1943</i></p> <p>Non-Fathers and Fathers</p>
<p><i>August 15, 1945</i> Ages 18-25 incl</p>	<p>(After Nov. 3, 1945, fathers of 3 or more children under age 16 were not inducted) Non-Fathers</p>

APPEAL BOARD JURISDICTION

<p><i>October 16, 1940</i></p> <p>Appeals reviewed by appeal board having jurisdiction over the place of registration.</p>	<p><i>December 10, 1943</i></p> <p>Appeals reviewed by appeal board having jurisdiction over the place of employment.</p> <p>Mandatory review of all occupational deferments by appeal board having jurisdiction over the place of employment.</p>
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OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENT

<p><i>October 16, 1940</i></p> <p>Until January 1944 the majority of deferments were by reason of dependency. Thereafter, occupation and age became the determining factors.</p>	<p><i>Dec 7, 1942</i></p> <p>Replacement Schedule Procedure of deferment in effect by Ages 18-37.</p>	<p><i>Nov 6, 1943</i></p> <p>Certification of deferment requests in certain industries by employment agencies.</p>	<p><i>Apr 2, 1943</i></p> <p>Deferment requests must be made by State Director.</p>	<p><i>Mar 6, 1940</i></p> <p>Requests for deferment of Federal Govt employees must show authorized government committee.</p>
	<p><i>Nov 12, 1945</i></p>	<p><i>Feb 21, 1945</i></p>	<p><i>Feb 27, 1945</i></p> <p>Requests of men age 18-29 thereafter authorized by Civil Authority.</p>	<p><i>Aug 15, 1945</i></p> <p>Therapeutic deferments authorized by Civil Authority.</p>

CLASSIFICATION IN OPERATION

After receiving a registrant's Selective Service questionnaire, plus any other written evidence which might be submitted, each Local Board studied the evidence carefully to determine the classification for which the registrant qualified in accordance with the regulations.

During the draft administration of World War I, a Local Board commenced its classification process with the presumption that every registrant was in Class I-A unless the evidence in his case showed that he was entitled to some other classification. During World War II, however, the procedure was reversed; the Board's first course was to eliminate eligibility for all other classes before finally determining that a registrant belonged in Class I-A.

Various sequences of classification consideration were prescribed, although all of these sequences followed a basic pattern. As the Board applied the evidence to the requirements for each class, it either found the registrant qualified for that class, or it found him not qualified for such class and forthwith passed on to considering him for the next classification in the prescribed sequence.

When the non-eligibility classes had been eliminated, and the Board came to a class for which the registrant might qualify, a vote of the Board Members was taken. A majority vote determined the final action. A few Boards in the State pursued the policy of arguing out each case until a unanimous vote was achieved. Most Boards, however, determined their classifications by majority vote without endeavoring to reach a unanimous opinion.

After classification was determined, the Board turned the registrant's file over to the clerk, who immediately forwarded a Notice of Classification (DSS Form 57) to the registrant; to an employer, if the employer had filed a deferment statement in the case; to a dependent who submitted a statement of dependency; to any other person entitled to such notice. The post-marked date on such Notice was the beginning of the period in which a registrant could file an appeal or request a personal appearance before the Local Board (or other person could file an appeal).

If the registrant, within the prescribed period (originally five days and, later, ten days), filed written request for a "personal appearance," it was mandatory upon the Local Board to grant such hearing before the Board. The date for such hearing was set at the Board's convenience, and the registrant had the opportunity to come in and explain to the Board why he felt that the Board had erred in determining classification in his case. He was also permitted to submit any additional evidence which might assist the Board in its new determination of classification. After each such hearing, the Board was required to determine classification anew and again send the

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registrant (plus all others concerned) a Notice of Classification. The second Notice of Classification did not give the registrant a mandatory right to another personal appearance before the Local Board. Instead, if he wished, the registrant could then appeal his classification to the Board of Appeal.

If such notice of appeal was mailed within the prescribed period of time following the date of the classification notice, it was mandatory upon the Local Board to forward the registrant's file, along with any appeal statements submitted, to the Board of Appeal having jurisdiction over the Local Board's area. Notice of appeal could also be filed after the first Notice of Classification—without requesting a personal appearance.

From time to time, Local Boards were requested to review the cases of their registrants in deferred classes so that all available manpower for the armed forces could be obtained. Also, the Boards, on various occasions, received orders to reclassify men in a certain class which had been abolished. When the Board made its reclassifications in these instances, it was required to send the Notice of Classification to all registrants and others concerned.

PROBLEMS INCIDENT TO CLASSIFICATION

As previously stated, the process of classification was not a mechanical one. Classification in each case had to be determined on the basis of the evidence in the particular registrant's file. All evidence was required to be written, and had to be substantial rather than implied. Hearsay or anonymous evidence could not properly be used for consideration unless and until such type of evidence had been verified by investigation. Only by investigation and preparation of new written evidence could hearsay statements or anonymous communications develop into substantial evidence which the Local Board could use legally.

Many anonymous communications were received by the Local Boards. Usually, they were perpetrated by some crank, or by someone who had a grudge against some particular registrant or employer. In the bulk of the cases, such letters were signed "Real American," "Patriotic Citizen," or some such title—a title which belied its claim through the un-American indulgence in unidentified communications seeking to discredit a registrant or employer.

Invariably, these anonymous communications were investigated and found to be without truth or logical evidence. There were a few of such letters, however, which actually provided a sound basis for investigation and which later revealed specific evidence upon which changes were quickly made in the classifications of the registrants involved.

One instance of the lack of foundation for complaints of political favoritism occurred in early 1942. The State Director was stopped in the State capitol building by an elected public official who stated that the Local Board in a particular downstate county was composed entirely of members of the political party opposite to that of the elected official and that men of his own

party were being inducted in order to reduce his party's votes in a forthcoming election.

The State Director's policy, of course, had been to have an equitable division of members of the two major political parties on each Local Board, and he found the official's complaint hard to believe. Therefore, in company with the official, the State Director examined the personal questionnaire of each Member of the Local Board in question. As he had expected, Colonel Armstrong found the usual equitable division of representation. Furthermore, it was revealed that three of the five Local Board Members and the Government Appeal Agent (who also had certain functions in connection with classification) were actually members of the same political party as that of the elected official.

All complaints—whether signed or anonymous, whether against a registrant or against a Local Board—were carefully investigated. If a complaint pertaining to a registrant was received at State Headquarters, it was forwarded to the Local Board concerned; if it referred to a Local Board's action, procedure or policy, it was investigated by State Headquarters. In the latter cases, a field officer was usually dispatched to the city or town in which the Board was located.

Since no law, rule or regulation could possibly be made that would fit perfectly the situation of every registrant, Local Boards often encountered a difficult problem in making a determination that would be fair to both the armed forces and the registrant, his dependents or employer. In cases of doubt, the Boards—in accordance with the regulations—were generally willing to resolve such doubt in favor of the registrant, dependent or employer. It was important—in the prosecution of the war—that the social, religious and industrial life of our country not be disturbed to such an extent that there would be created a bad morale which could easily interfere with America's efforts to prosecute the war successfully. Men could not be sent into battle without proper equipment. Therefore, necessary men had to be deferred—at least temporarily.

Indeed, at times, decision on the part of a Local Board was extremely difficult. Yet, only in less than a handful of cases throughout the entire Selective Service program, did Illinois Local Boards fail to carry out their classification responsibility by arriving at some specific determination. The few such cases were transferred to other Local Boards for classification.

CLASS I—AVAILABLE FOR TRAINING AND SERVICE

Class I-A—Available for Full Military Service

Since the primary objective of the Selective Service System was to obtain needed military manpower for the armed forces, the objective of the Local Boards was to place the maximum number of registrants in Class I-A. To

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reach this point, each Local Board first had to eliminate each registrant from qualification for any deferred or limited class.

A man in Class I-A was presumed to be physically fit for any of the rigors of military service. He was not entitled to deferment. He was not a conscientious objector against combatant military service.

Examinations to determine the physical fitness of registrants were originally done by the Examining Physicians of each Local Board. This procedure was later changed so that physical examinations were done by the medical officers at the Armed Forces Induction Station. If the Induction Station officers found a registrant fit for full military duty, he was then available for selection for induction according to his order number—unless he was a volunteer for induction, in which case he was placed ahead of all other order numbers in the Local Board's next induction call. (Full details on physical examinations will be found under "Class IV-F—Physical and Mental" in this same chapter.)

If a registrant volunteered for induction, the classification consideration given to him was the same as that accorded any other registrant. If the Board decided that he should be deferred in the interest of the Government, or there was some other valid reason for deferment, his application for voluntary induction was denied, and he was placed in the proper deferred class. During the seven years of Selective Service administration, thousands of Illinois registrants (farm boys and others) wanted to join the fighting forces of their country, but were turned down because, after full consideration, their Local Boards felt that they could render better service to their Nation in their civilian positions. While the patriotism of these volunteers was most laudable, the good judgment of the Local Boards in placing the public interest first is worthy of genuine commendation.

Class I-A(L)—(Formerly I-B)—Available for Limited Military Service

The physical standards of the armed forces provided for the acceptance, for limited military duty (such as clerical and other positions which did not involve heavy physical activity or undue exposure), of registrants with minor physical defects. Such defects will be discussed generally in the section devoted to the medical aspects of Selective Service.

By correction of some of these minor physical defects (such as missing or carious teeth, need for eye glasses in minor vision defect cases, acne, etc.), many registrants were able to qualify for Class I-A and obtain immediate induction. Other limited service men obtained correction of their minor defects after they were inducted into the armed forces as limited service men.

Class I-A-O and I-A-O(L)—Available for Non-Combatant Military Service

These two classes comprised registrants who had been found to be conscientiously opposed to combatant military service. While objecting to

being engaged in actual fighting as a part of the combat forces, these men were willing to serve in those sections of the armed forces which functioned outside the theater of operations, or which performed duties which were not directly associated with combat. Limited service men were subject to assignment in medical, finance, administrative and other non-combatant sections of the armed forces.

In his Selective Service questionnaire, each registrant was given the opportunity to state if he objected to non-combatant service or combatant service, or both. If he simply objected to non-combatant service, he submitted to his Local Board any evidence he cared to submit to show that his objections were genuine and well-founded. It was then up to the Local Board—subject to appeal, of course—to determine his classification.

Occasionally, a registrant would claim objection to any kind of military service, but because of certain evidence in his file, would be classified in Class I-A-O. Many others—both complete and partial objectors—would be denied the benefit of classification in either Class I-A-O or Class IV-E because of lack of sufficient substantial evidence to reveal a sound basis for classification as a conscientious objector.

While most Local Boards were inwardly resentful of the unwillingness of conscientious objectors to shoulder their full share of responsibility for defending the country which gave them protection and opportunity, the Boards were nevertheless fair and open-minded in their consideration of all claims to conscientious objection.

Classes I-B and I-B-O

Registrants placed in Classes I-B and I-B-O (the latter being conscientious objectors to combatant military duty) were not called for induction until several months after Pearl Harbor. These men were fit only for limited military service, and the need for them was not felt until after America had actually entered a state of war. In July of 1943, these classifications were changed to Class I-A(L) and I-A-O(L).

Class I-C

When a Local Board received official information that one of its registrants had been inducted, enlisted or commissioned in the armed forces of the United States, such registrant was automatically classified in Class I-C. Such classification was mandatory upon receipt of the official notice.

As explained under "The Various Classifications" earlier in this volume, Class I-C was sub-divided into I-C "Dec," I-C "Disc," I-C "Ind," and I-C "Enl."

Classes I-D, I-D-O, I-E and I-E-O

Local Boards had little difficulty with this classification, for its requirements were specific. It applied only to certain students in college or univer-

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sity whose induction was delayed until after July 1, 1941. The "D" designation was for men found fit for general military duty, and the "E" applied to those qualified only for limited military duty. The "O" signified conscientious objection.

Class I-G

In determining whether or not a registrant was eligible for Class I-G, the Local Board was required to have substantial evidence to show that the registrant qualified for one of these divisions:

- a. On or after September 16, 1940, was a member of the armed forces of a co-belligerent nation (Established May 23, 1945);
- b. Had completed satisfactory service with the American Field Service (Established August 31, 1945);
- c. Had completed satisfactory service in the United States Merchant Marine, 32 months of such service being considered as "completed service." (Established November 15, 1945.)

A few of the cases in Class I-G produced considerable difference of opinion among Local Board Members as well as higher officials. In general, however, the information provided in these cases was extensive enough for the Local Boards to determine classification without much difficulty.

CLASS II—DEFERRED AS OCCUPATIONALLY NECESSARY

Under Selective Service—a program made necessary by the state of world affairs—every physically fit registrant was, basically, deemed to be available for military service. However, realism required that the needs of industry and agriculture be recognized to the extent that registrants be "loaned" to industry or agriculture until such time as their necessity ceased, or until replacements for them could be found.

Occupational deferment was not, in any sense, a permanent status. In fact, as the manpower and production needs of the armed forces became more critical, the standards for occupational deferment became correspondingly stricter. Necessary industrial and agricultural employees were "frozen" in their jobs (by order of the War Manpower Commission) and reclassification penalties were provided for any such necessary men who left their jobs without first obtaining determination from their respective Local Boards that their proposed changes in jobs would be in the Nation's interest.

Since the Nation's headway in scientific production and medical advancement depended upon its people engaged in scientific and certain professional pursuits, and because there was constant need for replenishment of such personnel, the Selective Service regulations provided for the deferment of bona fide students in certain sciences and professions. Students who could qualify were placed in Class II-A.

Liberal Policies in Early Years

Because the early phase of Selective Service operation presented no especially urgent demand for military manpower in volume, Local Boards were somewhat lenient in their attitude toward occupational deferment. However, with the Presidential proclamation of an unlimited national emergency (May 27, 1941), the coming of actual war in the following December, and the subsequent and vastly increased demands of the armed forces for physically able men, the Boards became extremely critical in their consideration of all requests for occupational deferment. This attitude became particularly noticeable when the casualty lists began to appear in the press and the true impact of war manifested itself incisively in every community in the country.

Another observation which might be made is the fact that employers in general, because of their patriotic attitudes, were reluctant to request occupational deferments during 1940 and the greater part of 1941. The result was that skilled men of all ages were allowed to be inducted without deferment effort by their employers. However, as time went on and the numbers of men withdrawn from civilian life increased tremendously, these same employers—many of them engaged in vital war production—found it impossible to obtain satisfactory replacements for men of military ages whose Local Boards had (because of the increased pressure upon them to produce more manpower) adopted a rigid policy of refusing occupational deferments except to the most critically needed men.

The first sign of necessary special protection to the industries engaged in war production came after the President's declaration of an unlimited national emergency when, on June 5, 1941, Class II-B was established as a special class to accent the importance of uninterrupted war production and make sure that necessary men in such activities would be properly deferred.

Originally, Class II-A encompassed all registrants deferred on grounds of occupational necessity to industry, agriculture and private business. The June 5, 1941 amendment to the Selective Service regulations divided occupational deferments into two groups:

Class II-A—Man employed in an industry, the maintenance of which was necessary to the national health, safety, or interest in the sense that it was useful or productive and contributed to the employment or well-being of the community or Nation. Deferment was ordinarily limited to six months, but could be renewed where indicated.

Class II-B—Man employed in an industry essential to the national health, safety, or interest in the sense that a serious interruption or delay in such activity was likely to impede the national defense program. At first, such deferment was not limited as to time, but the Local Board could reopen the case at any time, particularly on a change of status. However, the time limit on such deferments was later changed to six months.

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Class II-A was confined mainly to registrants working in industries not directly engaged in war production work, and included registrants whose self-operated businesses were deemed necessary to the health, safety or well-being of the community or Nation.

Class II-B was restricted to registrants employed in war production plants and other activities which directly served such production.

The effect of the splitting of the original Class II-A was to stress the importance of war production at a time when it became obvious that America would shortly be forced to enter as an active participant in the then raging European war. The effect was also a gentle but definite pressure upon persons engaged in ordinary civilian activities to transfer to war production.

On November 13, 1942, the famous "Tydings Amendment" (of Public Law 772) went into effect, requiring the deferment of necessary agricultural workers—under certain specified conditions. Immediately after the passage of the Tydings Amendment, the regulations were amended to set up Class II-C which was to be composed entirely of agricultural registrants found necessary to and irreplaceable in their farm occupations. (The implications of, and problems under the Tydings Amendment will be thoroughly discussed under "Class II-C—Agricultural deferments.")

The primary responsibility for deciding which men should be deferred because of their civilian occupations rested upon the Local Board. Until National Headquarters (on January 30, 1943) established the List of Essential Activities, it was up to each Local Board to determine whether or not an activity was essential to the Nation's health, safety and interest. In making such decisions, the Local Boards were assisted greatly by occupational bulletins received from National and State Headquarters.

Class II-A

While Class II-A originally included all phases of occupational deferment, it continued to include a large number of the registrants deferred on occupational rounds, even after the establishment of Classes II-B and II-C. If a registrant was not employed directly in war production work or in an agricultural endeavor, he could still qualify for occupational deferment if an affirmative answer could be given to all five of the following questions considered by the Local Board:

1. Is the activity in which he is engaged one that is essential to the national health, safety, or interest?
2. Is the registrant's occupation necessary to the activity?
3. Is the registrant, except for seasonal or temporary interruption, regularly engaged in such occupation?
4. Can a satisfactory replacement be provided in the event he is made available for military service?
5. Will his removal cause serious loss of effectiveness to the activity?

CLASSIFICATION—INDUSTRIAL

The increased strict attitude of Local Boards—keeping step with the heightening intensity of the war effort—was reflected in the proportions of Class II-A deferments to the totals of the Illinois registrants deferred industrially at various periods. On September 30, 1941, the II-A men constituted approximately 77% of the total deferred industrially. Then came Pearl Harbor, and the proportion had dropped to 56%. By November 30, 1943, Illinois Local Boards had reduced the figure to 19%.

The manifestation of greater strictness on the part of Local Boards on occupational deferments was undoubtedly due to new occupational classification policies expressed in National Headquarters' Local Board Release No. 115, dated March 16, 1942. This instruction stated that the "national health, safety, or interest" no longer included mere comfort and convenience of the civilian population. Deferments were therefore limited to activities which supported the war effort (even though not directly engaged in the manufacture of arms, ammunition and other necessary war materiel)—activities which provided food, clothing, shelter, health and safety. In addition, a more specific interpretation was given to the "necessary man" in war production work. The List of Essential Activities was provided, and occupational bulletins were published which enumerated critical occupations within the essential activities.

Until the issuance of the occupational bulletins, the Local Boards had to depend largely on advice from the Occupational Division of State Headquarters, as well as from the local United States Employment Service offices. In order to acquaint themselves better with the actual conditions in large plants in their respective areas, many Local Boards visited these plants and made personal inspections of the jobs of their own registrants in those plants.

LIST OF ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES

- Production of Aircraft and Parts
- Production of Ships, Boats and Parts
- Production of Ordnance and Accessories
- Production of Ammunition
- Agriculture
- Food Processing
- Forestry, Logging and Lumbering
- Construction
- Coal Mining
- Metal Mining
- Nonmetallic Mining and Processing and Quarrying
- Smelting, Refining and Rolling of Metals
- Production of Metal Shapes and Forgings
- Finishing of Metal Products
- Production of Industrial and Agricultural Equipment
- Production of Machinery

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS



CHICAGO HERALD-AMERICAN PHOTO

COLONEL ARMSTRONG RECEIVES MEDAL FOR MERIT

In recognition of his outstanding performance as Illinois State Director of Selective Service, Col. Paul G. Armstrong was awarded the Medal for Merit by the President of the United States. The award—the highest presented to civilians—was made at a testimonial dinner given on November 7, 1946 by over 1,200 friends of Colonel Armstrong. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey National Director of Selective Service, made the presentation on behalf of the President.

(Continued on next page)

CLASSIFICATION—INDUSTRIAL

Production of Chemicals and Allied Products
Production of Rubber Products
Production of Leather Products
Production of Textiles
Production of Apparel
Production of Stone, Clay and Glass Products
Production of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Petroleum and
Coal Products
Production of Finished Lumber Products
Production of Transportation Equipment
Transportation Services
Production of Materials for Packing and Shipping Products
Production of Communications Equipment
Communication Services
Heating, Power and Illuminating Services
Repair and Hand Trade Services
Health and Welfare Services, Facilities and Equipment
Educational Services
Governmental Services

Class II-B

As stated earlier, this class was established in order to accent the special importance of all activities and occupations directly connected with the production of ships, guns, tanks, airplanes, ammunition and other materiel and supplies needed by the armed forces in their prosecution of the war. The significance of Class II-B was demonstrated by the fact that its proportion of industrially deferred registrants jumped from 23% on September 30, 1941 to 81% on November 30, 1943.

On April 18, 1942, the War Manpower Commission was created by Presidential order. This Commission was given complete charge of mobilization of the manpower of the Nation, and the Selective Service System was transferred on December 5, 1942 to the jurisdiction of the Commission. One year later Congress revoked this transfer.

In cooperation with the United States Employment Service (also a part of the War Manpower Commission), an Occupational Questionnaire was

(Continued from preceding page)

Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Hammond was general chairman of the affair; the toastmaster was Edward A. Hayes, Past National Commander of The American Legion. Other special guests included: Gov. Dwight H. Green; United States Senator C. Wayland Brooks and Mrs. Brooks; Comdr. Chester J. Chastek, USNR; Col. Chester L. Fordney, USMCR; Rev. George Keepin, State Chaplain, Illinois Department of The American Legion; Mrs. Edward A. Hayes; Mrs. Paul G. Armstrong and the Armstrong's two children, Don and Patricia.

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developed and sent to all registrants not already members of the armed forces. One copy of this questionnaire was placed in the registrant's file, and one copy went to the United States Employment Service to serve, along with the questionnaires of other registrants, as a survey of the industrial manpower of the country. It also aided the Employment Service to locate critically needed skilled labor whose skills were not then being effectively employed.

The Occupational Questionnaire often furnished Local and Appeal Boards with specific information upon which classification was determined. In general, however, the Boards depended more on the Affidavit for Occupational Classification (filed by the registrant's employer), as well as other written evidence, as their basis for determination of classification.

There were times when Local Board members did not know the exact nature of the specific activity in which a registrant was employed, and there was a natural tendency on the part of the Board to deny deferment without knowing just exactly why the registrant should be deferred.

Local Boards often could not understand—and rightfully so—how a young man under twenty-six years of age could be considered so tremendously important to the war effort and why Army officials, the State Director and others were so urgent in their requests for his deferment. Yet, in certain cases, it could properly be said that a particular registrant was probably of more value to his Nation in the prosecution of the war than a whole battalion of infantry would be. The most outstanding example of this kind of case could be found in the Manhattan Engineering Project—the project which developed and manufactured the atom bomb.

Many of the men working on the atom bomb were young physicists, scientists whose professional knowledge was of immeasurable value to the Manhattan project. So that the State Director would understand the vital importance of the work being done in Manhattan project, he was taken on a tour of the Project's laboratory at the University of Chicago. While State Director Armstrong did not know, at the time, that the men employed at that laboratory were specifically engaged in the development of the atom bomb, the extreme secrecy surrounding his visit and the absolute prohibition against his discussing the visit convinced him that the project was unquestionably something that was most critically essential to American victory. Consequently, he could take no course but to use all possible power and influence in his efforts to assist in obtaining deferment for these young men who were so vitally necessary in their civilian occupations. At the same time, he was unable to reveal the specific reasons for his zeal in connection with these special cases.

In spite of their full confidence in the personal integrity and the judgment of the State Director, a number of Local Boards refused to grant deferment to these young scientists in the Manhattan project. Most Local Board Members had sons or close relatives of their own in military service; some

Members lost their sons in battle. Hence, it was understandable that they should balk at granting deferment to a physically fit young man without knowing, in detail, exactly why his occupation in civilian life made him so valuable to the war effort. Many of such cases of denied deferment were, through the appeal system, sent to the President for final determination.

As the armed forces' demands for military manpower increased, and industry was losing a considerable number of its trained men, employers turned to a hitherto unexploited source of labor—women. Because of stark necessity, employers began hiring and training women to do work which, because of the skill and physical effort concerned, had been generally and strictly kept within the province of male labor.

There was hardly an employer but who began his program of hiring womanpower with hesitation and apprehension. Yet, after the program had been in sway for six months or so, almost every such manufacturer was agreeably surprised to find that, generally speaking, the women not only matched their male predecessors in skill but actually exceeded many of them in precision work. Though demobilization of selectees has long since ended, many manufacturers have continued to employ women in mechanical and other jobs which, prior to 1942, they considered could be filled only by men.

No State in the Union can boast more than Illinois about her women who, in their Nation's hour of crisis, summarily left their kitchens and clerical jobs to take tiring and tedious physical jobs in order that there should be no gap in the constant flow of critically needed war materiel and supplies to our fighting men on the far-flung battle fronts.

Replacement Schedule Plan

As the war progressed in 1942, it became increasingly difficult for employers to obtain continued deferments for men who already had been given two or three deferments of six months each. As war tension rose, Local Boards became less and less inclined to extend deferments indefinitely, regardless of any particular registrant's value to the activity in which he was employed. The result was that war production employers encountered a difficult situation in the loss of many key men. This situation was largely due to the employers' negligence to train replacements or to classify the skills of the men in their plants. The Illinois Selective Service System had constantly urged employers to take these actions.

Demands for manpower for the armed forces increased, and the filling of these calls could be accomplished mainly by taking men who had been deferred in industry. In order to interrupt production as little as possible, the War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service System developed the "Replacement Schedule Plan"—a plan intended to provide for the orderly release of men from industry and give each employer time to train necessary replacements.

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After a successful trial in several plants in the East, the Replacement Schedule program was officially adopted and established on November 5, 1942. Illinois, being one of the largest industrial States, put the Plan into effect immediately and was able to have it functioning effectively by the latter part of the next month.

In the operation of the Replacement Schedule Plan, the employer first obtained the basic data with respect to each employe, covering his occupation and Selective Service status. This data was analyzed on the Replacement Summary and, as a result, the employer learned how many of his employes in each department were then liable for induction under current Selective Service policies. This Summary also provided the State Director (to whom it was submitted) with a complete picture of all the personnel in the employer's plant, the potentiality of military manpower in the plant, and whether or not the employer's employment policies (the hiring of older men, women and men not physically acceptable for military service) were consistent with Selective Service policies.

Each Schedule accepted by the State Director was given an Acceptance Number, and each employer whose Schedule was accepted was given the authority to use an Acceptance Stamp (bearing the State Director's Acceptance Number) on the occupational deferment request for any man named on the Replacement Schedule. In spite of the State Director's "acceptance," the classification of any man listed in a Replacement Schedule had to be determined by the registrant's Local Board of jurisdiction, such determination being subject to the usual appeal.

A Replacement Schedule was effective for six months only, and was subject to renewal after the expiration of that period of time.

The Replacement Schedule Plan was used mainly by employers who were particularly vulnerable with reference to a large number of their men being of military age and being subject to induction into the armed forces.

The processing of Replacement Schedules at Illinois State Headquarters took the entire time (which often included sixty to seventy hours a week, and more) of seven officers in the Occupational Division and approximately a third of the time of the State Director, himself. While the Replacement Schedule Plan worked out very satisfactorily in Illinois, the great amount of time required for its processing in State Headquarters prevented many of the officers from making their usual (and important) coordinating visits to the Local Boards and to the Industrial plants throughout the State.

The Replacement Schedule Plan consisted of:

1. Manning Table—a complete survey of each plant's complete labor requirements and future labor plans, including the hiring and transferring of workers, training and upgrading, use of women, placement of handicapped persons, and general utilization of labor in the plant.

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(A Manning Table was prepared by a company under the supervision of the regional director of the War Manpower Commission and was used as a basis for, rather than a part of, the documents submitted by the company to the Selective Service System.

2. Replacement Summary—a summary of the jobs of the personnel in a company's plant, including women, men over Selective Service age and men under such age, plus the family status of the persons holding the various jobs. Names of individuals were not shown on the Replacement Summary.
3. Replacement List—a list showing the names of male employes of Selective Service ages, including the particular job of each man, his birth year, Selective Service classification, family status, Local Board of jurisdiction, Selective Service Order Number, and the approximate date on which the company would be prepared to release the employe for military service. The date of release was to be checked for any one of the first six months following the date of the List, the period between the sixth and twelfth months following such date, or a period following the twelfth month.

In order to acquaint large industrial companies of Illinois with the purposes and details of the Replacement Schedule Plan, meetings were arranged with the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Chicago Association of Commerce and other large groups representing industry. At these meetings, the Plan was thoroughly discussed by State Director Armstrong and Col. Harris P. Ralston, Deputy State Director and Chief of the Occupational Division, and questions regarding the Plan were answered—to the end that all companies taking advantage of the Plan would be able to do so effectively. Some of these meetings had as many as 1,500 industrial executives in attendance. Colonel Armstrong promised every possible cooperation but, on the other hand, left no doubt in the minds of his hearers that the companies expecting to use the Plan would necessarily have to be honest in their calculations as well as realistic as to the inevitability of their being required, sooner or later, to give up many of their key men to the armed forces.

Operation of the Replacement Schedule Plan required that a company prepare its Replacement Summary and Replacement List (State Headquarters gave much counsel to individual companies in the preparation of their documents) and submit the two documents in duplicate to the State Director for consideration. If, after thorough study by the Occupational Division, the State Director believed a company's Plan to be fair and reasonable, he "accepted" the Plan, placing his official stamp of acceptance on both copies, retaining one copy for his file and returning the other copy to the company. Many companies were required to revise their Summaries and Lists one or more times before receiving the State Director's acceptance.

Illinois employers, at the outset, were slow to adopt the Replacement

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Schedule Plan, feeling that they preferred to deal direct with the Local Boards in each individual employe's case. However, as the employers observed the Plan's effectiveness in the cases of other companies, more and more came to accept it as the most practicable solution of their problem of retaining skilled personnel of Selective Service ages for a maximum period of time.

At first, Local Boards in general felt that the Replacement Schedule was a usurpation of their classification prerogatives, but later reversed their attitude to a point where many of them almost insisted that a registrant be on a Replacement List in order to be deferred. Boards of Appeal, on the other hand, almost universally granted deferment to any registrant whose occupational affidavit bore the authorized "State Director's acceptance stamp."

Local Boards were "sold" on the Replacement Schedule Plan by State Headquarters through area conferences with Local Board Members, visits of Field Officers to individual Local Boards and by special memorandums. In addition, copies of instructions to employers were furnished to the Local Boards in order that the latter might be fully informed as to the administrative instructions given to the employers by State Headquarters.

During the year 1943, a total of 3,196 original Replacement Schedules, 1,425 first renewals and two second renewals were approved by the State Director—a total of 4,623 Schedules approved for the year. The number of Advisors on the Occupational Division staff was so limited during the summer and fall of 1943 that sixty and seventy hours a week were frequently required in order to keep abreast of the current load. During those crowded months, personal visits to plants were out of the question. In evaluating Replacement Schedules, Occupational Advisors, all of whom had been industrial executives in civilian life, depended on the official List of Critical Occupations, the assistance of Federal procurement agencies, the very efficient help of the Federal Apprentice Training Program, personal conferences at State Headquarters with employers, and their own wealth of civilian experience. Observation of any statistics on the war-time industrial production of Illinois, as well as note of the number of men this State furnished to the armed forces, provides the best criterion of the excellent job done by Local Boards and by the State Headquarters Occupational Division in the consideration of Replacement Schedule Plans.

REPLACEMENT SCHEDULES PROCESSED IN ILLINOIS

Year	Original Schedules	First Renewals	Second Renewals	Third Renewals	Totals
1942	2	2
1943	3,196	1,425	4,623
1944	423	902	668	83	2,076
Totals					6,701

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The Replacement Schedule Program, having generally served its purpose, was abolished on March 12, 1945.

Occupational Deferment Policy Changes

A new occupational policy in regard to registrants 18 through 21 was made effective February 1, 1944. This policy excluded from classification in Class II-A or II-B any registrant age 18 through 21 unless the State Director had approved a Form 42A (Special). Under the revised occupational policy of May 12, the restricted age group was changed from 18 through 21 to 18 through 25.

During the period February 1, 1944 (when the approval of the State Director on Form 42A (Special) for such registrants was first required) through December 31, 1944, the State Director had approved 5,884 Forms 42A (Special), of which 1,245 were cancelled. Those recommended for deferment were registrants engaged in industry, instructors in colleges, students and professional men.

On February 26, 1944, the President stated that the armed forces were still short 200,000 trained men—because Selective Service had fallen behind in the armed forces' calls for manpower. He stated that, in his opinion, deferments of younger men had been too liberal, and that deferments in industry included over a million non-fathers, 380,000 of whom were under 26 years of age. The President further stated that the time had come for industry and agriculture to release the younger men who were physically qualified for military service, and that the gravity of the situation required the immediate review of all occupational deferments.

The Director of Selective Service had, only a short time before, notified Local Boards that no registrant ages 18 through 31 years (whether father or non-father) should be granted occupational deferment except in exceptional cases where such deferment would be authorized by the State Director. Immediately on his receiving the President's memorandum of February 26, the National Director directed Local Boards to review all their cases of occupationally deferred registrants ages 18 through 37 years, and to apply strict consideration to such registrants under 26 years of age.

On April 7, 1944—as the Local Boards were busily engaged in the review of occupational deferment in the age groups mentioned above, the Army and Navy decided that subsequent inductees must have the vigor and stamina that only youth could supply under combat conditions, and the National Director therefore directed the postponement of processing all men 26 years of age and over until such processing for men under 26 years had been substantially accomplished.

Decreasing losses by the armed forces and improved deliveries by Selective Service enabled the Army to reach its full strength of 7,700,000 men by April 5, 1944. Thus, while the need for induction of the younger men

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(as replacements) was still emphasized, registrants over 26 years were virtually assured of deferment if they were engaged in war production activities or activities essential to the national health, safety and interest.

The instructions pertaining to occupational deferment were revised on May 12, 1944, and the prospect for registrants 18 through 25 was service in the armed forces unless they met specific conditions for occupational deferment; the prospect for registrants 26 through 29 who were found to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest was that they would remain in civilian life for the time being; and the prospect for registrants ages 30 through 37 who were "regularly engaged in" activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety or interest was that they would remain in civilian life for an indefinite period, regardless of their physical condition. This change in policy necessitated a change in Replacement Schedules, and each Replacement Schedule was made to apply primarily to registrants ages 26 through 29. Those schedules in effect at the end of May were to remain in effect until their normal expiration date, but no new schedules were to be accepted from establishments not already operating under the plan. Existing schedules could be renewed for one additional six months period, which would carry them to the spring of 1945.

The invasion of Europe began on June 6, 1944. That meant that large numbers of additional American troops would be engaged and that casualties would increase. The demands for guns, planes, jeeps, trucks, ammunition and all the material of war, including gasoline of all kinds, would increase at a progressively greater rate. The demand for food would increase correspondingly. Simultaneously, at the time, the tempo of the war in the widely scattered areas of the Pacific increased.

Even though the Army, as previously stated, had reached its authorized strength, there was a substantial increase in the demand for manpower in the Navy and in the Merchant Marine. Thus, coupled with the continuing demand for military manpower, the demands for materiel, food and supplies for the armed forces were stepped up, and the problem of achieving a maximum balance between the two major requirements was primarily a problem for the Local Boards. If they hysterically inducted their physically fit registrants, the war production in this country would suffer; if they were exceptionally liberal in their deferments, the armed forces would be seriously hampered. To the credit of Illinois, Local Boards in this State met the challenging problem squarely and managed to supply a reasonable quota of men to the armed forces, yet leaving enough men in war production to assure a continuing supply of material, food and supplies flowing to the battle fronts. There is no known instance where the action of an Illinois Local Board caused delay of material needed by the armed forces.

The Certification Plan

In the Fall of 1943, industrial employers throughout the country were encountering more and more difficulties in obtaining deferments for their skilled men. The need for aircraft workers in California had grown so urgent that it was found necessary to establish a certification plan, and put responsibility upon the Army, the Navy and other Federal Government procurement agencies to certify registrants who, in the opinions of the procurement officers of the prospective services and departments, were necessary in the aircraft plants on the West Coast. In December of 1943, the Certification Plan was extended to other specific plants where the need for skilled workers was exceptionally pressing and their retention vital.

In the Certification Plan, the employer filled out a special form—the Form 42A (Special)—and submitted the completed form to the Army or Navy procurement officer assigned to the employer's plant. If the procurement officer deemed the registrant vitally necessary to the operation of the plant, the officer certified such necessity on the form, which was then forwarded to the State Director of the State in which the Local Board having Selective Service jurisdiction over the registrant was located.

At the State Director's office, each certified Form 42A (Special) was carefully considered in the Occupational Division and then submitted to the State Director, who either approved or disapproved the form. The form was then sent to the Local Board of jurisdiction, and was placed in the registrant's file as additional important evidence to be considered by the Local Board in determining classification. The receipt of a Form 42A (Special) made it mandatory upon the Local Board to reopen the registrant's case and determine classification anew—on the basis of the new evidence.

Near the beginning of 1945, the armed forces indicated that their greatest immediate need was for physically fit men in the younger age groups capable of the highest degree of efficiency under combat conditions. The policy was therefore adopted to release large numbers of younger, physically fit men for military service, and at the same time provide sufficient numbers of men to engage in activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest who were in the older age groups. The supply of young men ages 18 through 25 was practically exhausted, and the supply of those between the ages of 26 and 29 was limited.

A new certification plan was adopted on February 15, 1945, covering registrants ages 18 through 29—DSS Form 42A (Special-Revised)—and a list of certifying agencies, was furnished to Selective Service classifying agencies, together with a list of essential activities and critical occupations. In order to qualify for deferment a registrant 18 through 29 had to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" and "indispensable and irreplaceable" in one of the activities indicated. A registrant 30 through 33, in order to qualify for deferment, must be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an activity in war

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production or in an activity supporting the national health, safety, or interest, preference being given to fathers. A registrant age 34 through 37 was only required to be "regularly engaged in" an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest. Illinois was scraping the bottom of the barrel so far as younger men were concerned. This plan tightened up on deferments and made more men available for service. At the same time, it left in industry practically all men over 33. No difficulty was experienced with Local Boards in following through on this certification plan.

A similar certification plan—through the use of DSS Form 42A (Special-Merchant Marine) was operated for registrants serving in the Merchant Marine.

Procurement and Assignment Service

While it was realized that there existed a shortage of physicians and dentists to take care of the medical needs of the civilian population, as well as a shortage of graduate veterinarians, the need of the armed forces for men of these professions was so great that, in the early part of 1942, plans were made to evaluate the community necessity of every physician, dentist and veterinarian in the country, the armed forces to obtain any such professional man who could reasonably be spared from his community.

The Procurement and Assignment Service was formed as a part of the War Manpower Commission. The function of the Procurement and Assignment Service was to make an exhaustive survey of all military-aged men in the professions named and be prepared to report impartially whenever the Selective Service System requested such a report on one of its registrants under consideration for classification. On January 28, 1942, the National Selective Service Director forthwith issued instructions requiring the Local Boards to obtain a recommendation from the Procurement and Assignment Service in the case of any physician, dentist or veterinarian before classifying any such registrant.

The organization and operation of the Procurement and Assignment Service proved of great value to the Local Boards, as well as the Occupational Division of State Headquarters. Invariably, the recommendations of the investigative agency were followed by the Local Boards, the gross result being the procurement of a considerable number of younger physicians, dentists and veterinarians for active service in the Army or the Navy. If any physician, dentist or veterinarian was found to be available for military service, the practice was to permit him to apply for and obtain a commission. In only one case in Illinois was it necessary to induct a full-fledged physician as an enlisted man, and then only because he failed to cooperate and take advantage of the commission privilege accorded him.

Special thanks are due to the following men who, as representatives of the Procurement and Assignment Service, gave whole-hearted and effective co-

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operation to the Selective System in Illinois in connection with the classification consideration of registrants engaged professionally in their respective fields:

Dr. Harold M. Camp, Monmouth, Illinois—Secretary of the Illinois Medical Society

Dr. Robert J. Wells, Chicago—then Secretary of the Chicago Dental Society.

Dr. Anthony Bott, East St. Louis, Illinois—President of the Illinois Veterinary Association

Deferment of Pharmacists

While the pharmacists bore a similar relationship to public need as did the physicians and dentists, the former were not included in the operations of the Procurement and Assignment Service. Thus, the deferment consideration of pharmacists presented quite a problem until State Headquarters made an arrangement with the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association which involved an Association survey of the entire pharmaceutical employment in Illinois and a complete report on each registrant claiming to be a pharmacist. This report included the registrant's professional qualification, the number of customers of the drugstore in which he was employed, the number of drugstores in the area concerned, the amount of prescription drug business, the number of pharmacists necessary to carry on the business, etc. The report was furnished in duplicate, one copy being placed in the registrant's file at the Local Board office.

This contribution of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association provided the Local Boards concerned with substantial information and enabled these Boards to determine classification fairly and properly in all cases of registrants employed as pharmacists.

Deferment of Federal Government and Other Public Employes

On March 5, 1943, the President issued his Executive Order No. 9309, which restricted requests for deferment of Federal Government employes, and also established a specific procedure to be followed when such deferments requests were indicated. On April 8, 1943, in Public Law 23, the 78th Congress confirmed the President's Executive Order, giving it a statutory status, and established committees in the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government to consider deferments in those branches. This law also required a monthly report to Congress of all deferments of Federal Government employes.

Under the President's order, classification agencies within the Selective Service System were not permitted to give any consideration to the fact that a registrant was in the employ of the executive, legislative or judicial branch of the Federal Government unless a request, in conformity with the law, was presented by the major committee on deferments of the branch of

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the Federal Government in which the registrant was employed. Any such request which had the approval of the special committee bore the stamp, "Authorized Government Request."

Little or no difficulty was encountered in connection with the classification of Federal Government employes except during the period when men of ages 30 through 37 years were liable for service. Several Local Boards insisted on deferring postmen and rural mail carriers in spite of the absence of an Authorized Government Request for such deferment. Since the people of the few communities concerned were generally in favor of such deferments, no unfavorable community reaction appeared.

Because of the strict order of Governor Green pertaining to deferment requests on State of Illinois employes, none but critically needed employes in that category were granted deferment, and those few deferments were usually made for specific limited periods of time.

Illinois municipalities in general followed the Governor's lead, and the only deferments requested were for a few firemen, police radio operators and other obviously necessary men.

Merchant Marine Deferments

Deferment of men in the Merchant Marine was always a serious problem in Illinois. The principal objection of Local Boards was that such men received considerably higher pay than the bulk of the men in the armed forces. Until the War Shipping Administration organized its Merchant Marine Deferment Section (wherein no deferment was asked for except through the use of a certified DSS Form 42A (Special-Merchant Marine) in the Certification Plan), most of the Illinois Local Boards refused to grant deferment to merchant seamen. However, after the War Shipping Administration began its participation in the Certification Plan, Local Boards were more inclined to grant deferment.

Merchant Marine deferments in Illinois reached their peak (approximately 3,000) early in 1945. On October 31, 1946, there were only 1,257 such deferments.

Educational Deferments

Education was bound to feel the impact of the war—in the loss of some teachers and many students. Yet, these men—when they could be spared—were under the same obligation as other citizens of America to defend vigorously the principles which afforded the very educational opportunities they had to give up temporarily.

In the early part of the Selective Service program, Local Boards throughout the country were prone to give little deferment consideration to teachers. This attitude caused such serious inroads into American educational institutions that it later (on July 15, 1942) became necessary for the Selective Service System to define "educational services" as one of the activities essential

to the support of the war, and to designate certain occupations within the educational institutions as "critical." Thus, having a clearer idea of the importance of retaining school heads and others engaged in the teaching of the sciences and professions, Local Boards became more liberal in their consideration of registrants engaged in educational work.

Policies pertaining to the deferment of students were first organized comprehensively in a bulletin on occupational classification which was issued by National Headquarters on March 16, 1942. This bulletin set up certain standards by which the Local Board might judge reasonably and intelligently as to whether or not a student in college was entitled to deferment.

Deferment of students was to be limited to those men who had already completed two academic years of study in a recognized college or university, who were "in training and preparation" to acquire a qualification or skill which would fit them for a "critical occupation" in activities necessary to war production or essential to the support of the war effort, and who were pursuing such course satisfactorily. The same principles were applicable to students attending accredited trade or vocational schools.

The Certification Plan included the consideration of certain college or university students for deferment, and the strictness with which Illinois Local Boards applied such consideration is revealed by the fact that, on August 1, 1944, there existed only 469 of such student deferments among all the State's registrants.

Where theological and divinity schools were on the basis of a professional school of a university, students in pre-theological schools were recognized on the same basis as pre-medical schools. Any pre-theological student approaching the end of his sophomore year, who was definitely headed for specific training in the ministry or priesthood, was given occupational deferment in Class II-A. This deferment was usually renewed until the registrant entered the theological or divinity school. The students who were actually in attendance at recognized theological or divinity schools were classified in Class IV-D. The classification of II-A for students in pre-theological schools applied only so long as they remained in attendance at such schools and pursued their courses satisfactorily.

Occupational Deferment Policies After V-E and V-J Days

After the termination of the war in Germany, calls on Selective Service were reduced in July and succeeding months, and government procurement agencies began to readjust war production to fit the requirements of the war against Japan, which resulted in substantial production cut-backs. These new conditions tended to increase the supply of and decrease the demand for manpower. Occupational policies were re-stated in June, 1945 and were designed to re-emphasize the need for men ages 18 through 29 in the armed forces and to liberalize the requirements for occupational deferment of registrants 30 through 33 and 34 through 37, and made a change in cer-

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tifying agencies. Registrants 30 through 37 needed merely to be "regularly engaged in" an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest.

After the war with Japan ended, classification policies were again changed during the latter part of 1945. The term "national health, safety, or interest" was re-defined to include the production and services required to maintain the armed forces during occupation; research, development and manufacture of weapons and other items essential to the maintenance of an adequate national defense; transportation and other activities required for demobilization; activities and services required to expedite reconversion; and other activities which the Local Board considered essential on a national or local basis. The deferment of those 18 through 29 was confined to those "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an activity in support of the national health, safety, or interest, as defined above, but Form 42A (Special-Revised) was not required to be certified. Special consideration was given to students in certain professional schools, to registrants engaged in national defense projects, to key personnel in reconversion projects, and to fathers.

On January 1, 1946, occupational deferments (excluding agriculture) in Illinois totaled only 3,446, including 501 industrial and professional, 2,508 Merchant Marine and 322 students. All others of the inductible age group who were physically qualified were made available.

In May of 1946, the Selective Training and Service Act was extended until June 30, but inductions were suspended. Registrations, however, continued. Public Law 473 of the 79th Congress extended the Act from June 30, 1946, until March 31, 1947, but excluded the processing of 18-year-olds, except for registration. Occupational policies were amended the following month, restricting those eligible for consideration for occupational deferment to the age group 19 through 29. Later the policy was amended to provide for certification for occupational deferment of registrants of this age group engaged in the physical sciences and engineering; college teachers; certain registrants engaged in production and transportation; and certain construction workers.

On October 31, 1946, there were 3,797 registrants age 19 through 29 (excluding agriculture) deferred in Illinois for occupational reasons, of which 882 were industrial and professional, 1,257 Merchant Marine, and 307 students.

CLASS II-C—AGRICULTURAL DEFERMENT

Agricultural deferments were granted under the same authority and by the same regulations which governed the granting of industrial deferments. An agricultural enterprise, to be necessary to support of the war effort, had to produce and market more food and other products than could be

consumed personally by the people living and working on the farm. The farm employer had to show that a farm registrant was a necessary man in the enterprise and could not be replaced without materially decreasing the yield of the farm. This "necessity" would be evidenced by the extent of his experience and training as a skilled farm hand or farm operator and by the results of his work, or by a lack of adequate farm labor supply in his immediate neighborhood.

Basically, then, the five important considerations in agricultural deferment were:

1. The importance of the products of the farm;
2. The importance of the particular enterprise;
3. The importance of the skill of the registrant;
4. The registrant's share in the farm's production;
5. The availability or shortage of farm labor in the area.

Agricultural workers were permitted to change occupation from one farm to another when in the judgment of their respective Local Boards, such moves meant the likelihood of increased production. Where, however, such a move was made simply because the need for the worker's services on the first farm ceased, reclassification for induction was generally inevitable.

The State Agricultural Situation Before Pearl Harbor

Illinois stood in second place among the States in gross farm income. This position stemmed from a combination of fertile soils, ample rainfall, a favorable growing season, and experienced farmers well equipped with necessary buildings and mechanical equipment. The result was the production of a variety of major agricultural products rather than a highly developed specialization, although a degree of specialization is found in certain areas of the State.

Thus, in corn production, Illinois stood in second place; first in soybeans; third in oats; sixth in hay; and tenth in wheat. The State was in fifth place in value of all livestock; second in numbers of hogs; fourth in number of chickens; fifth in volume of milk production; and seventh in number of cattle.

Crop production was indicated by the relative distribution of acreages of various crops in the cultivated area. In 1942, corn occupied 41 percent; oats, 19; soybeans, 18; hay, 14; wheat, 5; and other crops 3 percent. Because a large part of the feed crops are fed to livestock on Illinois farms, the cash farm income was divided approximately two-thirds from livestock and livestock products and one-third from sale of crops. Sales of hogs accounted for 27 percent of cash income in 1942; cattle and calves for 18 percent; dairy products, 12; chickens and eggs, 7; and other livestock sources 2 percent. Corn brought in 15 percent; soybeans, 10; other feeds, 3; and food grains, truck, fruit and miscellaneous crops 6 percent.

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During the war period, agricultural production was materially increased in the State of Illinois, in the face of a constantly diminishing labor supply and a growing shortage of farm equipment. Illinois agriculture made a marked contribution to the war effort, both in the production of essential foods and other raw materials for war production and also in providing personnel for the Armed Forces.

Thus—in view of the tremendous wartime agricultural production of the State—the necessity for deferring a large number of Illinois registrants for farm work was readily apparent. Nevertheless, in accomplishing this great agricultural production, Illinois' proportion of registrants deferred for farm work was considerably less than that of other agricultural States.

Impact of War and of Industry on Farm Labor in the State

The initiation of the National Defense Program many months before Pearl Harbor attracted substantial numbers of farm workers into war industry because of the much higher wages as compared to those in farm work. With the declaration of war and the resultant expansion of war industry, the withdrawal of agricultural workers from the farm increased greatly, especially in areas within a 50 to 60-mile radius of war plants. With the wide distribution of such plants in Illinois, about two-thirds of the area of the State was directly affected.

These developments were but symptoms of the general withdrawal of agricultural workers which was taking place over the country during the year 1942, and especially during the fall months of that year. This situation in time created a widespread alarm that adequate food production could not be maintained. This matter came to the attention of Congress, which took action by adding the Tydings Amendment to the Selective Service Act.

The Agricultural Questionnaire

During the first months of the war, no official plans had been developed by which to measure agricultural needs as closely as possible according to a specific formula or system of rating agricultural work. Large numbers of farm operators and workers were being inducted, and the serious effects of heavy withdrawals of farm workers by the armed forces were quickly noted at the local level. The need for complete information regarding farm production and each farm registrant's necessity on the farm, as a basis for Selective Service classification, became apparent.

The general Selective Service Questionnaire (DSS Form 40) and the Occupational Deferment Statement (DSS Form 42) contained several questions in reference to agricultural necessity of a registrant. These forms, however, proved to be entirely inadequate for efficient classification of agricultural registrants.

The first plan designed specifically for the classification of agricultural

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registrants was developed by and for the use of the Logan County Local Board. This was a plan under which Township Farmers' Defense Committees were organized to assist in the evaluation of individual cases and to advise the Local Board on the needs of particular farms. The plan was developed in December of 1941 and approved by State Headquarters early in the next month.

The Logan County plan included a special information questionnaire for each farm registrant and the farm on which he was employed, as well as statements of cooperation to be signed by both the farm employer and the registrant employed by him.

On January 16, 1942, this plan was outlined to the other Illinois Local Boards in a State memorandum in which the Boards were encouraged to foster a similar organization in their own counties. Many of the Local Boards in the agricultural areas of the State did set up similar organizations which proved most helpful to the Boards in passing on requests for farm deferment.

The success of these local efforts prompted the State Director to call a meeting of the agricultural leaders of Illinois in company with members of his staff who were handling farm deferment matters, the purpose being to develop plans and procedures which would help solve the serious farm labor problem then confronting Illinois as a whole. Those present at a meeting in State Headquarters on February 18, 1942 were:

State Director Armstrong

Howard Leonard, Director, Department of Agriculture, State of Illinois

Harry M. Combrick, State Agricultural Conservation Office (AAA)

E. A. Eckert, Master, Illinois Grange

H. P. Rusk, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

A. H. R. Atwood, Superintendent, Farm Labor Placement

Paul E. Johnston, Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics,
University of Illinois

Earl C. Smith, President, Illinois Agricultural Association

Edwin Bay, Farm Advisor, Sangamon County

Col. Harris P. Ralston, Chief Occupational Advisor, State Headquarters

Capt. Baird V. Helfrich, State Legal Advisor, State Headquarters

As an outcome of this meeting, an Agricultural Questionnaire (State Form 401-A—later changed to "AQ44" and "AQ45") was developed for state-wide use to afford adequate information by which Local Boards could evaluate the need for farm registrants on their agricultural jobs. The form included specific information as to the size of the farm, crops and livestock raised, the production accomplished on the farm in 1941 and that contem-

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FORM AQ-45

Illinois Agricultural Questionnaire

**ILLINOIS STATE HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS**

Date of Mailing _____

Order No. _____ Name _____
(First) (Middle) (Last)

Address _____
(R. F. D. or Street)

_____ (Town or City) _____ (State)

[_____ Local Board Stamp _____]

TO YOU AS AN ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL REGISTRANT

Pages 2, 3 and 4 of this Agricultural Questionnaire should be promptly completed, with **full answers to all questions**, legibly written **in INK**. Return the completed Questionnaire **to your Local Board within one week from receipt**. Employers will please cooperate in providing the information necessary for filling out this Questionnaire, which is to be submitted in addition to the Selective Service Questionnaire (DDS Form 40). Classification is based solely on the written evidence in each file, and no classification is permanent.

Your Selective Service Board is charged with classifying you, as well as other registrants in their jurisdiction, in an impartial and honest manner under the Selective Service Act and Regulations. Exact information in your case is necessary to be fair to yourself, as well as to other registrants, in this wartime requirement. Please cooperate at once, understanding that **this information is confidential** and will be treated as such by your Local Board and its advisers.

No "blanket deferment" has been given to all farmers, and the present national and state farm policy is to carefully scrutinize and strictly review all agricultural deferments. For 1945, every effort must be made to keep farm acreage under cultivation and to maintain livestock and crop production in needed lines. Each registrant who is deferred has a solemn obligation to make his maximum contribution to the war effort. Deferments are to be made solely in the **national interest** and the case of each registrant must be reviewed on the basis of the amount and quality of his production and his replaceability, to determine if he is essential to agriculture.

If you are dissatisfied with your classification, you should make written request to your Local Board for a personal appearance before the Local Board **within 10 days** after your Notice of Classification (Form 57) is mailed to you, or contact the Government Appeal Agent of your Local Board on the question of taking an appeal to the Appeal Board (separate, from the Local Board and without personal hearing) within said **10-day period**. **Time limitations** on appeals are **now strictly enforced**. **Act at once, if you desire a personal appearance before the Local Board or an appeal after classification.**

PAUL G. ARMSTRONG,
State Director.

P. S. Fill out this Questionnaire with the help of your employer, and both of you will please sign it. The assistance of your Registrants' Advisory Board or the Farm Adviser's Staff is available, without charge, in filling out this form. (Contact Local Board Clerk for names.)

(OVER)

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On the preceding page, this page and the two following pages is shown the Illinois Agricultural Questionnaire (Ill. Form AQ). This form was originally designed early in 1942 by Illinois State Headquarters, but was later adopted by a number of other States.

SUPPLEMENTAL AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

GIVE FULL ANSWERS, CLEARLY WRITTEN IN INK

A. FARM OPERATION (farm where registrant will work 1945): Is registrant the owner _____; tenant _____, or employee _____?

1. Size of farm: Total acres _____; acres owned _____; acres rented _____; total acres in crops _____. Is land in one compact unit, or scattered? _____. Location of farm: Township _____; distance _____ miles, and direction _____ from _____. If farm rented, name and address of landowner _____

If registrant works for more than one employer, explain _____

2. Fertility of soil, good? _____ Medium? _____ Fair? _____

3. Show the number of machines and horses owned on this farm:

Tractor _____	Combine _____	Motor trucks _____	Other _____
Tractor cultivator _____	Binder _____	Silage cutter _____	
Corn picker _____	Mower _____	Milking machine _____	
Corn sheller (large) _____	Baler _____	Work horses _____	

4. Production	1944 (Actual)	1945 (Anticipated)	Production	1944 (Actual)	1945 (Anticipated)
Hogs Sold (No.) _____			Soybeans harvested (bu.) _____		
Pigs Weaned (No.) _____			Soybeans raised (acres) _____		
Cattle Sold (No.) _____			Wheat raised (acres) _____		
Sheep or Lambs Sold (No.) _____			Oats raised (acres) _____		
Chickens Sold (No.) _____			Barley raised (acres) _____		
Dairy Cows Milked (No.) _____			Hay (acres) _____		
Cream, Butterfat Sold (lbs.) _____			Hay tons _____		
Milk Sold (lbs.) _____			Fruit (kind) (bu.) _____		
Wool Sold (lbs.) _____			Vegetables (acres) _____		
Corn harvested (bu.) _____			Honey (lbs.) _____		
Corn raised (acres) _____					

B. FARM LABOR SITUATION (for farm on which registrant will work in 1945):

1. Record below the names of all persons over 10 years of age who will live or work full or part time on the farm for 1945, and the information concerning each.

(Name full)	Sex	Age	Years farm experience	Months will work 1945	Number dependents	Classification	Operate and maintain tractor?	Physical condition and any defects
Registrant _____								

3. Is registrant related to employer? _____. If so, state relationship _____ Date registrant began working on this farm _____ Custom work registrant did in 1944: Type _____

Acres _____; Type _____ Acres _____; Type _____ Acres _____

4. How many year-round workers are needed on the farm in 1945? _____. How many part-time workers will be needed? _____ For what months? _____

5. Has the employer requested labor from the Farm Adviser or U.S.D.A. War Board? _____

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1945 ACREAGE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

C. ESSENTIAL FARM PRODUCTS (farm where registrant will work in 1945):

DIRECTIONS: Column A to be filled in by employer (registrant if self-employed). No animals or acreage to be entered twice on this page. **DO NOT WRITE IN COLUMN "C."**

<i>NOTE:—The employer (or registrant) will be asked to file a supplementary form toward the end of the crop season to show production actually accomplished.</i>	Column A Number of animals	Column B Conversion Factor	Column C <i>To be entered by Local Board (War Units)</i>
LIVESTOCK (now on farm—list each animal once only)			
(a) Milk cows (in normal production)_____		1.00	
Other dairy cattle and calves_____		.10	
(b) Beef Cattle			
(1) Breeding Herd (cows and bull)_____		.20	
(2) Feedlot cattle (incl. feeder calves)_____		.10	
(3) Other cattle (grass and hay only)_____		.02	
(c) Hogs			
(1) Sows for spring farrowing_____		.33	
(2) Sows for fall farrowing_____		.33	
(3) Feeder pigs bought and fattened (Do not include home-raised pigs)_____		.03	
(d) Chickens			
(1) Broilers_____		.0017	
(2) Laying hens_____		.013	
(3) Other chickens raised_____		.0033	
(e) Sheep			
(1) Breeding flock_____		.03	
(2) Feedlot sheep_____		.0062	
(f) Turkeys			
		.025	
FIBER AND OIL CROPS AND POTATOES (acres 1945)			
	Acres		
(a) Cotton (acres)_____		.67	
(b) Castor beans (acres)_____		.33	
(c) Soybeans and Flaxseed (acres)_____		.12	
(d) Hemp (acres)_____		.20	
(e) Potatoes, Irish and Sweet, Peanuts, (acres)_____		.50	
FIELD CROPS (acres 1945, list acres once only)			
(a) Wheat, oats, barley, rye, dry field peas_____		.07	
(b) Hay and hay crop seeds, cover crop seeds_____		.10	
(c) Corn, grain sorghums, broomcorn, rice, dry edible beans, green peas and sweet corn for processing (acres)_____		.18	
(d) Corn for hybrid seed production (farmer furnishes all labor) and sweet corn for fresh consumption_____		.33	
Acres in pasture, timber, farmstead, roads_____		.00	
FRUIT ORCHARD, bearing (acres) (Trees per acre_____)		.50	
ORCHARD, non-bearing (acres) (Trees per acre_____)		.20	
SMALL FRUITS AND BERRIES (acres)			
Blackberries, grapes, dewberries, raspberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, quinces_____		1.50	
To be filled in by Local Board only.		TOTAL WAR UNITS (Forwarded to Page 4)	

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	Column A ACRES	Column B Conversion Factor	Column C <i>To be entered by Local Board (War Units)</i>
TOTAL WAR UNITS (forwarded)			
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH CONSUMPTION AND PROCESSING (acres)			
Asparagus (from present plantings), beets, broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, carrots, chard, cauliflower, collards, endive, escarole, green leafy lettuce, green pascal celery, green peas for fresh consumption only, peppers, kale, lima beans, mustard greens, onions, parsnips, rutabaga, snapbeans, spinach, tomatoes and turnips.		1.00	
VEGETABLE PLANTS AND SEEDS		1.50	
OTHER FOOD AND SPECIAL CROPS			
(a) Nuts (from present plantings) (acres)		.20	
(b) Sugar beets, sorghum, and sorgo syrup		.50	
(c) Honey bees (colonies)		.04	
(d) Tobacco (acres)		2.00	
Other Crops not Listed			
Logging, cutting ties, posts, pulpwood, firewood, etc.			
TOTAL WAR UNITS ON THIS FARM			
Custom work on other farms: Kind _____	Acres _____		
Kind: _____	Acres _____		
Kind: _____	Acres _____		
Units for harvesting or processing canning crops _____	Hours _____	(100 hrs.-1 unit)	
Units allocated to registrant from farm of _____			
<i>(Separate Agric. Questionnaire required for additional war units claimed.)</i>	TOTAL WAR UNITS		

1. Changes in livestock production for 1945. Increase (kind and amount) _____
 _____ Decrease (kind and amount) _____
- In essential crop production, 1945. Increase (kind and amount) _____
 _____ Decrease (kind and amount) _____

2. REMARKS:

WE HAVE READ THESE THREE PAGES AND THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED THEREIN ARE TRUE.

Date	Signature of Registrant	Address of Registrant
Date	Signature of Employer	Address of Employer

NOTE:—The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, Amended, provides that any person or persons knowingly making or being a party to the making of **false statements or certificates** shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for not more than **five years** or a **fine of not more than ten thousand dollars**, or **both**.

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(Continued from page 149)

plated for 1942, equipment available, the labor force required, and other pertinent information.

The Illinois Agricultural Questionnaire was presented to all Illinois Local Boards by the State Director on February 26, 1942, and its immediate adoption by the Boards was urged. Needless to say, every Local Board in the State lost no time in putting the new Questionnaire to work in order to help them judge farm deferment claims more accurately and fairly. Subsequent revisions were made in the Agricultural Questionnaire, and Supplements were issued at intervals as a check on accomplished and anticipated production.

Illinois' farm form was the first "farm questionnaire" to be used by any State in connection with the consideration of classification of agricultural registrants, and a number of other States adopted the form for their own use. The use of the Illinois Agricultural Questionnaire brought about more uniform and equitable classification of farm registrants and helped to resolve the farm labor deferment problem of the State. It unquestionably contributed largely to both the outstanding farm deferment record of Illinois Local Boards and, by its strict requirements, helped to achieve the tremendous agricultural production accomplished by this State during wartime. It is also felt that the use of the Illinois farm form may have had considerable influence in the development of the "agricultural war unit" plan which was developed and used on a national basis and which will be described in subsequent paragraphs.

Since the Illinois Agricultural Questionnaire was purely of State development, there were no federal funds for the printing of the supply needed. Gov. Dwight H. Green arranged to provide the necessary funds for the printing of the required supply through the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance. A portion of the supply was multilithed at State Headquarters.

U. S. Department of Agriculture War Boards

In February of 1942, National Headquarters suggested the use, by Local Boards, of assistance from the War Boards of the United States Department of Agriculture. These Boards consisted of men with agricultural backgrounds and their function was to establish the communities' farm production possibilities, determine the general labor needs, and stimulate the maximum agricultural production in the interest of the war effort. The memorandum from the National Director of Selective Service stated that the War Boards could render valuable assistance to Selective Service Local Boards by providing general information regarding the importance of farm products and the farm labor situation, but were not to interest themselves in cases of individual registrants. The County War Boards thus supplanted

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the need for township committees such as was used under the Logan County Plan and made available extensive information.

Beginning on March 5, 1943, a War Board was permitted to appeal cases of agricultural registrants provided the War Board had previously filed with the Local Board concerned a statement regarding the agricultural necessity of any such registrant. This right of appeal on the part of the War Boards was exercised in very few cases.

The great majority of the Local Boards in Illinois freely sought the help of the United States Department of Agriculture War Boards and the various county agricultural advisers in obtaining information as to the necessity or non-necessity of registrants on the farms on which they were employed. Only in a few instances—where the War Boards and county agricultural advisers were obviously one-sided in their considerations—did Local Boards fail to request their cooperation. In general, the USDA War Boards and the county advisers worked harmoniously with the Local Boards and were most helpful in carrying out the spirit and letter of the Selective Service law as well as being an active force in maintaining maximum agricultural production in this State.

The Tydings Amendment to Public Law 772

In late fall of 1942, the Congress—disturbed by reports that farm labor was being depleted through induction into military service—passed the Tydings Amendment to Public Law 772. This amendment was widely hailed by farmers as practically a “blanket deferment” for agricultural registrants. A few Illinois Local Boards interpreted the amendment likewise until State Headquarters corrected the misunderstanding. (An odd situation was that several of the so-called “toughest farm boards” misinterpreted the law and felt that “farmers were being shown unfair favoritism”—a situation that was actually non-existent.)

In reality, however, the Tydings Amendment granted no “exemption from induction” to farm registrants, and specifically made the Local Board responsible for determining whether or not a farm registrant was necessary to the farm on which he was employed. The decision by the Local Board in each classification case was, of course, subject to appeal.

The Tydings Amendment to Public Law 772 (approved November 13, 1942), read as follows:

“Every registrant found by a selective service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with Section 10 (a) (2), to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, shall be deferred from training and service in the land and naval forces so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be obtained: Provided, that should any such person leave such occupation or endeavor, except for induction

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into the land or naval forces under this act, his selective service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), shall reclassify such registrant in a class immediately available for military service, unless prior to leaving such occupation or endeavor, he requests such local board to determine, and such local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), determines, that it is in the best interest of the war effort for him to leave such occupation or endeavor for other work.”

A careful reading of the amendment reveals that it did not grant outright exemption to farm workers; in fact, it added nothing new to the policies already established by Selective Service and actively in force—except the mandatory provision for reclassification of any registrant who left the farm for other work without the permission of his Local Board. This latter provision was welcomed by both Selective Service and the farm interests.

The War Unit Plan

On November 17, 1942, National Headquarters established a definite plan whereby Local Boards could use a set of specific standards by which to determine whether or not an individual farm registrant could qualify for deferment on the grounds of agricultural occupation. The War Unit Plan, as it was commonly known, set up a list of the various essential and non-essential farm products, and established a war unit value on the labor required to produce a certain amount of each of the various products. The normal goal of production—the desired amount for qualification for agricultural deferment—was determined, on a national basis, as sixteen “war units.” Local Boards were told that they must not be too rigid, but must consider all conditions, particularly the possibility of future achievement of the sixteen unit goal. Under exceptional circumstances, allowances could be made in cases of less than sixteen units, but no consideration was felt warranted for a registrant with fewer than eight units.

When the “war unit plan” was promulgated by National Headquarters, arrangements were made for a meeting in each county of Local Boards and County War Boards at which a war unit goal was selected, to be applied to prospective production for 1943. Most counties in Illinois adopted the national goal of 16 war units per worker for 1943.

Late in 1943, recognizing that the manpower requirements would soon necessitate a stricter policy regarding deferments, a proposal was submitted to agricultural leaders for reviewing and revising still further upward the war unit objectives in the various counties. This was supported by a sample study of actual war unit accomplishment on farms in fifteen counties widely distributed over the State. Upon the acceptance of this general plan by agricultural leaders, joint meetings of Selective Service Local Boards and County War Boards were requested during the month of January, 1944, to review the county war unit objective. As a result, in 97 of the 102 coun-

ties of the State, for which reports were received, 13 counties showed a war unit objective of more than 20 units per man, these varying from 21 to 25 units per worker; 44 counties adopted a war unit objective of 20 units per worker; 19 counties of 18 units; 16 counties of 16 units; and 5 other counties included local variations which were not readily classifiable. Almost without exception, the counties which adopted the lower unit objectives were in the southern part of the State, or in other areas of rough topography where agricultural conditions were less favorable.

When the Agricultural Questionnaire was revised for 1944, numerous questions were raised regarding the war unit credit for individual products. Because of the importance of corn and soybeans in Illinois and the relative position which this State holds in the national production of these crops, a proposal, which was supported by the agricultural leaders of the State, was submitted to National Headquarters to modify the per-acre credit for these two crops to bring them into a relationship consistent with the labor requirements in their production. This proposal provided for a reduction in the acre credit for corn from .20 to .18 and for an increase in that for soybeans from .08 to .12. In the absence of definite disapproval by National Headquarters, the change was made by administrative action at State level.

When the mandatory War Unit Plan was officially withdrawn by National Headquarters on April 5, 1944, polls were taken separately of Illinois Local Boards and of County War Boards at a series of joint meetings then in progress, as to whether the Plan should be continued to provide substantial information as a basis of classification. Upon the affirmative response of both groups, the Plan was continued by the bulk of the Local Boards in this State. Its use was, of course, then discretionary with each Board.

The operation of the War Unit Plan unquestionably played a great part in increasing farm production in Illinois. In thousands of cases where the number of units per individual farm laborer was short of the required standard in the county, the farm employer immediately made arrangements to increase production to the point where it would equal if not exceed the unit requirements.

Special Problems in Agriculture

In the Spring of 1943, it appeared that there would be a serious national shortage of agricultural (including dairy) products in America. The situation was such that men who were working in activities not essential to the war effort, but who had had previous farming experiences, were urged strongly to return to the farm. Many registrants responded to this urgent request—many of them knowing that failure to engage in an essential activity would bring certain reclassification. In addition, Class IV-F men and men over 38 years of age, who had previous farm experience, were induced to return to agriculture in order that the threatened shortage of vital farm products would be averted.

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Fortunately, the Nation was able to reduce the probability of a serious shortage in farm products by using prisoner of war labor, also Mexicans and Jamaicans. Several thousands of these men were used in Illinois at the peak. In addition, conscientious objectors were frequently assigned to agricultural work, and further help was obtained from students in vacation periods and from many members of the military forces volunteering for farm work on short passes from their camps.

In January, 1945, a directive from National Headquarters required pre-induction physical examinations for all II-C registrants under 26 years of age. In order to conform to schedules for examinations of other groups and the capacity of the examination station, the examination of this group was spread out through February, March and April.

Actually, the reduction in number of agricultural registrants was small, but some 5,000 registrants were found to be qualified for military service or qualified for limited service only and hence were classified in II-C(F) or II-C(L). Regulations provided no definite basis by which such registrants could be reclassified if they left their agricultural occupation; yet only a small proportion left agricultural employment.

The end of hostilities in Germany eased the pressure on all registrants under 30 years of age and indefinite deferment of II-C registrants 30 years and over and all II-C(F) and II-C(L) registrants was permitted. Following the end of hostilities with Japan, a change in Regulations left only registrants under 26 vulnerable (except for volunteers). Some agricultural registrants 26 and over left farm jobs for other work.

In the Fall of 1945, a paradoxical situation developed in which, despite cutbacks in industry and the release of large numbers of men from the armed forces, the farm labor force was the smallest of the entire war period. Men released from industry refused to accept work on farms. Discharged veterans who formerly worked on farms were prone to seek other work. Yet, in spite of agriculture's acute shortage of labor, Illinois managed, by almost superhuman effort, to harvest tremendous crops of corn and soybeans.

Attitude of Farmers and Local Boards on the Agricultural Deferment Problem

Farm people, on the whole, were intensely patriotic, and took a realistic view of the agricultural deferment problem. While they understood the importance of food in the war picture and put forth maximum effort to produce food, they nevertheless recognized their responsibility to furnish manpower to the armed forces whenever such manpower could reasonably be spared from the farm.

Some farm people mistakenly felt that the Tydings Amendment provided an outright exemption for all farm workers, failing to understand that under the law, the determination of whether or not an agricultural worker was actually necessary on the farm was left to each Local Board concerned. A

small number of registrants attempted to use employment in agriculture as a means of avoiding military service.

The addition of working farmers (popularly called "dirt farmers") to all Illinois Local Boards in farm areas helped maintain a fair balance in the determinations of the Boards. A few Local Boards gave undue weight to the provisions of the Tydings Amendment and deferred farm registrants with great liberality. Conversely, some other Boards interpreted the law strictly with the result that farm labor in some sections was reduced too drastically, leaving practically no farm registrants under 29 years of age in those sections.

The large majority of the Local Boards in agricultural areas did a splendid job of evaluating farm registrants. The kind of action taken in each case probably represented the attitude of the Local Boards inasmuch as the interpretation of the Tydings Amendment was largely a matter of final determination by the Local Board.

The very character of the farm problem complicated the situation. The farms of Illinois are productive; they are highly mechanized; they are of the family type, each employing a very small number of workers, yet requiring a high degree of ability and manual skill in a wide variety of jobs. Under such conditions, high production requires skilled workers and replacement in a brief period is difficult. These conditions were generally well understood by Local Boards and by farm people, and doubtless were basic to the attitudes developed toward agricultural deferment.

Final justification of the policies employed is found in the records of the exceptionally high production of farm products with a limited labor force and at the same time supplying from the farms of the State very substantial numbers of men for the Armed Forces and for war industry.

Farm Labor Released to Industry

By the nature of most agricultural enterprises, work on the farm is relatively slack during the winter months. In the interest of making the greatest use of available man labor in the war effort, plans were worked out and quite generally used by Local Boards under which agricultural registrants were given temporary releases by the Local Board to engage in other agricultural work or in essential work of a non-agricultural character during the winter months, the registrant being required to return to the farm with the opening of spring work. Large numbers of farm registrants were released in this way during the winters of 1942-43 and 1943-44, but this plan reached its greatest development in the winter of 1944-45 in the Vermilion County plan of temporarily releasing farm workers to industry.

The plan which came to be known as the Vermilion County Plan was developed by Local Board No. 1 of Vermilion County, located at Hoopston. The Local Board, Farm Adviser, and representatives of the U. S. Employment Service cooperated in a meeting on December 13, 1944, to which were invited

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

II-C registrants of the Local Board and their employers. The need for temporary workers in local industries was presented and registrants who could be spared temporarily from farms were urged to accept such employment for the winter months, the workers to return to the farms in time for spring work. Arrangements were provided at the meeting for clearance with the Local Board and the Farm Adviser and assignment to specific war jobs.

This meeting proved so successful that Colonel Paul G. Armstrong, State Director of Selective Service, Charles P. Casey, the State Director of the War Manpower Commission, and Paul E. Johnston, State Director of Emergency Farm Labor, cooperated by giving the plan publicity and encouraging their respective county representatives to jointly sponsor similar meetings. The plan met with the largest response in areas of grain production or of general farming where farm work has the greatest seasonal labor requirements and least in dairy and livestock areas where farm labor requirements remain high during the winter.

Many temporary slack season releases had been granted to II-C registrants by Local Boards prior to the inauguration of the Vermilion County Plan, and continued to be granted by Local Boards which did not actively participate in this Plan. Moreover, during the winters of 1942-43 and 1943-44, and also during shorter slack seasons between summer and fall harvesting, very substantial numbers of agricultural registrants had been released each year by Local Boards for a like purpose although no organized campaign was carried on. Thus, throughout the war period, many agricultural registrants, with the consent of their Local Boards, made a very substantial additional contribution to essential war production without curtailing farm production for which they were deferred.

State Headquarters' Part

State Headquarters of Selective Service in Illinois, since its organization, had followed a consistent policy regarding agricultural registrants. This policy protected essential agricultural production but did not protect agricultural registrants as a specific group. The Illinois policy encouraged the cooperation of agricultural leaders of the State, and conferences were held from time to time with these leaders for the discussion and formulation of policies. Because of this mutual understanding, a marked degree of cooperation was developed both at state and county levels which was of immeasurable value to Selective Service.

In the beginning, the supervision of agricultural deferments was not organized separately at State Headquarters, but was included as part of the Occupational division; this work was under the direction of Colonel Harris P. Ralston, Advisor on Occupational Deferments.

Later, because of the increasing burden of work on the Occupational Division, (as a result of the setting up of the Replacement Schedule), the supervision of agricultural registrants was transferred to the Legal Division

of State Headquarters, under Major Baird V. Helfrich. With the growing complexity of the agricultural problem, State Director Armstrong requested the Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, to loan a staff member on a part-time basis to assist with these problems. Paul E. Johnston, Professor of Agricultural Economics, was made available as Agricultural Advisor to the State Director on March 2, 1943. Nine district meetings, attended by Selective Service Local Boards, Appeal Boards, and County War Boards of each district, were held over the State during March, 1943, at which the State Director, the Legal Advisor, and the Agricultural Advisor discussed current Selective Service problems.

The State Emergency Farm Labor program was developed shortly thereafter, and Professor Johnston was named as State Supervisor. The active work of Agricultural Advisor was then taken over by Robert C. Ross, Professor of Farm Management, University of Illinois, Professor Johnston continuing to maintain a liaison relationship between the Farm Labor organization and State Headquarters of Selective Service. Both Professor Johnston and Professor Ross had served for many years on the staff of the College of Agriculture and were well-known throughout the State. Both were overseas veterans of World War I.

On October 19, 1944, following the transfer overseas of Major Helfrich, agricultural deferment supervision was set up as a separate division of State Headquarters, with Robert C. Ross as Chief. After beginning in the spring of 1943, the work of the Agricultural Advisor developed in a number of directions, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. To assist in the shaping, interpretation and application of Selective Service policies to agricultural registrants. This included the preparation of State Memoranda for the information and direction of Selective Service Local Boards and Boards of Appeal.
2. To maintain liaison relationships between State Headquarters of Selective Service and the various agricultural organizations and groups in the State in order to keep both types of agencies fully informed on matters of mutual interest.
3. To be alert for trouble spots and, so far as possible, to correct the difficulties and to smooth out the trouble spots before they become acute.
4. To investigate complaints made by agricultural registrants, their employers, County War Boards, Government Appeal Agents, Local Boards, Congressmen, and others.
5. To handle correspondence, telephone calls and personal interviews at State Headquarters relative to agricultural problems.
6. To make investigations and to submit suggestions for action of officials of State Headquarters on applications of soldiers for release from military service for agricultural purposes.

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With the appointment of an Agricultural Advisor, serving actively within State Headquarters, facilities were established for a very close liaison relationship with all agricultural agencies of the State. At the state level, the agencies contacted from time to time were the College of Agriculture and Agricultural Extension Service, including the State Farm Labor office; the State Department of Agriculture; the State U.S.D.A. War Boards; the Illinois Agricultural Association; and the Illinois State Grange.

Frequent conferences were held with representatives of these various organizations and particularly at times when changes of policy were imminent, these changes were thoroughly discussed before action was taken in order that they might have full consideration by the agricultural interests.

During the latter part of March and the early part of April, 1944, a series of eleven regional meetings was held in Illinois, at which the State Director and the Agricultural Advisor discussed agricultural policy. These meetings included all Selective Service Local Boards in the State, outside Chicago, as well as Appeal Boards and Appeal Agents, and all County War Boards of the State.

The Agricultural Advisor at State Headquarters, Robert C. Ross, having been a member of the Agricultural College staff for twenty-two years—during which time he had participated in many Extension activities sponsored by the College—was not only well acquainted with the problems of agriculture within the State but also had a wide personal acquaintanceship among and knowledge of the many County Farm Advisors. This acquaintanceship provided a splendid basis for direct cooperation with the Farm Advisors and, through them, with the County War Boards.

The Agricultural Advisor appeared before the group of Farm Advisors in their semi-annual conferences and discussed Selective Service problems as they related to agricultural registrants and answered questions raised by the group. These contacts helped greatly in the clearing of specific problems and in the establishment of a broad basis of understanding with regard to the functions and spheres of action of Selective Service agencies and of the County War Boards and Extension agencies.

Even with these close relationships, it was inevitable that some misunderstandings would arise locally between Selective Service Local Boards and County War Boards, and some interpretations of agricultural memoranda by Local Boards were made which appeared to be contrary to the existing State policy. Under such circumstances, conferences were arranged jointly with Selective Service Local Boards and County War Boards, or with Selective Service Local Boards alone, as the nature of each case indicated. The Agricultural Advisor, in company with administrative officers or field officers of the State Headquarters staff went to these informal conferences wherein the problems in question were fully discussed and suitable policies worked out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

During the first few months following the appointment of the Agricultural Advisor, much educational effort was necessary to make clear to all groups concerned that his function was not the protection of individual registrants, but rather to make sure that essential agricultural production could be maintained in the national interest and to promote the doctrine that a farm registrant had no claim for deferment unless he was actually necessary to such agricultural production and that no replacement for him was available. In time, this point of view was generally accepted by both agricultural agencies and Selective Service Local Boards. The agricultural agencies came to recognize that it was to their interest to render assistance in individual cases that were really meritorious and to take the position that registrants who were not actually needed on the farm should be released for service in the armed forces of the Nation.

Reclassification of Agricultural Registrants

The reclassification of farm registrants placed in Class II-A into Classes II-C and III-C began in November of 1942, but some time elapsed before the Local Boards were able to complete their reviews of such cases and accomplish the reclassifications into the specific agricultural classifications of II-C and III-C.

During the first half of 1943, this group included all agricultural registrants 18 through 44 years of age. The changes during this period indicated that Local Boards, in spite of a volume of other work, maintained a steady reclassification schedule. On January 31, 1943, II-C and III-C registrants in Illinois totalled 15,510; on March 31, the figure rose to 34,688; by June 30, the number was 85,566. The statistical table below shows, by intervals, the numbers of Illinois registrants holding agricultural deferments during the period of February 1, 1943 to August 1, 1945. The number of deferred agricultural registrants held rather consistently until the early months of 1945, when II-C registrants under 26 years of age were given preinduction physical examinations which resulted in a shift from II-C classifications to II-C(F) or II-C(L).

The make-up of the agricultural classifications during this period was by no means static. Eighteen-year-old registrants, if deferred, were added to the group and increases also took place by means of transfer from other occupations and particularly in the spring of 1943, at which time encouragement was given to registrants with agricultural experience to return to the farms in the interest of maintaining necessary food production. Simultaneously, the numbers of agricultural registrants were also being decreased as a result of reclassifications by local board action; by registrants reaching the age of 38; and by some shift of agricultural registrants who were released from their farm occupations with Local Board approval.

While the numbers of men holding agricultural deferment declined at a fairly uniform rate from February 1, 1944, until August 1, 1945, the with-

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drawals were not sufficiently drastic to impair the necessary food production of the State. The heaviest withdrawals were, of course, in the group under 26 years of age, although in some counties, considerable numbers were withdrawn in the 26-29 year age group. Geographically, the heaviest withdrawals of agricultural registrants were in the southern third of the State, where agricultural production is more limited and registrants could be withdrawn with less effect upon the total food production.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL REGISTRANTS ON DATE INDICATED

	1943				
	Feb. 1	Apr. 1	July 1	Sept. 15	Dec. 1
II-C (Ages 18-44).....	12,736	23,712	36,390	.....	.....
III-C (Ages 18-44).....	2,774	10,976	49,176	.....	.....
II-C (Ages 18-37).....	.....	.....	.....	34,403	34,518
III-C (Ages 18-37).....	.....	.....	.....	36,528	37,940
Total II-C and III-C.....	15,510	34,688	85,566	70,931	72,458

	1944				1945		
	Feb. 1	May 1	Aug. 1	Nov. 1	Feb. 1	May 1	Aug. 1
II-C (Ages 18-37).....	33,834	38,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III-C (Ages 18-37).....	40,624	34,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
II-C (Age 18).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,869	2,060
II-C (Ages 19-25).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,366	14,294
II-C (Total 18-25).....	.....	.....	24,439	22,735	21,098	16,235	16,354
II-C(F) and II-C(L) ...	.....	38	953	1,532	1,996	6,884	7,746
II-C (Ages 26-29).....	.....	.....	13,781	13,441	12,930	12,132	11,501
II-C (Ages 30-33).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,437	16,266
II-C (Ages 34-37).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,899	16,896
II-C (Total 30-37).....	.....	.....	34,508	34,249	33,369	33,336	33,162
Total II-C and III-C....	74,458	73,320	73,681	71,957	69,393	68,587	68,763
incl. (F) and (L)							

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL REGISTRANTS INDUCTED INTO ARMY
NOVEMBER, 1940 TO JUNE, 1945

	Inducted	Percent of All Inductions
November, 1940 to November, 1942.....	17,048	7.1
December, 1942 to December, 1944.....	11,436	4.6
January, 1945 to June, 1945.....	2,964	11.3
TOTAL	31,448	6.1

CLASS III—DEPENDENCY DEFERMENTS

The regulations originally provided that registrants upon whom one or more depended for support in a reasonable manner should be placed in Class III. While there were varying standards and interpretations as to the specific definition of the word, "dependent," earlier in the Selective Service program, this uncertainty became well resolved by the latter part of 1942.

The regulations restricted the persons who could properly be considered dependent on a registrant to:

1. A wife, including a divorced wife;
2. A child, (Definition of "child" included any of the following:
 - a. Son or daughter of the registrant;
 - b. An adopted child;
 - c. A child born out of wedlock, provided that the registrant acknowledged himself as the father, or provided the registrant had been, by court order, adjudged the father;
 - d. A child conceived but yet unborn.)
3. A parent*, grandparent, brother, sister, grandchild, any person under 18 years of age whose support the registrant assumed in good faith or a physically or mentally handicapped person of any age whose support the registrant assumed in good faith.

Dependents had to be citizens of the United States, its Territories or possessions.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, the deferments on grounds of dependency were generally liberal and were thus warranted by the peacetime situation in which such deferments were granted. As the Nation became involved in actual war, however, the dependency deferment policies of all Selective Service agencies became more and more stringent.

The Selective Service law originally and specifically limited dependency deferments by the following words:

"SECTION 15. When used in this act ***** (c) the term "dependency" when used with respect to a person registered under the provisions of this act, includes an individual (1) who is dependent, in fact, on such person for support in a reasonable manner, and (2) whose support in such manner depends on income earned by such person in a business, occupation or employment."

Thus, at the outset, stress was laid mainly upon financial dependency. However, policies developed later in the program that required giving consideration to dependency of a physical nature; such as an invalid mother depending on a son to give her physical care, and other cases of similar

* The term "parent" included a foster parent or any person whose relationship was similar to that of an actual parent and whose support the registrant assumed in good faith.

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nature. Temporary periods of unemployment did not alter a registrant's eligibility for dependency deferment.

The regulations emphasized that the maintenance of the family, as a unit, was of importance to the Nation's well-being; that each case had to be weighed carefully and decided on its own merits, and that no hard and fast rules were to be applied.

Illinois Local Boards were diligent in the endeavor to prevent registrants from evading military service through intentionally or unintentionally making false dependency claims, but were equally diligent in granting deferments where the facts warranted. It was humanly impossible to attain general uniformity of decision, in basically similar cases, among the many Local Boards. Some Boards were inclined to be lenient; others strict. Nevertheless, the process of appeal—in the interest of either the registrant or the Government—usually maintained a stable level as far as the overall picture was concerned.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, the manpower calls were limited in volume, and Local Boards were generally able to fill their calls with volunteers and other registrants without dependents.

On January 1, 1942, the regulations were amended to provide that no registrant should be deferred on grounds of dependency if (1) he acquired the dependency status on or after September 16, 1940 (the date on which the Selective Service Act became law) and before December 8, 1941 unless he was able to present information which convinced the Local Board, or any appeal agency, that such status was not voluntarily acquired when his selection for induction was imminent or for the primary purpose of providing him with a basis for dependency deferment; or (2) if he acquired such status on or after December 8, 1941 unless he could prove that such status was acquired under circumstances beyond his control. This regulation was the first to set any actual dates to be used by a Local Board in considering whether or not a dependency status was acquired for the purpose of evading military service, even though the specific term "evading military service" did not appear in the regulations. The regulation also placed upon the registrant the responsibility of furnishing satisfactory proof of non-evasion of service in acquiring a dependency status. Before this regulation was adopted, a registrant had only to show that his dependency was acquired "in the normal course of human affairs and not for the primary purpose of providing himself with a basis for Class III deferment."

The interpretation of the term "when selection was imminent" was a serious problem until after several rulings on Presidential appeals had been received and passed on to Illinois Local Boards. Invariably, the problem revolved around a registrant being married after September 16, 1940; in some cases where Local Boards were pursuing a strict policy, marriage even as far back as May 27, 1940 (the date of the President's proclamation of an

unlimited national emergency), was a factor in determining whether or not a registrant would be deferred on the grounds of dependency.

The major factor in considering the application of "imminence of selection" to a case was whether or not, at the time a registrant acquired a dependency status, the registrant's call for military service was not far off. The fact that a registrant, himself, did not know of his imminence of selection was no basis for deferment.

By April of 1942, it was evident that there would soon be a pressing need for more men in both the armed forces and in the war industries, and that a change in policy was required. A new degree of dependency deferment status was therefore set up by establishing Class II-B on April 21, 1942. This new class included men who had dependents and who were also employed in war production industry.

New Laws Affected Dependency Consideration

In order to obtain additional manpower for the armed forces through legislative procedure calculated to lessen the dependency problems of registrants, the 78th Congress passed two laws:

1. The Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (approved on June 16, 1942) which increased the pay of enlisted men and made minor adjustments in the pay and allowances of officers. The principal effect of the law was to establish the base pay of privates and apprentice seamen at \$50 a month and effect proportionate increase in pay for the other grades. These pay increases made possible a larger financial contribution to dependents in the event of induction.
2. The Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 (approved on June 23, 1942) which provided a monthly family allowance to certain dependents of any enlisted man, (including selectees) except those of the upper three grades (master, technical, and staff sergeants and first, second, and third class petty officers). The dependents of the enlisted men were placed in two classes:

Class A—Wife (including a divorced wife) or child of the enlisted man;

Class B—Parents, grandchildren, brothers or sisters dependent on the enlisted man for a substantial portion of their income.

Either the enlisted man or the dependent could file a written application for the allowance. The law provided that the enlisted man was to contribute \$22 a month out of his pay (only where Class A dependents were involved) and, while there were some variations and limitations under certain circumstances, the Government was to contribute monthly sums as follows:

TO CLASS A DEPENDENTS:

\$28 if the enlisted man had a wife but no child.

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- \$40 if the enlisted man had a wife and one child, and an additional \$10 a month for each additional child.
- \$20 if the enlisted man had no wife but one child, and an additional \$10 a month for each additional child.
- \$20 in addition to the amounts, if any, payable under the three items above, if the enlisted man had a former wife, divorced.

TO CLASS B DEPENDENTS:

- \$15 if the enlisted man had only one parent as a dependent.
- \$25 if the enlisted man had two dependent parents.
- \$ 5 for each grandchild, brother or sister of enlisted man who could qualify as a Class B dependent, but not more than \$50 in the aggregate.

(NOTE: Any allotment of the enlisted man's pay to Class B dependents was voluntary.)

The 78th Congress later amended the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act (by Public Law 174, approved on October 26, 1943) to increase the allowances to dependents. Under the amendment, a wife alone received \$50 a month from the Government; a wife and one child, \$80, and additional \$20 for each additional child; a child but no wife, \$42, with an additional \$20 for each additional child; a former wife divorced but no child, \$42; a former wife divorced and one child, \$72, with an additional \$20 for each additional child. Increases were also made for Class B dependents.

While the service pay increases and the establishment of dependency allowances did not, by any means, solve the dependency problems completely, these two measures did enable the Local Boards to furnish to the armed forces a considerable number of registrants who otherwise might not have been available.

The Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act also repealed the definition of "dependent," which restricted dependency to financial dependency, and permitted "the deferment of registrants when they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, provided the status with respect to such dependency was acquired prior to December 3, 1941, and at a time when selection was not imminent, and even though no financial dependency exists." This attitude of the Congress was undoubtedly a reflection of the general public which felt that fathers, regardless of order number, should not be inducted so long as single men or married men without children were available for selection for induction.

During the consideration of the Servicemen's Dependency Allowance Act, Congress indicated the desirability of selecting (for induction) registrants without dependents before any registrants with dependents were selected and, when it was necessary to induct registrants with dependents, they should be selected in the following order:

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1. Those not maintaining a bona fide family relationship, in their homes, with a wife and child or children; then
2. Those maintaining a bona fide family relationship, who have a wife but no children; then
3. Those maintaining bona fide family relationships who have a wife and child or children.

Administrative Changes

On July 15, 1942, the National Director, in a directive to Local Boards, instructed the Boards to review all their Class III classifications when, in the opinion of each Board, such action became necessary in order to meet anticipated calls for military manpower. The first group of III-A registrants to be reconsidered were those men in Class III-A who had wives but no children; the same type of men in Class III-B followed.

With the passing of time and the vitally necessary increase of national participation in the war effort, the question of dependency became subdued more and more to the question of a registrant's value, in civilian life, to production activities which directly supported the war effort. Therefore, on April 12, 1943, Class III-B was eliminated and all registrants in this class were reclassified. Registrants not clearly entitled to remain in Class III-A were reclassified. A new classification—Class III-D—was established for those men whose induction would cause extreme hardship and privation to their dependents. In short, dependency classifications in the future were to be granted only when personal hardship and privation to the dependents would result from a registrant's induction.

In order to delay as long as reasonably possible the induction of fathers, National Headquarters, on April 27, 1943, set up the requirement that induction calls were to be filled from men finally classified in I-A, I-A-O and IV-E by groups, in the order listed:

1. Single men with no dependents;
2. Single men with collateral dependents (parents, brothers, sisters, etc.);
3. Married men with wives only;
4. Men with children.

This system of "categories" accented the importance of keeping fathers home with their children as long as possible, and unquestionably improved Selective Service relations with the general public.

On January 30, 1943, National Selective Service Headquarters issued instructions to the effect that "the national interest will no longer permit the deferment of registrants in Class III-A where such registrants are engaged in activities or occupations which are non-deferrable." Accompanying the instructions was a list of such "non-deferrable occupations" as designated by the War Manpower Commission. This so-called "work or fight" order became

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effective April 1, 1943, when men working in these non-deferrable industries were required to change their occupation to an essential industry within 30 days, or to be inducted. As soon as the "work or fight" regulation was publicized, registrants then employed in non-essential activities began applying for and taking jobs in war production plants and other activities designated as essential to the support of the war effort. The keeping of statistics on these enforced changes was, of course, out of the question, but it is known that thousands of men were channeled into essential jobs as the result of the regulation.

Local Boards seized upon the new regulation as an opportunity to reclassify registrants who refused to take heed of the order to "get into vital work or go into military service." Many of the Local Boards scrutinized their deferred lists carefully, and on noting that a registrant was engaged in one of the non-deferrable occupations, notified such registrant that he was subject to reclassification as available for service unless he immediately took the proper action in accordance with the regulation. However, as the result of pressures, the further enforcement of this regulation was prohibited by Public Law 197, and the list of non-deferrable occupations was abolished on December 10, 1943.

On July 31, 1943, the National Director informed Local Boards that the requirements of manpower for the armed forces were such that the restrictions on the inducting of fathers would be lifted, effective October 1, 1943. The issuance of this instruction caused a public reaction and an agitation inside Congress for legislation against the induction of fathers living with their families. The result was that Public Law No. 197, enacted December 5, 1943, amended the Selective Train and Service Act of 1940 to provide, among other matters, that fathers who had maintained bona fide family relationships with their families since December 8, 1941 (or since the date of the birth of a child, if such birth occurred after December 8, 1941) would, in sequence of their order numbers, be inducted only after all other available registrants had been inducted; the selection to be made on a nation-wide basis within the Nation and on state-wide basis within each State. Actually the legislation was not substantially different from the Selective Service policy then existing (adopted April 27, 1943), except as to the provision for the particular nation-wide basis and state-wide basis for making calls. The regulations provided that any father who was delinquent, or who left his agricultural occupation without the permission of his Local Board, would be moved to the head of the list of other available fathers and would be inducted ahead of them regardless of his order number.

It will readily be seen, then, that the legislation of December 5, 1943 simply delayed the induction of fathers, but did not exempt them from service.

Class III-C—men deferred because of having dependents and also engaged as necessary men on farms—was abolished on February 17, 1944, the impor-

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tance of a registrant's necessity in agricultural occupation taking precedence over any dependency element in his case. The only exception was in the event any such registrant's induction would cause extreme hardship and privation to his dependent, in which case he would be classified in Class III-D. Most of the registrants who had been classified in III-C were, on reconsideration of their cases, transferred to Class II-C.

As the emphasis was placed more and more upon the ages of registrants, the regulations were later revised, with rigid requirements for men aged 18 through 25 years, but progressively more liberal ones for the older age groups. Men 30 through 37 years—the group which contained the greatest proportion of fathers—needed only to be "regularly engaged" in war production or in an activity in support of the national health, safety or interest to qualify for occupational deferment. In the younger age groups, however, the stress was placed upon the importance of occupation which specifically aided the war effort; a young father was not eligible for deferment unless he was regularly engaged in war production, agriculture, or, in general, an activity supporting the national health, safety or interest.

After V-J Day, the problem of dependency classification was reduced considerably, and the Manpower calls upon the Local Boards were filled almost entirely from the available registrants of ages 18 through 25 years.

Local Board Attitudes on Dependency Classification

VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS

The more that the human factors enter into classification consideration, the greater the inevitability that there will be differences in interpretation of any regulation involving such factors. It was natural, then, that there was considerable variation among Local Boards as to the interpretations of the different factors to be considered in claims for deferment on the basis of dependency.

Serious public relations problems were frequently encountered when two Local Boards in the same city—sometimes in adjoining offices—operated on entirely opposite policies, each Board feeling that it was correct in its determinations. Usually, these situations were caused by one of the Boards being exceptionally liberal and the other being extremely strict, neither following a middle-of-the-road policy. In all such situations of extremely wide variance in policies, State Headquarters dispatched a trained officer to the city concerned, with the result that the troublesome condition was corrected.

In a few cases, State Headquarters found that a Local Board had set up its own special policies which were based upon the Members' own personal and individual beliefs and sympathies. These policies were in direct contrast to both the letter and spirit of the written regulations. Difficulties were encountered in some of these particular situations, and it was necessary, at times, for the State Director to resort to his statutory right of appeal in order

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to convince the offending Local Boards that improper decisions would not be allowed to stand uncontested.

The State Director was extremely careful, of course, to avoid dictation or influence in any Board's determination in an individual registrant's case, but he did take all legal steps possible to eliminate the occasional practice of a Board setting up and following any policy which specifically controverted the Selective Service law and regulations.

In general, Local Boards gave full and sympathetic consideration to all claims for dependency deferment, at the same time balancing the factors in such claims against the armed forces' need for military manpower.

No Local Board in the State escaped the efforts of some registrants to obtain dependency deferments by trickery, subterfuge and improper deferment claims. Of necessity, the Board Members came to develop an immediate suspicion in any case where there was the slightest indication that the evidence presented might not be the entire truth. In time, also, the Members developed the faculty of "spotting a phony" the minute he started talking at a Board hearing. Where, however, evidence was presented in a clear, complete, factual and sincere manner, a registrant could be assured of an honest and uncolored determination by the Local Board.

It has been rightfully said that membership on a Local Board was the finest kind of education in practical psychology, for every Member was in a splendid position to observe carefully the workings of the human mind under certain conditions.

FINANCIAL DEPENDENCY

From the very outset, most Local Boards were inclined to be rather strict with reference to the factor of financial dependency, particularly in cases of registrants without children. The general attitude was that, since America was in an unlimited emergency and, later, at war, it was the obligation of every able-bodied man to share physically in the defense of his Nation.

If a married man had a wife who was not ill or handicapped, Boards felt that the wife could and should obtain a position to help maintain herself and at the same time contribute to the war effort while her husband was away in the military service. The same policy obtained for registrants who had parents or brothers or sisters who were able to work for themselves.

One point on which all the Local Boards remained firm was that earned income constituted the only financial factor to be considered. Where a registrant had income from securities or other property, the receiving of which income did not involve his own personal services, the Local Board invariably refused to consider the registrant for dependency deferment—unless, of course, other factors in the case warranted such consideration.

The enactment of the Servicemen's Dependency Allowance Act—which provided certain payments to dependents of inducted men—helped Local

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Boards to determine whether or not financial hardships would follow a registrant's induction. In many cases, of course, the governmental allowances were insufficient to prevent some degree of hardship. Since, however, war always demands sacrifices of many kinds, the Local Boards properly felt that financial sacrifices (without extreme hardship on dependents) were the easiest to make, and most Boards were therefore strict in all cases involving only financial considerations.

INDUCTION OF FATHERS

One of the greatest problems encountered—from both the standpoint of the public and that of the Local Boards—was the question of whether or not a father should be deferred. The public in general felt that single men without family responsibilities and married men without children should be drafted before consideration was given to inducting fathers. The preservation of the family unit is a deep-seated tradition of the American people. Many Local Boards were reluctant to make fathers available for induction; yet, under the regulations which existed in the early years of Selective Service administration, a registrant was not entitled to deferment solely because of the simple fact that he was a father.

Since the regulations did not permit Local Boards to make their official decisions on the basis of their own personal beliefs and feelings, State Headquarters encountered no little difficulty with a few Boards who strongly persisted in deferring men solely because they were fathers. The State Director, whose own son was serving in the armed forces, was no less sympathetic than the Local Boards who maintained that fathers should not be taken while single men roamed the streets. Yet, the State Director—as were the Local Boards—was sworn to carry out the Selective Service law and regulations as prescribed, and it was necessary to inculcate in the minds of all Board Members the principle that the law and regulations must be followed regardless of conflicting personal beliefs and feelings.

In the later Selective Service years, there was considerable changing of regulations pertaining to the deferment and induction of fathers—changes which, at times, gave the Local Boards just cause for being provoked. However, in spite of the numerous regulatory changes, Illinois Local Boards in general maintained their equilibrium and carried out their duties to the best of their ability in accordance with the written rules of the System.

EXTREME HARDSHIP AND PRIVATION CASES

After National Headquarters reduced the importance of dependency as a factor in deferment and eliminated Classes III-A, III-B and III-C, a relatively small percentage of claims of extreme hardship and privation (Class III-D) was allowed by Illinois Local Boards. A few Boards—particularly in the urban districts—were still inclined to be somewhat lenient in spite of the

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specific rules for determining extreme hardship and privations, but the Class III-D determinations of such Boards were examined carefully at State Headquarters with the result that, with requests for some reopenings plus some appeals by the State Director, the number of such classifications for the entire State was held down to what we felt to be an absolute minimum.

In every case where the evidence showed some doubt as to whether or not extreme hardship and privation would actually exist if the registrant were inducted, a special dependency investigation was made by a social worker assigned (or temporarily loaned) to the Selective Service System by the various social service agencies within the State. On the basis of the investigator's thorough report, a fair determination could inevitably be made.

Investigative Aid Rendered by Public and Social Agencies

The Selective Service System in Illinois was exceptionally fortunate in obtaining maximum cooperation from various public and private social agencies in obtaining special reports to be used by the Local Boards in determining whether or not registrants claiming dependency deferments were entitled to such deferment. Trained welfare workers were assigned full time to the Selective Service System, and other such workers were loaned temporarily to conduct individual case investigations.

From the outset, Local Boards were often confronted with a case in which either the information pertaining to dependents was not complete or there was a reasonable doubt as to actual existence of dependency to the extent of warranting deferment. The Board concerned would then—either directly or through State Headquarters—request the social agency to make an investigation and submit a report of the actual circumstances in the case. The trained social worker visited the home of the registrant in question, as well as relatives and others who might furnish substantial information as to the facts surrounding the dependency claim, finally submitting his or her report on a factual basis without any recommendations either for or against deferment.

A great portion of the dependency investigations downstate were conducted by social workers attached to the Illinois Public Aid Commission, the rest being accomplished by the American Red Cross and county and private agencies.

Because of the greater number of low-income families residing in the metropolitan area of Chicago, it was natural that Cook County Local Boards should encounter a greater problem than downstate Boards on the matter of dependency deferments. This situation became quite evident as time went on, and State Director Armstrong determined that the Local Boards in Cook County should, in accordance with Selective Service regulations, avail themselves of assistance on a broad scale from welfare agencies in the investigation of dependency claims wherein any degree of doubt existed.

Social Service Investigation Unit

Colonel Armstrong consulted with Mr. Leo M. Lyons, then Administrator for the Chicago Welfare Administration in March of 1942, and requested the loan of several of the latter's investigators, a supervisor and a few stenographers. The Chicago Welfare Administration had no funds available for the specific purpose, but Mr. Lyons agreed to loan three social workers, a supervisor and a stenographer for a 90-day trial period, also agreeing to pay minor expenses. The space necessary for the operation of the dependency investigation unit was to be provided by the Selective Service System. Miss Dorothy Sherman was assigned by Mr. Lyons to supervise the 90-day test operation.

As a test of the idea, all Chicago Local Boards were each notified to send in two or three special cases in which the dependency status of each registrant was questionable. The results of the test were so satisfactory—a number of dependency claim frauds being uncovered by the trained investigators—that the State Director decided to expand the idea by enlisting the additional assistance of the Council of Social Agencies in Chicago, which incorporated all the large welfare groups.

As the result of a conference between Selective Service officials and representatives of the Council of Social Agencies, arrangements were made to establish a centralized service to be responsible for dependency investigation requested by the Local Boards and to be housed in the Chicago office of State Selective Service Headquarters. Colonel Armstrong also appointed an Advisory Board consisting of the Assistant State Director, the State Medical Officer, and representatives of the local social agencies which loaned staff members to the dependency investigation unit, plus representatives of other community interests. The new department, established on December 20, 1942, was known as Social Services for Selective Service Registrants. The staff consisted of as high as forty trained social workers and eight clerical workers loaned by various local public and private social agencies, and Mrs. Lenore Levin was appointed the director of the unit, being immediately responsible to the Assistant State Director.

Suitable referral forms were devised for Local Boards' use in forwarding their dependency investigation requests to the unit. Each referral was turned over to a trained investigator who not only visited the family of the registrant but also obtained pertinent and valuable information from all other possible sources—relatives, governmental agencies, social agency files, banks, landlords, employers, etc.

After each investigation, the investigator made out a complete report which showed the detailed findings without recommendation of the dependency status as to classification of the registrant concerned. This important information enabled the Local Board in question to determine classification with almost perfect judgment.

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The Social Services for Selective Service Registrants also rendered valuable assistance in the conduct of the Governor's Rehabilitation Program (discussed later in this volume) and, through this cooperation, were able to assist the Office of Scientific Research and Development in its special study, at the Illinois Research Hospital, of convalescence after surgery in corrective cases.

MEMBERS OF STATE DIRECTOR'S SOCIAL SERVICES ADVISORY BOARD

Francis D. Scully (Chairman)	1 North LaSalle Street
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Wayne McMillan	School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago
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Mary A. Young	Staff Secretary, Division of Child Welfare, Council of Social Agencies
Howard L. Russell	Director, American Public Welfare Association
Eleanor S. Feeney	Director, Home Service, American Red Cross
A. E. Rose	Commissioner, Chicago Welfare Administration
Joel D. Hunter	General Superintendent, United Charities

CLASSIFICATION—DEPENDENCY

TOTAL NUMBER SERVED BY SOCIAL SERVICES FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANTS, ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SERVICE

March, 1942, to September, 1945

Service	Cases Received	Cases Completed
Dependency Investigations	8,108 ¹	7,776 ²
Consultation and Information Service	1,624	1,624
Special Service to Social Agencies	771	771
Inter-City Service (Requests from cities outside of Cook County)	251	251
Governor's Rehabilitation Program	2,996 ³	2,939 ⁴
Miscellaneous	9	9 ⁵
Totals	13,759	13,370¹⁻²

NOTES:

¹ 299 cases reopened and reinvestigated.

² 332 cases received; investigations were begun but not completed, due to changes in Army regulations.

³ Of this number of registrants interviewed in connection with the Governor's Rehabilitation Program, 1,552 were referred for corrective surgery. Out of the 1,552 referrals, 1,039 were later inducted into the armed forces. Of the 513 remaining men not inducted; 33% were still under medical care; 15.7% were accepted into essential industry; 32.5% had same or new defects occur after remedial care had been completed; 15.1% were average according to changes in regulations after completion of remedial care; 3.7% were not called by their Local Boards.

⁴ 57 cases were still under care at the time this report was completed.

⁵ Upon investigation, these cases were referred to the Veterans Administration.

Consultation and Information Service

In June of 1942, arrangements were made with the President of the Cook County Board of Commissioners and the Director of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare to establish a Consultation and Information Service for Selective Service Registrants. This Service, formally established on August 1, 1942, was located in Room 505 of the Selective Service Headquarters building in Chicago, and was made available to registrants and servicemen, and members of their families, who sought advice and counsel on many personal and social problems resulting from their imminent or actual induction.

The Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare provided the quarters, the necessary equipment, three professional workers and a clerk. Referrals to the Consultation and Information Service were received from Local Boards, induction station, local social agencies, women's clubs, governmental agencies and other interested persons. The greatest number of cases pertained to financial difficulties; a serviceman's non-support of his family was a frequent complaint received at the office; housing, employment and other social problems constituted the remainder of the 1,625 cases handled.

Cooperation of Social Agencies Important Factor

From the inception of Social Services for Registrants, both public and private social agencies made available the necessary professional and clerical staff to carry on the functions assigned to the unit. At the end of the 90-day experimental period, the Chicago Welfare Administration agreed to match the total staff loaned by all other social agencies. In addition, the Relief Administration made available the Director of Social Services, Mrs. Lenore Levin, who served in such post until September 1, 1944, at which time she was succeeded by Mrs. Jean C. Laufman, who remained as Director until the unit's work was terminated.

During one period when it was imperative that a backlog of cases be cleared up, the Chicago Welfare Administration and the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare (Joseph L. Moss, Director) shared the responsibility of providing the necessary additional staff for thirty days.

The following agencies participated whole-heartedly in the program:

Chicago Welfare Administration	American Red Cross
Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare	Council of Social Agencies
Jewish Social Service Bureau	United Charities of Chicago
Salvation Army	Jewish Children's Bureau
	Catholic Charity Bureau
Illinois Public Aid Commission	

The degree of contribution to the war effort by the various participating public and private social service agencies and their welfare workers cannot be measured by words. The agencies were extremely generous in placing their facilities at the command of State Headquarters and the Local Boards. The welfare workers, themselves, put in hours far beyond the line of duty and their intelligent and thorough investigations and reports were of immeasurable benefit toward obtaining military manpower for the armed forces as well as preventing any hardships which otherwise, even though honestly brought about, might have occurred.

CLASS IV—DEFERRED FOR VARIOUS REASONS

Class IV-A

Originally, the Selective Service law relieved, from training and service, men who had satisfactorily completed prescribed periods of service in the Regular Army, the National Guard or the Officers Reserve Corps. It is thought that the Congress inadvertently left out any reference to similar service in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

At any rate, representatives of the people in Congress were soon flooded with protests and, on May 29, 1941, Public Law 87, 77th Congress, was approved. Its purpose was to amend the Selective Service law as to relieve

CLASSIFICATION—CLASSES IV-A AND IV-B

3-year Regular Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard members and certain members of the reserve components thereof from training and service.

Section 208 of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941 (Public Law 8, 77th Congress—approved February 15, 1941) affected Section 5 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act. It provided that members of the Coast Guard reserve, other than temporary members, would receive the same exemption from registration and liability for training and service as members of the Naval Reserve.

At the outset, the qualifications originally prescribed for deferment in Class IV-A were in effect only while our Nation was at peace. Previous military service, however, ceased to be a basis for IV-A classification after Pearl Harbor, for the regulations had provided that no person was to be placed in Class IV-A in time of war.

On November 13, 1942—as the result of Public Law 772 (77th Congress)—National Selective Service Headquarters issued the following instructions:

- “1. The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 has been amended to provide that no man, without his consent, shall be inducted for training and service after he has attained the forty-fifth anniversary of his birth.
- “2. No registrant who is liable for training and service by reason of being under the age of 45 years at the time fixed for his registration shall be inducted after he has attained the forty-fifth anniversary of his birth unless he shall consent in writing to such induction.
- “3. Every registrant who reaches the age of 45 years before his induction, whether he has been ordered to report for induction or not, shall be classified in Class IV-A and shall not be inducted for training and service without his written consent to his induction.”

Thus, Class IV-A became, specifically, an “age” classification. Subsequently, the requirements for deferment in IV-A were modified:

- (1) On October 5, 1944, to include registrants between the ages of 38 and 45 years, inclusive, except registrants in I-C, IV-B and IV-D and men in Class IV-E who were in public service camps;
- (2) On August 31, 1945, to include registrants 26 years of age and over, except registrants in I-C, I-G, IV-B, IV-D and IV-E men in public service camps.

Class IV-B

As previously stated, this classification was first restricted to (1) the Vice President of the United States, Governors of the States, and other State officials chosen by the voters of the entire State, Members of Congress, members of a State legislative body, and judges of courts of record of the United States or a State, and (2) officers and enlisted men of the Coast

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

and Geodetic Survey, or of the Public Health Service, and cadets of the advanced course, senior division, of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps or the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Later, the regulations were amended to include men who had been accepted (but not yet entered) as midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy and cadets of the United States Military and Coast Guard Academies.

Because deferments in this class were made as the result of specific provisions of the Selective Service law itself, no difficulties were encountered except in the case of several judges whose qualifications were challenged. These cases were being resolved satisfactorily. There were a number of instances in Illinois of judges and State legislators foregoing their statutory right to deferment in order to enter the armed forces voluntarily.

Class IV-C

There were no serious problems regarding aliens in peacetime Selective Service. Male aliens residing within the United States or its Territories, who had declared their intention to become United States citizens, were liable for training and service. All other aliens were also required to register, but had no other obligation under the law; they were placed in Class IV-C and were not called for military service. The only exceptions were the diplomatic and technical attaches of foreign legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents (foreign subjects, none of whom had declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States) of foreign countries all of whom were not required to register.

After Pearl Harbor, however, the situation changed, and the 77th Congress (Public Law 360, approved December 20, 1941) amended the original Act with respect to non-declarant aliens, and provided that "every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 45 at the time fixed for his registration" was liable for training and service in the armed forces of the United States. This amendment, however, had two important exceptions:

1. Any citizen or subject of a neutral country might be relieved from liability from training and service by making application therefore in the manner prescribed, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the President, and provided that such persons should be debarred forever from becoming citizens of the United States.
2. Various diplomatic representatives of foreign embassies, legations and other persons not citizens of the United States, and not having declared their intention to become such citizens, might be specified by the President as not required to register.

To assist an alien registrant in applying for relief from training and service, of relief from registration, a special form (DSS Form, Alien's

CLASSIFICATION—CLASS IV-C

Personal and History Statement) was provided. This form furnished information which (1) would enable Local Boards to determine, subject to appeal, whether or not an alien was, in fact, "residing in the United States," and (2) furnish necessary information to the armed forces for determining the acceptability or non-acceptability of such alien for military service.

The term, "non-resident alien" was applied to:

1. Officials and employes (other than the diplomatic representatives shown above) of foreign governments, who were nationals of the governments employing them.
2. Nationals of foreign governments who, with the consent of their governments, entered the United States in good faith for the sole purpose of obtaining an education.

At times, difficult situations arose with respect to non-resident alien students who were pursuing courses at colleges and universities in Illinois. In one particularly troublesome case, there were a number of alien students at the University of Illinois—there under the sponsorship of the particular government, taking courses which would ultimately help fit themselves to become officers in their own country's army. These alien students appeared to have plenty of money, and were lavish in their expenditures for social purposes, as well as seemingly having no limitation on gasoline for their expensive automobiles. It was natural that the citizens of Champaign and Urbana having their own sons and husbands in military service, and some having already lost their loved ones on the battle field—should develop a strong resentment against the liberties and privileges accorded these apparently physically fit young men from other countries.

While, under international agreements, the Selective Service System was unable to take any drastic action to correct the situation which was logically disturbing the morale of the two university communities, State Headquarters did take steps to require these young alien students to meet continually the strictest requirements of their respective courses, and also obtained the return of the students to their native country as promptly as possible after their studies had been completed.

RECIPROCAL INDUCTION AGREEMENTS

After Pearl Harbor, it became important that no citizen of a co-belligerent nation, who happened to be located in the United States, should evade contributing to the defense common to both his own nation and this country simply by the fact that he was not subject to military service in our own armed forces. Agreements were therefore executed between the United States and the various co-belligerent nations whose defense aims were identical with those of our own country. These agreements provided essentially that:

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

1. An alien could voluntarily elect to serve in the armed forces of his own country or those of the United States. (Such privilege was also accorded to United States citizens residing in the various countries with whom the reciprocal agreements were made.)
2. An alien residing in this country, or a citizen of the United States residing in one of the countries with whom the reciprocal agreements had been signed, could be returned to the armed forces of his native land if proper request were made.

The number of men who actually availed themselves of the opportunity of service with their own country is not available, but it is believed that the effects of the reciprocal agreements did obtain a considerable number of additional men for the armed forces of the United States and the nations signing the reciprocal agreements. This was particularly true of United States citizens residing in Canada and vice versa, Canadian citizens residing in this country.

Class IV-D

Freedom of worship was one of the four freedoms for which America went to war. Even in the days before we realized that our civilization was to be challenged—even to its religious roots—it was felt that regular and duly ordained ministers of religion should be exempted from military duty. The first bill submitted to Congress contained this provision and was readily accepted; the similar exemption or deferment of divinity or theological students was added on the floor of the Congress.

Only minor difficulties were encountered with this classification as a whole, and such difficulties invariably arose out of the question as to whether or not a registrant claiming IV-D was actually a “minister of religion” under the law.

Any minister, priest or rabbi who had been duly ordained and was devoting all his time to the ministry received deferment without question. The same principle included: Christian Brothers, who are religious, who live in communities apart from the world and devote themselves exclusively to Christian teaching; Lutheran lay teachers who also dedicate themselves to teaching, including religion; lay brothers in Catholic religious orders, and many others, who dedicate their lives to the spread of their religion.

Regular ministers of religion—that is, those who were not normally ordained—were also given every possible consideration. Even in the cases of ministers who, because of the financial weakness of their congregations, were forced to take full-time civilian positions in order to support themselves and their families were given the benefit of doubt by virtually all Local Boards.

Shortly after the Selective Service administration was put into effect, some registrants began to claim Class IV-D on the basis of having been “ordained” by some previously unknown religious organization. Careful

investigation revealed that a number of these organizations were set up for the specific purpose of providing a basis for deferment and, in a few cases, an "ordination certificate" could be obtained by mail order for anywhere from \$5 to \$50 each.

The greatest single problem encountered in connection with determining whether or not a registrant claiming IV-D was actually a "minister of religion" under the law was in the case of members of the Jehovah's Witness sect. These members, in general, earn their living by going from door to door selling the tracts and other publications of their organization, at the same time endeavoring to further the Gospel. The problem was national in scope, and National Headquarters partly resolved the problem by establishing a list of Jehovah's Witnesses who were considered by National Headquarters to qualify for classification IV-D subject, of course, to Local Board determination and, if taken, appeals. Any Jehovah's Witness whose name did not appear on that list had to take his chances on his Local Board's decision and the appeal process.

Local Boards, in the main, were prone to classify a Jehovah's Witness as a conscientious objector (I-A-O or IV-E) rather than as a minister of religion. In practically every case where a Jehovah's Witness was denied a IV-D classification, the registrant appealed his case. Many of the members of this sect, after resort to the appeal process failed to win them ministerial deferment, refused to report for either induction or for work in a public service camp, this procedure resulting in their being reported to the United States District Attorney for prosecution under the law.

Exemption from training and service was also granted to students who were preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools. The term, "recognized," as applied to such schools, did not mean approval by educational accrediting agencies, but rather recognition by the denomination of the school as leading into the ministry of that particular denomination. In addition, such schools were required to have been established and operating on or before September 16, 1939.

Any pre-theological student approaching the end of his sophomore year, who was definitely headed for training in the ministry, was given occupational deferment (Class II-A) instead of being placed in Class IV-D.

Class IV-E (Conscientious Objectors)

The right of conscientious objectors under the 1940 law were not confined to the historic peace churches, such as the Church of the Brethren, the Mennonite and the Society of Friends (Quakers). The rights of conscientious objectors were granted to all men who, by reason of religious training and belief, were conscientiously opposed to war.

During World War I, it was necessary that a man be recognized as a bona fide member of a well-recognized religious sect whose creed forbade

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

participation in war. In World War II, because the registrant was required to be classified on an individual basis rather than on the basis of his membership in a religious sect, the problem for the Members of the Local Board became one of individual conscience and, therefore, one that was most difficult to decide. The overworked Board Members found it hard to evaluate the mass of supporting evidence and community opinion of a conscientious objector.

A large number of Local Board Members were men who served in other wars, and they in particular found it hard to appreciate the position of a conscientious objector, especially when it was not publicly known that he had any such beliefs, and when he was not affiliated with any specific church. In general, the Local Boards did a fair and intelligent job in the classification of conscientious objectors. Boards of Appeal, of course, had the benefit of recommendations from the Department of Justice in doubtful cases.

A few days after Pearl Harbor, representatives of the various groups interested in conscientious objectors were given an audience at the Springfield office. At this conference, all of the problems of both sides were discussed, which assisted materially in creating a better understanding of our policy and their position.

Some registrants classified as conscientious objectors changed their views and asked to be assigned to combat duty. Others requested assignment to non-combatant duty in the armed forces. With few exceptions, this group presented no major problem. The majority of the group assigned to work of national importance rendered valuable service.

There were two types of objectors; (1) those who were willing to render non-combatant service in the armed forces and (2) those unwilling to render any kind of military service. The former type have been dealt with in the section on Classes I-A-O and I-A-O(L), and was seldom the source of trouble or controversy. It was in the claims of conscientious objection against any and all types of military service that Local Boards often found difficult situations. While many of such registrants had, over a period of years prior to the beginning of Selective Service, established their sincere objections to military service, many others endeavored to take advantage of this provision of the law simply to evade such service.

Before the subject of conscientious objection could be considered in the classification process, a registrant claiming such objection had to be found not qualified for any deferred class. This having been done, the Local Board determined whether or not such registrant was, in fact, a conscientious objector.

As previously stated, the registrant who simply objected to combatant service (if the Board determined that his objections were real and sincere) was placed in Class I-A-O or Class I-A-O(L), according to his physical fit-

ness for service. If, after physical examination, any such registrant was found not physically fit for service, he was placed in Class IV-F.

If the Local Board decided that a registrant's objections to any kind of military service were well-founded and authentic, the registrant was classified in Class IV-E and, on being found physically fit, was then subject to assignment to work of national importance in any of the 137 national work camps in the United States and Territories. In a number of cases, such men were assigned to special projects in hospitals, on farms and in scientific research institutions. To the benefit of this type of registrant, it may be said that many of these men offered themselves for perilous medical experiments, through which important contributions were made in the field of medical science. All money expended by the farm employer, hospitals and other institutions for the employment of conscientious objectors was paid into the United States Treasury.

If the Local Board determined that, in spite of the registrant's claims, he was not entitled to be classified as a conscientious objector and, in addition, was not entitled to deferment, the registrant was classified in Class I-A or Class I-A(L), whichever applied. Invariably, such determination was appealed, after which the registrant's file was forwarded to the Board of Appeal for re-determination of classification.

In determining classification of a registrant claiming conscientious objection, the Board of Appeal followed the same classification procedure of that of the Local Board, except that, effective April 19, 1945, in the event that the Appeal Board decided that the registrant had not fully established his claim to conscientious objection, his file was then sent to the Department of Justice for a special hearing on such claim.

Within the Department of Justice, and under the supervision of the United States Attorney in the district concerned, a special hearing officer, after receiving a case forwarded by the Board of Appeal, summoned the registrant claiming conscientious objection and any witnesses desired by registrant, questioning the latter and his witnesses carefully in order to determine whether or not, in the opinion of the hearing officer, the claim to objection was substantial and sincere. The services of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were utilized when necessary.

After the hearing was completed, the hearing officer made his report and recommendation which was inserted into the registrant's file, such file then being returned to the Board of Appeal having the case. The Board of Appeal then considered—but was not bound to follow—the hearing officer's report and recommendation, as well as the evidence presented at the hearing, and made its own determination as to classification.

Up to October 1, 1945, Illinois had forwarded 623 Class IV-E registrants to public service camps.

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The exact figure on the number of conscientious objectors among Illinois registrants is not reasonably possible, for many of such registrants who claimed conscientious objection were, because of other circumstances which took precedence, classified on the basis of dependency, occupation or physical unfitness.

WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

The program of work of national importance under civilian direction was agreed upon in conference between representatives of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors and the Director of Selective Service, aided by representatives of other agencies of the Federal Government. Through the Executive Secretary of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors, the American Friends Service Committee, the Brethren Service Committee, the Mennonite Central Peace Committee and the Fellowship of Reconciliation stated that they were prepared to organize and finance, within the limits of their ability, a program under which conscientious objectors could perform work of national importance. On December 20, 1940, the Director of Selective Service, by direction of the President, accepted the proposal, and agreed to give the program the heartiest cooperation and a general supervision.

It was not until February 6, 1941, that the President signed the Executive Order authorizing the Director of Selective Service to establish or designate the work of national importance to which the conscientious objectors could be assigned. In the beginning, some difficulty was encountered in obtaining suitable Civilian Conservation Corps camp sites. Also, in most cases, the camps obtainable required considerable repair and rehabilitation. Projects under consideration were: farm labor, sanitation, attendants in hospitals, research work for forestry, soil conservation and fish and wild life. Other special projects developed as the program progressed.

The first five camps for immediate use were selected in March of 1941, and the first set of camp regulations were drawn up by Selective Service which prescribed the government of the camps and set forth the duties and responsibilities of the agencies involved. On May 8, 1941, the Camp Operations Division was established at National Headquarters, its duties having been to obtain, equip and operate the camps and assign the men classified as IV-E to the various camps.

After a registrant was finally classified as IV-E, the Local Board reported his name (through State Headquarters) to Camp Operations Division. The National Service Board obtained the names and sent each man a questionnaire which provided information concerning his religion, occupation and education. Men were assigned to camps on the basis of their answers in the questionnaire. Wherever possible, they were allowed to go to a camp operated by a religious group of their own choice.

CLASSIFICATION—CLASS IV-E

Assignees to public service camps had the same responsibility as to length of service as did regular inductees in the armed forces. When Congressional action extended the service of the men in the Army, the period of service of men in work camps was likewise extended. On the other hand, when the induction of men over 28 years of age was suspended, the assigning to camp of men of such ages was likewise suspended. When the privilege of discharge from the armed forces was given to overage men under rules and regulations and with the approval of their commanding officers, similar privileges were extended to conscientious objectors in public service camps. The general rule was to follow Army policy in such matters—not because the assignees were deemed to have a military status, but with the idea of making the conditions of their service comparable whenever this could be done. It was felt that the assignees should be neither favored nor punished because of their beliefs, but that, so far as the law allowed, they should undergo the same inconveniences and receive the same length-of-service considerations as the men in the armed forces.

Many of the conscientious objector projects—particularly the so-called “guinea pig” experiments, were not only of national importance but of the widest possible humanitarian service. They helped to build up respect for the courage and the seriousness of the conscientious objectors’ personal convictions. Even though most of us feel that the conscientious objector was mistaken in his conception of duty with reference to joining in the militant defense of his country, his vital contribution to the welfare of humanity and science has earned him a certain measure of admiration. Certainly, the conscientious objector found out the great privilege of living in a democracy where he was permitted to stand up for his personal beliefs and receive full consideration because of them—instead of being faced with the horrors of concentration camps, brutality and firing squads.

CLASS IV-E REGISTRANTS FROM STATE OF ILLINOIS REPORTED TO NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS ON D.S.S. FORM 48 (CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR REPORT) AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1945

D.S.S. Forms 48 received.....	900
Registrants in C.P.S. Camps.....	452
Registrants discharged from camp.....	166
Registrants delinquent.....	58
Registrants reclassified.....	134
Registrants awaiting discharge.....	3
Registrants in C.P.S. Reserve.....	2
Registrants on whom prosecution is pending.....	9
Registrants for whom Form 48 has been withdrawn.....	76
Total.....	900

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CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE CAMPS OPERATING IN
STATE OF ILLINOIS AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1945

(NOTE: Most of the conscientious objectors serving on projects in Illinois were registrants of other states)

Camp No. 22—Henry, Illinois	
Soil Conservation Service	
Opened November, 1941	
Closed December, 1942	
Average number of assignees—129	
Man-days of work.....	21,797
Camp No. 26—Alexian Brothers Hospital	
Chicago, Illinois	
Hospital Attendants	
Opened March, 1942	
Number in unit—76	
Man-days of work.....	45,474
Camp No. 97—Dairy Farm Labor	
McHenry County	
Project started April, 1943	
Number in unit—20	
Man-days of work.....	15,876
Camp No. 100—Dairy Herd Testers	
State-Wide	
Project started February, 1944	
Number in unit—35	
Man-days of work.....	10,475
Note: Twenty-four counties in the State used assignee herd testers. One man was assigned to the Artificial Breeding Association.	
Camp No. 115—Office of Scientific Research and Development	
Note: Some of these "guinea pig" projects were carried out by men on detached service before No. 115 was set up as an operating unit.	
University of Illinois:	
Heat Research—Man-days worked.....	2,738
Cold Research—Man-days worked.....	10,089
Chicago University:	
Altitude Project—Man-days worked.....	450
Anti-Malarial Drugs—Man-days worked.....	2,536
Northwestern University Medical School:	
Effects of Diet on Altitude Tolerance—Man-days worked	4,754
Total Man-Days Worked on Illinois Projects.....	114,189

Class IV-F (Physical or Mental)

The determination as to whether or not a registrant qualified for Class IV-F (Physical or Mental) was usually made as the result of physical examination procedures to be discussed in detail later in the chapter on the medical aspects of Selective Service.

Classification in this particular class took place only after (1) the Local Board had received professional medical information to the effect that a registrant was physically or mentally disqualified for military service or (2) the Local Board had observed that a registrant had a manifestly disqualifying defect such as blindness, amputation of an arm or leg, etc. In the face of either of these two situations, the Board had no choice but to classify a registrant accordingly.

At times, a Local Board found it difficult to reconcile disqualifying medical information with the fact that the registrant concerned appeared hale, hearty and active. Yet, a bad heart or a tuberculous bone or some other serious internal defect could not be detected through a suit of clothes or even through the nude skin of a registrant.

Registrants who failed to meet the physical and mental standards of the armed forces were too often the source of considerable unfair criticism against the Local Boards concerned. In many cases of rejection, the men were able to do a full day's work yet failed to meet the requirements for military service. The result was that neighbors of such a registrant, failing to note any manifest physical or mental disability, had a tendency to feel that the Local Board had shown favoritism or special consideration in the classification of the registrant. Since the regulations required that all information pertaining to a registrant's physical or mental condition be kept strictly confidential, the Local Board was in the unfortunate position of not being able to defend its classification action other than to state that the registrant had been rejected by the military authorities, not by the Board. This explanation, however, generally failed to satisfy a critic.

Trying problems were also encountered among the rejected men, themselves. Many youngsters, anxious to join their Nation's fighting forces, suffered severe mental shock and depression upon being rejected for service. This was particularly true in many cases of men rejected for neuro-psychiatric reasons. Until their rejection, they had considered themselves as perfectly normal individuals, when suddenly they found out that they were considered mentally unfit for military duty. The tendency, of course, was for them to become depressed and wonder if they were insane without knowing it. The truth, however, was that the bulk of these registrants were not even bordering on the stage of insanity. They simply suffered from some personality disorder which made it advisable for the medical examining officers to determine that the registrants could not adapt themselves to the rigors of military

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life. It was the Local Board, to be sure, that got the brunt of the repercussions of men rejected because of being found unfit for military service.

There were known cases of men rejected for military service for mental or physical reasons who, rather than confess their failure to pass a physical examination, claimed they had been deferred because of some influence or other reason. Such statements, of course, were a source of embarrassment to any Local Board involved.

During the early part and middle of 1944, manpower for the armed forces became scarce, and it was necessary for Local Boards to review the majority of their deferments in an effort to obtain additional manpower. In order to make sure that no man was deferred on physical or mental grounds who could properly be accepted by the armed forces, the National Director ordered a review of all Class IV-F men who had been previously rejected on those grounds. While the specific number of men "recovered" on such review is not available, it is known that such review failed to produce many I-A men out of Class IV-F.

Out of 1,002,800 Illinois registrants, aged 18 through 37 years, who had been examined for induction or enlistment up to August 1, 1945, 263,000 were rejected—a rejection rate of 26%. Only eleven other States had a lower rejection rate than Illinois. The combined rejection rate for the six other largest States (California, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas) was 27.5%. The highest rejection rate for any individual State was 44.2%; the lowest was 23.0%. The national rejection rate was 30.2%. These figures show that Illinois registrants were, on the whole, healthier mentally and physically than the registrants of most other States.

Class IV-F (Moral)

Since it was necessary to furnish morally as well as physically acceptable men to the armed forces, each Local Board had the responsibility of determining whether or not its physically fit and available registrants were morally acceptable.

Each registrant, when completing his questionnaire, was required to state whether or not he had been convicted of a criminal offense and, if so, to give the details of such conviction. He was also required to state whether or not he had previously served in the armed forces and, if so, the type of discharge he received.

Whenever a registrant had a criminal record, or had received a dishonorable or "undesirable" discharge, the Local Board, in considering such registrant for classification, applied the standards shown under Class IV-F listed in the section, "The Various Classes." If the registrant's status came under any of the restrictions listed, he was classified in Class IV-F (Moral). There was no variation from this procedure until January 2, 1942, at which time National Headquarters issued Local Board Memorandum 77 setting up provisions for the processing of applications for waiver from certain registrants

considered morally acceptable to the armed forces or for work of national importance. The new procedure made it possible for previously unacceptable men who were considered to have been morally rehabilitated to take their places along the other men in the armed forces.

When a registrant was in the custody of the law, it was necessary to obtain a termination of such custody, or a conditional or outright release from civil custody in order that he might be considered available and be forwarded for induction. The Special Panel Boards handled a large number of these cases. Many others were handled through various civil court judges. In the processing and consideration of these cases, the officials of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, the State Division of Supervision of Parolees and the wardens of the several penal institutions in the State gave their fullest cooperation. Special mention of appreciation must be given to Director T. P. Sullivan of the Department of Public Safety and Col. Frank D. Whipp, Superintendent of Prisons, whose whole-hearted assistance helped to insure the success of the Special Panel Board procedure.

Under Local Board Memorandum 77, a registrant who had been convicted of a heinous crime was morally unacceptable for service in the armed forces for a period of six months immediately following his release from confinement in an institution, or for six months following his conviction if he had been placed on suspended sentence or paroles. After such period of six months, any especially meritorious case would be given full and sympathetic consideration upon application for waiver.

Any registrant who had been discharged from any branch of the armed forces under conditions other than honorable was unacceptable for military service unless and until a waiver had been granted by the proper military agency.

Even without any record of conviction for a crime or a discharge other than honorable from the armed forces, a registrant might still be classified in Class IV-F (Moral) if the Local Board had evidence to lead it to believe that the registrant was morally unacceptable for military service.

Procedure was established whereby records of men on parole would be forwarded to State Headquarters. When so forwarded, each file would contain the recommendation of the Local Board, the parole officer and, in addition, letters from substantial citizens of the community. The State Parole Board would attach a suspension parole, pending the man's induction into service. State Headquarters would then write the military authorities requesting a waiver. Through this arrangement a substantial number of men were inducted into the armed forces.

During the period from October, 1940, to October, 1945, Local Boards requested a total of 1,573 waivers covering cases which were considered to have sufficient merit upon which to base an application for waiver, and applications were forwarded in these cases for final determination by the

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proper officer of the armed forces. Of the total number of waivers requested, only 314 were denied. Thus, 1,259 Illinois men, formerly unacceptable, were made available to the armed forces.

In addition to the 1,259 Illinois men inducted on waiver, 3,036 prison inmates were paroled and released to the Armed Forces Induction Station (discussed fully under "Special Panel Boards" below), making a total of 4,485 previously unacceptable men who were inducted.

Operation of Special Panel Boards

In a meeting with the State Director, the Commanding General of the Sixth Service Command (Army) expressed his approval of the plan to obtain additional manpower through release of worthy men confined in State prisons and furthermore agreed to furnish a mobile examining unit to travel to each institution for the purpose of determining the moral and physical qualifications of the selected inmates.

A conference with State parole officials brought about the appointment of committees to check the records of inmates who were eligible for release and to select those who might qualify morally for military service. (Dr. Roy G. Barrack, head of the State Diagnostic Depot, assisted in the determination of the qualifications of the inmates concerned.)

The warden at each penal or corrective institution arranged for X-Rays and serological tests prior to the visit of the Sixth Service Command Mobile Examining Unit. The Mobile Unit, in its first examination of registrants of the six Special Panel Boards, examined 1,368 inmates, found 699 acceptable (of which 103 were denied releases by the Parole Board pending further study) and rejected 669 men. Each man found physically qualified by the Mobile Unit was furnished a certificate containing a full statement of the examination for the use of the medical examining staff at the armed forces induction station, which was the final authority on acceptance or rejection.

The results of the examinations by the Army Mobile Unit proved so satisfactory that the Commanding General of the Sixth Service Command approved a request to send a second unit to one prison. Arrangements were made by the State authorities to move temporarily all selected inmates to the Stateville prison for the subsequently planned examination, but such plans had to be cancelled when the Secretary of War notified all Army service commands that the furnishing of such units would be discontinued.

On receipt of this information, the State Director called a meeting of the original committee and State officials concerned. A new plan was initiated, providing for the physical examinations of inmates to be conducted by a group of State civilian physicians under the supervision of State Headquarters Medical Officers. To eliminate examinations of men who might not be eligible for waiver, the Commanding General of the Sixth Service Command furnished two officers to check the state prison files of all inmates considered

CLASSIFICATION—SPECIAL PANEL BOARDS

potential inductees and approve such inmates who, in their opinion, were entitled to a moral waiver.

After the list of inmate potentials had been culled by the two officers from the Sixth Service Command, a medical examination team visited each State penal institution, examining 302 inmates, 207 of whom were found acceptable and 95 rejected. Some of the 207 acceptable men were later rejected at the induction station, but a number of these rejected cases were subsequently reviewed and the registrants were found acceptable for military service.

SPECIAL PANEL BOARD'S FUNCTIONS AND PERSONNEL

Organization—Special Panel Boards organized with membership consisting of one official of institution, one member of Local Board having jurisdiction over institution and one substantial citizen of area not previously connected with Selective Service.

Registration—All inmates of institutions registered. Cell-block by cell-block registration by inmate registrars under supervision of prison officials and members of Special Panel Board.

Classification—Cover sheets prepared for all inmates not previously registered. Files obtained from Local Boards of jurisdiction for those previously registered. All cases considered by Special Panel Board and appropriate classification given.

Examination—Army Induction Station Mobile Unit and later special team of medical examiners from State and Selective Service conducted mass examinations.

Waivers—Parole authorities issued special suspensions—complete discharge from parole after six months' satisfactory military service.

Induction—Separate inductions for large groups of inmates. Induction direct into armed forces with no return to institution or granting of furlough period.

Rejection—Parole after rejection by induction authorities.

Special Panel Boards, their locations and membership were:

Illinois State Penitentiary, Stateville-Joliet

Frank Hill, Assistant Warden of Joliet Prison
Clarence D. Atherton, Assistant Warden of Stateville Prison
Steve S. Sergeant, Member of Will County Local Board 1
Joseph S. Birsa, Member of Will County Local Board 2
Alex Padley, Joliet businessman

(NOTE: The above Board handled the cases of men in both the new prison at Stateville and the old prison at Joliet, both being under the direction of Warden Joseph Ragen, who freely made available the facilities of the hospital, X-Ray equipment and laboratories.)

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Illinois State Penitentiary, Pontiac

Arthur Bennett, Warden
 L. W. Tuesberg, Member of Livingston County Local Board 2
 Roy G. Hershey, Pontiac businessman

Illinois State Penitentiary, Menard

Walter Nierstheimer, Warden
 R. A. Divers, Member of Randolph County Local Board
 R. C. Bloome, Chester businessman

St. Charles Training School for Boys, St. Charles

Theodore L. Sharp, St. Charles Training School Staff
 Robert F. Munn, Member of Kane County Local Board 2
 Claron Maynard, Hampshire businessman

Cook County Jail and House of Correction, Chicago

Frank Sain, Warden, Cook County Jail
 Dr. Andrew W. Brown, Psychiatrist
 Joseph Moudry, Member of Chicago City Local Board 111
 Dr. Milton A. Saffir, Psychiatrist
 W. C. Milota, Superintendent, House of Correction

(NOTE: This Special Panel Board was declared inactive in 1945, no inmates or parolees having been inducted from this institution due to the shortness of confinement periods.)

A letter to all State Directors dated November 6, 1946 (0-9-411), discontinuing all Special Panel Boards as of December 2, 1946, required that a report be submitted to National Headquarters listing the names of registrants inducted by each Special Panel Board, together with the Army Serial Number of such registrants, if available, and the Local Boards originally having jurisdiction over such registrants. This report was furnished in detail as requested. Following is a summary of the parolees released to the Armed Forces Induction Station:

PAROLEES RELEASED DIRECT FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS
 TO ARMED FORCES

INDUCTION STATION—

Pontiac	607
Stateville	174
Menard	51
St. Charles	35
	<hr/>
	867

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PAROLEES RELEASED TO THE ARMED FORCES INDUCTION
STATION WHILE ON PAROLE

INDUCTION STATION—

Pontiac	1,299
Stateville	587
Menard	239
St. Charles	44
	2,169

TOTAL INDUCTED.....3,036

An analysis was made of the rejections by the Mobile Unit at Stateville, for the purpose of study. Following is the result:

Total rejected remaining in institution—299

NATURE OF REJECTION—

	Number	Percentage
Constitutional psychopathic state.....	139	46.5
Physical defects	58	19.4
Failure to pass minimum mental and literacy test...	51	17.1
Inadequate personality	49	16.4
Psychoneurosis	2	00.6
	299	100.0%

The institution at Stateville was selected for the study for the reason that the prisoners assigned to this institution were those whose recovery was "doubtful," and incorrigibles. The rejections therefore were probably higher than they would have been at the other institutions.

It has been unofficially stated by the Department of Public Safety that approximately 100 of the parolees inducted became non-commissioned officers, and that as of October 1, 1946, only about 50 of the 3,036 men sent to the armed forces had been returned to custody. Many of them achieved honors for outstanding records while in service.

Class IV-H (Not Subject to Induction)

Since Class IV-A (after November 13, 1942) was the only existing classification based upon age, and because it then applied only to registrants 45 years of age and over, who were not eligible for induction into military service, it was found necessary to establish a classification for men above the currently inductible age when the limit was reduced to 37 years of age. Class IV-H therefore established on January 1, 1943 and included men who had reached their thirty-eighth birthday but had not yet reached their forty-fifth birthday.

After a short trial of the new classification, it was discontinued because of the tendency of men in Class IV-H to feel free to leave essential employ-

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ment for other work. No restriction on change of employment existed in Class IV-H. Consequently, effective March 6, 1943, it was determined that registrants between the ages of 38 and 44 years, inclusive, should be placed in the classifications to which they were entitled regardless of age, and be given the special identification "(H)" behind such classification. (For instance: if a registrant in this age group was employed in essential work on a farm and normally would have received a II-C classification, the new procedure provided that he be classified in Class II-C(H). A registrant in this age group who was normally available for full military duty was classified in Class I-A(H), but was temporarily not eligible for selection and induction.)

On October 5, 1944, the "(H)" designation was discontinued, and all men aged 38 through 44 years so classified were ordered to be reclassified into Class IV-A. The only exceptions were registrants of those ages eligible for classification in Class IV-D, Class IV-B and men in Class IV-E who were performing or had performed work of national importance in civilian camps.

INVENTORY OF LOCAL BOARD CLASSIFICATIONS

Commencing on September 15, 1943 and continuing for a period of two weeks, each Local Board reviewed the classification of all its registrants and prepared an inventory report which was submitted to the National Director. This inventory provided National and State Headquarters with substantial information upon which to base the allocation of future manpower calls. It also enabled State Headquarters to determine which Boards needed special counsel with reference to classification policies.

PERSONAL APPEARANCES

Every registrant, after being classified by his Local Board, was entitled to request (in writing) and receive a personal appearance before the Board for the purpose of discussing his classification. Originally, the request had to be submitted within five days after the date of the registrant's classification notice; this period was later extended to ten days.

The granting of such personal appearance, when made by the registrant in writing and within the prescribed period of time, was mandatory upon the Local Board. This privilege applied only on original classification or when a registrant's classification was changed.

In every case of such personal appearance, the Board was required to redetermine classification and send the registrant another notice informing him of the classification granted as a result of the hearing. The registrant, however, could not request and receive an additional personal appearance after being notified of the classification given him after his appearance before the Board.

While Local Boards were not required, under the regulations, to grant hearings to dependents and employers, most Boards were extremely considerate and generous in this matter. The attitude of these Boards was that it was better to take a little more time for the additional hearings and thus develop every possible bit of evidence than to classify solely on the testimony of the registrant.

As stated in the section on occupational deferments, many Local Boards not only welcomed the personal appearance of employers at the Board meetings, but actually made trips to employers plants so that they (the Board members) might be more fully acquainted with the employers' production and labor problems.

Most Local Boards were exceptionally careful to make sure that the registrant, or any other person entitled to appeal, understood that a "personal appearance" was not a formal and legal "appeal" and that the registrant or such other person still had the right to formal appeal if the Local Board declined to grant the classification requested at the hearing before the Board.

PERMITS TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES

Occasionally, it was necessary for a registrant to leave the continental United States for the purpose of taking employment in one of the American Territories or some foreign country or to transact business of commercial or personal nature there. Such a registrant was required to apply to his Local Board for the necessary permit to leave the United States.

The decision to grant or not grant the requested permit was primarily the responsibility of the Local Board. Such decision—as in classification determination—was subject to appeal.

The permit provision of the regulations thwarted many registrants who felt that they could successfully evade training and service by going to another country. Reciprocal arrangements with the Government of Canada also assisted in preventing registrants from evading service through residence in that country.



Quite Frank, We'd Say

Here is a classified advertisement which appeared in the Aurora Beacon-News back in the days when thousands of American young men were giving up their lives in the many theaters of war throughout the world:

"Experienced farm hand wants deferable job on farm near Aurora or Plainfield. Give full details. Address, care Beacon-News."

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ILLINOIS CLASSIFICATION DATA ON PRINCIPAL CLASSES

CLASSES	DATES OF CLASSIFICATION REPORTS												
	7/1/41	1/31/42	7/1/42	1/1/43	7/1/43	1/1/44 ⁶	7/1/44 ⁶	1/1/45 ⁶	7/1/45 ⁶	1/1/46 ⁸	7/1/46 ⁸	12/2/46 ⁸	4/1/47 ⁹ (final)
I-A.....	20,303	37,603 ³	38,278 ³	69,098 ³	89,747 ³	112,619 ⁵	19,959 ⁵	32,599 ⁵	40,347 ⁵	19,103 ⁵	13,916	5,469	11,688
I-A-O.....	126					166 ⁵	135 ⁵	812 ⁵	67	30	30	35	44
I-B.....	35,447	49,499 ⁴	15,889 ⁴	10,544 ⁴	6,234	35							
I-B-O.....	60												
I-C.....	52,870	98,070	178,581	359,904	493,012	585,294	646,874	671,709	696,005	385,055			
I-G.....													
II-A.....	26,614	24,923	21,468	23,314	16,410	43,490	105,077 ⁵	125,924 ⁵	107,911 ⁵	163	932	1,869	2,231
II-B.....	504	18,698	25,722	34,761	68,708	158,147	181,446 ⁵	173,275 ⁵	143,034 ⁵	4,902 ⁵	10,576	3,436	2,560
II-C.....				5,485	33,312	34,335	61,011 ⁵	68,672 ⁵	62,202 ⁵	14,934 ⁵	18,175	14,072	13,556
III-A.....	408,074	640,325	640,414	882,289	487,848	152,541	3,500	9	14	65	25,388		
III-B.....			5,019	84,023	21,370	53							
III-C.....				1,184	30,744	39,164	12,677	7	4				
III-D.....					5,907	6,498	5,001	1,666	1,627	514	683	579	559
IV-A.....	2,721					25		63	203				
IV-B.....	109	203	196	335		224	99	108	127	39	44	47	49
IV-C.....	3,975	6,276	4,157	3,143	1,184	518	409	395	388	49	124	127	132
IV-D.....	3,332	5,324	5,517	8,109	7,980	6,770	6,666	6,570	6,496	2,142	3,116	3,127	3,120
IV-E.....	240	346	419	565	550	513	504	5337	5397	2127	3737	3617	350
IV-F.....	45,085	70,301	80,734	125,866	147,810	178,923	205,865	185,005	151,246	57,817	81,892	94,750	95,963
Registrants..... (excluding 4th Registration)	1,017,613	1,064,627	1,066,429	1,778,412	1,783,374	1,329,675 ⁶	1,324,901 ⁶	1,310,935 ⁶	1,302,707 ⁶	481,232 ⁸	184,510 ⁸	124,370 ⁹	131,655 ⁹

¹ Includes Enlisted, Inducted, Discharged and Deceased.
² Includes IV-B (L) men.
³ Includes IV-B and I-A-O (L) men.
⁴ Includes I-B-O men.
⁵ Includes limited service men.
⁶ Registrants 18 through 37 years only.
⁷ Includes discharged IV-B men.
⁸ Registrants 18 through 25 years only.
⁹ Registrants 18 through 29 years only (excluding those of this age group in Class I-C)

THE APPEAL PROCESS

Appeals to the Board of Appeal were, as authorized in the regulations, taken by registrants, dependents, employers, Government Appeal Agents, the State Director, the National Director, as well as by other persons who had filed written statements pertaining to the deferment necessity of any registrant.

A registrant, or any other person entitled to appeal the classification decision of a Local Board made his appeal by signing the appeal request on the registrant's questionnaire or by filing a written request for appeal—either action being required within the ten day appeal period (five day period in the early part of the Selective Service program). Such registrant, or other person, could then obtain the free assistance of the Government Appeal Agent in preparing statements and other evidence to be submitted in the appeal case.

The State Director used his authorized right of appeal prudently. He persistently followed his policy of refraining from using his influence to obtain a specific classification at the Local Board level, choosing rather to use his authorized right of appeal whenever he differed with a Local Board and no other person made an appeal in the case.

Occasionally, classification cases were brought to the attention of the National Director directly by registrants, employers or others, and the National Director found it necessary to take 25 appeals to the Board of Appeal during the Illinois operation.

The Government Appeal Agent of each Local Board was required by the regulations to review every classification made at the Local Board level, and to appeal a classification wherever he felt the classification was not in accordance with the evidence in the registrant's file.

Local Boards were without power to deny an appeal to any person authorized to make an appeal, provided the appeal (1) was made within the prescribed period and (2) was not on the sole basis of a registrant's physical condition. The second provision was established about the middle of 1941.

The induction of the registrant for whom an appeal was made was automatically stayed until the appeal had been processed and the registrant and others concerned were properly notified of the decision on the appeal.

After the filing of an appeal, the Local Board transmitted to the Board of Appeal the registrant's complete file, including the report of physical examination and all other reports or evidence in the file.

Appeals were handled by each Board of Appeal in the chronological order in which the appeals were received, a Docket Book being used to record the receipt of the files. If the Board of Appeal believed that additional evidence should be obtained, it returned the file to the Local Board with the request

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that such additional evidence be procured and the file, with the new evidence, returned to the Board of Appeal.

The requirements for a legal meeting of a Board of Appeal were similar to those applying to a local Board; that is, three of the five members had to be present at a meeting in order to constitute a quorum. A majority of the members attending a meeting decided the vote of the Board as a whole.

Each classification determined by a Board of Appeal was a classification action in itself. If a Board of Appeal affirmed the classification given by a Local Board, such classification was not a "continuation" of the one determined by the Local Board but rather an entirely separate classification action.

No personal appearances were allowed before a Board of Appeal, and such Board could consider only the written evidence included in the registrant's file received direct from the Local Board.

After the Board of Appeal made and recorded its classification determination, each registrant's appeal file was returned to the Local Board, the latter Board then mailing the notice of appeal classification to the registrant and any other person entitled to such notice, the vote of the Board of Appeal being shown on such notice.

APPEALS ON PHYSICAL GROUNDS

In the beginning, appeals were permitted from Army findings as to physical condition. This provision brought about a confliction on several occasions between Army medical staff and civilian physicians, several times making it possible for a civilian physician (through his examination and statement in behalf of the registrant) to supersede Army authority and judgment on the matter of physical qualification for military service.

Since this situation was believed to be contrary to the best interests of the Nation's military needs, and because some registrants evidently used the procedure as a means of evading military service, the Illinois State Director called the matter to the attention of National Headquarters and recommended a change in the regulations so that the Army medical authorities would become the final word on physical acceptability for military service. The National Director subsequently changed the regulations to exclude the right of appeal from determination of physical fitness for military service.

SPECIAL PROBLEM ON AGRICULTURAL APPEALS

In the spring of 1945, several of the downstate Boards of Appeal developed an extremely liberal policy on the matter of deferment for agricultural registrants. When one Local Board reported that twenty out of twenty-one classifications had been reversed by the Board of Appeal of the area, the State Director felt it highly unlikely that a Local Board could go that far amiss in its classification actions. As a corrective action, the State Director

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appealed the twenty cases to the President, with the result that nineteen out of the twenty appeal board decisions were reversed, thus substantiating the judgment of the Local Board and indicating the necessity for State Headquarters conference with the Board of Appeal in question.

Subsequently, the State Director dispatched his State Legal Advisor and his Agricultural Advisor to the particular Board of Appeal to determine whether or not a prejudicial policy existed and, if so, to convince the Board that such policy was contrary to both the letter and the spirit of the regulations. Future decisions of that Board reflected a different attitude.

To promote greater uniformity of consideration and decision, the State Director had his two executives visit every other appeal board in the State, and the improvement in the matter of uniformity of consideration was subsequently noted.

APPEALS BY LAW

Late in the Fall of 1943, senators and representatives in Washington received a volume of complaints from industrial employers throughout the country, complaining of certain procedures in the appeal system. At the time, the appeal of a registrant employed outside his original appeal area was being decided by the Board of Appeal assigned to his own Local Board. Employers claimed that an appeal board in another state or county, or outside the area in which the industry was located, did not know the specific industry's needs or labor problems. As a result of these complaints, Congress enacted Public Law 197 on December 5, 1943, providing that the files of all registrants who had been classified in Class I-A, I-A-O or IV-E following claims for occupational deferment should be forwarded, without regard to state, county or other boundary lines, to the Board of Appeal which had jurisdiction over the area in which each registrant concerned was employed, such appeal board to determine the classification on appeal. In other words, if a registrant under the jurisdiction of a Local Board in Cook County was employed in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, any appeal in his case had to be decided by the Board of Appeal at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The only major difficulty encountered in the determination of "principal place of employment" was found in the cases of merchant seamen who were, for the greater part of their time, on the high seas. This problem was finally resolved so that the "principal place of employment" was determined to be the city in which the administrative office of the company employing him was located.

While the appeal-by-law procedure entailed considerable additional clerical procedure—most of such appeals being transferred to other States—it did provide a certain protection to both the government and the employers concerned because of the classification being considered by a Board of Appeal familiar with local employment conditions in the area of employment.

SPECIAL APPEALS OTHER THAN FROM CLASSIFICATION

The National Director and the State Director were authorized, by the regulations, to appeal from any other determination of the Local Board, regardless of the nature of the decision. These two officials took several appeals from Local Board determinations in connection with requests for permits to leave the United States. This action was taken in cases of registrants who were to be sent out of the country on secret missions vital to the war effort. Because of the extremely confidential nature of these missions, the specific purpose of these trips could not be revealed to the Local Boards concerned.

Outside of classification appeal, a registrant was permitted to appeal a Local Board determination refusing to permit registrant to leave his agricultural work (in slack season) for other work. Only a few cases of this type of appeal occurred during the entire Selective Service operation.

VOLUME AND APPRAISAL OF APPEAL CASES

Appeals taken in the early stage of Selective Service were comparatively light in comparison to the number of classifications being made by Local Boards. Registrants, dependents and employers were reluctant to make appeals—often in extremely urgent and worthy cases—because of the fear of public opinion. However, as more and more men were being inducted, and the withdrawal began to be felt keenly in both homes and industry, necessity swept aside the previous reluctance with the result that the percentage of appeals, as against Local Board classification actions, rose considerably. Yet, in spite of this increase in volume, the percentage of appeals taken in Illinois was less than the percentage in most other States and continued to stay below the national level during the entire period of the System's operation. This fact can only reflect the intense patriotism of Illinois residents who preferred to set aside their individual interests in favor of the military needs of their country. It also reflects their confidence in Selective Service administration in the State, such confidence having been built up by honest and intelligent performance of duty by Local Board Members and others connected with the System.

Generally speaking, the Boards of Appeal in Illinois sustained the decisions of the Local Boards. Nevertheless, there were many cases in which the Board held a viewpoint directly opposite to that of the Local Board. This variance of opinion exemplified, to the fullest possible extent, the true spirit of democracy, the policy of traditional American justice and the citizen's right of individual opinion.

The soundness of decisions by Illinois local and appeal boards is significantly revealed in the national statistics which show that our State consistently had the lowest number of appeals to the President out of all the

APPEALS

larger States in the country. Only .0065% of Illinois' Boards of Appeal decisions were carried up to the President—the final court of judgment in the matter of Selective Service classification.

Because of the shortness of the statistics on appeals, it is felt advisable to include such statistics in this section rather than to relegate them to the Appendix.

DATA ON APPEALS TO BOARDS OF APPEAL

(October 16, 1940 to December 31, 1946)

REPORTED ACTIONS OF BOARDS OF APPEAL BY TYPE

(October 16, 1940 to April 30, 1942)

Type	Number of Appeals Filed	Number Sustained	Number Reversed	Withdrawn Returned to LB	Pending
Occupational	3,723	2,449	855	116	403
Dependency	9,380	6,412	2,041	394	690
Physical unfitness*	321	248	39	31	25
Conscientious objection..	162	53	22	22	91
Miscellaneous	306	187	78	33	16
				59†	
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	13,892	9,349	3,035	655	1,225

* Second edition of Regulations issued February 1, 1942 eliminated right of appeal from determination of physical fitness.

† Reclassified by LB.

REPORTED ACTIONS OF BOARDS OF APPEAL BY TYPE AND ORIGIN

(May 1, 1942 to January 31, 1944)

Occupational	39,892	Registrant	32,654
Dependency	26,666	Dependent	1,174
Conscientious Objection	527	Gov. Appeal Agent	523
Miscellaneous	2,926	Employer	29,487
		State Director	76
		National Director	6
		Other	3,812
			<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
Total for period	69,732	Total for period	69,732

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

ANALYSIS OF APPEALS AS TO ORIGIN, GROUNDS, DISPOSITION
(February 1, 1944 to December 31, 1946)

Appeals pending February 1, 1944.....	5,970
Total appeals taken by registrant.....	7,620
Total appeals taken by dependent.....	413
Total appeals taken by employer.....	31,578
Total appeals taken by Government Appeal Agent.....	346
Total appeals taken by State Director.....	282
Total appeals taken by National Director.....	19
Total appeals taken by others.....	228
Total appeals by law.....	104,175
	<hr/>
TOTAL APPEALS	150,591
Occupational Grounds:	
Total Local Board classifications sustained.....	22,319
Total Local Board classifications changed.....	10,950
	<hr/>
TOTAL APPEALS ON OCCUPATIONAL GROUNDS.....	33,269
Hardship:	
Total Local Board classifications sustained.....	3,192
Total Local Board classifications changed.....	896
	<hr/>
TOTAL APPEALS ON DEPENDENCY GROUNDS.....	4,088
Conscientious Objection:	
Total Local Board classifications sustained.....	47
Total Local Board classifications changed.....	79
	<hr/>
TOTAL APPEALS ON GROUNDS OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION..	126
Other Grounds:	
Total Local Board classifications sustained.....	266
Total Local Board classifications changed.....	144
	<hr/>
TOTAL APPEALS ON OTHER GGROUND.....	410
Appeals by Law:	
Total Local Board classifications sustained.....	92,900
Total Local Board classifications changed.....	8,500
	<hr/>
TOTAL APPEALS BY LAW.....	101,400
	<hr/>
TOTAL CLASSIFICATIONS BY APPEAL BOARDS.....	139,293

(Carried forward to next page)

APPEALS

(Carried forward from preceding page)

TOTAL CLASSIFICATIONS BY APPEAL BOARDS.....139,293

Appeals Withdrawn or Returned Without Action:

Occupational grounds	4,109
Dependency grounds	1,000
Conscientious objection	26
Other grounds	1,036
Appeals by law.....	5,092

TOTAL

11,263

TOTAL APPEALS DISPOSED OF.....150,556

TOTAL APPEALS PENDING DECEMBER 31, 1946..... 35

GRAND TOTAL FOR PERIOD.....150,591

October 1, 1940 to April 30, 1942..... 13,892

May 1, 1942 to January 31, 1944..... 69,732

February 1, 1944 to December 31, 1946..150,591

234,215

TOTAL—OCT. 1940—DEC. 1946.....234,215

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Originally, an appeal could be taken to the President from a Board of Appeal determination only on the grounds of dependency, and then only when the members of the Board of Appeal were not unanimous in their decision. Such appeal had to be made in writing by the registrant, a dependent of the registrant, or the Government Appeal Agent, within five days of the mailing of the notice showing the classification granted by the Board of Appeal. The Local Board could, for good reason, grant an extension of this appeal period.

On March 21, 1941, appeals to the President were liberalized so as to allow a ten-day period for taking the appeal and to permit the National Director of Selective Service, or the State Director, to take an appeal to the President from any determination of a Board of Appeal whenever it was deemed to be in the national interest, or necessary to avoid an injustice. Thus, in any case, whether or not dependency was involved, and whether or not the decision of the Board of Appeal was unanimous, a registrant, employer or other person concerned could bring the case to the attention of the State or National Director for review and possible appeal action.

When an authorized appeal to the President was made, the Local Board forwarded the registrant's complete file to State Headquarters (Legal Di-

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

vision) where the file was recorded and then forwarded to the Director of Selective Service at Washington, D. C.

The President had delegated his power of decision on Presidential appeals to the National Director of Selective Service, and the National Director assigned a number of officers to study each appeal case and make their recommendation to him as to decision, noting special phases of each case in which might require his personal study. After classification was determined on a Presidential appeal, the file, including the decision, was returned to the Local Board through the State Director's office. A classification thus determined was not subject to further appeal.

Occasionally, when a unanimous decision by the Board of Appeal prevented a registrant, dependent, employer or Government Appeal Agent from taking an appeal to the President, the case was brought to the attention of the State Director. If the evidence in the case convinced him that an injustice might be done to the government, a registrant, dependent or employer, the State Director requested a Presidential appeal.

As stated in the section pertaining to Boards of Appeal, only .0065% of the decisions of Illinois Boards of Appeal were appealed to the President. The following statistics apply to those cases:

ILLINOIS APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT

	Na- tional Director	State Director	Regis- trant	Regis- trant's De- pendent	Em- ployer	Gov't Appeal Agent	TOTAL to Dec. 31, 1946
1941	2	16	35	0	0	15	68
1942	22	201	108	7	0	95	433
1943	21	195	69	8	28	0	321
1944	23	232	29	1	84	0	369
1945	17	110	22	1	127	0	277
1946	6	38	3	0	7	0	54
Total	91	792	266	17	246	110	1,522



Two C or Not Two C

Tazewell County Local Board 1 reported early in 1946 that they had received hundreds of requests for "farm deferment" but none so striking as that received from one of their registrants who had been committed to the Illinois State Prison Farm at Vandalia. The registrant wrote: "I'll be at the State Farm until December 1, so you should give me a farm deferment until then."

The Board told us that the registrant was "deferred on the farm"—but by the judge in the case, not the Local Board.

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION PROCEDURE

During the summer and early fall of 1940, when the Selective Training and Service Act was being considered as a bill in Congress, it was anticipated that the physical examination of registrants at the Local Board level should be a physical inspection rather than a complete examination. (In the draft procedure of World War I, the registrant was given a complete physical examination by the Local Board Examining Physician and, if found physically qualified at that level, the registrant was inducted into the Army by the Local Board itself.) As consideration of the training and service bill progressed in Congress, the idea developed that men selected for induction should not be considered for induction until it was determined whether or not such men were acceptable to the armed forces. It was finally determined that the physical examination by the Local Board Examining Physician would be complete and in accordance with the physical standards used by the Army at the induction station.

The Examining Physicians were directed to make a complete examination of each registrant and to record all minor defects as well as disqualifying defects in the appropriate parts of the Report of Physical Examination (DSS Form 200). The scope of the examination included questioning regarding the registrant's past and present physical condition. His mental characteristics and speech were observed. The possibility of malingering was borne in mind at all stages of the examination. When in doubt regarding the disqualifying degree of a physical or mental defect, the Examining Physician requested the Local Board to refer the registrant to the Medical Advisory Board for a special examination and recommendation. (Registrants could likewise be forwarded to the nearest Medical Advisory Board whenever either the Local Board or the Government Appeal Agent was dissatisfied with the Examining Physician's findings.)

Naturally, all of the Local Board Examining Physicians were not thoroughly acquainted with the detailed physical standards of the Army and, in spite of their being provided with the governing regulations pertaining to such physical standards, there was a widespread tendency to pass or reject registrants on the basis of individual professional opinions as to fitness rather than applying strictly the standards established by the Army. In other cases, the civilian physician simply did not have the time to devote to a careful and complete examination as required by the Army. The result was a substantial percentage of rejections at the Army induction stations. However, as the Local Board Examining Physicians became more familiar

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

with the physical standards of the Army, and applied those standards in their examinations of registrants, the percentage of rejections at the induction stations decreased measurably.

Under this original system of physical examination, unless there was reason for deferment, the Local Board classified a registrant in Class I-A if the Board's Examining Physician found the registrant fit for military service. The registrant's call for induction would occur anywhere from several weeks to several months after the first examination—depending on his Board's induction calls and his order number. If, on submission for induction, the registrant was found physically and mentally qualified by the medical officers at the induction station, the registrant was immediately inducted and forwarded to a reception center. If the medical officers found him not qualified, he was rejected and given his transportation home.

The net result of this first system was that a considerable number of registrants, having been ordered to report for induction, quit their jobs, settled their civilian affairs (many of them were given "going away" parties and presents) and left home prepared to enter the Army. Having been found fit by one doctor, they were surprised to be told by another doctor that were not physically qualified for military service. This created not only confusion and personal embarrassment for the registrant, himself, but also created public dissatisfaction. The public did not object to the high physical standards of the Army, but they did object to the contradictory procedure which created personal embarrassment and, at times, economic hardship.

At the outset, only one Examining Physician was appointed for each Local Board. However, as the physical examination load increased, additional Examining Physicians and Dentists were appointed. Physical examinations of registrants were usually done at the office of the Examining Physician, a sample of the registrant's blood taken at the time—for serological test. The burden in connection with serological tests became so great that it became necessary to make special arrangements for such tests. Dr. Roland R. Cross, Director of Public Health, State of Illinois, and Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, President of the Chicago Board of Health, agreed to furnish, without charge, serological reports on all blood specimens submitted for registrants of this State. The contributions of these two health officers did much to expedite the physical examination process and make registrants available for military service.

By early 1942, the volume of examinations in urban centers increased to such a proportion that the Local Board Examining Physicians found it impossible to keep abreast of their current load. On March 23, 1942—under the supervision of Maj. E. Mann Hartlett, the State Medical Officer at that time—streamlined "group examination stations" were set up in Chicago and, later, in several cities downstate. These stations were staffed by a number of volun-

MEDICAL ASPECTS—PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

teer medical and dental specialists and laboratory technicians. One Chicago station alone was equipped to examine up to 1,000 registrants daily, and actually exceeded this number some days. Here again, Dr. Herman N. Bundesen placed the facilities of the Board of Health at the disposal of Selective Service, and set up a physical examination station in the Board's office. This examining station was manned by physicians attached to the Board of Health and, for a considerable period of time, examined up to 700 registrants daily.

The advantages of group examination stations were proved by the fact that 165 physicians and dentists, aided by five laboratory technicians, handled all the physical examinations (Local Board level) in Chicago, while over 2,000 physicians and dentists had been required previously for the examinations conducted on the individual Local Board basis. In addition, it can be said that the quality of the physical examination was better than under the original system.

DATA ON CHICAGO GROUP EXAMINATION STATIONS

Station	No. of Physicians* and Dentists	Daily Capacity (No. of Registrants)
Chicago Board of Health, 54 W. Hubbard St.— Dr. Henry C. Niblack, chairman.....	9	600
Pulaski Park Field House, 1419 Blackhawk St.— Dr. John F. Tenczar, chairman.....	12	2,325
Sherman Park Field House, 52nd and Racine Ave.— Dr. J. H. F. O'Neil, chairman.....	27	1,700
Columbus Park Field House, Central and Congress— Dr. John Peters, chairman.....	14	2,195
Grand Crossing Park Field House, 77th and Ingleside— Dr. Frank J. Norton, chairman.....	20	1,740
Washington Park Field House, 5601 South Parkway— Dr. Robert D. Douglass, chairman.....	19	1,575
Portage Park Field House, Berteau and Central— Dr. Sol. M. Goldberger.....	18	2,211
West Town (for suburban Cook County Local Boards), Cicero Stadium, 1905 S. 52nd Ave., Cicero— Dr. Hugh Leaf, chairman.....	8	300

* Supported by laboratory technicians, Local Board clerks and volunteer clerks from service clubs, etc.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

EXAMINATIONS MADE

Station	Examinations Made	Repeat Blood Tests	Totals
Chicago Board of Health— (Discontinued in Sept., 1942)	1942— 32,249	....	32,249
Pulaski Park Field House—	1942— 26,498 1943— 46,746 1944— 1,308	386	74,938
Sherman Park Field House—	1942— 24,158 1943— 33,165 1944— 722	866	58,911
Columbus Park Field House—	1942— 26,809 1943— 49,597 1944— 1,511	1,279	79,196
Grand Crossing Park Field House—	1942— 33,160 1943— 44,668 1944— 1,230	1,381	80,439
Washington Park Field House—	1942— 11,235 1943— 30,140 1944— 1,170	1,050	43,595
Portage Park Field House—	1942— 23,040 1943— 43,299 1944— 1,430	415	68,184
West Town—	1942-1944— 4,875	....	4,875
Totals	437,010	5,377	442,387

Changes in Physical Examination Procedure

In December of 1941, the procedure was changed so that registrants were sent to the induction station for physical examination and then, if found acceptable, were returned home for a period of ten days. This period gave the registrant time to adjust his personal affairs before reporting for induction into military service.

The next change came in March of 1942, at which time the new procedure was to induct all examinees found qualified and immediately forward them to the Army Reception Center. However, emergency physical examinations were occasionally permitted prior to the date of induction in cases where special arrangements had to be made for the registrant's family, or if a business had to be liquidated or otherwise turned over to other management in the event of the registrant's induction.


A further change took place in May of 1943 when the procedure was modified so that a registrant found acceptable for service was given the option of requesting temporary transfer to the Enlisted Reserve Corps, with a period of seven days furlough in which to adjust his personal affairs. On July 1, 1943, the furlough period was increased to fourteen days, a further

MEDICAL ASPECTS—PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

extension to twenty-one days taking effect two months afterward.

On January 6, 1944, a new system of preinduction physical examination and induction was announced, to take effect on February 1, 1944. Under the new system, a registrant found acceptable for military service was mailed a Certificate of Fitness (DDS Form 218) by his Local Board, and his induction could not properly take place until twenty-one days had elapsed after the date of mailing such Certificate. Furthermore, if such registrant was not called for induction within ninety days after the date of his preinduction physical examination, he could not be inducted until after he had been given another preinduction examination and an additional twenty-one days had elapsed after the date of mailing his new Certificate of Fitness.

At the same time, the "screening" examinations at the Local Board level were discontinued except in case where the registrant had an obvious physical defect, such as blindness, an amputation, serious deformity, etc.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM			App. not req. ORIGINAL
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 50px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <small>(Local Board date stamp with code)</small>		<h2 style="margin: 0;">CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS</h2>	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <small>(First name) (Middle name) (Last name) (Order number)</small>			
<p>I hereby certify that the above-named registrant has been given a preinduction physical examination and found:</p>			
<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Physically fit, acceptable for general military service.</p>			
<p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Physically fit, acceptable for limited military service.</p>			
<p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected, physically unfit.</p>			
<p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected, physically fit but unacceptable for other reasons.</p>			
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <small>(Date of examination)</small>		Name <small>Induction Station Commander.</small>	
		Rank Station	
<small>DDS Form 218 (Rev. 6-5-44) GPO 16-30585-1</small>			

CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS—FORM 218

After each registrant was physically examined at the induction station, he received the above report on his examination. If he had been found fit for military service, his Local Board could not send him for induction until 21 days had elapsed after the mailing date of the Certificate of Fitness.

Physical Standards

The Selective Service regulations provided that men determined to be available for military service should be placed in two classes (1) those physically fit for full general military duty and (2) those who, by reason of some minor defect, were fit only for limited military service.

The objective of the physical examination at the Local Board level was to determine whether or not registrants were physically and mentally fit for the rigors of general military service. The plain instructions were: "The registrant must be able to see well; have comparatively good hearing; have a heart able to withstand the stress of physical exertion; must be intelligent enough to understand and execute military maneuvers, obey commands and protect himself; and be able to transport himself by walking as the exigencies of military life may demand."

General duty men were required to pass a strict examination and had to be in excellent physical and mental condition in order to be found acceptable for such duty.

Limited duty men had to be mentally sound, but allowances were made for certain minor defects which would not prevent these men from performing limited military duty such as clerical work, medical orderly duties, and other light duty. Most of the allowed minor defects were found in the vision, teeth, bone structure, hearing, skin and varicose veins. Most of the limited service men were placed in that classification by reason of defects in vision, bone structure defects being next.

From time to time, there were minor changes in the physical standards for qualification for limited military service, and space does not permit going into the details of these many changes. Toward the end of the war, when the shortage of military manpower became genuinely acute, the Army relaxed considerably in certain of its physical standards and permitted the induction of men with defects which previously had caused their rejection.

Medical Circular No. 1 was issued by Selective Service National Headquarters on November 7, 1940. Its purpose was to present to Examining Physicians (the great majority of whom were not psychiatrists by profession) the methods by which they might suspect the existence of incapacitating mental and personality factors in registrants. In cases of sound suspicion, such registrants could be rejected immediately at the Local Board level or be referred to the Psychiatric Member of a Medical Advisory Board for more qualified examination.

It was felt that the screening out of the mentally unfit should begin at the time the registrant appeared for the Local Board physical examination. In many cases, the knowledge which the Local Board and the Examining Physician had regarding the registrant and his circumstances would greatly assist in reaching a wise decision as to his acceptability for military service.

(Continued on page 215)

MEDICAL ASPECTS—PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

REPORT OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS
OF ILLINOIS SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANTS OF ALL AGES

(By Principal Defect of Examined Registrants)

1940 — 1944*

Defect	Total Physically Examined	RESULT OF EXAMINATION		
		Fit for General Service	Fit for Limited Service	Disquali- fied
Total	151,347	91,093	16,596	43,658
Eyes	11,449	3,165	5,793	2,491
Ears	4,511	958	422	3,131
Teeth	6,937	2,963	2,873	1,101
Mouth and Gums.....	799	587	72	140
Nose and Sinus.....	2,445	1,662	330	453
Throat	775	713	25	37
Lungs and Pleura.....	1,342	172	144	1,026
Tuberculosis	3,649	1,268	141	2,240
Cardiovascular	5,749	1,152	523	4,074
Blood	68	3	9	56
Hernia	4,836	957	1,790	2,089
Kidney and Urinary.....	921	138	128	655
Abdominal Viscera	1,717	519	102	1,096
Genitalia	2,614	2,000	314	300
Syphilis	2,122	737	396	989
Gonorrhea	489	254	136	99
Skin	1,715	1,280	112	323
Hemorrhoids	861	563	89	209
Varicose Veins	2,395	1,543	117	735
Mental and Educational Deficiency**..	2,536	18	17	2,501
Mental Disease	8,986	142	112	8,732
Neurological	2,439	64	165	2,210
Musculoskeletal	9,258	2,835	1,440	4,983
Feet	7,655	6,785	421	449
Endocrine	960	138	102	720
Neoplasms	955	370	96	489
Infections	105	....	36	69
Weight and Other Medical.....	3,653	1,409	662	1,582
Non-Medical Reasons	678	13	1	664
No Defect	58,728	58,685	28	15

* Based on approximately a 20% sample of DSS Forms 200 (Report of Physical Examination) for the period of November, 1940 to September, 1941, inclusive, and DSS Forms 221 (Report of Physical Examination and Induction) for the period of April, 1942 to December, 1944, inclusive. Does not include reports of second or subsequent examinations of registrants—to avoid possible duplication of data.

** “Mental and Educational Deficiency” includes registrants recorded as “educationally deficient” prior to June 1, 1943, and as “failing to meet minimum intelligence standards” after that date. It also includes morons, imbeciles, idiots and those with unspecified mental deficiencies.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

REPORT OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS
OF ILLINOIS SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANTS OF ALL AGES

(All Recorded Defects of Examined Registrants)

1940 — 1944*

Defect	Total Physically Examined	RESULT OF EXAMINATION		
		Fit for General Service	Fit for Limited Service	Disquali- fied
Total Defects	144,840	54,453	27,966	62,421
Eyes	16,172	4,730	6,294	5,148
Ears	6,906	2,052	907	3,947
Teeth	11,416	5,676	3,653	2,087
Mouth and Gums	3,114	1,481	752	881
Nose and Sinus	5,775	3,292	1,201	1,282
Throat	2,443	1,441	531	471
Lungs and Pleura	1,928	281	263	1,384
Tuberculosis	4,247	1,332	206	2,709
Cardiovascular	6,977	1,387	888	4,702
Blood	105	5	16	84
Hernia	8,214	2,283	2,406	3,525
Kidney and Urinary	1,102	153	153	796
Abdominal Viscera	3,039	937	526	1,576
Genitalia	5,995	3,928	1,043	1,024
Syphilis	3,143	860	494	1,789
Gonorrhea	753	282	193	278
Skin	4,738	2,823	943	972
Hemorrhoids	2,414	1,288	517	609
Varicose Veins	3,636	1,984	463	1,189
Mental and Educational Deficiency** ..	2,967	26	72	2,869
Mental Disease	9,772	211	291	9,270
Neurological	2,805	88	221	2,496
Musculoskeletal	12,454	3,825	2,293	6,336
Feet	12,938	9,301	1,859	1,778
Endocrine	1,580	255	290	1,035
Neoplasms	1,668	754	222	692
Infections	151	2	38	111
Weight and Other Medical	7,672	3,763	1,225	2,684
Non-Medical Reasons	716	13	6	697

* Based on approximately a 20% sample of DSS Forms 200 (Report of Physical Examination) for the period of November, 1940 to September, 1941, inclusive, and DSS Forms 221 (Report of Physical Examination and Induction) for the period of April, 1942 to December, 1944, inclusive. Does not include reports of second or subsequent examinations of registrants—to avoid possible duplication of data.

** "Mental and Educational Deficiency" includes registrants recorded as "educationally deficient" prior to June 1, 1943, and as "failing to meet minimum intelligence standards" after that date. It also includes morons, imbeciles, idiots and those with unspecified mental deficiencies.

(Continued from page 212)

It was logical to eliminate, as early as possible, these individuals who would most probably develop various types of mental disorder or personality disturbance when they were introduced into the unfamiliar environment of a military life with its necessary regimentation, close contact with strangers, separation from their families and their inability to escape without fear of grave penalties.

On December 30, 1940—after the appearance of several cases of fraud in physical examination by sending substitutes who were not in good physical condition, the State Director had to request Examining Physicians to compare the registrant's description and signature on the registration certificate (DSS Form 2) with those of the person being examined. No further cases of this type of fraud were reported thereafter.

GOVERNOR'S REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Many selectees were rejected for military service because of physical defects which were considered correctible. The Army, itself, could not induct these men and do the corrective surgery later. Hence, such rejected registrants could be made available for service if remedial care were arranged.

Because most of the registrants could not afford the corrective surgery, or medical care, Gov. Dwight H. Green, in full cooperation with the State Director of Selective Service, organized the State Departments of Public Health, Public Welfare and Registration and Education into an agency for the rehabilitation of Selective Service registrants who had been rejected for military service by reason of certain correctible defects. The program was inaugurated on December 1, 1942.

The objectives of the program were:

1. The correction of physical and mental defects which, upon satisfactory correction, would enable the acceptance for service in the armed forces of a registrant who would otherwise be found "non-acceptable";
2. The correction of certain defects so that the rejected registrant might directly support the war effort through being able more fully to apply his efforts through war industry.

Governor Green made available the facilities and personnel in ten State institutions, and private hospitals and their physicians, surgeons and dentists were invited to participate in the rehabilitation program on a volunteer basis. The response from these invitations was most gratifying, for a total of one hundred fifty beds throughout the entire State were made available and ear-marked for the service of this program.

Neuropsychiatric, medical and surgical defects were rehabilitated in the following nineteen hospitals and in the Medical Colleges of Northwestern

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

University, University of Chicago, Loyola University and the University of Illinois:

Peoria State Hospital	Lincoln State School and Colony Hospital
Manteno State Hospital	Dixon State Hospital
Anna State Hospital	Alton State Hospital
Chicago State Hospital	Elgin State Hospital
East Moline State Hospital	Illinois Research and Educational Hospital
Michael Reese Hospital	Wesley Memorial Hospital
Cook County Hospital	Mount Sinai Hospital
Albert Merritt Billings Hospital	University Hospital
Evanston Hospital	Kankakee Hospital
Jacksonville Hospital	

The services of the participating hospitals, physicians, surgeons and dentists were rendered without expense to the registrant. The round-trip transportation expense to the rehabilitation facility was the only obligation placed upon the registrant.

Arrangements were made with the induction station to forward lists of rejected selectees (and the reasons for their rejections) to the Chicago office of State Headquarters where the lists were carefully screened by the Medical Division. Local Boards were then sent the names of those registrants with defects considered correctible and for whom rehabilitation could be arranged.

If a registrant requested correction of a defect, the Local Board clerk would obtain essential information, including full details of financial resources, hospital insurance, etc. (In Cook County, this function was performed by the Social Services unit.) Free medical care was arranged only in such cases where the registrant was found to be unable to assume the cost himself. In areas where it was possible to do so, each registrant selected was given the opportunity to select a hospital of his choice from the available list.

A total of 2,174 men throughout the State were given surgery and medical care for the correction of physical defects, 1,552 of such number having been cared for in Cook County.

Thus, through the help of Governor Green and the cooperation of the participating hospitals and physicians, many Illinois men who might otherwise have been denied the privilege of military service were given the opportunity to serve their country in its time of need.

ILLITERACY

During the first six months after inductions commenced under Selective Service, the Army was confronted with the problem of training and integrating approximately 60,000 illiterates who had been inducted. These men

had been accepted because they were physically fit and could generally understand simple verbal orders given in English. Training was greatly hindered by the inability of these illiterates to read or understand instructions and orders of the slightest complexity. Their judgment, even in extremely simple situations, was poor. The burden of the general education of these men was heavy; the Army did not have the personnel, facilities or time for such a function. Consequently, after April 13, 1941, the Army required that all registrants reporting for physical examinations should be tested for their literacy. It became necessary for such registrants to be able to read and write and to compute on the fourth grade educational level in order to qualify educationally for military service.

For a time after this declaration of Army policy, the determination of literacy was left to the Local Board Examining Physician. He made a rough estimate of what constituted a fourth grade education and, tending to be strict, the result was that greater numbers of men were deferred because of literacy than were actually warranted. This administrative deficiency was corrected with the transferring of physical examination function from the Local Board to the armed forces induction stations, where the literacy examinations were made by psychiatrists and psychologists.

Because of the increased need for manpower, the Army, beginning August 1, 1942, liberalized its regulations regarding the acceptance of illiterates and placed a daily percentage limitation on such type of inductees. These particular inductees were used mainly for manual labor, a type of military service which experienced considerable demand at that time. The lowering of the Army's literacy standards, however, applied only to those men inducted through Selective Service; the standards for enlistees were maintained on the higher level.

Cook County Educational Rehabilitation Program

In the field of illiterate registrants, Illinois Selective Service pioneered with an experimental literacy school project for men rejected at the induction station for failure to meet the prescribed Army literacy test. It was felt that, in the short literacy course, these men could be given sufficient general education and specialized training to enable them to pass the test upon resubmission to the induction station.

Accordingly, on September 8 and 15, 1942, conferences were held at the office of the Chicago Board of Education, attended by the State Director and the Assistant State Director representing the Selective Service System and Major Robert H. Owen of National Headquarters; the Superintendent of Chicago Schools, the Dean of Adult Education and a number of adult education teachers for the Board of Education; Army representatives from the Adjutant General's Office, the Medical Corps and the Manpower Branch; a representative from the United States Commission on Education. The Chicago Board of Education agreed to provide qualified teachers (one

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

for every fifteen students) and also to arrange for suitable meeting places at convenient places in the Chicago area where classes could be held.

Chicago Local Boards submitted to the Assistant State Director the names and addresses of registrants rejected for illiteracy, a total of 665 Chicago registrants having been rejected for that cause at the time.

Class rooms were established at the following locations in Chicago:

1. Abraham Lincoln Center, Oakwood Boulevard and Langley Avenue
2. South Parkway Center, 5120 South Parkway
3. Kosciusko Park Field House, 2732 North Avers Avenue
4. Gage Park Field House, 55th Street and Western Avenue
5. Olivet Institute, 1441 North Cleveland Avenue
6. South Chicago Community Center, 9135 Brandon Avenue
7. Crane Technical High School, 2245 West Jackson Boulevard

The first class meeting was somewhat of a disappointment, for the only registrants attending were those who had received their notices and had taken the notices to their respective Local Board offices for explanation. A large number of the literacy school announcement notices were returned unclaimed. However, through the volunteer help of several investigators attached to the Social Services Unit, many of the "missing" registrants were found and enrolled in the school. All enrollments were on a voluntary basis.

Originally, it was proposed that the Army furnish several hundred textbooks, "The Soldier's Reader" for use in the literacy classes. It developed, however, that these text books were not available, and the adult education system that was being used in the Chicago public schools was adopted.

During the first term of approximately ten weeks duration, there were fourteen evening classes in the seven literacy schools. Classes were held from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. three evenings a week. By February 24, 1943, twenty-seven men had been informally graduated from the school and inducted into the Army, while thirty-eight more registrants attained acceptable literacy standards and reported to the Local Boards for examination and induction—a total of sixty-five men salvaged for the armed forces within five months' time.

A complete check and record of attendance was kept by the Selective Service System. Absenteeism was promptly followed up by letter. It was significant that some of these absentees answered these letters in their own handwriting whereas, before starting the classes, many of these same men could not sign their own names. Many employers cooperated willingly on the matters of adjusting working hours so that illiterate registrants in their employ could take advantage of the opportunity to improve themselves.

Out of the total of the reported 665 illiterate registrants in Chicago, 337 attended classes at the literacy school; 182 others were otherwise disqualified mentally; 54 were employed evenings and could not attend; 24 registrants were employed out of town; 27 were physically disqualified; 18 could not be located; the remainder were over age, in jail or in mental institutions.

MEDICAL ASPECTS—MEDICAL SURVEY PROGRAM

On March 29, 1944, a formal graduation of students took place in the auditorium at 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago. Diplomas were distributed to the forty-five students who had successfully completed a course equivalent to the first four years of elementary school. The auditorium was filled to capacity by educators, military personnel, fellow-students, relatives and friends of the graduates.

The Educational Rehabilitation Program was successful not only because it recovered men for the armed forces but also because of its inspiration and influence in the self-improvement of illiterate citizens. Also, the success of the Program in Chicago led to the establishment of a similar school by the Army at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for the purpose of advancing the literacy of untutored soldiers.

Particular thanks are due on the part of the Selective Service System and the Army to Dr. William H. Johnson, former Superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools, to Mr. James T. Gaffney, Assistant Superintendent, to Miss Frances K. Wetmore, Dean of Adult Education whose system of adult education was used in the literacy schools, and to the highly competent teachers under whose earnest and patient guidance, many students of the Selective Service literacy school found new avenues of life opened to them through educational improvement.

MEDICAL SURVEY PROGRAM DEVELOPED

Psychoneurosis was not a new wartime problem, for it had appeared in World War I as "shell shock" and later as "war neurosis." The cost of treatment of psychoneurosis cases after 1918 and 1919 had been tremendous—well in excess of over one billion dollars, or \$30,000 per patient for disability compensation and hospital treatment of this particular group prior to our entry into World War II. In 1940, of the ninety hospitals then operated by the Veterans Administration. Twenty-seven of such hospitals were occupied by neuropsychiatric patients who composed one-half of all the veterans hospitalized at that time.

Emotional stability is a prime requisite for the combatant soldier, and it is also essential to the mass or group living that is necessary in military training. Countless registrants who were fully able to live stably in the privacy and routine of civilian life were found not to be able to adjust themselves to military life with its speed, tension, necessary sudden changes and group living. World War I taught us a great lesson through the emotionally unstable (psychoneurotic) men who were sent into battle and, under unusual strain, cracked mentally and often unintentionally endangered the lives of their comrades, not to say the success of military undertakings.

Because the importance of emotional stability had been so thoroughly proved, the armed forces determined that, in World War II, every possible precautionary measure would be taken to screen out men whose emotional

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

instability of varying degrees would constitute not only a hazard but a waste of military time in useless training, hospitalization and handling of men who could not satisfactorily adjust themselves to military life—in either camp or combat.

Because of the shortage of psychiatrists (a maximum of approximately 4,000 practicing in the entire United States), it was determined in the early part of the Selective Service program that psychiatric examinations would be concentrated at the induction stations, although one or more psychiatrists was attached to each Medical Advisory Board to pass on special cases sent to these Boards.

The rejection of registrants for military service because of psychiatric defects during the peacetime period was 3.9 per cent, but this figure jumped to 6 per cent in wartime. Neuropsychiatric defects were accounting for approximately 40 per cent of the disability discharges of the Army. Because of this situation, a conference of representatives of the armed forces, medical, welfare, and educational institutions, and the psychiatric profession was held to formulate a plan which would screen out, to the greatest extent possible, registrants with psychiatric defects prior to their being examined at the induction stations. As the result, on October 2, 1943, the Medical Survey Program was established under the sponsorship of the Medical Division of the Selective Service System.

This program sought to provide the armed forces with adequate medical, social and educational histories on each registrant by the time he was submitted to the induction station for preinduction physical examination. Medical Field Agents, assigned to the various Local Boards, were to obtain from schools, physicians, social service agencies, hospitals, clinics, employees and correctional institutions the desired information if it was available. This would help—more effectively than before—to screen out the unsuspected registrants suffering from nervous and mental diseases and personality disorders.

Activities of the Program in Illinois

The first step toward activating the Medical Survey Program in Illinois, as outlined in Medical Circular No. 4 (dated October 18, 1943) was the appointment of a Medical Survey Advisor to the State Director. From a broad field of competent and able men, the State Director appointed Dr. David Slight, then Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Chicago and President of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, to such post. By reason of his record of achievement in the field of psychiatry, his wide association and acquaintanceship among welfare workers and associations, plus his magnetic and forceful personality, Doctor Slight proved to be especially qualified for this important post—a position which involved volunteer service.

The State Director was also fortunate in obtaining the assigning of First Lieutenant (later Captain) John E. Egdorf, Medical Administrative Corps,

as Medical Survey Officer, to take immediate charge of the Program under the direct supervision of the State Medical Officer.

Headquarters for the operation of the Medical Survey Program was established in the Chicago office of Selective Service Headquarters, by reason of the fact that the Medical Survey Advisor resided in Chicago, the Induction Station was located in Chicago, and one-half of the State population resided in Chicago and Cook County. It was thought that the problems involved in establishing a routine clearance system would be greater in a large city like Chicago than they would be downstate, which proved true.

Because of the extremely heavy calls placed on Local Boards in Chicago at the time of the activation of the Medical Survey Program, it was decided to relieve pressure from Chicago and Cook County Local Board clerks by maintaining sufficient clerical staff at State Headquarters to type the identifying information on Part I of DSS Form 212. This procedure was abandoned after a trial of 2 months when it was found the volume was prohibitive.

In addition to the assignment of one officer as Executive for the Medical Survey Program, it was found necessary to maintain an average staff of nine clerks to handle the volume of correspondence, transmittals, sorting and filing, etc. The greatest number was needed in the beginning months of operation and was gradually reduced with improvement in the Medical Survey Program procedures and the reduction of inductions. By December 1, 1945, the Medical Survey Officer, one clerk and one stenographer were adequate to meet the State Headquarters' need for this program.

Problems Encountered

The problems confronting the activation of the Medical Survey Program were many, a few of which are listed as follows:

1. There was no central file within the State Department of Public Welfare of the names of persons who had been committed or treated by the various State agencies and institutions, through which registrants' names could be cleared. This was a basic requirement of the Medical Survey Program.
2. There was no Selective appropriation to pay for the clearance of registrants' names through the social service exchanges in the State, also a basic requirement of the Program.
3. The preinduction calls were the heaviest of any period in the mobilization (over 100 per month per board) which necessitated the recruitment of a large number of volunteers to adequately serve the 361 Local Boards in the State as Medical Field Agents.
4. The additional work involved in preparing medical survey forms on registrants was a heavy task for the already over-burdened Local Board personnel.

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5. There was little time available to prepare an adequate survey from the date a registrant was reclassified from a deferred class to the date of physical examination.
6. Many Local Boards were located in areas not easily accessible to prospective Medical Field Agents, as for example, in outlying parts of Chicago, and assignments to such Local Boards were not always acceptable to such volunteers.

Testing of the Medical Survey Program

Since a considerable number of other State Directors reported that the Medical Survey Plan had not functioned successfully in their States, and still others expressed a definite disapproval of it, the Illinois State Director determined that a "test run" of the Program should be made prior to establishing its procedure throughout the entire State.

Consequently, on February 17, 1944, six Local Boards were selected in various parts of the City of Chicago and of Cook and DuPage Counties for the operation of the Program on a trial basis. This test operation was conducted diligently and earnestly, and from the results achieved and the experiences gained by the volunteers assigned to these six Local Boards, plans were laid for the operation of the Program throughout the State.

How the Program Functioned

Whenever the Local Board classified a registrant as available for service, such registrant's name was turned over to the Medical Field Agent assigned to the Board, along with certain forms designed for the purpose of obtaining the educational, social, employment and medical history of the registrant. (Several of these forms were furnished by National Headquarters, while others were designed and produced by State Headquarters.)

The Medical Field Agent visited the home of each registrant listed and obtained all possible information as to social and medical history. A medical questionnaire was used, on which common physical and mental defects were listed; the registrant was required to check the disorders or diseases he had had, giving the names and addresses of the physicians or hospitals treating him, so that verification could be made. Inquiries were invariably made of physicians, hospitals and social service agencies mentioned in any registrant's case.

After the registrant provided the names and addresses of all of the secondary schools he had ever attended, special forms were sent to these schools to obtain information as to the educational progress and school demeanor of the registrant. If he had ever been employed, his employers were consulted as to his work record.

The information which the Medical Field Agent obtained and which pertained to the social, employment, medical and educational history of each registrant was sealed in an envelope by the Agent and remained confidential

MEDICAL ASPECTS—MEDICAL SURVEY PROGRAM

BUREAU FORM NO. 11-4237
 APPROVAL EXPIRES OCTOBER 31, 1946.

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY

NAME _____ Date _____
(PLEASE PRINT) (LAST) (FIRST)

PRESENT ADDRESS _____
(Street) (Number) (City) (State)

BIRTH _____ ORDER NO. _____
(Month) (Day) (Year) (City) (State)

SINGLE MARRIED WIFE'S NAME _____
(Maiden Name) (First Name) (Last Name) (Age)

WIDOWED DIVORCED DATE MARRIED _____
(Month) (Day) (Year)

FATHER _____ PLACE _____
(Last Name) (First Name) (Address)

MOTHER _____
(Maiden Name)

PREVIOUS ADDRESS FOR LAST 5 YEARS _____
(Street) (City) (State)

LOCAL BOARD NO. _____
 DMS 210 (Rev. 10-20-43)

COUNTY _____

Name and address of school last attended _____
 Age at time of leaving school _____ Date of leaving _____ Grade _____
 Reason for leaving school _____

PART II

1. SCHOOL RECORD

Intelligence test record (if any). I. Q. _____ Date _____ Name of test _____
Yes No

Dismissed because unteachable. Yes No
 Explosive, unruly behavior. Yes No

Persistent truancy. Yes No
 School performance below mental ability. Yes No

2. ADJUSTMENT TO WORK

Yes No

Poor adjustment to employer. Yes No
 Poor adjustment to associates. Yes No
 Frequent change of jobs. Yes No
 Work conditions: Good Bad Yes No
 Frequent absence from work because of sickness. Yes No

Frequent absence from work without good cause. Yes No
 Inadequacy in work. Yes No
 Work or level below mental ability. Yes No
 Persistent unemployment. Yes No

3. HEALTH

Yes No

Head or spinal injuries (severe). Yes No
 Convulsions (fits, epilepsy). Yes No
 Encephalitis (sleeping sickness). Yes No
 Enuresis (bed wetting) after 12 years of age. Yes No
 Somnambulism (sleepwalking). Yes No
 Heart disease. Yes No
 Tuberculosis. Yes No

Diabetes. Yes No
 Stomach ulcer. Yes No
 Rheumatic fever. Yes No
 Asthma. Yes No
 Ever confined as chronic invalid. Yes No
 Suffering from incurable disease. Yes No
 Permanent defect as result of disease or accident. Yes No

4. PERSONALITY OR MENTAL DISORDERS

Yes No

Drug or alcohol addiction. Yes No
 Evidence of sexual abnormalities. Yes No
 Arrests for sexual misconduct. Yes No
 Extreme cruelty or destructiveness. Yes No
 Treatment for mental disorder. Yes No
 Admission to mental institution. Yes No
 Chronic anxiety or worry. Yes No
 Overdependent on some person. Yes No
 Recurrent depression. Yes No

Excessive shyness. Yes No
 Seclusiveness. Yes No
 Marked aggressiveness. Yes No
 Vagrancy. Yes No
 Repeated marital difficulties. Yes No
 Detrimental personal habits—give details. Yes No
 Court or prison record. Yes No

If "yes" explain _____

5. HISTORY OF MEMBERS OF FAMILY

Yes No

Commitment of any member of family to mental institution. Yes No
 Mental defect. Yes No
 Epilepsy. Yes No
 Broken home before 13 years of age. Yes No

Chronic alcoholism. Yes No
 Drug addiction. Yes No
 Severe nervous breakdown. Yes No
 Repeated marital or domestic difficulties. Yes No

(Signature of Medical Field Agent) _____

(See reverse side for details regarding items checked "Yes")
 [0733]

DMS Form 212 16-3612P-1

MEDICAL SURVEY FORMS 210 AND 212

Through the use of these and other Medical Survey forms, Medical Field Agents were able to obtain information that was most valuable to the induction station examining officers in determining acceptability of registrants for military service.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

until the envelope was forwarded, with the registrant's examination or induction papers, to the induction station, where the medical examiners used the confidential information to determine whether or not the registrant should be found fit for military service. After the confidential information was used by the medical examiners at the induction station, it was forwarded to the Medical Survey Program Headquarters at Chicago and kept in confidential files. Thus this confidential information never became a part of the Local Board file of the registrant.

At the outset, the medical examiners at the induction station apparently failed to recognize the importance of the information provided through the Medical Survey Program. The State Director made a protest to the Commanding General of the Sixth Service Command, with the result that the special information was used regularly thereafter. As time went on, the induction station officials and medical examiners fully realized the enormous value of the special information in helping them determine the fitness or unfitness of a selectee.

Medical Field Agents

To obtain volunteers for assignment to the Local Boards as Medical Field Agents, the State Director sent letters of appeal to social service agencies, social and welfare agencies, community funds and chests, councils of social agencies and social service exchanges throughout the entire State. The results of the appeal were indeed gratifying. By March 31, 1944, 344 volunteers had been appointed, and by June 1, 1944, a total of 492 Medical Field Agents were assigned to and serving Local Boards in Illinois.

Raymond M. Hilliard, Director of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, was especially helpful in obtaining volunteers for downstate Local Boards. Of the 131 downstate Boards, eighty per cent were staffed with Medical Field Agents by June 30, 1944. Through the cooperation of the Commission, every downstate Local Board eventually had the services of one or more Medical Field Agents.

Dr. Edward A. Piszczek, Director of the Cook County Public Health Unit, rendered valuable assistance toward providing Medical Field Agents for Local Boards in Cook County outside the limits of the City of Chicago.

The Chicago Welfare Administration and its Commissioner, George J. Klupar, cooperated splendidly in obtaining the services of Medical Field Agents for Local Boards within the City of Chicago. (In addition, this agency was called upon more heavily than any other social service agency in the State to furnish information from agency records. Mrs. Ethel Lees, of the Administration office, gave unstintingly of her time and efforts in reviewing and preparing abstracts of case records.)

Approximately fifty Local Boards in the southwestern, western and northwestern sections of Chicago had remained without Medical Field Agents serv-

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ice from March 1, 1944 to May 22, 1945. Mr. Joseph L. Moss, Director of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, assisted materially in providing Medical Field Agents for these Boards.

Thus, by May 22, 1945, every Local Board in the State was being served by one or more Medical Field Agents. Altogether, 1,005 men and women qualified as Medical Field Agents according to the standards established by National Selective Service Headquarters and volunteered to serve the Local Boards of Illinois.

Up to V-J Day, it was estimated that the average Local Board required from three to five hours a week of a Medical Field Agent's time to prepare medical surveys on registrants being processed for induction. The time needed to prepare a report ranged from five minutes in some cases to several hours in others. The varying conditions of health or social adjustment of selectees processed determined the time required to prepare the reports.

Since an average of 700 volunteers actively served the Local Boards during the period of July 30, 1944 to July 30, 1945, it is estimated that over 145,600 hours of volunteer service were given by the Medical Field Agents in that period alone. In addition, much time was given by social and health agencies, hospitals, State institutions, physicians and schools in reviewing case histories and records and preparing pertinent abstracts therefrom for incorporation in the Medical Survey reports.

Social agencies and hospital associations, physicians and others concerned were informed of the aims and purposes of the Medical Survey Program, the inquiry form and the type of information desired by Selective Service so that, when inquiries were made by a Medical Field Agent, the proper information was furnished promptly and completely.

The Medical Survey Program Under Way

Extensive operation of the Medical Survey Program on a state-wide basis began in March, 1944. Considerable difficulties existed in many Local Boards in putting the Program into effect. The detailed operation of preparing numerous additional Selective Service forms, clearance of names with social service exchanges and with the Central Index file, and obtaining cooperative school reports involved much extra work to the Local Board paid personnel.

To acquaint Medical Field Agents with procedure and to answer questions on problems, several large conferences were held in Chicago. Telephone calls to key people in large agencies helped to clear up problems, and such information was relayed on to other workers.

In the larger towns downstate, conferences were conducted by the Medical Survey Advisor and Medical Survey Officer with Medical Field Agents and Local Board clerks from Local Boards in the area. The Illinois Public Aid Commission had eight territorial divisions downstate with two district rep-

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representatives in charge of each district. These 16 persons were appointed as "District Medical Field Agents" and several conferences were held with them. Their duties were to recruit volunteers for Local Boards, assist with local problems of procedure among their own employees, etc.

Instructive bulletins were issued by State Headquarters from time to time to assist Medical Field Agents, Local Boards, social agencies, schools and hospitals with a view of improving the operation of the Program.

In the ensuing months of the Medical Survey operation, the value of the Medical Survey Program became more apparent and the Medical Field Agents became part of the Local Board "team." The Medical Field Agents proved their value in many ways, and Local Board personnel became aware of the skill and efficiency with which the social workers obtained their information, and learned to respect the social work profession.

The State Headquarters' staff of field auditors was instructed in Medical Survey operation. Local Board efficiency of operation was increased by having the traveling auditors complete an inspection report form devised for the purpose for Local Boards inspected. Monthly comparative tabulations of Local Board coverage in the Medical Survey prepared by the Medical Survey Officer tended to increase Local Board activity in the Program.

For the month of May, 1945, 76% of registrants examined from Chicago and Cook County Local Boards were covered by complete surveys which included DSS Forms 210, 211, 212, 213 or 214, MS Letter No. 5 and medical affidavits. 74% of registrants from downstate Local Boards were covered with complete surveys, or a state average of 75%.

State-wide coverage of DSS Forms 210 (Identity verification), 211 (Educational verification) and Medical Questionnaire averaged 90%.

A study of the circumstances surrounding the registrants known to social agencies in different parts of Chicago revealed striking contrasts. In certain areas, less than five per cent of the registrants cleared through the Social Service Exchange were found to have had any recorded social, medical or court history. In other areas, as high as eighty per cent of the registrants cleared had some sort of agency record.

It is difficult to establish an exact figure on the number of selectees rejected who might have been accepted but for the Medical Survey data—also those accepted who might have been rejected. However, it is definitely known that the medical examiners at the induction station did lean heavily upon the Medical Survey data and, on countless occasions, based their decisions of acceptance or rejection upon such data.

State of Illinois Lent Full Cooperation

At the request of the State Director, the State of Illinois established in the Department of Public Welfare a central file of all males 16 through 38 who had been known to any of the State institutions for the mentally ill or

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mentally defective, to the Department of Child Welfare, the Institute for Juvenile Research, the State Training School for Boys, and the 30 private mental hospitals in the State. The task involved a considerable expenditure of time, effort, and money.

Cards of registrants of this age group had to be sorted from the hundreds of thousands of cards of men, women, and children on file. New cards had to be typed and filed in such a manner that they would be readily accessible for clearing thousands of registrants' names through the files. The "soundex" system was used, which was the latest development in a rapid filing system.

The central file was ready for operation in late April of 1944 and then contained about 70,000 names. Additional names were added from time to time and by November, 1945, the file contained approximately 80,000 names. No charge to Selective Service was made for clearing the names of registrants through this file.

For the entire period of operation of the Medical Survey Program up to December 31, 1945, a total of 136,254 names were referred to the Central File for clearance. Of these, 1,521 were identified as being known to a State Welfare Agency or institution. A social history from the agency or institution was included in the Medical Survey Report when the registrant was forwarded for preinduction physical examination.

In the absence of federal funds for the purpose, special arrangements were made—through the help of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, to clear the names of selectees through the Chicago Social Service Exchange, the largest in the State. Some downstate social service exchanges cleared names for Selective Service on a gratis basis; other downstate exchanges granted clearances of names on a three month trial basis with the understanding that charges would be made should federal funds become available for the purpose. Such funds were eventually made available, and social service exchanges were reimbursed for the clearance of selectees' names after July 1, 1944. (From July 1, 1944 to September 30, 1945, a total of 41,455 names were cleared through the social service exchanges of Illinois; the cost of Selective Service being only \$3,311.41—an average of 7.78 cents each.)

The information obtained by clearing names of registrants through the social service exchanges and agencies proved to be of great value. In a considerable number of cases, information (such as history of epilepsy, juvenile delinquency, mental illness within the immediate family, false registrations, falsification of educational history, diseases, etc.) which had been concealed from the Local Boards was uncovered and later proved to be of importance to both the Local Boards and the induction station authorities.

Cooperation of Schools Excellent

Through the offices of the State Department of Public Instruction and the Chicago Board of Education, the phase of the Medical Survey Program

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concerning the furnishing of information by secondary schools was activated in March 1944. The larger schools in Chicago and Cook County volunteered to give additional information to that requested on DSS Forms 213 and 214. On some students, so-called "child studies" offered information that was of considerable value in a medical examination. This group of schools also recommended that, in addition to teachers, vocational guidance counsellors or personnel departments of schools be requested to furnish information on students.

From March 1944 until May 1, 1945, Cooperative School Reports (DSS Forms 213 and 214) were obtained from secondary schools by Medical Division, State Headquarters, and forwarded to Local Boards. On May 1, 1945, Illinois Local Boards were instructed to obtain Cooperative School Reports directly from the high school attended by the registrant. This change effected considerable saving in postage and stationery expense, time in transit, and clerical expense.

Special Acknowledgments

It would be difficult to enumerate and name the many persons to whom a debt of gratitude is due for their excellent cooperation and assistance in the development and operation of the Medical Survey Program. However, it is felt that special tribute should be paid to Mr. George McKibbin, then Director of the Department of Finance, for the invaluable help and encouragement he gave throughout the operation of the Program. (Mr. McKibbin also gave important assistance to other phases of the Selective Service program.)

Profuse thanks are due to many others: to social and health agencies, to social service workers and public health nurses, to hospitals and clinics, to many physicians, to the State Department of Public Instruction, to the Board of Education of Chicago and the Superintendent of Cook County Schools and his staff, and to the many teachers in the secondary schools.

The greatest satisfaction to all the helpers in the Medical Survey Program is their pride in the fact that, through their efforts, the State of Illinois took a leading place in the operation of this vital phase of the war effort.



Hard on the Movies!

One of those believe-it-or-not things that happen once in a lifetime occurred on January 22, 1943, when Coles County Local Board 2 at Mattoon sent the following three men to the Peoria induction station for induction:

CHARLES CHAPLIN . . . BEN TURPIN . . . ROBERT TAYLOR.

Yes—it really did happen!

INDUCTION

In the early phase of the Selective Service program, inducted men were assigned only to the Army. On January 1, 1943, the Navy (which included the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard) began taking a proportionate number of the selectees who were found qualified for induction. Until December 4, 1942, the Navy continued to enlist men between the ages of 18 and 38 years of age. On that date, the President issued an order halting such enlistments and requiring that the Navy thereafter obtain its men of that age group through the Selective Service process.

Originally, the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 provided for one year's training and service of male citizens and male aliens between the ages of 21 and 35 years, inclusive. During the first nine months of inductions, men of those ages were selected and placed in military service.

In the summer of 1941, studies (including a comprehensive survey prepared by Illinois State Headquarters which was used by the National Director in a Congressional hearing) were made in connection with the physical limitations of men of certain age groups in training with the Army and the percentage of rejections among various ages of selectees. In addition, public opinion was fairly well crystallized to the belief that modern mechanized warfare required young men and that it was inefficient to train the older men. To meet the situation, an amendment (Public Law 206, 77th Congress) to the Selective Service law was enacted on August 16, 1941. It limited inductions to ages 21 through 27, and provided that men 28 and over previously inducted could be released from active duty upon their own request and upon receiving approval from the Secretary of War. (The period of training and service was extended from twelve to eighteen months by Public Law 213, 77th Congress, enacted August 18, 1941.)

The attack upon Pearl Harbor by the Japanese on December 7, 1941, threw the Nation into actual war, and on December 13, 1941, Public Law 338 (77th Congress) was enacted, removing all restrictions on territorial use of units and members of the Army, and extending the periods of such service for military personnel.

Because war brought with it the demand for total mobilization, the Congress (on December 20, 1941—Public Law 360, 77th Congress) passed a law extending military liability to men aged 20 to 44 years, inclusive, and required registration of those 18 to 64 years, inclusive. Selective Service immediately began selecting men of ages 20 to 44 for induction.

Before a year of actual war had passed, the armed forces were pleading for younger men for combat troops. In response to these pleas, the 77th

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App. not Req.

Prepare in Duplicate



(LOCAL BOARD DATE STAMP WITH CODE)



_____ (Date of mailing)

ORDER TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION

The President of the United States,

To _____ (First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Order No. _____

GREETING:

Having submitted yourself to a local board composed of your neighbors for the purpose of determining your availability for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States, you are hereby notified that you have now been selected for training and service therein.

You will, therefore, report to the local board named above at _____ (Place of reporting)

at _____ m., on the _____ day of _____, 19____ (Hour of reporting)

This local board will furnish transportation to an induction station. You will there be examined, and, if accepted for training and service, you will then be inducted into the land or naval forces.

Persons reporting to the induction station in some instances may be rejected for physical or other reasons. It is well to keep this in mind in arranging your affairs, to prevent any undue hardship if you are rejected at the induction station. If you are employed, you should advise your employer of this notice and of the possibility that you may not be accepted at the induction station. Your employer can then be prepared to replace you if you are accepted, or to continue your employment if you are rejected.

Willful failure to report promptly to this local board at the hour and on the day named in this notice is a violation of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and subjects the violator to fine and imprisonment.

If you are so far removed from your own local board that reporting in compliance with this order will be a serious hardship and you desire to report to a local board in the area of which you are now located, go immediately to that local board and make written request for transfer of your delivery for induction, taking this order with you.

D. S. G. Form 150 (Revised 1-15-48)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1943 O - 555777

Member or clerk of the local board.

THE FAMOUS "GREETING FROM UNCLE SAM"—FORM 150

When a registrant received the above form, he knew that his time for military service had really come. Through the use of the Order to Report for Induction, Illinois furnished 629,516 men to the armed forces.

INDUCTION

Congress (in Public Law 772, enacted November 13, 1942) made all 18 and 19-year-old registrants available for training and service, at the same time relieving all men 45 years old and over from training and service.

On December 5, 1942, the President restricted induction liability to registrants aged 18 through 37 years.

The following table briefly presents the actions, and their sources, which established the induction ages at various stages of the period of Selective Service operation:

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS ON AGES LIABLE FOR INDUCTION

Public Law	Date	Inclusive Ages for Induction
No. 783, 76th Congress	September 16, 1940	21-35
No. 206, 77th Congress	August 16, 1941	21-27
No. 360, 77th Congress	December 20, 1941	20-44
No. 772, 77th Congress	November 13, 1942	18-44
No. 379, 79th Congress	May 14, 1946	20-35*
No. 473, 79th Congress	June 29, 1946	19-44

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS ON AGES LIABLE FOR INDUCTION

December 5, 1942	18-37
August 15, 1945	18-25
May 16, 1946	20-29
July 16, 1946	19-29

* Applied to age at time of registration.

Miscellaneous Phases of Induction Procedure

On November 13, 1942, the 77th Congress (in Public Law 772) provided that any registrant eighteen or nineteen years of age who was pursuing a course of instruction at a high school or similar institution of learning and was in the last half of the academic year of such school or institution could, on his request, have his induction postponed until the end of such academic year. This provision was clarified by Public Law 126, 78th Congress (July 9, 1943) by specifying "the last half of one of his academic years," regardless of the date.

On September 18, 1945, the regulations pertaining to the induction of high school students were liberalized to permit a high school student's induction to be postponed until his graduation or until he became twenty years of age, whichever was sooner—provided the student had entered his high school studies prior to reaching his eighteenth birthday.

Public Law 197 (June 8, 1944) provided that inductees were to be permitted to express their choice or make their selection of which service they would enter. At the time of induction, these men were accepted for either the Army or the Navy, each service having had its own manpower pool.

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In proportion to the sizes of the calls of the two services, more men were choosing the Navy than the Army. Consequently, the Navy pool increased while the Army pool became smaller. It soon appeared that a situation was developing wherein the Army would not have enough men to meet its calls, whereas the Navy would have a surplus of men awaiting call.

To correct this situation, a single pool was created on July 1, 1944. Under the new system, a selectee was given every possible consideration with reference to his expression of choice of service, but there was no guarantee that he would be assigned to the service he selected. It was necessary to adopt this system in order to give preference to the needs of the armed forces over and above the desires of individual selectees.

The regular induction of limited service selectees ended on June 30, 1945. After that date, the only limited service men who were inducted were "job jumpers" and small contingents of others for whom the Army had special need from time to time. The induction of "job jumpers" who were not acceptable for general military duty was stopped in July of 1945.

EXTENSION OF THE ACT AND INDUCTION CHANGES

Since the original Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was due to expire on June 30, 1945, and because the turn of events began to indicate early victory, the 79th Congress (Public Law 54, enacted May 9, 1945) extended the Act to May 15, 1946.

After considerable and heated Congressional debate, and less than six hours before the midnight deadline of expiration on May 14, the Senate agreed to House restrictions on a new extension law, and the measure (Public Law 379, 79th Congress) was signed by the President at 8 p.m. that same evening. This law provided for an extension only to July 1, 1946.

Public Law 379 contained the following principal changes:

1. A ban against the induction of fathers
2. A prohibition against drafting 18 and 19-year-olds and any registrant 30 years of age and over.

The crisis which developed in the extension of the Act served, in some measure, to refocus public attention upon the problem of national defense. General public opinion held that the Nation's interests were still imperiled and that there should be no abandoning or let-up in national defense efforts. New support arose for the President's request for a one-year extension. Nevertheless, it was not until June 29, 1946—the day before the end of the six-weeks' extension—that a bill (Public Law 473, 79th Congress) was passed by the Congress and approved by the President. The question of drafting "teen-age" registrants had again become an issue, and this had been the occasion of some delay in Congressional action.

Public Law 473, which was a re-enactment of the original legislation

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rather than mere extension, provided for the operation of Selective Service for an additional nine months (through March 31, 1947) unless terminated earlier by a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress. The law also restricted inductions to non-fathers, between the ages of 19 and 44 years, inclusive. The 18-year-olds, however, were still required to register.

Although liability for training and service was restored through age 44, except 18-year-olds, the Secretary of War requested, and the President approved, the limiting for inductions to men aged 19 through 29 years.

INDUCTION BY DEPENDENCY STATUS

Because of the great surge of public opinion against the inducting of fathers while eligible single men and married men without children roamed the streets, the regulations were amended on April 12, 1943 (and further clarified on April 27 and July 31, 1943 to provide for the induction of selectees by "categories" or "groups" according to their dependency status. Perhaps the simplest method of explaining the procedure is to quote from the regulation applying:

"When a Local Board is filling a call (induction call), it shall first select and order to report for induction specified men who have volunteered for induction. To fill the balance of the call, it shall, from the groups listed below, and insofar as possible in the order in which the groups are listed, select and order to report for induction specified men classified in class I-A and Class I-A-O who are available for induction:

- "(1) Men with no dependents. (All men not qualified for group 2, group 3, or group 4, below, will for this purpose be considered as men with no dependents.)
- "(2) Men with collateral dependents (parents, brothers, sisters, etc.), provided such status was acquired prior to December 8, 1941.
- "(3) Men who have wives with whom they maintained a bona fide family relationship in their homes, provided such status was acquired prior to December 8, 1941.
- "(4) Men who have children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, provided such status was acquired prior to December 8, 1941."

NOTE: A registrant placed in Class I-A or Class I-A-O because he left an agricultural occupation with Local Board consent, or because he was engaged in a non-deferrable occupation, was selected for induction prior to any men in the above four groups. Beginning June 2, 1945, the induction of 'job jumpers' was discontinued for those who did not meet the existing physical standards for military service.

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On November 5, 1945, regulations were issued to prohibit the induction of any registrant who was the father of three or more children—whether he was a volunteer or non-volunteer. On December 12, 1945, this prohibition was extended to include a registrant with one or more children.

APPORTIONING QUOTAS AND CALLS

The method of determining how many selectees the respective Local Boards in the State should forward to the induction station at various times was as follows:

1. The Army and the Navy (including the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard) determined the number of men needed for their respective services and, sixty days in advance, made formal request upon the National Director of Selective Service for the furnishing of such numbers of men in two groups: (a) men for full military service and (b) men for limited military service.
2. The National Director allotted quotas to the various States first on the basis of proportion of registration, then on the basis of each State's manpower service credits (inductions, enlistments, and commissions), and later on the basis of number of selectees available for call for induction. The State Director of each State was directed to furnish a certain number of selectees (without specific reference to either Army or Navy service) within a specified period of time.
3. The State Director, through his Manpower Division, made his manpower calls upon Local Boards, first in proportion to the number of registrants in each Board, then on the basis of the existing credits, and later on the basis of selectees available. (In assessing quotas for the various Local Boards, consideration was given to the number of each Board's registrants in service, men discharged from the service, and those from the community who were enlisted or commissioned but not registered. At first, a careful record was kept for each Local Board showing all credits for inductions, enlistments and commissionings, and debits for discharges. During the latter part of the Selective Service operation, it became expedient to base induction calls solely upon the number of registrants currently available for military service.)

During the period in which the "service credit" system was in effect, State Headquarters and the Local Boards encountered a problem with enlistments. On countless occasions, Local Boards were denied the benefits of service credits because (1) the enlistment notice supposed to be sent to an enlistee's Local Board was not mailed, (2) enlistment notices were sent to the wrong Boards, (3) enlistment notices were made out in such a man-

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ner as to make it impossible to determine, from the notice, the correct Local Board of jurisdiction for the enlistee, (4) enlistment notices were mailed late.

Quite frequently—before enlistments of men of inductible age were stopped by Presidential order on December 5, 1942—registrants were called by their Local Boards for physical examination or induction and did not report for the reason (discovered later) that they had already enlisted in the armed forces. In several cases, such enlisted registrants were reported to the United States District Attorney as Selective Service delinquents, although such reports were made by the Local Boards properly and in good faith.

For the above reasons, and because every enlistment reduced their availability lists, Local Boards in general strongly resented the granting of enlistment privileges to Selective Service registrants. The order stopping enlistments most probably was issued because of the mass of complaints received from Local Boards.

SELECTION OF INDUCTEES BY LOCAL BOARDS

When a Local Board received a manpower call from State Headquarters, the Board sent induction notices to the required number of available registrants in sequence of the registrants' order numbers. (This procedure had to be varied in accordance with the law pertaining to induction by dependency status, as described earlier in this section.) Exceptions to the order number sequence were made in the cases of volunteers and registrants reclassified because of leaving an essential activity or occupation, these two types of registrants being included first on the Board's induction call.

If a Local Board, at the time it received an induction call, did not have sufficient selectees available to meet the call, it simply forwarded induction notices to all the men then available, reporting its shortages to the State Director.

TRANSFERS FOR INDUCTION

Selective Service regulations provided that a registrant who received an induction order while away from his own Local Board area, who could show good cause for such absence, and who would be inconvenienced by having to return to his Board area for induction, could have his induction transferred to the area in which he was located, either within or outside the State.

Any such registrant, on receiving an order to report for induction, proceeded to the Local Board in the area where he was located and made request for transfer for induction. It was up to that Board to determine whether or not the registrant had good cause for being away from his own Local Board area, and when the Local Board of Transfer gave such approval and made formal request for transfer for induction, the registrant's own

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Local Board of jurisdiction was required to comply with the request. After the registrant's papers had been transferred to the Local Board of Transfer, this Board included the registrant in its next induction call and ordered the registrant to report.

Since a great many registrants moved away from their own Local Board areas, Illinois Local Boards handled a considerable number of induction transfers for other Boards both within and outside of the State.

FORWARDING SELECTEES FOR INDUCTION (OR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION)

Normally, registrants included in an induction call (or physical examination call) reported to their own Local Board offices, from where they boarded a street car or bus or were taken to a nearby railroad station to board a train for the induction station. Most of the transportation was accomplished by railroad or bus, consideration being given to the comfort of the registrants and the comparative expense of the movement. In the cases of large movement, special trains or chartered buses were used.

Early in 1940, it became evident that transportation was to become a major problem, and Mr. Waldo J. McCoy of the Illinois Terminal Railroad Company volunteered his services to assist State Headquarters in the management of transportation activities. Mr. McCoy was loaned by his company—without compensation by the Selective Service System—to prepare schedules for the transportation of selectees to the induction stations. The transportation of selectees later became such a major function of Selective Service operation that the State Director prevailed upon Mr. McCoy's company to furlough him to State Headquarters on a full-time basis with compensation being paid by Selective Service.

Early in the operation, it was discovered that transporting a group of registrants on a long haul by passenger bus did not provide proper arrangements for the comfort of the men; danger from ice and snow was often encountered; the kind of supervision normally found on railroad trains was lacking; men (if they so desired) easily managed to purchase liquor at bus stops. Consequently, railroad transportation was determined to be preferable and was used wherever possible.

Until January 1, 1942, while registrants were given complete examinations at the Local Board level, it was necessary for Selective Service to transport the selectees only one way—except those rejected by the armed forces. However, when the plan for complete physical examination at the induction station (instead of by Local Board examining physicians and dentists) was put into effect, the expense for transporting selectees increased considerably. Under the new plan, the registrant, if found acceptable, was returned to his home to await induction call. Thus, three trips between the Local Board

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE PHOTO

A SNACK PRIOR TO THE INDUCTION STATION TRIP

Many Illinois Local Boards regularly gave "going away" parties for their inductees. Shown above is a group of inductees of Evanston Boards 1, 2 and 3 eating breakfast at the Elks Club, Evanston. Each inductee also received a supply of cigarets and a dollar bill.

area and the induction station were required where only one had been necessary theretofore.

On February 23, 1942, the armed forces inaugurated the plan of inducting all selectees found physically qualified, swearing them into service and granting seven days (subsequently increased to fourteen days and, later, to twenty-one days) leave to those who wished to go home and arrange their personal affairs. Under this plan, Selective Service bore the transportation cost of only one trip.

From February 1, 1944 until the termination of the program, while the preinduction physical examination plan was in effect, Selective Service again had to bear the cost of a round trip from the Local Board area to

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the induction station, as well as the trip back to the induction station for actual induction. While this plan was more costly to Selective Service, it proved to be the most satisfactory of all the methods tried because of its maximum elimination of inconvenience to registrants and their dependents.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN TRANSPORTATION OF SELECTEES

In Chicago, it was found that many Local Board clerks (Board Members, also, in a number of cases) were required to meet their selectees as early as three or four o'clock in the morning in order to assemble their groups and reach the induction station at the scheduled hour (from 7 a.m. on). A number of these clerks were women, and because of the embarrassing conditions created for them, as well as the unnecessary inconvenience created for the men clerks, a "rendezvous plan" for Cook County examinees and inductees was instituted on March 16, 1944. Under this plan, space was rented in the Insurance Exchange Building in Chicago (where the induction station was located the greater portion of the Selective Service period), and registrants from Chicago and its suburban towns were ordered to report at this place (at an hour much later than previously necessary at the Local Board offices) for roll call and processing by their own Local Board clerks. The selectees were then taken to the induction station in the same building. An officer from State Headquarters supervised the operation of the "rendezvous."

Much of the cost of rental of the "rendezvous" in the Insurance Exchange Building was offset by savings in street car or bus transportation previously required when registrants reported directly to their Local Board offices. More important, the selectees arrived at the induction station sober and in better condition than under the old system wherein many registrants, having to report so early in the morning, simply stayed up all night and, too often, arrived at the induction station not in proper condition for a physical examination for military service. This particular plan was so successful that it was recommended for national use.

When the induction station at Peoria was abandoned, a serious difficulty was experienced in the transportation schedules of selectees from the southern part, or other remote parts of the State, to Chicago. Frequently, because of the distance, the railroad or bus carrier failed to arrive in time for processing the selectees on the day scheduled for their induction. This necessitated housing the selectees at a hotel until the next day. The situation was alleviated as far as possible by arranging transportation to leave the Local Board offices in these distant areas late at night or very early in the morning of induction. In many cases this required a Local Board clerk or a Board Member to stay up practically all night to check in selectees leaving for induction or physical examination at the induction station.

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Some groups voiced objections to their members being inducted on religious holidays. At the direction of National Headquarters, State Director Armstrong therefore, whenever such arrangements did not conflict with the plans of the armed forces, issued instructions permitting the Local Boards to adjust individual inductions so they would not occur on Christmas, Good Friday, Yom Kippur and other significant religious holidays.

ILLINOIS' MANPOWER CONTRIBUTIONS

According to information supplied by National Selective Service Headquarters, 910,448 Illinois men were inducted, enlisted or commissioned into the armed forces of the United States from September 16, 1940 to January 31, 1947. Of this total, over 629,516 men were inducted through the Selective Service process.

Approximately 19,850 Illinois women enlisted or were commissioned in the WACS, WAVES, Marine Corps Women's Reserve and the SPARS—swelling Illinois' manpower contribution to more than 930,000 persons.

LOCATIONS OF INDUCTION STATIONS

While the major Illinois induction station was located at Chicago, various other stations were used for the induction of Illinois registrants during the period of Selective Service operation. In early years of the program, men from the southern half of the State were generally inducted at East St. Louis and, later, at Peoria. Beginning in June of 1943, virtually all inductions were accomplished at Chicago.

Following is a list of the various induction stations, their commanding officers and the dates of their operation:

INDUCTION STATIONS FOR ILLINOIS REGISTRANTS

Location and Commanding Officer	Period of Operation
122nd Field Artillery Armory, 234 E. Chicago Avenue, Chicago Capt. Leigh W. Johnson, C.O.	November, 1940 to March, 1941
132nd Infantry Armory, 2653 W. Madison Street, Chicago Capt. Leigh W. Johnson, C.O.	March, 1941 to June, 1941
515 S. Franklin Street, Chicago Capt. Leigh W. Johnson, C.O.	June, 1941 to September, 1942
166 W. Van Buren Street, Chicago Maj. Charles Bell, C.O.	September, 1942 to October, 1946
U. S. Army Reception Center, Camp Grant, Illinois Capt. C. L. Bush, C.O.	January, 1942 to February, 1942

INDUCTION STATIONS FOR ILLINOIS REGISTRANTS—*Continued*

U. S. Army Reception Center, Fort Sheridan, Illinois Maj. H. A. Suman, C.O.	June, 1942 February, 1944 to June, 1944
U. S. Army Reception Center, Camp Custer, Michigan Capt. John H. Hunt, C.O.	December, 1941 to February, 1942
U. S. Navy Recruiting Office, 321 Plymouth Court, Chicago Lt. Comdr. W. S. Hatch, C.O.	February, 1944 to May, 1944
234 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wisc. Maj. Henry C. Walter, C.O.	August, 1943 to March, 1944
Old Library Building, 8th and Broadway, East St. Louis Capt. Thornton C. G. Goering, C.O.	November, 1940 to February, 1941
112 N. 5th Street, East St. Louis Capt. Thornton C. G. Goering, C.O.	March, 1941 to June, 1941
418 Collinsville Avenue, East St. Louis Capt. Thornton C. G. Goering, C.O.	October, 1941 to March, 1942
513-A Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis 1st Lt. J. Haberle, C.O.	July, 1942
Scott Field, Illinois Capt. Thornton C. G. Goering, C.O.	January and February, 1942
523 N. Adams Street, Peoria Capt. Thornton C. G. Goering, C.O.	November, 1940 to June, 1941
1701 Main Street, Peoria 1st Lt. J. Haberle, C.O.	August, 1942 to May, 1943
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri Capt. John O. Simon, C.O.	July, 1943



Delayed Mail?

Private Joe Zilch of the Marine Corps had just returned to regimental headquarters after lying in a foxhole for three days picking off Japs. The clerk at headquarters handed Joe a letter. It was from Joe's Selective Service Board, and was covered with forwarding addresses.

Joe slit the envelope open and, after taking one look at the letter, piped out, "Get a load of this! It's from my draft board. They tell me that the doctor said I'm emotionally unstable . . . that I got cyko newrosis. Hot dog, boys I'm in 4-F!"

REEMPLOYMENT

The draft of World War I made no provisions for the reemployment for men inducted into service at that time. The result was that the demobilization of the military forces after World War I presented an enormous problem which disturbed the Nation politically and economically. Men who had undergone the rigors of battle returned home to find their jobs occupied permanently by others. The common sight of veterans selling apples on street corners was considered a national disgrace. Virtually all the efforts in the direction of reemployment or job procurement was carried on by veterans organizations, military unit organizations and other patriotic groups. Even the combined efforts of these agencies could not solve the vexing problem satisfactorily on a large scale, and unemployment of veterans continued for many years after the termination of the first world war.

It was logical, then, that the 76th Congress, in considering the adoption of a selective service law in 1940, should incorporate in the law some protective measure to prevent reemployment difficulties.

Section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 therefore provided (1) that every person inducted under the Act and discharged or released under honorable conditions was, under certain circumstances, to be restored to the position (or position of similar nature) which he occupied at the time he entered service and (2) that the Director of Selective Service establish a "Personnel Division" within his organization and be made responsible for rendering all possible reemployment aid in accordance with the provisions of the law. Section 7 of the Service Extension Act (Public Law 213, 77th Congress, enacted August 16, 1941) made the reemployment benefits of Section 8 of the original Selective Service law applicable to all members of the military and naval forces of the United States who entered service subsequent to May 1, 1940, regardless of whether inducted, enlisted or commissioned. Public Law 87, 78th Congress (enacted June 23, 1943) extended such reemployment benefits to any person who left his position in order to serve in the Merchant Marine.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW

The original provisions relating to reemployment were set forth in Section 8 of the Selective Service law as follows:

"SEC. 8 (a) Any person inducted into the land or naval forces under this act for training and service who, in the judgment of those in authority over him, satisfactorily completes his period of training and service under section 3 (b) shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect upon the completion of such training and service * * * * *"

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(b) In the case of any such person who, in order to perform such training and service, has left or leaves a position, other than a temporary position, in the employ of any employer and who (1) receives such certificate, (2) is still qualified to perform the duties of such position, and (3) makes application for reemployment within forty¹ days after he is relieved from such training and service—

- (A) if such position was in the employ of the United States Government, its Territories or possession, or the District of the Columbia, such person shall be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status and pay;
- (B) if such position was in the employ of a private employer, such employer shall restore such person to such position or to a position of like seniority, status and pay unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so;
- (C) if such position was in the employ of any State or political subdivision thereof, it is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress that such person should be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status and pay.

(c) Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during the period of his training and service in the land or naval forces, shall be so restored without loss of seniority, shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employes on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time such person was inducted into such forces, and shall not be discharged from such position, without cause, within one year after such restoration.

(d) * * * * *

(e) In case any private employer fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of subsection (b) or subsection (c), the district court of the United States for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business shall have power upon the filing of a motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading by the person entitled to the benefits of such provisions, to specifically require such employer to comply with such provisions, and, as an incident thereto, to compensate such person for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of such employer's unlawful action. The court shall order a speedy hearing in any such case and shall advance it on the calendar. Upon application to the United States district

¹ This period was later extended to ninety days.

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attorney or comparable official for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business, by any persons claiming to be entitled to the benefits of such provisions, such United States district attorney or official, if reasonably satisfied that the person so applying is entitled to such benefits, shall appear and act as attorney for such person in the amicable adjustment of the claim or in the filing or any motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading and the prosecution thereof to specifically require such employer to comply with such provisions: Provided, that no fee or court costs shall be taxed against the person so applying for such benefits."

FUNCTIONS OF REEMPLOYMENT DIVISION

The principal functions of the Reemployment Division established at National Selective Service Headquarters—functions which were carried out, to the greatest possible extent, by the Reemployment Division of Illinois State Headquarters—were:

1. To assist Local Boards (through their Reemployment Committeemen and Board Members) in the restoration of former positions to men and women released from the armed forces;
2. To assist Local Boards, Veterans Service Committees and community employment centers in locating of employment for servicemen and servicewomen who were not employed at the time they entered service or who, for valid reasons, were unable to return to the jobs previously held.
3. To promote, by every means possible, the public obligation of re-employing men who had rendered military service;
4. To furnish conciliatory assistance in special cases presenting reemployment difficulties, and to cooperate with the United States District Attorney in cases requiring legal action;
5. To make direct referrals for employment of veterans when such procedure did not conflict with the functions of other governmental agencies.

Employment Bulletin No. 1, issued by National Headquarters on September 29, 1943, set forth the specific functions of Local Boards and Reemployment Committeemen in reference to procedure in the reemployment and employment of veterans.

STATE HEADQUARTERS ROLE IN REEMPLOYMENT

Because of the scant number of men and women being released from the armed forces during the early years of the war, reemployment functions were carried on in a limited but effective manner. However, in the early part of 1944, the function increased considerably and presented problems—particu-

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larly in the larger cities—which indicated the necessity for organizing reemployment activities on a vastly larger scale.

The Veterans Personnel Division of State Headquarters, under the immediate charge of Lt. Col. M. G. Buck, QMC, was expanded, and Lt. Wm. S. Bishop, USNR, was placed in charge of the Chicago section of the division.

In the process of obtaining Reemployment Committeemen for the 361 Illinois Local Boards, many Board Members temporarily took over the functions of the Committeemen in order that no veteran would be denied the service afforded him by law.

SPECIAL PLAN FOR COOK COUNTY

At the New York City Headquarters for Selective Service, a very successful Veterans Personnel Division had been operating for several months, this division having had charge of all veteran's reemployment and employment responsibilities for the entire city. The Illinois State Director dispatched two of the members of his staff—Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, QMC, and Lt. William S. Bishop, USNR—to New York City to make a close observation and study of that city's Selective Service reemployment operation with a view to establishing a similar operation for the Chicago metropolitan area. Subsequent to the visit to New York by the two staff officers, a special section was established in the Chicago office of State Headquarters, and the following procedure was adopted:

1. When a veteran's Notice of Separation from Service was received by State Headquarters, the State Director sent a "Welcome Home" letter to the veteran, offering the assistance of his staff in obtaining reemployment or new employment. A return card was included on which the veteran could express his desires as to employment assistance or reemployment, in the latter case furnishing the Veterans Personnel Division the name of his employer at the time he entered military service.
2. If the veteran's information card indicated that he needed employment or reemployment service, he was sent a letter stating the date and hour he should appear for an interview at the Veterans Personnel Division in the Chicago office.
3. If the veteran, when he appeared for his interview, indicated that he was having some difficulty in being restored to his old job, a member of the Veterans Personnel Division contacted the former employer and usually managed to get the veteran reemployed on short order. Only in a few cases was it necessary to use forceful tactics in order to accomplish the granting of reemployment rights to the veteran in accordance with the law. In still fewer cases, it was necessary to make reports to the United States District Attorney and obtain his assistance in restoring a veteran to his former position.

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4. In any case where a veteran was unemployed at the time he entered service, or could not, for valid reason, return to a former position, the Veterans Personnel Division:
 - a. Referred the Veteran to the United States Employment Service, or
 - b. Referred the Veteran directly to some potential employer whose employment needs were on file in the Division.

The above program in Cook County was just getting under way when the 78th Congress passed Public Law 346 ("G. I. Bill of Rights") on June 22, 1944, which placed upon the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission the sole responsibility to render a counselling and placement service for veterans. Because of a possible duplication of effort by two governmental agencies, the National Director of Selective Service and the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission entered into an agreement to the effect that all new employment problems would be referred to the appropriate United States Employment Service branch.

Since reemployment still remained the responsibility of the Selective Service System, the activities of the Veterans Personnel Division had to be confined to assistance to Veterans on being restored to their old jobs, counsel and referral to the United States Employment Service for new jobs. In order to facilitate referral for new employment—and thus expedite service to the veterans—the State Director requested that a Veterans Employment Representative of the United States Employment Service be assigned for duty in the Veterans Personnel Division of the Chicago office of State Headquarters. Unfortunately, however, this assignment was never accomplished.

DOWNSTATE PROCEDURE

The principal problem downstate was to find qualified men who would accept appointment as Reemployment Committeemen. When such appointments were completed, the Reemployment Committeemen did an excellent job of handling most of the problems locally. Occasionally, extremely difficult problems were referred to State Headquarters for action which was taken by officers of the Veterans Personnel Division. Problems of this latter type usually involved a difference of opinion between employers and labor unions as to the interpretation of the law on the matter of "seniority." The Veterans Personnel Division maintained the opinion of National Director that veterans—all other factors being equal—had to be given the benefit of any question of seniority. Several large Illinois employers, as well as a few unions, carried their cases into the United States courts, decision being based, of course, upon the specific circumstances in each particular case.

LOCAL BOARD ASSISTANCE

When a veteran reported to his Local Board after release from the armed forces, his rights under Section 8 of the Selective Service law were thoroughly

REEMPLOYMENT



STATE VETERANS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The chairman and members of the State Veterans Service Committee—Chas. Casey, State Director, War Manpower Commission, Chairman; Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Selective Service Director, Member; C. Gordon Beck, Regional Director, Veterans Administration, Member—gathered at a veterans reemployment regional meeting in Elgin, Illinois, on October 13, 1944. Shown, left to right, are: Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, Chief of Veterans Personnel Division, State Headquarters; Colonel Armstrong; Lt. Comdr. Walter G. Eden, Navy Liaison Officer, State Headquarters; Mr. Casey and Mr. Beck.

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explained to him. If, after making proper application to his employer (within the prescribed period of time) for restoration of his old job, the veteran encountered any difficulty, he reported such difficulty to the Local Board, and was referred to the Reemployment Committeeman. In such cases, the Committeeman usually talked with the employer and, with the exception of comparatively few instances, was able to settle the matter locally.

Local Board Members and clerks did not confine their help to veterans simply to matters of reemployment. Where a veteran needed a new job, the Board personnel generally went out of their way to obtain a position for the veteran. Likewise, assistance was cheerfully rendered to the veterans on many other matters.

IMPLEMENTATION OF EMPLOYMENT PLANS

To broaden the scope of service to veterans, the President of the United States, by Executive Order issued on February 24, 1944, created the Reemployment and Retraining Administration which required, through a State Veterans Service Committee, the establishment of Veterans Information Centers in each community throughout the State to act as information and referral centers for veterans.

A State Veterans' Service Committee for Illinois was established, consisting of Mr. Charles P. Casey, Illinois Director of the United States Employment Service, Col. Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois Director of Selective Service and Mr. Charles Gordon Beck, then Illinois Director and later Deputy Administrator of the Veterans Administration. The Committee sent a directive to all branch offices of the cooperating agencies in Illinois, and in September and October of 1944, a series of area meetings was held with Local Board Members and Clerks, Reemployment Committeemen, Veterans Employment Representatives of the United States Employment Service and representatives of the Veterans Administration in each area covered. At these meetings, the method of organizing, the responsibilities, services and procedures of the new Veterans Information Centers were described in detail. As a result, a Veterans Information center under the direct sponsorship of the State and County Veterans Service Committee was established in every county in Illinois.

In such towns as Elgin, Rockford, Aurora, Moline, Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, and East St. Louis, each community itself had organized a Community Information Center. The County Veterans Service Committees in these communities lent their full cooperation to these community centers, thus avoiding possible confliction and duplication of effort. State Headquarters worked closely with the community centers, furnishing them with the official reemployment service handbook and assisting in any other way possible.

STATE COOPERATION

The Hon. Dwight H. Green, a veteran of World War I himself, feeling a heavy responsibility as the chief executive of the State, established the Illinois Veterans Commission through the cooperation of the Illinois State Legislature. The purpose of the Commission was to render every possible assistance to Illinois veterans of all wars.

The Commission established offices in every county in the State and appointed qualified veterans as County Service Officers. In order that the establishment of these veterans assistance offices could be expedited, State Director Armstrong permitted them to be set up temporarily in Local Board offices throughout the State. In addition, members of the System in Illinois assisted in all other ways possible, so that veterans could have the benefits of the State's assistance plan without undue delay.

The Illinois Veterans Commission has continued to maintain its county service officers in all counties, and these men have given valuable service locally to the men and women who served in the armed forces of their country.

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS VIEWPOINT

That the reemployment provision of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was a sound provision was reflected by the approval and confidence of the veterans and the general public and the whole-hearted cooperation of employers in general. The assurance of a return to the old position after military service had been completed lightened the worries of many a man and woman entering the armed forces. The reemployment provision helped considerably to promote the general public's confidence in the whole law. The splendid and patriotic cooperation of Illinois employers as a class was reflected in the fact that, in the cases of approximately 900,000 veterans returning to Illinois, State Headquarters processed only 137 cases for Federal court action—out of a possible 260 reported to the Headquarters.

Illinois Selective Service constantly engaged in a campaign to educate both employers and veterans in the provisions of the reemployment section of the Selective Service law. The State Director contacted the Illinois Manufacturers Association, the Chicago Association of Commerce and many other industrial groups and, in addition to addressing their meetings, prevailed upon them to publish complete articles on reemployment rights in their publications. Special meetings of Chambers of Commerce, local chapters of Lions, Kiwanis and other groups, as well as meeting of the administrative staffs of individual manufacturers, were attended and addressed by officers on the State Director's staff.

Releases were issued regularly to the press and radio so that veterans and their families might become fully acquainted with the benefits accorded

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by the Selective Service law. Detailed information was supplied to newspaper columnists and radio commentators for transmission to readers and listeners.

By virtue of the attention which Illinois Selective Service gave to educating both employers and veterans as to veterans' rights, reemployment problems in this State were reduced to a minimum. The cases requiring Selective Service assistance were usually borderline or where either the employer or the veteran was obstinate and unreasonable in his stand. As a rule, only about one case in a hundred was deemed serious enough to refer to State Headquarters for special action.

In Cook County, the cases were handled by telephone conversation or by personal appearance at the Veterans Personnel Division in the Chicago office of State Headquarters. Downstate, depending on the nature of the case, each case was handled by mail or by personal visit of the local Reemployment Committeemen (in a few cases, an officer from State Headquarters) with the employer concerned.

Following is a brief report of the numbers of reemployment cases handled by the three United States District Attorneys in Illinois—for the period of September, 1940 to January, 1947, inclusive:

	Northern District	Eastern District	Southern District
Number of veterans receiving re-employment assistance from U. S. District Attorney.....	59	90	27
Number of cases settled by conciliation or court action.....	59	71	18
Number of cases still pending as of January 31, 1947.....	..	19	9

HANDLING OF SEPARATION NOTICES

The Veterans Personnel Division had the responsibility for distributing the separation notices of veterans discharged from the armed forces. This function was carried on routinely by the Division, each separation notice being mailed to the Local Board of jurisdiction so that the Board might know of the discharge of its registrant and be prepared to render any needed and possible assistance to the veteran. Beginning with October, 1944, when general demobilization began, the Veterans Personnel Division was required to add ten clerks to its staff and, during several months of that period processed over 100,000 separation notices a month.

DISCHARGE REQUESTS

On January 10, 1942, the National Director issued special instructions on the subject of assistance to be rendered in cases of registrants inducted

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through Selective Service process applying for discharge from the Army. Applications for discharge arose chiefly from the following types:

1. The registrant who was not deferred because his wife worked and aided in the support of the family unit. Frequently, following induction of such a registrant, the wife found herself unable to carry on because of illness, loss of job, pregnancy, or other substantial reason.
2. The newly-married registrant whose claim for deferment had not been recognized because of the recent date of his marriage.
3. The registrant whose home dependency status changed by reason of death, illness or other disability of a parent or other individual rendering family support—subsequent to the registrant's induction.
4. The registrant whose employer's production suffered because of inability to find a satisfactory replacement for the registrant in the latter's occupation prior to his induction.

For several years, the Army followed the policy of forwarding every such discharge request to the State Director for consultation with the Local Board concerned and approval or disapproval. Under this system, the State Director forwarded the discharge request to the registrant's Local Board asking that the Board investigate the dependency or employment claims set forth in the discharge application and render its opinion as to the worthiness of the request. The State Director, on his own consideration, made his recommendation either for discharge or retention in service and forwarded the discharge file to the Army, which exercised final decision in the matter.

In a number of cases where the application for discharge was denied, commanding officers would improperly notify the soldier requesting the discharge that the latter's Local Board had recommended retention in the service (a statement which may have been either true or false), with the result that the soldier and his dependents made vigorous complaint against the Local Board. In many of such cases, the Local Board or the State Director had actually recommended discharge, but the Army, being the final authority, had determined to retain the applicant in service.

In the last years of the Selective Service program, the Army did not call upon State Directors for assistance on discharge applications, but handled the subject within the Army, occasionally calling upon the American Red Cross for investigation of dependency claims. This latter procedure, while the Red Cross was given no blame whatever, rightfully irritated Local Boards who felt that, because the law had given them the responsibility of determining whether or not a registrant's dependency status entitled him to deferment from military service, the Board should also make the decision as to whether or not the soldier's dependency status at home warranted his release from service.

REEMPLOYMENT

During the period of January 10, 1942 to January 4, 1946 a total of 13,608 individual applications for discharge were processed through the Veterans Personnel Division of State Headquarters as indicated below:

DEPENDENCY

State Director recommended disapproval.....	6,758
State Director recommended approval.....	495
State Director took no action.....	848
	<hr/>
	8,101

CONVENIENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT

State Director recommended disapproval.....	3,872
State Director recommended approval.....	493
State Director took no action.....	888
Erroneous Induction	26
Added applications from same individual.....	282
	<hr/>
	5,507
	<hr/>
	13,608



A Tale of Dan Cupid

Romance, too, flourished within the Selective Service System in Illinois. While no statistics of marriages due to Selective Service contacts were kept, one instance is worth special mention.

Emmet Felker, a veteran of World War I and a confirmed bachelor, was the Clerk of Chicago Board 50. In the territory next to his own Board, Mrs. Mildred Pfister, a widow, was the clerical chief of Chicago Board 56. The interchange, by telephone, of inquiries pertaining to registration cards in their respective areas was the first introduction of the two clerks.

Four months after Felker and Mrs. Pfister started talking to each other on the telephone, they met personally. It was really a case of love at first sight—aided, perhaps, by mutual friendliness and helpfulness over the phone.

At any rate, they were married on December 13, 1941, and Mrs. Felker told us that she, for one, fully understood the reasons why her husband had to work late so many nights.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

Certificate of
Distinguished Service
State of  Illinois

In accordance with House Joint Resolution No. 40 adopted by the 64th General Assembly of the State of Illinois on May 16, A.D. 1945, this Certificate of Distinguished Service is awarded to :

Paul Willard
Schuyler County Local Board 1
Selective Service System

for his patriotic continuation of voluntary service so necessary to the successful and complete prosecution of our Nation's war effort, his honest, conscientious and efficient performance of official duties and his fidelity to his oath of office .

Presented for the State of Illinois :



Dwight H. Green
GOVERNOR

ATTESTED *Edward J. Barrett*
SECRETARY OF STATE

THE STATE'S TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTEER WORKERS
Authorized by the Illinois State Legislature, this Certificate was awarded to certain volunteer personnel who continued their service after victory appeared inevitable. Each recipient's name was hand-lettered on the Certificate awarded to him.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Since public opinion is the final court in which the success or failure of any public activity is judged, it was important that the functions, policies and achievements of the Selective Service System constantly be kept before the general public. Complete information on the functions of the System and the obligations of registrants, dependents, employers and others concerned promoted smoother operation and more efficient accomplishment of the objectives of the law. Knowledge of the System's policies promoted understanding, cooperation and appreciation of the many and complex problems involved. Stories of the achievements of the System in its efforts to procure manpower for the armed forces promoted confidence at a time when public faith in the System's democratic process was vital to the success of the war effort. Occasionally, when some unusual circumstance or misunderstanding would arise to create the possibility of dangerous unfavorable opinion toward the System, facts had to be ferreted out and the truth given to the public.

In setting up his public relations policies and procedures, the State Director was fortunate in having two staff officers who had formerly served as newspaper reporters and public relations counsel, and these two men were given, in addition to other duties, the task of keeping the public informed on Selective Service matters.

In order that factual information and policies might be disseminated in an orderly manner, the State Director issued orders that: (1) all publicity releases would be given out only by the two officers assigned to public relations duties; (2) no release would be issued where a matter of policy or other importance was involved without the State Director's personal approval; (3) that all publications and public information media were to receive equal consideration and that no exclusive release would be issued unless to a publication which, of itself, had originated the query on the matter to be issued; (4) that publicity releases would be issued from time to time only as definite needs indicated. The press and radio were made fully acquainted with, and gave hearty approval to, the public relations policies of the System in Illinois.

NEWSPAPERS

As relations with the newspapers of Illinois are viewed in retrospect, it can honestly be said that the cooperation which they gave to the Selective Service System was virtually perfect. Every release issued by the System was given full consideration. Whenever a situation arose which, on first impression, indicated unfairness to a registrant, dependent or employer, the newspaper concerned invariably checked the story with the State Director or the System's public relations officers so that the truth might be published.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

In the early phases of Selective Service operation, it would have been impossible for the System to function had it not been for the dissemination of instructions and other vital information through the press. At the period when time was short, the newspapers devoted pages to printing the main features of the Selective Service law, detailed obligations of registrants, dependents and employers. All of the publications devoted considerable space to the lists of registration stations, the areas covered, many of them producing large maps of the Local Board territories. (One large map of Chicago Local Board areas was produced by The Chicago Tribune and, through the courtesy of that newspaper, was reproduced and distributed as an official map to all the Local Boards in Illinois, as well as to hundreds of employers.)

A number of newspapers conducted regular columns ("Soldier's Friend" in The Chicago Herald-American, "Friend of the Yank" in the Chicago Tribune, and others) for the benefit of readers desiring information on current Selective Service regulations and policies. The conductors of these columns were in constant touch with the public relations officers of the System in order to print substantial and correct information.

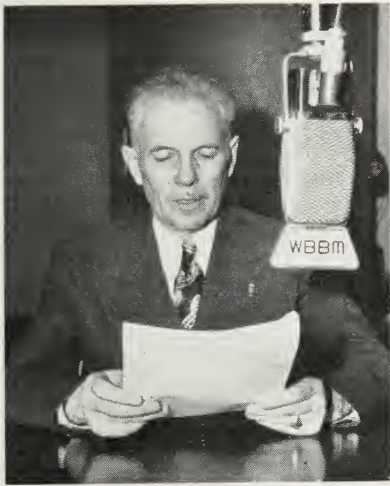
During the first year and a half of the Selective Service operation—at a time when most needed instruction on the various functions of the System and the obligations of registrants, dependents and employers—a weekly "news-bulletin" was sent to all daily and weekly newspapers in Illinois, as well as to trade publications, Chamber of Commerce publications and industrial house organs. The brief and factual information contained in this "news-bulletin" was universally used by the Illinois press.

RADIO

It would be difficult to estimate the value of the broadcasting time given free to the Selective Service System by the radio industry in Illinois. Unfortunately, a detailed record of all such time was not kept by the System, but it is safe to say that every radio station in the State contributed generously toward keeping the public informed as to the requirements and achievements of Selective Service.

Countless spot announcements were issued to and made by the radio. Time after time, stations gave the System periods varying from five to fourteen minutes for talks by the State Director or members of his staff.

Perhaps the most extensively planned and produced radio program on behalf of Selective Service was the "Draft Quiz," a program produced through the cooperation of The Chicago Herald-American and Radio Station W J J D of Chicago. The program, which was inaugurated on May 5, 1941 and continued until August 20, 1942, took place once a week at a regularly scheduled broadcast hour. It was conducted by the "Soldier's Friend" Editor (first by William S. Bishop, who subsequently was commissioned in the United States Navy on July 24, 1942 and assigned to the Illinois Selective Service System,



THE PUBLIC WAS INFORMED

So that the general public might be kept constantly informed of the requirements of the Selective Service law, as well as changes in the regulations, the State Director and his staff were steady users of the radio and press to present important messages to the public. At left, Colonel Armstrong is shown broadcasting helpful information regarding "Jobs for G.I. Joe" over Radio Station WBBM on January 14, 1945.

and later by Jack Little) of The Chicago Herald-American. With the "Soldier's Friend," appeared State Director Armstrong (every fifth or sixth program) or one of the members of his staff. Popular questions submitted to the "Soldier's Friend" were asked on the air by Mr. Bishop (and, commencing July 30, 1942, by Mr. Little) and answered by the Selective Service representative appearing on each program.

Every "Draft Quiz" program was recorded, the transcriptions then being shipped to fifteen other radio stations in Illinois for broadcasting locally. Thus, the entire State was well covered by these instructional broadcasts.

Following is a chronological list of the "Draft Quiz" programs broadcast over Station WJJD in Chicago and fifteen other Illinois stations. The interviewer on all programs was Mr. William S. Bishop up until July 30, 1942, at which time the program was taken over by Mr. Jack Little, Mr. Bishop's successor of the Herald-American's service column, "Soldier's Friend." Guests of the "Soldier's Friend" were:

- May 5, 1941.....Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Director
- May 12, 1941.....Col. Louis A. Boening, Assistant State Director, and Mr. William H. King, Jr., Administrator of the Cook County Boards of Appeal
- May 19, 1941.....Col. Paul G. Armstrong and Mr. Stephen E. Hurley, Coordinator of Advisory Boards for Registrants of Cook County
- May 26, 1941.....Maj. E. Mann Hartlett, State Medical Officer, and Mr. John Rigney, pitcher for the Chicago White Sox

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- June 2, 1941 Col. Paul G. Armstrong and Maj. Stanley R. McNeil,
Executive Officer at the Chicago office of State Head-
quarters
- June 9, 1941 Lt. Col. Leigh N. Bittinger, Deputy State Director,
and Maj. Howard G. Wade, Occupational Advisor
- June 16, 1941 Gov. Dwight H. Green and Col. Paul G. Armstrong
- October 9, 1941 Maj. Stanley R. McNeil
- October 16, 1941 Col. Harris P. Ralston, State Advisor on Occupa-
tional Deferments
- October 24, 1941 Maj. Marshall G. Buck, Chief of Field Division
- November 3, 1941 Maj. E. Mann Hartlett
- November 10, 1941 Col. Paul G. Armstrong
- November 17, 1941 Coy. Louis A. Boening
- November 24, 1941 Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel, Occupational Advisor
- December 8, 1941 Capt. Baird V. Helfrich, State Legal Advisor
- December 14, 1941 Col. Paul G. Armstrong
- December 22, 1941 Col. Clay M. Donner, Executive Officer, State Head-
quarters
- January 5, 1942 Maj. E. Mann Hartlett
- January 12, 1942 Mr. William H. King, Jr.
- January 19, 1942 Maj. Stanley R. McNeil
- January 26, 1942 Maj. Marshall G. Buck
- February 9, 1942 Lt. Charles J. Magnesen, Administrative Assistant
- February 23, 1942 Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel
- March 9, 1942 Col. Clay M. Donner
- March 16, 1942 Lt. Col. Victor A. Kleber, Administrative Assistant,
Chicago Office
- March 26, 1942 Col. Harris P. Ralston
- April 2, 1942 Mr. Tappan Gregory, Coordinator of Government
Appeal Agents in Cook County
- April 9, 1942 Mr. Edwin H. Felt, Administrative Assistant, Chi-
cago Office
- April 16, 1942 Maj. E. Mann Hartlett
- May 7, 1942 Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel
- June 4, 1942 Anniversary Program (half hour)—Col. Paul G.
Armstrong and Eight Members of State Headquar-
ters Staff
- June 11, 1942 Lt. Com. Walter J. Eden, Navy Liaison Officer
- June 18, 1942 Lt. Norman W. Smith, Assistant Public Relations
Officer, Chicago Office
- June 29, 1942 Mr. Edwin H. Felt
- July 3, 1942 Maj. E. Mann Hartlett

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July 9, 1942.....Col. Louis A. Boening
 July 16, 1942.....Col. Paul G. Armstrong
 July 23, 1942.....Maj. E. Mann Hartlett
 July 30, 1942.....Col. Harris P. Ralston
 August 6, 1942.....Maj. Baird V. Helfrich
 August 13, 1942.....Capt. Roy W. Bartlett of Finance Department, Sixth
 Service Command, and Lt. William S. Bishop, As-
 sistant Navy Liaison Officer
 August 20, 1942.....Col. Louis A. Boening

ILLINOIS RADIO STATIONS WHICH USED TRANSCRIPTIONS
 OF "DRAFT QUIZ"

Radio Station WSOY, Decatur, Illinois	Radio Station WCBS, Springfield, Illinois	Radio Station WEBQ, Harrisburg, Illinois
Radio Station WGIL, Galesburg, Illinois	Radio Station WHBF, Rock Island, Illinois	Radio Station WTMV, East St. Louis, Illinois
Radio Station WDAM, Danville, Illinois	Radio Station WROK, Rockford, Illinois	Radio Station WDWS, Champaign, Illinois
Radio Station WDWZ, Tuscola, Illinois	Radio Station WMBD, Peoria, Illinois	Radio Station WJBC, Bloomington, Illinois
Radio Station WTAX, Springfield, Illinois	Radio Station WTAD, Quincy, Illinois	Radio Station WCAZ, Carthage, Illinois

Gov. Dwight H. Green and State Director Armstrong appeared on several radio programs over Station WGN for the discussion of Selective Service matters. Colonel Armstrong also made three appearances on the Northwestern University "Reviewing Stand" broadcast over the same station. WGN also carried four special talks by Colonel Armstrong, as well as innumerable spot announcements on Selective Service information.

For over a year, Radio Station WBBM carried the program, "This War and You," in which representatives of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Selective Service System and the War Manpower Commission, gave advice to registrants pertaining to their status and possibilities in the various branches represented. A staff officer from State Headquarters represented the System at each broadcast. WBBM also carried talks by the State Director and members of his staff in addition to a flood of spot announcements.

Stations WMAQ, WENR, WIBO, WCFL and WIND also generously allotted periods of five to fourteen minutes for Selective Service talks by Colonel Armstrong and members of his staff, also making numerous spot announcements. Special announcements were made by Stations WAAF, WMBI, WEDC, WGES and WSBC.

Downstate radio stations cooperated likewise and gave their time freely for talks by Colonel Armstrong and his staff members and for spot announcements—in addition to the "Draft Quiz" re-broadcasts mentioned above.

STATE HEADQUARTERS HOUSE ORGAN—"CHATS"

From the beginning, it was believed that a State Headquarters "house organ" would be advisable. Therefore, after an opinion survey among local board members and clerks, State Headquarters launched the publication, "Selective Service News." The name of the publication was later shortened to "CHATS." This publication presented (1) an editorial message from the State Director, (2) special news items about local and appeal boards and their personnel, (3) short items regarding the application of regulations and policies and (4) a few items of appropriate poetry and humor. Occasionally, photographs and drawings were used for specific purposes. The publication was produced by multilith process, and was issued approximately every 60 days.

On two occasions, in the publication itself, we invited comments and criticisms about "CHATS." While there were a few caustic criticisms (some of them helpful), the overwhelming comment was in favor of the publication. "CHATS" was, in the later years, sent to officers at National Headquarters and to other State Directors, many of whom were kind enough to send State Director Armstrong favorable comment regarding the publication.

All in all, it was felt that "CHATS" was an indispensable publication. It was not only a handy means of promoting morale; it was a medium in which State Headquarters could clarify doubtful points of regulations or correct some existing evil—in a manner far more human and interesting than could ordinarily be permitted in formal memoranda from State Headquarters.

PERSONAL APPEARANCES BY STATE DIRECTOR AND STAFF

During the period of almost seven years operation of the Selective Service System, State Director Armstrong made over 700 talks before veterans' organizations, chambers of commerce, trade groups, service clubs, women's clubs, churches and other associations and groups in Illinois—in addition to educational talks to area group meetings of Selective Service personnel. Members of his staff also appeared before such groups to discuss the various phases of Selective Service operation, as well as presenting to many industrial and community groups a specific explanation of rights of returning servicemen under the Selective Service law and the G.I. Bill of Rights.

Colonel Armstrong, Colonel Ralston and several other members of the staff appeared before the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers Association, the Chicago Newspaper Publishers Association and other industrial groups for the purpose of explaining specific requirements and policies in the matters of occupational deferment and reemployment. The Chicago Association of Commerce conducted Selective Service

PUBLIC RELATIONS

“schools” and panel discussions at regular intervals in order that their members might not only become fully acquainted with the Selective Service regulations and policies but also might lend their fullest cooperation in the interest of the war effort. The dates, speakers and subjects of these educational meetings were:

Date of Meeting	Speaker	Subject
Nov. 5, 1941	State Director Armstrong	“Reemployment Program of Selective Service”
Jan. 21, 1942	Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel	“Occupational Deferment in Selective Service”
May 20, 1942	Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel	“Occupational Deferment in Selective Service”
Sept. 22, 1942	Maj. Harry W. Taylor	“The Occupational Status of Your Married Personnel Subject to Draft”
Dec. 17, 1942	Lt. Col. George A. Irvin of National Headquarters	“Manning Tables and Replacement Schedules”
Feb. 24, 1943	Lt. Col. George A. Irvin	“Occupational Deferment for Essential Workers”
Apr. 23, 1943	Capt. John B. Morgan	“How the New Selective Service Regulations Will Affect Your Employees”
May 7, 1943	Col. Ralston	“The Policy of the Illinois State Director of Selective Service on the Submission of Revised Replacement Schedules”
July 15, 1943	Col. Ralston	“Recent Changes in the Preparation of the Replacement Schedule and the Renewed Schedule”
Dec. 3, 1943	State Director Armstrong	“Current Developments in Selective Service Policy”
May 1, 1944	Col. Ralston	“Current Illinois Selective Service Policy on Replacement Schedules and Occupational Deferments”
June 8, 1944	Col. Ralston	“Revised Replacement Schedule Plan and Other Deferment Procedures”
Dec. 20, 1944	State Director Armstrong and Col. Ralston	“Providing Labor for Essential War Production in Chicago”
Mar. 5, 1945	Col. Ralston	“Revised Procedure for Requesting Occupational Deferments for Employees: Ages 18 through 29 and Ages 30 through 37”

GENERAL

Typical of the special problems which arose and which required careful public relations procedure in handling was the case of the missing registration cards at Cook County Local Board No. 1 at Arlington Heights, which took in all the far northwest territory of the county.

As stated previously, the first registration was conducted by the election machinery. Through some inadvertence, 211 registration cards from the town of Palatine became lost between the registration station at Palatine and the County Clerk's office. After a careful search failed to disclose the missing cards, State Director Armstrong determined that new registrations would be taken of the 211 registrants concerned.

Immediately, State Headquarters began to get reports that the people of Palatine and the surrounding territory suspected some collusion or conspiracy to show favoritism to certain of the registrants whose cards were missing. It was vital that public confidence in the Selective Service System be maintained, and Colonel Armstrong decided that the serial numbering of the cards of the men re-registered at Palatine should be dramatized in order to focus public attention upon the fairness of the Selective Service method of determining the order in which men would be called into service.

Accordingly, after the entire 211 men had been re-registered, Colonel Armstrong, Assistant State Director Boening and several staff members went to Palatine and, before an assemblage of approximately a thousand citizens of the community, held a drawing of the serial numbers involved in the re-registration. A glass bowl was set up—after the fashion of the National Lottery in Washington—and, after Colonel Armstrong picked out the first serial number, each registrant concerned was permitted to select his own serial number which, according to the National Lottery Master List, would determine the order in which he would be called for service.

Because the dramatization of the selection of serial numbers at Palatine was given widespread publicity, not only were the citizens of the community of Palatine convinced that the registrants concerned were receiving a fair deal, but a good share of the rest of the country saw how the Selective Service System insured equality in selection in the case of loss of original registration cards.

Another phase of public relations was in the handling of confidential information by the Local Boards. Selective Service regulations provided that certain information in a registrant's file be kept strictly confidential. In addition, since the information contained in a registrant's file had been compiled solely for use of the Selective Service System, rigid policies were established to prevent such information from being used for private purposes.

Among the "private purposes," was the widespread idea that Selective Service files could be used as a "missing persons bureau." Deserted wives sought the latest addresses of their errant husbands; collection attorneys and

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credit firms tried to locate delinquent debtors; insurance companies sought special information regarding the physical condition of registrants—and so on.

Illinois Selective Service, however, held strictly to the regulations and policies and refused to permit any confidential information to be revealed except, as provided by the regulations, when the registrant concerned signed a written consent for the revelation of the confidential information desired. In most cases, it was the job of the public relations officer to explain the legal inability to comply with requests for confidential information unless consent was obtained from the registrant in question.

Occasionally, the handling of some case would cause public resentment in a community. When word of such feeling reached State Headquarters, the facts in the particular case were obtained and, where violation of confidence was not involved, publicized in the community involved in order that the public confidence in the operation of the System be maintained without break. While it was logical that all persons concerned could not be satisfied, State Headquarters usually managed to clear up misunderstandings and show the factual reasons for a Local Board taking a particular action.

State Director Armstrong several times issued publicity releases on the matter of rejected registrants who were being unfairly subjected to local criticism. A registrant might appear to the general public to be in good condition; yet his careful physical examination revealed a bad heart, a serious rupture, or some other defect which, while not apparent to the general public, was a specific cause for rejection for military service. Colonel Armstrong pleaded with the public for fair consideration of these cases and asked that Class IV-F men not be judged by their physical appearance and apparent good health, but rather by the judgment of the Local Board concerned. Of course, in any case where evidence uncovered either an intentional or premeditated fraud, proper action was taken to correct the situation promptly.

REACTIONS AND ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLIC, PRESS, AND OF SELECTEES TOWARD SELECTIVE SERVICE OPERATIONS

The attitude of the public in general was excellent, the best proof being the many flag presentations made to Local Boards and the many testimonial dinners and meetings in honor of Local Boards given by The American Legion and other civic organizations throughout the State.

The attitude of the press was exceptionally fine. State Headquarters endeavored to work closely with the press and maintain the policy of treating every publication with the same consideration. In several instances, where hostility appeared to be starting in some particular newspaper, we met the threat by contacting the publisher, making any necessary investigation and clearing up what inevitably proved to be a misunderstanding or an unwilling-

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

ness to investigate before publication. Too much credit cannot be given the press of Illinois for their great contribution to the Selective Service effort.

Selectees generally accepted their lot without complaint. Obviously, there were many cases in which the selectees—because of an unwillingness to accept their just share of the Nation's defense burden—felt that they were mistreated. Some of these men changed their minds. The closed minds of others could not be opened by any means. The fact that many Local Board Members have been warmly greeted by their veterans of World War II is evidence that the selectees' attitude toward Selective Service was friendly.

It is felt that the Selective Service process, as operated prior to and during World War II, has been "fair and just." The complete absence of mass reaction in any community in Illinois is evidence of public satisfaction. No Selective Service law could possibly be written to satisfy everyone—even to insure that no person somewhere along the line would be subject to injustice. So long as the human element is involved in any operation, such operation must develop errors from time to time. However, in view of the tremendous size of the operation the many factors involved and various other considerations, it is felt that Selective Service was operated in a most effective and satisfactory manner. It is also felt that policies and regulations in effect at the termination of Selective Service may, with some slight variations, be considered the logical basis for future Selective Service operation.

APPRAISAL OF VALUE OF GOOD PUBLIC RELATIONS

The success of the war effort depended mainly upon the maintenance of good will, confidence and national enthusiasm of the general public. The breaking down of confidence in a local spot would spread, like an infection, to wider areas. Hence, no incident was too small to be investigated and have proper measures taken to correct a misunderstanding or misconception of the functions or operation of the Selective Service System.

It is believed that the contacts made through personal appearances, the press, the radio and correspondence were a definite factor toward building and retaining good will for the System and to eliminate fears and misconceptions about the application of the regulations. While the Selective Service law, itself, was *prima facie* evidence of the provisions and requirements of the Act, there was nevertheless a great and continuing need for keeping the public fully informed as to the requirements of the law and changes in the regulations, as well as the reasons for certain actions.

The Illinois Selective Service System recognized its responsibilities on the matter of public relations—not only with the general public, but also with its own personnel—and took almost every possible step toward disseminating necessary information to the public and building and retaining good will for the System. Good public relations procedure unquestionably helped this State achieve its unusual record in Selective Service accomplishments.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW

The Selective Service Regulations, which had the full effect of the law itself, provided that any registrant who failed to register, failed to notify his Local Board of a change of address or other important status, failed to report for physical examination or induction, or failed to perform any other duty required of him under the Act, was to be declared a "delinquent" and, unless the delinquency were cleared up, was to be prosecuted for such delinquency in accordance with the law and regulations.

The Selective Service law also imposed certain duties upon dependents, employers and others and provided that failure to comply with such duties, or the commission of any act which hindered or interfered with the administration of the law, made such persons liable to federal prosecution.

The penalties for conviction of violation of the Selective Service law were: up to five years confinement in a federal penitentiary, or up to \$10,000 fine, or both confinement and fine.

In general, the citizens of Illinois gave excellent cooperation toward full compliance with the law and regulations. Cases of deliberate violations were rare, and these were dealt with promptly and strenuously. It was natural, of course, that many persons would go afoul of the specific provisions of the law or regulations unintentionally. Illinois Local Boards, the State Director and his legal staff recognized the practical side of human weakness and always gave every delinquent full opportunity to correct his delinquency, hesitating to take stringent action unless it appeared that a violation was deliberate.

That the problem of delinquency was a minor one in Illinois is best reflected by the fact that only .007% of the total registration (excluding the Fourth Registration—men 45 to 64 years, inclusive) was reported delinquent, and at the termination of Selective Service, only .003% was still delinquent.

PROCEDURE IN HANDLING DELINQUENTS

In the early part of the Selective Service program, many Local Boards found it necessary to declare a number of registrants delinquent because of failure to report changes of address. Only a few of these cases were formally reported to the United States District Attorney, and then only when a Board had some evidence or reasonable grounds for suspecting that the registrant was attempting to evade service.

Most of the delinquencies of the above type were found in Board areas where the standards of literacy and intelligence were lowest. Men in the so-called lower strata were inclined to change residence frequently, and it was almost impossible to keep up with them. Generally speaking, there was

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

no deliberate attempt on their part to evade any of their responsibilities under the law or regulations. However, the careless attitude usually found in illiterate persons and those of low intelligence was such as to cause them to overlook the importance of notifying their Local Boards of changes of address. Too, these particular men, because of their general inability to understand, often failed to realize that they had certain Selective Service responsibilities to carry out.

The list of minor delinquents was so great in Illinois in January of 1943 that Local Boards were requested to release lists of such delinquents to their local newspapers. This publicity action cleared up the great majority of minor delinquencies and promoted a future caution on the part of registrants to make sure that they notified their respective Local Boards whenever mailing addresses were changed.

In cases where Local Boards learned that persons required to register for Selective Service had not done so and would not so comply with the law, the Boards reported the delinquents to the United States District Attorney, who took prompt action, obtaining a number of convictions in these cases. In the first few months of the program, there was considerable publicity in connection with cases of men who, because of religious convictions or other reasons, refused to register for Selective Service. As convictions increased, other protesters against registration lost their recalcitrance and complied with the law.

A delinquent registrant who failed to report for induction was reported to the United States District Attorney, by the Local Board. The District Attorney immediately notified the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who would then endeavor to apprehend the delinquent. Based upon its findings, the F.B.I. made its report to the District Attorney who was the sole authority as to prosecution or dismissal of the case.

In February of 1943, the National Director of Selective Service requested that a special and concentrated effort be made to clear up as many delinquency cases as possible. A drive was immediately conducted in Illinois with the result that approximately 45% of the delinquencies were taken off the records. Again in the fall of 1944, a similar drive to reduce delinquencies was undertaken, which resulted in a clearance of 758 cases, or approximately 40%. In both of these drives, Selective Service was given the full cooperation of the press and radio.

SPECIAL CASES OF ENFORCEMENT

Illinois was exceptionally fortunate in avoiding a volume of prosecutions and convictions for violation of the Selective Service law. As compared to the great number of registrants in this State, the figures quoted below reveal the scarcity of violations—as well as the efficiency of the United States District Attorneys and the Agents of the F. B. I. The great bulk of the cases brought to the attention of the District Attorneys had to be closed without prosecution

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW

for want of specific evidence to warrant conviction. The second largest number of closures of cases was occasioned by delinquent registrants being permitted by the Federal courts to volunteer for induction in lieu of prosecution for delinquency.

As is the case in any large organization, Illinois Selective Service could not hope to escape entirely the tendency of some humans to become weak in their obligations and succumb to temptation of gain. Local Board Members throughout the State were constantly being offered bribes for certain concessions or classifications favorable to registrants, employers or dependents. To the everlasting credit of almost the entire family of Local Board Members, it can be said that they refused to lend an ear to these bribe offers, and preferred to render their decisions in true accordance with their sworn obligation. Yet, unfortunately, three Board Members did weaken in the face of money offers, were convicted and sentenced to Federal prison for their parts in conspiracies to keep certain registrants out of service.

There were very few occasions when violence played a part in the administration of the Selective Service law. The outstanding one in our State occurred in central Illinois where a father and son conspired to keep the son from being inducted. When a clear violation of the law had been established and the sheriff's deputies went to the home to arrest the son, a gun fight ensued with the result that the deputies, in defense of their own lives, had to kill the son and wound the father. One of the deputies was wounded so critically that his life was despaired of for several days.

When the two officers reached the farm house and notified the son that it would be necessary for him to accompany them under arrest, there was apparently no objection. However, the father suddenly lunged at the Deputy Marshal with a large knife and inflicted a gaping wound in the Marshal's neck. The son then attacked the Deputy Sheriff. The officers finally managed to draw their guns from under their overcoats and wounded both the father and the son, the latter more seriously. The officers took the wounded son immediately to the hospital in a nearby city, where an emergency operation was performed, but without avail, for the son died the next morning.

Both the Deputy Marshal and the Deputy Sheriff were seriously wounded, and an emergency operation was performed upon the Deputy Marshal, who remained in a critical condition for several days before being pronounced out of danger.

The father was indicted and convicted in the Circuit Court of his county and sentenced to a term of one to fourteen years in the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, a Federal warrant having been filed with the Warden of the Penitentiary as a detainer against the release of the father.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

STATISTICS

The following statistics are based upon reports submitted in February of 1947 by the United States District Attorneys in the Northern, Eastern and Southern Districts of Illinois:

DELINQUENCY CASES

REPORTS BY THE U. S. ATTORNEYS FOR THE THREE DISTRICTS IN ILLINOIS

	Northern District Oct., 1940 to Dec., 1946	Southern District Oct., 1940 to Feb., 1947	Eastern District Oct., 1940 to Jan., 1947	Totals
Cases reported to U. S. D. A.	14,117	1,765	1,281	17,163
Cases closed without prosecution. . .	3,515	391	812	10,718
Cases closed by conviction.	573	60	220	853
Cases dismissed by the U. S. Commissioner.	3,334	....	243	3,577
Closed by volunteering for induction. . . . .	....	746	....	746
Indictments but registrant fug- tive. . . . .	....*	18	3	21
Indictments dismissed by nolle or dismissal. . . . .	....*	13	....*	13
Cases pending.	678	....	3	681
Cases Registered, but no registra- tion card. . . . .	....*	470	....*	470
Cases apprehended and removed to other districts. . . . .	....*	62	....*	62
Cases acquitted after indictment. . .	....*	5	....*	5
Cases not accounted for.	17	....	....	17
	<hr/> 14,117	<hr/> 1,765	<hr/> 1,281	<hr/> 17,163

Cases were closed without prosecution because of the following general reasons: rectification of delinquency between time of referral to District Attorney and his action, facts indicated no deliberate wilfulness of violation, registrant reinstated by Local Board, mistakes by Local Boards, insufficiency of evidence, registrant confined in penal institution, registrant suffering from fatal illness or having obvious disqualifying defects, voluntary enlistment, etc.

* After receiving these reports State Headquarters again wrote the Northern and Eastern District Attorneys and requested a more complete report similar to that of the Southern District, but were told it was impossible to furnish this, as reports and records had been sent to the Department of Justice and were no longer available.

SELECTIVE SERVICE COST IN ILLINOIS

The induction of 629,516 Illinois men into the armed forces through their selection by the Selective Service System was a tremendous undertaking which, quite naturally, cost a considerable amount of money. The amount of money spent for obtaining these men for our fighting forces might, in all propriety, also include the obtaining of perhaps an additional 50,000 men—a part of the group of 280,932 who enlisted or were commissioned in the various branches of service. The inevitability of their being inducted through Selective Service unquestionably played a major part in the decisions of these 50,000 men to enter the armed forces voluntarily.

The processing of 629,516 men for the armed forces involved the employment of hundreds of paid personnel and thousands of persons who served without compensation. It required the rental or procuring of office quarters for State Headquarters, 361 Local Boards and 20 Boards of Appeal, plus a tremendous amount of equipment and supplies. It meant many millions of classification actions and several million trips of registrants to and from the induction stations. In spite of the vast operation, Illinois held its cost down to an almost irreducible minimum.

OPERATING PERSONNEL

To accomplish a massive manpower procurement objective such as that achieved by Illinois required a large organization. While not all of the persons who served the Illinois Selective Service System (11,000 at the peak of its activities in 1945) were compensated, the System was required to maintain a salaried group of civilian employes—a peak of 1,367 in 1945. (The Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers assigned to the Illinois State Director were paid by their respective branches of service.)

As the operating cost table on an ensuing page will show, the largest single item of cost was that of personnel. Close to 87% of the expenditure for personnel was used for the employment of clerical help for the Local Boards. The State Headquarters personnel expenditure amounted to approximately 12% of the total for the entire personnel of the State.

Originally, each Local Board was limited to one clerk. As the volume of work increased, the State Director was authorized to employ necessary additional clerks.

TRAVEL OF SELECTEES

Another large item in Selective Service cost was the transportation of selectees to and from the induction stations. Only a slight, fractional part of

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

the Travel of Selectees cost was incurred by the transportation of registrants to and from Medical Advisory Boards.

In the early days of the program—when selectees were inducted immediately after being found acceptable for military service—Selective Service was required to pay for a one way trip of the selectee to the induction station. Only in case a selected man was rejected for military service was the System required to furnish transportation back to the rejected man's home area. After several methods of physical examination and induction procedure were tried, the final method made it necessary for the System to pay each selectee's transportation to and from the induction station for physical examination, plus another trip when the selectee was returned for actual induction.

In addition to paying the cost for transporting Illinois registrants to the inductions stations, the System in this State was also required to provide the transportation for registrants of other States who were "transferred" for either physical examination or induction. This added, in no small measure, to the overall cost of such travel.

RENTS AND UTILITIES

Rents and utilities constituted the third largest item of cost. Through the generous cooperation of a number of postmasters, county commissioners or supervisors, and a few city officials, a small number of Local Boards in Illinois were provided with rent-free office space. Most of the Local and Appeal Boards had to operate in commercial space which was leased and paid for by the United States Government.

In many cases, it was necessary to make alterations in order to conform strictly to the office arrangement required by Selective Service. These alterations were paid for by the Selective Service System.

FINANCE A VITAL FACTOR IN SYSTEM

A glance at the figures shown in the operating cost table presented at the end of this chapter quickly reveals the tremendous importance of efficient operation of all finance, procurement and supply activities. A similar operation in a private commercial enterprise undoubtedly would have required far more personnel than the number so employed at Illinois State Headquarters.

While the State Director, himself, was responsible for the budgeting and expending of all Selective Service funds required for the operation within this State, the detailed procedure was carried on most efficiently by the State Procurement Officer and his staff.

As stated elsewhere in this volume, the First Registration was conducted only thirty days after the passage of the Selective Service law on September 16, 1940. In order to carry out the Presidential order for registration on

SELECTIVE SERVICE COST IN ILLINOIS

October 16, 1940, and because Congress had not appropriated the required funds, an emergency appropriation of \$25,000 was allotted to the Illinois State Director from the emergency fund of the President of the United States. This emergency appropriation enabled the State Director to procure the equipment and supplies necessary to commence operation and insure carrying out the First Registration. Regular funds from the System were allotted to Illinois shortly thereafter.

At the outset, there were no data available for use in judging anticipated financial needs on a long term basis. Each State Director was therefore obliged to submit his budget estimate month by month. After November of 1941, all State Directors were required to submit their budget requests on an annual basis.

Audits of the expenditures of the Illinois Selective Service System were made at frequent intervals by auditing officers from National Selective Service Headquarters and members of the staff of the General Accounting Office in Washington. Due to the excellent previous training of the State Procurement Officer and his staff—plus constant watchfulness and efficient financial operation—no major discrepancy ever appeared in the System in Illinois, and any minor discrepancy which showed up only on rare occasion was the result of technical misunderstanding.

The per capita cost of obtaining men for the armed forces varied from time to time according to the volume of men required, the size of the personnel force of the System, and the different methods of induction procedure. The figures in the table shown immediately below were obtained by dividing the total period operating costs of the System in Illinois by the number of selectees (Illinois registrants) actually inducted into the armed forces.

Period	No. of Men Inducted	Per Capita Cost
November 11, 1940 to June 30, 1941	45,207	\$30.09
July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942	91,328	22.83
July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943	244,954	11.87
July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944	161,949	24.10
July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945	60,595	50.93
TOTAL MEN AND AVERAGE COST	604,033	\$21.09

NOTE: The high cost of \$50.93 per capita from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945 was occasioned by the Illinois System having been required to forward a large number of its Class II-A, II-B and II-C registrants to the induction station for physical examination. While most of these particular men were never inducted, the cost of forwarding them to the induction station and returning them home had to be added to the regular selectee travel expenditures, thus making the per capita cost for the period concerned higher than the average normal. (The cost figures from July 1, 1945 to the termination of Selective Service were not available.)

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

COST OF OPERATING THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
From 1940 through March 31, 1947

	State Headquarters	Local Boards	Boards of Appeal	Medical Advisory Program	Veterans Personnel	Medical Survey Program	TOTAL
Personal Services	\$ 1,343,770.08	\$ 9,712,217.65	\$ 231,287.50	\$ 10,960.68	\$ 21,057.33	\$ 28,201.84	\$ 11,347,495.08
Travel of Personnel . .	176,644.63	124,255.74	9,205.16	257.86	1,510.13	508.46	312,381.98
Travel of Selectees . . .	—	2,366,712.22 ¹	—	—	—	—	2,366,712.22
Transportation of Things . .	8,196.99	10,911.32	—	—	—	—	19,108.31
Communication Services	86,294.11	190,129.25	3,418.81	—	—	—	279,842.17
Printing and Binding	20,705.30	—	—	—	—	—	20,705.30
Rents and Utilities	102,884.44	1,239,586.71	43,855.35	—	—	—	1,386,326.50
Other Contractual Services .	15,912.00	17,878.81	761.18	50,350.94	—	—	84,902.93
Supplies and Materials	48,341.90	59,900.70	272.11	33.94	—	—	108,548.65
Equipment	33,972.91	208,130.57	5,198.83	—	—	—	247,302.31
Total	\$ 1,836,722.36	\$ 13,929,722.97	\$ 293,998.94	\$ 61,603.42	\$ 22,567.46	\$ 28,710.30	\$ 16,173,325.45

¹ Includes \$6,016.97 for travel of conscientious objectors to national work camps.



APPRECIATION OF SERVICE

When the clouds of war began to gather over this country in 1940 and the 76th Congress passed the Selective Training and Service Act to strengthen the defenses of our Nation, Illinois men and women responded freely to the call for voluntary service to carry out the Act.

Many thousands of teachers, poll workers, veterans and others helped to register more than a million Illinois men on October 16, 1940. Public officials gave the utmost in cooperation. Both the Governor and the State Director of Selective Service publicly expressed their gratitude for this voluntary service in the First Registration.

Several thousand additional Illinois men volunteered their service as Members of Local, Appeal, Medical Advisory and Registrants Advisory Boards, as Government Appeal Agents, as Reemployment Committeemen and as Examining Physicians and Dentists. Later in the program, over seven hundred men and women gave their time as Medical Field Agents to assist in obtaining important social, medical and educational information on registrants. Hundreds of trained social welfare workers made necessary investigations in

Medal pictured at top is the Selective Service Medal awarded by Congress to certain uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

cases where dependency deferment claims were doubtful. Many others assisted in specialized fields. None of these patriotic individuals received a cent for his or her personal services.

Many of these volunteer workers toiled countless hours—even on nights, Sundays and holidays—in order to perform their duties properly. Great personal sacrifices were made beyond measure. Occasionally, unjust criticism was received because of some action taken in accordance with the regulations. It was humanly impossible for Congress to enact a law that would satisfy everybody concerned, and Local Boards were often blamed even though they had tried earnestly to administer the law in fairness to everyone.

Perhaps the greatest compensation which these faithful workers received for their patriotic service was the deep-down satisfaction which came from the knowledge that they had served their Nation in its time of need. Yet, time after time, they were accorded public honors for their magnificent contribution to America's war effort.

PRESIDENTIAL APPRECIATION

From almost the beginning, the Chief Executive determined that the uncompensated personnel who were regularly performing service for the Selective Service System should be accorded recognition for their patriotic contribution to their Nation. He therefore authorized the distribution of a

(Continued on page 274)



PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

APPRECIATION OF SERVICE



In the name of the

Congress of the United States

There is issued herewith

The Selective Service Medal

to

JAMES L. LEEN

In appreciation of your loyal and faithful adherence to duty given voluntarily and without compensation to the impartial administration of the Selective Service System, the Government of these United States expresses its gratitude in this public recognition of your patriotic services.

Attest
Lewis S. Hershey
Director of Selective Service

Harry Truman
President of the United States

CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

Over 6,700 volunteer workers in the Illinois Selective Service System received the above Certificate in conjunction with the Selective Service Medal authorized by Congress on July 2, 1945.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

(Continued from page 272)

Presidential Certificate of Appreciation for each year of continued voluntary service in the System. The awarding of this Certificate was discontinued after victory was achieved in 1945.

A sample Presidential Certificate of Appreciation is shown on page 272, the four diagonal bars in the upper left-hand corner representing the Certificate issued for four years of service.

A Certificate of Commendation (page 110) was also issued to certain personnel and others who rendered special temporary service to the System.



ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL PHOTO

SELECTION OF OFFICIAL ILLINOIS REPRESENTATIVE TO RECEIVE SELECTIVE SERVICE MEDAL FROM PRESIDENT

On December 26, 1945, a lottery was conducted at the office of Gov. Dwight H. Green, and the Governor drew a slip to determine the Local Board Member designated to represent the uncompensated personnel of Illinois at the Presidential presentation ceremony at the White House on January 21, 1946. Chairman George Funk of Chicago Board 143 was selected to represent the State. Shown, left to right, are: Lt. Col. Marshall G. Buck, Governor Green, Capt. Robert J. Turnbull, Colonel Armstrong, Maj. James C. Foster, Capt. W. Robert James.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICE

CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION

The first expression of Congressional recognition to the efforts of the uncompensated personnel of the System was a Joint Resolution (S.J. Res. 27, 79th Congress) dated February 8, 1945. This resolution lauded the work of these volunteers who assisted so materially in the national war effort.

In further recognition of the services of uncompensated personnel, the 79th Congress (Public Law 112, enacted July 2, 1945) provided that certain uncompensated personnel who had served the System for a period of two or more years be awarded a certificate and a medal to be known as the Selective Service Medal.

In consequence, the National Director of Selective Service had the Certificate and Medal designed, approved and produced, subsequently informing the Various State Directors that the President would, on January 21, 1946, personally make a token award of the Certificate and Medal to fifty-four Local Board Members of the various States and Territories who had been selected, by lottery, to represent the uncompensated personnel concerned in their respective States and Territories.

As the result of the lottery in Illinois—conducted in the office of Gov. Dwight H. Green—Mr. George Funk, Chairman of Chicago Local Board No. 143 was selected as the Illinois representative to receive, on behalf of the uncompensated personnel of this State, the Selective Service Certificate and Medal at Washington on January 21.

Chairman Funk, in company with the fifty-three other selected representatives, went to the White House on January 21, where the President pinned the Selective Service Medal on each delegate's lapel. (On the same occasion, the President decorated National Director Hershey with the Army's Distinguished Service Medal.)

Following this symbolic ceremony at the White House, a series of six meetings was arranged to be held throughout Illinois, at which meetings, Gov. Dwight H. Green presented the Congressional Certificates and Selective Service Medals to the other uncompensated Illinois personnel who were then entitled to the awards. These meetings were held as follows :

Auditorium Theatre, CHICAGO.....	January 23, 1946
Armory Building, ROCKFORD.....	January 24, 1946
Farm Bureau Building, GALESBURG.....	January 28, 1946
Centennial Auditorium, SPRINGFIELD.....	January 29, 1946
High School Auditorium, CHAMPAIGN.....	January 30, 1946
High School Auditorium, WEST FRANKFORT.....	January 31, 1946

NOTE: Several hundred members of the Illinois Selective Service System who, at the time of the presentation meetings, had not yet served the required two years, qualified at later dates and received their Medal and Certificate by mail.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

The following was a typical program of the medal presentation meetings:

Star Spangled Banner.....Musical Organization
Opening Remarks.....Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Director
Reading of President Truman's Speech at Token Presentation of Selective Service
Medals, Washington, D. C., January 21, 1946
Introduction of Distinguished Guests
Introduction of Hon. Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois
Governor's Tribute to Selective Service Personnel
Closing Remarks by the State Director
AmericaMusical Organization

Before presenting the Certificates and Medals at each meeting, Governor Green paid generous tribute to the uncompensated personnel. The following remarks, extracted in part from one of his speeches at the meetings, exemplifies his own appraisalment of the volunteer service rendered:

"No spoken words of appreciation seem adequate to convey the feeling which patriotic Americans have in their hearts for those who shouldered the heaviest tasks of war. No words of thanks are sufficient to compensate those who bore the brunt of the actual fighting and endured the hardships of the battlefields, and certainly neither words nor price can compensate those who paid with their lives, or with broken bodies and broken health, for the preservation of our national freedom. In the same way, those on the home front who contributed so much of their time and energy to such tasks as that which Selective Service had to do can never be adequately repaid in words.

"You took upon yourselves these tasks just as Americans have always responded instinctively to any real and honest demands upon their patriotism. People of all political faiths served as volunteers, without compensation, in the Selective Service System. It could not have been with any thought of personal reward or gain that they were willing to do this work, because in a great majority of cases their service actually entailed personal financial sacrifices.

"You saw that there was a job to be done and you proceeded to do it. It was a bigger job than you had ever faced before, but when you were called upon to serve, it probably never even occurred to you not to respond. And I am sure it was not because the bands were playing and the flags were waving, and not because you visualized that on this night you would be receiving a Medal of Merit from the Congress of the United States.

"You did it because within you was a solid core of patriotism, of civic spiritedness, a deep sense of responsibility that made you respond instinctively to your country's need. The gratitude which our people now feel is of this same innate type and just as universal. I believe, even though at times you probably felt that you were performing a thankless job.

"I feel that each of you will derive lasting satisfaction from the knoweldge that you have made personally a contribution of real importance to the preservation of American ideals of liberty and justice. You have justified the faith of the American people in our form of government, and you have given convincing demonstration of one of the reasons why America is the greatest and strongest nation on earth. Again I say it is with pleasure that I join in this tribute and present to you the individual medals and certificates of merit which are symbols of the gratitude of your government and your fellow citizens."

APPRECIATION OF SERVICE

SELECTIVE SERVICE MEDAL PRESENTATION

Among many others who received the Congressional Medal from Governor Green (right front) at the Galesburg area meeting were (left to right) Dr. C. P. O'Neill, Examining Physician, Allen A. Klore, Government Appeal Agent, William H. Layden, Reemployment Committeeman. Dr. O'Neill was with Rock Island City Board 1, and Messrs. Klore and Layden with Rock Island City Board 2.



No one knew better than State Director Armstrong how well the volunteer personnel of the system merited the Congressional recognition, and he was happy to add his words of praise for the outstanding patriotic service which had been rendered:

“Governor Green, in his presentation of the medals awarded by the Congress of the United States to the uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System who have served loyally and efficiently for two years or more, has extended his own thanks and appreciation, as well as the gratitude of the people of Illinois, for an outstanding job well done.

“The Governor has told you of the tremendous wartime contribution made by Illinois—in agriculture, in industry, and in research in the great laboratories of our universities. He has told you of the mighty army of almost a million men and women who went from the fields and the factories, stores and offices, the schools and colleges of this State, and the great sacrifices that were made by them and their families to bring victory to our beloved country.

“You men—more than any other group in America, excepting the armed forces alone—made victory possible. You provided the manpower for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, giving every consideration fairly, democratically and judiciously, to the dependents and to the agricultural and industrial needs of the Nation. You always remembered that Military Manpower alone could not win the war, but that our forces had to be fed, transported and equipped—or fail. It was through your judgment—with wisdom that might well be ascribed to Solomon himself—you raised a victorious fighting force that brought the final victory without disruption of the production that was so vital to industry and agriculture.

“In carrying out this stupendous task, there was tragedy, drama, pathos and heartbreak. There were, however, compensations resulting from your service. Friendships were made with those whom you had served in a great common cause. You gained a new understanding and tolerance for your fellow men. These and other intangible benefits are among the rewards that will long endure in your memories.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

"In your service, you made great sacrifices—in many instances 'above and beyond the call of duty.' You spent endless and painstaking hours, days and nights away from your families. You had to make many heart-rending decisions. You were under pressure at all times from the community, industry and agriculture to withhold inductions as well as being constantly urged by State and National Headquarters to fill your quotas, but we asked you at the same time to save the necessary and essential men for production. Through all these hectic years, you went steadfastly on carrying out your patriotic duties without fear or favor, making an unparalleled record of service to your State and Nation that will always remain a brilliant page in history. The credit for this great accomplishment is yours.

"It has been a great privilege to serve with a group of real Americans in this great work, and I wish to add my own most heartfelt thanks and the thanks of each and every member of my staff on the occasion of this award. The memories of your friendship and support through these difficult and trying years I shall always cherish beyond measure.

"My heartiest congratulations on your receiving a well-merited award."

STATE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

On the State level, Illinois was constantly aware of the importance of the service performed by workers within the Selective Service System. It was natural, of course, that special appreciation be shown to those serving without compensation.

On June 26, 1943, the House of Representatives of the Sixty-Third General Assembly of the State of Illinois adopted a resolution (House Resolution No. 74) commending, on behalf of the people of the State, both the volunteer and compensated personnel of the Selective Service System in Illinois. Copies of this Resolution were printed and forwarded to State Headquarters, all Local Boards and Boards of Appeal in the State.

The House of the Sixty-Fourth General Assembly passed a similar resolution (House Resolution No. 21) on January 31, 1945, this Resolution also having been distributed to the various agencies of the System in Illinois.

On May 16, 1945, at the Governor's suggestion, the Senate of the Sixty-Fourth General Assembly joined with the House in adopting a resolution (House Joint Resolution No. 40) in which especially generous tribute was paid to the uncompensated personnel who continued their volunteer service to the Selective Service System in spite of the inevitability of approaching complete victory in war. In accordance with the authority granted by the State Legislature, a most attractive Certificate of Distinguished Service was printed; each individual's name was hand-lettered on his Certificate; all Certificates were appropriately framed and mailed to the uncompensated personnel qualifying for the award. (Certificate is shown on page 252.)

At every opportunity, the Governor acknowledged the quality and vital nature of the service rendered by all personnel in the System in this State.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICE

State Director Armstrong repeatedly voiced his profound appreciation to not only the volunteer personnel but the compensated employees as well for their honesty, loyalty and efficiency and carrying out the arduous duties imposed upon them by the requirements of Selective Service procedure.

COMMUNITY HONORS TO LOCAL BOARDS

Communities were generous in their recognition of the honest, capable and faithful service rendered by Local Boards. In many cases, public meetings or testimonial dinners were held, at which leaders of every phase of each community's life paid unstinted homage to the people who toiled almost ceaselessly in order that needed manpower might flow unabated to the armed forces.

That the general public deeply appreciated the labor of the Local Boards was evidenced clearly by the many voluntary honors paid to these Boards. While we were not able to obtain complete statistics on the various honors bestowed upon Illinois Local Boards, we did learn that:

- 198 Local Boards received presentations of the National Colors;
- 101 Local Boards were the recipients of Testimonial Dinners;
- 76 Local Boards received special local citations, certificates or plaques testifying to public recognition of their work;
- 16 Local Boards received miscellaneous other forms of testimonials referring to performance of their Selective Service duties.



Two Timers

Yes, but "two-timers" of a different sort, for Phillip Weinberg and William F. Wendel served in the Selective Service organizations of both World War I and World War II.

Mr. Weinberg, a Chicago businessman, was a civil service employe on the staff of Gen. Enoch Crowder, administrator of the World War I draft, and took part in the original draft lottery held in Washington in July of 1917. Weinberg soon afterward resigned his position to enlist in the Army. During the recent war, he served as a Member of Chicago Local Board 125.

Mr. Wendel, retired businessman in Waukegan, served as Chairman of Lake County Local Board 2 in 1917-18 and again served his country in World War II as Chairman of Waukegan City Local Board 2.

The Reason for Patience

A patriotic restaurant owner in Chicago, in 1942, presented his customers with a unique jingle as an explanation for the curtailed service which existed in his restaurant during wartime:

Remember December the Seventh, Friend?
Well, to even the score, we decided to send
All of the help we could possibly spare
To join in the scrap it's our duty to share.

The girl known as Ethel, who waited on you
Has taken her place in a factory crew.
Frank is a doughboy, and our own little Bob
Walked out long ago and "joined up" as a Gob.

And then there are others, as you well may surmise
By the plaque in our window and what it implies—
Manuel, Robert, Irving and Frank
They're flying, or marchin', or ridin' a tank.

We know you miss Charlie who worked at the bar,
And say, by the way, if you can't park your car,
We're sure you won't mind when you hear the excuse—
Our garage houses trailers for Government use.

SO, PLEASE HAVE SOME PATIENCE. BE EASY AND FREE,
AND THE DAY THAT IT'S OVER, THE DRINKS ARE ON ME!

—John F. Ricketts,
Member, Chicago Local Board 144

STATE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE SELECTIVE SERVICE PLANNING

Several months prior to the official termination of the Selective Service law on March 31, 1947, the National Director of Selective Service requested the Illinois State Director to prepare a report of the accomplishments of the System in Illinois. The National Director also solicited constructive criticisms of the various phases of Selective Service and invited specific recommendations as to procedure in the event of future reactivation of the System.

In response to General Hershey's request and solicitation, Colonel Armstrong prepared and submitted a comprehensive report, including a number of specific recommendations to be considered for future planning. His recommendations, in brief, were:

Administration

1. National Headquarters should be extremely vigilant with reference to making sure that each State prepare a sound and intelligent State Selective Service Plan well in advance of the activation date of any Selective Service operation in the future. This plan should be checked annually with reference to changing conditions, shifts of population, industrial and agricultural changes, etc. Such procedure would insure orderly and efficient operation from the beginning, and would prevent radical changes made necessary by improper planning.
2. Continue advance training of officers qualified to serve on a State Selective Service Staff should be carried on, with regularly scheduled conferences for the purposes of revising plans, developing necessary new procedures, attaining proficiency in specialized functions, etc.
3. Select Local Board Members not only on the basis of their own individual character and ability but also to insure equitable representation on each Board, thus avoiding, to the maximum degree possible, charges of political, religious or racial favoritism.
4. Refrain from selecting, as Selective Service personnel, persons who are prominently engaged in political party activities.
5. With reference to Illinois, it is believed that the fact that the State Director was a civilian instead of a military officer on active duty was not without benefits. Because of the definite tendency of military officers to respect the opinions and desires of officers superior in rank, there were occasions (particularly the contacts with high Army and Navy officers at area headquarters) when the State Director—had he been a military officer—would not have been able to stand his

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ground and thus obtain specific advantages and benefits for the Selective Service System as such.

6. The use of military officers on the State Director's Staff is wise procedure. The innate respect for the military uniform tended to accord State Headquarters officers (by Selective Service personnel, employers, registrants, dependents, etc.) better reception and greater cooperation in time of war.
7. Authorize the appointment, for Local Boards predominating in agricultural or industrial registrants, of special advisory members qualified to investigate and report to the Local Board their findings on prevailing conditions within each area or existing circumstances in certain cases. Local Board Members, being required to spend considerable time on class classification duties, have very little time to go out and personally investigate detailed conditions or circumstances.
8. So that Local Boards can judge disputed dependency deferment claims fairly and competently, it is necessary that the Boards be furnished with reports based upon investigations by trained social workers. This procedure in Illinois gave Local Boards, as well as the higher agencies of classification, factual and unbiased information and helped to avoid injustice to registrants, dependents or the government.
9. No regulations which change established procedure should be issued by National Headquarters until after a survey of the opinions and suggestions of the State Director has been made. Each State Director would consult with his field staff and, if necessary, with representative Local Boards before determining whether or not a proposed change in regulations would be practical and, if such change were indicated, what revisions in the proposal would eliminate faults or objections.
10. Regulations should be written so that: (1) they are readily understandable and clear to any person of reasonable intelligence, and (2) they mean one thing specifically and cannot be interpreted either for or against a particular viewpoint. Very few Local Board Members were lawyers. Therefore, legal phraseology should be sacrificed in favor of understandability and clarity.
11. Policies with reference to deferments should, from the very outset, be rigid, clearly defined and stable.
12. Policies of National Headquarters as to the various phases of Selective Service operation should be disseminated to State Headquarters and, through the latter agency, to Local and Appeal Boards. Such policies should not alter or restrict a Board's right of self-determination of classification, but should merely explain National Headquarters' viewpoint or position with reference to any situation or regulation containing potential controversy.

STATE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

13. Any publicity release from National Headquarters announcing a change in regulation or policy should not be released until all State Directors have been advised of such change. Inevitably, following such a release, newspapers bombard the State Director with requests for information or comment, and an extremely embarrassing situation (to the System as well as the State Director) is created when the State Director is without official knowledge of the matter being publicized.
14. A strict policy of fairness and impartiality in handling the press should be adhered to rigidly. Favoritism of one publication over another should not be tolerated. On the other hand, any publicity information developed solely on the request of one specific publication should be restricted exclusively to that one publication.
15. Specific information with reference to the various phases of Selective Service should be disseminated regularly through the press, radio, industrial associations and other media of publicity. The importance of keeping the public informed cannot be minimized.
16. Regular visits to Local Boards by traveling auditors are almost an indispensable need. Frequent checking is virtually the only method of (1) detecting and correcting improper Board or clerical procedures and (2) getting the Local Boards to keep up-to-date on their work. Traveling auditors should, if at all possible, be chosen from the ranks of Local Board clerks—even if it means the postponement (for several months) of establishment of the auditing staff, so that the abilities of the various clerks may be observed.
17. Each county (excepting Cook County) having two or more Local Boards should have all of its Local Boards grouped in one office, one chief clerk to be in charge of all clerks, assistant clerks being assigned for work on all Boards. The chief clerk's salary, based upon the number of Local Boards he must supervise, should be commensurate with his work and responsibility.

In Cook County, twenty or more areas should be established, each area to contain from five to seven Local Boards, administered as suggested above.

Under this plan, probably up to one hundred less Local Boards would be required than were needed in the 1940-1947 program of Selective Service. Also, the operation of a number of Local Boards in the same office and under the same clerical administration would make for greater uniformity in size (number of registrants) in Boards and eliminate comparisons, complaints and jealousy among Boards. In addition, administration from State Headquarters would be simpler and much more expeditious. Finally, the grouping of Local Boards would effect a tremendous savings in the System's operating costs.

Personnel

1. The selection of compensated personnel in Local Board offices should not be left to the Members of the Local Board. Instead, such selection should be made through the U. S. Civil Service Commission and the State Director. Local Boards should, of course, be given the privilege of recommending certain persons for any vacancies, but the actual selection and appointment should be kept out of a Board's hands. This procedure would eliminate favoritism charges and produce higher clerical efficiency.

Classification—General

1. The Illinois Policy of requiring the initials of Local Board Members to be placed after each classification—that is, the initials of the Members voting *for* the classification given—proved to be a good policy. It eliminated the possibility of illegal classification by one Member or by a clerk; it prevented “one man rule” of a Board; it tended to prevent change of opinion without new evidence to warrant change of classification; it helped State Headquarters in solving troublesome cases.
2. Establish “Class I-S” in which Local Boards may place high school and college students who, while otherwise available for military service, have their inductions temporarily deferred for the purpose of allowing them to continue their studies for a limited period of time.

Classification—Agricultural

1. Agricultural registrants and their employers should be required to fill out and submit a special agricultural questionnaire which sets forth the area farmed, the production, the labor force and other pertinent facts about each farm on which a military-age registrant is employed. This type of questionnaire was employed in Illinois with great success and, in our opinion, was indispensable to Local Boards and higher classifying agencies. In addition, the agricultural questionnaire provided data which could be used by the State Headquarters auditors to determine whether or not certain Local Boards were being unusually strict or unusually liberal in their determinations of agricultural classifications.
2. The use of the “agricultural conversion unit” as a factor in determining values in agricultural production should be restored. The “unit” system provided an almost perfect formula for determining whether or not an agricultural registrant could be spared from the farm on which he was employed. In some cases, it may be necessary to give special consideration to the type of soil on the farm, types of farm equipment available, and other unusual factors which make it inadvisable to rely solely upon the “unit” system.

STATE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

3. Any future Selective Service law should be devoid of any provision that gives or implies exemption to agricultural registrants. The "Tydings Amendment" not only created a false impression as to deferment of farm workers, but it caused unnecessary difficulties to and unfair criticism against Local Boards.
4. Many Illinois Local Board Members have suggested that, in any future Selective Service effort, agricultural employers should be forced to comply with the same information standards as were required of industrial employers. This could best be done by nation-wide adoption of a questionnaire similar to the Illinois Agricultural Questionnaire (Illinois Form AQ), plus the use of the "agricultural conversion unit" as suggested in Item 2 above.
5. Experienced agricultural workers above the age of 25 years should be "frozen" in their jobs early in any future Selective Service program, the younger and less experienced workers to be made available to the armed forces first.
6. A regulation should be established prohibiting any experienced farm worker from leaving the farm on which he is employed to (1) enter war industry, except temporarily in slack farm season, or (2) purchase or rent a farm of his own, thus attempting to set up his own basis for deferment.

Classification—Industrial

1. Experienced industrial workers over the age of 25 years in essential activities should be "frozen" to their jobs early in any future Selective Service program. During World War II, much important war production was lost by reason of highly skilled artisans and mechanics having been drafted before properly trained replacements were available—even under an accelerated training program.
2. Adopt, at the very beginning, a Replacement Schedule program for essential activities in order that withdrawal of military-age manpower from industrial plants may be accomplished in an orderly fashion and without serious interference with necessary war production.
3. Establish early a Procurement and Assignment Service plan for physicians, dentists, veterinarians and osteopaths, using a special occupational questionnaire applicable to men in these professions.
4. Adopt early a special certification plan for engineers, technicians, teachers, scientific students and, if applicable, men in the Merchant Marine.
5. Develop a more inclusive List of Essential Activities and List of Critical Occupations.
6. Conduct special and specific advance training for officers expected to serve as Occupational Advisors within the Selective Service System.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

7. Tighten the regulations with reference to "come lately" men in industry (and agriculture) to the end that such men be denied the opportunity to set up their own basis for occupational deferment. Men of this type were the source of considerable trouble to and complaints by Local Board Members in World War II.

Classification—Dependency

1. Adopt positive definitions and policies in regard to dependency and "extreme hardship" at the very beginning of any future Selective Service program.
2. Adopt a specific definition of "father" at the outset, and have regulations provide that "fathers" shall not be inducted until all available "non-fathers" have been taken into military service.
3. In all cases of disputed dependency claims, make available the services of a social service agency for unbiased investigation and report to each Local Board concerned.

Classification—Conscientious Objectors

1. Deny "conscientious objector" classification to any registrant claiming conscientious objection who is directly or indirectly engaged in the manufacture of any instrument of war.

Induction

1. Continue the induction policy in force at the termination of World War II Selective Service program—that of giving a registrant a pre-induction physical examination at the induction station and, if he is found acceptable for military service, allow him a period of 21 days in which to make all necessary personal and employment arrangements and adjustments.
3. Induction calls should be based upon the number of Class I-A and I-A-O men each Local Board has available for military service, with credits given for enlistments, commissions and discharges. This procedure will eliminate undue pressure upon Local Boards, as well as tend to prevent complaints and jealousies among Local Boards.
4. Illinois, during the 1940-1947 Selective Service program, inducted 629,516 men, most of whom entered service through the induction station at Chicago. It is believed advisable to set up two induction stations for Illinois selectees—one at Chicago and the other at St. Louis, Missouri, the latter for selectees from the southern half of the State. This procedure will (1) effect economies in the cost of selectee travel, (2) expedite inductions, and (3) enable selectees to reach the induction station in better physical and mental condition, with a resulting decrease in rejections for military service.

STATE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Physical and Mental Examinations

1. Continue the procedure of having complete physical examinations done at the induction station, the services of the Local Board Examining Physician to be used only in cases where the existence of an "obvious physical defect" is doubtful. If necessary, any such doubtful case may be referred to a Medical Advisory Board prior to being submitted to the induction station.
2. Establish, at the very outset, specific minimum physical standards required for military service. This will (1) eliminate confusion, (2) save Local Boards considerable unnecessary work, and (3) permit registrants and employers to make long range plans in which the registrants' liability or non-liability for military service call is a factor.
3. All registrants in the vulnerable age groups should be examined at the induction station prior to their being given Selective Service classification.

Medical Survey Program

1. This Program should be initiated when mobilization is ordered; it was established much too late in World War II.
2. Eliminate, as far as possible, the concealing of medical survey information (gathered by Medical Field Agents) from Local Board Members and clerks. Board personnel were constantly in possession of other confidential information, and they rightfully resented being denied access to the Medical Survey information on their registrants. This resentment caused many Boards to give less than proper attention to the Medical Survey Program. In many cases, had the Local Board known that a registrant had a rejectible defect (information developed by the Medical Field Agent), great savings in selectee transportation might have been effected by utilizing such information in rejecting such registrant at the Local Board level.
3. Devise a suitable form which can readily be sent to various social and health agencies, hospitals, physicians, etc., as a "letter of inquiry" pertaining to a particular registrant. Such a form would eliminate laborious letter writing by the busy Medical Field Agents.
4. Eliminate State Headquarters' routing of Cooperating School Reports from secondary schools. The Medical Survey Program operates more successfully and expeditiously when Local Boards obtain school information direct from the schools.
5. Require medical examiners at the induction stations to make full use of the Medical Survey information from the very beginning. For a number of months during the activation of the Medical Survey Program in World War II, the material laboriously gathered by the

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Medical Field Agents was neither fully understood nor utilized by the induction station examiners. It was only after the State Director explained to the Commanding General of the Sixth Service Command that Medical Field Agents were threatening to resign unless their material was used that proper action was obtained at the induction station.

Enforcement of Selective Service Law

1. The punitive provisions of the Selective Service law should be made more drastic and specific. By this suggestion, it is not meant that the amount of fine or the term of penal confinement should be increased, but rather that possible offenses against the Act should be defined in the most specific terms possible instead of broad generalities. There should particularly be more specific terminology with reference to (1) conspiracy to violate the Act, (2) employers making false statements regarding the "essentiality" of employes who are Selective Service registrants, and (3) the use of violence against Selective Service personnel.

Governor's Rehabilitation Program

1. The Federal government should join with each State in the establishment of a special program wherein a registrant with a correctible defect could, by volunteering for induction, have such defect corrected at public expense and thus be made available for service in the armed forces. The Governor's Rehabilitation Program in Illinois warranted the effort put forth and recovered for the armed forces several thousand men who otherwise might have been denied the opportunity to serve their country in uniform.

Educational Rehabilitation Program

1. The Federal government should join with the public educational agencies of each State, county and city in a program to afford illiterate registrants to obtain sufficient education to warrant their being accepted for military service. Such a program should apply particularly to those registrants whose literacy is only slightly below the standards required for acceptance by the armed forces. As demonstrated by the Educational Rehabilitation Program in Cook County, such a program would not only make more men available for the armed forces, but would also help to build more substantial citizens and thus increase the assets of the Nation, State and community.



L'ENVOI

As this volume goes to press, a new Selective Service Act is in operation. Many of the "old faithful" members of the Boards of World War II are back at work with us — giving their voluntary and unselfish service once again so that America can be strong and thus have the greatest assurance of continued peace.

God grant that history does not repeat itself by making this peacetime Selective Service a forerunner to another war that can bring only terror, destruction and useless sacrifice to the peoples of the world.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Paul H. Armstrong." The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "P" and a long, sweeping underline.

State Director of Selective Service

Chicago, February 10, 1949

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

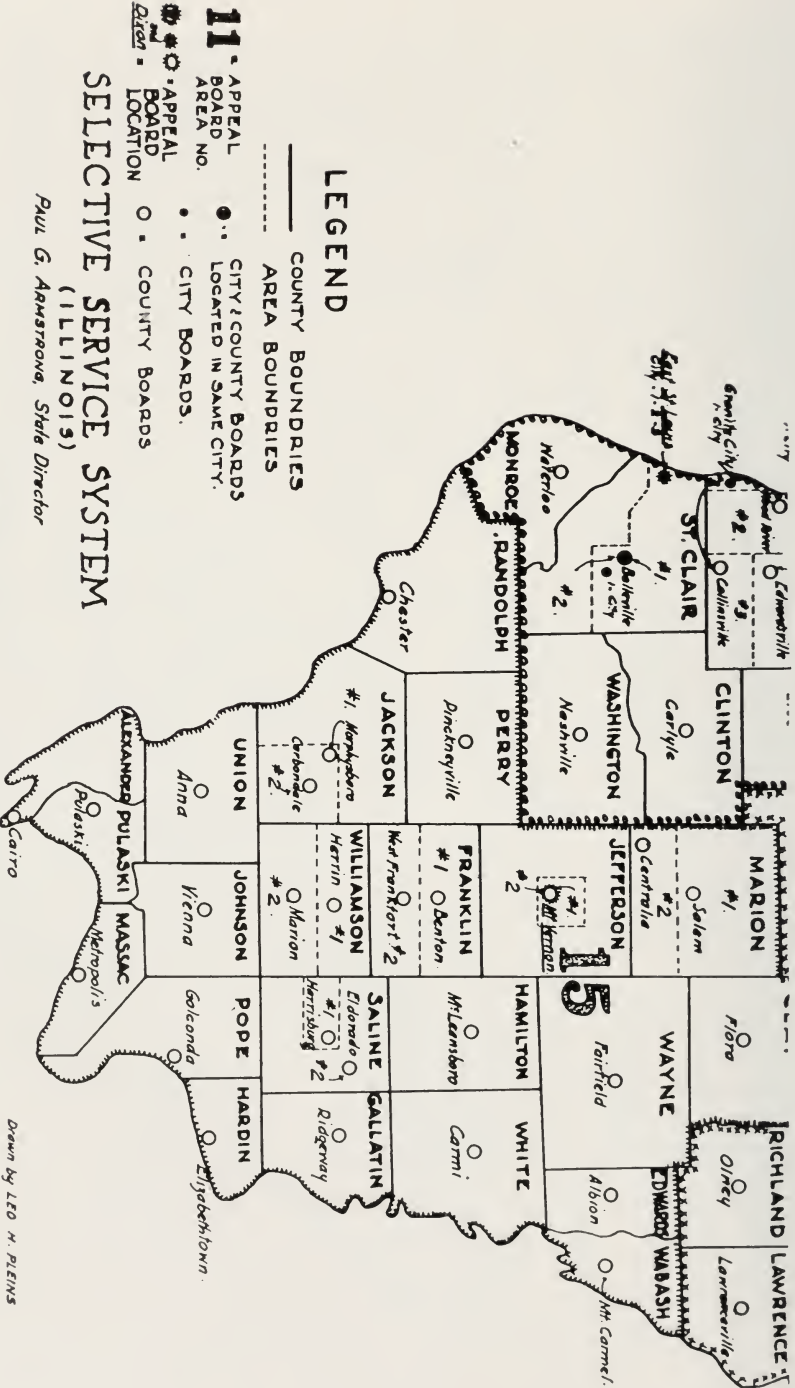


ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL PHOTO

STAFF OFFICERS COMMENDED

Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Director of Selective Service, on May 4, 1946, presented Army Commendation certificates and ribbons to staff members in recognition of meritorious performance of duty with the Selective Service System. Pictured above, left to right, are: Lt. Col. M. G. Buck, Lt. Col. William A. Rodger, Maj. Fred W. Jacobi, Col. Victor A. Kleber, Colonel Armstrong, Capt. Harry W. Melcher, Lt. Col. E. P. Coady, Lt. Col. E. I. Edwards and Maj. Charles J. Magnesen. Other staff officers similarly commended but not present for the picture were: Col. Stanley R. McNeil, Maj. Joseph U. Dugan, Lt. Col. Baird V. Helfrich, Lt. Comdr. Walter J. Eden, USNR, Lt. Col. Harry W. Taylor, Lt. Col. Robert H. Sykes, Lt. Comdr. Wm. S. Bishop, USNR, Maj. Peter N. Martin, Maj. Sidney T. Holzman, Maj. John B. Morgan, Maj. Wilbur A. Thomas, Maj. James C. Foster, USMCR, Capt. Kenneth L. Allen, Maj. William C. Talsey, Maj. George W. Biggerstaff, Capt. John E. Egdorf, Capt. Francis W. Lorman, Capt. Robert J. Turnbull, Capt. Earl R. Stege, Capt. Earl H. Blair, Capt. Benj. R. Wetenhall, Maj. Homer R. Lewis, Capt. W. Robert James. Most of those officers not present had already been released from service.

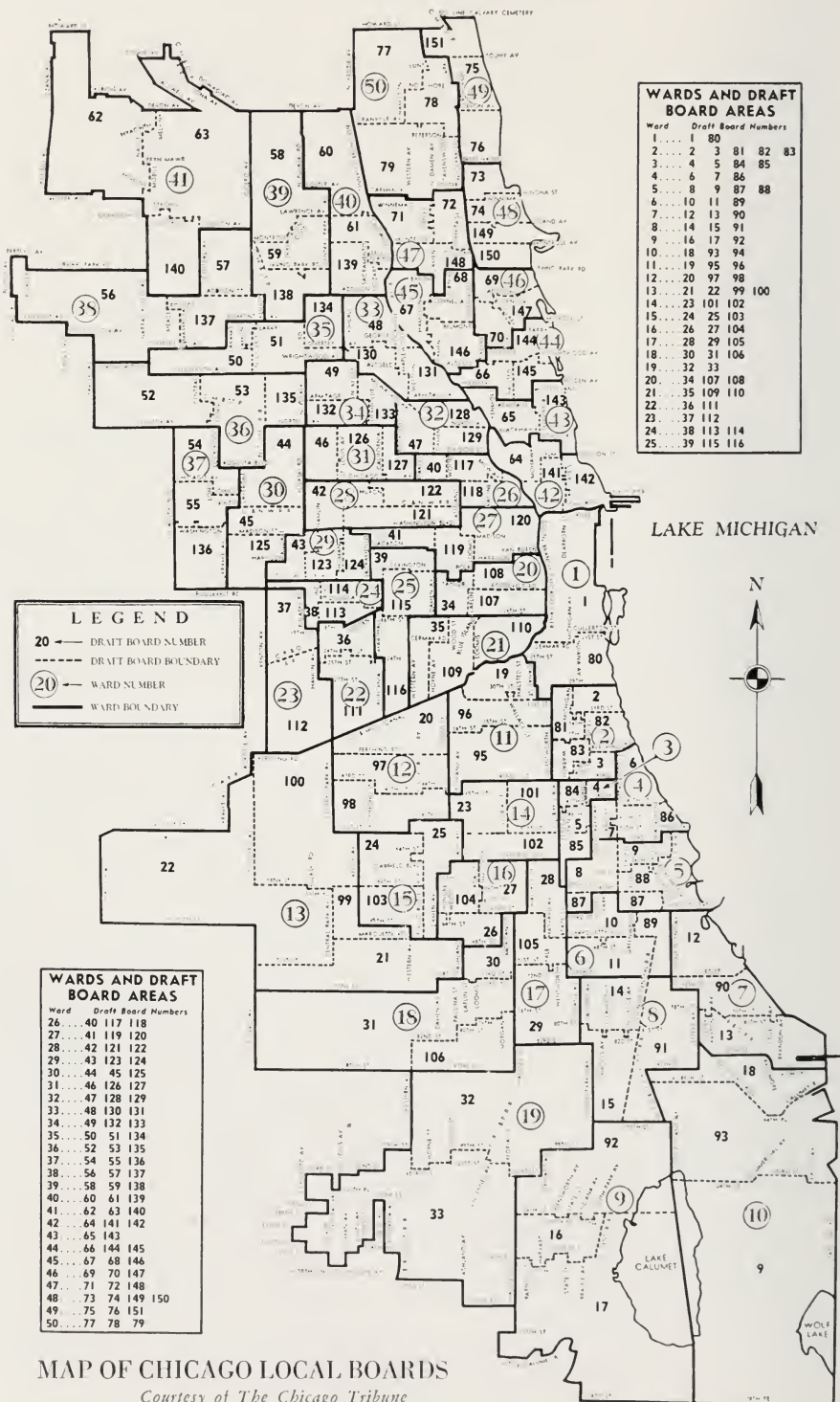
APPENDIX



CONTINUATION 2 OF SECTIONAL AREA MAP

Drawn by LEO H. PLAINS

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS



MAP OF CHICAGO LOCAL BOARDS

Courtesy of The Chicago Tribune

THE SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

(As enacted on September 16, 1940)

Public, No. 783, 76th Congress;
Chapter 720, 3d Session; S. 4164

AN ACT To provide for the common defense by increasing the personnel of the armed forces of the United States and providing for Its training.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Congress hereby declares that it is imperative to increase and train the personnel of the armed forces of the United States.

(b) The Congress further declares that in a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service.

(c) The Congress further declares in accordance with our traditional military policy as expressed in the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, that it is essential that the strength and organization of the National Guard, as an integral part of the first-line defense of this Nation, be at all times maintained and assured. To this end, it is the intent of the Congress that whenever the Congress shall determine that troops are needed for the national security in excess of those of the Regular Army and those in active training and service under section 3 (b), the National Guard of the United States, or such part thereof as may be necessary, shall be ordered to active Federal service and continued therein so long as such necessity exists.

SEC. 2. Except as otherwise provided in this act, it shall be the duty of every male citizen of the United States, and of every male alien residing in the United States, who, on the day or days fixed for the first or any subsequent registration, is between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six, to

present himself for and submit to registration at such time or times and place or places, and in such manner and in such age group or groups, as shall be determined by rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every male alien residing in the United States who has declared his intention to become such a citizen, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six at the time fixed for his registration, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States. The President is authorized from time to time, whether or not a state of war exists, to select and induct into the land and naval forces of the United States for training and service, in the manner provided in this act, such number of men as in his judgment is required for such forces in the national interest: *Provided*, That within the limits of the quota determined under section 4 (b) for the subdivision in which he resides, any person, regardless of race or color, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-six, shall be afforded an opportunity to volunteer for induction into the land or naval forces of the United States for the training and service prescribed in subsection (b), but no person who so volunteers shall be inducted for such training and service so long as he is deferred after classification: *Provided further*, That no man shall be inducted for training and service under this act unless and until he is acceptable to the land and naval forces for such training and service and his physical and mental fitness for such training and service has been satisfactorily determined: *Provided further*, That no men shall be inducted for such training and service until adequate provision shall have been made for such shelter, sanitary facilities, water supplies, heating and lighting

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arrangements, medical care, and hospital accommodations, for such men, as may be determined by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, to be essential to public and personal health: *Provided further*, That except in time of war there shall not be in active training or service in the land forces of the United States at any one time under subsection (b) more than nine hundred thousand men inducted under the provisions of this act. The men inducted into the land or naval forces for training and service under this act shall be assigned to camps or units of such forces.

(b) Each man inducted under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a training and service period of twelve consecutive months, unless sooner discharged, except that whenever the Congress has declared that the national interest is imperiled, such twelve-month period may be extended by the President to such time as may be necessary in the interests of national defense.

(c) Each such man, after the completion of his period of training and service under subsection (b), shall be transferred to a reserve component of the land or naval forces of the United States; and until he attains the age of forty-five, or until the expiration of a period of ten years after such transfer, or until he is discharged from such reserve component, whichever occurs first, he shall be deemed to be a member of such reserve component and shall be subject to such additional training and service as may now or hereafter be prescribed by law: *Provided*, That any man who completes at least twelve months' training and service in the land forces under subsection (b), and who thereafter serves satisfactorily in the Regular Army or in the active National Guard for a period of at least two years, shall, in time of peace, be relieved from any liability to serve in any reserve component of the land or Naval forces of the United States and from further liability for the training and service under subsection (b), but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent any such man, while in a reserve component of such forces, from being ordered or called to

active duty in such forces.

(d) With respect to the men inducted for training and service under this act there shall be paid, allowed, and extended the same pay, allowances, pensions, disability and death compensation, and other benefits as are provided by law in the case of other enlisted men of like grades and length of service of that component of the land or naval forces to which they are assigned, and after transfer to a reserve component of the land or naval forces as provided in subsection (c) there shall be paid, allowed, and extended with respect to them the same benefits as are provided by law in like cases with respect to other members of such reserve component. Men in such training and service and men who have been so transferred to reserve components shall have an opportunity to qualify for promotion.

(e) Persons inducted into the land forces of the United States under this act shall not be employed beyond the limits of the Western Hemisphere except in the Territories and possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands.

(f) Nothing contained in this or any other act shall be construed as forbidding the payment of compensation by any person, firm, or corporation to persons inducted into the land or naval forces of the United States for training and service under this act, or to members of the reserve components of such forces now or hereafter on any type of active duty, who, prior to their induction or commencement of active duty, were receiving compensation from such person, firm, or corporation.

SEC. 4. (a) The selection of men for training and service under section 3 (other than those who are voluntarily inducted pursuant to this act) shall be made in an impartial manner, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, from the men who are liable for such training and service and who at the time of selection are registered and classified but not deferred or exempted: *Provided*, That in the selection and training of men under this act, and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this act, there shall be no discrimination against

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any person on account of race or color.

(b) Quotas of men to be inducted for training and service under this act shall be determined for each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, and for subdivisions thereof, on the basis of the actual number of men in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the subdivisions thereof, who are liable for such training and service but who are not deferred after classification, except that credits shall be given in fixing such quotas for residents of such subdivisions who are in the land and naval forces of the United States on the date fixed for determining such quotas. After such quotas are fixed, credits shall be given in filling such quotas for residents of such subdivisions who subsequently become members of such forces. Until the actual numbers necessary for determining the quotas are known, the quotas may be based on estimates, and subsequent adjustments therein shall be made when such actual numbers are known. All computations under this subsection shall be made in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

Sec. 5 (a) Commissioned officers, warrant officers, pay clerks, and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Public Health Service, the federally recognized active National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Regular Army Reserve, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, and the Marine Corps Reserve; cadets, United States Military Academy; midshipmen, United States Naval Academy; cadets, United States Coast Guard Academy; men who have been accepted for admittance (commencing with the academic year next succeeding such acceptance) to the United States Military Academy as cadets, to the United States Naval Academy as midshipmen, or to the United States Coast Guard Academy as cadets, but only during the continuance of such acceptance; cadets of the advanced course, senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps or Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and diplomatic representatives, technical attaches of foreign embassies and

legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents of foreign countries, residing in the United States, who are not citizens of the United States, and who have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, shall not be required to be registered under section 2 and shall be relieved from liability for training and service under section 3 (b).

(b) In time of peace, the following persons shall be relieved from liability to serve in any reserve component of the land or naval forces of the United States and from liability for training and service under section 3 (b)—

(1) Any man who shall have satisfactorily served for at least three consecutive years in the Regular Army before or after or partially before and partially after the time fixed for registration under section 2.

(2) Any man who as a member of the active National Guard shall have satisfactorily served for at least one year in active Federal service in the Army of the United States, and subsequent thereto for at least two consecutive years in the Regular Army or in the active National Guard, before or after or partially before and partially after the time fixed for registration under section 2.

(3) Any man who is in the active National Guard at the time fixed for registration under section 2, and who shall have satisfactorily served therein for at least six consecutive years, before or after or partially before and partially after the time fixed for such registration.

(4) Any man who is in the Officers' Reserve Corps on the eligible list at the time fixed for registration under section 2, and who shall have satisfactorily served therein on the eligible list for at least six consecutive years, before or after or partially before and partially after the time fixed for such registration: *Provided*, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent the persons enumerated in this subsection, while in reserve components of the land or naval forces of the United States, from being ordered or called to active duty in such forces.

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(c) (1) The Vice President of the United States, the Governors of the several States and Territories, members of the legislative bodies of the United States and of the several States and Territories, judges of the courts of record of the United States and of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, shall, while holding such offices, be deferred from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States.

(2) The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States, of any person holding an office (other than an office described in paragraph (1) of this subsection) under the United States or any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, whose continued service in such office is found in accordance with section 10 (a) (2) to be necessary to the maintenance of the public health, safety, or interest.

(d) Regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, and students who are preparing for the ministry in theological or divinity schools recognized as such for more than one year prior to the date of enactment of this act, shall be exempt from training and service (but not from registration) under this act.

(e) The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States of those men whose employment in industry, agriculture, or other occupations, or employment, or whose activity in other endeavors, is found in accordance with section 10 (a) (2) to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. The President is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States (1) of those men in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their deferment advisable, and (2) of those men

found to be physically, mentally, or morally deficient or defective. No deferment from such training and service shall be made in the case of any individual except upon the basis of the status of such individual, and no such deferment shall be made of individuals by occupational groups or of groups of individuals in any plant or institution.

(f) Any person who, during the year 1940, entered upon attendance for the academic year 1940-1941—

(1) at any college or university which grants a degree in arts or science, to pursue a course of instruction satisfactory completion of which is prescribed by such college or university as a prerequisite to either of such degrees; or

(2) at any university described in paragraph (1), to pursue a course of instruction to the pursuit of which a degree in arts or science is prescribed by such university as a prerequisite;

and who, while pursuing such course of instruction at such college or university, is selected for training and service under this act prior to the end of such academic year, or prior to July 1, 1941, whichever occurs first, shall, upon his request, be deferred from induction into the land or naval forces for such training and service until the end of such academic year, but in no event later than July 1, 1941.

(g) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to require any person to be subject to combatant training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States who, by reason of religious training and belief, is conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form. Any such person claiming such exemption from combatant training and service because of such conscientious objections whose claim is sustained by the local board shall, if he is inducted into the land or naval forces under this act, be assigned to noncombatant service as defined by the President, or shall, if he is found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in such noncombatant service, in lieu of such induction, be assigned to work of national importance under civilian direction. Any such person claiming such exemption from combatant training and service because of

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such conscientious objections shall, if such claim is not sustained by the local board, be entitled to an appeal to the appropriate appeal board provided for in section 10 (a) (2). Upon the filing of such appeal with the appeal board, the appeal board shall forthwith refer the matter to the Department of Justice for inquiry and hearing by the Department or the proper agency thereof. After appropriate inquiry by such agency, a hearing shall be held by the Department of Justice with respect to the character and good faith of the objections of the person concerned, and such person shall be notified of the time and place of such hearing. The Department shall, after such hearing, if the objections are found to be sustained, recommend to the appeal board (1) that if the objector is inducted into the land or naval forces under this act, he shall be assigned to noncombatant service as defined by the President, or (2) that if the objector is found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in such noncombatant service, he shall in lieu of such induction be assigned to work of national importance under civilian direction. If after such hearing the Department finds that his objections are not sustained, it shall recommend to the appeal board that such objections be not sustained. The appeal board shall give consideration to but shall not be bound to follow the recommendation of the Department of Justice together with the record on appeal from the local board in making its decision. Each person whose claim for exemption from combatant training and service because of conscientious objections is sustained shall be listed by the local board on a register of conscientious objectors.

(h) No exception from registration, or exemption or deferment from training and service, under this act, shall continue after the cause therefor ceases to exist.

SEC. 6. The President shall have authority to induct into the land and naval forces of the United States under this act no greater number of men than the Congress shall hereafter make specific appropriation for from time to time.

SEC. 7. No bounty shall be paid to induce any person to enlist in or be inducted into the land or naval forces of

the United States: *Provided*, That the clothing or enlistment allowances authorized by law shall not be regarded as bounties within the meaning of this section. No person liable for service in such forces shall be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service; no substitute as such shall be received, enlisted, enrolled, or inducted into the land or naval forces of the United States; and no person liable for training and service in such forces under section 3 shall be permitted to escape such training and service or be discharged therefrom prior to the expiration of his period of such training and service by the payment of money or any other valuable thing whatsoever as consideration for his release from such training and service liability or thereof.

SEC. 8. (a) Any person inducted into the land or naval forces under this act for training and service, who, in the judgment of those in authority over him, satisfactorily completes his period of training and service under section 3 (b) shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect upon the completion of such period of training and service, which shall include a record of any special proficiency or merit attained. In addition, each such person who is inducted into the land or naval forces under this act for training and service shall be given a physical examination at the beginning of such training and service and a medical statement showing any physical defects noted upon such examination; and upon the completion of his period of training and service under section 3 (b), each such person shall be given another physical examination and shall be given a medical statement showing any injuries, illnesses or disabilities suffered by him during such period of training and service.

(b) In the case of any such person who, in order to perform such training and service, has left or leaves a position, other than a temporary position, in the employ of any employer and who (1) receives such certificate, (2) is still qualified to perform the duties of such position, and (3) makes application for reemployment within forty days after he is relieved from such training and service—

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(A) if such position was in the employ of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, such person shall be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay;

(B) if such position was in the employ of a private employer, such employer shall restore such person to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so;

(C) if such position was in the employ of any State or political subdivision thereof, it is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress that such person should be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay.

(c) Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of training and service in the land or naval forces, shall be so restored without loss of seniority, shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time such person was inducted into such forces, and shall not be discharged from such position without cause within one year after such restoration.

(d) Section 3 (c) of the joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution to strengthen the common defense and to authorize the President to order members and units of reserve components and retired personnel of the Regular Army into active military service," approved August 27, 1940, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of active military service, shall be so restored without loss of seniority, shall be entitled to participate in insurance

or other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time such person was ordered into such service, and shall not be discharged from such position without cause within one year after such restoration."

(e) In case any private employer fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of subsection (b) or subsection (c), the district court of the United States for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business shall have power, upon the filing of a motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading by the person entitled to the benefits of such provisions, to specifically require such employer to comply with such provisions, and, as an incident thereto, to compensate such person for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of such employer's unlawful action. The court shall order a speedy hearing in any such case and shall advance it on the calendar. Upon application to the United States district attorney or comparable official for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business, by any person claiming to be entitled to the benefits of such provisions, such United States district attorney or official, if reasonably satisfied that the person so applying is entitled to such benefits, shall appear and act as attorney for such person in the amicable adjustment of the claim or in the filing of any motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading and the prosecution thereof to specifically require such employer to comply with such provisions: *Provided*, That no fees or court costs shall be taxed against the person so applying for such benefits.

(f) Section 3 (d) of the joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution to strengthen the common defense and to authorize the President to order members and units of reserve components and retired personnel of the Regular Army into active military service," approved August 27, 1940, is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence the following: ", and, as an incident thereto, to compensate such person for any loss of wages or

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benefits suffered by reason of such employer's unlawful action."

(g) The Director of Selective Service herein provided for shall establish a Personnel Division with adequate facilities to render aid in the replacement in their former positions of, or in securing positions for, members of the reserve components of the land and naval forces of the United States who have satisfactorily completed any period of active duty, and persons who have satisfactorily completed any period of their training and service under this act.

(h) Any person inducted into the land or naval forces for training and service under this act shall, during the period of such training and service, be permitted to vote in person or by absentee ballot in any general, special, or primary election occurring in the State of which he is a resident, whether he is within or outside of such State at the time of such election, if under the laws of such State he is entitled so to vote in such election; but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require granting to any such person a leave of absence for longer than one day in order to permit him to vote in person in any such election.

(i) It is the expressed policy of the Congress that whenever a vacancy is caused in the employment rolls of any business or industry by reason of induction into the service of the United States of an employee pursuant to the provisions of this act such vacancy shall not be filled by any person who is a member of the Communist Party or the German-American Bund.

SEC. 9. The President is empowered, through the head of the War Department or the Navy Department of the Government, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement, to place an order with any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry for such product or material as may be required, and which is of the nature and kind usually produced or capable of being produced by such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry.

Compliance with all such orders for

products or material shall be obligatory on any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof and shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts theretofore placed with such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, and any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof owning or operating any plant equipped for the manufacture of arms or ammunition or parts of ammunition, or any necessary supplies or equipment for the Army or Navy, and any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof owning or operating any manufacturing plant, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy shall be capable of being readily transformed into a plant for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, or parts thereof, or other necessary supplies or equipment, who shall refuse to give to the United States such preference in the matter of the execution of orders, or who shall refuse to manufacture the kind, quantity, or quality of arms or ammunition, or the parts thereof, or any necessary supplies or equipment, as ordered by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, or who shall refuse to furnish such arms, ammunition, or parts of ammunition, or other supplies or equipment, at a reasonable price as determined by the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, then, and in either such case, the President, through the head of the War or Navy Departments of the Government, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement, is hereby authorized to take immediate possession of any such plant or plants, and through the appropriate branch, bureau, or department of the Army or Navy to manufacture therein such product or material as may be required, and any individual, firm, company, association, or corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, or the responsible head or heads thereof, failing to comply with the provi-

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sions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years and a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

The compensation to be paid to any individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry for its products or material, or as rental for use of any manufacturing plant while used by the United States, shall be fair and just: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be deemed to render inapplicable existing State or Federal laws concerning the health, safety, security, and employment standards of the employees in such plant.

The first and second provisos in section 8 (b) of the act entitled "An Act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 671, Seventy-sixth Congress), are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. (a) The President is authorized—

(1) to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act;

(2) to create and establish a Selective Service System, and shall provide for the classification of registrants and of persons who volunteer for induction under this act on the basis of availability for training and service, and shall establish within the Selective Service System civilian local boards and such other civilian agencies, including appeal boards and agencies of appeal, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. There shall be created one or more local boards in each county or political subdivision corresponding thereto of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia. Each local board shall consist of three or more members to be appointed by the President, from recommendations made by the respective Governors or comparable executive officials. No member of any such local board shall be a member of the land or naval forces of the United States, but each member of any such local board shall be a civilian who is a citizen of the United States residing in the county

or political subdivision corresponding thereto in which such local board has jurisdiction under rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such local boards, under rules and regulations prescribed by the President, shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to hear and determine, subject to the right of appeal to the appeal boards herein authorized, all questions or claims with respect to inclusion for, or exemption or deferment from, training and service under this act of all individuals within the jurisdiction of such local boards. The decisions of such local boards shall be final except where an appeal is authorized in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe. Appeal boards and agencies of appeal within the Selective Service System shall be composed of civilians who are citizens of the United States. No person who is an officer, member, agent, or employee of the Selective Service System, or of any such local or appeal board or other agency, shall be excepted from registration, or deferred from training and service, as provided for in this act, by reason of his status as such officer, member, agent, or employee;

(3) to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and fix the compensation at a rate not in excess of \$10,000 per annum, of a Director of Selective Service who shall be directly responsible to him and to appoint and fix the compensation of such other officers, agents, and employees as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided*. That any officer on the active or retired list of the Army, Navy Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or of any reserve component thereof or any officer or employee of any department or agency of the United States who may be assigned or detailed to any office or position to carry out the provisions of this act (except to offices or positions on local boards, appeal boards, or agencies of appeal established or created pursuant to section 10 (a) (2)) may serve in and perform the functions of such office or position without loss

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of or prejudice to his status as such officer in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard or reserve component thereof, or as such officer or employee in any department or agency of the United States: *Provided further*, That any person so appointed, assigned or detailed to a position the compensation in respect of which is at a rate in excess of \$5,000 per annum shall be appointed, assigned or detailed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That the President may appoint necessary clerical and stenographic employees for local boards and fix their compensation without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and without regard to the provisions of civil service laws.

(4) to utilize the services of any or all departments and any and all officers or agents of the United States and to accept the services of all officers and agents of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia and subdivisions thereof in the execution of this act; and

(5) to purchase such printing, binding, and blankbook work from public, commercial, or private printing establishments or binderies upon orders placed by the Public Printer or upon waivers issued in accordance with section 12 of the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895, as amended by the Act of July 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 475), and to obtain by purchase, loan, or gift such equipment and supplies for the Selective Service System as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, with or without advertising or formal contract; and

(6) to prescribe eligibility, rules, and regulations governing the parole for service in the land or naval forces, or for any other special service established pursuant to this act, of any person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act.

(b) The President is further authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to delegate and provide for the delegation of any authority vested in him under this act to such officers, agents,

or persons as he may designate or appoint for such purpose or as may be designated or appointed for such purpose pursuant to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

(c) In the administration of this act voluntary services may be accepted. Correspondence necessary in the execution of this act may be carried in official penalty envelopes.

(d) The Chief of Finance, United States Army, is hereby designated, empowered, and directed to act as the fiscal, disbursing, and accounting agent of the Director of Selective Service in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying out any of the provisions of this act, or the rules or regulations made or directions given thereunder, who shall knowingly fail or neglect to perform such duty, and any person charged with such duty, or having and exercising any authority under said act, rules, regulations, or directions who shall knowingly make, or be a party to the making, of any false, improper, or incorrect registration, classification, physical or mental examination, deferment, induction, enrollment, or muster, and any person who shall knowingly make, or be a party to the making of, any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or unfitness or liability or nonliability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or rules, regulations, or directions made pursuant thereto, or who otherwise evades registration or service in the land or naval forces or any of the requirements of this act, or who knowingly counsels, aids, or abets another to evade registration or service in the land or naval forces or any of the requirements of this act, or of said rules, regulations, or directions, or who in any manner shall knowingly fail or neglect to perform any duty required of him under or in the execution of this act, or rules or regulations made pursuant to this act, or any person or persons who shall knowingly hinder or interfere in any way by force or violence with the administration of this act or the rules or regulations made pursuant thereto, or conspire to do so, shall, upon conviction in the district

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court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or if subject to military or naval law may be tried by court martial, and, on conviction, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial may direct. No person shall be tried by any military or naval court martial in any case arising under this act unless such person has been actually inducted for the training and service prescribed under this act or unless he is subject to trial by court martial under laws in force prior to the enactment of this act. Precedence shall be given by courts to the trial of cases arising under this act.

SEC. 12. (a) The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army and the Marine Corps shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$126; enlisted men of the second grade, \$84; enlisted men of the third grade, \$72; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$60; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$54; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$36; enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$30; except that the monthly base pay of enlisted men with less than four months' service during their first enlistment period and of the enlisted men of the seventh grade whose inefficiency or other unfitness has been determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, shall be \$21. The pay for specialists' ratings, which shall be in addition to monthly base pay shall be as follows: First class, \$30; second class, \$25; third class, \$20; fourth class, \$15; fifth class, \$6; sixth class, \$3. Enlisted men of the Army and the Marine Corps shall receive, as a permanent addition to their pay, an increase of 10 per centum of their base pay and pay for specialists' ratings upon completion of the first four years of service, and an additional increase of 5 per centum of such base pay and pay for specialists' ratings for each four years of service thereafter, but the total of such increases shall not exceed 25 per centum. Enlisted men of the Navy shall be entitled to receive at least the same pay and allowances as are

provided for enlisted men in similar grades in the Army and Marine Corps.

(b) The pay for specialists' ratings received by an enlisted man of the Army or Marine Corps at the time of his retirement shall be included in the computation of his retired pay.

(c) The pay of enlisted men of the sixth grade of the National Guard for each armory drill period, and for each day of participation in exercises under sections 94, 97, and 99 of the National Defense act, shall be \$1.20.

(d) No back pay or allowances shall accrue by reason of this act for any period prior to October 1, 1940.

(e) Nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay now being received by any retired enlisted man.

(f) The provisions of this section shall be effective on and after October 1, 1940. Thereafter all laws and parts of laws insofar as the same are inconsistent herewith or in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. (a) The benefits of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, approved March 8, 1918, are hereby extended to all persons inducted into the land or naval forces under this act, and to all members of any reserve component of such forces now or hereafter on active duty for a period of more than one month; and, except as hereinafter provided, the provisions of such act of March 8, 1918, shall be effective for such purposes.

(b) For the purposes of this section—

(1) the following provisions of such act of March 8, 1918, shall be inoperative: Section 100; paragraphs (1), (2), and (5) of section 101; article 4; article 5; paragraph (2) of section 601; and section 603;

(2) the term "persons in military service," when used in such act of March 8, 1918, shall be deemed to mean persons inducted into the land or naval forces under this act and all members of any reserve component of such forces now or hereafter on active duty for a period of more than one month;

(3) the term "period of military service," when used in such act of March 8, 1918, when applicable with respect to

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any such person, shall be deemed to mean the period beginning with the date of enactment of this act, or the date on which such person is inducted into such forces under this act for any period of training and service or is ordered to such active duty, whichever is the later, and ending sixty days after the date on which such period of training and service or active duty terminates;

(4) the term "date of approval of this act", when used in such act of March 8, 1918, shall be deemed to mean the date of enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

(c) Article III of such act of March 8, 1918, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 303. Nothing contained in section 301 shall prevent the termination or cancellation of a contract referred to in such section, nor the repossession or retention of property purchased or received under such contract, pursuant to a mutual agreement of the parties thereto, or their assignees, if such agreement is executed in writing subsequent to the making of such contract and during the period of military service of the person concerned."

SEC. 14. (a) Every person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon publication by the President of a proclamation or other public notice fixing a time for any registration under section 2.

(b) If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

(c) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal, amend, or suspend the laws now in force authorizing voluntary enlistment or reenlistment in the land and naval forces of the United States, including the reserve components thereof.

SEC. 15. When used in this act—

(a) The term "between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six" shall refer to men who have attained the twenty-first anniversary of the day of their birth and who have not attained the thirty-sixth an-

niversary of the day of their birth; and other terms designating different age groups shall be construed in a similar manner.

(b) The term "United States", when used in a geographical sense, shall be deemed to mean the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(c) The term "dependent" when used with respect to a person registered under the provisions of this act includes only an individual (1) who is dependent in fact on such person for support in a reasonable manner and (2) whose support in such a manner depends on income earned by such person in a business, occupation, or employment.

(d) The terms "land or naval forces" and "land and naval forces" shall be deemed to include aviation units of such forces.

(e) The term "district court of the United States" shall be deemed to include the courts of the United States for the Territories and the possessions of the United States.

SEC. 16. (a) Except as provided in this act, all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby suspended to the extent of such conflict for the period in which this act shall be in force.

(b) All the provisions of this act, except the provisions of sections 3 (c), 3 (d), 8 (g), and 12, shall become inoperative and cease to apply on and after May 15, 1945, except as to offenses committed prior to such date, unless this act is continued in effect by the Congress.

(c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. This act shall take effect immediately.

SEC. 18. This act may be cited as the "Selective Training and Service Act of 1940."

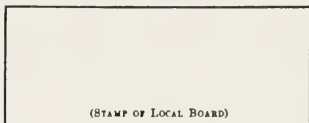
Approved, September 16, 1940, 3:08 p. m., E. S. T.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

SELECTIVE SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE

Order No.

Date of mailing



Name:

.....

(First)

(Middle)

(Last)

Address

(Number and street or R. F. D. route)

.....

(City or town)

(County)

(State)

NOTICE TO REGISTRANT

You are required by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 to fill out this Questionnaire truthfully and to return it to this Local Board on or before the date shown below. Willful failure to do so is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

This Questionnaire must be
returned on or before

.....
Member of Local Board.

(The above items are to be filled in by the Local Board before the Questionnaire is mailed to the registrant.)

INSTRUCTIONS

This Questionnaire is intended to furnish the Local Board with information to enable it to classify you in one of the following Selective Service classes:

Class I includes men who are available for induction into the armed forces of the United States.

Class II includes those whose induction is deferred because of the importance to the Nation of the service they are rendering in their civilian activities.

Class III includes those whose induction is deferred because they have persons dependent upon them for support.

Class IV includes those whose induction is deferred by law and those unfit for military service.

You will receive notice from your Local Board of your classification.

Oaths required in the Questionnaire may be administered by (1) a member or chief clerk of a Local Board or Board of Appeal, member or associate member of an Advisory Board for Registrants or a Government Appeal Agent, (2) any Postmaster, Notary Public, or any Federal, State, county, or municipal officer authorized by law to administer oaths generally or for military purposes. No fee should be charged for this service.

Advisory Boards for Registrants are organized to assist registrants in completing their Questionnaires. No charge

Any statements in this Questionnaire marked (Confidential) are for information only of the officials duly authorized under the regulations to examine them.

D. S. S. Form 40

will be made for this service. If there is no Advisory Board available, you must nevertheless complete your Questionnaire.

If the registrant is an inmate of an institution and is unable to complete the Questionnaire, the executive head of the institution shall communicate these facts immediately to the Local Board.

1. Make no alterations in the printed matter in this Questionnaire.

2. Write the applicable words in the spaces provided in the Questionnaire.

3. If you furnish additional information or affidavits with your Questionnaire, attach the same securely to it.

4. If you are already in the active military or naval service, obtain a certificate to that effect from your commanding officer and attach same to your Questionnaire.

5. After this Questionnaire has been returned, report to your Local Board at once any change of address or any new fact which may affect your classification.

WHEN A NOTICE AFFECTING YOU IS POSTED AT THE OFFICE OF YOUR LOCAL BOARD, YOU ARE BOUND TO PERFORM THE DUTY REQUIRED EVEN IF NO NOTICE REACHES YOU BY MAIL.

(1)

On this and the seven following pages is shown the Selective Service Questionnaire which registrants were required to fill out and submit prior to classification.

SELECTIVE SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE

STATEMENTS OF THE REGISTRANT

Series I.—IDENTIFICATION

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant shall fill in all statements in this series.

1. My name is (print)
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)
2. In addition to the name given above, I have also been known by the name or names of
3. My residence is
(Number and street or R. F. D. route)
(Town—[City, town, or village]) (County) (State)
4. My telephone number is (If you have no phone, write "None.")
(Town) (Exchange) (Number)
5. My Social Security number is (If none, write "None.")

Series II.—PHYSICAL CONDITION (Confidential)

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant shall fill in all statements in this series.

1. To the best of my knowledge, I physical or mental defects or diseases. If so, they are
(Have, have no) (List defects or diseases here)
2. I an inmate of an institution. If so, its name is
(Am, am not) (Name of hospital, prison, or other institution)
 and it is located at
(Give address)

Series III.—EDUCATION

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant shall fill in all statements in this series.

1. I have completed years of elementary school and years of high school.
(Number) (Number)
2. I have had the following schooling other than elementary and high school (if none, write "None"):

Name of Vocational School, College, or University	Course of Study	Length of Time Attended
.....
.....
.....

Series IV.—OCCUPATION OR ACTIVITY

INSTRUCTIONS.—All registrants shall fill in statement No. 1 in this series. Every registrant who is now working shall fill in all statements in this series except No. 9. Every registrant who is now prevented from working merely because of some seasonal or temporary interruption shall fill in all statements except statements numbered 2 through 8 in this series.

As used in this series, words such as occupation, work, and job apply to services rendered in any endeavor and to training or preparation for any endeavor.

1. I working at present.
(Am, am not)
2. The job I am working at now is (give full title, for example: Construction draftsman, turret-lathe operator, stationary engineer, farm laborer, prosecuting attorney, physics teacher, medical student, policeman, marriage license clerk, etc.):
3. I do the following work in my present job (be specific—give a brief statement of your duties):
4. I have done this kind of work for
(Length of time)
5. My average weekly earnings in this job are \$ (Confidential.)
6. In this job I am an employee, working for salary, wages, commission, or other compensation.
(Put an X in one box) an independent worker, working on my own account, not hired by anyone, and not hiring any help.
 working for my father or for the head of my family, but receiving no pay.
 an employer or proprietor hiring paid workers.
(Number)
 a student preparing for
7. My employer is:
(Name of organization or proprietor, not foreman or supervisor)

(Address of place of employment—street or R. F. D. route, city, and State)
 whose business is
(For example: Farm, airplane engine factory, retail food store, W. P. A.)
8. Other business or work in which I am now engaged is
(If none, write "none")

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

Series IV.—OCCUPATION OR ACTIVITY.—Continued

9. If you are not now working because of some seasonal or temporary interruption, attach to this page a statement (a) explaining what the interruption is, when it began, and when you expect to be able to resume your work, and (b) supplying substantially the same information regarding your last job as is required in the above items in this series.
10. I licensed in a trade or profession; if so, I am licensed as
(Am, am not) (For example: Marine pilot, physician, sailor, stationary engineer)
11. I at present an apprentice under a written or oral agreement with my employer.
(Am, am not)
12. Other facts which I consider necessary to present fairly the occupation which I have described, or my connection with it, as a ground for classification are (if none, write "None"):

INSTRUCTIONS.—You may attach to this page any statement from your employer which you think the Local Board should consider in determining your classification. Such statement will then become a part of this Questionnaire.

Series V.—OTHER OCCUPATIONAL EXPERIENCE

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant shall fill in this statement. Include any formal apprenticeship served.

1. I have also worked at the following occupations other than my present job, during the last 5 years: (If none, write "None")

OCCUPATION <small>(Give full title; for example, turret lathe operator, farmer, etc.)</small>	KIND OF WORK DONE <small>(Be specific—give a brief statement of your duties)</small>	YEARS WORKED	
		From—	To—
.....	19.....	19.....
.....	19.....	19.....

Series VI.—AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant who works on a farm shall fill in this series, in addition to filling out Series IV and V above.

1. I work on or operate a farm as—
- sole owner of the farm.
 - joint owner with
 - hired manager..... (Name) (Address)
 - cash tenant or renter.....
 - standing share tenant.....
 - share cropper.....
 - share tenant.....
 - wage hand (hired man).
 - unpaid family worker.
- (Put an "X" in the correct box.) My agreement (if any) expires (Month) (Day) (Year)
2. I have farmed for years. 3. I live on the farm with which I am connected.
(Do, do not)
4. I actually and personally responsible for the operation of the farm on which I work.
(Am, am not)
5. The principal crops and livestock of the farm I operate or work on are:

Names of Crops	Acres Devoted to Each	Kinds of Livestock	Number of Each Now on Farm
.....
.....

6. The number of hands employed on this farm is
(Number)
7. Other facts which I consider necessary to present fairly the agricultural enterprise I have described and my connection with it as a ground for classification are: (If none, write "None.")

Series VII.—DEPENDENCY (Confidential except as to names and addresses of claimed dependents.)

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant shall fill in the statements numbered 1, 2, and 3 in this series.

1. (a) I am: single. (b) If married, I married my present wife at (City and State)
 married.
 a widower. on (Month, day, year)
 divorced.
- (c) I live with her. If not, her address is
(Do, do not)

SELECTIVE SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE

Series VII.—DEPENDENCY (Confidential except as to names and addresses of claimed dependents.)—Continued

2. I have children who are under 18 years of age or are physically or mentally handicapped, and who live with me.
 (Number of children; if none, write "No")

"DEPENDENT," AS USED IN THIS SERIES DEFINED

The word "dependent," as used in this series, means any person to whose support the registrant contributes more than merely a small part of such person's support (or to whose support the registrant would contribute were he not temporarily prevented from so doing by the registrant's physical or economic situation) who is either (a) the registrant's wife, divorced wife, parent, foster parent, or grandparent, or (b) the registrant's child, unborn child, brother, half-brother, sister, or half-sister, who is under 18 years of age or is physically or mentally handicapped, or (c) a person whose support the registrant has assumed in good faith, who is either under 18 years of age or is physically or mentally handicapped. Only a person who is a United States citizen or who lives in the United States or its Territories or possessions may be regarded as a dependent.

Based on the information contained in this Questionnaire and on other information which the Local Board may receive, the Local Board will determine whether the "dependent" is an individual who is dependent in fact for support in a reasonable manner in view of such individual's circumstances on income earned by the registrant by his work in a business, occupation, or employment.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Only those registrants who believe that one or more persons are dependent for support on the registrant's earnings from his work are required to fill in the statements numbered 3 through 12 in this series.

3. The following persons live with me in a home maintained by me and are entirely or partly dependent on my earnings from my work in my business, occupation, or employment, and have no other sources of income except as stated below:

Name	Sex	Age at last birthday	Relationship to registrant	Date when support began	Dependent's income, last 12 months other than board and lodging provided by the registrant in his home.		
					Contributed by the registrant	Earned by the dependent	Received from other sources

The net cost to me of maintaining my home during the last 12 months, after deducting \$..... contributed by others than myself for the support of such dependents was \$.....

4. The following persons do not live with me in a home maintained by me, but are entirely or partly dependent on my earnings from my work in my business, occupation, or employment, and have no other sources of income except as stated below:

Name and address	Sex	Age at last birthday	Relationship to registrant	Date when support began	Dependent's income, last 12 months		
					Contributed by the registrant	Earned by the dependent	Received from other sources

5. The cause of the dependency of any persons over 18 years of age (excluding my wife) listed above is as follows: (Give the name and a full statement of cause for dependency in each case.) _____

6. Of my dependents, only the following are receiving a part of their support from persons other than myself. (Give name of dependent, name and address of other person or agency contributing to his support, and amount so contributed in cash or other things of value by such other person or agency during the last 12 months.) _____

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

Series VII — DEPENDENCY (Confidential except as to names and addresses of claimed dependents.)—Continued

7. Of the amounts contributed by me to dependents listed above, only \$....., contributed to (If none, write none) was in payment for my own board and/or lodging.
(Name of dependent)
8. The income I earned from my work in my business, occupation, or employment during the past 12 months was \$.....
9. My income from all other sources during the past 12 months was \$.....
10. The following is a list of all property owned by (or held in trust for) either me or my dependents, the value of such property, and the net income received by either me or my dependents from such property during the past 12 months: (List this information separately as to the registrant and each dependent. Do not include clothing, personal effects, or household furnishings; or cash less than \$300. Indicate which of such property is your home.)

Name of person	Type of property	Value after deducting encumbrances	Net income from such property

11. I rent the house in which I live. If so, the monthly rent is \$....., and the name and address of (Do, do not) my landlord is
12. Other facts which I consider necessary to present fairly my own status and that of my dependents as a basis for my proper classification are: (If none, write "None.")

INSTRUCTIONS.—With respect to any dependent (other than the registrant's own wife, child, parent, or grandparent) whose support the registrant has assumed, attach to this page a statement explaining why and under what circumstances the registrant assumed such person's support. Such statement will then become a part of this Questionnaire.

SUPPORTING AFFIDAVIT OF DEPENDENTS OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE

INSTRUCTIONS.—If convenient, each dependent over 18 years of age except the registrant's wife shall swear to (or affirm) the following affidavit. The registrant shall furnish the Local Board a separate affidavit from each such dependent who does not sign the affidavit below. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied by the Local Board on request.

STATE OF, COUNTY OF, ss:
 We the undersigned do solemnly swear (or affirm) each for himself and herself individually, that we have read or had read to us the foregoing statements under the heading "DEPENDENCY"; that we understand the same; that we are named as dependents; that the statements contained therein as to the name, age, residence, relationship, and dependency of each of us toward said registrant, and the statements of his contributions and the contributions by other persons to the support of each of us and the statements of the financial and material condition of each of us, and of the income of each of us from all sources, are true.

(Signature of dependent)	(Signature of dependent)
(Signature of dependent)	(Signature of dependent)
(Signature of dependent)	(Signature of dependent)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 19.....

(Signature of officer)	(Commission of officer)
------------------------	-------------------------

Series VIII.—MINISTER, OR STUDENT PREPARING FOR THE MINISTRY

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant who is a minister or a student preparing for the ministry shall fill in the statements in this series that apply to him.

1. (a) I a minister of religion. (Am, am not) (b) I customarily serve as a minister. (Do, do not)
- (c) I have been a minister of the since (Name of sect or denomination) (Month, day, year)
- (d) I been formally ordained. If so, my ordination was performed on (Here, have not) (Month, day, year)
 by at (Ecclesiastical official performing the ordination) (City and State)

SELECTIVE SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE

Series VIII.—MINISTER, OR STUDENT PREPARING FOR THE MINISTRY.—Continued

3. I a student preparing for the ministry in a theological or divinity school.
(Am, am not)
4. I am attending the , which was established
(Name of theological or divinity school) (Before, after)
 September 16, 1939, and is located at
(Place)

Series IX.—CITIZENSHIP

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant shall fill in the statements numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 in this series.

1. I was born at
(Town) (State) (Country)
2. I was born on
(Month) (Day) (Year)
3. My race is: White; Negro; Oriental; Indian; Filipino; Other (specify)
4. I a citizen of the United States.
(Am, am not)

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant who is not a citizen of the United States shall fill in the statements numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

5. I a citizen or subject of
(Am, was last) (Name of country)
6. My permanent residence has been in the United States since
(Month) (Day) (Year)
7. I filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States (first papers). Declaration
(Have, have not)
 filed at on under No.
(Place) (Month) (Day) (Year)
8. I filed a petition for naturalization (second papers). Petition filed at
(Have, have not) (Place)
 on
(Month) (Day) (Year)
9. I registered with the Alien Registration Division, United States Department of Justice, under the
(Have, have not)
 Alien Registration Act of 1940. Registration receipt card number, if received

Series X.—CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION TO WAR

INSTRUCTIONS.—Only registrants who are conscientiously opposed to combatant or noncombatant military service by reason of their religious training and belief shall fill in this series, and shall obtain from the Local Board a special form on which to give substantiating evidence of conscientious objection. The Local Board will determine whether the registrant shall be classed as a conscientious objector on the basis of the claim made and the information contained in the special form.

I claim the exemption provided by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 for conscientious objectors because I am conscientiously opposed, by reason of my religious training and belief, to the type or types of service checked below:

- (Put an "X" in the correct box or)
- Combatant military service
 Noncombatant military service

Series XI.—COURT RECORD (Confidential)

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant shall fill in statement Number 1.

1. I been convicted of treason or a felony.
(Have, have not)

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant who has ever been convicted of such an offense shall fill in the statements numbered 2, 3, and 4.

2. The offense was
3. The approximate date of conviction was
(Month) (Day) (Year)
4. The name and location of the court was
(Name)

(Address)

Series XII.—MILITARY SERVICE (Confidential)

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant who now is or has been a member of the armed forces of the United States shall fill in the statements in this series. (Use a separate line for each term of service.)

My military service has been as follows:

ARM OF SERVICE (Army, Navy, National Guard, etc.)	DATE OF ENTRY INTO SERVICE (Month, Day, Year)	STILL IN SERVICE (Yes, No)	DATE OF DISCHARGE (Month, Day, Year)	TYPE OF DISCHARGE (Honorable, Dishonorable, Bad conduct, Not honorable, Undesirable, or Other—specify)
.....
.....
.....

SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

Series XIII.—STUDENTS, PRESENT MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES, CERTAIN OFFICIALS, ETC.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant who is a member of one or more of the groups named in this series shall check the appropriate item or items, and shall supply any further information called for under the item or items checked.

I am at present:

- A college or university student, having entered upon attendance for the academic year 1940-1941 at (Name of college or university) ON (Month) (Day) 1940. This college or university is located at (Place) I am pursuing a course of study involving (Number) hours attendance per week leading to the (Name of degree or certificate). I (Do, do not) request that if I am selected for training and service, my induction be postponed until the end of the present academic year, which ends on (Month) (Day) 1941.
- A commissioned officer, warrant officer, pay clerk, or enlisted man of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Public Health Service, the federally recognized active National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Regular Army Reserve, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, or the Marine Corps Reserve; my rank or commission is in the (Name of service)
- A cadet, United States Military Academy; midshipman, United States Naval Academy; cadet, United States Coast Guard Academy; man who has been accepted for admittance (commencing with the academic year next succeeding such acceptance) to the United States Military Academy as cadet, to the United States Naval Academy as midshipman, or to the United States Coast Guard Academy as cadet, and whose acceptance is still in effect; cadet of the advanced course, senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps or Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps; I am (A cadet, midshipman, or accepted for admittance) in (Name of corps, academy, etc.)
- The Governor of a State or Territory, a member of a legislative body of the United States or of a State or Territory, a judge of a court of record of the United States or of a State or Territory or the District of Columbia; my office is

REGISTRANT'S STATEMENT REGARDING CLASSIFICATION

INSTRUCTIONS.—It is optional with registrant whether or not he fills in this statement, and failure to answer shall not constitute a waiver of claim to deferred or other status. The local board is charged by law to determine the classification of the registrant on the basis of the facts before it, which should be taken fully into consideration regardless of whether or not this statement is filled in.

In view of the facts set forth in this Questionnaire it is my opinion that my classification should be Class (See Instructions, page 1)

The registrant may write in the space below or attach to this page any statement which he believes should be brought to the attention of the Local Board in determining his classification.

.....

.....

.....

REGISTRANT'S AFFIDAVIT

INSTRUCTIONS.—1. Every registrant shall make the registrant's affidavit. 2. If the registrant cannot read, the questions and his answers thereto shall be read to him by the officer who administers the oath.

STATE OF, COUNTY OF, ss:

I,, do solemnly swear (or Affirm) that I am the registrant named and described in the foregoing statements in this Questionnaire, that I have read (or have had read to me) the statements made by and about me, and that each and every such statement is true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Registrant sign here (Signature of mark of registrant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 19.....

..... (Signature of officer)

..... (Designation of officer)

If the registrant has received assistance from an advisor, the latter will sign the following statement: I have assisted the registrant herein named in the preparation of this Questionnaire.

..... Advisor.

(7)

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Bureau Budget No. 82-R058.3.
Approval expires Oct. 31, 1946.

AFFIDAVIT—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION (Special—Revised)

(Submit in triplicate, plus any additional copies specified by certifying agency)

Name of company _____
(Corporation, partnership, individual—If self-employed, so state)

Address at which registrant is employed _____
(Location of plant, office, or division where registrant works)

(City) (State)

Description of the activities of this establishment _____

Social Security Industrial Code _____
(If not known, call local U. S. E. S. office)

Name of registrant _____

Selective Service Order No. _____ Date of birth _____

Local Board _____
(Number) (County) (City) (State)

Title of present job _____

(State whether journeyman, apprentice, helper, certificated, licensed, professional engineer, etc.)

Describe duties actually performed _____

(Be specific—include name of machine or machine tool, process, materials, etc.)

Date employed _____ Date entered present job _____

Average weekly rate of pay _____ Average hours worked per week _____

Prior work experience _____

Educational background _____

(Fill out if necessary to establish employee's qualifications for a particular job)

D. S. S. Form 42A (Special—Revised)
(Revised 2-19-45)

DUPLICATE

[OVER]
49 16-52026-1

On this and the next page is shown a reproduction of the affidavit submitted by a company claiming industrial deferment for one of its employes liable for military service—Form 42A (Special—Revised)

(Name)

(Date)

(Official position)

Employer: Leave this section blank. Certifying Agency: Complete this section only if request is certified.

CERTIFYING AGENCY

(Name of agency authorized to certify)

(Agency code No.)

certified on _____ for a period of _____
(Date)

(Not to exceed 6 months)

Authorized Government Request Stamp must be entered
here for Federal Government Employees only

LOCAL BOARD REPORT TO STATE DIRECTOR

(LOCAL BOARD DATE STAMP WITH CODE)

This registrant has been classified in

Class _____ until _____

(Member or clerk of local board)

TRIPPLICATE

49 16-38026-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

ILLINOIS MONTHLY CALLS AND INDUCTIONS
November, 1940, through December, 1945, inclusive

YEAR AND MONTH	CALL	INDUCTIONS	YEAR AND MONTH	CALL	INDUCTIONS
1940			1944		
November and December	828	(See below for total inductions Nov. 1940 through June, 1941)	January	15,335	14,844
1941			February	16,952	3,365
January	3,038		March	19,277	13,771
February	5,213		April	15,260	11,115
March	10,039		May	9,552	9,529
April	10,490		June	7,863	7,461
May	4,021		July	6,533	7,093
June	11,219	45,207	August	5,592	5,407
July	4,347	4,553	September	3,845	3,962
August	2,778	3,399	October	4,266	4,218
September	2,786	2,543	November	4,438	3,450
October	6,129	5,620	December	4,283	3,322
November	2,694	4,246	1945		
December	1,837	2,441	January	5,013	4,507
1942			February	8,284	4,523
January	6,119	3,748	March	8,408	5,732
February	13,623	13,173	April	8,440	5,141
March	11,280	11,170	May	8,187	4,863
April	11,694	10,430	June	8,215	5,277
May	11,901	12,363	July	6,574	5,798
June	13,695	17,642	August	6,410	4,276
July	22,436	12,197	September	2,814	2,736
August	23,283	14,618	October	2,770	2,039
September	21,786	20,826	November	2,693	1,957
October	27,490	27,107	December	2,751	1,329
November	29,115	19,369			
December	32,570	16,509			
1943					
January	24,429	22,555			
February	31,199	27,774			
March	30,750	25,244			
April	28,902	19,192			
May	23,978	18,297			
June	23,420	22,214			
July	28,949	25,967			
August	24,424	16,427			
September	20,914	13,855			
October	17,335	11,107			
November	21,161	16,889			
December	20,210	13,576			

(Inductions continued to September of 1946, but the figures on calls for 1946 were not available to the author up to publication time.)

LOCAL BOARDS IN ILLINOIS

Their Locations, Registrations, Numbers of Men Inducted and Personnel (Including Examining Physicians and Dentists on General Assignment)

Local Boards are listed on the following pages under their respective counties, alphabetical order being maintained for the counties and for the cities within the counties. Designations for the personnel of each Local Board are as follows:

- M: Local Board Member
- GA: Government Appeal Agent or
Associate Government Appeal Agent
- XP: Examining Physician
- XD: Examining Dentist
- RC: Reemployment Committeeman
- C: Clerk or Assistant Clerk

Names are listed alphabetically within their own designated categories. To avoid duplication of names of persons who served in several capacities on one Board, or who served with more than one Board, each person is listed in his or her last assignment.

In counties which had two or more Local Boards and where Examining Physicians (XP), Examining Dentists (XD) and members of Advisory Boards for Registrants (AB) served all the Boards in one county, these personnel are listed in separate groups following the final Local Board in each such county.

The figure following "Men furnished to the armed forces" represents only the number of men each Local Board furnished to the armed forces by *induction*. Because of the unavailability of complete and correct figures, plus other considerations, it was determined not to include so-called "credits" to each Local Board for men and women who enlisted or were commissioned in the various branches of the armed forces.

A number of Local Boards changed their locations during the period of Selective Service operation, and each location shown represents the one which was occupied for the longest period of time by the Board concerned.

ADAMS COUNTY

ADAMS COUNTY No. 1

Location: Post Office Building, Quincy

Registration: 5164

Men furnished to armed forces: 1073

Personnel:

Roy J. Holford M
T. E. Jefferson M
Merle S. Koch M
Wilbur Pearce M
John Speckhardt M
John T. Reardon GA
Lawrence Emmons, Jr. CA
Dr. C. E. Ericson XP
Dr. James F. Merritt XP

Dr. J. F. Ross XP
Dr. Harry R. Farwell XD
Dr. H. M. Tarpley XD
Roy L. Sharrow RC
George B. Whitman RC
Aylette H. Buckner C
Leona M. Hull C
Anna M. Jeffrey C

QUINCY CITY No. 1

Location: W.C.U. Building, Quincy

Registration: 4796

Men furnished to armed forces: 1418

Personnel:

Joseph B. Engelmeyer M
Robert W. Halbach, Sr. M
Robert Thomas Kinneman M
Nate Mack M
Louis J. Monroe M
Chester A. Morse M
Albert P. Niemeyer M
G. Frederick Pfeiffer M
Carl G. Schmiedeskamp M
Albert J. Stone M

Mark A. Penick GA
Dr. Kent Barber XP
Dr. Donald H. Root XP
Dr. A. H. Sohm XD
Robert H. Malcomson RC
Milton H. Vollmer RC
Joseph H. Ostermiller C
Nadine A. Lusk C
Emma Lou Sterne C

QUINCY CITY No. 2

Location: W.C.U. Building, Quincy

Registration: 4602

Men furnished to armed forces: 1156

Personnel:

Fred L. Bailey M
Andrew L. Dickhut M
Oscar F. Eggeson M
Joseph M. Hirschinger M
Hubert P. Klingele M
Everett L. Lawrence M
Adam J. Scholz M
James Nielson GA

Dr. George L. Athey XP
Dr. James L. Rouner XP
Dr. L. H. Wolfe XD
A. L. Martin RC
Alvin W. Michel RC
Charles E. Sparks C
Althea Menke C
Betty E. Smith C

Group Examiners for Adams County

Dr. Milton E. Bitter XP
Dr. Paul Brenner XP
Dr. Walter Libmann XP

Dr. Harry O. Ryan XP
Dr. Kenneth W. Ringland XD
Dr. Roy H. Thesen XD

(Continued)

ADAMS COUNTY—Continued

Advisory Board Members for Adams County

Charles L. Bartlett
Carl B. Berter
Herman H. Brown
M. Finlay Carrott
J. E. Carter
Walter Craig
Joel M. Dickerman
William Dieterich
John F. Garner
Chester A. Groves
John T. Inghram
Jesse Klein

Harold W. Lewis
Delbert Loos
S. E. McAfee
C. C. Mason
Charles G. Nauert
Richard Neu
Paul B. Nichols
Philip Schlagenhauf
Richard Scholz
Aubrey D. Spence
Rolland M. Wagner
C. H. Wood

ALEXANDER COUNTY

ALEXANDER COUNTY No. 1

Location: Halliday Estate Building, Cairo

Registration: 6399

Men furnished to armed forces: 1760

Personnel:

Harry Cade M
W. E. Cummins M
Norman R. Halliday M
Eastin L. Holliday M
Victor H. Honey M
John Thistlewood M
Peyton Berbling GA
D. B. Reid GA
Dr. J. J. Rendleman XP
Dr. J. K. Rosson XP
Dr. H. D. Stuckey XP
Dr. R. M. Young XP
Dr. Van Andrews XD

Dr. Howard Moreland XD
Paul S. Clutts RC
R. A. Gregory RC
Joseph F. McGruder RC
Robert L. Williams RC
Robert L. Lansden AB
Donald A. Miller AB
Walter B. Warder AB
Helen Jo Dorsett C
Mary Flack C
Mary Lottie Rock C
Sarah H. Schmitt C

BOND COUNTY

BOND COUNTY No. 1

Location: First National Bank Building, Greenville

Registration: 3421

Men furnished to armed forces: 958

Personnel:

Christian J. Bauer M
William Foran M
Conrad O. Kirstein M
D. E. Sims M
George H. Weber M
Glen B. Wilson GA
Dr. Dewitt T. Brown XP
Dr. H. D. Cartmell XP
Dr. Archibald M. Keith XP
Dr. Richard Maxwell XP
Dr. L. A. Floyd XD
Dr. F. E. Linder XD
Dr. W. A. McCracken XD

Chester O. Bare RC
Fred A. Mier RC
Ray A. Wise RC
Friedolin A. Brandenburg RC
J. H. Allio AB
John D. Biggs AB
L. C. Combe AB
Foss D. Meyer AB
Robert Smith AB
Eileen M. Genre C
Ira King C
Rebekah Ann Smith C

BOONE COUNTY

BOONE COUNTY No. 1

Location: City Hall, Belvidere

Registration: 3822

Men furnished to armed forces: 1012

Personnel:

Clifford A. Barringer	M	Dr. M. L. Hartman	XP
Arthur B. Cleaver	M	Dr. David E. James	XP
Robert J. Fischer	M	Dr. Gordon J. Kaske	XP
Eugene H. Frye	M	Dr. Wesley B. Oliver	XP
Wrate H. Hill	M	Dr. Adrian Schreiber	XP
Julian L. Larson	M	Dr. Stanley J. Smith	XP
Ives Law	M	Dr. A. W. Swift	XP
Fred A. Marean	M	Dr. John F. West	XP
Einer Petersen	M	Dr. John E. Bruce	XD
Warren C. Rowan	M	Dr. W. D. McMaster	XD
Frederick W. Shappert, Jr.	M	Frank W. Braun	RC
Robert Emmett Sullivan	M	George R. McConnell	RC
Richard V. Carpenter	GA	Edwin A. Loop	AB
Owen Johnson	GA	Frank A. Oakley	AB
Dr. E. S. Davis	XP	Patrick H. O'Donnell	AB
Dr. Everett Dettmann	XP	Albert S. O'Sullivan	AB
Dr. Nevin E. Diehl	XP	Mildred L. Shattuck	C
Dr. F. E. Duncan	XP	V. Ruth Welcher	C
Dr. W. M. Freeman	XP		

BROWN COUNTY

BROWN COUNTY No. 1

Location: Federal Building, Mt. Sterling

Registration: 1708

Men furnished to armed forces: 452

Personnel:

James R. Clark	M	R. L. Webber	RC
L. W. Dunlap	M	Vernon Briggs	AB
Leonard A. Gross	M	John Q. Lawless	AB
George O. McCoy	M	Fred Manny	AB
George Robinson	M	Walter I. Manny	AB
Joseph R. Morton	GA	Paul Martin	AB
Dr. Ray McGann	XP	Charles E. Turner	AB
Dr. E. L. Browning	XD	Eloese S. Hallden	C
Albert E. Grether	RC	Harry C. Hutter	C
Carl M. Husted	RC		

BUREAU COUNTY

BUREAU COUNTY No. 1

Location: Room 202, County Court House, Princeton

Registration: 3662

Men furnished to armed forces: 939

Personnel:

James H. Faley, Jr. M	Dr. F. E. Inks XP
William B. Headley M	Dr. J. M. O'Malley XP
Carey R. Johnson M	Dr. J. W. O'Malley XP
Henry H. Morrasy M	Dr. Peter H. Poppens XP
John C. Robb M	Dr. E. H. Schnicke XP
William M. Russell M	Dr. Albert B. Troupa XP
John S. Skinner M	Dr. F. Wright Hedenschoug XD
John F. Sullivan M	Dr. John F. Highfield XD
Perry D. Trimble GA	W. Roy Robinson RC
G. C. Wilson GA	Clifford Thompson RC
Dr. Charles C. Barrett XP	Louis A. Zearing RC
Dr. Arthur N. Bolz XP	Virginia M. Foster C
Dr. A. G. Everhart XP	Margaret Hedlund C
Dr. O. B. Giltner XP	Mrs. Bernice Holloway C
Dr. Harold Hamnett XP	Mrs. Esther Sachs C
Dr. J. H. Hopkins XP	Norman H. Weeks C

BUREAU COUNTY No. 2

Location: Room B-2, Court House, Princeton

Registration: 5050

Men furnished to armed forces: 1557

Personnel:

Anton B. Ackerson M	Dr. George E. Kirby XP
Bradford Reed Battey M	Dr. K. M. Nelson XP
Lloyd H. Coddington M	Dr. M. A. Nix XP
Raymond A. Eiten M	Dr. J. J. Nora XP
W. L. Jacobsen M	Dr. Clarence Olson XP
Frank Martinelli M	Dr. Louis Slatin XP
William Roy Robinson M	Dr. H. D. Steele XP
Glenn Sitterly M	Dr. Richard E. Lee XD
T. E. Sullivan M	Guy Kasbeer RC
C. N. Hollerich GA	Peter Ternetti RC
Josef T. Skinner GA	William J. Wimbiscus RC
Dr. T. L. Chiasson XP	Helen Ellis C
Dr. L. M. Dunn XP	Barbara C. Lindner C
Dr. R. E. Davies XP	Helen Swingle C
Dr. Phillip V. Hall XP	

Advisory Board Members for Bureau County

Claude Brown	Robert A. Oakes
Horace R. Brown	Fred G. Russell
Merville L. Brown	R. L. Russell
Arthur H. Ellis	Ethel M. Sharp
Edward Grampp	J. L. Spaulding
Hobart W. Gunning	L. D. Spaulding, Jr.
(Mrs.) Gene Johnson	William W. Wilson
Leonard A. Johnson	Cairo A. Trimble
Lillie M. Jones	G. C. Wilson
John W. Naffziger	

CALHOUN COUNTY

CALHOUN COUNTY No. 1

Location: Main Street, Hardin

Registration: 2096

Men furnished to armed forces: 644

Personnel:

Philip Aderton M
Frank Droege M
Arthur Kemp M
Glenn S. Nevius M
Harold L. Whitworth M
C. C. Worthy GA
Dr. George W. Fritz XP
Dr. Sam L. Miller XP
Dr. J. H. Peisker XP
Dr. W. A. Skeele XP
Dr. C. J. Monroe XD
Dr. R. R. Hardesty XD
Walter B. Holzwarth RC
Elmer L. Sheer RC
Raymond Siemer RC

J. Clark Anderson AB
S. A. Benz AB
Paul R. Durr AB
Charles M. Hagen AB
Edmond J. Hughes AB
Ben Klaas AB
Howard Klemme AB
Frank W. Mossman AB
George Sibley AB
Raphael Snyders AB
William F. Suhling AB
Charles Zigrang AB
Arthur F. Eberlin C
Ione Mielke C

CARROLL COUNTY

CARROLL COUNTY No. 1

Location: Federal Building, Mt. Carroll

Registration: 4474

Men furnished to armed forces: 1111

Personnel:

Robert M. Coleman M
Thomas H. Diffenderfer
Ernest L. Frey M
Arthur C. Reeves M
J. V. Sullivan M
Glendon V. Weir M
Charles E. Stuart GA
Dr. A. A. Calkins XP
Dr. S. P. Colehour XP
Dr. J. C. Garland XP
Dr. L. B. Hussey XP
Dr. William J. Scholes XP
Dr. E. C. Turner XP

Dr. G. W. Cassell XD
Dr. C. F. Isenberger XD
Joseph B. Loeser RC
Roswell W. Packard RC
J. L. Brearton AB
Ralph M. Eaton AB
Orion M. Grove AB
Franklin U. Stransky AB
A. F. Wingert AB
Vernon B. Ackerman C
Dorothea L. Edwards C
Edith J. Smith C

CASS COUNTY

CASS COUNTY No. 1

Location: Schmidt Building, Beardstown

Registration: 3840

Men furnished to armed forces: 1054

Personnel:

George V. Aldridge M
Ralph P. Baxter M
James E. Fox M
John Joseph Jenkins M
Myron L. Kloker M
Harry E. Musch M
Dr. W. D. Pence M
Arthur H. Tuecke M
R. L. Northcutt GA
Dr. Thomas G. Charles XP
Dr. V. M. Corman XP
Dr. B. A. Desulis XP
Dr. R. D. Burley XP
Dr. J. F. Myers XP
Dr. W. E. Shelton XP
Dr. W. S. Taylor XP

Dr. E. W. Thomas XP
Dr. Forest V. Diggs XD
Joseph M. Bergman RC
Arthur H. Miller RC
Cyril Robert Ratcliffe RC
Harold Bishop AB
Mrs. Rena Beard Krusic AB
Lloyd Milton McClure AB
L. M. McClure, Sr. AB
H. L. Milstead AB
George D. Shultz AB
James C. Yancy AB
Mrs. Ida J. Madison C
Virginia Elaine Nagel C
Wilma Thrasher C

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY No. 1

Location: 110 South Race Street, Urbana

Registration: 4569

Men furnished to armed forces: 1070

Personnel:

Harry E. Defibaugh M
Virgil L. Harvey M
Fred E. Stevens M
Lawrence B. Walton M
Roy A. Wright M
Chester W. Richards GA
Homer Shepherd GA
Dr. C. G. Appelle XP
Dr. E. S. Axtell XP
Dr. C. E. Brown XP
Dr. C. W. Christie XP
Dr. C. D. Gulick XP
Dr. G. Laymon XP
Dr. John O'Connell XP
Dr. M. M. Ricketts XP

Dr. E. J. Rueck XP
Dr. L. O. Sale XP
Dr. R. H. Smith XP
Dr. G. D. Troyer XP
Dr. L. E. Rasmusson XD
Dr. E. C. Thompson XD
Dr. K. M. Waxler XD
Jesse L. Jones RC
Rev. C. G. Hall RC
H. Adair Webb RC
Muriel M. Holmes C
Doris M. Johnson C
Edith Marlowe C
Susie G. Webster C

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CHAMPAIGN COUNTY—Continued

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY No. 2

Location: Bourne Street, Tolono

Registration: 2908

Men furnished to armed forces: 658

Personnel:

John Gorman M	Dr. James S. Mason XP
V. L. Horton M	Dr. Willard L. Veirs XP
Howard Kemper M	Dr. J. W. Walton XP
C. F. Maley M	Dr. W. F. Johnston XD
Edwin W. Smalley M	Dr. F. M. Rose XD
O. L. Browder GA	Lewis G. Coonrod, Sr. RC
Dr. Floyd W. Castator XP	Frederick D. Lewis RC
Dr. P. C. Casto XP	J. C. V. Taylor RC
Dr. William H. Cooper XP	Harriett H. Franks C
Dr. Glenn F. Fishel XP	Beulah Weasel C

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA CITY No. 1

Location: 11½ East University Avenue

Registration: 9486

Men furnished to armed forces: 2504

Personnel:

Donald C. Dodds M	Dr. J. D. McKinney XP
T. J. Harbaugh M	Dr. C. T. Moss XP
Harry E. Bigler M	Dr. Joel A. Peterson XP
Justa M. Lindgren M	Dr. C. F. Newcomb XP
William H. Owens M	Dr. G. L. Porter XP
John B. Prettyman M	Dr. John R. Powell XP
Robert W. Webber M	Dr. H. F. Rawlings XP
John H. Armstrong GA	Dr. W. E. Schowengerdt XP
Dr. E. C. Albers XP	Dr. J. E. Sexton XP
Dr. V. T. Austin XP	Dr. C. H. Spears XP
Dr. H. R. Bodine XP	Dr. L. M. T. Stilwell XP
Dr. C. S. Bucher XP	Dr. George F. Way XP
Dr. A. J. Dalton XP	Dr. S. J. Wilson XP
Dr. J. C. Dallenbach XP	Dr. W. M. Youngerman XP
Dr. Raymond Evans XP	Dr. C. M. Bechtol XD
Dr. S. S. Garrett XP	Dr. E. G. Stevens XD
Dr. L. T. Gregory XP	Harry E. Daniels RC
Dr. Everett E. Hill XP	Lyle H. Gallivan RC
Dr. M. W. Hedgcock XP	R. W. Webber RC
Dr. B. Smith Hopkins, Jr. XP	Evelyn Downs C
Dr. G. R. Ingram XP	Doris E. Grant C
Dr. C. H. Irvin XP	Emily Morrison C
Dr. Darwin Kirby XP	R. Joan C. Moomau C
Dr. W. F. Lamkin XP	

Advisory Board Members for Champaign County

W. Carl Allen	John J. Bresee
John A. Appleman	Louis A. Busch
John H. Barth	Robert Busch
Oris Barth	A. E. Campbell
H. B. Boyer	James L. Capel

(Continued)

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY [Advisory Board]—Continued

F. T. Carson
Joseph R. Carson
Thomas Burke Carson
Asa S. Chapman
James F. Clark
Roy R. Cline
Edwin W. Collard
Joseph W. Corazza
R. W. Corman
R. W. Davies
Charles W. Davis
Henry J. Dietz
D. C. Dobbins
Donald V. Dobbins
R. F. Dobbins
W. J. Dolan
Lloyd S. Engert
J. C. Ermentrout
French L. Fraker
John L. Franklin
J. Edwin Filson
Chancy L. Finfrock
Gail R. Fisher
Forrest B. Gore
E. W. Hollaran
Fred B. Hamill
J. L. Hanmore
Earl C. Harrington
Lawrence R. Hatch
Julius J. Hirschfeld
C. E. Iungerich
Chester E. Keller
Harry E. Kerker
Thornton R. Kirk
William H. Lee

Roger F. Little
T. E. Lyons
August C. Meyer
H. M. Miller
John M. Mitchem
A. D. Mulliken
Wallace M. Mulliken
W. A. Nichols
Enos L. Phillips
William G. Palmer
Darius E. Phebus
Alfred H. Reichman
Donald M. Reno
Don D. Richmond
Walter B. Riley
Edwin W. Sale
Peter P. Schaefer
Arthur J. B. Showalter
H. F. Simonson
James A. Solon
Godfrey Sperling, Jr.
C. E. Tate
J. G. Thomas
Albert Tuxhorn
Earl W. Wagner
Charles M. Webber
A. S. Weeks
Gene Weisinger
James H. Wheat
J. C. Williamson
Forney Wingard
R. E. Winkelmann
W. F. Woods, Jr.
W. F. Woods

CHRISTIAN COUNTY

CHRISTIAN COUNTY No. 1

Location: 123½ Main Street, Taylorville

Registration: 4988

Men furnished to armed forces: 1452

Personnel:

Melle Calloway M
Patrick J. Doyle M
Clare E. Flesher M
Rual Forsythe M
Harry Clyde Irwin M
Arthur Yockey GA
Dr. G. L. Armstrong XP
Dr. S. B. Herdman XP
Dr. C. R. McPherson XP
Dr. William H. Mercer XP
Dr. Richard J. Miller XP
Dr. Willis A. Monaghan XP

Dr. F. L. Puckett XP
Dr. W. H. Schott XP
Dr. George A. Tankersley XP
Dr. Albert F. Turner XP
Dr. H. M. Wolfe XP
Dr. J. W. Spresser XD
Dr. B. R. Tedrow XD
Ora E. Daggett RC
Gilbert H. Large RC
Louetta B. Roberts C
Gertrude M. Roe C
R. R. Simpson C

(Continued)

CHRISTIAN COUNTY—Continued

CHRISTIAN COUNTY No. 2

Location: County Court House, Taylorville

Registration: 3854

Men furnished to armed forces: 1105

Personnel:

Frank P. Anderson M	Dr. M. A. Reichman XP
Basil C. King M	Dr. R. M. Seaton XP
Norbert Leo LaRochelle M	Dr. F. W. Siegert XP
Charles R. Shake M	Dr. R. B. Seigert XP
Benjamin F. Zobrist M	Dr. F. R. Hamilton XD
Edward E. Adams GA	Dr. A. E. Helm XD
John H. Fornoff GA	Dr. H. C. Pence XD
Dr. John Alderson XP	Joe E. Boyd RC
Dr. Grover C. Bullington XP	Roger DeHart RC
Dr. Walter Burgess XP	Louis Marsch RC
Dr. Paul K. Hagen XP	Inez M. Porter C
Dr. D. M. Littlejohn XP	Mrs. Mona K. Yonce C
Dr. Wilfred S. Miller XP	

Advisory Board Members for Christian County

Charles E. Bliss	W. Quinn Jordan
Harold Broverman	Joe P. Longwell
H. B. Clotfelter	W. B. McBride
John W. Coale	Pearl Montgomery
Daniel H. Dailey	Amos M. Pinkerton
Logan G. Griffith	Guy L. Smith
Harry B. Grundy	Thomas Sweeney
Scott Hoover	Samuel M. Taylor
David W. Johnston	

CLARK COUNTY

CLARK COUNTY No. 1

Location: City Hall, Martinsville

Registration: 4226

Men furnished to armed forces: 1219

Personnel:

John H. Davison M	Dr. L. J. Weir XP
Harry L. Downey M	Dr. D. L. Wilhoit XP
Charles S. Foster M	Dr. Clarence D. Mitchell XD
Robert Prewett M	Frank A. Johnson RC
James W. Starner M	Basil W. Moore RC
John M. Hollenbeck GA	Howard E. Swinford RC
Dr. R. B. Boyd XP	Harry J. Buxbaum AB
Dr. Charles O. Highsmith XP	Victor C. Miller AB
Dr. H. C. Houser XP	Stewart McClellan AB
Dr. Lester H. Johnson XP	C. A. Williams AB
Dr. Earl H. Mitchell XP	Norma Huffman C
Dr. William M. Rogers XP	Evelyn June Kanmacher C
Dr. John Weir XP	Orion Wiser C

CLAY COUNTY

CLAY COUNTY No. 1

Location: Oil Exchange Building, Flora

Registration: 4650

Men furnished to armed forces: 1390

Personnel:

Willard R. Dewhirst M	Dr. J. P. Shore XP
Arthur P. Holt M	Dr. A. M. Sparling XP
Robert S. Jones M	Dr. M. C. Powell XD
Harvey D. McCollum M	E. D. Given RC
Lawrence E. McCommons M	Robert H. Scudamore RC
E. E. Rose M	Ira E. Theobald RC
R. V. Stephens M	Ralph G. Meyer AB
Emery E. Calhoon GA	Alsie N. Tolliver AB
Dr. Norton W. Bowman XP	Sara Mae Allen C
Dr. D. E. Fatheree XP	Arthur K. Brentlinger C
Dr. Rolla D. Finch XP	Lawrence Kellums C
Dr. Curtis M. Henderson XP	Lois Grace Tully C
Dr. L. L. Hutchins XP	

CLINTON COUNTY

CLINTON COUNTY No. 1

Location: First National Bank Building, Carlyle

Registration: 5471

Men furnished to armed forces: 1631

Personnel:

T. C. Albers M	Dr. John Q. Roane XP
Sterling Price Bond M	Dr. William H. Sauer XP
Thomas Bond M	Dr. C. A. Z. Sharp XP
William E. Carson M	Dr. R. S. Wallace XP
Joseph H. Finley M	Dr. C. S. Kurz XD
Charles N. Fisher M	Dr. H. D. Potts XD
William F. Fix M	Theodore H. Gross RC
Gordon E. Houck M	Carl W. Willi RC
Arnold J. Marcham M	Helen Brandt AB
Frazier B. Newkirk M	Marie T. Hahn AB
Oscar Spaeth M	Maurice B. Johnston AB
Fred F. Wollenweber M	Catherine Kueper AB
William R. Murphy GA	Henrietta Kueper AB
Ernst C. Asbury XP	A. B. Lager AB
Dr. M. A. Bateman XP	C. A. McNeill, Jr. AB
Dr. W. S. Carter XP	Joseph B. Schlarmann AB
Dr. W. L. DuComb XP	Irene A. Donnewald C
Dr. A. L. Fischer XP	Charles P. Flanagan C
Dr. Edward Hediger XP	Helen Mueller C
Dr. W. R. Ketterer XP	

COLES COUNTY

COLES COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Charleston

Registration: 3686

Men furnished to armed forces: 1243

Personnel:

Samuel C. Ashmore M
Charles H. Coleman M
Delbert E. Hahan M
Lewis S. Linder M
Dr. P. B. Lloyd M
Simeon E. Thomas M
James Y. Kelly GA
Wayne O. Shuey GA
Dr. J. T. Belting XP
Dr. Martin W. Bisson XP
Dr. G. B. Dudley XP
Dr. Charles E. Duncan XP
Dr. S. B. Goff XP
Dr. W. J. Harned XP
Dr. Herbert A. Iknayan XP

Dr. Nicholas C. Iknayan XP
Dr. L. T. Kent XP
Dr. C. D. Swickard XP
Dr. W. M. Swickard XP
Dr. H. A. Shaffer XP
Dr. O. E. Hite XD
Dr. C. J. Montgomery XD
Dr. W. E. Sunderman XD
Dr. Byron C. Trexler XD
Dr. W. B. Tym XD
Fae W. Claar RC
Harold Sensintaffar RC
Viola Marjorie Clark C
Earl J. Hibbs C
Pauline J. Highland C

COLES COUNTY No. 2

Location: 1521 Charleston Avenue, Mattoon

Registration: 5589

Men furnished to armed forces: 1624

Personnel:

Emanuel Berkowitz M
William Neil Laughlin M
W. H. Ownby M
Gus Schlicher M
Carl O. Watkins M
Russell B. James GA
Fred H. Kelly GA
Craig Van Meter GA
Dr. J. G. Baker XP
Dr. T. A. Bryan XP
Dr. B. R. Cole XP
Dr. Paul M. Hardinger XP
Dr. F. B. Jones XP
Dr. Edward X. Link XP
Dr. C. E. Morgan XP
Lou Morris C
Dr. H. C. Lumppp XD

Dr. J. F. Nolan XP
Dr. S. B. Nuzie XP
Dr. H. F. Osterhagen XP
Dr. L. C. Small XP
Dr. Albert Summers XP
Dr. D. C. Baughman XD
Dr. H. A. Baughman XD
Dr. R. R. Burke XD
Dr. C. L. Edmiston XD
Dr. R. G. Jones XD
Dr. W. L. Podesta XD
E. Fred Gardner RC
Harry I. Hannah RC
Ferdinand F. Homann RC
William G. Sawin RC
Robert J. Welsh RC
Mrs. Ivah E. Batchelder C

(Continued)

COLES COUNTY—Continued

Advisory Board Members for Coles County

C. Wade Barrick
Joseph Berkowitz
Rev. William I. Blair
H. Ogden Brainard
W. M. Briggs
Everett W. Brown
F. W. Claar
Frank E. Cox
Elmer F. Elston
Osborn Ferguson
T. R. Figenbaum
Kenneth Green
John H. Hardin
Edgar H. Hayes
Maurice F. Rominger

Jack E. Horsley
J. E. Houglund
Clarence W. Hughes
Carus S. Icenogle
William K. Kidwell
John T. Kincaid
S. Carl Lane
J. B. Lane
Kenneth Edward Moss
Hugh Reat
Christy Russell
Orville F. Schoch
R. Y. Stevenson
Charles Wallace
Robert M. Werden

COOK COUNTY

COOK COUNTY No. 1

Location: 121 North Douglas Avenue, Arlington Heights

Registration: 6047

Men furnished to armed forces: 1458

Personnel:

Burton A. Brannen M
Paul F. Carroll M
Elmer W. Crane M
James E. Millay M
Delmer R. Rippey M
Robert M. Utpadel M
Alphonse J. Weidner M
Willard C. Walters GA
Dr. B. T. Best XP
Dr. J. A. Cousins XP
Dr. J. Robert Jacobson XP
Dr. Edward L. Larson XP
Dr. Norbart Leckband XP
Dr. Harold O. Meisenheimer XP
Dr. R. J. Novick XP
Dr. Walter A. Schimmel XP
Dr. William V. Sher XD
Dr. E. W. Baumann XD
John J. Lee RC

Peter B. Atwood AB
Carl M. Behrens AB
Paul E. Collins AB
Andrew J. Dallstream AB
Arthur J. Donovan AB
Arthur Fassbender AB
W. Edward Fritz AB
Edward A. Glaeser AB
Paul M. Godehn AB
Frank R. Hartman AB
John A. Senne AB
Hugo J. Thal AB
Lorraine M. Kehe C
Helen Ruth Langlois C
Vivian D. Masny C
Esther O. Smith C
Frank O. Smith C
Lorna K. Walsh C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

COOK COUNTY No. 2

Location: 1137 Central Avenue, Wilmette

Registration: 5313

Men furnished to armed forces: 1168

Personnel:

George B. Bassler	M	Dr. Joseph A. Bobrow	XD
Lester W. Coons	M	Dr. Albert J. Bushey	XD
Howard F. Dusham	M	Dr. Gordon G. Chinnock	XD
Roy Kroeschell	M	Dr. E. F. Christie	XD
Lea J. Orr	M	Dr. S. A. Cowen	XD
B. O. Sullivan	M	Dr. George Eisenbrand	XD
Albert B. Tucker	M	Dr. A. H. Fuessle	XD
James C. Leaton	GA	Dr. F. J. Genster	XD
Dr. Daniel R. Cunningham	XP	Dr. Arthur W. Leaf	XD
Dr. Donal G. Gladish	XP	Dr. Walter F. Schur	XD
Dr. M. C. Hecht	XP	Dr. C. G. Smith	XD
Dr. Theodore Krumm	XP	Dr. George D. Upson	XD
Dr. Floyd L. McGrath	XP	F. Dewey Anderson	RC
Dr. Lester E. Mee	XP	Alfred W. Jensen	RC
Dr. Paul E. Minter	XP	Harry B. Johnston	RC
Dr. B. L. Mitchell	XP	Robert J. Lascelles	RC
Dr. Fred D. O'Donnell	XP	Henry J. Brandt	AB
Dr. Leo Oppenheimer	XP	Samuel H. Gilbert	AB
Dr. Martin H. Seifert	XP	Frederick J. Newey	AB
Dr. H. O. Weishaar	XP	L. L. Richmond	AB
Dr. George Ambuehl	XD	Manning L. Ware	AB
Dr. Paul B. Bass	XD	Olga B. Roberts	C
Dr. Charles B. Blake	XD	Harriett S. Seifert	C

COOK COUNTY No. 3

Location: 510 Green Bay Road, Winnetka

Registration: 5633

Men furnished to armed forces: 1240

Personnel:

Joseph P. Colligan	M	Robert F. Doepel	RC
Kenneth B. Hawkins	M	Thomas J. Lynch	RC
Ralph B. Kraetsch	M	Donald C. Stixrood	RC
Frederic O. Mason	M	Clinton F. Costenbader	AB
Austin L. Wyman	M	John W. Day	AB
Harold R. Odh	M	Martin S. Gordon	AB
Ralph M. Snyder	GA	Edward R. Lewis	AB
Grover C. McLaron	GA	Hyman A. Pierce	AB
Dr. Jay M. Garner	XP	George Ragland, Jr.	AB
Dr. John H. Gormley	XP	Merrill A. Russell	AB
Dr. H. B. Lustigman	XP	Beverly B. Vedder	AB
Dr. Clarence Minnema	XP	Virginia W. Bulingham	C
Dr. Maurice H. Wald	XP	Joseph P. Colligan	C
Dr. H. D. Wiley	XP	Elizabeth Hamilton	C
Dr. James Fonda	XD	Barbara B. Lynde	C
Frank J. Brady	RC	Rachel L. Merrifield	C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

COOK COUNTY No. 4

Location: 3 South Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge

Registration: 9891

Men furnished to armed forces: 2333

Personnel:

Charles L. Bishop M	Harley D. Hohm RC
Silas Cartland M	C. Edgar Johnson RC
Arthur W. Haab M	L. A. Platts RC
Erwin Eugene Hirschberg M	John N. Ralston RC
John J. Lenhart M	Harlan Mayne Stanton RC
Frank S. Scott M	Vincent T. Connor AB
Raymond Canaday GA	Luther Binkley AB
Robert J. Monahan GA	John V. Hanney AB
Dr. M. W. Caveney XP	Helmer Hansen AB
Dr. H. H. Conley XP	J. Theodore Kiggins AB
Dr. P. J. Fahey XP	Joseph D. Lawyer AB
Dr. A. A. Fuhlbrigge XP	W. Scott McDowell AB
Dr. Henry F. Heller XP	Norman L. Olson AB
Dr. Irving J. Pascoe XP	Philip A. Paulson AB
Dr. Benjamin L. Sargent XP	Joseph T. Scott AB
Dr. A. C. Sequin XP	Joseph R. Tottenhoff AB
Dr. Rudolph V. Sintzel XP	Henry L. Wells AB
Dr. Charles A. Cameron XD	Joseph J. Witry AB
Dr. J. F. Heller XD	Charles C. Wooster AB
Dr. E. J. Lommel XD	LeRoy A. Zaleski AB
Dr. Albert Frederick Pagel, Jr. XD	Elsie L. Fisher C
Dr. J. D. Pett XD	Clarence A. Hall C
Miles T. Babb RC	Elizabeth J. Shea C

COOK COUNTY No. 5

Location: 2400 North Harlem Avenue, Elmwood Park

Registration: 8524

Men furnished to armed forces: 2307

Personnel:

Joseph J. Charleston M	Dr. R. G. Kindelsperger XD
William H. Dahlgren M	Michael Korosy RC
Thomas V. Neil M	Irving R. Berg AB
William J. Norten M	S. Edward Bloom AB
Daniel E. Peterson M	Theodore C. Klotz AB
R. H. Ubbelohde M	Alvin J. Kvistad AB
Harry G. Hershenson GA	Albert Lavine AB
Sim Thaxter McCray GA	Charles Libby AB
Joseph L. O'Brien GA	Kris J. Myrdal AB
Dr. Jack B. Deutsch XP	Daniel E. Peterson AB
Dr. C. E. Frybarger XP	Chester A. Reardon AB
Dr. John A. Guerrieri XP	Donald D. Rogers AB
Dr. James J. Leach XP	Walter Fred Sass AB
Dr. George W. Moxon XP	Adolph J. Doeing C
Dr. James A. Moxon XP	Lillian Marzullo C
Dr. P. W. Purcell XP	Elaine S. Nickamp C
Dr. Mario Simonelli XP	Eleanor Sorensen C
Dr. Kenneth Weiler XP	

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

COOK COUNTY No. 6

Location: 7520 Madison Street, Forest Park

Registration: 6076

Men furnished to armed forces: 1619

Personnel:

Morton E. Anderson	M	Dr. Stanley A. Danhauer	XD
Charles S. Brophy	M	Dr. A. F. Mayer	XD
W. B. Carroll	M	John P. Conmy	RC
Herbert Allen Edwards	M	Emil F. Roehlke	RC
August A. Frymark	M	Harvey L. Cavender	AB
Henry M. Lebovitz	M	Carl F. Faust	AB
Arthur F. Seegers	M	Orville W. Lee	AB
Frank D. Sweeney	M	Lloyd W. Lehman	AB
David J. A. Hayes	GA	William L. Murray	AB
Lloyd W. Lehman	GA	Howard B. Robinson	AB
Dr. George J. Baumgartner	XP	Frank J. Smith	AB
Dr. J. Blumenstock	XP	Joseph W. Townsend	AB
Dr. Lucius Cole	XP	Donald L. Vetter	AB
Dr. William B. Knox	XP	George E. Woods	
Dr. Albert G. McNeil	XP	Nicholas Barron	C
Dr. Thomas I. Motter	XP	Mary C. Hess	C
Dr. R. C. Oldfield	XP	Lucille Lienhardt	C
Dr. Robert F. Sharer	XP	Louise Nelson	C
Dr. Joseph C. Sodaro	XP	Marie B. Norton	C

COOK COUNTY No. 7

Location: 2515 St. Charles Road, Bellwood

Registration: 6259

Men furnished to armed forces: 1862

Personnel:

Mack W. Balzer	M	Albert J. Bayles	RC
Peter Joseph Burr	M	Henry Miron	RC
Thomas W. Downey	M	Joseph W. Albright	AB
LeRoy A. Brown	M	John A. Anderson	AB
Charles E. Dougherty	M	Joseph I. Bulger	AB
William W. Haverly	M	P. W. Brust	AB
Elmer F. Pflug	M	Edward G. Dickman	AB
Edgar P. Romilly	M	Guy E. Guerine	AB
Louis Peirce Smith	M	Marjorie Guerine	AB
Ira E. Garman	GA	R. N. Nelson	AB
Mark E. Hattenhauer	GA	Wesley Potts	AB
George Sass	GA	Thomas G. Sheahan	AB
Dr. Edmund G. Brust	XP	Robert Wigglesworth	AB
Dr. Martin Wilson Green	XP	Lester D. Wilcox	AB
Dr. Jerry R. Hora	XP	Noel B. Wysong	AB
Kenneth T. Hubbard	XP	Ruth E. Kehring	C
Dr. Arthur E. Joslyn, Jr.	XP	Gladys F. Kupper	C
Dr. A. Everett Joslyn	XP	Louis P. Smith	C
Dr. Harold J. Tosney	XP	Alma B. Solberg	C
Dr. H. A. Stasinski	XD	Mary A. Wisner	C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

COOK COUNTY No. 8

Location: Town Hall, LaGrange

Registration: 6265

Men furnished to armed forces: 1451

Personnel:

Frank W. Ault M
Herman H. Drewes M
George F. Hime M
Lyman M. Mather M
George W. Miller M
Sidney G. Salvesen M
John D. Wilson M
Frederick A. Gariepy GA
Dr. E. S. Baxter XP
Dr. Edson W. Carr XP
Dr. J. W. Carr XP
Dr. James C. Clarke XP
Dr. Robert W. Edwards XP
Dr. D. J. Freriks XP
Dr. J. A. Gardiner XP
Dr. Edward L. Gillman XP
Dr. H. T. Haverstock XP
Dr. Charles F. Hubner XP
Dr. Thomas C. McDougal XP
Dr. J. G. Millas XP
Dr. Ralph W. Nauman XP
Dr. H. E. Ackerman XD

Dr. Earl D. Emery XD
Dr. Donald C. Lemon XD
Dr. W. M. Lemon XD
Dr. H. S. MacWithey XD
Dr. Frank B. Olson XD
Dr. J. C. Treat XD
F. D. Cossitt RC
William P. Mitchell RC
Bernard Albert O'Reilly RC
Fred J. Ashley AB
Edward S. Cody AB
Roy H. Ekberg AB
Edward J. Farrell AB
Henry G. Ferncase AB
W. Stancliff Fuller AB
Edward F. O'Toole AB
Raymond S. Schultz AB
Elmer F. Scott AB
Randolph Thornton AB
Robert C. Van Kampen AB
Palmer C. Graves C
Milladene Warnock C

COOK COUNTY No. 9

Location: 5635 South Archer Avenue, Summit

Registration: 6430

Men furnished to armed forces: 2001

Personnel:

Ralph Beebe M
Gordon Burk M
Martin Ferentchak M
George A. Soviesk M
Mathias J. Viebrock M
Frank A. Brodnicki GA
Anthony A. DeGrazia GA
Augustine J. Bowe GA
Dr. R. H. Allison XP
Dr. Thomas J. Benton XP
Dr. Joseph Lieberstein XP
Dr. Sidney L. Mann XP

Dr. Paul W. Rush XP
Dr. S. R. Krupka XD
Dr. B. S. Lyznicki XD
Dr. C. A. Lyznicki XD
Charles J. Bulow RC
R. J. O'Leary RC
Louis R. Gentili AB
Richard P. Lambert, Jr. AB
James J. Mejda AB
Frieda C. Drews C
Lillian C. Durka C
Lillian C. Lyznicki C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

COOK COUNTY No. 10

Location: Greer Hall, Orland Park

Registration: 5769

Men furnished to armed forces: 1502

Personnel:

Al J. Graf M
Stewart M. Loebe M
Walter R. Schussler, Jr. M
Ralph J. Stellwagen M
Charles H. Wolf M
Alderman Dystrup GA
Dr. Robert H. Carmichael XP
Dr. Earl W. Cauldwell XP
Dr. E. J. Chesrow XP
Dr. Anthony J. Giacobe XP
Dr. H. E. Henke XP
Dr. Samuel Sheldon Leavitt XP
Dr. Paul G. Pomeroy XP

Dr. John P. Poska XP
Dr. J. V. Sanovic XP
Dr. S. A. Lemke XD
Albert E. Clifton RC
Gilbert J. Helbig RC
Francis A. Harper AB
Robert McCloy AB
Judd H. Matthews AB
Paul R. Schreiber AB
Nancy B. Knight C
Pearl A. Otto C
Mildred A. Shroats C
Margaret E. Sullivan C

COOK COUNTY No. 11

Location: Post Office Building, Harvey

Registration: 6363

Men furnished to armed forces: 1761

Personnel:

Walter E. Deichen M
Fred F. Geiss M
Lawrence P. Holm M
Walter Nagell M
Charles J. Wilson M
Fred H. Bartlit GA
Dr. E. A. Harris XP
Dr. M. C. Higgins XP
Dr. L. W. Hughes XD
Frank Cunningham RC
Martin Forry RC
Frank E. Foster RC
Anthony Altier AB
Bernard L. Beck AB
Edwin L. Bennett AB

Herbert C. Berggren AB
William F. Donahue AB
Burton Evans AB
Mitchell Koteff AB
Harry A. Lambert AB
J. Dudley Lockrem AB
Edwin A. McGowan AB
Henry Piel AB
Benjamin J. Sachs AB
Neil E. VanderVeen AB
Wesley D. Wiseman AB
John E. Yates AB
Esther V. Dennis C
Claude W. Gallett C
Rose A. Tocco C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

COOK COUNTY No. 12

Location: 3439 Ridge Road, Lansing

Registration: 5776

Men furnished to armed forces: 1617

Personnel:

Herman J. Anders M
Edward Madderom M
Ray H. Meeboer M
Arthur Mullins M
Kerwood L. Snyder M
Robert J. Burdett GA
Foster A. Parker GA
Dr. Rudolph D'Elia XP
Dr. Cyril M. Gallati XP
Dr. Anton Stockl XP
Dr. J. L. Van Drunen XP
Dr. M. R. Weidner, Jr., XP
Dr. P. A. Beolens XD

Dr. John Verkaik XD
Arthur V. Goebel RC
Jack E. Walker RC
J. R. Barse AB
Frank P. Cowing AB
Nicholas J. DeYoung AB
Arthur E. Dillner AB
William Jacobs AB
Orman I. Lewis AB
John J. Pacyga AB
Ira J. Thomas C
Katherine Vroom C

COOK COUNTY No. 13

Location: 2610 Flossmoor Road, Flossmoor

Registration: 2969

Men furnished to armed forces: 736

Personnel:

P. W. Goodson M
H. Roy Gordon M
Percy K. Groves M
Charles J. Huston M
Deatlef W. Jurgensen M
Harry Karstens M
Nobel Stibolt M
Walter E. Wiles GA
Dr. P. R. Blodgett XP

Dr. W. L. Schmeckeber XD
Earl D. Conant RC
H. G. Portz RC
H. L. Beck AB
Wendell Philo Gilbert AB
Leslie E. Salter AB
Louise M. Huth C
Frances M. Raak C

COOK COUNTY No. 14

Location: Post Office, Blue Island

Registration: 7084

Men furnished to armed forces: 2051

Personnel:

Harvey O. Antilla M
Emil J. Blat M
William Schimmel M
Walter H. Seyfarth M
Ralph B. Sullivan M
Edmund D. Adcock GA
William H. Townsend GA
Dr. Charles G. Davies XP
Dr. Frank H. Lally XP
Dr. L. C. Holt XD
Stephen Hoag RC
Robert L. Huffman RC

Earle B. James RC
William Aitchison AB
Walter F. Briody AB
Henry Buhring AB
Robert H. Gilson AB
Paul T. Klenk AB
Roy Massena AB
Frank M. Ozinga AB
Mildred D. A. Flassig C
Walter J. Gaboriault C
Ethel M. Tyler C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

COOK COUNTY No. 15

Location: 11 Quincy Road, Riverside

Registration: 5584

Men furnished to armed forces: 1420

Personnel:

Anthony J. Hudec M	Dr. B. F. Howery XD
Joseph A. McLoughlin M	Dr. B. R. Jones XD
Edward J. Quinn M	Dr. Frank A. Trager XD
Maurice T. Reilly M	Phil C. Huntley RC
Frank P. Schreiber M	Roderick N. Wyckoff RC
Frank J. Wood M	Francis J. Benda AB
Homer C. Dawson GA	John M. Beverly AB
Lawrence C. Mills GA	Osgood H. Dowell AB
Michael J. Thuma GA	Ross O. Hinkle AB
Dr. G. A. Barnett XP	James J. Kelly AB
Dr. Marcellin J. Chiasson XP	Joseph B. Lofton AB
Dr. William Davies XP	W. H. Shanner AB
Dr. J. Merle Denker XP	Rose L. Bolsness C
Dr. Edward F. Dombrowski XP	Dorothy M. Daily C
Dr. John D. McCarthy XP	Ray L. Gustafson C
Dr. Paul G. Peterson XP	Irene A. Soske C
Dr. Phillip L. Peterson XP	Willie C. Zimmerman C

BERWYN CITY No. 1

Location: 1605 South Oak Park Avenue, Berwyn

Registration: 5719

Men furnished to armed forces: 1761

Personnel:

Edward J. Benes M	Paul H. Whittenberg RC
Paul I. Coler M	William E. Anderle AB
Arthur C. Krase M	Stanley S. Day AB
Fred Powell Page M	John H. Ehardt AB
Edward P. Skubic M	Frank C. Jaburek AB
William J. Soske M	Otto A. Jaburek AB
Wesley W. Howe GA	Joseph J. Jaros AB
Albert Peterson GA	Robert Jerrick AB
Dr. Charles B. Foucek XP	Harry A. Kerins AB
Dr. Caryl C. McIntyre XP	Edward J. Lesak AB
Dr. Bernard Mantell XP	Frank J. Mancl AB
Dr. Matthew Platt XP	Laddie T. Pelnar AB
Dr. Kamil Schulhof XP	Frank R. Sennot AB
Dr. Benjamin F. Ward XP	John G. Sevcik AB
Dr. J. J. Hudik XD	Arthur N. Thyfault AB
Dr. Laddie J. Kulhanek XD	Loretta E. Doleshek C
Dr. Robert B. Luehring XD	Rosalind C. Foley C
Dr. Charles D. Ness XD	Adolph F. Matejek C
H. Edward Almberg RC	Madeline E. Nieman C
James R. Sedlacek RC	

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

BERWYN CITY No. 2

Location: 6830 Windsor Avenue, Berwyn

Registration: 7340

Men furnished to armed forces: 1972

Personnel:

Robert J. Bangert M
Paul I. Coler M
Edmund J. Krump M
Joseph Page M
George J. Petru M
Harry A. Richards M
Charles J. Sutka M
John R. Heath GA
William Kriz GA
Frank H. Madden GA
Dr. J. F. Bruianek XP
Dr. J. J. Giardina XP
Dr. Morris J. Hoffman XP
Dr. Joseph F. VanCura XD
Martin G. Glass RC

Frank A. Rozhon RC
Rudolph Basta AB
Lester G. Burkhardt AB
S. Ashley Guthrie AB
James J. Hajek AB
Sidney K. Jackson AB
Raymond Kriz AB
William J. Kris AB
Harry Leviton AB
David R. Mandell AB
Joseph E. Serhant AB
William Buchanan C
Melba L. Jambor C
Irene A. Tabor C
Ellen Woodrich C

CALUMET CITY No. 1

Location: 716 Wentworth Avenue, Calumet City

Registration: 4132

Men furnished to armed forces: 1533

Personnel:

Harry Bloomberg M
Francis O. Case M
William J. Flynn M
John J. Jaranosky M
Aaron A. Leedy M
John J. McKenna M
Frank H. Malak M
John A. Murray M
George S. Rider M
Charles Smith M
Charles J. Vesolowski M
Martin H. Finneran GA
Dr. Marshall Bascomb XP
Dr. J. Diamondstein XP
Dr. Irving Feinsot XP
Dr. Andrew Nady XP
Dr. Samuel Browe XD

Dr. J. C. Mankowski XD
Stanley Edward Bejger RC
Frank C. Keller RC
Oliver J. Chambers AB
Don Finneran AB
James Kelly AB
James H. Leonard AB
John E. Pavlik AB
Roman E. Posanski AB
John J. Wallace AB
Edna S. Barber C
Dona L. Clark C
Hazel C. Davis C
Ethel M. LaVigne C
Adeline W. Marcinski C
Dorothy A. Ziminski C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 1

Location: 35 South Dearborn Street

Registration: 5912

Men furnished to armed forces: 1052

Personnel:

Charles A. Bacon M
James C. Boudreau M
Thomas V. Casey M
Jack Hogarty M
Harold T. Huber M
William E. Keith M
Jules J. Lipp M
Gordon Quinn M
William M. Wilson M
Cyril W. Armstrong GA
Daniel J. McMahan Jr. GA
Charles F. Rathbun GA
John J. Rodgers GA
Dr. Fred E. Ball XP
Dr. C. R. Benner XP
Dr. Thomas B. Dondus XP
Dr. Vincent B. Bowler XP
Dr. Charles P. Eck XP

Dr. M. E. Engerman XP
Dr. Charles M. Fox XP
Dr. V. S. Frankenstein XP
Dr. Walter H. Hawkins XP
Dr. Fred M. Miller XP
Dr. C. H. Resnick XP
Dr. Anthony Santoro XP
Dr. Arnold Schimberg XP
Dr. Irving Siegel XP
Dr. J. A. Brodsky XD
Dr. I. S. Cohen XD
Dr. A. E. McKnight XD
Dr. John A. Poronsky XD
Dr. Burton W. Zuley XD
George J. Barry RC
Frank Martin C
Marguerite M. Warringer C
Marguerite Schenden C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 2

Location: 3104 South Michigan Avenue

Registration: 5924

Men furnished to armed forces: 1737

Personnel:

James T. Copper M
William H. Haynes M
James Lorick M
Matheus L. Porter M
Robert H. Miller M
Robert L. Stepto M
Obed E. Vanderburg M
Genoa S. Washington M
Albert N. Powell GA
Dr. Thomas C. Browning XP
Dr. Jacob M. Epstein XP

Dr. Lorenz B. Lapsky XP
Dr. George A. Webster XP
Dr. G. E. Behn XD
Dr. R. F. Edwards XD
Dr. Emory S. Gray XD
Dr. Simmons C. Hamilton XD
Dr. James H. Walker XD
Fred D. Slater RC
Louise Hatch C
Ethel Holbert C
Evelyn S. Williams C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 3

Location: 3858 South Parkway

Registration: 5881

Men furnished to armed forces: 1899

Personnel:

M. C. Atkins M
Thomas M. Clarke M
Ralph Ferguson M
Claude W. B. Holman M
Edward Irvin M
Clifton E. Jones M
Earl B. Dickerson M
Richard A. Harewood GA
Dr. Benjamin H. Counts XP

Dr. Clifford Doyle XP
Dr. Barney Goldberg XP
Dr. T. C. Raines XP
Dr. G. W. Fields XD
Joseph E. Clayton RC
Ella Jane Dent C
Lurlean Griffin C
Althea Mae Robinson C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 4

Location: 4619 South Parkway

Registration: 6622

Men furnished to armed forces: 2225

Personnel:

Leslie D. Abernathy M
Clark Buster M
Hyman B. Mills M
Eleson Murphy M
Hugh L. Schell M
George C. Adams GA
Benjamin H. Crockett GA
Dr. Abel C. Anthony XP
Dr. James Appleman XP
Dr. Paul P. Boswell XP
Dr. Henry N. Cress XP

Dr. Wallace S. Grant XP
Dr. Ellsworth E. Hasbrouck XP
Dr. Laynard L. Holloman XP
Dr. Chauncey L. Morton XP
Dr. Fred G. Trapp XP
Dr. M. R. Hebert XD
Kenneth G. Blewett RC
Wilber A. Clarke RC
Ruth D. Griffin C
Tommie W. Hoggatt C
Ellis E. Reid C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 5

Location: 5120 South Parkway

Registration: 7095

Men furnished to armed forces: 2341

Personnel:

William James Davis M
Gregory O. Grady M
Robert E. Harrison M
Cyril M. Rapier M
Milas S. Stephens M
Eugene M. Jones GA
Patrick B. Prescott, Jr. GA
Dr. J. Edmond Bryant XP
Dr. Herman Corren XP
Dr. Thomas S. Green XP
Dr. Nicholas H. Kern XP
Dr. George T. Kersey XP
Dr. Garfield B. Moore XP

Dr. Joseph Moses Moore XP
Dr. I. Rosen XP
Dr. Hyman J. Schorr XP
Dr. Elliott C. Small XD
Horace R. Cayton RC
Dewitt Davenport Hector RC
George McCray RC
Laurence Val Young RC
Carl W. Cotton C
Yvonne M. Galbreth C
Melissa D. Murdock C
Nathal G. Rogers C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 6

Location: 1104 East 47th Street

Registration: 6507

Men furnished to armed forces: 1881

Personnel:

Winton I. Brown M
Paul Caspers M
S. Friedman M
Mervin G. Michaelis M
Edwin J. Quinn M
George J. Wabol M
Charles P. Schwartz GA
Dr. Arrie Bamberger XP
Dr. Mandel Cohen XP
Dr. Clarence T. Plaut XP

Dr. W. R. Schick XP
Dr. Leonard H. Becker XD
Dr. William A. Luety XD
Wilfrid F. LaPoint RC
Leo A. Parker RC
John K. Segrave RC
Magdalene Kees C
Lois O. Thompson C
Martha C. Zohn C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 7

Location: 417 East 47th Street

Registration: 7896

Men furnished to armed forces: 2577

Personnel:

Sydney P. Brown M
Max Goldberg M
Robert S. Harrison M
Lloyd M. Landeker M
Thomas B. Mayo M
Allen D. Holloway GA
Royal W. Irwin GA
Dr. Norman G. Adamson XP
Dr. James M. Allison XP
Dr. J. Henry Fitzbutler XP
Dr. William M. Jones XP
Dr. Joseph R. Mitchell XP

Dr. L. B. Morrison XP
Dr. George W. Prince XP
Dr. W. J. Walker XD
Louis Etschokin RC
Samuel J. Evans RC
Edwin Goldsmith RC
Harry I. Hoffman RC
James W. Washington RC
Claude Jack C
Beatrice Smith C
Helen E. Watkins C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 8

Location: 5603 South State Street

Registration: 8243

Men furnished to armed forces: 2619

Personnel:

Douglas D. Clark M
Rubynn M. English M
Dr. A. L. Lucas M
George H. McCree M
Curtis Stillwell M
T. L. Welch M
John A. Yeatman, Sr. M
William K. Hooks GA
Carroll N. Langston GA
Dr. Arthur C. Albright XP
Dr. Ed. W. Beasley XP

Dr. H. F. Bouyer XP
Dr. W. D. Cook XP
Dr. A. L. Lucas XP
Dr. T. M. Smith XP
Dr. Harold W. Thatcher XP
Dr. James J. Yarber XD
Elma H. Davis C
Cathalyn J. Hatch C
Lillian F. Hunt C
Avis R. Payne C
Gertrude Thompson C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 9

Location: 1233 East 55th Street

Registration: 6711

Men furnished to armed forces: 2023

Personnel:

Charles Abrams M
Richard I. Cole M
Dr. J. W. Eichelberger M
Daniel Jerome Fisher M
Dr. Hal E. Howland M
John A. Leith M
Carl E. Lindstrom M
Sherman M. Strong M
Nathan S. Blumberg GA
George W. Swain GA
Dr. E. Lawrence Adams XP
Dr. Zachary A. Blier XP

Dr. Robert H. Lawrence XP
Dr. M. L. Mendel XP
Dr. Emanuel Newman XP
Dr. H. E. Randell XP
Dr. Milton L. Braun XD
Dr. Mortimer W. Neimark XD
Fay-Coper Cole RC
Charles Himmel RC
Redondo E. Newhall RC
Rose Mary Gonzales C
Frances M. Maloney C
Marcia B. Perquette C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 10

Location: 6236 South Cottage Grove Avenue

Registration: 7724

Men furnished to armed forces: 2528

Personnel:

Ray A. Ferguson M
Charles W. Hyber M
Cornelius J. Kelleher M
Roy H. Liddicott M
Enoch V. Linden M
Walter A. Praxl M
H. J. Blake GA
Arthur W. Pettit GA
Dr. H. Hugh Bequesse XP

Dr. Clarence E. Jamison XP
Dr. D. E. Ricardo XP
Dr. Murray W. Sims XP
Dr. Harry Aaron Tyllas XP
Dr. Wilbur Spencer XD
John E. Devereux RC
Helen L. Enochs C
Harry W. Kohlmann C
Doris M. Wilhelm C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 11

Location: 6850 South Stony Island Avenue

Registration: 6712

Men furnished to armed forces: 1543

Personnel:

Thomas E. Corcoran M
Edward Kemp M
Harry B. Melvoin M
Frank W. Moran M
John F. O'Brien M
Thomas J. Cavanagh GA
J. Warren McCaffrey GA
Dr. Benjamin R. Bluitz XP
Dr. Lewis A. Hare XP
Dr. F. H. Renberg XP
Dr. Selig A. Shevin XP

Dr. Samuel Stein XP
Dr. Matthew Taubenhaus XP
Dr. Norman Zolla XP
Dr. Sol Findel XD
Dr. William Gilruth XD
Homer L. Davenport RC
Arthur N. Glatt RC
Conception Alvarez C
Irene T. Hurley C
John L. Stone C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 12

Location: 1809 East 71st Street

Registration: 6823

Men furnished to armed forces: 1605

Personnel:

W. Ray Cosby M
C. Eugene Dillon M
Harry Ford M
Joseph G. Gorman M
Murray B. Karman M
Herbert Kettler M
Roy N. Lesch M
Edward C. Craig GA
William E. Corrigan GA
William J. O'Brien, Jr. GA
Dr. Bernard L. Cohen XP
Dr. Arthur H. Rosenblum XP
Dr. F. B. Schutzbank XP
Dr. C. J. Scofield XP

Dr. Eugene A. Solow XP
Dr. S. J. Sullivan XP
Dr. L. M. Wallheiser XP
Dr. Rudolph P. Zaletel XP
Dr. Chester Blakely CD
Dr. C. Duane Cory XD
Dr. Bernard D. Glaser XD
Herbert Barnhard RC
David A. Brown RC
Glenn G. Balcom C
Rose Holzman C
Alva Hubacheck C
Ruth N. Juster C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 13

Location: 7917 South Exchange Avenue

Registration: 7975

Men furnished to armed forces: 2695

Personnel:

Lewis C. Coyner M
Raymond L. Keegan M
George J. Morgan M
Laurence A. Petit M
Anthony L. Rich M
George A. Rooney M
Frank Rydzewski M
Harry Lawrence GA
Dr. Harry Crystal XP
Dr. M. E. Finsky XP
Dr. William K. Herman XP
Dr. Ernest O. Larson XP
Dr. Joseph E. Lepke XP

Dr. Paul J. Patchen XP
Dr. Louis H. Turek XP
Dr. Harry L. Aronson XD
Dr. Joseph S. Clark XD
Dr. A. J. Raffle XD
Dr. William Stasiewicz XD
Claude V. Holmes RC
John B. Sweeney RC
Peter M. Bridges RC
Violet C. Murray C
Benjamin S. Watts C
Hattye Withall C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 14

Location: 231 East 79th Street

Registration: 7460

Men furnished to armed forces: 2100

Personnel:

Edward F. Barnicle M
Earl Cates M
Leland C. Cates M
Thomas J. Conway M
James M. Cull M
Sidney H. Geist M
Edward J. King M
Bert W. Watton M
Adolph E. Wellman M
George J. Miller GA
Thomas F. Reilly GA
Dr. Edmund F. Bennett XP
Dr. Clarence S. Duner XP
Dr. Herbert B. Erikson XP
Dr. Arthur H. Fisher XP

Dr. C. H. Johnson XP
Dr. T. F. Maher XP
Dr. C. M. Mann XP
Dr. H. E. Mehmert XP
Dr. Shayle Miller XP
Dr. Anthony E. Polito XP
Dr. Albert O. Stephenson XP
Dr. A. V. Sherman XD
Louis M. Hecker RC
Robert S. Welch RC
Eleanor J. Casey C
Minnie R. Considine C
Roseleen M. Dwan C
Elaine June Wicklund C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 15

Location: 738 East 83rd Street

Registration: 6231

Men furnished to armed forces: 1558

Personnel:

Joseph P. Brodie M
Orville Cost M
Frank H. Cull M
Abel A. DeHaan M
Edward Schneider M
Henry C. Thiel M
Joseph C. Tufo M
Abel J. DeHaan GA
George W. Sullivan GA
Dr. Thomas F. Doyle XP

Dr. Hugh Fox XP
Dr. William Murray XP
Dr. H. Marchmont Robinson XP
Dr. Fred Lauter XD
Dr. R. G. Pinkerton XD
Frank A. Reker RC
Harry J. Smith RC
Francis Emmons C
Virginia Griffith C
Ruth N. West C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 16

Location: 11145 Michigan Avenue

Registration: 6322

Men furnished to armed forces: 1773

Personnel:

Roy L. Anderson M
Carl E. Carlson M
James W. Crane M
John R. Davis M
Frank C. Heitman M
Harry L. Hull M
John A. Kahoun M
Leslie E. Roberts M
Alfred J. Teninga M
George R. Hillstrom GA
Dr. Vaughn A. Avakian XP
Dr. Louis H. Bos XP
Dr. A. L. Karabin XP

Dr. Alfred E. Lukasik XP
Dr. Stewart J. McCormick XP
Dr. J. M. Pape XP
Dr. John Soukup XP
Dr. Edward F. Studer XP
Dr. Louis H. Sasso XD
Dr. Will Stone XD
Victor A. Beckman RC
Charles P. Gallagher RC
John A. Strom RC
Minnie Considine C
Frank Weber C
Ruth M. West C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 17

Location: 7 East 119th Street

Registration: 6929

Men furnished to armed forces: 2193

Personnel:

Henry A. Blouin M
Ralph DeCook M
Elmer E. Helstrom M
Charles A. Humphreys M
J. Louis Roberts M
Howard O. Shedd M
Arthur D. Townsend M
Robert F. Bradburn GA
Frank C. Leviton GA

Dr. Harry H. Beil XP
Dr. J.A. Kollar XP
Dr. Robert Reich XP
Dr. E. L. Winiecke XD
Michael A. Dolinyak RC
Bert A. Hoogland RC
James J. Salchert C
Catherine E. Sampson C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 18

Location: 3026 East 92nd Street

Registration: 7834

Men furnished to armed forces: 2797

Personnel:

Max Buzik M
Ben H. Hazlett M
George R. Hedges M
Joseph Higgins M
Frank Edward Ross, Sr. M
Hal Wagner M
Rudolph L. Johnson GA
Dr. Anthony G. Cesare XP
Dr. F. D. Garcia XP
Dr. James Graybeal XP

Dr. S. V. Haraburda XP
Dr. Jacques I. Hootnick XP
Dr. Stanley J. Mintek XP
Dr. Bernard L. Pachynski XP
Dr. H. E. L. Timm XP
Dr. H. J. Urbanowicz XD
Vincent L. Knaus RC
Dorothy D. Brown C
Helene S. Mathew C
Bernice M. W. Urbaniak C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 19

Location: 2911 South Archer Avenue

Registration: 5977

Men furnished to armed forces: 2363

Personnel:

Stephen M. Bailey M
Stanley J. Evans M
J. Courtney Fitzpatrick M
Francis L. Kennedy M
Ray J. Wolff M
Thomas J. Sheehan GA
Dr. O. W. Rest XP

Dr. William S. Sadler XP
Dr. Joseph J. Valko XP
Dr. Chester J. Radloff XD
Patrick J. McCarthy RC
William A. Benedix C
Rita C. Farrell C
Rosemary McNichols C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 20

Location: 3556 Archer Avenue

Registration: 6886

Men furnished to armed forces: 2876

Personnel:

James J. Appelt M
Leo J. Dapser M
Charles Fasan M
Florian Pirofalo M
Edward G. Scheidt M
Thomas A. Shanahan M
Earl G. Bingham GA
Harry O. Rosenberg GA
Dr. Edmond T. Bartkowiak XP

Dr. David V. Efron XP
Dr. L. J. Isaacs XP
Dr. Edward A. Bartkowiak XD
William J. Raymond RC
Irwin R. Stuchel RC
Ethel M. Akerman C
Gertrude M. Ott C
Patricia D. Reynolds C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 21

Location: 2517 West 69th Street

Registration: 5882

Men furnished to armed forces: 2054

Personnel:

Melville Cowan M
Robert A. Dalzell M
Virgil Danielson M
Walter L. Nye M
Peter W. Yasus M
Crescent P. O'Connor GA
Dr. Herman Mackoff XP

Dr. R. J. Thoma XP
Dr. Emil Joseph Coglianese XD
Dr. Joseph Kella XD
Herman Bollinger RC
John J. Sheehan RC
Verna G. Carey C
Nellie Smale C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 22

Location: 5649 West 63rd Street

Registration: 6384

Men furnished to armed forces: 2123

Personnel:

Claude E. Beckley	M	Dr. William J. Reilly	XP
John J. Duginski	M	Dr. Walter J. Balbat	XD
Herman Gustav Haaker	M	Dr. George Casserly	XD
Joseph McPhee	M	Dr. H. Katz	XD
John VanderWagen, Sr.	M	Dr. W. V. Raczynski	XD
William A. Canavan	GA	Alfred D. Seltin	RC
Dr. Paul K. Anthony	XP	Titus E. Quist	RC
Dr. Samuel J. Bolonik	XP	Charles J. Smith	RC
Dr. Fausto Ciulini	XP	James M. Burke	C
Dr. W. M. Eisin	XP	F. Carlson	C
Dr. Harry Grant	XP	Alice E. Kalenda	C
Dr. S. C. Kehl	XP		

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 23

Location: 1301 West 51st Street

Registration: 4923

Men furnished to armed forces: 2201

Personnel:

John W. Comise	M	Dr. Edwin J. Lukaszewski	XP
Ernfrid R. Jacobson	M	Dr. T. S. Pierzynski	XP
Joseph Kaminski	M	Dr. M. M. Forb	XD
Raymond R. Notter	M	Dr. Walter B. Szok	XD
Frank J. Peterson	M	Richard R. Kowaleski	RC
Robert G. Youngren	M	John Harry Patka	RC
Elmer N. Holmgren	GA	Mary E. Deegan	C
Dr. Maurice Kahn	XP	Mary C. Lamb	C
Dr. Moreno Y. Levy	XP	Thomas J. Murphy	C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 24

Location: 2512 West 51st Street

Registration: 5431

Men furnished to armed forces: 1798

Personnel:

Ben F. Bohac	M	Dr. Frank C. Sternes	XP
Joseph Hemzacek	M	Dr. John A. Sukey	XP
Frank J. Kosan	M	Dr. William J. Vopata	XP
Dr. William G. Lexa	M	Dr. Peter Werner	XP
Dr. Anton J. Pok	M	Paul P. Dolenak	RC
Joseph J. Teclaw	M	Frank G. Matavosky	RC
Karl K. Wilcox	M	Anna Borovicka	C
Mitchell S. Kilanowski	GA	Charles J. Engemann	C
Dr. Morris P. Orloff	XP	Helen M. Kenney	C
Dr. Joseph M. Ruda	XP		

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 25

Location: 1607 West 51st Street

Registration: 5432

Men furnished to armed forces: 2230

Personnel:

Joseph C. Biederman M
Joseph L. Dluski M
Theodore B. Jansey M
Charles F. Kozlowski M
Otto J. Raz M
John Schwaba M
Mitchell Bernick GA
Dr. S. H. Ash XP
Dr. R. C. Dalka XP
Dr. Otto Kasik XP
Dr. R. C. Leyers XP
Dr. Vernon V. Schick XP

Dr. Arthur Stenn XP
Dr. Eli Stenn XP
Dr. Fred Stenn XP
Dr. Mathias Hoffman XD
Dr. S. A. Rozanski XD
Dr. E. Szezepanski XD
James L. Cihak RC
Mary C. Collins C
Helen Jaronski C
Harry W. Kohlmann C
Joseph C. Salak C
Madeline R. Williams C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 26

Location: 6344 South Racine Avenue

Registration: 6031

Men furnished to armed forces: 2042

Personnel:

Donald L. Evans M
John J. Flynn M
Robert Oehmig M
Lawrence F. Quirk M
William C. Uhlhorn M
Harry L. Viezens M
John E. Devereux GA
Raymond H. Murnane GA
Dr. Julius Adler XP
Dr. F. A. Berry XP
Dr. Morris Greenberg XP

Dr. Irving M. Harter XP
Dr. Joseph A. Harter XP
Dr. Milan M. Wasick XP
Dr. Joseph T. McCarthy XD
Carl A. Almer RC
Amos Ray Barnes RC
William H. Freier RC
Catherine M. Barry C
Charlotte M. Hickey C
Mary A. Morgan C
Edward J. Tynan C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 27

Location: 6243 South Ashland Avenue

Registration: 6809

Men furnished to armed forces: 2270

Personnel:

W. Ray Adams M
Frank W. Bigeck M
Edgar F. Bradford M
Oren Oliver Campbell M
Wendell K. Holmes M
Robert R. Houghton M
Frank H. Ketcham M
Ralph O. Winkenwerder GA
Dr. Ary J. Arlon XP
Dr. Eugene Field Carey XP
Dr. Henry Christiansen XP
Dr. Frank G. Douglass XP
Dr. William L. Gregg XP

Dr. Myrven A. Lane XP
Dr. John K. McQuarrie XP
Dr. Frank J. Norton XP
Dr. Charles S. Salmon XP
Dr. Fred M. Sheehan XP
Dr. R. L. VanDellen XP
Dr. James VanEpps XP
Dr. J. W. Seaborg XD
Eugene X. Humphrey RC
John J. Joyce RC
R. G. Follick C
Betty M. Grieshaber C
Lauretta E. Krugmann C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 28

Location: 221 West 63rd Street

Registration: 6886

Men furnished to armed forces: 2260

Personnel:

Edwin J. Campbell M
Alex R. Eunson M
Loren B. Fry M
Allen C. Johnson M
Harold D. Osier M
James Peacock M
Charles J. Quinlan M
Edward F. Slattery M
Peter Zabello M
H. Clay Calhoun, Jr. GA
Charles B. Elder GA
Milford H. Olds GA
Dr. Nathaniel I. Baskind XP
Dr. Ian H. Bond XP
Dr. C. M. Hausman XP
Dr. C. A. Hospers XP
Dr. Thomas G. Jones XP
Dr. Joseph J. Kagann XP

Dr. A. C. King XP
Dr. Jean Henry Motier XP
Dr. Carleton S. Myers XP
Dr. Eugene O'Neill XP
Dr. J. A. Patka XP
Dr. C. H. Piper XP
Dr. Maurice Reilly XP
Dr. Richard B. Stoop XP
Dr. Frank A. Farrell XD
Dr. Kenneth Sharpe XD
Dr. E. C. Warfield XD
Dr. Otto Windheim XD
Henry C. Calhoun RC
Russel R. Davies RC
Joseph V. Crandall C
Anna Marie DeVaney C
Teresa Moroney C
Mary Ellyn Sheehan C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 29

Location: 235 West 75th Street

Registration: 7020

Men furnished to armed forces: 2124

Personnel:

Theodore M. Becker M
John DeNormandie M
Oscar Henry Knoebel M
Arthur F. Long M
George F. Mundt M
Dr. Wallace H. Rozell M
Joseph E. Wolf M
George W. Hansen GA
M. K. Hobbs GA
Dr. Charles K. Barnes XP
Dr. H. A. Fitzmaurice XP
Dr. John L. Meyer XP

Dr. Joseph T. Meyer XP
Dr. W. G. Rahn XP
Dr. Charles I. Sack XP
Dr. Albert G. Weiss XP
Dr. James C. Black XD
Victor C. Burton RC
William J. Main RC
George F. Mundt RC
Lester R. Schroeder RC
Marie A. Houle C
Joseph McGovern C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 30

Location: 1538 West 69th Street

Registration: 6415

Men furnished to armed forces: 2140

Personnel:

Robert Esplin M
William M. George M
Charles T. Keating M
Roy O. Kester M
Frank Kristufek M
William A. Lauer M
Frank C. Lemke M
James A. McMahon M
James E. McNamara M
Henry L. Zaft M
William Nealon GA
James Thorpe GA

Dr. E. H. Blair XP
Dr. Benjamin J. Gregory M
Dr. Frank C. Lawlor M
Dr. Herbert Schmidt M
Dr. James M. Wall XP
Dr. Donald S. McVicar XD
Harold Fax RC
Earl B. Fox RC
John J. Hartmann RC
Genevieve M. Dunleavy C
R. E. Gilmartin C
Evelyn M. Maddox C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 31

Location: 7924 South Ashland Avenue

Registration: 6559

Men furnished to armed forces: 1983

Personnel:

Albert C. Boehm M
Arthur E. Canty M
David A. Ford M
Daniel Joseph Hayes M
Michael J. Healy M
Paul Hobscheid M
Walter J. Hunter M
Raymond Milord M
John F. Murphy M
Joseph A. Riley M
John A. Scott M
Sam Smith M
Peter J. Hower GA
Albert J. Jennings GA
Dr. Glenn A. Burckart XP

Dr. Rocco J. Fazio XP
Dr. S. L. Governale XP
Dr. Edward Louis Jansen XP
Dr. John H. Keehan XP
Dr. James Donald Madden XP
Dr. Edward M. Murphy XP
Dr. Henry H. Newman XP
Dr. John J. LaDuca XD
Dr. A. A. Schubert XD
Noland Howell RC
Ralph C. Kresge RC
Thomas E. McLaughlin RC
Edward T. Gillard C
Hugh T. McGrath C
Elsie C. Miller C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 32

Location: 9003½ South Ashland Avenue

Registration: 8719

Men furnished to armed forces: 2193

Personnel:

Paul E. Anderson M
Fred Busbey M
Paul G. Carlson M
Frank H. Cenfield M
Thomas C. Donovan M
Henry A. Gano M
Ralph W. Gruenwald M
John B. McDonald M
Daniel J. Lamont GA
John A. O'Neil GA
Dr. Edgar O. Breakstone XP
Dr. Eugene F. Lutterbeck XP

Dr. I. E. Makar XP
Dr. Silas S. Snider XP
Dr. Leonard G. Vatter XP
Dr. James W. McGough XD
Frank T. Farwell RC
Edward M. McClelland RC
Roger Tuttle RC
Mary C. Collins C
Jean A. Devereaux C
Dorothy M. R. Marks C
Vilma B. Shaffer C
John C. Wyatt C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 33

Location: 1443 West 103rd Street

Registration: 8927

Men furnished to armed forces: 2622

Personnel:

Raymond Dundon M
Reuben A. Borsch M
Gary Gale Grant M
J. Meyer Holland M
Oke L. Pearson M
Joseph A. Ricker M
Herb St. Germain M
Charles J. Schipplock M
James E. Shirey M
Fred J. McManus GA

Herman L. Taylor GA
Dr. James E. O'Malley XP
Dr. P. B. Christensen XD
Dr. Richard H. Valentine XD
John C. Hennessy RC
Frank C. VanEtten RC
Majorie Christiansen C
John L. Devitt C
Elsie A. Douglass C
Myrtle E. Gruenwald C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 34

Location: 914 South Loomis Street

Registration: 6044

Men furnished to armed forces: 2400

Personnel:

Daniel G. Avallone M
George Carbough M
Domenick Cece M
Domenick DeBartola M
Paul DeLeonardis M
Ralph J. Salerno M
Thomas A. Hamilton GA
James J. Yacullo GA
Dr. Hallard Beard XP
Dr. Myron C. Benford XP
Dr. Seymour Brown XP
Dr. George Byfield XP
Dr. Roland R. Cross, Jr. XP
Dr. Fernando deLeon XP
Dr. Frank DiCosola XP
Dr. Carl Ireneus, Jr. XP
Dr. Joseph H. Kiefer XP

Dr. William P. Kleitsch XP
Dr. Vito R. Lucatorto XP
Dr. Max Montgomery XP
Dr. Eugene A. Riccio XP
Dr. Harry A. Salzman XP
Dr. James V. Tito XP
Dr. Harold V. Wadsworth XP
Dr. William H. Wright XP
Dr. William Yacullo XP
Dr. Joseph N. Albino XD
Dr. William J. Serritella XD
Frank A. Mentone RC
Rosario D. Salerno RC
Donna Marie Bagnole C
Lucille P. Certa C
Katherine M. Cesare C
Susan Massey C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 35

Location: 1801 South Ashland Avenue

Registration: 5177

Men furnished to armed forces: 1966

Personnel:

Frank A. Cada M
Walter Gulczynski M
Robert Heyduk M
Leo Niedzwiecki M
John A. Stanek M
James L. Kostka GA
Dr. Charles A. Albrecht XP
Dr. Charles C. O'Bryne XP

Dr. Leonard H. Weisskopf XP
Dr. Stephen Gorny XD
Dr. Albert D. Persons XD
Nathaniel A. Lubejko RC
John J. Yarus RC
Alyce Blundell C
Marie M. Jawor C
Mary Minkus C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 36

Location: 2306 South Kedzie Avenue

Registration: 6524

Men furnished to armed forces: 2279

Personnel:

Sidney J. Keclik M
Edward Kohout M
Rudolph G. Kriz M
Carl M. Melberg M
Robert S. Melichar M
George A. Bosomburg GA
Walter Truc GA
Dr. John B. Allen XP
Dr. W. F. Briney XP
Dr. Ferdinand E. Dostal XP
Dr. Emanuel R. Dvorak XP
Dr. Edward C. Jana XP

Dr. Joseph H. Just XP
Dr. John H. Luczak XP
Dr. Frank Maurer XP
Dr. Israel Walzer XP
Dr. Benjamin A. Weinberg XP
Dr. Fred N. Bazola XD
George H. Martinec RC
Joseph F. Polak RC
Bernard Bohn C
Irene Monaco C
Elsie E. Ramsay C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 37

Location: 3959 West Ogden Avenue

Registration: 6886

Men furnished to armed forces: 2101

Personnel:

John A. Cervenka, Jr. M
Joseph J. Ferber M
Henry A. Herhold M
Jacob I. Jeffe M
C. F. Lewerenz M
James S. Vales M
Thomas Vopatek M
Joseph Z. Uhlir GA
Dr. B. H. Lerner XP
Dr. Melvin Newman XP

Dr. J. Jaffe XP
Dr. Andrew J. Toman XP
Dr. F. C. Winskunas XP
Dr. Frank A. Machek XD
Dr. John L. Mashek XD
Edward Goldberg RC
Lillian Duda C
Julie Feldman C
Josephine Kostal C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 38

Location: 3159 West Roosevelt Road

Registration: 4886

Men furnished to armed forces: 1703

Personnel:

Sam N. Berman M
George J. Goodman M
William J. Klibanow M
Charles E. Nelson M
Joseph Redman M
Eugene Bernstein GA
Dr. H. X. Rubin XP
Dr. Arthur Samuels XP
Dr. William Schecter XP

Dr. Max J. Lieberman XD
Dr. Harry Rubens XD
Maurice Cohn RC
Nicholas L. Gallo RC
Arthur K. Oldin RC
Julius Cohn C
Norma M. Plotnick C
Esther R. Schultz C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 39

Location: 2124 West Van Buren Street

Registration: 5189

Men furnished to armed forces: 2012

Personnel:

Thaddeus V. Adesko M
Gilbert J. Brett M
George A. Dustin M
George H. Fisher M
Joseph H. Kruger M
Leo Landsman M
Charles H. Weicensang M

Charles Clinton Wilson M
Frank Arlt GA
Dr. Blaine L. Ramsay XP
Dr. H. R. Schwartz XP
Hortensia I. Chorvat C
Eleanor F. Getrambone C
Lillian Kaminsky C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 40

Location: 1122 Milwaukee Avenue

Registration: 4851

Men furnished to armed forces: 1958

Personnel:

John J. Hodor M
Frank J. Mytnik M
Edward C. Schott M
Joseph M. Skokna M
George E. Weber M
Alexander J. Pikiel GA
Dr. Stanley C. Kucharski XP

Dr. Harry Noskin XP
Dr. W. C. Sutchter XD
George Gillmeister RC
Bernice Bladzick C
John S. Koslowski C
Eleanor F. Stankiewicz C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 41

Location: 2350 West Madison Street

Registration: 7357

Men furnished to armed forces: 2531

Personnel:

Nicholas J. Corrado M
Jesse W. Johnson M
George C. McCarthy M
Arthur L. Macomber M
William Miller M
Harold E. Murphy M

Harold J. Andelman GA
Lee S. Landon GA
Dr. D. T. Chechile XP
Dr. E. R. Downing XP
Dr. Michael W. Giannini XP
Dr. A. Charles Huber XP

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Board No. 41]—Continued

Dr. Harry N. Petrakos XP
Dr. Edward I. Peyser XP
Dr. M. H. Turek XP
Dr. Samuel L. Goldberg XD
Dr. James C. Govostis XD
Dr. W. E. Kelly XD

Robert E. Smice RC
William E. Knapp C
Sylvia K. Miller C
Marie Sezon C
Prudence Stenge C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 42

Location: 3352 West Lake Street

Registration: 5446

Men furnished to armed forces: 2154

Personnel:

Harry L. Jansen M
Harry Magee M
David Olshan M
John A. Pamphilon M
Louis Rago M
Jacob Rustman M
Henry E. Sasso GA
Dr. John B. Bellucci XP
Dr. H. C. Coblens XP

Dr. Maurice N. Knopp XP
Dr. Joseph G. Arden XD
Dr. S. M. Rakow XD
N. Jacovelli RC
John J. Kennedy RC
Jeanette Anderson C
Fred W. Baumgartner C
Dorothy Sachs C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 43

Location: 7 South Pulaski Road

Registration: 5635

Men furnished to armed forces: 2162

Personnel:

Dominick M. Alberti M
Raymond A. Corris M
Fred J. Holdsworth M
Thomas H. McCauley M
Vincent F. J. Schimanek M
Robert Stack M
Henry M. Tufo M
Theodore T. Cowgill GA
Robert E. Crowe GA
Dr. Max M. Jacobson XP
Dr. Michael J. Parenti XP

Dr. Eugene Joseph Sodaro XP
Dr. Gerald M. Stazio XP
Dr. Vito A. Taglia XP
Dr. S. A. Vainisi XP
Dr. Thomas G. Walsh XP
Dr. Carl J. Medda XD
Dr. William T. Wojahn XD
Gerald M. O'Connor RC
Sol Westerfeld RC
Catherine A. Cujava C
Margaret G. Romaine C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 44

Location: 108 North Pulaski Road

Registration: 6540

Men furnished to armed forces: 2150

Personnel:

Marvin W. Adams M
Frank G. Carney M
Edward G. Gilbertson M
John H. Hagerty M
Walter V. Hart M
James T. McNulty M
Robert C. Schoessling M
Samuel M. Come GA
Dr. Dan R. McLean XP
Dr. Joseph F. O'Malley XP

Dr. Orest J. Parrillo XP
Dr. E. H. Rategan XP
Dr. Irving Treiger XP
Dr. Harold H. Epstein XD
Dr. Emanuel Schachter XD
Charles Mimmack RC
James W. Sheridan RC
Elizabeth Ann Conley C
Thomas L. Long C
Dorothea Schimanek C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 45

Location: 4752 Washington Boulevard

Registration: 6410

Men furnished to armed forces: 1905

Personnel:

John P. Bennett M
Thomas J. Gibbons M
Joseph W. Kelly M
Clyde R. Magnesen M
Helmer C. Patterson M
Frank J. Rogers M
Harold A. Thompson M
Lewis L. Root GA
Dr. Samuel Berger XP
Dr. Allison L. Burdick XP

Dr. William R. Gubbins XD
Dr. Joseph A. Josh XD
Dr. Leon LaFond XD
William Murphy RC
Robert C. Novak RC
Marianne Dooley Byrne C
Agnes Healy C
Theresa M. Keenor C
Rose A. LaRock C
Edward M. Monahan C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 46

Location: 1140 North Kedzie Avenue

Registration: 6638

Men furnished to armed forces: 2244

Personnel:

LeRoy Anderson M
Victor E. Karlsen M
Samuel Laderman M
Merton H. Leeman M
Walter C. Schmidt M
Julius Wekony M
Clement A. Dernbach GA
Dr. B. L. Coniglio XP
Dr. T. C. Jachimowski XP
Dr. Leslie H. Reimers XP

Dr. John R. Romano XP
Dr. Joseph L. Soldinger XP
Dr. Anton Palmer Limbaro XD
Eugene S. Karlsen RC
Eustach Trittermann RC
Adele Anderson C
Lenora S. Loyselle C
Matthew Peyton C
Lorraine M. Wesolowski C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 47

Location: 1937 Milwaukee Avenue

Registration: 7026

Men furnished to armed forces: 2734

Personnel:

James L. Bottoms M
Samuel E. Klafter M
Joseph Z. Mendrella M
Frederick B. Resag M
John F. Rosen GA
Dr. Julius A. Gurvey XP
Dr. J. N. Helgo XP

Dr. Adolph J. Jarosz XP
Dr. C. P. Janicki XD
Dr. J. A. Wojtalewicz XD
Larry Atkinson C
Julia H. Evans C
Edna J. Ireland C
Hazel M. Terreberry C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 48

Location: 2740 North Kedzie Avenue

Registration: 5921

Men furnished to armed forces: 1984

Personnel:

John J. Boland M
Andrew J. Cress M
Irwin Marcus M
Rudolph P. Sanders M
David O. Sark M
Charles F. Fritz GA
Dr. Reuben Bard XP
Dr. Charles Goldberg XP
Dr. L. E. Lundgoot XP
Dr. Earl M. Lustgarten XP

Dr. T. S. Proud XP
Dr. A. M. Stober XP
Dr. B. P. Davidson XD
Dr. Walter Goldsmith XD
William M. Hicks RC
Ray Schlessling RC
Lillian M. Edelson C
Clare L. Lang C
Gladys A. Olsen C
Anne Seiton C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 49

Location: 3035 West Fullerton Avenue

Registration: 6618

Men furnished to armed forces: 1904

Personnel:

J. H. Burns M
Joseph E. Hind M
Frank Pawlowski M
Irwin C. Rinn M
Abe Weinberg M
Matthew J. Cullen GA
Dr. Ralph Baylin XP
Dr. William DeBoer XP
Dr. S. M. Goldberger XP
Dr. Harry Kraut XP

Dr. Francis J. Krueger XP
Dr. Maurice Miller XP
Dr. Hiram Septow XP
Dr. Ewald Weber XP
Dr. J. A. McCallum XD
Walter C. Ganey RC
Joseph Maloney RC
Emaline A. Hunter C
Mary A. LaVelle Rosenberg C
Elsie Sunter C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 50

Location: 5157 West Diversey Boulevard

Registration: 6760

Men furnished to armed forces: 2083

Personnel:

John K. Edmunds M
Nels Gilbo M
Fred C. Leusch M
John C. Moraczewski M
William S. Stevens M
Edward J. Thompson M
Edwin J. Nergard GA
Geary V. Stibgen GA
Dr. Sidney Brown XP

Dr. W. J. Mencarow XP
Dr. M. P. Neri XP
Dr. L. Willard Shabat XP
Dr. Joseph F. Sokolowski XP
Dr. Joseph J. Strzy XP
Dr. J. F. O'Connor XD
Darling J. Karl C
William R. Peters C
Lillian A. Pierson C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 51

Location: 2922 North Pulaski Road

Registration: 6163

Men furnished to armed forces: 1758

Personnel:

Andrew Christophersen M
Edward B. Collender M
Feliks Mackowiak M
Irving Felkoff M
W. J. Roberts M
Allan K. Wattman M
Chester Woolman M
George A. Hawley GA
Dr. W. E. Block XP

Dr. Frank E. Doyle XP
Dr. Edward A. Grabar XP
Dr. Theodore L. Lescher XP
Dr. William Sweeney XP
Mae W. Kerwin C
Martha I. Sanger C
Mrs. Dorothy M. Steele C
Shirley Swanson C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 52

Location: 5556 West North Avenue

Registration: 6700

Men furnished to armed forces: 2036

Personnel:

William C. Haack M
Lester Jankowski M
Edmund W. Jaworski M
Edmund H. Simonsen M
Harry A. Taif M
Leo Bartoline GA
Dr. Ira Edward Greenburg XP
Dr. Merle R. Hadden XP
Dr. Otto G. Kuchynka XP
Dr. Fred A. Paradise XP

Dr. Steven O. Schwartz XP
Dr. E. M. Gramke XD
Dr. Herman J. Roe XD
Dr. Eugene W. Szwajkart XD
Otis E. Bergeson RC
John Benedek RC
Loretto M. Bernero C
Mildred M. LaFaver C
Eleanor Grange C
Herman Mueller C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 53

Location: 5247 West North Avenue

Registration: 7372

Men furnished to armed forces: 2418

Personnel:

Elmer F. Gysin M
George F. Lundberg M
William J. Mannion M
Lawrence E. Monahan M
Joseph V. O'Neil M
Richard D. Prendergast M
Walter H. Prescott M
Joseph F. Schwieger M
Elmer E. Challenger GA

William L. Morgan GA
Dr. Edward Berg XP
Dr. John R. Lend XP
Dr. Joseph B. Arneson XD
Ronald J. Kennedy RC
John E. O'Neill RC
Mary J. Angelski C
Freda M. Cogburn C
Susan R. Murray C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 54

Location: 5200 Chicago Avenue

Registration: 6348

Men furnished to armed forces: 1778

Personnel:

William E. Anderson M
Frank R. Campbell M
Harlan Richards M
Emil Schwerdtman M
Francis D. Scully M
Walter J. Boland GA
James B. McKeon GA
Dr. Frank A. Anderson XP
Dr. John J. Cronin XP
Dr. Hugo T. Cutrera XP
Dr. Fred L. Glenn XP
Dr. Kyle C. Hawkins XP
Dr. William F. McManus XP

Dr. Carl M. Pohl XP
Dr. Milton Charles Schell XP
Dr. Carl F. Waters XP
Dr. Joseph S. Cislak XD
Robert George Fitchie RC
Ernest A. Koehn RC
William H. McManus RC
Charles A. Paesch RC
Edward N. Fitzgerald C
Hope L. Lindquist C
Mary B. Norton C
Virginia A. Olson C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 55

Location: 360 North Laramie Avenue

Registration: 5963

Men furnished to armed forces: 1732

Personnel:

Bernard R. Garner M
Harry J. Janson M
Dr. Irwin G. Jirka M
Lawrence E. McGann M
William Schiepan M
Edmund M. Sinnott M
Hobart H. Sommers M
George W. Lyon GA
Dr. John F. Brennan XP
Dr. Leonard S. Ceaser XP

Dr. Aaron Fagelson XP
Dr. Jacob Paskind XP
Dr. Andrew Robel XP
Dr. C. H. Stentz XD
Joseph Epstein RC
Clem G. Shoup RC
Marguerite B. Goldberg C
William James McMullen C
Anne M. Neville C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 56

Location: 6350½ West Belmont Avenue

Registration: 8166

Men furnished to armed forces: 2552

Personnel:

Hildren L. Carney M
George C. Ember M
Edgar O. Ingalls M
Jack Lebrecht M
Oscar M. Lund M
Andrew Pettinger M
George I. Simpson M
Clarence E. Thredy M
William H. Chadwick GA
Joseph G. Smietanka GA
Dr. Morris Feldman XP

Dr. Ray M. Fouts XP
Dr. William P. Jonas XP
Dr. Edward P. King XP
Dr. Peter M. Nielsen XP
Dr. I. Allen Sklar XP
John H. Klunder RC
Ethel M. Biegler C
Mateo S. Game C
Constance King C
Gertrude Kiley C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 57

Location: 5310 West Irving Park Road

Registration: 6828

Men furnished to armed forces: 1970

Personnel:

Charles E. Donath M
Harold LaPlant M
William H. Nickels M
Joseph C. Niec M
John A. Nordstrand M
Bernard E. Reinert M
Orville F. Yetter M
Leon C. Nyka GA
Dr. Hubert Eckwall XP
Dr. A. H. Hallman XP
Dr. Arthur F. McAuley XP

Dr. C. F. Pollowy XP
Dr. Stanley F. Przygocki XP
Dr. L. S. Sluzynski XP
Dr. Bert G. Fratzke XD
Dr. Alfred F. McKenzie XD
F. Phil Garbark RC
James D. Marnane RC
Murline Kathryn Kvanman C
Edward R. Lucas C
Evelyn Anna Maline C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 58

Location: 4409 West Lawrence Avenue

Registration: 6070

Men furnished to armed forces: 1676

Personnel:

Bernard J. Elfman M
William L. Jonhson M
C. Ralph Jones M
Harry H. Schraeder M
Milton W. Servos M
Zeamore A. Ader GA
Samuel Heller GA
Ewart Harris GA
Oscar C. Miller GA
Dr. Charles T. Kessler XP

Dr. Edmund E. Kietzer XP
Dr. Arthur Lehner XP
Dr. Dominic T. Mastrianni XP
Dr. Alex Bendersky XD
Dr. Royal Dunkelberg XD
William M. Gavagan RC
A. C. Rochow RC
Lester S. Phillips C
Deborah Siegal C
Alice Sundburg C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 59

Location: 4384 Elston Avenue

Registration: 5846

Men furnished to armed forces: 1730

Personnel:

Sven W. Carlson M
Arthur Jensen M
Harry R. McNamera M
William S. Miller M
Paul H. Mueller M
George A. Rohde M
Donald A. Bissell GA
Cecil Emery GA
Dr. H. R. Amberson XP
Dr. Paul Mandel Egel XP
Dr. M. J. Fox XP
Dr. Edward J. Schowalter XP

Dr. Raymond G. Sippel XP
Dr. Frank J. Smejkal XP
Dr. Charles W. Stigman XP
Dr. A. I. Druckaroff XD
Dr. Nicholas M. Simmon XD
Leonard A. Borgeson RC
Charles F. Kerbs RC
Sidney A. Weber RC
James R. Gunther C
Rita E. Lundin C
Irene F. May C
Wilma M. Sell C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 60

Location: 3304 West Lawrence Avenue

Registration: 5304

Men furnished to armed forces: 1543

Personnel:

Thomas A. Alperin M
Louis J. Daniels M
Henry S. David M
Glenn F. Hewitt M
James E. Inskeep M
Stephen A. Gross GA
Albert A. Gomberg GA
Dr. Edward Aron XP
Dr. John R. Ballinger XP
Dr. Israel Fond XP

Dr. Harry George Leon XP
Dr. M. Edward Ushkow XP
Dr. Maurice Ditkowsky XD
Dr. L. S. Schlocker XD
Dr. Ralph R. Wishneff XD
Samuel R. Perwancher RC
Louis Tanenbaum RC
Germaine R. Fischer C
Dorothy S. Leeb C
Morris Palman C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 61

Location: 4609 North Kedzie Avenue

Registration: 5393

Men furnished to armed forces: 1678

Personnel:

Sam M. Arting M
Joseph Bonnefoi M
George W. Busch M
Orville E. Clifford M
Carl Ivan Ekstrom M
Samuel H. Martin M
Gustave F. Rutschmann M
Joseph L. Theisen M
George E. Fink GA

Alexander Kaplan GA
Dr. Jacob E. Blitstein XP
Dr. Alfred J. Goldyne XP
Dr. Morris Snyder XP
Dr. S. Z. Cole XD
Mary E. Burke C
Thea Joyce Hunter C
Chester A. Schultz C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 62

Location: 6733 North Olmstead Avenue

Registration: 4691

Men furnished to armed forces: 1364

Personnel:

Frank Z. Beard M
Gerald J. Flynn M
Frank M. Hartigan M
Edward G. Klotz M
James E. Krum M
Theodore J. Lefeber M
Thomas J. McGovern M
Fletcher Newell M
Frank W. Pekar M
Bernard J. Schneider M
Philip J. Weimer M
Thomas H. Slusser GA

Oswell G. Treadway GA
Dr. William E. Beckmann XP
Dr. K. O. English XP
Dr. Edward C. Meyer XP
Dr. F. K. Xavier XP
Dr. Walter F. Zurawski XP
Dr. Samuel C. Bromberg XD
Tom C. Pemberton RC
Wilbur M. Small RC
Ellen B. Erickson C
Allan H. Lewis C
Clara E. Muchowski C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 63

Location: 4926 Milwaukee Avenue

Registration: 7394

Men furnished to armed forces: 2148

Personnel:

Harry Bell M
Thomas P. Braid M
James R. Bryant M
Lawrence J. Fenlon M
George Woods M
George F. Doyle GA
Dr. Edward V. Boarini XP
Dr. Irving L. Breakstone XP

Dr. Francis A. Cirrincione XP
Dr. Louis F. Kotler XP
Dr. Willard A. Levin XD
Dr. William Lowy XD
R. C. Merritt RC
J. R. Brett C
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Raber C
Alice Sundborg C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 64

Location: 510 North Dearborn Street

Registration: 6131

Men furnished to armed forces: 2029

Personnel:

Carl A. Barrett M
Forrest C. Beene M
William J. Cameron M
Joseph A. Darrow M
William M. Medbery M
Mario H. Guidarelli GA
Downer McCord GA
Walter H. Moses GA

Dr. Frank A. Lagorio XP
Dr. Richard A. Nagle XP
Dr. Eugene Scheimann XP
Dr. F. R. Connor XD
Wade Booth RC
Leonard Olson RC
Clarita M. Kreissl C
Mary K. Murphy C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 65

Location: 1656 North Mohawk Street

Registration: 7105

Men furnished to armed forces: 2352

Personnel:

Richard F. Dooley M
George P. Eichhorst M
Thomas C. Hardy M
Roy G. Holmquist M
Herbert H. Kennedy M
Arthur E. Maybrun M
Ralph Rosen M
Homer V. Johannsen GA
E. D. McDougal, Jr. GA
Ralph J. Mohan GA
George A. Ranney, Jr. GA
Dr. Paul E. Grabow XP
Dr. Eugene Grosz XP

Dr. Samuel Haik XP
Dr. Emil Jonas XP
Dr. A. J. Nicosia XP
Dr. Paul D. San Filippo XP
Dr. G. F. Tufo XP
Dr. I. W. Littman XD
Dr. Max Wishner XD
Edward E. Robbins RC
Ethel M. Biegler C
Pierce J. Butler C
Eva D. Shields C
Frances E. Toussaint C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 66

Location: 563 Diversey Parkway

Registration: 6293

Men furnished to armed forces: 2036

Personnel:

Salem N. Baskin M
A. J. Clonick M
Louis J. Ewald M
William L. Leighly M
Joseph Waldner M
Raymond T. Woodville M
F. Howard Eldridge GA
Nathan Schwartz GA
Dr. Lindsay A. Beaton XP
Dr. Robert N. Crow XP

Dr. G. L. Kaufmann XP
Dr. Harold I. Meyer XP
Dr. Arthur J. Strich XP
Dr. Ernest E. Harwood XD
Dr. Julius G. Schmidt XD
Emery T. Erickson RC
Jerome A. Gottschalk RC
Myrtle Bentz C
Anna A. Hoier C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 67

Location: 2238 West Roscoe Street

Registration: 4947

Men furnished to armed forces: 1480

Personnel:

Emil N. Arndt M
Sam M. Baudouine M
Oliver W. Cox M
William J. Eitel M
Dr. Glen H. Gilbreth M
Edward J. Maass M
Dr. Leonard F. Skleba M
Martin L. Callahan GA
Jacob Shamberg GA
Dr. Bernard M. Cohen XP
Dr. Charles Eiseman XP

Dr. Eugene Gettelman XP
Dr. Sol B. Kositchek XP
Dr. Paul McDaniel XP
Dr. Julius Roos XP
Dr. J. H. Sloan XP
Dr. E. H. Ibbotson XD
Dr. J. Raymond Link XD
Elton A. Gould RC
Harry A. Starr RC
John W. Barnes C
Susan M. Neiss C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 68

Location: 3354 North Paulina Street

Registration: 6160

Men furnished to armed forces: 1880

Personnel:

Edward J. Cremerius M
William E. Gainer M
Thomas Jakicic M
Herman C. Klugman M
Charles W. Lebrun M
Edward W. Schoenenberger M
Edward C. Schubel M
Robert E. Berlet GA
Seymour J. Frank GA
Dr. Ernest F. Lidge XP

Dr. George Noger XP
Dr. Robert H. Saunders XP
Dr. H. M. Swenson XP
Dr. Louis A. Terman XP
Dr. Merle R. Shaffner XD
Walter W. Weiss RC
Shirley M. Fehn C
Edna C. Fritz C
Albert J. Hupfer C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—*Continued*

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 69

Location: 3701 North Halsted Street

Registration: 6790

Men furnished to armed forces: 2043

Personnel:

Laurent E. Clody M
Herman Holleb M
Thomas F. McManus M
Raymond Mark M
James A. Morrison M
Ben Sandack M
Sam Shure M
Theodore Zimmerman M
Emanuel Gordon GA

Harry N. Pritzker GA
Richard Weinberger GA
Dr. Max Sinay XP
Dr. Jerome J. Weil XP
Dr. Irving Krain XD
E. A. Detweiler RC
Warren E. Buschner C
Esther H. Ebert C
Gertrude A. Lock C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 70

Location: 1000 West Belmont Avenue

Registration: 5059

Men furnished to armed forces: 1493

Personnel:

Edward K. Gleason M
Gustave C. Johnson M
Per Albin Nelson M
George Paley M
Dr. Caesar Portes M
Joshua R. H. Potts M
F. H. Remien M
Thomas Carlin GA
Dr. Edmond Levisohn XP

Dr. John Pishotta XP
Dr. Frank Blair XD
Dr. William Webb XD
Justus Mozart RC
Carl A. Swenson RC
Harry H. Tuveson RC
Sella R. Maxwell C
Ada R. McCann C
Charles E. Smyth C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 71

Location: 4751 North Washtenaw Avenue

Registration: 6238

Men furnished to armed forces: 1736

Personnel:

Aubrey Warren Engs M
Joseph J. Frisa M
George W. Kind M
Arthur H. Lageman M
Cecil A. MacPherson M
John J. Molloy M
William Mathiesen GA
Paul E. Price GA
Dr. I. Applebaum XP
Dr. Garland G. Brown XP

Dr. Bernard V. Chern XP
Dr. Chester L. Crean XP
Dr. George R. Leonard XP
Dr. G. T. Merryman XD
Dr. Elmer Mertes XD
John J. Crawford RC
Walter R. Miller RC
George S. Terbush RC
Anna Marie Kley C
Albert P. Reder C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 72

Location: 5154 North Clark Street

Registration: 6554

Men furnished to armed forces: 1839

Personnel:

Claude L. Foubare M
Frank A. Hoff M
Edward E. Jonathas M
W. D. Kearfott M
Robert P. Markus M
Arthur C. Schweitzer M
John E. Timm GA
Dr. Grant V. Athanas XP
Dr. C. A. Buswell XP

Dr. David Goldfinger XP
Dr. Eric Oppenheimer XP
Dr. Anthony N. Trapp XP
Dr. Ross Van Pelt XP
Dr. Walter K. Davis XD
G. C. Fitch C
Lucille A. Chalfant C
Anna M. Keck C
Ann M. Mentgen C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 73

Location: 4554 Broadway

Registration: 4738

Men furnished to armed forces: 1263

Personnel:

Alexander E. Butler M
Dr. E. Allen Frankel M
Harry M. Glasser M
Frank E. Gould M
John J. Knight M
Herman M. Mendelsohn M
James S. Russell M
J. William Smith M
I. Roy Ross GA
Dr. Alexander H. Barnett XP
Dr. R. E. Dyer XP
Dr. Charles W. Gorr XP

Dr. John W. McLaughlin XP
Dr. Dennis Rupp XP
Dr. Herbert A. Sacks XP
Dr. H. Kenneth Scatliff XP
Dr. Marvin G. Ericson XD
Dr. Thomas A. Howland XD
Dr. Bruce L. Stocking XD
Harold G. Dawes RC
Mortiz T. Gruener RC
Wilma Absher C
Abbie M. Lang C
Elmer C. Wahlman C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 74

Location: 4554 Broadway

Registration: 5992

Men furnished to armed forces: 1560

Personnel:

Samuel Burrows M
Alfred J. Fredricks M
James L. Leen M
John T. Kinsman M
Thomas F. Moran M
John E. Naylor M
John Paul M
C. E. Wilfong M
John W. Wilkerson M
Frederick Z. Marx GA
Charles Edward Newton GA

Dr. George Abelio XP
Dr. A. W. Calvert XP
Dr. Philip H. Stevens XP
Dr. Theodore Stein XD
Dr. Ray S. Cooke XD
George W. Johnson RC
William Morrisse RC
Mary J. Butler RC
Cecelia M. Vogel C
Valerie Pierman C
Constance K. Wahlman C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 75

Location: 6471 Sheridan Road

Registration: 7524

Men furnished to armed forces: 1971

Personnel:

James T. Carney M
Herbert R. Collins M
Charles Grombacher M
Louis H. Kahn M
Robert D. Steele M
George J. O'Grady GA
Theodore G. Remer GA
Dr. E. F. Dehnert XP
Dr. G. J. Fitzgerald XP
Dr. Thomas V. O'Brien XP
Dr. Charles Roth XP

Dr. Paul C. Vermeren XP
Dr. Edward J. Berkenstadt XD
Dr. G. F. McGregor XD
Peter Joseph Angsten RC
Hugh O'Neill, Jr. RC
Julius B. Rubenstein RC
Rosetta Malanaphy C
Ellen Y. Neumann C
Joseph J. Weiler C
Genevieve F. Zender C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 76

Location: 6355 North Broadway

Registration: 6417

Men furnished to armed forces: 1763

Personnel:

John T. Donahoe M
Cassius M. Doty M
Sam Howard M
S. F. Kogen M
George A. Lane M
Elmer W. Roetter M
Herman C. Schock, Jr. M
Donovan Y. Erickson GA
Thomas B. Hart GA
Alexander J. Moody GA
Dr. Edmund J. Burke XP
Dr. John P. Burke XP
Dr. E. P. Carroll XP

Dr. Bertram Fitzgerald XP
Dr. George M. Fitzgerald XP
Dr. J. Major Greene XP
Dr. E. W. Mueller XP
Dr. R. A. Scott XP
Dr. Henry A. Smith XP
Dr. Guy L. Wagoner XP
Dr. Paul H. Wosika XP
Dr. A. F. Conarty XD
Harold I. Tenvan RC
John J. Garrity C
Leona F. Prince C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 77

Location: 2356 West Tuohy Avenue

Registration: 6100

Men furnished to armed forces: 1369

Personnel:

J. E. Buckingham M
Nicholas J. Budinger M
Lawrence Jacobson M
William J. Kehl M
Albert Rudolph Muehlman M
Bert H. Zahner M
James H. Cronin GA
George F. Mulligan, Jr. GA
John E. Owens GA
Dr. Donald H. Atlas XP
Dr. Howard Champlin XP
Dr. Aaron Gunther XP

Dr. Bernard Horwitz XP
Dr. William F. P. Phillips XP
Dr. F. A. Smith XP
Dr. Harold H. Sitron XD
Dr. Howard L. Werch XD
Dr. Francis J. Linane XD
William J. Moynahan RC
James J. O'Connor RC
Barbara Jane Baker C
Lillie M. Carney C
Frederick L. Pearce C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 78

Location: 2345 West Devon Avenue

Registration: 4835

Men furnished to armed forces: 1162

Personnel:

Robert E. Agee M
Joseph F. Bernhard M
Frank J. Farley M
Walter A. Ganscoe M
Ray D. O'Leary M
James F. Wade M
Gerard A. Koch GA
Michael Koch GA
Dr. Max P. Boykoff XP
Dr. S. Sherman Halpern XP
Dr. Walter C. Hammond XP

Dr. Maurice W. Sbertoli XP
Dr. W. B. Stromberg XP
Dr. Sigmund Sommerfeld XD
Dr. Wallace Walter Sommerfeld XD
Leonard F. Carmody RC
Leon N. Miller RC
Samuel J. Winograd RC
Henry M. Buchler C
Dorothy F. Dutton C
Maude C. Garner C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 79

Location: 5612 North Western Avenue

Registration: 5787

Men furnished to armed forces: 1357

Personnel:

C. Wylie Allen M
Harry M. Ehrlich M
Bert A. Gast M
Henry A. Habel M
Henry C. Hitzeman M
Harold C. Osburn M
Andrew C. Stayart M
William H. Haight GA
J. Lawrence Holleran GA
Dr. Carl Apple XP
Dr. Joseph T. Bolotin XP
Dr. Salamon Boros XP
Dr. M. R. Broman XP
Dr. Ralph W. Erickson XP
Dr. Ernest T. Faigle XP
Dr. L. Z. Fishman XP

Dr. John J. Hesser XP
Dr. William E. Howell XP
Dr. Leonard A. Kagen XP
Dr. Benjamin M. Levin XP
Dr. David S. Levy XP
Dr. George H. Miller XP
Dr. M. A. Varzhabedian XP
Dr. Anders Weigen XP
Dr. Richard E. Westland XP
Dr. Joseph A. Norton XD
Dr. H. F. Weber XD
Frank H. Kemper RC
Hugh C. F. Shannon RC
Cyril V. Brady C
Dorothy E. Dutton C
June M. Lindebaum C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 80

Location: 2319 Wentworth Avenue

Registration: 6188

Men furnished to armed forces: 1599

Personnel:

Karl M. Gibbon M
Albert F. Gilman, Jr. M
Nat Hirshfield M
Harold Bennett Ingersoll M
H. Huddler Moore M
Gerald H. Moye M
V. George Pirofalo M
Joseph R. Salerno M
William S. McNamara GA
Karl Edwin Seyfarth GA

Isidore Vise GAA
Dr. William B. Campbell XP
Dr. Samuel J. Fogelson XP
Dr. A. A. Goldsmith XP
Dr. Frank L. Hussey XP
Dr. Willard G. Jeffries XP
Dr. G. N. Krost XP
Dr. Joseph M. Leonard XP
Dr. Victor D. Lespinasse XP
Dr. Harry O. Maryan XP

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Board No. 80]—Continued

Dr. Harry L. Meyers XP
Dr. T. P. O'Connor XP
Dr. Norman G. Parry XP
Dr. Vincent J. Renzino XP
Dr. Adolph J. Rosenblate XP
Dr. Reuben Seid XP
Dr. Sam Seltzer XP
Dr. Samuel Sher XP
Dr. Edgar Weber XP

Dr. Samuel H. Wiener XP
Dr. Charles I. Ziman XP
Dr. M. A. Horwits XD
Dr. Samuel H. Rosenberg XD
Richard P. Fredo RC
Ralph P. Russo RC
Muriel Bowater C
Earl A. Rathbun C
Katherine H. Worley C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 81

Location: 83 East 35th Street

Registration: 6969

Men furnished to armed forces: 1902

Personnel:

Walter A. Combs M
Heber T. Dotson M
Henry Freeman M
Nelson T. Long M
Charles L. Ragsdale M
Tommie Parker M
Ben Steward M
Richard E. Westbrooks GA

Dr. N. Alfred Diggs XP
Dr. Roy P. Garrett XP
Dr. Adolphus N. Gordon, Jr. XP
Dr. Arthur W. Roberson XP
Dr. John I. Miles XD
Florence Davis C
Alberta F. Greene C
Valentine H. Murphy C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 82

Location: 3856 South Parkway

Registration: 6331

Men furnished to armed forces: 2005

Personnel:

Michael H. Browning M
Aaron Ferribee M
Eugene P. Frierson M
George H. Hutchison M
John Harris M
David B. Hawley M
Stephen K. Kinnard M
A. H. Lane M
W. Ellis Stewart M

Harry W. Winston M
William H. Temple GA
Dr. Philip Joseph D'Iorio XP
Dr. Henry Schorr XP
Dr. Leon Headen XD
David Hawley RC
Annie T. Evans C
Evelyn H. Shorter C
Pricilla D. Toney C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 83

Location: 3856 South Parkway

Registration: 6105

Men furnished to armed forces: 2085

Personnel:

Joyce G. Jacobs M
Horace M. McDougal M
Stanley B. Norvell M
Henry H. Proctor M
Joseph E. Snowden M
Arthur L. Wise M
David K. Cochrane GA
Dr. A. J. Bennett XP
Dr. K. David Cammack XP
Dr. Othello R. Ennis XP
Dr. Lew Selig XP

Dr. Troy Smith XP
Dr. Henry M. Trammel XP
Dr. C. Leon Wilson XP
Dr. Daniel Claiborne XD
Benjamin B. Church RC
Horace Jordan RC
Allen J. Rodgers RC
Thelma B. Audley C
Dorothy C. Davis C
Caroline Webb C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 84

Location: 309 East 47th Street

Registration: 6487

Men furnished to armed forces: 2114

Personnel:

Oliver A. Clark M
Hobert E. Evans M
T. O. Fentress M
Beverly L. Scales M
Earl T. Wilson M
Alva L. Bates GA
Dr. Charles Bibb XP
Dr. Robert L. Douglass XP
Dr. William F. Lawton XP
Dr. S. W. Smith XP

Dr. Herbert Turner XP
Dr. Henry J. Watson XP
Dr. William E. White XP
Dr. T. F. Harmon XD
Oliver A. Greene RC
Frank W. Keigher RC
Louise Hatch C
Valentine H. Murphy C
Hazel Stillwell C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 85

Location: 108 East Garfield Boulevard

Registration: 7274

Men furnished to armed forces: 2377

Personnel:

William H. Benson M
Hannibal M. Cox M
James W. Fisher M
B. Wayman Holliday M
Harry W. Inman M
Blaine G. Alston GA
A. M. Burroughs GA
Dr. J. Allen Grant XP
Dr. Henry M. Graves XP
Dr. James M. Hall XP

Dr. Murray M. Paull XP
Dr. Pedro Santos XP
Dr. J. N. Simpson XP
Dr. Joseph R. Tanner XP
Dr. H. B. Shepard XD
Ashby B. Carter RC
George McCree RC
Norine E. Dixon C
Lillian D. Ball C
Lillian E. Foster C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 86

Location: 1511 Hyde Park Boulevard

Registration: 6204

Men furnished to armed forces: 1666

Personnel:

Emmet F. Byrne M
James Lea Cate M
Jacob B. Courshon M
Richard A. Griffin M
Ralph A. Levin M
Perry J. Ten Hoor M
Charles W. Tripp M
Herbert C. DeYoung GA
Robert McDougal, Jr. GA
Charles S. Pratt GA
Dr. J. S. Abrams XP
Dr. Alex W. Adelman XP

Dr. Albert Buttermann XP
Dr. Louis B. Goldman XP
Dr. Harold Laufman XP
Dr. Simon Y. Saltman XP
Dr. George S. Schwerin XP
Dr. E. F. Kenyon XD
Louis J. Cermak RC
Kurt A. Falk RC
Elmer J. Reider RC
Emeline Hopkins C
Anne C. Lorenz C
Gladys Rankin C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 87

Location: 6156 South Cottage Grove Avenue

Registration: 6285

Men furnished to armed forces: 1805

Personnel:

Louis I. Arenson M
Abner Goldenson M
Theodore M. Holland M
Samuel H. Levin M
Harry Remer M
Henry H. Thormahlen M
James Williams M
Arthur C. J. Chittick GA
Max Frederick Goldberg GA
C. N. Leach GA

Dr. J. A. Berry XP
Dr. R. H. Freeark XP
Dr. John D. MacKellar XP
Dr. Lester G. Walton XP
Dr. G. S. Varounis XD
Hal C. Bangs, Jr. RC
Jacob W. Rovner RC
Charles Borden C
Martha L. Ford C
Mary Elizabeth Murphy C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 88

Location: 5512 Harper Avenue

Registration: 6045

Men furnished to armed forces: 1556

Personnel:

Pherrell A. DePrad M
Joseph L. Eisendrath M
Harry O. Gillet M
Leo J. Johnston M
Irvin Klein M
Henry E. Ayers GA
Edgar L. George GA
George D. Mills GA
Dr. Sunoll A. Blumenthal XP

Dr. George J. D. Gertz XP
Dr. Joseph A. Hubbell XP
Dr. Leon Jacobson XP
Dr. Lawrence J. Quillin XP
Dr. J. A. Shere XD
Charles L. Leindecker RC
Irene Dahlquist C
Clyde Kingdon C
Dorothy Kingdon C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 89

Location: 1133 East 63rd Street

Registration: 7096

Men furnished to armed forces: 2159

Personnel:

Henry M. Hilton M
James E. Leitch M
Henry T. Martin M
Ira Jesse Morgenthal M
Nicholas J. Talbot M
Roy J. Yunker M
Russell C. Smith GA
Dr. S. K. Robinson XP

Dr. James F. Wharton XP
Dr. J. D. Johnston XD
Clement T. Lauer RC
John M. Schmagner RC
Edward J. Timmons C
Helen Everling C
Fannie Nicol C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 90

Location: 2474 East 75th Street

Registration: 7130

Men furnished to armed forces: 1677

Personnel:

Frank M. Dukes, Jr. M
Robert Patterson Hasteley M
Max Homan M
Bernes L. Merrick M
William H. Powell M
Frank M. Stanley M
Earl D. Hostetter GA
Dr. Helmut Blumenthal XP
Dr. Andrew J. Brislen XP
Dr. Herman Joffe XP
Dr. Ernest C. Olson XP

Dr. George B. Rosengrant XP
Dr. Alvin M. Winograd XP
Dr. Adelbert Wuesteman XP
Dr. J. R. Carlton XD
Munro Gerrie RC
Frederick J. Bryant C
Minnie C. Marchello C
Marcia B. Perquette C
Shirley Petersen C
Elaine June Wicklund C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 91

Location: 1547 East 79th Street

Registration: 5892

Men furnished to armed forces: 1613

Personnel:

George J. Ackerman M
Jeremiah Joseph McCarthy M
Kieran P. O'Gallagher M
Charles Z. Meyer M
Edwin R. Peterson M
Lester E. Wallace M
J. Homer Andreas GA
Leo N. McGlinn GA
Dr. W. J. Nixon Davis, Sr. XP
Dr. Roger T. Farley XP
Dr. Charles F. Greene XP
Dr. I. Halperin XP
Dr. William H. Howard XP
Dr. Clyde R. Landis XP
Dr. R. H. McPherron XP
Dr. Francis D. Malloy XP
Dr. A. L. Morris XP

Dr. John C. Murray XP
Dr. Louis Novack XP
Dr. Harold Ovenu XP
Dr. Robert Rothschild XP
Dr. George M. Segal XP
Dr. W. Morley Sherin XP
Dr. Herbert F. Spierling XP
Dr. A. J. Sullivan XP
Dr. Charles S. Van Oosten XP
Dr. Earl E. Wilcox XP
Dr. R. E. Black XD
Dr. J. C. Mackinson XD
Harold H. Ward RC
Russell Coulter C
Ruie A. Flook C
Esther E. Ormen C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 92

Location: 10655 South Michigan Avenue

Registration: 6538

Men furnished to armed forces: 1959

Personnel:

Albert V. Becker M
Carl L. Goetz M
Albert J. Isherwood M
William B. Isherwood M
Jeff Johnson M
Frank Navigato M
Aaron Spong M
Stephens Van Clay M

William J. Venning M
Michael F. Zarek M
Gotthard A. Dahlberg GA
Dr. Jerome M. Brosnan XP
Dr. Frank Heda XP
Dr. Lewis H. Lippman XP
Dr. E. K. McVey XP
Dr. Max Norman XP

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Board No. 92]—Continued

Dr. Angelo T. Ravasi XP
Dr. John L. Woodlock XD
Dr. John S. Boersma RC
William VanderSteeg RC

Irene L. Brinkman C
Ruth E. Karl C
Edith H. Kuester C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 93

Location: 9622 Commercial Avenue

Registration: 5044

Men furnished to armed forces: 1891

Personnel:

Emile N. Chalifoux M
Frank Krolak M
Thomas F. McArdle M
Joseph C. Morris M
Archie K. Smith M
Frank Sawa M
Henry J. Samuel GA
Dr. Louis A. Draeger XP
Dr. E. M. Egan XP

Dr. Samuel S. Frankel XP
Dr. Patrick H. McNulty XP
Dr. Robert Schafer XP
Dr. T. A. Carlos XD
Edward T. Lynch RC
William F. Marsh RC
Alma F. Lionhood C
Lucille A. Walters C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 94

Location: 10740 South Torrence Avenue

Registration: 5981

Men furnished to armed forces: 2000

Personnel:

Frank T. Black M
Carl G. Buck M
D. L. Hall M
Anton Horn M
Michael M. Muszynski M
Hans Petersen M
Frank W. Michalak GA
Dr. Thomas F. Ahearn XP
Dr. Nicolas B. Colombo XP
Dr. John A. Czachorski XP
Dr. Robert F. Day XP
Dr. Don S. Harvey XP

Dr. W. E. G. Johnson XP
Dr. Otto Koehler XP
Dr. Frank H. Stevenson XP
Dr. Paul E. Weimer XP
Dr. Paul Zander XP
Dr. Anthony M. Zelazny XP
Dr. James Sugrue XD
Clarence J. Bohling RC
Henry W. Smith RC
Ewald Ernst C
Mary C. Pelozo C
Antonia C. Rudzik C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 95

Location: 610 West 37th Street

Registration: 6328

Men furnished to armed forces: 2585

Personnel:

John Burke M
Thomas L. Cook M
James H. Hennessey M
A. F. Kennedy M
Jerry Kastris M
Martin S. Rochford M
Robert Q. Shaw M
Daniel J. Stua M
John B. Wheeler GA

Dr. Anthony J. Bertash XP
Dr. John McGuiggan XP
Dr. M. P. Goldman XD
James Doyle RC
Edward A. Nihill RC
Charlotte M. Hickey C
Ruth M. Lamoureaux C
Ernst G. Sostheim C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 96

Location: 3205 South Morgan Street

Registration: 6572

Men furnished to armed forces: 2642

Personnel:

Samuel L. Davis M
John J. Derdzinski M
James Gormley M
Frank B. Joblecki M
Michael Schoenwald M
Fred L. Wassmuth M
Harry Weinberg M
John M. Falasz GA
Dr. Alexander A. Backiel XP

Dr. Myer M. Marbel XP
Dr. Ben Pierzynski XP
Dr. A. L. Kropidlowski XD
Lewis W. Crane RC
John J. Sharkey RC
Bernice M. Endemann C
Anne S. Kostris C
Rita I. Ostrowski C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 97

Location: 4440 South Western Avenue

Registration: 5356

Men furnished to armed forces: 2189

Personnel:

B. R. Pietkiewicz M
William A. Popell M
William B. Sebastian M
Paul M. Smith M
Frank Wozniak M
Vincent F. Kozlowski GA
Stephen A. Wilson GA

Dr. Thaddeus L. Bradel XP
Dr. Tadeus Dundulis XP
Dr. Roy H. Freeman XP
Dr. L. P. Slakis XD
Reuben Stiglitz RC
Joseph Judickas C
Dorothy A. Mason C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 98

Location: 4624 South Western Avenue

Registration: 7338

Men furnished to armed forces: 2986

Personnel:

William Butler M
Wallace Fredriksen M
James Haverlock M
John W. Kaledinskas M
John Kern M
Charles F. Leach M
Stanley J. Mitchell M
Charles J. Moench M
Joseph J. Berzin GA

Dr. Leo M. DePlewski XP
Dr. Frederick J. Riley XP
Dr. Peter Z. Zalatoris XP
Dr. Paul M. Zilvitis XP
Dr. Joseph G. Bergman XD
Dr. L. P. Horevitz XD
Thomas Clarke Hedden RC
Cornelia J. Leighton C
Irene A. Soske C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 99

Location: 6405 South Kedzie Avenue

Registration: 5145

Men furnished to armed forces: 1668

Personnel:

Brinton O. Baugher M
Harold Cleland M
Robert G. Crane M
Thomas L. Hasbrouch M
George M. Hill M
Arthur E. Johnson M
Leo J. Rychel M
Egill Anderson GA
Joseph J. Grish GA

Dr. George A. Klein XP
Dr. F. P. Levan XP
Dr. Joseph Garofalo XD
Dr. Joseph W. Jun XD
Albert J. Howe RC
Dale A. Medland RC
Ruby S. Benson C
Blanche C. Leske C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 100

Location: 5034 South Archer Avenue

Registration: 5105

Men furnished to armed forces: 1823

Personnel:

Vincent L. Decker M
Francis B. Farrell M
George G. Holme M
Otto Lange M
Robert C. Marshall M
Martin L. Moreland M
S. Charles Bubacz GA

Dr. Orion O. Coppock XP
Dr. Alexander L. Stearns XP
Dr. Meyer Pusztelnik XD
Edmund Robert Guminski RC
Virgil L. Montgomery RC
Norman R. Butzow C
Mary T. Kurtz C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 101

Location: 5114 Wentworth Avenue

Registration: 5742

Men furnished to armed forces: 2237

Personnel:

Joseph J. Ezerski M
Charles A. Gidney M
Anthony H. Kasper M
John F. Kenny M
Joseph A. Kibort M
Peter L. Chadwick GA
Dr. Anthony Montvid XP
Dr. Victor S. Nares XP
Dr. Vincent A. Simkus XP
Dr. Frank J. Wall, Jr. XP

Dr. Clarence E. Bancherel XD
Dr. Irwin G. Oaf XD
Dr. Charles Vincent Zajdzinski XD
Edward J. Brady RC
Charles F. Detrick RC
David S. Kerwin RC
John S. Chase C
Mary Altiery Meyers C
Helen E. Pukis C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 102

Location: 4624 Emerald Avenue

Registration: 6274

Men furnished to armed forces: 2396

Personnel:

John Patrick Deegan M
James F. Joyce M
Raymond A. Naughton M
John J. O'Hearn M
Arthur J. Rutshaw M
Charles E. Scannell M
Michael J. Gasper M
S. E. Basinski GA
Dr. Jacob L. Albright XP
Dr. J. William Davis XP
Dr. Frank F. Fiore XP
Dr. E. A. Galapeaux XP
Dr. Irving Ginsburg XP
Dr. Stanley Grudzien XP
Dr. Harry G. Hardt XP
Dr. Christian D. Hauch XP
Dr. T. R. Hinchion XP
Dr. Maurice M. Hoeltgen XP
Dr. Percy E. Hopkins XP
Dr. Mark Karp XP
Dr. Thomas C. McGonagle XP

Dr. Evan A. Miller XP
Dr. Fred H. Muller XP
Dr. Frank J. Nowak XP
Dr. Charles W. Olsen XP
Dr. Paul G. Papsdorf XP
Dr. R. M. Parker XP
Dr. Edgar V. Perkins XP
Dr. Frank M. Phifer XP
Dr. Andrew D. Schick XP
Dr. Reinhold C. Schlueter XP
Dr. John E. Siedlinski XP
Dr. Leo A. Zelezenski XP
Dr. Henry J. Mathews XD
Dr. E. H. Ragan XD
Albert J. Bugner RC
Ralph G. Donegan RC
John T. Houlihan RC
Marjorie W. Hayes C
Helen M. Kareiva C
Thomas E. Sinon C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 103

Location: 2948 West 59th Street

Registration: 6881

Men furnished to armed forces: 2245

Personnel:

Rudolph G. Had M
William Jonas M
Frank E. Kemp M
John P. Campbell M
James Patrick Lynch M
John S. Reiner M
Walter W. Rodie M
William T. Halvorsen GA
Willis W. Judd GA
Marx Loehwing GA
Dr. Joseph A. Gazda XP

Dr. Mace Gazda XP
Dr. Anthony L. Grizzaffi XP
Dr. Henry C. Lewandowski XP
Dr. Hannibal H. Paolozzi XP
Dr. Emil R. Zaborsky XP
Dr. E. C. Wach XD
Dr. O. F. Wagner XD
Frank J. Ventura RC
Albert P. Ryde C
Phyllis C. Schulze C
Mary E. Schwieman C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 104

Location: 1816 West 63rd Street

Registration: 5678

Men furnished to armed forces: 2039

Personnel:

Raymond G. Hilger M
Carl Lauth M
Henry E. Mann M
Mathew Massey M
Roy O. Olson M
Otto Weimerskirch M
Clarence N. Bergstrom GA

Dr. Nicholas B. Pavletic XP
Vincent A. Corcoran RC
David Marcus King RC
William Daniel Cotter C
Mary A. Morgan C
Isabel O. Reaves C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 105

Location: 153 West 69th Street

Registration: 5997

Men furnished to armed forces: 1939

Personnel:

Harry M. Bender M
James P. Houle M
Joseph A. Huguélet M
John B. Mannion M
Frederick A. Nichols M
Harry S. Ditchburne GA
Claire T. Driscoll GA
Dr. A. W. Anderson XP
Dr. John Buckley XP
Dr. M. M. Coopersmith XP
Dr. Lester M. Choate XD

Dr. George Kirz XD
Edward V. Cassidy RC
Gerald J. Haley RC
Henry L. Kellogg RC
Marjorie W. Facer C
Edward Thomas Gillard C
Glady's I. Klein C
Oliver R. Mulvey C
Mary J. Smith C
Axel S. Swanson C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 106

Location: 1310 West 79th Street

Registration: 6088

Men furnished to armed forces: 1832

Personnel:

J. Emmett Clair M
Richard C. Crawford M
Edward John Curley M
Erwin L. Dankers M
Charles W. Harris M
Martin H. Holm M
John D. Quan M
Jeremiah Sheehan M
H. G. Wielatz M
Alfred C. Woyner M
Edmund I. O'Connor GA
Dr. Robert E. Cummings XP
Dr. H. L. Foltz XP
Dr. Charles F. Kramer XP
Dr. Joseph M. Mahoney XP

Dr. Nicholas Mennite XP
Dr. Raymond Meyer XP
Dr. Albert G. Peters XP
Dr. Edmund S. Pisarski XP
Dr. J. Norman Smyth XP
Dr. Clifford Sullivan XP
Dr. Raymond Anderson XD
Dr. Thomas E. Gilmore XD
Dr. Algot G. Person XD
James McFarland RC
Mrs. Mary Helton C
Jean H. Keck C
John J. Lyndon C
Elsie C. Miller C
Jeannette R. Ronan C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 107

Location: 1018 West Taylor Street

Registration: 4933

Men furnished to armed forces: 1536

Personnel:

Joseph J. Brandes M
John Cilella M
Joseph A. Doss M
Alex J. Hoffman M
Guy Iarussi M
Frank D. Keyser M
Edward Tomasetti M
Joseph F. Mirabella GA
Anthony M. Onesto GA
Dr. Alfredo Bellizzi XP
Dr. Carl J. Champagne XP
Dr. James H. Conforti XP

Dr. Ernest Olivieri XP
Dr. C. J. Pintozzi XP
Dr. James DeBiase XD
Dr. George Falotica XD
Guy DeFillipis RC
Anthony G. Salerno RC
Robert Tortoriello RC
Donna Marie Bagnole C
Florence Giovangelo C
Jean Marion Massuci C
Grace M. Sabella C
Addison I. Wolf C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 108

Location: 812 West Taylor Street

Registration: 5747

Men furnished to armed forces: 2026

Personnel:

Samuel B. Blanksten M
Anthony Orlando M
Sam Parrille M
Secondo Salvino M
Pompey Taglia M
Harold S. Lansing GA
Dr. Bernard S. Freedman XP

Dr. I. Val Freedman XP
Anthony J. Mentone RC
Joseph Severino RC
Marion F. Amato C
Tessie P. Kazas C
John Kodl C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 109

Location: 1908 Blue Island Avenue

Registration: 5327

Men furnished to armed forces: 1960

Personnel:

Jesse Bedford M
Paul J. Harper M
Anthony Iassilo M
Bohumil J. Slivka M
Matt Vacek M
Albert K. Orschel GA
Dr. Julius Auerbach XP
Dr. Adolph Bona XP
Dr. Francis Kodl XP

Dr. Frank Kropik XD
Frank J. Bilek RC
Joseph Hucek RC
William Sevic RC
Frank J. Trecka RC
Marie J. Czerwinski C
Otto J. Frederick C
Marion C. Smithwick C
Frieda C. Wolf C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 110

Location: 1413 West 18th Street

Registration: 5432

Men furnished to armed forces: 1929

Personnel:

Louis S. Feinn M
Albert Halpern M
Joseph A. Husek M
Theodore Maschek M
John J. Phillips M
John J. Velner M
Sol M. Zechman M
William E. Zink M
B. E. Nowogradzki GA

Dr. Joseph Gardziewski XP
Dr. Lincoln Stulik XP
Dr. M. S. Krupa XD
Morris Kaplan RC
Joseph J. Vavrik RC
Harold T. Webb RC
Lena Goldstein C
Sophie Grabitz C
Wanda A. Wagner C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 111

Location: 3652 West 26th Street

Registration: 6222

Men furnished to armed forces: 2171

Personnel:

Stephen B. Jais M
Joseph Moudry M
Joseph B. Novak M
Joseph J. Profant M
Frank A. Svoboda M
Dr. Harry J. Smejkal M
Arthur W. Vanek M
Bernard M. Fisher GA
Dr. Meyer H. Levy XP
Dr. John L. Pieczynski XP
Dr. Carl Potkin XP
Dr. Harry J. Smejkal XP
Dr. Henry F. Steinbach XP

Dr. Constantine P. Theodore XP
Dr. Joseph Zabokrtsky XP
Dr. John J. Zavertnik XP
Dr. Leo J. Pancoska XD
Dr. Edward Soucek XD
Edward O. Curran RC
Hugo F. Donat RC
Donald J. Lotrich RC
Harold J. Schultz RC
Arlene Kirian C
Eleanor V. Raz C
Arthur W. Vanek C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 112

Location: 3840 West 26th Street

Registration: 6598

Men furnished to armed forces: 2279

Personnel:

Joseph F. Batista M
Frank J. Komarek M
Otto J. Malina M
Matthew J. Turk M
John G. Zelezny M
Henry L. Burman GA
William H. Sullivan GA
Dr. Bohuslav Bousa XP
Dr. J. S. Chobot XP

Dr. John J. Tingler XP
Dr. Frank C. Bicha XD
Dr. Ernest Malter XD
Dr. C. L. Sarsoun XD
Myron O. Keel RC
Frank R. S. Popper RC
Joseph Baumruk, Jr. C
Erma P. Vitt C
Ella E. Vlk C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 113

Location: 3159 West Roosevelt Road

Registration: 5468

Men furnished to armed forces: 1886

Personnel:

Charles Barron M
Harry Dicker M
Leonard I. Micon M
Dr. William Rothman M
Jacob Siegel M
Herman Young M
Irving J. Karlin GA
Edward P. Whelan GA
Dr. Bernard Goldfield XP
Dr. Irwin Hoffman XP

Dr. Benjamin W. Lichtman XP
Dr. William Rothman XP
Dr. Irving Ginsberg XD
Dr. Charles H. Zun XD
Dr. Jacob Zun XD
David J. Malkin RC
Sam Rubenstein RC
Shirley Brill C
Goldye Levin C
Nathan Rabson C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 114

Location: 3159 West Roosevelt Road

Registration: 5881

Men furnished to armed forces: 2015

Personnel:

Meyer Berkovsky M
Maurice S. Dick M
Samuel S. Epstein, M.D. M
Meyer Goldstein M
Michael Leibow M
J. Rubin M
Maurice L. Aberman GA
Dr. David Ackerman XP
Dr. Charles Berkowitz XP
Dr. Mandel Fisher XP

Dr. Louis Handelman XP
Dr. A. Neiman XP
Dr. Maxwell N. Wacker XP
Dr. Bernard Rodin XD
Nate Bernberg RC
Joseph G. Engert RC
Mollie E. Armstrong C
Amelia Stern C
Lillyan Weiss C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 115

Location: 749 South Western Avenue

Registration: 4682

Men furnished to armed forces: 1748

Personnel:

Edward L. Bass M
Edward Fox M
Norman E. Haight M
Joseph Kasza M
Toby Polito M
Otto C. Rentner GA
Dr. G. A. Bica XP
Dr. Paul V. Carelli XP
Dr. John B. Cipriani XP
Dr. George DeTrana XP

Dr. Aquil Mastri XP
Dr. Louis S. Varzino XP
Dr. Joseph M. Maggio XD
Dr. George W. Parrilli XD
Charles D. Mead RC
Frank Spizziri RC
Rae M. Buffardi C
Silvio A. Cataldo C
Violet F. Simmons C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 116

Location: 2300 South California Avenue

Registration: 3881

Men furnished to armed forces: 1531

Personnel:

Rudolph Dvoneh M
Lester Greenberg M
Emil Janes M
Edward F. Jirkovsky M
Abe Kardoff M
Frank Lavitas M
Louis J. Mayer M
Sylvester J. Pijanowski M
Joseph J. Polacek M
Henry R. Reineke M
Felix Noti GA
Dr. William F. Bartelt XP
Dr. C. H. Courtney XP

Dr. Frank L. Fortelka XP
Dr. Joseph W. Krystosek XP
Dr. Victor Levine XP
Dr. F. B. Olentine XP
Dr. J. J. Sprafka XP
Dr. Charles Fortelka XD
Dr. Emmett Watts XD
Benjamin E. Novoselsky RC
Isadore Shalowitz RC
Albert J. DeLaurier C
Frederick Dewey C
Sade D. Sternberg C
Shirley Lois Wolf C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 117

Location: 1255 North Ashland Avenue

Registration: 4986

Men furnished to armed forces: 2156

Personnel:

Louis R. Connell M
John F. Gillen M
Anthony T. Krystek M
Wenzel J. Love M
Walter A. Miller M
John Rybandt M
John A. Bielawa GA
Edgar H. Schroeder GA

Dr. John J. Belensky XP
Dr. A. C. Formusa XP
Dr. Harry Noskin XP
Dr. Herman Fink XD
Stuart Arkin RC
Michael M. Rachwalski RC
Helen K. Grywaz C
Clementine E. Kula C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 118

Location: 1014 North Noble Street

Registration: 6422

Men furnished to armed forces: 2642

Personnel:

Alex Bonczkowski M
Edmund B. Dering M
Aloysius A. Gordon M
John Milas M
Joseph Piech M
Edmund J. Szumarnski M
Raymond Kelner GA
Dr. Joseph P. Cangelosi XP
Dr. Edward Milewski XP
Dr. Dominic A. Palmisano XP
Dr. Frank J. Piszkiwicz XP

Dr. John F. Tenczar XP
Dr. F. F. Wagoner XP
Dr. B. G. Duda XD
Stephen Kostelny RC
John Skibbins RC
William Ziemann RC
Jeanette F. E. Budnick C
Helen M. Doyce C
Josephine Z. Mondry C
Frank A. Uczciwek C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 119

Location: 211 South Ashland Avenue

Registration: 7522

Men furnished to armed forces: 2328

Personnel:

Walter J. Benkert M
Leo Capuani M
Frank E. Gettleman M
Francis P. Kevil M
Dr. A. B. Rotche M
Roy Stuart M
Bernard J. McDonnell GA
Dr. J. Paul Bennett XP
Dr. James K. L. Choy XP
Dr. Bernard Gumbiner XP
Dr. Bernard A. Halperin XP
Dr. Charles Hillenbrand XP

Dr. J. B. Ioratti XP
Dr. Frank B. Kelly XP
Dr. Ralph E. Kirsch XP
Dr. Fay H. Squire XP
Dr. Alfons F. Tipshus XP
Dr. Richard W. Watkins XP
Dr. Leonard H. Weissman XP
Dr. Willard L. Wood XP
Jack H. Cameron RC
Frank A. Meccia RC
Herman J. Bittle C
Carmella R. Marzullo C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 120

Location: 809 West Madison Street

Registration: 4898

Men furnished to armed forces: 808

Personnel:

Emanuel Carbonari M
James W. Harris M
William G. Herrmann M
L. J. Laurion M
Anthony J. Montague M
Greene R. Whitney, Sr. M
Stephen J. Sullivan GA

Dr. Arthur C. Berman XP
Dr. John P. Crasseros XP
Dr. A. S. Leven XP
Moussa K. Moussa RC
Anthony A. Boccio C
Ida S. Young C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 121

Location: 206 North Western Avenue

Registration: 6696

Men furnished to armed forces: 2077

Personnel:

Frank J. Carsella M
David S. Chesrow M
Joseph N. DeGrazio M
Charles E. Graydon M
Graham T. Perry M
Eugene Thompson M
Nicholas Traficanti M

Barney L. Hollowick GA
Dr. William Henry Bowman XP
John R. Fritz C
Walter J. Garrity C
Myrtle M. Jacobson C
Patrick J. McManus C
Hazelia G. Savage C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 122

Location: 2229 West Chicago Avenue

Registration: 6013

Men furnished to armed forces: 2718

Personnel:

Louis Cesario M
Clyde J. Craig M
Fremont Gordon M
James Jay M
Edward J. Lyons M
August Michalek M
Donald J. Rizzio M
John A. Rago M

Louis Steinberg M
Elmer E. Abrahamson GA
Dr. M. A. Galgano XP
Dr. Marco S. Petrone XP
Dr. Michael F. Rago XD
Dorothy H. Schiavoni C
Rolland T. Steinert C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 123

Location: 3813 West Harrison Street

Registration: 4950

Men furnished to armed forces: 1539

Personnel:

Benson L. Baskin M
George W. Kistner M
S. J. Lehrer M
John R. McSweeney M
Frank J. Malone M
Joseph R. Orrico M
Anthony T. Clementi GA
Dr. John J. Casciato XP
Dr. Nicholas A. Casciato XP

Dr. Theodore M. Cohen XP
Dr. E. P. S. Miller XP
Dr. T. C. Mouzakeotis XP
Dr. S. R. DiCosola XD
Dr. Howard Oringel XD
Dr. Charles M. Salk XD
Ben Flapan RC
Marcia B. Perquette C
Jack J. Stein C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 124

Location: 9 South Kedzie Avenue

Registration: 6218

Men furnished to armed forces: 2418

Personnel:

Alfred R. Anderson M
William A. Bell M
George Gamboney M
Frank M. McKey M
Harold Meckel M
William S. Wilcox M
I. J. Berkson GA
Louis I. Shapiro GA
Maurice G. Walsh GA
Dr. Curtis Bowman XP
Dr. D. L. Horning XP

Dr. Herman Kamin XP
Dr. Julius Prohovnik XP
Dr. Gabriel Saltarelli XP
Dr. A. C. Tivilini XP
Dr. S. W. Brundage XD
Dr. Frank C. Grippo XD
Samuel Baldino RC
Arthur P. Murphy RC
Winifred Carey C
Marie A. Horcher C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 125

Location: 223 South Cicero Avenue

Registration: 4685

Men furnished to armed forces: 1452

Personnel:

Charles J. Clusman M
Paul J. Healy M
John F. Simpson M
Anastus A. Svarnas M
Philip Weinberg M
Francis T. Delaney GA
Joseph A. McInerney GA
Jack Rosen GA

Dr. Philip C. Goergen XP
Dr. James J. Marzullo XP
Dr. A. L. Schiff XP
Dr. D. C. Aubrey XD
Eugene C. O'Reilly RC
John M. Ryan RC
Marie E. Bennett C
Florence M. Sullivan C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 126

Location: 937 North Kedzie Avenue

Registration: 4743

Men furnished to armed forces: 1701

Personnel:

Abe Finder M
Frank Hawkinson M
Frank L. Kent M
Michael LaRocca M
Chester Mitchell M
Samuel A. Aronfeld GA
Andrew J. Flood GA
Daniel A. Roberts GA
Dr. Anthony M. Barone XP
Dr. Nathan M. Kayne XP
Dr. Joseph LaRocca XP

Dr. Milton Ochs XP
Dr. Gaston C. Parker XP
Dr. I. S. Segall XP
Dr. A. D. Yaney XP
Dr. Michael DeRose XD
Dr. Abraham Phillips XD
Oscar H. Hagen RC
Rev. L. M. Upton RC
Edward C. Wasco RC
Marcella J. Glon C
Elizabeth A. Robertson C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 127

Location: 1020 North Western Avenue

Registration: 6341

Men furnished to armed forces: 2364

Personnel:

Emil Baumgartner M
LaSalle de Michaels M
Anthony Fortmann M
Morgan L. Green M
Frank LaJone M
Claude Wansley M
I. Archer Levin GA

Dr. Michael J. Kutza XP
Dr. B. A. Pregozen XD
David P. Hill RC
Arthur K. Young RC
Marion M. Schroeder C
Lenora B. Staiger C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 128

Location: 2044 West North Avenue

Registration: 5287

Men furnished to armed forces: 2135

Personnel:

Alexander M. Fisher M
Dr. Ira I. Kaplin M
Frank R. Maday M
Oscar M. Nudelman M
William Rusnak M
Louis Dulsky GA
Dr. John L. Koza XP
Dr. Daniel T. Sokolowski XP
Dr. Henry Wehringer XP

Dr. Stanley Heynar XD
Dr. M. V. Kaminski XD
Ernest W. Schneider RC
Harry Stephen Szeklucki RC
William R. Charles C
Teresa DeFalca C
Berdie Grossman C
Phyllis J. Leavitt C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 129

Location: 1409 North Milwaukee Avenue

Registration: 5748

Men furnished to armed forces: 2312

Personnel:

William L. Barnard M
Louis Rosset M
William Ruzin M
James N. Semple M
A. S. Wengierski M
Ignatius V. Wienczek M
Burton I. Stolar GA
Casimir S. Wiczas GA
Dr. J. M. Amberson XP
Dr. Francis A. Dulak XP
Dr. Frank H. Fowler XP
Dr. John V. Fowler, Jr. XP
Dr. John W. Harned XP
Dr. Albert J. Kass XP

Dr. I. P. Lombardo XP
Dr. John A. Marszalek XP
Dr. Casimir F. Przybyzny XP
Dr. Morris I. Tir XP
Dr. S. H. Goodfriend XD
Dr. G. B. Livingston XD
Dr. John G. Sipple XD
V. J. Busch RC
Benjamin M. Edidin RC
Isadore Kohn RC
Mary Harriette Babyar C
John C. Gruschow C
Francine S. Tauber C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 130

Location: 2818 West Diversey Avenue

Registration: 5255

Men furnished to armed forces: 1763

Personnel:

John A. Blake M
Frank J. Eder M
Oscar Johnson M
Edward A. Mims M
Arthur R. Murphy M
Rae E. Nehls M
Joseph J. Sullivan GA
Dr. Alfred Eckstein XP
Dr. Vincent J. Greco XP
Dr. Samuel Heller XP

Dr. J. E. Hodes XP
Dr. Edward J. Schmeihil XP
Dr. L. A. Slavin XD
Dr. M. S. Wagneister XD
George A. Fiene RC
Walter Schmidt RC
Clarence L. Steber RC
Astrid B. Dyrud C
Mae M. Lindstrom C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 131

Location: 2422 West Fullerton Avenue

Registration: 5756

Men furnished to armed forces: 2202

Personnel:

Dr. Samuel R. Kleiman M
Maurice Marble M
William R. Neidhardt M
Frank E. Pochowski M
Thomas H. Sanford M
William F. Ader GA
Dr. Irvin Neufeld XP
Dr. Myron A. Green XP
Dr. Bernard F. Justus XP

Dr. Jerome C. Prusinski XP
Dr. S. R. Kleiman XD
Dr. W. T. Pendergast XD
Alex H. Dolnick RC
Isadore S. Rosin RC
Sam Sgaller RC
Maurice F. Godin C
Alice I. Hoffman C
Adeline A. M. Malowe C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 132

Location: 3551 West Armitage Avenue

Registration: 4694

Men furnished to armed forces: 1552

Personnel:

George W. Guy M
Joseph A. Hollander M
Roy I. Johnson M
James M. Parker M
Charles C. Ramage M
Fred W. Strasser M
Leo Wulfsohn M
P. M. Zuncker M
Bernhard Stenge GA
Dr. J. J. Boland XP

Dr. Peter F. Czwilinski XP
Dr. Leon P. Kozakiewicz XP
Dr. Francis Tenczar XP
Dr. Frank Biedka XD
Dr. Wilbur C. Griffin XD
Dr. Romuald J. Walczyk XD
Claude L. Prish RC
Erna Moff K. Hansen C
Roy I. Johnson C
Catherine Risetto C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 133

Location: 2745 West Armitage Avenue

Registration: 6005

Men furnished to armed forces: 1901

Personnel:

John A. Kromrey M
Henry Carl Offen M
Henry Penge M
Frank J. Prohaska M
Otto M. Webb M
Herbert F. Geisler GA
Raymond Geisler GA
Viola Geisler GA
Dr. Stanley B. Abelson XP
Dr. Elmer N. Ascherman XP
Dr. C. A. Fleischer XP

Dr. J. Friedman XP
Dr. Alexander C. Peska XP
Dr. E. G. Faller XD
Dr. T. V. Weclaw XD
Wilfred W. Beseke RC
Edward A. Meyer RC
Louis J. Schutt RC
Dolores Marie Kaeser C
Henry L. Petersen C
Georgia Xerogianes C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 134

Location: 3110 Milwaukee Avenue

Registration: 5449

Men furnished to armed forces: 1843

Personnel:

Mark W. Bradway M
Edward L. Kuszewski M
Charles Lowy M
Clemans F. Mencilowski M
Stanley M. Pawelzyk M
Glen Ryan M
Casimir Griglik GA
Dr. Richard V. Kochanski XP

Dr. Nathaniel J. Kupferberg XP
Dr. L. A. Nordstrom XP
Dr. Phil A. Skwiot XD
Ellsworth S. Dee RC
Joseph S. Kaserow RC
Apolonia B. Bartkovicz C
Irene F. May C
Walter Schwartz C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 135

Location: 4310 West North Avenue

Registration: 4698

Men furnished to armed forces: 1430

Personnel:

Guy Thomas Coleman M
Dr. Lewis Kent Eastman M
Harry Eugene Eckland M
Chris W. Keane M
Dewey B. Olson M
Adolph C. Sievers M
William E. Vilsoet M
Louis C. Karbiner GA
Dr. Gene Arenson XP

Dr. W. Lloyd Kenny XP
Dr. Frank M. Laurenzana XP
Dr. G. J. Sanfilippo XP
Dr. M. L. Bramer XD
Anthony Romano RC
Loretta M. Bernero C
Melvin H. Lund C
Ebba K. Rohde C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 136

Location: 5665 West Madison Street

Registration: 4509

Men furnished to armed forces: 1247

Personnel:

Richard S. Gill M
Herman E. Krulewitch M
Dr. Samuel Marmor M
William J. Sheridan M
Maurice Turner M
Bernard McDevitt, Jr. GA
Dr. Leon M. Beilin XP
Dr. B. Norman Bengtson XP
Dr. Vaclav G. Dvorak XP
Dr. Leon S. Eisenman XP
Dr. E. Frank Goodman XP
Dr. J. W. Hayden XP
Dr. Thomas D. Laftry XP

Dr. J. M. Lally XP
Dr. A. Sodaro XP
Dr. Samuel Solomon, Jr. XP
Dr. Irwin Spiesman XP
Dr. Louis V. Batler XD
Dr. J. W. Chulock XD
Dr. L. J. White XD
James J. Curtis RC
William M. Rogers RC
Allen J. Erne C
Helen M. Hill C
Mabel P. Keevan C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 137

Location: 4006 Milwaukee Avenue

Registration: 6415

Men furnished to armed forces: 2000

Personnel:

Carl E. Abrahamson M
Frank Gudgeon M
Glenn C. Kuffer M
John E. Kulik M
Philip M. Sandberg, Sr. M
Stephen Schultz M
N. K. Wertheimer M
Peter J. Benda, Jr. GA
Edwin A. Feldott GA
Olaf A. Olson GA
Dr. John Eterno XP

Dr. P. K. Kent XP
Dr. Lawrence W. Lynn XP
Dr. LeRoy F. Maas XD
Dr. F. L. Pierce XD
Lloyd C. Larson RC
Cornelius F. McCarthy RC
Dr. B. H. Sachs RC
Oscar Hansen C
Mae C. Kempiski C
Laura V. Simmons C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 138

Location: 3326 North Pulaski Road

Registration: 5885

Men furnished to armed forces: 1838

Personnel:

Frank Benjamin Brandt M
William Creely M
Edward Lake M
Clarence Lindstrom M
Marlow J. Madden M
Frank P. Pawlak M
Herbert J. Schmidt GA
Dr. R. F. Greening XP
Dr. Rasmus J. Harr XP
Dr. J. A. Johnston XP
Dr. James M. McDonnough XP

Dr. Harold R. Marsh XP
Dr. Theodore H. Renz XP
Dr. George C. Turner XP
Dr. T. A. Czeslawski XD
Dr. Robert F. Schroeder XD
Edwin Thomas Brazelton RC
Raymond K. Theis RC
Idabelle Graff C
Ebba K. Rohde C
Anna F. Rose C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 139

Location: 3242 West Montrose Avenue

Registration: 6771

Men furnished to armed forces: 2113

Personnel:

Mervin H. Bower M
Eli Herman M
John A. McLeod M
Adam J. Miller M
Walter A. Sittig M
Philip R. Davis GA
Henry J. Heart GA
Dr. Harold M. Brill XP

Dr. Paul E. Kelly XP
Dr. Henry M. Sarton XD
Bernard H. Lefkow RC
Sidney Rubin RC
Irwin Abrams C
Martha I. Sanger C
Henry J. Sayad C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 140

Location: 5949 West Lawrence Avenue

Registration: 6762

Men furnished to armed forces: 1979

Personnel:

Chas. A. Amenta M
Herman A. Hansen M
Arthur Hollins M
Gottfrid Hookanson M
Richard J. Ruddy M
George M. Weichelt GA
Dr. E. Perry Vaughan XP

Dr. Jesse F. Burton XD
Dr. Joseph Chapman XD
Ralph W. O'Farrell RC
Martin A. Stanton RC
Emmett Felker C
Clara E. Muchowski C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 141

Location: 510 North Dearborn Street

Registration: 5838

Men furnished to armed forces: 1344

Personnel:

Frank A. Coari M
Howard B. Bryant M
Darius C. Franche M
George H. Grear M
Francis J. McDonough M
William F. McDonough M
Joe Rosasco M
Scott S. Smith M
Felix J. Streyckmans M
Clement L. Harrell GA
Kenneth F. Montgomery GA
Dr. E. D. Bloomenthal XP

Dr. R. E. Dolkart XP
Dr. John J. Eichstaedt XP
Dr. E. D. Blumenthal XP
Dr. C. H. Stadelman XP
Dr. Irving D. Thrasher XP
Dr. J. Allan Weiss XP
Dr. B. J. Neiman XD
Dominick Marubio, Jr. RC
Dr. Robert D. Smoot RC
Fred J. Bent C
Lorraine M. Giovannetti C
Nellie M. Steinweg C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 142

Location: 200 East Chestnut Street

Registration: 6025

Men furnished to armed forces: 1455

Personnel:

Harry Ash M
Ernest A. Faulhaber M
Dr. J. M. O'Donoghue M
Herb W. Sanborn M
Fred Sans M
Charles E. Schiller M
J. C. Sturtevant M
Ellis R. Hurd GA
Marshall G. Sampsell GA
Dr. Anton J. Barmaneder XP
Dr. Herman N. Bundesen XP
Dr. F. E. Cunningham XP
Dr. Julius G. Levy XP
Dr. John B. Nardi XP
Dr. Henry C. Niblack XP

Dr. Samuel C. Noto XP
Dr. Emil A. Schlageter XP
Dr. Martin L. Schwartz XP
Dr. Robert Tigay XP
Dr. Philip I. Dorne XD
Dr. Carl Greenwald XD
Dr. F. J. Kurby XD
Dr. C. R. Quinn XD
Dr. Simon Price XD
Joel Goldblatt RC
Elaine N. Hantzis C
M. Minerva Hines C
Mildred O. Snoddy C
Prudence Stenge C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 143

Location: 1930 North Clark Street

Registration: 7430

Men furnished to armed forces: 2365

Personnel:

William R. Bateman M
Jay S. Cassriel M
Fletcher M. Durbin M
George Funk M
Frank Lennartz M
John Smida M
James A. O'Callaghan GA
Dr. V. O. Cardenas XP
Dr. Arthur I. Edison XP
Dr. Louis J. Kahn XP

Dr. Irwin W. Kross XP
Dr. H. A. Lindberg XP
Dr. Otto Schwartz XP
Dr. Arthur Taylor XP
Dr. Fred A. Tworoger XP
Dr. Herbert W. Lee XD
Dr. August Swierczek XD
Ralph M. Isacksen RC
Walter A. George C
Evelyn M. Maddox C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 144

Location: 2723 North Clark Street

Registration: 5956

Men furnished to armed forces: 1640

Personnel:

Charles O. Clark M
Arthur H. Fischer M
Egbert L. Polk M
John E. Ricketts M
Robert M. Stack M
Carnot E. Valette M
Henry I. Weisbrod M
Alvin B. Olson GA
Dr. Adalbert Klaptoz XP
Dr. K. W. Ossendorff XP
Dr. Edward J. Pengally XP

Dr. George L. Percy XP
Dr. Richard Edgard Somma XP
Dr. Maurice I. Blair XD
Dr. John M. Cloyd XD
Lewis W. Barker RC
Joseph G. Daly RC
Lewis A. Tentler RC
Mabel Esterly C
Marion Healy C
Leo R. Wood C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 145

Location: 2608 North Halsted Street

Registration: 5698

Men furnished to armed forces: 1621

Personnel:

Murray Miller M
Merton Lewis Cogwell M
Arthur Hitzman M
Joseph C. Miller M
H. D. Roseth M
Harry John Smith M
Henry A. Umbreit M
Emanuel Goldstrich GA
Donald Korshak GA
Max M. Korshak GA
Dr. Samuel Abrahams XP

Dr. Hugo Deuss XP
Dr. Martin L. Hannan XP
Dr. Jordan Rose XP
Dr. Joseph Zoltan XP
Dr. Robert Smith XD
Waldemar E. Erickson RC
Luther Thomas Henderson RC
Sally A. Hall C
Kay McManus C
Eileen Mary Rogers C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 146

Location: 3126 North Ashland Avenue

Registration: 6430

Men furnished to armed forces: 2209

Personnel:

Merlin J. Bartlett M
William J. Duffy M
George R. Huber M
Albert H. Larson M
Earl D. Peveler M
William A. Spandau, Jr. M
Allen E. Hoban GA
Dr. L. E. Barryte XP
Dr. A. J. Campagna XP
Dr. L. A. Macaluso XP

Dr. Joseph R. Mueller XP
Dr. H. M. Sondel XP
Dr. Adolph Sprecher XD
Desse Anderson RC
Harley F. Jones RC
Herbert L. Schultz RC
Edna C. Fritz C
Edwin A. Ladendorf C
Bertha E. Prosser C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 147

Location: 3319 North Clark Street

Registration: 6771

Men furnished to armed forces: 1748

Personnel:

Howard P. Evans M
William E. Hammel M
David Jacker M
Herman Waldman M
Henry P. Walshon M
Aaron H. Cohn GA
George Sugarman GA
Dr. Lester Jack Baranov XP
Dr. Frederick Gruneck XP
Dr. F. H. Kampf XP
Dr. Arthur H. Levine XP
Dr. David Padorr XP
Dr. Alvin A. Palow XP
Dr. Nathan Rosenberg XP

Dr. Israel Sherry XP
Dr. Sol A. Sugar XP
Dr. Ralph P. White XP
Dr. J. A. Atchison XD
Dr. Maurice C. Berman XD
Dr. Jacob Spira XD
Mandel Anixter RC
Benjamin R. Paul RC
Jack L. Solomon RC
Theron E. Douglas C
Esther M. Klopf C
Hilda C. Romme C
Rose M. Suhr C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 148

Location: 1967 Montrose Avenue

Registration: 5560

Men furnished to armed forces: 1634

Personnel:

William G. Ferstel M
Aaron Glicksman M
Ralph Rose M
Erick Theodore Rysell M
Herman V. Silvertrust M
Harry Wilde M
Edward S. Coath GA
Dr. Raymond E. Bartelson XP
Dr. F. E. Hirsch XP
Dr. Philip R. McGuire XP
Dr. John F. Oates XP

Dr. Louis Carl Sondel XP
Dr. E. Davis Wernick XP
Dr. E. B. Williams XP
Dr. Raymond A. Reilley XD
Dr. Edgar M. Walker XD
John B. Bobzien RC
Richard Teising RC
Paul B. Zaring RC
Ethel S. Baker C
Arthur C. Bitterli C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 149

Location: 4532 Broadway

Registration: 6155

Men furnished to armed forces: 1620

Personnel:

Dr. O. R. Engelmann M
Carl J. Johnson M
John P. Keating M
George Prasinos M
Harold G. Thompson M
Carl E. Buddenbaum GA
John M. Connery GA
Thomas P. Henehan GA
Dr. Benjamin B. Elster XP
Dr. Morris Goldstein XP

Dr. Maurice V. H. Puckey XP
Dr. Ernst Silberberg XP
Dr. Basil Cupis XD
Dr. Isador Weisbach XD
Vincent Endris RC
Edwin L. Ryan RC
Rudolph G. Smatlak RC
Valerie Bierman C
Marion D. Fry C
Frank H. L. Wilder C

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 150

Location: 4145 North Broadway

Registration: 5580

Men furnished to armed forces: 1483

Personnel:

Leo Cohen M
Edward P. Dowling M
Raymond Hecht M
Marshall W. Hill M
B. Herbert Milligan M
Phillip Sanders M
Charles C. Arado GA
Rupert J. Barry GA
Richard J. Zavertnik GA
Dr. Richard J. Burrows XP
Dr. Samuel J. Burrows XP
Dr. Benj. L. Ebert XP
Dr. Abraham Ettelson XP
Dr. Max Herzog XP

Dr. Alexander Malek XP
Dr. Louis W. Meckstroth XP
Dr. Jerome J. Moses XP
Dr. Harry Nagel XP
Dr. Martin T. Ross XP
Dr. Philip Thorek XP
Dr. Werner Tuteur XP
Dr. A. H. Frey XD
Roy W. Dupre RC
Harry E. Heidhues RC
Milton Janus RC
Mary Brown C
Andrew J. Getz C
Mary Catherine Redmond C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO CITY BOARD No. 151

Location: 1791 Howard Street

Registration: 5765

Men furnished to armed forces: 1325

Personnel:

Cornelius C. Cole M
Daniel M. Dever M
Perice J. Fenlon M
Frank J. Jacobson M
Edward J. McArdle, Jr. M
A. D. Quan M
Harold I. Chayes GA
Stephen T. Ronan GA
Dr. Irving R. Abrams XP
Dr. Norman S. Angel XP
Dr. Thomas J. Conley XP
Dr. M. G. Flannery XP

Dr. J. Gilbert Gray XP
Dr. Leonard A. Kratz XP
Dr. Franklin C. McCarty XP
Dr. James D. Pierce XP
Dr. Charles W. Scruggs, Jr. XP
Dr. Martin W. Sheade XP
Dr. Cecil S. Taber XP
Dr. L. T. Black XD
Sylvan M. Edison RC
Dennis J. Fitzpatrick C
Ann E. Manau C
Dorothy J. Walsh C

CHICAGO ADVISORY BOARDS FOR REGISTRANTS

Ward 1:

Clarence W. Beatty, Jr.
Harold E. Christensen
Herman L. Ellsworth
Ernest Stanley Hodges

Robert Irmiger
John G. McDonald
Charles W. Stiefel, Jr.

Ward 2:

Joseph J. Attwell, Jr.
Martin L. H. Barclay
Maurice S. Barrington
George A. Blakey
Charles Earle Carroll
James B. Cashin
Benjamin W. Clayton
William H. Crawford
Fred H. Elliott
E. Young Gay

Luther Hill
John S. King
George W. Lawrence
Marcia E. Lewis
Franklin A. Lovelace
William A. MacIntyre
William C. Martin
Edwin Clinton Moore
A. L. Williams
Christopher C. Wimbish

Ward 3:

Arthur Altschul
Edward Blackman
Zedrick T. Braden
Jerome M. Brooks
Bruce E. Brown
Otis M. Buckner
Daniel I. Cole
William H. Creditt
Bindley C. Cyrus
Benjamin B. Davis
Leon M. Despres
Morton C. Elden
Charles B. Evins
Walter M. Farmer
Lawrence C. Friedlander
Harold M. Gilden
William B. Gilmore

Harry George
Henry M. Goldsmith
Raymond J. Goss
James A. Greene
Houston H. Hall
Berthold J. Harris
Stuart Hertz
Sidney J. Hess, Jr.
Eugene F. Hiller
Galen Hunt
Lewis F. Jacobson
John T. Jones
Louis E. Kahn
Samuel M. Kane
Elijah B. Kelley
Ulysses S. Keys
Leo S. Kositchek

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Advisory Boards—Ward 3]—Continued

Carroll N. Langston, Jr.
Oscar Lee
George E. Leonard
William E. Lilly
Leonard B. Lippman
Cleveland L. Longmire
Benjamin McAllister
Daniel J. McCarthy
Brooklyn J. McNeil
David J. Maddox
Jesse B. Mann
W. G. Morgan
Alvin H. Moss
Lynch J. Nash
Poindexter A. Orr
Mandell Perlman
Lawrence W. Pfaelzer
Carl Pomerance
Leonard C. Reid
W. Harold Rutherford

Benjamin Samuels
Archie Schimberg
Leonard Schram
Harry Shriman
Ira L. Sherman
Arnold Shure
Arthur H. Simms
Carlos A. Spiess
Elyseo J. Taylor
Euclid L. Taylor
James A. Terry
Edward B. Toles
R. Esdras Turner
Louis C. Tyree
Robert H. Waterford
A. L. Weber
Marvin J. Welfeld
J. Ernest Wilkins
James MacQuaid Wilson

Ward 4:

Joseph D. Bibb
Frank S. Bloch
William H. Brown
Samuel L. Bullas
Leonard M. Cohen
Melvin Cohen
Clarence L. Coleman
David F. Dockman
Adrian J. Eichberg
Horace E. Galloway
Leo W. Hoffman
McHenry Kemp
Harry D. Koenig

Seymour M. Lewis
Marcus Mahone
Levi H. Morris
Joseph Pavian
James Graham Penn
Robert I. Pitzele
Leo Spira
Lee L. Tuross
James E. Webb
Matthew J. Weiss
Alexander C. Wells
Lawrence J. West
Philip A. Winston

Ward 5:

Arthur H. Bellamy
George G. Bogert
Henry D. Brown
Rudolph W. Burgeson
Samuel G. Clawson
Henry T. Chase
Harold L. Eisenstein
Dudley R. Emerson
Ambrose Fuller
Joseph A. Golde
William S. Joy
Edward A. McCarthy

David F. Matchett
Paul M. Mitchell
James I. Morehead
Theodore J. Reinert
Rufus Sampson
Kenneth C. Sears
Emmanuel J. Seidner
H. Lester Seidner
Ernest J. Stevens
Byron Tyler
Kirby H. Wells
Peter L. Wentz

Ward 6:

James H. Christensen
Thomas A. Dillon

Charles A. Wilson

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Advisory Boards]—Continued

Ward 7:

William A. Blake
Nicholas Bohling
Charles E. Clark
John J. Crane
William J. Drennan
Edward E. Fleming
Harold J. Goldberger
Edward Hershenson
Lowell A. Lawson

Frank Lindman
John P. McGoorty, Jr.
Jeffery Morrissey
Howard D. Moses
Victor G. Nardi
George A. Rooney
Gerald Ryan
Samuel Silverman

Ward 8:

Paul L. Anderson
R. E. Blackwood
John P. Costello

Hugh N. Johnson
John Onufrock
Arthur B. Skidmore

Ward 9:

Edward W. Barrett
Leonard Bosgraf
Grove Chidester
Melvin L. Gibbard
George D. Hillstrom

James Isherwood
Joseph Nelson
Robert F. K. Rausch
Hobart McKinley Sidler

Ward 10:

Felix M. Buoscio
C. L. U. Clemens
Eugene Czachorski
(Mrs.) Helen Fleming Czachorski
Rafael G. Guardado
Daniel J. Hallahan
Alvin L. Hansen

William C. Henry
William F. Kompare
Jack T. Lask
Walter McNichols
John Schorr
Irvin W. Sippel
Harry C. Trapp

Ward 11:

Alan J. Altheimer
Edward L. Berleman
Daniel A. Costigan
Vincent Chisesi
Alexander J. Isaacs

Herman A. Kabaker
S. J. Krazeminski
Irving R. Senn
William N. Strack

Ward 12:

Lucien J. Bessette
Davis P. Buzane
Edward T. Havey, Jr.

A. J. Jersild
Maurice A. Levens
Edward A. Rolwes

Ward 13:

George A. Askounis
Grenville Beardsley
Benjamin Clarke
James T. Cunnea
Charles P. Kal
Samuel W. Kipnis
F. J. Lyons

A. B. Manion
Samuel L. Montelione
William R. Murphy
Harold P. O'Connell
Albin A. Peters
John Simpson

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Advisory Boards]—Continued

Ward 14:

Albin C. Ahlberg
Daniel J. Colgan
Robert N. Isbell, Jr.
Francis T. McCurrie
Thomas F. McWilliams

George F. Mathews
William F. O'Keeffe
Anthony F. Peterka
Thomas J. Reedy
Stephen L. Ruff

Ward 15:

Oren W. Coler
William A. Cunnea
D. Ellwood Davis
Henry W. Dieringer
John M. Dluhy
Albin Dommermuth
William E. Furlong
Frank H. Hopwood
William C. Mitchell

Walter L. Montgomery
William F. Morrissey
Thomas L. Murphy
Michael F. Mulcahy
Jerry Pech
Francis X. Poynton
Michael S. Rehak
Raymond A. Rempert
John E. W. Timm

Ward 16:

Patrick A. Barton
John S. Boyle
John J. Flanagan
Daniel A. Gallagher
Anton R. Gecan
James L. Griffin
Joseph P. Griffin

Henry Kloese
John V. Kristy
Francis T. Moran
Edward H. Murnane
Charles T. Myles
Richard O. Olson
Edwin C. Podewell

Ward 17:

Raymond J. Budinger
Opal Leon Bunn
W. O. Bunn
Willard E. Bunn
Elmer S. Freeman
James W. Fry
Albert E. Grammer
Roy F. Healy
Ward Heidenrich
Edward P. McKeown

Thomas A. McManigal
Samuel W. Miller
William T. Murphy
Edward F. O'Malley
August R. Ortlepp
Dana R. Simpson
Robert G. Sippel
Paul T. Weldon
Peter Zabello

Ward 18:

Joseph Barbera
Albert C. Boehm
Philip G. Brennan
E. J. Camit
John Cullom
Thomas Patrick Foley

William J. Gleason
Edward J. Hines
Raymond J. Lavery
Edwin A. Lotko
Justin H. McCarthy
Thomas J. McNally

Ward 19:

Romeyn W. Nelson
Martin J. McNally
John F. Lesch

Frederic W. Heineman
John A. Bussian

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Advisory Boards]—Continued

Ward 20:

Henry Auerbach
Marvin J. Bas
Henry Cimarusti
Morris DeWoskin
Arthur I. Grossman
Amiel G. Hall
Percy R. Jacobson
Julius C. Jaffe
Daniel Koch
Seymour Koch
Sidney H. Koch
Leon L. Kogut
Alec E. Kollenberg
Abraham Kosdom
Marshall David Landis

Maxwell Landis
Barnett Larks
Richard H. Levin
Ellidor M. Libonati
David S. Lozansky
Zachary Gans Mazzone
Cyril I. Milton
Leonard Moses
Horton J. Petrino
Saul Plast
Philip P. Salerno
Leonard M. Spira
Herbert H. Scheier
Maurice Walk
Harry N. Wyatt

Ward 21:

Joseph J. Belinski
Edward A. Cooper
Anthony J. Darovic
Irene Kuchinskas
Stanley Kusper

John R. Lamb
John R. McSweeney
Lad Dennis Smutny
Steven S. Tyrakowski

Ward 22:

Arthur Abraham
Donald C. Colby
John R. Curran
Craig R. Johnson
Thaddeus F. Kuflewski

John Novak
Otto C. Placek
John J. Reichman
Leon A. Wachowski

Ward 23:

Rudolph Bleier
George W. Boucek
Chester L. Butler
Fred C. Cuchna
Edward D. Feinberg
Myles A. Grill
William J. Kafka

Samuel A. Kanter
Raymond T. Kilbride
Bernard Kurlan
James T. Mullaney
Erwin J. Puta
John Yonco
Anton Zeman

Ward 24:

Benson L. Baskin
Emanuel Eller
Gabriel Goldberg
Burton B. Jaman

Harry H. Malkin
Ben E. Palmer
David White

Ward 25:

Leslie G. Donahue
Ernest L. Duck
Reuben Flacks
Herman Herson
Sidney Jaffe

J. J. Klepah
Alfred Newton
Franklin Raber
John T. Reutcke

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Advisory Boards]—Continued

Ward 26:

M. J. Bacht
Joseph M. Baron
Edward G. Blonder
Alex F. Borucki
John A. Eckler
Walery J. Fronczak
John R. Hlavacka
S. G. Jacobzak

William C. Jaskowiak
Valentine P. Koszuba
Joseph S. LaBuy
Valentine J. Liss
Irvin J. Moskal
B. Pelechowicz
Joseph Steller
Joseph S. Tragarz

Ward 27:

Samuel Block
Robert E. Dowling, Jr.
George E. Howell
Morris Kompel

Roger R. Leech
Percy A. Rattray
Scott J. Vitell

Ward 28:

Anthony R. Chiara
Howard G. Deming
Lane A. Fry
George J. Harkness
Paul A. LaRocque

Charles F. McCarter
John V. Schaffenegger
Gerritt W. Wesslink
George J. Zimmerman

Ward 29:

William A. Bell
Anthony S. Bruno
S. J. Lehrer
James C. O'Brien, Jr.

Nicholas A. Pope
Pascoe W. Raymond
Robert M. Sweitzer, Jr.

Ward 30:

David I. Baim
Beryl B. Collins
Irwin B. Clorfene
Michael J. Creighton
Thomas M. Daly
William David Dreyer
Thomas F. Ellis, Jr.

Richard B. Finn
Abraham Johnson
Howard M. Harvey
Kenneth Sinclair Mainland
John I. Mayer
Marshall D. Omans
Thomas E. Ryan

Ward 31:

Lloyd Cunningham
Anthony Deering
Herbert H. Lissner
Max Luster

Frank J. Makovsky
Harold Rivkin
Bernard Savin

Ward 32:

Chester Greskowiak Gresher
Frank Greskowiak
Francis J. Kortas
Edward M. Koza
Andrew F. Kucharski
Marion G. Kudlick

William J. Pinkowski
Harry R. Posner
Theodore A. Siniarski
Benjamin Waller
John S. Wegerzyn
John Zekowski

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Advisory Boards]—Continued

Ward 33:

Mandel L. Aronfeld
Benjamin Bass
Leo Sanford Blustin
Thomas J. Cameron
Edward E. Contarsy
Bruneau Ernest Heirich

Bernard Hoban
Francis S. Lorenz
Walter N. Murray
Paul V. Pallasch
Alexander O. Ramlose

Ward 34:

Louis W. Fischer
Lawrence E. Fleischman
James A. Geroulis
Nunzio Giambalvo
Meyer H. Goldstein
Edward M. Klein
Jay R. Lasky

Benjamin D. Leavitt
Morton E. Levin
Walter P. Mack
Milton H. Nelson
Judson A. Samuels
Samuel Yoelin

Ward 35:

C. S. Cherpeck
Paul M. Cocot
Stanley R. Koy
Joseph L. Lisack
Adam J. Penar

Louis J. Priore
Alexander J. Ross
Lee A. Russell
Stanley Werdell

Ward 36:

Nathan Glick
Edward J. McGinnis
Emmett A. Moynihan

Henry H. Nowicki
Lawrence F. Zygmont

Ward 37:

Ralph Charles Blaha
Charles C. Bodenstab
Theodor J. Cooper
George A. Curran
Harry Hoffman

Joseph C. Kanak
John J. Murphy, Jr.
Marvin A. Nelson
William Schiepan
Frank C. Wilkinson

Ward 38:

Carl E. Abrahamson
Clyde C. Colwell
Samuel Deutsch
Jack E. Dwork
Charles R. Holton
Stanley Kielczynski, Jr.

Saul J. Moss
J. A. Nordstrand
Henry Perlman
Edgar A. Suter
Harry D. Taft

Ward 39:

Abraham R. Berkson
Merle E. Finch
Joseph H. Horwich

Wallace S. Schall
Samuel L. Schlocker

Ward 40:

George E. Asselin
Harry Bierma
Joseph Bonnefoi
Milton L. Durchslag
Maurice J. Freedman
Harry S. Greenstein

Louis T. Herzon
Eugene Kart
Alfred R. Lasdon
James R. O'Leary
Carl B. Sussman
Sydney Wolfe

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Advisory Boards]—Continued

Ward 41:

G. Hilding Anderson
Joseph T. Harrington

Joseph S. Langer
George F. Scheck

Ward 42:

Paul F. Boyer
George Patterson Boyle
Benjamin E. Cohen
Robert A. Crane
Stanley K. Fish
Richard S. Folsom
Seth E. Hough
Charles Leviton
Jerome H. Leviton
Benjamin Mazur
Francis E. Matthews

J. Arthur Miller
Victor C. Milliken
Walter H. Moses
Charles E. Peace
Frank P. Prete
Harold P. Shane
Oscar D. Stern
Harry A. White
Sidney J. Wolf
William R. Woodburn
Herbert Norton Woodward

Ward 43:

William L. Bourland
Robert Andrew Brown
Lee J. Frank
Charles Goodman
Herbert H. Kennedy
Frank D. Mayer

John S. Miller
Jonas Roseland
Ralph Rosen
Jeffrey Shedd
Albert Healy Werner

Ward 44:

W. Richard Bernays
James E. Beverly
Harold M. Eaton
Edwin A. Hale
John I. Howe
Lester R. Korshak
Marshall V. Kearney
Leon A. Kovin

Arno Carl Kunz
Bernard W. Mages
George T. Mannion
Theodore P. Nutt
James A. O'Connell
Arthur T. Olsen
David C. Ruttenger

Ward 45:

Harry J. Busch
Samuel S. Cohon
Norman J. Dinkel
Alvin Edelman
Bernard L. Edelman
Theodore L. Forsberg
Adolph E. Gentzel
George E. Gilbertson
Chester L. Harris
S. Jesmer
John M. Kanne
Hamilton Klorfine
Irving L. Kruger
Charles Kuckel

Sidney M. Libit
Henry H. Marks
Frank J. Marx
Jacob Jud Mitnick
Kenneth S. Nathan
Theo Nemoyer
Gustave Neuberg
Seymour B. Orner
Bernard M. Serlin
Samuel Shamberg
Louis Sheldon
Benjamin L. Weisman
Melvin F. Wingersky
Paul Ziffern

Ward 46:

Maurice Alschuler
Gustav S. Andreen
Max Arkin
Stanley C. Armstrong

Horman H. Arons
Morris Aronson
Leonard A. Ash
John W. Bennett

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Chicago Advisory Boards—Ward 46]—Continued

Seymour R. Blankstein
Joseph H. Braun
William S. Collen
Irving H. Cooper
Maurice S. Dolin
Stanley K. Feinberg
William E. Gainer
Sol W. Harris
Bernard T. Hecht
Henry Heineman
David W. Kahane
Clyde L. Korman
Edward Charles KosKoba
Ira Lasker
Brunson MacChesney

Ian P. MacDonald
Henry J. McDonald
Frank G. Marshall
Morton A. Mergentheim, Jr.
Sidney Mintz
Sidney C. Nierman
Israel B. Perlman
Rudolph P. Perlman
Walter S. Rady
Donald A. Ritholz
Harry S. Stark
Aaron L. Stein
George Sugarman
Donald P. Vail
Marvin Wallenstein

Ward 47:

Varian B. Adams
Henry Barrett Chamberlin
Robert J. Collins
Charles G. Fendt

James E. Marshall
Walter C. Palmer
Herman V. Silvertrust
Daniel S. Tauman

Ward 48:

William A. Cannon
John J. Dobry
Homer A. Dodge
Isidore Fried
Joseph Jarrett
John J. Kelly, Jr.
Clifford A. Kiracofe
Ralph H. Lockwood
M. George Livingston

David B. Maloney
Leroy J. Neiman
Robert J. Nordhold
Joseph P. Power
Abraham Redman
Edward H. Rosenberg
Samuel Schein
Robert D. Warner

Ward 49:

C. Henry Austin
Ralph A. Berkowitz
Leo L. Brunhild
Joseph F. Charash
Emmet J. Cleary
James F. de la Motte
John Cornelius Hayes
Ira W. Hurley
Frederick C. Jonas
Edward J. McArdle, Jr.
Erwin L. Martay

Alexander J. Moody
Raymond J. Moudry
George W. Ott
Edward W. Parlee
Thomas A. Reynolds
Sidney L. Robin
Francis J. Rooney
Clifford K. Rubin
Herbert Schoenbrod
Benjamin J. Schultz
Pressly L. Stevenson

Ward 50:

Irving Bilton
Joseph W. Cox
William Edward Dever
Coll Gillies
Paul A. Neuffer
William P. O'Keefe

Samuel D. Rothman
James G. Sheridan
Percival E. Thompson
Willett F. Weber
Christian C. Zillman, Jr.

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CHICAGO HEIGHTS No. 1

Location: 1637 Halsted Street

Registration: 6424

Men furnished to armed forces: 2298

Personnel:

Fred W. Landsea M	Dr. Lionel Drues XD
Arthur J. Poorman M	Charles Fahlstrom RC
Ray Harley Powell M	B. N. Landeen RC
Emmett C. Richards M	Henry Leader RC
Bernard J. Schwoeffermann M	Arthur V. Bishop AB
Lee W. Carrier GA	Anthony J. Ciarlo AB
Ernest A. Lawler GA	Chris D. Gregory AB
Howard P. Roe GA	Dorman Jaffe AB
Dr. Paul Ashley XP	William F. Kennedy AB
Dr. Spencer P. Blim XP	Carl W. McGehee AB
Dr. Warren C. Blim XP	Robert A. Meier, Jr. AB
Dr. Harry W. Dale XP	Apollo Palionis AB
Dr. Henry B. Donaldson XP	George L. Shapiro AB
Dr. Edward F. Hay XP	Stanley A. Wilczynski AB
Dr. Raymond McCradie XP	Charles F. Kirgis C
Dr. A. H. Pannenberg XP	Hattie L. Polson C
Dr. Jean Pilot XP	Margaret H. Soderholm C

CICERO CITY No. 1

Location: 2502 South 52nd Avenue

Registration: 5840

Men furnished to armed forces: 1966

Personnel:

Fred E. Beuthin M	Dr. Otto W. Hinn XP
James P. Dewey M	Dr. James C. McLallen XP
Laddie James Houska M	Dr. C. N. Vetten XP
William A. Kaczmarek M	Dr. Richard L. Voller XP
Jerry Karlovsky M	Dr. M. J. Cunat XD
James G. Kostakis M	Dr. L. M. Koch XD
George A. Morava M	Jerry Brousil AB
Jerome G. Zahradka M	E. Marvin Capouch AB
Felix A. Zdrojewski M	Henry Kavina AB
Edmund E. Placzek GA	Phyllis A. Mlyniec AB
Dr. A. E. Dennison XP	Julius Skrydlewski AB
Dr. Chester Fouser XP	Frank E. Stacknik AB
Dr. Daniel Haffron XP	Kenneth E. Bartlett C
Dr. Gerald Anthony Hancur XP	Alveda O. Larson C
Dr. J. G. Hatzis XP	Cecile Stepanek C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

CICERO CITY No. 2

Location: 5015 West Cermak Road

Registration: 5908

Men furnished to armed forces: 1724

Personnel:

John E. Carlander M
Jerome J. Cerny M
Joseph T. Faust M
Louis Mongreig M
John F. Polakovic M
Peter Tampoorlos M
John A. Zvetina GA
Dr. Benjamin Cohen XP
Dr. Irving Frank XP
Dr. Richard J. Humel XP
Dr. George H. Rezek XP
Dr. John C. Smith XP

Dr. William F. Franta XD
Anton Jecmen RC
Jerry Fred Justin RC
John B. Bernard AB
Frank J. Dusak AB
Frank S. Matousek AB
Albert Mysogland AB
Miles Wlodek AB
Marguerite Homan C
Marie A. Lewis C
Charles C. Miller C

CICERO CITY No. 3

Location: 2244 Laramie Avenue

Registration: 6059

Men furnished to armed forces: 1960

Personnel:

William J. Chmelik M
Vincent W. J. Chvala M
E. J. Krametbauer M
August J. Nestroy M
Thomas J. Pawlowski M
James H. Richards M
Frank M. Skrzydlewski M
John J. Sherlock GA
Dr. William F. Ashley XP
Dr. George J. Brevis XP
Dr. Frank H. Deane XP
Dr. Samuel L. Fried XP
Dr. Francis J. Griffin XP
Dr. Stanley R. Palutsis XP

Joseph G. Stone XP
Dr. A. A. Thieda XP
Dr. Frank Paulich XD
Dr. L. J. Pavlicek XD
Richard W. Hoffman RC
Roy O. Pearson RC
Harold E. Jaeger AB
Frank D. Kay AB
Joseph B. Kovarik AB
Adrian Theriault AB
J. J. Viterna AB
Edmund Z. Jerawski C
Madeline L. Nieman C
Kathryn G. Sherlock C

EVANSTON CITY No. 1

Location: 605 Davis Street,

Registration: 4289

Men furnished to armed forces: 890

Personnel:

William E. Abell M
David Beaton, Jr. M
Howell G. Jenkins M
John J. Louis M
Edward E. Meyer M
Richard L. Simonsen M
Lambert Kaspers GA
Dr. John R. Merriman XP
Dr. William E. O'Neil XP
Dr. Verne W. Swigert XP
Dr. J. Lisle Williams XP
Dr. Herbert E. Midgley XD

Dr. Melvin A. Root, Jr. XD
Sidney A. Bent RC
R. E. Greene RC
Edwin H. Shanks RC
John J. Flynn AB
Otis Lowell Hastings AB
Charles H. Watson AB
Wadsworth Watts AB
Olive G. Hanson C
Eileen Mary Rogers C
Betty J. Whitmore C
Emory Hall Vickers C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

EVANSTON CITY No. 2

Location: 605 Davis Street

Registration: 5977

Men furnished to armed forces: 1972

Personnel:

Edward T. Arnold M
J. Allen Battle M
Barre Blumenthal M
Frederick C. Hack M
Arthur W. Rogers M
William J. Shea M
Edwin W. Smedberg M
Victor M. Langsett GA
Philip H. Treacy GA
Dr. Joseph Blech XP
Dr. Seth E. Brown XP
Dr. Walter C. Burket XP
Dr. Joseph D. Croft XP

Dr. Lawrence J. Crowley XP
Dr. A. Rudolph Penn XP
Dr. Gentz Perry XP
Dr. John C. Washington XP
Dr. L. V. Stephenson XD
John W. Cook, Jr. RC
B. Franklin E. Ricker, Jr. RC
Andrew D. Collins AB
Ralph G. Crandall AB
William R. Ewen AB
Ira E. Westbrook AB
Lawrence S. Hellstrom C
Bernice Lillian Johnson C

EVANSTON CITY No. 3

Location: 605 Davis Street

Registration: 5415

Men furnished to armed forces: 1262

Personnel:

David T. Bjork M
Addison L. Gardner M
Arlington C. Harvey M
E. R. Hughes M
Carl R. Latham M
Arthur H. Meyer M
Arnold H. Svebilus M
William M. Keeley GA
Dr. William H. Droegemueller XP
Dr. James I. Farrell XP
Dr. Lawrence J. Lawson XP
Dr. George J. Leibold XP
Dr. Lenard C. Mulder XP
Dr. James D. Pierce XP

Dr. Marshall Underhill XP
Dr. W. L. Waner XP
Dr. O. E. Scott XD
Robert E. James RC
Robert E. Redell RC
Gaylord C. Burke AB
Francis Joseph Koch AB
Charles H. Lerch AB
R. Malcolm McKershar AB
Thomas B. Martineau AB
Nelson Gregory Wettling AB
Clayton S. Lasher C
Jean G. Payne C
Alvah T. Terry C

MAYWOOD CITY No. 1

Location: 507 Washington Boulevard

Registration: 6962

Men furnished to armed forces: 1948

Personnel:

Howard Earl Carr M
Russell W. Cochran M
Edmund J. Engel M
George S. Hall M
Arne B. Hummeland M
John Peters MD-M
Irving C. Richards M
Arthur C. Silber M

Henry L. Warner M
Jesse Marcus GA
Dr. Leon F. Beall XP
Dr. S. W. Coffman XP
Dr. Walter C. Lovejoy XP
Dr. Meredith B. Murray XP
Dr. Robert L. Reynolds XP
Dr. Morris Rosenthal XP

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Maywood Board No. 1]—Continued

Dr. Harold E. Smith	XP	James R. Koziel	RC
Dr. Charles E. Wiley	XP	Jacob E. Dittus	AB
Dr. Robert Nicholas Warren	XD	Albert A. Gloor	AB
Dr. H. L. Akin	XD	Fred B. Huebenthal	AB
Dr. M. E. Smerling	XD	Benjamin R. Morin	C
W. L. Castleman	XD	Alma B. Solberg	C

OAK PARK CITY No. 1

Location: 255 Augusta Street

Registration: 5226

Men furnished to armed forces: 1311

Personnel:

Edmund W. Getke	M	Dr. E. A. Prugh	XD
George R. Happe	M	Dr. Spencer W. Magnuson	XD
Randolph C. Harris	M	L. H. Fritzeimer	RC
Joseph H. Hester	M	Andrew F. Hole	RC
Emory F. Schneider	M	Roy R. Barr	AB
Joseph P. Simons	M	William S. Bishop	AB
Benjamin M. Stout	M	Emile O. Bloche	AB
Neil M. Thomson, Jr.	M	Robert E. Corcoran	AB
Major Louis L. Ticktin	M	Walter F. Cunningham	AB
W. Scott Hodges	GA	John E. Gavin	AB
Rex Mackenzie	GA	Raymond L. McVean	AB
Dr. Leslie W. Beebe	XP	William J. McCormack	AB
Dr. Robert S. Harwood	XP	Clyde E. Shorey	AB
Dr. Reid O. Howser	XP	Benjamin M. Stout	AB
Dr. G. E. Linden	XP	Gay R. Harrington	C
Dr. Vernon D. Nerger	XP	Anne M. Neville	C
Dr. William A. Ribbeck	XP	Phyllis W. Petrie	C

OAK PARK CITY No. 2

Location: 1011 Lake Street, Oak Park

Registration: 4409

Men furnished to armed forces: 1031

Personnel:

Joseph R. Dorfman	M	Dr. C. Otis Smith	XP
John R. Hackett	M	Dr. John W. Stastny	XP
Olaf A. Finhold	M	Dr. Henry E. Swantz	XP
Frederick A. Rowe, Jr.	M	Dr. Arthur R. Weihe	XP
Charles F. Lorenzen	M	Dr. James K. Betty	XD
Bernard M. Lockard	M	Dr. L. F. A. Hein	XD
Alvin V. Nygren	M	Dr. Robert W. Wirth	XD
Charles E. McGuire	GA	Randall H. Cooper	RC
Harold F. Scovel	GA	Martin A. Donlan	RC
Dr. George D. Allen	XP	Maurice O'Connor	RC
Dr. Cecil Cooper	XP	Edward I. DeBolt	AB
Dr. Ralph M. DiCosola	XP	Claude H. Coon	AB
Dr. J. R. Hawkins	XP	Donovan Y. Erickson	AB
Dr. Andrew Jerome Hurter	XP	Edward H. Fiedler	AB
Dr. Hilerd W. Jenkins	XP	Moore M. Peregrine	AB
Dr. John F. Kluzak	XP	Mabel P. Kevan	C
Dr. J. C. McMillan	XP	Margaretta S. Pierson	C
Dr. William B. Marcusson	XP	Mildred E. Willett	C

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY—Continued

OAK PARK CITY No. 3

Location: 325 Harrison Street, Oak Park

Registration: 4484

Men furnished to armed forces: 1240

Personnel:

Capt. Herbert Bach M
Alex Bezjian M
A. C. Busche M
William P. Churchill M
Herman James Holle M
Rev. George R. Keepin M
Harry J. Lossau M
Roy W. Richards M
Thomas H. Murray GA
Dr. K. M. Anderson XP
Dr. Robert B. Hemphill XP
Dr. H. M. Leaf XP

Dr. Arvid E. Westerdahl XP
Dr. N. M. Maxson XD
Dr. Howard J. Quigley XD
Edwin M. Duzan RC
David C. Slagle RC
Harold J. Hopkinson AB
James A. Knowlton AB
Frank A. Lyon AB
Marguerite L. Lembke C
Margaret A. Schuetze C
Jerome J. Vavrock C

**EXAMINING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS ASSIGNED TO
GROUP EXAMINING BOARDS IN COOK COUNTY:**

Group 1:

Harry E. Barnett MD
Elmer Bernstein MD
Arnold Black MD
Robert I. Cutts MD
Charles B. David MD
Edmund R. Donoghue MD
Julius L. Fried MD
Leo S. Gelfand MD
James Goodfriend MD
C. L. Hoff MD
Willard Z. Kerman MD
Lawrence R. Leviton MD
Matthew Lewison MD
S. B. Mannel MD

Louis Marks MD
I. Marion McFadden MD
M. Otsuka MD
Seymour L. Pollack MD
William Requarth MD
Fred P. Robbins MD
Daniel D. Sax MD
Arthur J. Shapiro MD
G. W. Smith, Jr. MD
William Weisberg MD
Harold Werbel MD
Harvey White MD
Wayne Wong MD
V. B. Sorensen DDS

Group 2:

Deactivated and merged with other groups.

Group 3:

Henry Hoeksema MD
O. I. Jacobson MD
E. G. Jonaitis MD
B. B. Kopstein MD
Louis Lebovitz MD
C. B. Olney MD

J. W. Stocks MD
L. M. Dochterman DDS
R. W. Houghtaylen DDS
Francis A. Napolilli DDS
Jerome Robbins DDS

Group 4:

Samuel J. Mark MD

Sidney Goren MD

Group 5:

John W. Wall MD

Warren Lutton MD

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Group Examining Boards]—Continued

Group 6:

Frank DeTrana MD
 Louis Feinberg MD
 Clifford H. Peters MD
 G. Walter Dittmar, Jr. MD

Wayne J. Kinsinger MD
 Waldemar A. Link MD
 Kenneth C. Washburn MD

Group 7:

John B. Batko MD
 Charles A. Burkholder MD
 Nicholas Capos MD
 Nathaniel B. Lans MD

S. H. Soboroff MD
 Carl Solander MD
 Louis E. Stern MD
 Carroll W. Stuart MD

Group 8:

John R. Cochran MD
 M. R. Guttman MD

Henry D. Feuerlicht DDS
 A. M. Schoenbrod DDS

Group 9:

John J. Brosman MD
 Charles J. Caul MD

Francis C. Murphy MD
 J. Glen Powers MD

Group 10:

Louis L. Beehler MD
 Charles L. Bidwell MD
 Henry W. Cheney MD
 Ralph H. Kuhns MD

Jeremiah E. Leahy MD
 Thomas E. Leahy MD
 John C. Wall MD
 Carl H. Banks DDS

Group 11:

Herbert F. Binswanger MD
 Morris W. Lev MD
 Philip Lewin MD

Samuel Perlow MD
 Albert J. Simon MD

Group 12:

Otto J. Jirsa MD
 John M. Krasa MD
 L. M. Marley MD

C. A. Sima MD
 B. C. Steinbrechter MD

Group 14:

A. H. Andrews, Jr. MD
 William J. Baker MD
 Benjamin Boshes MD
 Richard B. Capps MD
 Faris F. Chesley MD
 James Wilson Clark MD
 Chester Coggeshall MD
 Clifford L. Dougherty MD
 George K. Fenn MD
 T. P. Grauer MD
 J. M. L. Jensen MD
 John L. Lindquist MD
 Selim W. McArthur MD
 Foster L. McMillan MD

R. G. McMillan MD
 Earl M. Merz MD
 Guy V. Pontius MD
 C. O. Rinder MD
 Edwin M. Smith, Jr. MD
 Alfred P. Solomon MD
 E. Lee Strohl MD
 Walter H. Theobald MD
 Howard Wakefield MD
 Walter J. Bittman DDS
 William H. Holmes DDS
 K. E. Shearon DDS

Group 15:

L. C. DeLozier MD
 H. Kelikian MD

Gilbert H. Marquardt MD

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Group Examining Boards]—Continued

Group 16:

Joseph Baratz MD
John G. Bellows MD
Adolph M. Brown MD
Morey Chapman MD
Maurice I. Edelman MD
L. H. Gorfinkel MD
Curt S. Grombacher MD
A. H. Herman MD
L. D. Joseph MD
Frank Kaiserman MD
S. Alvin Loseff MD

David Mansowit MD
M. I. Saberman MD
Ira Schnaer MD
John D. Singer MD
Joseph J. Singer MD
Milton Steinberg MD
Louis M. Steiner MD
Henry B. Baum DDS
N. S. Durbrow DDS
S. Y. Rosenberg DDS

Group 17:

L. R. Brewer MD
Vincent J. Gaul MD

Howard C. Riordan MD
A. P. Vincenti MD

Group 18:

R. F. Elmer MD
A. C. Held MD

J. J. Jurgens MD
A. C. Peterson MD

Group 19:

Victor Blum MD
C. W. Briggs MD
F. L. Chenoweth MD
H. E. Davis MD
John J. Drammis MD
H. L. DuVries MD
W. H. Gehl MD
M. Goldenburg MD
H. R. Kenny MD
Rudolph Lackenbacher MD
Frederick Mueller MD
R. J. Murphy MD

Ernest D. Nora MD
Daniel A. Orth MD
William F. Parrilli MD
I. E. Schapiro MD
Karl J. Scheribel MD
M. J. Seifert MD
William A. Simunich MD
J. L. Spivack MD
Francis B. Tabaka MD
Leslie D. Urban MD
Paul Morris Bell DDS
Harvey Kargau DDS

Group 20:

N. J. Balsamo MD
G. W. Bohr MD
H. T. Horner MD
L. J. Houda MD
F. J. Kotalik MD

L. B. Newman MD
C. T. Roe MD
O. M. Walter MD
M. I. Lehr DDS

Group 21:

Dudley B. Reed MD
Charles L. Spurr MD

James D. Wharton MD

Group 22:

Aaron Arkin MD
Eric C. Benton MD
Hardin E. Coen MD
Jacques Cooper MD
Harry Cotell MD
Israel Davidsohn MD
Louis Edidin MD
Nathan Falk MD
E. J. Feinhandler MD

J. Gault MD
Richard Gordon MD
Seymour Greenwald MD
Harry A. Gussin MD
Albert H. Jenkins MD
Abraham S. Kanne MD
Samuel I. Kaufman MD
A. M. Lazar MD
Maurice Lewison MD

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Group Examining Boards]—Continued

Joseph J. Lubin MD
Stephen Manheimer MD
L. A. Maslow MD
Leo F. Miller MD
I. A. Rabans MD
S. R. Rubert MD
Leslie Schwartz MD

B. B. Shapiro MD
M. G. Spiesman MD
Isadore M. Trace MD
Stefan Van Wien MD
S. J. Zakon MD
Solomon S. Levadi DDS
Leonard J. Sherwin DDS

Group 23:

George J. Bilek MD
Walter H. Buhlig MD
Marion J. Filipiak MD
John H. Garwacki MD
Jacob A. Goodhart MD
A. Phillip Hess MD
Roy M. Hohman MD
Arthur G. Johnson MD
G. Erman Johnson MD
Richard D. Kearney MD
J. H. F. O'Neil MD
Rudolph W. Overby MD
W. Walter Sittler MD

J. R. Smith MD
Francis S. Szymczak MD
C. F. Weinberger MD
A. C. Wendt, Sr. MD
Alfred C. Wendt, Jr. MD
Matthew R. Deplewski MD
Henry E. Fonjemie DDS
S. S. Holzman DDS
Bernard J. Knitter DDS
I. H. Libman DDS
S. J. Pacer DDS
Michael Vitek DDS

Group 24:

Peter Bartkus MD
Andrew Dick MD
Dominic DiCiro MD
Rosario Drago MD
James L. Foley MD
Charles P. Galanti MD
James G. Gallagher MD
William H. Golub MD
Edward J. Krol MD
Edward R. Michaels MD

John Edward Patt MD
John Francis Ruzic MD
Frank Saletta MD
John Simonaitis MD
Edward Szczurek MD
Vincent Torczynski MD
Joseph Ruzic DDS
Edward C. Thomas DDS
Vincent Zopel DDS

Group 25:

William E. Carey MD
Alfred Lewy MD

John VanProhaska MD

Group 26:

Frank T. Coote MD
Maurice Dorne MD
Emory Fenwick MD
R. B. Gaines MD
Julius M. Glasser MD
Edward F. Hess MD
B. T. Hoffman MD
Minas Joannides MD
Oscar H. Kraft MD
Leo J. Latz MD
Frank B. Lusk MD
Louis A. Manelli MD

Louis M. Munson MD
Daniel E. Murphy MD
Frederick A. Rettig MD
Michael Serio MD
Theodore Steinert MD
William J. Swift MD
Leonard M. Wagner MD
Edward W. White MD
Walter Zurndorfer MD
V. G. Urse MD
Louis A. Friedrich DDS

Group 27:

W. F. Kalisz MD
Casimir L. Jakubowski MD

Gervaise P. Pallasch MD

(Continued)

COOK COUNTY [Group Examining Boards]—Continued

Group 28:

Bernard M. Chapman MD
J. A. Kohn MD

Herman M. Slutske MD
Robert M. Denton DDS

Group 29:

Henry Barancik MD
Daniel E. Clark MD
Tibor Czeisler MD
Frank E. Mead MD

Herman Louis Mishkin MD
E. A. Proby MD
Carl G. Sachtleben MD
Raymond B. White MD

Group 30:

T. J. Echerer MD
I. J. Scheer MD
N. F. Schwartz MD

James Valentine MD
J. W. Phillips DDS
George Sheaffer DDS

Group 32:

Carl W. Apfelbach MD
Charles M. Bacon MD
Leo K. Campbell MD
Arthur E. Diggs MD
John M. Dorsey MD
Egbert H. Fell MD
Stanton Friedberg MD
Henry Halley, Jr. MD
Robert E. Johanneson MD
R. L. Kesler MD
Alvah A. Knight MD
Stanley E. Lawton MD
James W. Merricks MD
William F. Moncreiff MD

Bertram G. Nelson MD
Evans W. Pernokis MD
Wyatt S. Roberts MD
Walter H. Segall MD
George Shambaugh, Jr. MD
Younger A. Staton MD
George W. Stuppy MD
R. E. Talbott MD
Frank V. Theis MD
William A. Thomas MD
James R. Webster MD
Merrill Killip DDS
Kay L. Thompson, Jr. DDS

Group 33:

Leonidas H. Berry MD
William D. Giles DDS

Walter H. Hackley DDS

Group 34:

H. H. Epstein MD
J. D. Kirshbaum MD
Harry Leventhal MD

Benjamin Seid MD
Roger VanAtta MD
Samuel W. Werch DDS

Group 35:

A. F. Akkeron MD
Edward J. Ginnan MD
Raymond H. Grunt MD
Edward A. Mladick MD

Allen R. Morrison MD
Walter V. Norak MD
Herbert P. Rasche MD

CRAWFORD COUNTY

CRAWFORD COUNTY No. 1

Location: Robinson State Bank Building, Robinson

Registration: 4904

Men furnished to armed forces: 1664

Personnel:

Isaac Adin Blake M	J. Stanley Bradbury AB
William E. Bradbury M	O. H. Buck AB
Orian Clyde Caldwell M	Leonard Chapman AB
Paul B. Harper M	Carroll Cox AB
Joseph C. Hewitt M	Manford E. Cox AB
William A. Midgett M	Caswell J. Crebs AB
Lawrence A. Rhodes M	J. C. Eagleton AB
Harry L. Thompson M	Richard H. Eagleton AB
William A. McCarty GA	Chella R. Gullett AB
Dr. J. W. Carlisle XP	A. Hanby Jones AB
Dr. Roy Griffy XP	Charles E. Jones AB
Dr. George H. Henry XP	Joseph R. MacHatton AB
Dr. L. B. Highsmith XP	P. G. McCarty AB
Dr. John A. Ikemire XP	W. A. McCarty AB
Dr. Levi R. Illyes XP	H. E. Musgrave AB
Dr. John W. Long XP	T. J. Newlin AB
Dr. Leslie P. Sloan XP	G. K. Phillips AB
Dr. Paul E. Smith XP	O. L. Plunkett AB
Dr. Charles H. Voorheis XP	C. M. Weger AB
Dr. E. G. Stephens XD	E. C. Wesner AB
Paul Elisha Hammer RC	Ray E. Wesner AB
Leslie R. Seligman RC	George M. Clements C
William B. Arnold AB	Mrs. Mary Shaw C
A. O. Bottenfeld AB	John S. Woodworth C

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

CUMBERLAND COUNTY No. 1

Location: Rhodes Building, Toledo

Registration: 2580

Men furnished to armed forces: 740

Personnel:

John Alexander M	Dr. H. L. Gresens XD
Walter H. Bingiman M	Gar Borden RC
Bert C. Birdzell M	Nicholas F. Ettlbrick, Jr. RC
Dr. Charles E. Goodman M	M. C. Everhart RC
Frank J. Lawlor M	Walter Brewer, Jr. AB
Edgar A. Neal M	Charles M. Conner AB
Carl R. Ozier M	Theodore O. Cutright AB
George E. Spence M	Irene Dugan AB
Charles F. Wilson M	Glen D. Neal AB
Max Young M	George D. Ozee AB
Wilton A. Carr GA	Erma Pauline Titus C
Dr. Walter R. Rhodes XP	Marion S. Underwood C

DE KALB COUNTY

DE KALB COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Sycamore

Registration: 4522

Men furnished to armed forces: 1121

Personnel:

Oliver M. Barcus M	Dr. Grant Suttie XP
Arthur U. Dodge M	Dr. D. O. Thompson XP
Guy Lanan M	Dr. G. E. Boardman XD
Thomas F. Olsen M	Dr. H. W. Hennis XD
Thomas J. Ronin M	Dr. E. C. Miller XD
DeEstin L. Pasley GA	Louis Dunn RC
Dr. L. B. Bagnall XP	Glenn W. Reynolds RC
Dr. Paul L. Bergstrom XP	Helen L. Basler C
Dr. Carl E. Clark XP	Elsie Decker C
Dr. George H. Joost XP	Helen R. Eddy C
Dr. Ivan Radeff XP	Bert B. Stroberg C
Dr. Howard D. Spafford XP	

DE KALB COUNTY No. 2

Location: County Court House, Sycamore

Registration: 4155

Men furnished to armed forces: 1025

Personnel:

Paul V. Eakle M	Dr. P. I. Hopkins XP
Edward E. Gallagher M	Dr. Robert S. Keller XP
Gottlieb D. Hueber M	Dr. Dwight J. Ladd XP
Harry A. Joslyn M	Dr. F. B. Moore XP
William M. McAllister M	Dr. Caryl Nelson XP
Guy W. Morgan M	Dr. George W. Nesbitt XP
Elof Olson M	Dr. John W. Ovitz XP
Lucius D. Sears M	Dr. J. S. Rankin XP
A. M. Thompson M	Dr. Fred E. Scheppler XP
Robert E. White M	Dr. Clifford E. Smith XP
Preston Woods M	Dr. Harold J. Trapp XP
Carl W. Kellman GA	Dr. Howard L. Jennings XD
Ross E. Millet GA	Dr. Norman Ogilvie XD
L. Frank Moudry GA	Dr. Ralph E. Curry RC
Dr. S. L. Anderson XP	Howard G. Seldomridge RC
Dr. E. C. Burton XP	R. W. Storey RC
Dr. Paul W. Carney XP	Gilbert Blackman C
Dr. Robert G. Dakin XP	Adelaide Frenier C
Dr. J. C. Ellis XP	Melen M. Knudson C
Dr. George W. Finley XP	

Advisory Board Members for De Kalb County

Lowell B. Smith	Harris D. Fisk
George Spitz	William Lankton
G. E. Stott	Harry C. Lewis
F. E. Brower	Lewis M. Long
Dennis J. Collins	Harry W. McEwen
Roy W. Cook	H. E. Mann
Truman Crowell	Roy Racine
Eugene Donnelly	

DE WITT COUNTY

DE WITT COUNTY No. 1

Location: 701½ North Side Public Square, Clinton

Registration: 4103

Men furnished to armed forces: 1222

Personnel:

Melvin J. Bordner M	Dr. C. W. Hull XP
Gordon V. Day M	Dr. Owen E. W. Nowlin XP
Lee Fosnaugh M	Dr. Wilfred J. Nowlin XP
Russell Eugene Spainhour M	Dr. John L. Dixon XD
Harry T. Swigart M	Frank T. Greene RC
Dr. R. A. Thompson M	Harlow M. Stensel RC
Edwin S. Wightman M	L. S. Collins AB
John Bedinger GA	George B. Marvel AB
Arthur F. Miller GA	Grover W. Watson AB
George J. Smith GA	Raymond H. Wilson AB
William F. Smith GA	Wilma R. Adams C
Dr. Fred M. Blome XP	David W. Isenhour C
Dr. C. S. Bogardus XP	Alice L. Lynch C
Dr. Charles W. Carter XP	Orpha M. Wellman C

DOUGLAS COUNTY

DOUGLAS COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Tuscola

Registration: 3986

Men furnished to armed forces: 1091

Personnel:

Jesse T. Brock M	Earl Busby RC
John R. Henson M	George A. Jones RC
Richard Clyde Horton M	Paul J. Cunningham AB
Dr. M. E. Lollar M	Harley C. Helm AB
Ward S. Maris M	Harold C. Jones AB
Jack J. Melody M	James F. Lemna AB
George E. Nichols GA	Edwin F. Meister AB
Dr. W. C. Blaine XP	Harry L. Pate AB
Dr. J. O. Cletcher XP	Jean Y. Eastin C
Dr. C. L. Hine XD	Mary Alice Gillispie C
Dr. M. M. Lossman XD	Ruby B. Taylor C

DU PAGE COUNTY

DU PAGE COUNTY No. 1

Location: 104 Main Street, West Chicago

Registration: 6427

Men furnished to armed forces: 1626

Personnel:

Theodore Bauer M
Fred Best M
Dr. Earl E. Byerrum M
Conrad S. Hegstrom M
Wesley Inthout M
Ralph W. Marshall M
Harry B. Pearson M
William H. Stark M
James C. Baker GA
John S. Woodward GA
Dr. John T. Breme XP
Dr. James P. Campbell XP
Dr. Bruce A. Hollister XP
Dr. Paul A. Isherwood XP
Dr. Matthew W. James XP

Dr. J. W. Lane XP
Dr. Henry F. Langhorst XP
Dr. Walter L. Migely XP
Dr. Emil H. Oelke XP
Dr. William C. Perkins XP
Dr. George F. Schroeder XP
Dr. H. H. Volberding XP
Dr. Clayton S. Whitehead XP
Dr. T. L. Jones XD
Willard Robert Buchanan RC
David A. Phillips RC
Theresa A. Besch C
Aura H. Curran C
Violet M. Murray C
Marion L. Veale C

DU PAGE COUNTY No. 2

Location: Liberty Building, Wheaton

Registration: 6416

Men furnished to armed forces: 1536

Personnel:

George A. Erickson M
Fillis C. Hutcheon M
George T. Jennings M
Fred C. Landorf M
Edward F. Schultz M
Frank J. Sheldon M
Harold E. Splon M
Joseph C. Thor M
Benjamin A. Piper GA
Dr. Willard J. Berwanger XP
Dr. Dan D. Jamison XP
Dr. A. B. Jones XP
Dr. L. J. Kunsch XP
Dr. Stanley G. Law XP

Dr. Winfred B. Martin XB
Dr. A. R. Rikli XP
Dr. Cloyd L. Pugh XP
Dr. John H. Raach XP
Dr. Richard F. Schiele XP
Dr. Roy S. Schluchter XD
Lee W. Brierton RC
N. C. Knapp RC
Joseph W. Kriebs RC
James L. Nichols RC
Clarence M. Sullivan RC
Virginia Alexander C
Arlene E. Campbell C
Clara E. Welter C

DU PAGE COUNTY No. 3

Location: 355 South Ardmore Avenue, Villa Park

Registration: 7544

Men furnished to armed forces: 1763

Personnel:

Jerome C. Alderman M
James B. Cassidy M
Charles H. Cress M
Timothy Lehmann M
John E. McCov M
John F. Nichols M

John E. Pherigo M
Theodore F. Ashford GA
Alben F. Bates GA
George C. Potts GA
William Webster GA
Dr. A. D. Chidlow XP

(Continued)

DU PAGE COUNTY [County Board No. 3]—Continued

Dr. Joseph P. Crabtree	XP	Dr. Paul W. Schroeder	XD
Dr. Walter W. Frank	XP	Dr. J. R. VanDenBrink	XD
Dr. Edward Horick	XP	Nick T. Hubert	RC
Dr. S. K. Lewis	XP	Dave Rodger	RC
Dr. Edwin F. Neckerman	XP	Alice Seton Berens	C
Dr. A. C. Carlson	XD	Alice Daniels	C
Dr. Winfield S. Fisher	XD	Bert F. Davis	C
Dr. Stephen F. French	XD	Nimma Wilks	C

DU PAGE COUNTY No. 4

Location: 1001 Burlington Avenue, Downers Grove

Registration: 6991

Men furnished to armed forces: 1806

Personnel:

Stephen Ducay	M	Dr. August H. Lueders	XP
Roy S. Erlandson	M	Dr. Roland P. Mackay	XP
George A. Ferber	M	Dr. R. F. Manning	XP
Newell H. Fishel	M	Dr. R. A. Matthies	XP
Harold T. Moore	M	Dr. David L. Olinger	XP
Bernie F. Nesbit	M	Dr. L. W. Schneider	XP
Louis M. Oestmann	M	Dr. Carl E. Schultz	XP
Edward Schuetz	M	Dr. Herbert M. Stanton	XP
Richmond D. Thomason	M	Dr. E. Field Worsley	XP
E. D. Timke	M	Dr. W. N. Kirby	XD
Harry Lynn Wheeland	M	Alexander Clark	RC
C. W. Hadley	GA	C. E. Hacklander	RC
Dr. Floyd M. Brayshaw	XP	Herschel Hubbard	RC
Dr. William E. Bretz	XP	Dr. George W. Rochte	RC
Dr. Keith L. Duncombe	XP	Betsy Northrup Keith	C
Dr. Glenn G. Ehrler	XP	Florence H. Kelly	C
Dr. William W. Frank	XP	Ruth H. Monson	C
Dr. A. J. Hospers	XP	Ethel M. Robertson	C
Dr. Charles I. Leff	XP	May L. Seeger	C

Advisory Board Members for Du Page County

Melvin F. Abrahamson	John D. Leedle
Mark Bemis	Charles E. Loy
Joseph K. Blackman, Jr.	John E. McCoy
Gordon C. Bunge	Charles L. Makemson
Willard E. Cain	Bruno Marschinke
Wilbur Dahn	George C. Potts
George F. Featherstone, Jr.	Charles J. Scofield, Jr.
William R. Friedrich	H. C. Strauschild
R. A. Franzen	Edgar F. Thoma
William L. Guild, Jr.	J. E. Vandivere
William E. Hooper	Frank E. Wardecker
Norman A. Hutchinson	Harry G. Weaves
Edward C. Klein	Richard M. White
Michael Kross	

EDGAR COUNTY

EDGAR COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Paris

Registration: 5503

Men furnished to armed forces: 1388

Personnel:

Earley O. Delap M	Robert L. Bane AB
Shelby S. Ewing M	Otho R. Eaton AB
Otha J. Linebarger M	Albert Eldredge AB
Grady O'Hair M	Ward E. Dillavou AB
Carl McKinney M	Roger Fruin AB
W. Starr Mayer M	Raymond Hewitt AB
J. Wilson Smith M	H. L. Hutchins AB
Robert R. Tate M	Grant Johnson AB
Harry E. Willms M	O. Russell Jones AB
T. S. Wright M	Paul B. Lauher AB
Robert F. Cotton GA	Raymond Mason AB
J. L. Sullivan GA	Eddie Moren AB
Charles F. Tym GA	Harold Nimz AB
Dr. William A. Bittner XP	Mason Oliver AB
Dr. Paul E. Fleener XP	Carl C. Patrick AB
Dr. Fred J. James XP	Howard Ruff AB
Dr. H. D. Junkin XP	Hartman Schwartz AB
Dr. Francis M. Link XP	Benjamin H. Redman AB
Dr. John Wesley Martin XP	Earl C. Sparks AB
Dr. G. O. Ruff XD	Frank Van Sellar AB
Charles Redden Clement RC	Clifford White AB
Burl Z. Redman RC	Betty Hancock C
Rev. Paul R. Spierling RC	Ivan Howard C
Don H. Wright RC	Jo Ann Link C

EDWARDS COUNTY

EDWARDS COUNTY No. 1

Location: Schock Building, Albion

Registration: 2157

Men furnished to armed forces: 670

Personnel:

Henry Abby M	Dr. Ross Lee Moter XP
Edgar J. Brandon M	Dr. E. N. Henderson XD
Henry J. Busefink M	Earl Frankland RC
Dan Crackel M	James Fay Hardy RC
Elmer W. Doty M	Peter H. Bamberth AB
Aaron Martin Helck M	Arch Bassett AB
William J. Warmoth M	Roy E. Boyles AB
P. C. Walters GA	Lloyd J. Voyles AB
Dr. Andrew J. Boston XP	Charles J. Walters AB
Dr. Andrew Krajec XP	Maud Gubbins C
Dr. James L. McCormack XP	Pierce M. Williamson C

EFFINGHAM COUNTY

EFFINGHAM COUNTY No. 1

Location: 116 North Fifth Street, Effingham

Registration: 5335

Men furnished to armed forces: 1533

Personnel:

Harry Ebbert M	Dr. L. O. Kincaid XD
John Gravenhorst M	Dr. G. I. Lewis XD
Yates Ingram M	Dr. J. R. Raney XD
Russell Michaelree M	Dr. H. E. Winter XD
Cheswold Robertson M	Edward R. Davis RC
Harriet J. Brown GA	Richard E. Wolters RC
Howard Parker GA	Frank Schneiderjon RC
Maurice Anthony Rickelman GA	A. L. Anderson AB
Dr. F. L. Barthelme XP	George H. Bauer AB
Dr. C. M. Doty XP	Ferd H. Hardiek AB
Dr. E. L. Damron XP	W. S. Holmes AB
Dr. W. J. Gillesby XP	Louis Krabbe AB
Dr. S. J. Hansen XP	M. C. McCallen AB
Dr. C. C. Holman XP	G. F. Taylor AB
Dr. S. F. Henry XP	Harold J. Taylor AB
Dr. S. C. Lorton XP	E. B. Tucker AB
Dr. H. W. Schumacher XP	M. C. Wiedman AB
Dr. D. H. Taphorn XP	David L. Wright AB
Dr. J. C. R. Wettstein XP	Lester Wright AB
Dr. C. M. Wright XP	Louis E. Grissom C
Dr. C. E. Bellchamber XD	Virginia A. Prater C
Dr. J. W. Hardy XD	Betty Zimmerman C
Dr. Stanley Hill XD	

FAYETTE COUNTY

FAYETTE COUNTY No. 1

Location: 214½ South 4th Street, Vandalia

Registration: 6799

Men furnished to armed forces: 1967

Personnel:

Kenneth E. Burnett M	R. S. Denny RC
Fred Crumbaugh M	Cecil Edward Grandfield RC
Walter L. Darner M	J. G. Burnside AB
J. L. Gerkin M	Robert G. Burnside AB
Charles H. Hackleman M	J. Ivan Cole AB
Clarence W. Leever M	Leon Green AB
James Frank Morr M	George F. Houston AB
John F. Senik M	Ira McCollom AB
Will M. Albert GA	F. Mark Miller AB
Dr. D. H. Ecke XP	Dr. M. E. Murray AB
Dr. Miller Greer XP	Charles R. Myers AB
Dr. Edward A. Kuehn XP	Richard Royal AB
Dr. A. R. Stanbery XP	Charles R. Schulte AB
Dr. George Stanbery XP	W. F. Sonnermann AB
Dr. Glen Walker XP	Will P. Welker AB
Dr. Arthur R. Whitefort XP	Jane M. Denny C
Dr. E. J. Bost XD	Eloise Engelhardt C
Dr. W. L. Hamm XD	Helen Walker C

FORD COUNTY

FORD COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Paxton

Registration: 3522

Men furnished to armed forces: 389

Personnel:

William L. Barnhart M	Harold H. Hool RC
Oliver C. Dilks M	William Overstreet RC
W. P. Kenward M	A. C. Reynolds RC
Frank C. Linn M	John Howard Benjamin AB
David Opperman M	Will M. Cannady AB
Eugene B. Radliff M	Sidney H. Dilks AB
Carl C. Shelby M	Nobel G. Johnson AB
William Sutton M	Samuel Ludlow AB
Delmar E. Martensen GA	Warren Pacey AB
E. J. Pacey GA	C. S. Schneider AB
Dr. J. A. Colteaux XP	Rudolph L. Schneider AB
Dr. Robert N. Lane XP	M. H. Scott AB
Dr. M. D. E. Peterson XP	C. M. Swanson AB
Dr. Albert L. Potts XP	Mary Davis C
Dr. E. A. Tappan XP	Mary Jane Olson C
Dr. F. B. Stubbett XD	David C. Swanson C

FRANKLIN COUNTY

FRANKLIN COUNTY No. 1

Location: Community Building, Benton

Registration: 6815

Men furnished to armed forces: 2202

Personnel:

Edward H. Bourland M	Dr. James T. Donosky XP
John R. Brown M	Dr. M. M. Fowler XP
Edgar S. Dillon M	Dr. L. H. Kaplan XP
G. B. Dollins M	Dr. G. G. Moore XP
Dr. H. M. Fry M	Dr. Lawrence M. Moore XP
L. O. Harrison M	Dr. R. D. Shafer XP
Henry McCann M	Dr. C. N. Stilley XD
James Ransome Phillips M	Carter Harrison RC
Raymond W. Simpson M	Thurlow G. Lewis RC
Grover Webb M	Alliegene Hungate C
Evan E. Wilderman M	Beulah Johnson C
B. W. Eovaldi GA	Nellie Pennington C
Dr. G. C. Buntin XP	Dewey Saunders C

(Continued)

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Continued

FRANKLIN COUNTY No. 2

Location: 128 West Main Street, West Frankfort

Registration: 5909

Men furnished to armed forces: 2051

Personnel:

George P. Baggott M	Dr. William T. Harsha XP
Luther Burpo M	Dr. W. L. Johnson XP
Vallie Flack M	Dr. T. A. Jones XP
C. N. Logan M	Dr. C. E. Koons XP
Dr. N. J. McCollum M	Dr. C. O. Lane XP
Hubert E. Nunn M	Dr. W. R. Tweedy XP
Homer E. Roman M	Dr. Byford Webb XP
Frank Russell M	Dr. W. S. Rains XD
Asa Sharpe M	Walter W. Dimmick RC
Robert N. Smith M	Edward T. Harris, Sr. RC
H. B. Wilkinson M	James C. Randolph RC
Frank E. Trobaugh GA	Ola Henley C
Dr. C. H. Eldridge XP	Lena Lasak C
Dr. J. J. Ellis XP	Wilma Lois Summers C
Dr. Andrew F. Barnett XP	

Advisory Board Members for Franklin County

Stephen E. Brondos	Everett Lewis
Myron E. Clem	Wayne T. Lewis
George E. Dodd	E. A. McIntosh
William G. Eovaldi	Dewey McKissick
Uel Fox	Max Mitchell
H. M. Hart	H. E. Morgan
W. B. Johnson	C. L. Phifer
Thomas J. Layman	R. E. Smith

FULTON COUNTY

FULTON COUNTY No. 1

Location: 20 West Elm Street, Canton

Registration: 6102

Men furnished to armed forces: 1815

Personnel:

Forest L. Boden M	Dr. A. R. Welch XP
J. Otis Boo M	Dr. J. W. Welch XP
David McKay M	Dr. L. J. Lefebure XD
Ernest R. Reeder M	Keith C. Perkins RC
Earl C. Vittum M	Claude H. Seaton RC
James F. Scott GA	Vernon C. Huffman C
G. Ray Senift GA	Dorothy E. Calder C
Dr. Mark S. Nelson XP	Velma C. Hukill C
Dr. P. D. Reinertsen XP	Imogene C. Lewis C
Dr. H. M. Schwerer XP	

(Continued)

FULTON COUNTY—Continued

FULTON COUNTY No. 2

Location: Federal Building, Lewistown

Registration: 4725

Men furnished to armed forces: 1257

Personnel:

George R. Barton M
Jack Bath M
M. B. Boyd M
J. E. Callans M
Dr. Don F. Dickson M
Paul J. McNally M
Abe Paul Werbner M
Clyde West M
Frederick O. Mercer GA

Dr. Harry T. Baxter XP
Dr. William H. Betts XP
Dr. Marcus A. Quinones XP
Dr. E. T. Blocher XD
Dr. L. A. Lynch XD
H. M. Barron RC
Doyle Miller RC
Phyllis Johnson C
V. Pauline Oaks C

Advisory Board Members for Fulton County

H. S. Boyd
Paul Greenwell
Bernard Maxwell
Floyd F. Putnam

Glenn Ratcliff
Bernard H. Taylor
Joseph Toohill
E. L. Weber

GALLATIN COUNTY

GALLATIN COUNTY No. 1

Location: Ridgway

Registration: 2828

Men furnished to armed forces: 938

Personnel:

Ivan B. Greene M
Clarence N. Hall M
Benjamin Kinsall M
Jesse C. Ramsey M
William Edgar Talbott M
Clyde D. Turner M
Joe Wischart M
Marsh Wischart M
James W. Karber GA
Dr. E. A. Green XP
Dr. G. R. Johnson XP
Dr. P. B. Komasa XP

Dr. J. C. Murphy XP
J. T. Colnon RC
Elgin C. Spivey RC
Joseph L. Bartley AB
B. E. Bieker AB
Thomas H. Daily AB
William L. Ford AB
Guy E. Malin AB
Harm J. Meyer AB
Chester Barnum C
Phyllis J. Jackson C
Dortha E. Kester C

GREENE COUNTY

GREENE COUNTY No. 1

Location: 301 West 6th Street, Carrollton

Registration: 4444

Men furnished to armed forces: 1343

Personnel:

Verne J. Allen M	Dewey A. Maholland RC
Charles V. Arnold M	Sidney E. Simpson RC
Olen J. Bott M	Keith K. Angle AB
Damon W. Driver M	Richard C. Bell AB
William Otis Harp M	Von Allan Carlisle AB
George Geers M	A. L. Clark AB
Charles T. Meek M	Leslie R. Forrester AB
Gilbert K. Hutchens GA	W. C. Giller, Jr. AB
Dr. A. K. Baldwin XP	Leroy T. Hopkins AB
Dr. C. A. Billings XP	James W. Howard AB
Dr. Nathaniel J. Bucklin XP	Julian Hutchens AB
Dr. Charles O. Bulger XP	Joseph Lyman AB
Dr. Paul Dailey XP	John R. McConathy AB
Dr. William H. Garrison XP	Jack McDonald AB
Dr. F. N. McLaren XP	William B. Martin AB
Dr. S. F. March XP	L. A. Mehrhoff AB
Dr. Donion Rudolph Martin XP	Carson T. Metcalf AB
Dr. Robert Piper XP	Fred Pewter AB
Dr. A. T. Robertson XP	C. L. Powell AB
Dr. H. W. Smith XP	Thomas G. Roady AB
Dr. W. T. Stickley XP	J. Russell Shields AB
Dr. W. F. Waggoner XP	John Singleton AB
Dr. A. D. Wilson XP	William G. Vogt AB
Dr. L. A. Rawlins XD	George L. Berry C
Dr. A. C. Rich XD	Dorothy Thien C
Dr. F. L. Walter XD	Helen Willen C

GRUNDY COUNTY

GRUNDY COUNTY No. 1

Location: Post Office Building, Morris

Registration: 4931

Men furnished to armed forces: 1372

Personnel:

Nelson W. Campbell M	August B. Black AB
Wendell Fletcher Dirst M	George Bedford AB
Wayne Misener M	Warren E. Bull AB
George E. Trotter M	Thomas B. Dunn AB
Robert H. Walsh M	Erwin C. Godfrey AB
Dr. Roscoe Whitman M	William Hynds AB
S. J. Holderman GA	Frank E. Monson AB
David F. Root GA	Arley Munts AB
Frank W. Young GA	William G. Peacock AB
Dr. F. C. Bowker XP	L. W. Simrall AB
Dr. W. F. Breisch XP	H. B. Smith AB
Dr. J. B. Larsen XP	U. G. Taylor AB
Dr. A. D. Costello XD	Shirley S. Heap C
John J. Black RC	Bernice Hegen C
William S. Brown RC	Levi C. Robinson C

HAMILTON COUNTY

HAMILTON COUNTY No. 1

Location: Post Office Building, McLeansboro

Registration: 3220

Men furnished to armed forces: 1132

Personnel:

Laban E. Cross M	U. B. Barnett AB
Whitson W. Daily M	Harry A. Barter AB
Guy M. Farlow M	Maurice E. Clark AB
A. G. Fiedler M	John D. Daily AB
Orville Kennedy M	Lee Donelson AB
Herbert N. Witter M	Owen C. Goin AB
W. N. Wright M	George W. Hogan, Jr. AB
Frank Bonan GA	Charles Hutchcraft AB
Mastin E. Buck GA	Robert R. Johnson AB
Dr. E. S. Hall XP	Edwin T. Jones AB
Dr. Joseph C. Vickers XP	Byron E. Lasswell AB
Dr. Ralph Hall XD	Heber Pitman AB
Dr. W. A. Tevis XD	Ralph Prince AB
Frank S. Glenn RC	Ira J. Spangler AB
Fred W. Underwood RC	William B. Stephens AB
L. L. Aydt AB	David J. Underwood AB
H. E. Barker AB	Martin L. Hunt, Jr. C

HANCOCK COUNTY

HANCOCK COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Carthage

Registration: 5521

Men furnished to armed forces: 1476

Personnel:

Paul O. Botts M	William S. Angell AB
Hamill R. Graham M	J. Arthur Baird AB
Edward A. Kane M	D. S. Coffey AB
Lewis Omer M	Harry Conwell AB
Frank J. Sheridan M	Lester E. Foote AB
Harry R. Upp M	Katherine Forsythe AB
Carl A. Wilkens M	John W. Gorby, Jr. AB
Earl N. Bell GA	G. C. Guthrie AB
James L. Garretson GA	William H. Damron AB
Edward S. Martin GA	Clyde P. Johnson AB
Dr. Earl Cooper XP	Edith Lambert AB
Dr. J. B. Dierker XP	Frank Lerner AB
Dr. H. R. Folckemer XP	O. C. McCartney AB
Dr. B. C. Kappmeyer XP	John A. Mead AB
Dr. Blair Kelly XP	Apollos W. O'Harra AB
Dr. Fred A. Kennedy XP	Clifton J. O'Harra AB
Dr. R. R. Loomis XP	Emily C. Pennock AB
Dr. B. I. Mueller XP	Mabel Roeth AB
Dr. Herman Rothert XP	Evelyn H. Schulz AB
Dr. O. R. Zunkel XP	Clifford W. Warner AB
Dr. R. W. McLellan XD	William H. Bower C
Dr. Kenneth J. Mosley XD	Flossie Cannon C
Leon G. Easum RC	Fern M. Smith C
Arlo W. Kunkel RC	Norma J. Williams C

HARDIN COUNTY

HARDIN COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Elizabethtown

Registration: 2236

Men furnished to armed forces: 650

Personnel:

Walter S. Barnard M	Carson Fritz AB
Claude D. Capron M	Gladys W. Galloway AB
Warford T. Henry M	Fred Gintert AB
Sebastian E. Herl M	Ezra Glenn AB
James A. Hunter M	James G. Gullett AB
C. H. Jackson M	Guy Hale AB
Otis Lamar M	Luda Hancock AB
Fred McDowell M	C. C. Kerr AB
Willard B. Pell M	Mildred Kerr AB
T. Henry Warford M	Grace Kenney AB
C. E. Soward GA	Milton Lewis AB
James A. Watson CA	Yeatman Northen AB
Dr. F. O. Anderson XP	Lowell Oxford AB
Dr. J. R. DeVelling XP	Ida Louise Patton AB
Dr. S. D. Hancock XP	Orval Patton AB
Dr. W. H. Birch XD	Orris Spivey AB
Cylde Flynn RC	Richard F. Taylor AB
Earl R. Kibler RC	James M. Todd AB
Ray Burklow AB	Roy Travis AB
J. L. Cadden AB	Laura Watson AB
Wiley Cochran AB	E. F. Watters AB
Mary Dusch AB	Alice Frayser C
Ross V. Frayer AB	Lewis T. Rash C

HENDERSON COUNTY

HENDERSON COUNTY No. 1

Location: Oquawka

Registration: 2075

Men furnished to armed forces: 423

Personnel:

James B. Alecock M	E. G. Burkett RC
Lee J. Allaman M	J. P. Brooks AB
John H. Arnold M	Kenneth Ditto AB
Charles E. Fort M	Louie E. Dixon AB
J. W. Gabby M	Raamah Farquhar AB
Charles F. Heisler M	Lyle Graham AB
Alfred G. Noble M	Earle A. Kloster AB
Harold H. Schweitzer M	Peter J. McKay AB
Earl Knox GA	Wade Meloan AB
Dr. A. W. Lovene XP	M. E. Nolan AB
Dr. E. T. Swan XP	Wayne Perrine AB
Dr. Cara D. Campbell XD	John P. Edmunds C
Elbert J. Bricker RC	

HENRY COUNTY

HENRY COUNTY No. 1

Location: Parkside Hotel, Kewanee

Registration: 5893

Men furnished to armed forces: 1560

Personnel:

Albert E. Bergland M	Dr. Wm. Roan Smith XP
Harry D. Cherry M	Dr. R. H. Stewart XP
Robert P. Hatcher M	Dr. P. J. Timmons XP
Harold T. Hawthorne M	Dr. C. P. White XP
George F. Hayes M	Dr. Leo Burcky XD
George Keim M	Dr. F. P. Gleeson XD
Tom H. McConnell M	Dr. P. A. Helmer XD
W. R. Tracy M	Dr. G. G. Lesemann XD
Gregg A. Young GA	Dr. D. E. Taft XD
Dr. J. F. Beyerle XP	DeWitt Lomas RC
Dr. J. T. Boswell XP	Gale H. Overbaugh RC
Dr. T. B. Carney XP	R. F. Powers RC
Dr. Charles A. Coffin XP	Frederick F. Smith RC
Dr. C. R. Fortier XP	Frank Wiggins RC
Dr. G. H. Hoffman XP	Ferne Allen Cox C
Dr. P. J. McDermott XP	Shirley M. Kays C
Dr. D. E. Meier XP	

HENRY COUNTY No. 2

Location: County Court House, Cambridge

Registration: 4669

Men furnished to armed forces: 902

Personnel:

Victor F. Boltstern M	Dr. A. W. Wellstein XP
August C. DeSutter M	Dr. J. E. Westerlund XP
James E. McCafferty M	Dr. Worling R. Young XP
Carl A. Melin M	Dr. Kenneth Johnson XD
Joseph L. Shaw M	Dr. Elbert W. King XD
Erman A. King GA	Dr. George L. Wood XD
Dr. P. J. Doering XP	Byron L. Pierce RC
Dr. Ward B. Manchester XP	Raymond L. Raser RC
Dr. Albert I. Mathre XP	Frank H. Rumler RC
Dr. John H. Murphy XP	James H. White RC
Dr. W. A. Potter XP	Helen Combs C
Dr. Wilbur F. Spencer XP	Jean T. Johnson C
Dr. C. L. Watters XP	Mildred B. Powers C

Advisory Board Members for Henry County

William J. Curtis	Phineas Morrow
Charles G. Davis	Charles E. Mulligan
Reynolds M. Everett	Carlyle A. Peterson
William C. Ewan	Leonard D. Quinn
Edwin J. Faull	Thomas H. Taylor
James R. Freddy	Sam W. Timson
Bartlett S. Gray	Glenn K. Tracy
R. T. Gustus	Thomas J. Welch
Floyd B. Hadley	Edwin S. Woehr
Edward F. Keller	

IROQUOIS COUNTY

IROQUOIS COUNTY No. 1

Location: Kay Building, Watseka

Registration: 3898

Men furnished to armed forces: 1112

Personnel:

Henry W. Beardslee M	Dr. C. H. Dowsett XP
Harold K. Francis M	Dr. A. W. Fordyce XP
Charles W. Hofmeister M	Dr. A. D. Schneider XP
Ollie E. McCarty M	Dr. W. H. Whitsitt XP
Dr. R. D. Short M	Dr. O. B. Schaller XD
Robert F. Goodyear GA	Dominic E. Lynch RC
John P. Pallissard GA	Julius Sapiro RC
Dr. Roy A. Buckner XP	Beulah N. Stone C
Dr. Wiliam F. Buckner XP	Charles H. Warnock C

IROQUOIS COUNTY No. 2

Location: Kay Building, Watseka

Registration: 3909

Men furnished to armed forces: 1027

Personnel:

Chauncey L. Booth M	Dr. Lorrell E. Massman XP
Harold Geiger M	Dr. C. S. Montgomery XP
Samuel J. Lober M	Dr. Earl L. Roberts XP
Walter G. McEwan M	Dr. J. M. Roberts XP
Lawrence J. Martin M	Dr. William R. Roberts XP
John A. Wisner M	Dr. G. W. Ross XP
Claude N. Saum GA	Dr. Marvin F. Weissman XP
J. W. Thomason GA	Dr. Glen E. Clark XD
Dr. H. C. Andrews XP	Dr. Edward D. Martin XD
Dr. George W. I. Bard XP	Dr. Horace N. Ring XD
Dr. Ryland Buckner XP	Dr. Albert T. Ross XD
Dr. Raymond F. Donovan XP	Harry Holtkamp RC
Dr. Arthur M. Everhart XP	Lila W. Cassell C
Dr. Norman O. Hungness XP	Geneva M. Highland C
Dr. Fred A. Johnson XP	

Advisory Board Members for Iroquois County

Wallace J. Bell	Stephen C. Malo
F. P. Benjamin	Leslie A. Markwalder
Arthur Bohn	Fred R. Miller
Edward F. Braden	Dale A. Nelson
Fred S. Brewer	Remi Roche
C. G. Hirschi	Gordon H. Snow
W. S. Kay	Elmer A. Taylor
Fred C. Kraft	R. Morris Wheeler
A. Fred Kendall	

JACKSON COUNTY

JACKSON COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Murphysboro

Registration: 3584

Men furnished to armed forces: 1229

Personnel:

H. E. Allen M	Dr. A. R. Esposito XP
Albert Charles M	Dr. Frank M. Keiser XP
Clyde Cheatham M	Dr. W. D. Mohlenbrock XP
Dr. Lyle D. Perry M	Dr. L. D. Perry XD
Samuel R. Plant M	Dr. W. E. Wagner XD
John Thomas Purcell M	Ardis Smith RC
Al B. Stoelzle M	John H. Cook AC
L. A. Glenn GA	Blanche H. Mitchell C
Dr. E. K. Ellis XP	Pearle I. Somers C

JACKSON COUNTY No. 2

Location: Post Office Building, Carbondale

Registration: 5976

Men furnished to armed forces: 1905

Personnel:

T. W. Abbott M	Dr. Ben Fox XP
Rex. H. Cook M	Dr. Fred L. Lingle XP
J. E. Etherton M	Dr. H. C. Moss XP
William McAndrew M	Dr. J. B. Taylor XP
Earl R. Matthes M	Dr. J. M. Marberry XD
W. Arthur Parrish M	Dr. H. W. Patterson RC
C. J. Thomas M	John Kenneth Feirich RC
Clarence E. Wright GA	George Nyle Huffman RC
Dr. W. A. Brandon XP	William McAndrew RC
Dr. C. M. Brooks XP	Joseph S. Morris RC
Dr. Leo J. Brown XP	G. W. Gladders RC
Dr. E. R. Carman XP	Mose M. Hall C
Dr. Fred S. Etherton XP	Elizabeth L. Ivy C
Dr. W. T. Felts XP	Jewel Reynolds C

Advisory Board Members for Jackson County

Fred G. Bierer	Elmer J. Medlin
W. F. Ellis	John Stewart
John G. Gilbert	L. R. Stewart
Fred B. Herbert	Raymond Stotlar
David B. Levy	C. Edgar White
I. K. Levy	William Wolff
Fletcher Lewis	

JASPER COUNTY

JASPER COUNTY No. 1

Location: 118½ West Washington, Newton

Registration: 3116

Men furnished to armed forces: 977

Personnel:

William G. Emmerich M	Dr. Neil Franke XD
John F. Kaufmann M	Rolla Bernard Cramer RC
John T. Madison M	Paul Walker RC
Earl R. Reese M	Paul A. Weber RC
George L. Roberts M	Norma Eaton AB
Eugene R. Warren M	Leslie L. Isley AB
James A. Eaton, Jr. GA	Albert E. Isley AB
John Kasserman GA	Homer Kasserman AB
Dale Wilson GA	W. F. Johnson AB
Dr. C. O. Absher XP	George W. McColley AB
Dr. G. C. Brown XP	Isabel Hines C
Dr. Adam Franke XD	Helen Smallwood C

JEFFERSON COUNTY

JEFFERSON COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Mt. Vernon

Registration: 5207

Men furnished to armed forces: 1683

Personnel:

John H. Ames M	Dr. Robey Atkins Crum XP
Paul Broyles M	Dr. Clarence Hamilton XP
Dr. John J. Corlew M	Dr. W. G. Parker XP
R. Earl Davis M	Dr. Harry G. Thompson XP
Clarence C. DeWitt M	Dr. B. W. Schmitt XD
Charles J. DeWitt M	Bryan Dycus RC
Frank B. Neal M	Charles C. Potts RC
Lester E. Starr M	Carl Schweinfurth RC
Clarence Stelle M	Eloise H. Apgar C
Curtis Williams GA	Arnold Barthel C
Dr. C. J. Anslinger XP	Helen Cople C

JEFFERSON COUNTY No. 2

Location: County Court House, Mt. Vernon

Registration: 3967

Men furnished to armed forces: 1421

Personnel:

Clyde Adams M	Dr. Alson W. Modert XP
Ray Jones M	Dr. Todd P. Ward XP
Henry R. Luchsing M	Dr. R. G. Miller XD
Fred N. Maxey M	Dr. W. E. Setzekorn XD
Narrah W. Osborn M	Troy Hawkins RC
William A. Panzer M	O. W. (Ted) Johnson RC
John F. Walker M	Charles J. Thompson RC
Martin J. Dolan GA	Crawford C. Cave C
Fred A. DuHadway GA	Mae Craig Lowry C
Hassel B. Smith GA	Marjorie F. Mitchell C
Dr. Claire M. Dixon XP	Gladys B. O'Dell C
Dr. J. E. Dixon XP	

(Continued)

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Continued

Advisory Board Members for Jefferson County

Howard Campbell
Maurice DeWitt
George Gilbert
L. G. George
Harmon Gilbert
John A. Kirk
George W. Howard

John Lannin
Walter H. Maynor
Conrad Schul
Neil H. Thompson
Don Turner
Frank H. Walker
Alvin Lacy Williams

JERSEY COUNTY

JERSEY COUNTY No. 1

Location: 120½ North State, Jerseyville

Registration: 3256

Men furnished to armed forces: 895

Personnel:

Percy P. Downey M
Theodore A. Felkamp M
William F. Hanley M
Everett Hanlin M
J. B. Hunter M
Wesley W. Legate M
Jacob H. Reddish M
John A. Tuohy M
Fred A. Du Hadway M
Dr. H. R. Bohannon XP
Dr. B. M. Brewster XP
Dr. H. R. Gledhill XP
Dr. H. L. Lawder XP
Dr. B. A. Marsden XP

Dr. Bryan Caffery XD
Dr. B. H. Klueg XD
Clarence T. Kibler RC
Harry Modlin RC
Frank J. Powers RC
Theodore L. Conklin AB
Martin J. Dolan AB
John F. Gibbons AB
Isaac D. Snedeker AB
John W. Suddes AB
Kent R. Wylie AB
Doris R. McFain C
Agnes S. Walsh C
Verno N. Woodman C

JO DAVIESS COUNTY

JO DAVIESS COUNTY No. 1

Location: 106½ North Main Street, Galena

Registration: 4875

Men furnished to armed forces: 1206

Personnel:

Frank H. Bruce M
Harold Enright M
William J. Greenwald M
Walter F. Jennings M
Dr. R. E. Logan M
Donald Joseph McNamara M
Otto B. Schnerre M
Bruce Stewart M
John W. Westwick M
Louis A. Nack GA
Dr. E. M. Bench XP
Dr. Coleman Buford XP
Dr. Edward F. Gollobith XP
Dr. Francis H. Runde XD

Dr. William C. Schiele XP
Dr. Lawrence E. Harney XD
Otto Berlage RC
Percy Hutchison RC
Leland E. Lloyd RC
D. M. Eaton AB
Leslie M. Gundry AB
Harry L. Heer AB
Thomas H. Hicks AB
Harry C. Tear AB
Ivor Smith AB
Helen Rae Glasker C
Eliza L. Kuchemann C
John A. Thompson C

JOHNSON COUNTY

JOHNSON COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Vienna

Registration: 2355

Men furnished to armed forces: 838

Personnel:

D. W. Chapman M	Dr. Walter W. Ritchey XP
W. L. Cummins M	Dr. William Thomson XP
Roger M. Eastman M	Dr. E. A. Veach XP
H. P. Frizzell M	Dr. C. R. Moschenross XD
James E. Hard M	Eugene C. Benson RC
Calvin Frederick Heaton M	William O. Verhines RC
Clarence R. Moschenross M	John O. Cowan AB
R. E. Wiggins M	Charles J. Huffman AB
C. Ross Reynolds GA	Hazel Wiegman C

KANE COUNTY

KANE COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Geneva

Registration: 5626

Men furnished to armed forces: 1496

Personnel:

Albert H. Beck M	Dr. Henning T. Mostrom XP
George Dobson M	Dr. Kenneth M. Sears XP
Horace Jones M	Dr. Benjamin F. Shirer XP
Edward Killey M	Dr. Oliver B. Simon XP
Joseph S. Kostka M	Dr. John C. West XP
Homer W. McCoy M	Dr. H. S. Witten XP
Harold R. Plumer M	Dr. E. L. Benson XD
Emil J. Benson GA	Dr. Richard Davis XD
Clayton W. Mogg GA	Dr. E. D. George XD
Dr. K. G. Bulley XP	Dr. G. O. Kerfoot XD
Dr. Armin L. Blaufuss XP	Preston O. Douglas RC
Dr. D. E. Dick XP	Walter E. Hoffman RC
Dr. Vernon L. Evans XP	Harold M. Primm RC
Dr. J. Wilson Gray XP	James H. Scott RC
Dr. Edwin G. Hausmann XP	Lillian P. Budd C
Dr. R. C. Hetherington XP	Mabel M. Cook C
Dr. Oliver A. Kobisk XP	Bertha E. Gregory C
Dr. Norman E. Marion XP	Marcella H. Turk C
Dr. A. L. Morley XP	

(Continued)

KANE COUNTY—Continued

KANE COUNTY No. 2

Location: County Court House, Geneva

Registration: 5851

Men furnished to armed forces: 1386

Personnel:

William A. Beith M
Clarence G. Campbell M
Lloyd D. Colson M
Joseph C. Gaffney M
John P. McDonald M
Carl J. Markel M
C. Jay Marvin M
Claron Maynard M
J. C. Myers M
John E. Olson M
Walter W. Seyller M
William Thos. Wallace M
Charles A. O'Connor GA
Harry G. Hempstead GA
Dr. C. E. Anderson XP

Dr. R. W. Carpenter XP
Dr. F. E. Haskins XP
Dr. Archie Jones XP
Dr. G. H. Patchanian XP
Dr. Carl P. Struve XP
Dr. S. W. Tonkens XP
Dr. C. F. Wentz XP
Dr. E. L. Anderson XD
Karl J. Gartner RC
C. Jay Marvin RC
W. T. Wallace RC
Ethel L. Anderson C
Charles L. Flick C
June L. Osborne C
Betty Zidell C

AURORA CITY No. 1

Location: Keystone Building, Aurora

Registration: 5072

Men furnished to armed forces: 1490

Personnel:

Donald P. Frazier M
Rollin R. Harrison M
Frank O. Jones M
G. Everett Jordan M
William L. Levedahl M
Archibald C. MacDonald, Jr. M
George H. Matyas M
Louis James Santamy M
Gail L. Thomas M
Maurice F. Lord GA
W. C. O'Brien GA
Dr. Clifton U. Boon XP
Dr. George Darmer XP
Dr. John W. Dreyer XP
Dr. John G. Goodfellow XP

Dr. George M. Haan XP
Dr. I. W. Howard XP
Dr. A. G. Martin XP
Dr. A. G. Martin XP
Dr. W. H. Milbacher XP
Dr. A. J. Zmugg XP
Dr. Phil J. Kartheiser XD
Dr. A. J. Konrad XD
Arthur H. Melchert RC
Martin R. O'Brien RC
Howard N. Yates RC
Selena M. Siegfried C
Alma E. Carstens C
Reye Ellen Peterson C
Ina D. Urban C

AURORA CITY No. 2

Location: Keystone Building, Aurora

Registration: 6722

Men furnished to armed forces: 1786

Personnel:

B. L. Waters M
Gilbert N. Bryan M
Clark R. Hulls M
Paul H. Shinn M
Carleton A. Shults M
Fred J. Walz M
B. F. Sears GA

Dr. L. H. Anderson XP
Dr. Eugene R. Balthazar XP
Dr. A. S. Benson XP
Dr. H. A. Brennecke XP
Dr. Charles D. Brobst XP
Dr. F. J. Coughlin XP
Dr. W. E. Curtis XP

KANE COUNTY [Aurora Board No. 2]—Continued

Dr. Richard Carl Dienst XP
Dr. W. G. Eilert XP
Dr. E. Graham Evans XP
Dr. Frederick F. Garrison XP
Dr. Kempton L. German XP
Dr. H. S. Hulbert XP
Dr. J. J. Kazak XP
Dr. A. N. Kitenplon XP
Dr. Samuel Klein XP
Dr. A. P. Klomhaus XP
Dr. Myron W. Larson XP
Dr. E. W. Logman XP
Dr. B. E. Moisant XP
Dr. H. R. Moser XP
Dr. J. O. Murphy XP
Dr. R. R. Ritzman XP
Dr. E. J. Rossman XP
Dr. G. L. Sharrer XP

Dr. E. M. Thomas XP
Dr. C. L. Wunsch XP
Dr. E. V. Young XP
Dr. Lewis D. Churchill XD
Dr. Clark P. Currier XD
Dr. C. B. Freeman XD
Dr. LeRoy L. Hill XD
Dr. J. W. Stubbs XD
Dr. J. E. Wadkins XD
Dr. J. M. Williams XD
Chester W. Kerr RC
Francis J. Steinbrecher BC
Ada Elizabeth Ascott C
Ethel Chesmadea C
Ardell Hill C
Milton Albert Judd RC
Lillian A. Rankin C

ELGIN CITY No. 1

Location: Pelton Clinic Building, Elgin

Registration: 5671

Men furnished armed forces: 1477

Personnel:

John G. Beall M
Reuben H. Hollinshead M
William G. Huber M
Robert N. Newby M
Leo R. O'Flaherty M
John Peck M
Roland W. Savage M
Edwin H. Secombe M
Harry V. Spurling M
Carl W. Swanson M
Herbert V. Woodson M
Glenn R. Beverly GA
Robert L. Kemler GA
Lawrence McNerney GA

Dr. S. L. Gabby XP
Dr. Kenneth P. Johnston XP
Dr. J. McDonald Milligan XP
Dr. Rolland D. Russell XP
Dr. E. S. Shonyo XP
Dr. Lloyd C. Blackman XD
Dr. O. M. Chappell XD
Dr. J. T. Shesler XD
Frank D. Annis RC
Charles D. Page RC
Ralph P. Haddick RC
Robert J. Beck C
Dorothy M. Fields C
Dorothy E. Schulz C

ELGIN CITY No. 2

Location: Elgin Professional Building, Elgin

Registration: 3097

Men furnished to armed forces: 810

Personnel:

Adolph A. Lueck M
Frank S. Mason M
Harry J. Osborne M
Clarence W. Roberts
William M. Schuchert M
Earl J. Woodring M
Edward A. Geister GA
Charles G. Seidel GA
Dr. Parry Allerton XP

Dr. Andrew J. Nowakowski XP
Dr. H. H. Pillinger XP
Dr. John C. Schmidtke XP
Dr. H. R. Rowelstad XD
Carl P. Brucker RC
Joseph C. Gaffney RC
Eloise Callison C
Marguerite E. Howard C

(Continued)

KANE COUNTY—Continued

Advisory Board Members for Kane County

Olney C. Allen
B. P. Alschuler
J. E. Alschuler
J. Bruce Amell
Florence Beaber
H. Wheeler Brittain
J. E. Brunnemeyer
John B. Burkel
George D. Carbary
John Chivari
Fred C. Churchill
William C. Clausen
D. W. Cockfield
Harry C. Daniels
Charles A. Darling
Fred T. Dean
Robert E. Dolph
Robert G. Earley
DeGoy B. Ellis
Joseph J. Feldott
William F. Fowler
Stolp D. Fraser
John C. Friedland
Paul G. Funk
Lester James Galvin
David B. Givler
Zalmon Goldsmith
D. A. Green
Arthur L. Griswold
Earl H. Gromer
Paul M. Hamilton
Richard C. Hamper
Austin Hansen
Harry C. Hanson
James F. Hennessey
Lathrop J. Hunt
Robert J. Janda
Harold H. Jordan
G. E. Jordan
Glenn T. Johnson
John N. Kames
Ramstead S. Lehmann
Richard L. Lies
Merritt J. Little
Date K. McAlpine
J. V. McCarthy
N. Vance McCay
John L. McNeerney
John W. McQueen

Duane L. Martin
John T. Matthews
T. J. Merrill
W. B. Morgan
Jerome Nelson
John K. Newhall
L. M. Ochsenschlager
Donald J. Oddsen
Thomas P. O'Malley
Hugh Parker
Arthur L. Paulson
David J. Peffers
William E. Perce
John S. Petersen
Roy R. Phillips
Lyle E. Pierce
John G. Plain
James A. Powers
Arthur L. Puklin
Ralph C. Putnam, Jr.
Frank R. Reid, Jr.
Mrs. Ann R. Rieland
Louis J. Rockwell
Clarence J. Ruddy
Theodore N. Schnell
James Herrington Scott
Donald F. Schumacher
John S. Sears
Earl R. Shopen
William J. Smith, Jr.
Roy J. Solfisburg, Jr.
Roy J. Solfisburg
Samuel J. Stephens
Marcus J. Sternberg
Harold M. Stoll
Edward F. Streit
Lawrence Swinyer
Almore H. Teschke
Kenneth David Thomas
William J. Tyers
John T. Vincent
George R. Warner
Perry D. Wells
Richard W. West
Joseph J. Wiedemann
Peter Klein Wilson
Dan B. Withers, Jr.
Gilbert L. Wood

KANKAKEE COUNTY

KANKAKEE COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Kankakee

Registration: 6931

Men furnished to armed forces: 2032

Personnel:

Edward Munroe Curtis M	Dr. R. O. Hawthorne XP
James G. Ginger M	Dr. George E. Irwin XP
Claude M. Granger M	Dr. D. J. O'Loughlin XP
Herbert N. Lussenhop M	Dr. C. A. Perrodin XP
William B. Maass M	Dr. H. R. Pommier XD
William H. Maitland M	Roy F. Dusenburg RC
Vernon G. Butz GA	Fred C. Hefter RC
Ben Gower GA	William C. Oxford RC
T. R. Johnston GA	Martin L. Sheehan RC
Victor Lauridsen GA	Gladys Marie Chinsky C
Amos H. Robillard GA	Arthur D. Goudreau C
Dr. Paul H. Anthony XP	Myrtle M. Mattocks C
Dr. E. N. Greenman XP	

KANKAKEE COUNTY No. 2

Location: County Court House, Kankakee

Registration: 6514

Men furnished to armed forces: 1697

Personnel:

Frank J. Karcher M	Dr. Charles H. Ruch XP
Frank J. Neiner M	Dr. C. K. Smith XP
Harry Peterson M	Dr. R. V. Thomas XP
Walter W. Pointer M	Dr. M. E. White XP
Earl J. Reising M	Dr. E. G. Wilson XP
John E. Holland GA	Dr. L. G. Wisner XP
Walter C. Schneider GA	Dr. B. J. Hagearty XD
Fred R. Stith, Jr. GA	Raymon L. Canaday RC
Joseph J. Tolson GA	Thomas J. Devine C
Dr. R. L. Benjamin XP	Antonia M. Fritz C
Dr. O. A. Phipps XP	Veigh McIntyre C
Dr. J. J. Hennessy XP	

Advisory Board Members for Kankakee County

John H. Beckers	Anker Jensen
Frank J. Burns	Charles W. Kurtz
Victor N. Cardosi	John A. Mayhew
Arthur W. DeSelm	Eva Minor
W. H. Dyer	Harry S. Streefer
Eben B. Gower	Irwin C. Taylor
Donald Gray	W. H. Whittemore
C. D. Henry, Jr.	Elmer C. Wilson

KENDALL COUNTY

KENDALL COUNTY No. 1

Location: Frazier Building, Yorkville

Registration: 2702

Men furnished to armed forces: 687

Personnel:

James P. Curry M	Dr. Paul L. Hoadley XD
Finley Thomas Fitch M	Dr. Roy C. Miller XD
Ertle C. Lane M	Ellis Michael Johns RC
G. Everett Morrison M	Frank G. Loomis RC
Lee N. Shaddle M	O. A. Burkhart AB
Sheldon J. Sauer GA	C. A. Darnell AB
Dr. Frederic M. Groner XP	Melvin Julian Henriksen AB
Dr. L. A. Perkins XP	D. C. Newhirter AB
Dr. Michael R. Saxon XP	Rita J. Hall C
Dr. Maximilian Spatz XP	Lewis T. Wells C

KNOX COUNTY

KNOX COUNTY No. 1

Location: 203 Bondi Building, Galesburg

Registration: 7018

Men furnished to armed forces: 1905

Personnel:

Harry A. Anderson M	Dr. H. E. Graham XP
George Donovan M	Dr. E. B. Grogan XP
Harold E. Hawkinson M	Dr. S. M. Hanauer XP
John O. Leahigh M	Dr. Forrester Maley XP
William H. Moon M	Dr. A. B. McVay XD
Harry W. Rose M	Dr. W. C. Marks XD
Bert E. McLaughlin GA	John J. Herron RC
L. Fred O'Brien GA	Charles H. Toothe RC
Dr. Ben D. Baird XP	Ruth Hortense Hawkinson C
Dr. Crosiar Bower XP	Mary V. Sullivan C
Dr. John Conway XP	Helen G. Watson C

KNOX COUNTY No. 2

Location: 311 East Main Street, Galesburg

Registration: 5330

Men furnished to armed forces: 1408

Personnel:

James E. Main M	Dr. Edwin W. Nelson XD
L. Fred O'Brien M	Arnold R. Kemp RC
Harry F. Peterson M	John M. Lewis RC
Charles H. Snyder M	Owen Mitchell Vesaas RC
Melva H. Taylor M	Jane Charles C
C. M. Thurman M	K. Lorraine Nelson C
Edward S. Stickney GA	Doris Sanford C
Dr. E. T. Zessin XP	

(Continued)

KNOX COUNTY—Continued

Advisory Board Members for Knox County

Herman S. Allen
Robert M. Egan
Lucien Field
Louis Gard
Ralph Lucas
Kenneth Peel

Robert C. Rice
William K. Richardson
Neil Ritenhouse
P. B. Robinson
Rodney L. Stuart
Joseph E. West

LAKE COUNTY

LAKE COUNTY No. 1

Location: 358 Central Avenue, Highland Park

Registration: 6926

Men furnished to armed forces: 1702

Personnel:

Clarence E. Huhn M
Robert L. Johnson M
Walter F. Moeller M
C. Edward Norris M
Fred L. Thies M
Richard L. Thorsch M
Francis Nosek GA
Dr. J. P. Fitzgerald XP
Dr. Grover Q. Grady XP
Dr. Livingston Josselyn XP
Dr. J. H. Lundstrom XP
Dr. W. M. McMillan XP
Dr. Morley D. McNeal XP
Dr. Luther J. Osgood XP

Dr. Sylvan H. Robertson XP
Dr. Allen D. Welch XP
Dr. C. R. Sugden XP
Dr. W. L. Winters XP
Dr. Ernest B. Zeisler XP
Dr. George C. Postels XD
Dr. A. J. Wurth XD
William Cruickshank RC
Peter J. Duskey RC
Edward Jacobson RC
Frank J. Zipoy RC
Margaret W. Miller Ives C
June N. Krimel C
Merlda Orr Zimmer C

LAKE COUNTY No. 2

Location: 116 West Cook, Libertyville

Registration: 5659

Men furnished to armed forces: 1348

Personnel:

John C. Caspersen M
Homer T. Cook M
John E. Fitzgerald M
Lee A. Huson M
Raymond A. Kennedy M
Mark E. Neville M
Alfred D. Smith M
Minard E. Hulse GA
Paul MacGuffin GA
John F. Williams GA
Dr. L. E. Bovik XP
Dr. Paul H. Burgert XP
Dr. George Buttemiller XP
Dr. Clarence O. Edwards XP
Dr. James M. Grove XP

Dr. Donald J. McGrew XP
Dr. John J. Milroy XP
Dr. Maurice Penney XP
Dr. A. J. Rissinger XP
Dr. P. H. Stanul XP
Dr. M. A. Wiese XP
Dr. Chester H. Betzer XD
Dr. J. S. Davis XD
Dr. Henry J. LaHoda XD
Sherman L. Coy RC
William E. Webster RC
Shirley Mae Kniggs C
Charles Ling C
Ella T. Powers C
Nile Edith Slueser C

(Continued)

LAKE COUNTY—Continued

LAKE COUNTY No. 3

Location: 17 and Park, North Chicago

Registration: 8746

Men furnished to armed forces: 2316

Personnel:

Douglass D. Getchell M
John Hayes, Sr. M
Joseph A. Jadrich M
Willard Morrey M
Joseph J. Nemanich M
George W. Nielsen, Jr. M
Bohus Rause M
Albert O. Simonson M
John Bedrosian GA
Wesley G. Carey GA
Lester F. Collins GA
Albert L. Hall GA
Dr. Stanley D. Anderson XP
Dr. Amos P. Bratrude XP
Dr. Mercer T. Brown XP
Dr. G. B. Callahan XP

Dr. Gasper Goshgarian XP
Dr. Louis Kompare XP
Dr. Winston W. Smith XP
Dr. Louis F. Waldmann XP
Dr. Alfred D. Decker XD
Dr. W. I. Morrey XD
Dr. Victor R. Sleeter XD
John E. Hayes RC
George S. McGaughey RC
Joseph J. Nemanick RC
Mildred B. Hise C
Frances B. Hlousek C
Clara L. Neville C
J. Marjorie Rockenbach C
Martha Rose Zdanowicz C

WAUKEGAN CITY No. 1

Location: 1210 Washington Street, Waukegan

Registration: 4190

Men furnished to armed forces: 1271

Personnel:

Carl Atterbery M
George W. Calhoun M
Henry E. Ekstrand M
Paul King M
Walter A. Staszak M
Charles H. Van Pelt M
Jess L. Whitlock M
Harry Breger GA
Harry A. Hall GA
Thomas A. Pojunas GA
Dr. Clarence A. Barnes XP

Dr. George P. Cassidy XP
Dr. Chas. Joseph Foley XP
Dr. John E. Freeland XP
Dr. David J. Kweder XP
Dr. H. J. McKean XD
Raymonde Hyde RC
Forest E. Jones RC
Joseph V. Morrissey RC
Ella Hensel C
Myrtle Koehler C
Harold J. Reardon C

WAUKEGAN CITY No. 2

Location: 220 North Sheridan Road, Waukegan

Registration: 5440

Men furnished to armed forces: 1319

Personnel:

Casper Apeland M
John R. Bullock M
Arthur C. Fuller M
Hugh M. Kelly M
George Raymond Manz L
William F. Wandel M
Herman C. Litchfield GA
Walter M. Givler GA
George S. McGaughey GA
Dr. Kenneth C. Beck XP
Dr. Hugo Branyon XP
Dr. W. C. Clark XP

Dr. Roland M. Ekstrand XP
Dr. John Foley XP
Dr. Samuel L. Keller XP
Dr. Vincent A. Lennarson XP
Dr. G. J. Balbach XD
Dr. E. W. Karst XD
Richard W. Schuttenhelm RC
Alex T. Wille RC
Robert C. Winding RC
Amy H. Hill C
Arthur C. Holt C
Cladys L. McElheny C

(Continued)

LAKE COUNTY—Continued

Advisory Board Members for Lake County

Mark H. Beaubien	Max Lidschin
Mortimer Binger	Meredith Wesley Moody
L. Eric Carey	John V. Mooradian
George O. Churchill	Charles Noll
Frank M. Daly	Willis A. Overholser
William R. Dalziel	George Edward Painter
Martin C. Decker	M. J. Pucin
Irving C. Deschauer	Joseph N. Sikes
Walter G. French	Mortimer Singer
Albert W. Froehde	Albert T. Smith
Rosalie Goveker	Glenn K. Seidenfeld
John Hayes, Sr.	E. C. Starbuck
Bernard J. Juron	Harold J. Tallett
Hartley E. LaChapelle	

LA SALLE COUNTY

LA SALLE COUNTY No. 1

Location: 435 Main Street, Marseilles

Registration: 5562

Men furnished to armed forces: 1313

Personnel:

Royal B. Allen M	Dr. Edgar C. Cook XP
Harry J. Bristoll M	Dr. W. E. Coulter XP
Daniel J. Becker M	Dr. C. C. Lawry XP
Fred B. Daggett M	Dr. E. H. Rayson XP
Lawrence L. Gast M	Dr. F. A. Wiley XP
Henry G. Kohl M	Dr. Frank Blakeslee XD
Arthur P. Large M	Dr. Ted R. Clark XD
Ralph Yenerich M	Dr. Dean Mosher XD
William H. Young M	Ralph Jacobs RC
John W. Dubbs GA	Alexander E. Wylie RC
E. C. Van Hoorebeke GA	Henry E. Cerveny C
Dr. W. M. Avery XP	Fanny W. Chapman C
Dr. Paul R. Clark XP	Teresa M. Kirby C

LA SALLE COUNTY No. 2

Location: City Hall, La Salle

Registration: 7031

Men furnished to armed forces: 2529

Personnel:

M. J. Faletti M	Dr. Leon X. Urbanowski XP
Herman H. Frederick M	Dr. O. C. Yoder XP
James J. Scaliarini M	Dr. Hugh Black XD
William A. Shields M	Dr. R. M. Boyer XP
Bernard F. Zilinski M	Dr. Holmes C. Burt XD
W. J. Aplington GA	Dr. H. C. Mroczynski XD
Thomas R. Clydesdale GA	Dr. John R. Postma XD
Dr. Otto Balanseifer XP	Charles W. Hoscheit RC
Dr. E. J. Burke XP	Raymond I. McAllister RC
Dr. Edward F. Cox XP	Doris Coddington C
Dr. J. W. Geiger XP	Jeanne Domek C
Dr. Aloysius F. Lenzen XP	Frank Godawa C
Dr. M. M. Sellett XP	Rosemary Smith C

(Continued)

LA SALLE COUNTY—Continued

LA SALLE COUNTY No. 3

Location: Central Life Building, Ottawa

Registration: 5888

Men furnished to armed forces: 1513

Personnel:

Clarence Collins Cary M
Wilford M. Hook M
Burton S. Jordan M
Lothrop Perkins M
Frank M. Sprague M
W. I. Hibbs GA
Dr. D. Raymond Dwyer XP
Dr. S. E. Parr, XP

Dr. Vito Vighi XP
Dr. H. W. Hessling XD
Dr. J. C. Heighway XD
Ervin J. Morem RC
Kathryn B. Anderson C
William F. Fiesel C
George H. Woolbert C

LA SALLE COUNTY No. 4

Location: City Hall, Streator

Registration: 5761

Men furnished to armed forces: 1837

Personnel:

J. Lester Brehman M
Patrick E. Carroll M
Thomas F. Flesher M
Angelo H. Fornero M
James J. Hagerty M
Richard R. Howard M
Robert J. Kennell M
George McGrath M
Charles W. Wellman M
Courtney Arthur GA
Walter M. Dixon GA
William D. Jones GA
Arthur H. Shay GA
Dr. R. I. Barickman XP

Dr. D. O. Conley XP
Dr. D. R. Hanley XP
Dr. H. C. Hill XP
Dr. L. D. Howe XP
Dr. William M. Purcell XD
Dr. Frank E. Roe XD
A. R. Patterson RC
Herman Picker, Jr. RC
Clarence H. Stewart RC
Frances Groene C
Dolores W. Kusnerik C
Sam W. Plumb C
Edith V. Sopher C

Advisory Board Members for La Salle County

John H. Armstrong
Thomas M. Anderson
Robert Ball
B. O. Berge
Mary Biococchi
Donald J. Bray
Harold A. Butters
D. J. Compeggio
Joseph D. Carr
Robert Carr
Robert C. Carr
C. B. Chapman
A. Ernest Claus
E. L. Connellee
Joseph F. Diver
Francis H. Dolan
Francis T. Duncan
Edgar Eldredge
C. E. Fifield
George J. Gleim

Herman W. Grabowski
Elsie Groezinger
George O. Grover
Joseph T. Guerrini
Elizabeth Hanley
George Haegele
Frank J. Harrison
Stella Held
C. A. Helffrich
Charles W. Helmig
Benjamin W. Hetherington
Oscar W. Hoberg
Wayne G. Hocking
Lloyd H. Hoelle
James D. Hurley
Frank A. Jensen
Elizabeth Keys
Walter R. Koehler
Andrew A. Koss
Paul W. Lambert

(Continued)

LA SALLE COUNTY [Advisory Board]—Continued

Curtis T. Leaf
Samuel McCartney
David McNeilly
J. E. Malone, Jr.
M. D. Morahn
John J. Massieon
Clyde E. Mitchell
Bab Morello
May Murphy
Mary O'Halloran
Thomas O'Meara
Rex E. Peddicord
Andrew J. Percival
Barbara Petz
Henry X. Petz
Amy Plym
Ernest H. Pool
Robb J. Purcell
Hray B. Reck
Parr A. Rhines
Julius R. Richardson
H. L. Richolson
Herbert Schueler

Charlotte Scanlon
Verna Setinz
F. L. Simmons
Tom W. Smurr
Harry C. Specner
Russell Stephenson
John Strell, Jr.
Harry C. Sweger
Jack Trager
Earl Trobaugh
C. P. Trowbridge
William R. Wagner
Gilbert J. Ward
James L. Waring
George V. B. Weeks
T. Emmett White
George H. Wiley
George S. Wiley
Roy Wilhelm
Taylor E. Wilhelm
Harry L. Wilmot
Milly Wolf
William Zwanzig

LAWRENCE COUNTY

LAWRENCE COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Lawrenceville

Registration: 4925

Men furnished to armed forces: 1498

Personnel:

Dr. L. C. Baldwin M
Victor C. Buchanan M
Lester E. Cook M
C. P. Martin M
R. E. Rominger M
Roy R. Rucker M
Harry S. Warner M
Guy E. McGaughey GA
Dr. Ralph B. Armitage XP
Dr. Frank Arnold XP
Dr. V. M. Brian XP
Dr. E. A. Fahnestock XP
Dr. W. I. Green XP
Dr. Tom Kirkwood XP
Dr. J. W. Montgomery XP
Dr. R. F. Snider XP
Dr. C. G. Stoll XP
Dr. R. R. Trueblood XP
Dr. D. D. Griffith XD

Dr. J. J. Griffith XD
A. J. Faust RC
Archie E. Petty RC
Paul L. Scott RC
Robert Cain AB
Lester B. Fish AB
F. W. Gee AB
M. E. Gosnel IAB
James M. Groff AB
George A. Lackey AB
Philip H. Lewis AB
R. M. Shaw AB
Byron Sumner AB
Elizabeth J. Abernathy C
Ada Harrolle C
Arlene Parker C
Alberta Pepple C
Martha A. Pinkstaff C

LEE COUNTY

LEE COUNTY No. 1

Location: Armory Building, Dixon

Registration: 3690

Men furnished to armed forces: 975

Personnel:

William M. Loftus M	Dr. H. S. McCall XP
Joseph R. Fitzsimmons M	Dr. H. J. McCoy XP
Dwight C. Rolph M	Dr. G. S. McShane XP
John I. Sheaffer M	Dr. A. F. Moore XP
Frank R. Weidman M	Dr. S. P. Stackhouse XP
Robert L. Bracken GA	Dr. J. B. Werren XP
Elwin M. Bunnell GA	Dr. L. R. Evans XD
Edward A. Jones GA	Rae A. Arnould RC
Elwin S. Wadsworth GA	W. E. Beanblossom RC
Dr. R. L. Baird XP	Jeanne E. Friel C
Dr. H. M. Edwards XP	Albert Ruggles C
Dr. J. M. Lund XP	Adeline E. Smith C

LEE COUNTY No. 2

Location: 222 East Maine Street, Amboy

Registration: 3693

Men furnished to armed forces: 939

Personnel:

John Joseph Haas M	Dr. Clifford Hartman XP
Gerald Jones M	Dr. Edgar T. Hauser XD
James H. Knetsch M	Dr. E. A. Sullivan XP
George L. Spangler M	Dr. Gene A. Sullivan XP
Frank J. Vaessen M	Dr. W. L. Berryman XD
Cuve M. Glosser GA	Oscar Berga RC
Walter W. Stevens GA	Ralph W. Ruckman RC
Edward M. Sullivan GA	Rita Kathleen Brady C
Dr. Edwin F. Baker XP	Earl B. Carlson C
Dr. I. E. Bartlett XP	Jeanne E. Long C
Dr. S. C. Fleming XP	

Advisory Board Members for Lee County

John J. Armstrong	Albert N. Kennedy
Warren H. Badger	Edwin W. Merrick
James E. Bales	Ruth Leydig Merrick
John M. Buckley	John W. Mills
John P. Devine	Anna M. Moore
George C. Dixon	Morey C. Pires
John Dixon	James C. Ryan
Sherwood Dixon	Lloyd Scriven
James Dubbs	J. O. Shaulis
Grover W. Gehant	Clyde Smith
L. S. Griffith	Daniel Sullivan
A. G. Harris	William T. Terrill
A. H. Hanneken	Henry C. Warner
Edward A. Jones	E. E. Wingert
Mark C. Keller	William H. Winn
William A. Keho	Charles E. Yale
John M. Keay	Gertrude C. Youngman
Fremont M. Kaufman	

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

LIVINGSTON COUNTY No. 1

Location: Sterry Building, Pontiac

Registration: 3781

Men furnished to armed forces: 930

Personnel:

George Chapple M
Joseph E. Cleary M
Robert R. Kirkton M
Sam B. Lannon M
Elmer Magee M
Fred Mortland M
Chester D. Pierce M
H. A. Tallett M
S. G. Turner M
J. Kenneth Johnson GA
F. A. Ortman GA

Dr. J. G. Barnhizer XP
Dr. L. H. Neff XP
Dr. Homer L. Parkhill XP
Dr. E. V. Wilcox XP
Dr. G. H. Fitz XD
Dr. C. L. Lehman RC
Clement J. Steichen RC
Mary Jane Lewis C
Harold A. Lovingfoss C
Harriet M. Murphy C

LIVINGSTON COUNTY No. 2

Location: Sterry Building, Pontiac

Registration: 4419

Men furnished to armed forces: 1243

Personnel:

Dr. Thomas J. Boner M
William J. Eggleston M
Perry Keck M
John D. Monahan M
Fred Rieger M
Leon M. Shugart M
L. W. Tuesburg M
Reid R. Tombaugh M
Chester Crabtree GA
Dr. E. G. Beatty XP
Dr. O. L. Bettag XP
Dr. Paul A. Gannon XP

Dr. Otis H. Law XP
Dr. W. A. Marshal XP
Dr. C. A. Alcorn XD
Dr. E. L. Wilmoth XD
Dr. F. H. Miller XD
Roy G. Hershey RC
Perry J. Keck RC
Albert B. Koehler RC
Eugenia Hansbrough C
Helen M. Jobst C
Walter G. Roeder C

Advisory Board Members for Livingston County

C. J. Ahern
C. J. Ahern, Jr.
Neale Hanley
Jesse J. Herr
P. C. James
John H. McFadden
R. M. Niven

L. B. Orr
R. B. Phillips
Ray Sesler
E. A. Simmons
Francis T. Walsh
Clair Westervelt

LOGAN COUNTY

LOGAN COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Lincoln

Registration: 5928

Men furnished to armed forces: 1530

Personnel:

Noah L. Gordon	M	Dr. J. W. Maher	XD
Frank Tyler House	M	Dr. H. C. Sunkel	XD
Merle Houston	M	Harold Heinle	RC
James R. McMath	M	James W. McGrath	RC
George L. Meister	M	Lloyd F. Arnold	AB
Richard C. Patton	M	R. Marlin Baker	AB
Irvin G. Pemberton	M	Buford B. Beaver	AB
Fred I. Edgell	GA	Luther Dearborn	AB
C. Everett Smith	GA	William S. Ellis	AB
Dr. N. A. Balding	XP	Charles J. Gehlbach	AB
Dr. Donald M. Barringer	XP	C. Marvin Hamilton	AB
Dr. Carl F. Becker	XP	D. H. Harts	AB
Dr. Carl B. Bradburn	XP	Homer B. Harris	AB
Dr. L. Roy Branom	XP	Richard R. Humphrey	AB
Dr. W. W. Coleman	XP	Dean Hill	AB
Dr. G. S. Connelly	XP	Uri Kissinger	AB
Dr. Chester Davis	XP	Lyman S. Mangas	AB
Dr. A. M. Drummy	XP	Leland P. Miller	AB
Dr. E. C. Gaffney	XP	Edwin C. Mills	AB
Dr. Lee N. Hamm	XP	Dean C. Montgomery	AB
Dr. F. M. Hagans	XP	George J. Smith	AB
Dr. Russell Lynn Ijams	XP	Lawrence B. Stringer	AB
Dr. Joseph M. Knochel	XP	H. F. Trapp, Sr.	AB
Dr. Boyd Perry	XP	C. H. Woods	AB
Dr. Wallace B. Perry	XP	Stanley Woods	AB
Dr. Wayne J. Schall	XP	Evan Worth	AB
Dr. Robert N. Trapp	XP	Noah L. Gordon	C
Dr. W. Lowell Branom	XD	Mary Kelly	C
Dr. Deane E. Doolen	XD	Margaret Ann Tatro	C

MC DONOUGH COUNTY

MC DONOUGH COUNTY No. 1

Location: Gumbart Building, Macomb

Registration: 5972

Men furnished to armed forces: 1561

Personnel:

Howard Bennett	M	Dr. R. F. Millet	XP
Carence J. Good	M	Dr. George F. Ritchey	XP
Archie Lance	M	Dr. Frank Russell	XP
Ted E. Myers	M	Dr. H. I. Stubblefield	XP
G. Earl Raby	M	Dr. C. L. Weston	XP
H. Dewey Ewing	GA	Dr. C. D. Eshleman	XD
James C. Gumbart	GA	Dr. C. P. Jackson	XD
Wallace A. Walker	GA	Hjalmar E. Larson	RC
Dr. S. S. Allen	XP	Rex S. Lomax	RC
Dr. George Knappenberger	XP	Clarence Paulsgrove	RC
Dr. C. P. McRaven	XP	Leonard C. Berry	AB
Dr. S. J. Maydet	XP	T. Otis Brown	AB

(Continued)

McDONOUGH COUNTY—Continued

Dan J. Curran AB
T. M. Downing AB
Everett L. Falder AB
George A. Falder AB
John L. Fisher AB
C. E. Flack AB
Charles W. Flack AB
E. D. Grigsby AB
C. G. Gumbart AB
Edwin L. Harris AB
William R. Harris AB
George B. Kernan AB
Rufus E. Lybarger AB
Ira J. O'Hara AB

Keith F. Scott AB
T. Ernest Switzer AB
Theodore B. Switzer AB
Fred B. Bennett AB
William M. Carroll AB
Hugh A. Deneen AB
Floyd E. Eckert AB
Charles H. Francis AB
Roswell B. O'Hara AB
Myrna Hanan C
Betty J. Nessel C
Maxine H. Stewart C
Dorothy Stump C

MC HENRY COUNTY

MC HENRY COUNTY No. 1

Location: I.O.O.F. Building, Woodstock

Registration: 4854

Men furnished to armed forces: 1214

Personnel:

Thomas P. Bolger M
Richard C. Burton M
Charles H. Doolittle M
Donald H. Kingsley M
W. W. Meyer M
Lester T. Peacock M
Andrew VanderVeen M
Paul William Jevne GA
James J. McCauley GA
Dr. J. F. Harris XP
Dr. R. C. Johnson XP
Dr. C. W. Klontz XP

Dr. H. J. Schmid XP
Dr. Norman L. Seelye
Dr. John M. Warren XP
Dr. L. L. Metcalf XD
Dr. Frank M. Connell XD
Dr. L. B. Murphy XD
William R. Cairns RC
Harold Hyde RC
Neva Baseley C
Sanford A. Howard C
Edna E. Steadman C

MC HENRY COUNTY No. 2

Location: 108 East Jackson, Woodstock

Registration: 5924

Men furnished to armed forces: 1428

Personnel:

Roy H. Carpenter M
Wayne John Colahan M
Frank J. Green M
Ira B. Reed M
Henry W. Sandeen M
John E. White M
W. H. Williams M
David R. Joslyn GA
Don A. Wicks GA
Dr. O. E. Nelson XP

Dr. George H. Pfeuger XP
Dr. A. S. Romberger XP
Dr. Glenn E. Wright XP
Dr. Bernard Morgan XD
Harry C. Abraham RC
William R. Conley RC
George E. Sullivan RC
Dorothy J. Berg C
Bettie Francisco C
Margaret J. Stamats C

Advisory Board Members for McHenry County

Theodore L. Hamer
Thomas V. Houlihan

Frederick R. Kelley

MC LEAN COUNTY

MC LEAN COUNTY No. 1

Location: 220 West Jefferson Street, Bloomington

Registration: 5309

Men furnished to armed forces: 1275

Personnel:

Dr. W. B. Eaton	M	Dr. Guy E. Seymour	XP
Timothy Enright	M	Dr. Howard P. Sloan	XP
Mark Fruin	M	Dr. Carlton E. Wittenberg	XP
James Herman	M	Dr. H. C. Brown	XD
Thomas Harold Kinsella	M	Dr. D. E. Hulvey	XD
George A. Kraus	M	Dr. Lynn H. TenEyck	XD
William J. O'Hara	M	Dr. J. E. Willman	XD
Chalmer C. Taylor	GA	Clarence A. Burner	RC
Wayne C. Townley	GA	W. C. Goddard	RC
Dr. F. W. Brian	XP	William T. Skinner	RC
Dr. Frank Deneen	XP	Doris M. Marc	C
Dr. Henry W. Grote	XP	George L. Morris	C
Dr. Walter E. Scott	XP	Roy E. Taylor	C

MC LEAN COUNTY No. 2

Location: 220 West Jefferson Street, Bloomington

Registration: 4044

Men furnished to armed forces: 1010

Personnel:

J. Warner Carlyle	M	Dr. Albert Meyer	XP
Alvadore Dennis	M	Dr. Ralph Peairs	XP
Lee M. DeVary	M	Dr. D. D. Raber	XP
Miles C. Grizzelle	M	Dr. Edward C. Williams	XP
Carl M. Mount	M	Dr. Leroy Yolton	XP
Claude Murphy	M	Dr. R. W. McLean	XD
Roy A. Ramseyer	GA	Dr. Albert W. Peterson	XD
Dr. Ellis Bonnell	XP	Dr. George W. Sargeant	XD
Dr. Fred M. Bryan	XP	Dr. A. D. Shaffer	XD
Dr. A. J. Casner	XP	Dr. William F. Watson	XD
Dr. C. A. Conklin	XP	Oscar R. Bebout	RC
Dr. G. E. Hartenbower	XP	Arthur S. Smith	RC
Dr. G. Bradley McNeely	XP	Viola I. Behrend	C
Dr. James C. McNutt	XP	Mary Katherine Moore	C

(Continued)

McLEAN COUNTY—Continued

BLOOMINGTON CITY No. 1

Location: 220 West Jefferson Street, Bloomington

Registration: 7720

Men furnished to armed forces: 1999

Personnel:

Clay Dooley M	Dr. Joseph N. Elliott XP
Harry Kimball Dick M	Dr. Benjamin Markowitz XP
Dr. J. K. P. Hawks M	Dr. Robert G. Price XP
Arthur P. Kane M	Dr. Edwin Rypins XP
Roy V. Martin M	Dr. G. W. Stephenson XP
Fred G. Paul M	Dr. E. M. Stevenson XP
Charles A. Stephenson M	Dr. Harold R. Watkins XP
Shelton B. Leach GA	Dr. A. G. Orendorff XD
James C. Riley GA	Dr. T. A. Rost XD
Dr. Orville Abbott XP	Bernard T. Grimes RC
Dr. W. H. Atkinson XP	Warren F. Shult RC
Dr. C. R. Ahroon, Jr. XP	Maureen M. Dawson C
Dr. Ray Baxter XP	Carlton E. Forker C
Dr. G. M. Cline XP	Helen M. Miller C
Dr. Homer O. Dolley XP	Pauline T. Turner C

Advisory Board Members for McLean County

L. Earl Bach	Oscar G. Hoose
William J. Bach	Raymond H. Imig
Arlo E. Bane	Beulah E. Irvin
Thomas M. Barger, Jr.	Charles Kane
Edward Barry	Loren B. Lewis
Clifford N. Coolidge	James A. Light
Will F. Costigan	E. W. Oglevee
David Davis, Jr.	Wendell E. Oliver
Ralph C. DeMange	Carter Pietsch
Earl R. DePew	Horace I. Pratt
James T. Dolan	R. H. Quisenberry
Homer English	Chester Thomason
Birney F. Fleming	Robert C. Underwood
George K. Foster	Bernard Wall
B. A. Franklin	Thomas S. Weldon
Homer Hall	Louis L. Williams
J. Oscar Hall	Dewey Montgomery
Frank O. Hanson	Fred W. Wollrab
Ralph J. Heffernan	Branson Wright
Jesse E. Hoffman	Walter A. Yoder

MACON COUNTY

MACON COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Building, Decatur

Registration: 6351

Men furnished to armed forces: 1695

Personnel:

Baxter B. Brown M
Herman E. Eagler M
S. W. McCarthy M
Martin J. Myers M
Carl Pritchett M
Robert Earl Sadler M
John R. Fitzgerald GA
Ivan J. Hutchens GA

Byron M. Merris GA
Dr. C. Roy Johnston XP
Dr. W. S. Monroe XD
Fay Ickes RC
William C. Storey RC
Charles E. Bradley C
Frederick E. Brimline C
Amiel H. Weber C

DECATUR CITY No. 1

Location: County Building, Decatur

Registration: 7802

Men furnished to armed forces: 2268

Personnel:

Roy M. Black M
S. J. Bradfield M
George McKinley Grandfield M
Lee D. Pigott M
Phil H. Sproat M
John W. Evans GA
C. A. McMillen GA
Dr. John C. Ellis XP
Dr. Frank C. Greider XP
Dr. George W. Haan, Jr. XP
Dr. John J. Hopkins XP

Dr. F. G. Irwin XP
Dr. C. Rainer Smith XP
Dr. V. T. Turley XP
Dr. Orville Wilhelmy XP
Dr. U. R. Wilson XP
Dr. T. J. Campbell XD
Dr. L. H. Dodd XD
Raymond O. Augur RC
Lawrence Rotz RC
Mary S. Anderson C
Leora Beery C

DECATUR CITY No. 2

Location: County Building, Decatur

Registration: 6739

Men furnished to armed forces: 1975

Personnel:

Henry S. Fulks M
Phillip L. Hohrein M
Laurence L. Lindsay M
Ernest J. Loftus M
Paul B. Lyon M
Edgar Allen GA
Stocks W. Williams GA
Dr. A. F. Goodyear XP
Dr. William F. Hubble XP
Dr. Cecil M. Jack XP
Dr. A. A. Mertz XP
Dr. Ralph G. Mills XP

Dr. M. E. Rose XP
Dr. Otis Stanley XP
Dr. C. Martin Wood XP
Dr. Clayton E. Woodward XP
Dr. H. S. Alsip XD
Dr. H. L. Freidinger XD
Edward T. Condon, Sr. RC
Ernest J. Kilborn RC
Frank M. Tenney, Jr. RC
Frank E. Walker RC
Paul F. Marshall C
Waunita Euvonne Tabbert C

(Continued)

MACON COUNTY [Decatur Board No. 2]—Continued

Macon County Advisory Board Members

James G. Allen
Thomas H. Armstrong
Fannie A. Bivans
Arthur Delahunty
W. Poyntelle Downing
Kenneth Evans
Noble Ferguson
Roy B. Foster
Horace B. Garman
Gus T. Greanias
J. Howard Helmick
James E. Henson
A. Lewis Hull
A. Ralph Ivens
Edwin Jokisch, Jr.
Bruce M. Jones
Edward A. Krebaum
Orlando Kuhle
J. R. Larson
Fred Leach
Charles E. Lee
Perley Lupton
Virgil McGowan

Clive C. Martin
Walker H. Mills
Martin E. Morthland
Robert N. Patterson
Fletcher C. Ransom
Roscoe W. Redmon
William M. Rice
Joseph Rosenberg
Emanuel Rosenberg
Wayne Schroeder
H. C. Shults
Paul Smallwood
Elbert S. Smith
George Walden
George H. Waller
A. G. Webber, Jr.
Merrill F. Wehmhoff
Lawrence C. Wheat
James T. Whitley, Jr.
E. V. Wierman
S. Everett Wilson
Lynn Woollen

MACOUPIN COUNTY

MACOUPIN COUNTY No. 1

Location: Burton Building, Carlinville

Registration: 4744

Men furnished to armed forces: 1367

Persounel:

George R. Hammann M
John McCann M
Robert C. Moore M
Thomas H. Ryan M
John Schoettler M
V. Earl Starr M
S. O. Smith, Jr. GA
Dr. F. E. Anspaugh XP
Dr. R. H. Bell XP
Dr. S. M. Blunk XP
Dr. E. R. Chamness XP
Dr. J. H. Davis XP
Herbert Bowyer RC
Dr. H. R. Finney XP

Dr. O. J. Gause XP
Dr. W. A. Knoop XP
Dr. J. B. Liston XP
Dr. W. W. Lusk XP
Dr. R. H. Rutherford XP
Dr. John R. Sharp XP
Dr. I. H. Bernhardt XD
Dr. A. E. Seymour XD
Dr. Harold W. Stephenson XD
Michael L. Cruise RC
O. O. Mowery RC
Wilma Bates C
Pauline Milkovich C

(Continued)

MACOUPIN COUNTY—Continued

MACOUPIN COUNTY No. 2

Location: First National Bank Building, Beuld

Registration: 5645

Men furnished to armed forces: 1789

Personnel:

Charles E. Edwards M
Thomas Elliman M
W. H. Mercer M
Joseph W. Rizzie M
Theodore Whitehouse M
James H. Murphy GA
Dr. G. A. Floreth XP
Dr. E. R. Hobson XP
Dr. A. Harry Hunter XP

Dr. Patrick B. O'Connell XP
Dr. E. F. Sullivan XP
Dr. D. J. Zerbolio XP
Dr. E. H. Krekeler XD
Dr. George Oehler XD
Gene Wiegand RC
William A. Heien C
Geraldine O'Neil C

Advisory Board Members for Macoupin County

H. H. Cox
E. D. George
L. M. Harlan
Carl J. Lane
John P. Madden
Fred N. Mayer

Lucile J. Murphy
E. R. Phelps
Lewis Rinaker
Michael F. Seyfrit
H. V. Stutsman

MADISON COUNTY

MADISON COUNTY No. 1

Location: Edwardsville National Bank Building, Edwardsville

Registration: 7841

Men furnished to armed forces: 2087

Personnel:

Theodore L. Bollman M
William G. Burroughs M
Frank Godfrey M
George Hardbeck M
Joseph H. Ladd M
William H. Schmidt M
J. L. Simpson GA
Arnold W. Steiner GA
Dr. R. S. Barnsback XP
Dr. William E. Delicate XP
Dr. Edward Ferguson XP
Dr. Joseph A. Hirsch XP
Dr. Robert Holcombe XP

Dr. Joseph T. Maher XP
Dr. Earl S. Meloy XP
Dr. J. R. Sutter XP
Dr. Eugene F. Wahl XP
Dr. H. E. Wharff XP
Dr. E. L. Burroughs XD
Jesse R. Brown RC
E. A. Delicate RC
Fred Pfeiffer RC
Dorothy T. Burroughs C
Dorothy Fink C
Ralph M. Kearney C

(Continued)

MADISON COUNTY—Continued

MADISON COUNTY No. 2

Location: 30 Wood River Avenue, Wood River

Registration: 9288

Men furnished to armed forces: 2419

Personnel:

Ernest V. Giehl M	Dr. H. P. Morgan XP
Harry Ringering M	Dr. E. R. Quinn XP
Paul J. Schleeper M	Dr. W. J. Reuter XP
William R. Stoneham M	Dr. B. L. Roberson XP
William E. Wolf M	Dr. W. V. Roberson XP
L. H. Holland GA	Dr. Maurice Woll XP
William P. Boynton GA	Dr. S. H. Allen XD
Dr. L. D. Archer XP	Dr. Don F. Morgan XD
Dr. Lyle L. Baker XP	Dr. W. F. Witthoff XD
Dr. J. J. Corbin XP	Richard P. Coffeen RC
Dr. Leo H. Konzen XP	Taylor B. Elliott RC
Dr. Zoda D. Lumley XP	Mabel D. Barnhart C
Dr. G. L. McKinney XP	William E. Nixon C
Dr. H. A. Mittleman XP	Everett L. Swaby C

MADISON COUNTY No. 3

Location: Post Office Building, Collinsville

Registration: 8812

Men furnished to armed forces: 2677

Personnel:

Robert F. Campbell M	Dr. Eugene F. Moore XP
Treffie Cox M	Dr. John Henry Phillips XP
Arthur O. Graff M	Dr. Joseph A. Scopelite XP
Eliot C. Long M	Dr. J. H. Siegel XP
Edward S. Nicol M	Dr. Edward H. Theis XP
Raymond H. Burroughs GA	Dr. J. L. Verneuil XP
Joseph F. Snodgrass GA	Dr. R. E. Baumann XD
Mathew L. Welch GA	Dr. L. W. Cohlmeier XD
Dr. W. W. Brown XP	Dr. T. P. Francis XD
Dr. H. M. Crevens XP	Dr. M. C. Green XD
Dr. Philip M. Dale XP	Dr. J. C. Proctor XD
Dr. Edward H. Droege XP	Everett B. Burroughs RC
Dr. Robert H. Greeves XP	Leslie E. Sutton RC
Dr. Gabriel Halyama XP	George E. Thomas RC
Dr. M. W. Harrison XP	James C. Wallace RC
Dr. Ewald E. Herman XP	William E. Campbell C
Dr. Joseph W. Kempff XP	Jeanette R. Grada C
Dr. R. E. Kraft XP	Paul D. Phipps C
Dr. Edgar G. Merwin XP	

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MADISON COUNTY—Continued

ALTON CITY No. 1

Location: 200 East Broadway, Alton

Registration: 9572

Men furnished to armed forces: 2915

Personnel:

William B. Berfeld M
Thomas W. Butler M
Nathaniel R. Farley M
William O. Hays M
Fred A. Noblitt M
John Alexander Ryrrie M
W. J. Chapman GA
M. E. Newell GA
Dr. R. M. Cruzat XP
Dr. Edward W. Enos XP
Dr. J. Barnard Hastings XP
Dr. H. P. McCruiston XP

Dr. T. W. Miller XP
Dr. C. C. Potter XP
Dr. A. P. Robertson XP
Dr. J. W. Coleman XD
Dr. W. W. Emons XD
Dr. E. T. Gallagher XD
Dr. F. M. Kane XD
George J. Noll RC
Leo F. Fitzgerald C
Shirley L. Miles C
Louise Nixon C

GRANITE CITY No. 1

Location: City Hall, Granite City

Registration: 6771

Men furnished to armed forces: 2115

Personnel:

Harry Grotjahn M
Chester F. Moore M
L. O. Reading M
William F. Smith M
Fern B. Stein M
Ellsworth Wade M
Carl D. Forth GA
Roscoe Forth GA
Leonard S. Hopkins GA
Dr. E. M. Arnovitz XP

Dr. R. W. Binney XP
Dr. Willis W. Bower XP
Dr. Fred Elmore XD
Dr. E. K. Vickers XD
Olva R. Odum RC
David H. Kendall RC
Adeline M. Dishong C
Sylvia F. Turner C
Berniece B. Williams C

Advisory Board Members for Madison County

Ross E. Armbruster
Marvin Barnes
August H. Beiser
I. T. Bennett
Herman Bockstruck
Alvin C. Bohm
Gilson Brown
Oren D. Buchanan
Arthur Buchlmann
C. W. Burton
Wilma C. Busse
Clyde V. Campbell
Otis Connerly
Gladys Rose Connors
John B. Coppinger
Keith Cox
Mary Daly
Cecil Dant
Paul D. Davey

Wilbur L. Deatherage
C. Dana Eastman
Henry B. Eaton
George W. Edwards
John F. Eeck
T. P. Eggmann, Jr.
Charles C. Ellison
Harry Faulkner
J. L. Fechte
W. J. Franklin
E. A. Friedman
H. C. Garrett
Richard F. Gates
Irene W. Giberson
Mary Grothjahn
Frank C. Haddleton
Ramona W. Harris
M. E. Hayden
Paul Herren

(Continued)

MADISON COUNTY [Advisory Board]—Continued

Perry Hiles
Merlin Hiscot
Karl K. Hoagland
Walter S. Holtgreve
Edward G. Holzweg
A. N. Homan
H. J. Homann
R. H. Hord
Thelma Hutti
D. G. Hyle
Virgil M. Jacoby
Lester P. John
J. W. Kelly
Simon Kellermann, III
W. R. Kearney
Harry A. Kluege
George H. Koopman
W. C. Korte
Evelyn M. Lemmon
George A. Lochmann
Wesley Lueders
A. W. McBride
Herbert V. McCoy
W. F. McDaniel
E. L. Maher
Francis J. Manning
Jolly L. Medler
J. J. Middleton
E. J. Miller
John A. Miller
George Moran
A. J. Mueller
Manley J. Oden
J. B. Ogg
Schaefer O'Neill

L. D. Palmer
Harry W. Patton
Harold J. Preble
Lois B. Reilly
Albert B. Reinsch
Robert L. Robins
Charles A. Rogier
Jesse C. Root
Gilbert Rosch
Edgar L. Schalter
Claude E. Schildnecht
Albert H. Schott
Edward Schnurr
Fred Schuman
Henry J. Schurman
William Shea
Ralph T. Smith
F. E. Springer
Joseph C. Steele
I. H. Streepcr, III
Robert H. Streepcr
J. P. Streuber
E. T. Strong
Arthur Sullivan
W. H. Thomas
Wilbur A. Trares
Herman J. Trentsch
F. E. Trares
Robert W. Tunnell
Donald B. Warnock
Vernon A. Welker
C. W. Wightman
Carl A. Wilbert
William H. Wille
Walter W. Wood

MARION COUNTY

MARION COUNTY No. 1

Location: Court House, Salem

Registration: 7166

Men furnished to armed forces: 1832

Personnel:

George Carneal M
Clem D. Doolen M
Jean T. McMackin M
John R. McNeill M
Virgil E. Musgrove M
A. M. Wilson M
John L. Kagy GA
Charles Wham GA
Dr. C. H. Black XP
Dr. S. D. Carrigan XP
Dr. George P. Dougherty XP
Dr. W. N. Hamilton XP
Dr. Maurice T. Horsman XP
Dr. Fritz C. Katzenstein XP

Dr. Thomas D. Laney
Dr. H. L. Logan XP
Dr. M. Rothenberg XP
Dr. Herbert E. Schoonover XP
Dr. C. F. Hampton XD
Ivan T. Howe RC
Leon R. Rhodes RC
David P. Ryan RC
Herschel Young Storment RC
Lorin V. Cope C
Gretchen I. Evans C
Mary Ethel Hays C
Kathryn M. Webb C

(Continued)

MARION COUNTY—Continued

MARION COUNTY No. 2

Location: Hoffman Building, Centralia

Registration: 6178

Men furnished to armed forces: 1778

Personnel:

Earl J. Bergundthal M
Claude M. Davis M
Troy W. Clarida M
Charles F. Frank M
Norman Hoffman M
Sevearn D. Phillips M
Dr. T. W. Rice M
Earl Telford M
Orville L. Wollard GA
Dr. Ben H. Barbour XP
Dr. F. M. Edwards XP
Dr. W. H. Gambill XP
Dr. H. D. Gillette XP
Dr. J. Carl Hall XP
Dr. E. E. Holloway XP
Dr. Herbert J. Levine XP
Dr. Percy C. May XP

Dr. W. F. Plassman XP
Dr. Samuel S. Rosenblum XP
Dr. O. M. Sanders XP
Dr. H. E. Snow XP
Dr. A. L. Spiller XP
Dr. E. F. Stephens, Jr. XP
Dr. G. N. Welch XP
Dr. Roy R. Baldrige XD
Dr. F. M. Shupert XD
Dr. M. A. Hicks RC
C. O. Lowery RC
Jack Reading RC
Grace W. Hubbard C
Marion Kelly C
John A. Tunks C
Mae Lucille Williams C

Advisory Board Members for Marion County

J. Paul Allen
Allan L. Bostwick
Glendon Hodson
John L. Kagy
William A. Miller
W. C. Murphey
Hugh V. Murray, Jr.

Rudolph F. Niblo
Clifford M. Raemer
W. H. Redeker
John Page Wham
Eugene H. White
Basil Wilson
Russell Wilson

MARSHALL COUNTY

MARSHALL COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Lacon

Registration: 3208

Men furnished to armed forces: 840

Personnel:

Charles Kuhlman M
Ray B. Litchfield M
Robert N. Turnbull M
Adolph T. Uehler M
Forrest Wood M
Robert A. Barnes GA
Dr. Benjamin Q. Dysart XP
Dr. T. C. Coggeshall XP
Dr. N. J. Vespa XD
Dr. J. H. Siegfried XP

Dr. A. E. Peterson XP
Walter M. Head RC
Carlton V. W. Cronkrite RC
Leo B. Walsh RC
B. K. Brown AB
Donald M. Gregg AB
Walter C. Overbeck AB
O. B. Pace, Jr. AB
Virginia L. Allen C
Florence J. Howell C

MASON COUNTY

MASON COUNTY No. 1

Location: Central Illinois State Bank Building, Mason City

Registration: 3545

Men furnished to armed forces: 878

Personnel:

W. Howard Ainsworth M	Olin Kennedy RC
Fred C. Cargill M	Raymond L. Copper AB
Ray Carpenter M	William M. Coppel AB
Herman A. Glick M	John S. Gaw AB
Robert E. Lee M	Kenneth H. Lemmer AB
Robert L. McNeill GA	Thomas A. Street AB
Lyle R. Wheeler GA	Richard Velde AB
Dr. D. V. Auld XP	Guy R. Williams AB
Dr. H. O. Rogier XP	Dora Ann Hibbard C
Dr. Charles Stubenrauch, Sr. XP	Joe G. Stith C
Dr. A. E. Lyon XD	Mary Wharram C
Loren K. Himmell RC	

MASSAC COUNTY

MASSAC COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Metropolis

Registration: 3672

Men furnished to armed forces: 1170

Personnel:

Walter R. Liggett M	Dr. J. J. Goodall XD
John A. Bourland M	Dr. W. G. McCall XD
Arthur Crider M	S. F. Chase RC
Henry H. Humma M	Lindell W. Sturgis RC
Oscar Oakes M	Robert H. Chase AB
William H. Westerman M	Walter Roberts AB
Roy R. Helm GA	Carl H. Smith AB
Grover E. Holmes GA	David A. DeJarnett C
Dr. George F. Cummins XP	Helen Frances Lawrence C
Dr. V. O. Decker XP	Mary McDaniel C
Dr. James A. Ward XP	

MENARD COUNTY

MENARD COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Petersburg

Registration: 2511

Men furnished to armed forces: 581

Personnel:

Homer Austill M	Dr. H. P. Moulton XP
Byron L. Downing M	Dr. Irving Newcomer XP
Elton D. Ennis M	Dr. T. V. Plews XP
Chester Arthur McDole M	Dr. Travis M. Scott XP
Archie E. McDonald M	Dr. P. G. White XD
William Ramsey M	Edward F. Claussen RC
Neville A. Shipley M	Frank E. Blane AB
Lane H. Sowers M	Henry E. Pond AB
Clarence C. Stier M	Virgil O. Whipp AB
Walter H. Thomas M	Ross A. Nance RC
Arthur W. Lilienstein GA	Anne Abbott C
Dr. B. D. Epling XP	Glenna Ortgessen C

MERCER COUNTY

MERCER COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Aledo

Registration: 4082

Men furnished to armed forces: 928

Personnel:

Oscar E. Carlstrom	M	C. D. Lawson	RC
Meredith H. Davis	M	Gladys Felton	AB
Albert L. McCreight	M	Paul J. Graham	AB
Jim T. McGaughy	M	George O. Hebel	AB
Fred N. Stark	M	Dale G. Ives	AB
John Turley	M	Virgil C. Lutrell	AB
Lorin Willits	M	Vern H. Moberg	AB
James A. Allen	GA	A. D. Moody	AB
Dr. Martin Conway	XP	Stanton H. Prentiss	AB
Dr. Victor A. McClanahan	XP	Joseph L. Proctor	AB
Dr. Fred J. Rathbun	XP	Bonnie Detwiler	C
Dr. R. W. E. Spreng	XP	Helen I. Stephens	C
Dr. M. M. Marquis	XD	Lois J. Vance	C
Stuart J. Boultinghouse	RC	Kathleen Sweeney	C
Lowell Charles Headley	RC		

MONROE COUNTY

MONROE COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Waterloo

Registration: 3256

Men furnished to armed forces: 917

Personnel:

Burr S. Goodman	M	George W. Miller	RC
Albert H. Hoffman	M	C. A. Brucker	AB
Arthur F. Kolmer	M	Chester J. Dillon	AB
R. C. Kunz	M	Russell R. Gregson	AB
C. B. Morrison	M	C. A. Hacker	AB
Robert T. Mudd	M	Albert G. Quernheim	AB
Herman F. Taake	M	Nolan A. Rosan	AB
Harry E. Jackson	GA	Ferd Schmitz	AB
Dr. R. William Jost	XP	Leo A. Weilbacher	AB
Dr. J. A. Werth	XP	Edgar O. Zimmer	AB
Dr. A. H. Hotz	XD	Otis J. Rexroth	C
Dr. J. P. McConnell	XD	Clara Rippelmeyer	C
Clarence W. Hoffman	RC	Edith C. Volkert	C

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MONTGOMERY COUNTY No. 1

Location: 102½ South Main Street, Hillsboro

Registration: 4356

Men furnished to armed forces: 1297

Personnel:

Roy N. Cloyd M	Dr. George Hess XP
W. Walter Davis M	Dr. G. A. Sihler, Jr. XP
Leo A. Heise M	Dr. George A. Telfer XP
Joel W. Laws M	Dr. Harry A. Yaeger XP
Arthur E. Price M	Dr. H. L. Granier XD
William B. Seymour M	Dr. Frank Mansfield XD
Willis B. Sturgeon M	Dr. J. M. Patton XD
Paul McWilliams GA	Walter R. Adkisson RC
Lester K. Vandever GA	Charles A. Napier RC
Dr. J. W. Adams XP	Harold S. Blizzard C
Dr. Fred W. Barry XP	Mary E. May C
Dr. L. S. Brown XP	Jessie Marie Roper C
Dr. E. T. Douglas XP	Mary J. Sidwell C
Dr. Ross W. Griswold XP	

MONTGOMERY COUNTY No. 2

Location: 102½ South Main Street, Hillsboro

Registration: 3294

Men furnished to armed forces: 903

Personnel:

Edgar A. Arnold M	Dr. E. B. Strange XD
Philip A. Bowers M	James Hilt RC
Guy E. Lewis M	LeRoy Kessinger RC
Ben H. Lohman M	Luther Battles AB
Irba I. Seale M	Herbert W. Dey AB
Ike Smith M	Dwight Kinder AB
Otto E. Funk GA	Harry C. Miller AB
M. J. Brown GA	Martin S. Morgan AB
Dr. H. F. Bennett XP	Omer Poos AB
Dr. William T. Douglas XP	Victor C. Singler AB
Dr. C. R. Driskell XP	George Spengel AB
Dr. J. M. Hoyt XP	Robert C. White AB
Dr. J. R. Rebillot XP	J. D. Wilson AB
Dr. Charles W. Vaughn XP	Marian Jett C
Dr. W. H. Scherer XD	Ada H. Merritt C
Dr. A. E. Sihler XD	

MORGAN COUNTY

MORGAN COUNTY No. 1

Location: 301 West State Street, Jacksonville

Registration: 3146

Men furnished to armed forces: 930

Personnel:

Frank P. Cleary M
Charles Clifton Davis M
Carl E. Filson M
C. P. Hedrick M
Glen C. Hickle M
Harry K. Hobaker M
J. Miller Keplinger M
Stanley Post M
Harry Stringer M
Arthur C. Wilson M
Walter Bellatti GA
Dr. Paul Allyn XP
Dr. Walter Allyn XP
Dr. Carl E. Black XP
Dr. Ellsworth Black XP

Dr. Harold S. Bowman XP
Dr. F. A. Causey XP
Dr. George L. Drennan XP
Dr. Walter L. Frank
Dr. William James Martin XP
Dr. H. C. Woltmann XP
Dr. A. G. Wolfe XP
Dr. H. N. Knight XD
Dr. W. B. Young, Jr. XD
H. C. Duerwer RC
Commodore P. Hedrick RC
Ira P. Story RC
Marian Marie Botkin C
Mary Emma Flynn C
Anna C. Strandberg C

MORGAN COUNTY No. 2

Location: 301 West State Street, Jacksonville

Registration: 4040

Men furnished to armed forces: 1110

Personnel:

Merle Cain M
Leo S. Johnson M
Estelle E. Neff M
Carl E. Newport M
Glenn E. Skinner M
Edward J. Flynn GA
Robert C. Gasen GA
Carl E. Robinson GA
Dr. E. D. Canatsey XP
Dr. William Percy Duncan XP
Dr. Friedrich Engelbach XP
Dr. T. O. Hardesty XP
Dr. Paul Hartley XP
Dr. Vincent R. Lenth XP
Dr. W. H. Newcomb XP
Dr. F. A. Norris XP
Dr. R. M. Norris XP
Dr. A. M. Paisley XP
Dr. J. Allen Biggs XD

Dr. H. L. New XD
John W. Larson RC
Winfred E. Marine RC
Frank A. Robinson RC
Leavitt C. Arnold AB
W. R. Bellatti AB
Edward W. Cleary AB
Paul Fenstermaker AB
Bruce Thomson AB
William E. Thomson AB
C. F. Wemple AB
Roy V. Wilson AB
William T. Wilson AB
Oscar C. Zachary AB
William P. Zachary AB
Frances L. Robinson C
Kenneth Woods C
Emily Rose Zeller C

MOULTRIE COUNTY

MOULTRIE COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Sullivan

Registration: 3086

Men furnished to armed forces: 838

Personnel:

Max A. Cummins M	George A. Roney RC
Ralph C. Emel M	A. A. Brown AB
Jay T. Foley M	Glen R. Cooper AB
Russell Freesh M	S. Donald Crowell AB
Orville Hogue M	Fred F. Ledbetter AB
Charles E. McFerrin M	J. L. McLaughlin AB
Elmer McIlwain M	Robert W. Martin AB
L. W. McMullin M	R. D. Meeker AB
Daniel L. Reedy M	Francis W. Purvis AB
Lester Rushing M	Rodney A. Scott AB
Roy E. Smith M	Albert Walker AB
Robert F. White GA	Marion Watson AB
Dr. W. B. Kilton XP	Frank L. Wolf AB
Dr. J. F. Lawson XP	Paul L. Chippis C
Dr. G. E. Harshman XD	Roberta Lucile McPheeters C
Dr. D. M. Butler XD	Fern E. Sams C
Owen Hutchison RC	

OGLE COUNTY

OGLE COUNTY No. 1

Location: Court House, Oregon

Registration: 7066

Men furnished to armed forces: 1769

Personnel:

Dr. G. M. Abbott M	Horace H. Etnyre RC
Solomon E. Avey M	D. E. Warren RC
John L. Cecco M	Robert M. Brand AB
Ralph J. Hess M	F. W. Burchell AB
Harold V. Huleguard M	Wilbur P. Cooper AB
Judson M. Perry M	Martin H. Eakle AB
John Schroeder M	Gerald W. Fearer AB
Robert Sheaff M	Gerald K. Garard AB
E. R. Tigan M	Fred E. Gardner AB
Frank B. Wilson M	John B. Hayes AB
Martin V. Peterman GA	Steven Helfer AB
Dr. A. R. Bogue XP	Frank A. Kerr AB
Dr. C. Spencer Bond XP	W. B. McHenry AB
Dr. M. S. DuMont XP	Harold A. Neff AB
Dr. Nate Izbicky XP	Philip H. Nye AB
Dr. W. E. Kittler XP	Paul F. O'Neill AB
Dr. Grant M. Kloster XP	George K. Ray AB
Dr. L. R. McDaniel XP	Ormond H. Runnels AB
Dr. C. H. Schaller XP	Floyd J. Tilton AB
Dr. F. E. Schon XP	Harry Typer AB
Dr. H. J. Stengel XP	Gertrude M. Abbott C
Dr. Lambertus Warmolts XP	Zoe Engelbrecht C
Dr. R. J. Coggeshall XD	Helen M. Jones C
Dr. Henry L. Hefty XD	Rachael R. McLennan C

PEORIA COUNTY

PEORIA COUNTY No. 1

Location: Federal Building, Peoria

Registration: 6741

Men furnished to armed forces: 1644

Personnel:

George W. Barrette M	Dr. E. E. Nystrom XP
Frederick M. Blossom M	Dr. F. J. Port XP
Reed W. Blundy M	Dr. Elmer W. Seaburg XP
William J. Gelling M	Dr. Lawrence L. Strong XD
T. C. Lovelace M	Dr. George Washburn XP
George Shissler M	Dr. John E. Welsh XP
O. P. Westervelt GA	Dr. E. E. Hoag XD
Dr. George M. Borin XP	Dr. O. B. Litwiller XD
Dr. L. V. Boynton XP	Frederick V. Arber RC
Dr. A. H. Clark XP	Howard S. Beeney RC
Dr. J. W. Dougherty XP	Doris L. Goetz C
Dr. G. M. Frye XP	Jeremiah McQuade C
Dr. M. E. Harmeyer XP	Lois Ida Myers C
Dr. Earle E. Henson XP	A. Isabel Raver C
Dr. J. B. Jennings XP	

PEORIA COUNTY No. 2

Location: Federal Building, Peoria

Registration: 5169

Men furnished to armed forces: 1324

Personnel:

Clarence Beecham M	Dr. John F. Sloan XP
Roscoe W. McCullough M	Dr. Charles D. Sneller XP
George W. Racine M	Dr. C. P. Strause XP
Thurman Scott M	Dr. Victor Williams XP
Edward Seitz, Jr. M	Dr. Harry F. Barcley XD
Ray A. Swan M	Dr. J. F. Cart XD
Charles L. Wilkins M	Dr. Karl J. Watson XD
C. D. Klatt GA	Harry W. Curry RC
Harry Dale Morgan GA	E. Leonard Fritz RC
Dr. Patrick A. Cusack XP	William Lee Mullen RC
Dr. R. C. Dunseth XP	Lucille V. Adams C
Dr. Clarence Fischer XP	Marie C. LaHood C
Dr. E. C. Kelly XP	Cecelia M. Rafferty C
Dr. W. J. Roche XP	Charles E. Thompson C

PEORIA CITY No. 1

Location: 357 Federal Building, Peoria

Registration: 7046

Men furnished to armed forces: 2003

Personnel:

C. Walter Anderson M	Thomas C. Whalen M
J. Ellis Dodd M	William C. White M
Arthur G. Heidrich M	William G. McRoberts GA
William W. Hitchcock M	Dr. M. E. Aaberg XP
Jerry McQuade M	Dr. Glen Allen XP
Frank Shrier M	Dr. J. F. Duane XP
Luke L. Watson M	Dr. Joel Eastman XP

(Continued)

PEORIA COUNTY [Peoria Board No. 1]—Continued

Dr. C. G. Farnum XP
Dr. W. H. Holbrook XP
Dr. James T. Jenkins XP
Dr. Amzie P. Kannapel XP
Dr. A. D. Phillips XP
Dr. James A. Walsh XP
Dr. Wilbur Weinkauff XP
Dr. Albert Applebaum XD

Dr. C. B. Clarno XD
Dr. S. S. Ferdinand XP
Ted Fleming RC
L. A. Welch RC
Burleigh H. Cooper C
Lorene B. Gillespie C
Louise E. Meyer C
Esther Waugh Thomason C

PEORIA CITY No. 2

Location: 333 Federal Building, Peoria

Registration: 5926

Men furnished to armed forces: 1672

Personnel:

William C. Connors M
Daniel J. Fox M
Arthur D. Herschel M
Leonard B. Potter M
Victor C. Reynolds M
Henry H. Shaver M
Spalding Slevin M
J. Lewis Bond GA
Dr. Eugene H. Mahle XD
Richard J. Kavanagh GA
Dr. Ernest C. Burhans XP
Dr. Lee M. Coffey XP
Dr. William Cooley, Jr. XP
Dr. Milo T. Easton XP
Dr. Dwight M. Ernest XP
Dr. E. A. Garrett XP
Dr. H. Sargent Howard XP
Dr. A. A. Knapp XP
Dr. D. F. Loewen XP
Dr. John E. McCorvie XP
Dr. Fred M. F. Meixner XP

Dr. Carl F. Neuhoff XP
Dr. Paul T. Palmer XP
Dr. Kenneth N. Petri XP
Dr. John C. Roberts XP
Dr. Raymond H. Runde XP
Dr. David C. Ryan XP
Dr. Julius H. Ulrich XP
Dr. A. H. Blome XD
Dr. L. E. Steward XD
Dr. J. W. Weidner XD
Dr. Guy L. Sandy XD
Dr. Elmer V. Stern XD
Richard B. Bradley RC
Donald L. Negley RC
LeRoy E. Roark RC
Daniel P. Sommer RC
Dorothy Ann Cox C
William G. Naas C
Roma Stiff C
Gertrude E. Vonachen C

PEORIA CITY No. 3

Location: 333 Federal Building, Peoria

Registration: 6733

Men furnished to armed forces: 1715

Personnel:

Paul M. Coogan M
George L. Luthy M
Norbert F. Overstolz M
Frank A. Stewart M
Albert E. Streitmatter M
Kenney E. Williamson M
Clark B. Montgomery GA
Dr. Fred C. Endres XP
Dr. Allan Foster XP
Dr. Ferdinand F. Haas XP
Dr. William D. Madison XP
Dr. Clarence W. Magaret XP

Dr. George M. Parker XP
Dr. Leslie Rutherford XP
Dr. Clarence V. Ward XP
Dr. Henry M. Wilson XP
Dr. A. A. Alexander XD
Dr. R. L. Graber XD
Robert K. Clark RC
Charles M. Putnam, Jr. RC
Bertron C. Fitton C
Eloise B. Spencer C
Ruth M. Wilken C

(Continued)

PEORIA COUNTY—Continued

PEORIA CITY No. 4

Location: 357 Federal Building, Peoria

Registration: 7297

Men furnished to armed forces: 2213

Personnel:

Edward B. Klint M	Dr. William Major XP
Howard Kinsey M	Dr. Walter E. Owen XP
Robert S. Marshall M	Dr. Harold Von Achen XP
John Moser, Jr. M	Dr. Emmett D. Wall XP
Henry P. Ward M	Dr. Lorin D. Whittaker XP
Donald W. Evans GA	Dr. W. H. Hartz XD
Ernest J. Galbraith GA	Dr. Clarence E. Bollinger XD
Joseph L. Johnson GA	Dr. Wallace M. Peters XD
Dr. J. E. Bellas XP	Abe H. Duboff RC
Dr. Joseph P. Belsley XP	Jack Rauck RC
Dr. Peter Bianco XP	E. Baxter Travis RC
Dr. William Blender, Jr. XP	Herbert Ralph Whitecraft RC
Dr. Elliott P. Burt XP	Marjorie Brunnenmeyer C
Dr. F. C. Hammitt XP	Edward F. Canty C
Dr. Frank M. Huff XP	Harriett F. Heinz C
Dr. Harry Ireland XP	Clara E. Knoll C
Dr. Lowell E. Kannapel XP	Grace LaMont C
Dr. Philip R. McGrath XP	Peggy E. Tomblin C
Dr. W. F. Mitchell XD	

Advisory Board Members for Peoria County

Jay J. Alloy	Ira J. Covey, Jr.
Chester L. Anderson	Sidney Davidson
Emerson T. Anthony	Robert G. Day
S. E. Ashbaugh	John T. Dickinson
Theodore C. Baer	Donald S. Dissman
Lawrence R. Ball	Walter W. Donley
F. Newell Barnett	John F. Dougherty
George B. Barrett	E. E. Downing
John Barron	William W. Dunn
Carroll Baymiller	Theodore B. Durfee
Carl Behrman	William L. Eagleton
Donald G. Beste	John M. Elliott
James F. Bierly	J. C. Firth
Clyde R. Birkett	L. G. Fishel
Kenneth W. Black	C. W. Frazier
William P. Buchanan	Otto Frederick
Robert L. Burhans	Roscoe C. Frederick
Lucas I. Butts	W. McD. Frederick
Ray P. Callery	Samuel M. Friedlander
Robert S. Calkins	Edward E. Gale
Glen J. Cameron	Willard B. Gaskins
John E. Carlson	Raymond Gerdes
Lester F. Carson	Orville L. Glasford
Mary Doubet Cassell	Alex L. Goodman
Leo Cavanaugh	Irving L. Gottlieb
Charles G. Cisna	Berthold Graham
Robert A. Coney	Jacob W. Gross
William R. Conn	Elmer F. Gury
Arthur B. Copeland	Walter Hagemeyer
G. F. Coriell	Frank A. Hall

(Continued)

PEORIA COUNTY [Advisory Board]—*Continued*

E. Bentley Hamilton	William C. Nicol
Willard M. Harlan	David A. Nicoll
Leslie Harrison	Charles V. O'Hern, Jr.
H. C. Heintzman	O. E. Overen
Roscoe Herget	Leland F. Pacey
Thomas Hession, Jr.	W. O. Pendarvis
Harry B. Hoffman	Fred W. Potter, Jr.
Roy P. Hull	Eugene M. Pratt
Robert E. Hunt	Richard H. Radley, Jr.
Russell F. Hunter	John Radley
N. D. Israelson	John H. Royster
Kinsey T. James	William L. Rutherford
Russell L. James	Verle W. Safford
Joseph R. Jefford	Merle E. Schaad
Arber Johnson	J. Chase Scully, Jr.
Velde Johnson	L. E. Selzer
Robert E. Kavanaugh	Michael A. Shore
Fred C. Kelly	Alex L. Sloan
Thomas B. Kennedy	John F. Sloan, Jr.
Clyde King	Willis D. Speight
Claude D. Kitchell	Fred Stamerjohn
Henry Kneller	William Sterdman
Louis F. Knoblock	Harold Sternfeld
Theodore Korb	Fred V. Stiers
Adolph E. Lauterbach	Duane G. Stone
Fredric J. Lee	Ralph W. Stone
Eugene Leiter	L. E. Sutherland
Ernest R. Lightbody	James E. Sutherland
Max J. Lipkin	Alexander A. Sutter
David C. McCarthy	Timothy W. Swain
Robert H. McCarthy	Gerald L. Sweat
Lowell R. McConnell	John D. Thomason
Robert N. McCormick	Clyde C. Trager
Roscoe W. McCullough	George Traicoff
Charles T. McElwee	Charles B. Ullrich
James R. McEntee	Lewis L. Van Dyke
Shelton F. McGrath	Francis C. Vonachen
J. R. McLaren	Jesse D. Weast
Wayne H. Mathis	John H. Welch
Victor P. Michel	Charles A. Wesner
London Middleton	Clyde M. West
R. W. Miller	Howard White
Wayne B. Miller	Howard S. White
Robert F. Moreland	L. Richard Whitney
Donald Morgan	Robert A. Wilhelm
Robert D. Morgan	Hugh Wilson
Clarence D. Murphy	Walter W. Winget
T. E. Murphy	Margaret Wipperman
John C. Newell, Jr.	Herbig Younge

PERRY COUNTY

PERRY COUNTY No. 1

Location: City Hall, Pinckneyville

Registration: 5705

Men furnished to armed forces: 1748

Personnel:

Fred L. Forester M
Lester B. Howell M
William F. McNulty M
Allen G. Rountree M
Emory C. Struck M
John H. Stumpe M
Marion C. Cook GA
Michael K. Grabowski GA
Dr. T. W. Brown XP
Dr. G. H. Edwards XP
Dr. G. H. Gutridge XP
Dr. Frank B. Hiller XP
Dr. Clarence F. Kelly XP
Dr. Thomas B. Kelly XP
Dr. J. A. Mathis XP
Dr. H. I. Stevens XP

Dr. J. S. Templeton XP
Dr. J. W. Croessmann XD
Dr. Ralph L. Kane XD
J. Howard Bagwill AB
Harold O. Farmer AB
Max E. Hanson AB
L. P. Harris AB
C. E. Kimmel AB
Charles N. Miller AB
J. G. Van Keuren AB
L. W. Wiley AB
Lorraine Bommersheim C
Walter J. Forester C
Betty Ross Harriss C
Josephine Miller C

PIATT COUNTY

PIATT COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Monticello

Registration: 3418

Men furnished to armed forces: 935

Personnel:

Homer C. Dick M
Perry Herman M
Russell Pheanis M
W. B. Porterfield M
David Ephram Sisk M
Bela M. Stoddard M
Noble E. Hutson GA
Dr. J. W. Blan XP
Dr. C. M. Bumstead XP
Dr. A. D. Furry XP
Dr. F. W. Keele XD

Ona L. "Dempsey" Cline RC
John Hardimon RC
Frank R. McLaughlin RC
Cary B. Kirk RC
C. E. Corbett AB
Burl A. Edie AB
C. I. Glasgow AB
Robert P. Shonkwiler AB
Dean J. Berry C
Mary C. Bradley C

PIKE COUNTY

PIKE COUNTY No. 1

Location: Legion Hall, Pittsfield

Registration: 5803

Men furnished to armed forces: 1579

Personnel:

W. W. Buchanan M	J. Robert Courtney AB
Glenn Crump M	L. T. Graham AB
Ray A. Kelly M	Reginald O. Graham AB
Otto H. Reinhardt M	W. Donald Hassett AB
Jess M. Thompson M	Elizabeth Mayo Hoover AB
Sam G. Jenkins GA	Edwin Johnston AB
George C. Weaver GA	Merrill H. Johnston AB
Dr. J. M. Bailis XP	Paul F. Grote AB
Dr. P. V. Dilts XP	Barry Mumford AB
Dr. P. T. Dolan XP	Albert W. Schimmel AB
Dr. W. K. Jennings XP	Rolle Six AB
Dr. Earl B. Sanborn XP	A. Clay Williams AB
Dr. M. Shulman XP	David C. Williams AB
Dr. Edward C. Thurman XD	Wayne P. Williams AB
Harold C. Ewing RC	Leota A. Reathaford C
Winthrop B. Anderson AB	Eva Ann Rowe C
Lee Capps AB	Ada Rukgaber C

POPE COUNTY

POPE COUNTY No. 1

Location: First National Bank Building, Colconda

Registration: 1917

Men furnished to armed forces: 517

Personnel:

Carl D. Bradford M	W. Loren Reid GA
Lewis Buchanan M	Dr. L. S. Barger XP
Joel E. Futrell M	Dr. S. P. Ward XP
Harry G. Gebauer M	Dr. J. B. Crist XD
O. R. Kerley M	Dr. Kessner Barger XD
Harry G. Kluge M	Lewis Buchanan RC
George R. Wallace M	R. Gerald Trampe AB
J. P. Willis M	J. Ado Whiteside AB
B. F. Anderson GA	Lorenzo L. Hamilton C
Charles Durfee GA	Anna Bess Rottman C

PULASKI COUNTY

PULASKI COUNTY No. 1

Location: City Hall, Pulaski

Registration: 3749

Men furnished to armed forces: 1165

Personnel:

Leonard J. Beisswingert M	Hiram C. Moore M
Roscoe Herren M	Henry E. Wilson M
Elbert C. Holcomb M	Henry P. Wiesenborn M
Carl McCormick M	Loren H. Boyd GA

(Continued)

PULASKI COUNTY—Continued

Joseph O'Sullivan GA
Dr. H. J. Elkins XP
Dr. O. T. Hudson XP
Dr. Alphonso L. Robinson XP
Dr. W. R. Wesenbert XP
J. B. Jones RC
William Arthur Reeves RC
Charles E. Adams AB
C. F. Bode AB
George Crain AB
Joseph Crain AB

George A. Cross AB
N. J. Harris AB
Fred Koch AB
Malcolm Lentz AB
Dewey Mahoney AB
Rev. Alonzo Parker AB
O. E. Pawlisch AB
Vivian Ruth Gunn C
Wanda Manwaring C
Frank Scanlin, Sr. C
Harry Tolar C

PUTNAM COUNTY

PUTNAM COUNTY No. 1

Location: Post Office Building, Granville

Registration: 1279

Men furnished to armed forces: 265

Personnel:

Harold C. Griffith M
Arvid O. Magnuson M
George N. Mathis M
C. W. Matson M
Paul Rehn M
Wilbor M. Sutherland GA
J. E. Taylor GA

Dr. A. O. Birgerson XP
Dr. R. M. Germano XD
Edward Edwards RC
Walter D. Boyle AB
Albert Pucci AB
Norma Koehler C
Vera M. Sickinger C

RANDOLPH COUNTY

RANDOLPH COUNTY No. 1

Location: 1027 State Street, Chester

Registration: 6912

Men furnished to armed forces: 1898

Personnel:

Royce D. Allison M
Ray A. Divers M
Shirly J. Dunhouse M
Algeron C. Guker M
Leonard B. Schoenberger M
Robert G. Ottesen GA
William H. Schuwerk GA
Dr. J. W. Bearc XP
Dr. J. Omer Hoffman XP
Dr. E. Ralph May XP
Dr. J. M. Glenn XD
Dr. E. G. Hoffman XD
Roland C. Bloome RC

Edwin Frederick Fiene RC
Edward Clendenin AB
Wilbert F. Ebers AB
Leigh V. Finley AB
William G. Juergens AB
Everett L. Seymour AB
John Tweed AB
Arthur W. Brinkman C
E. Bernelle Cox C
Jane Douglas C
Dorothy Michelsen C
Ernestine Richter C

RICHLAND COUNTY

RICHLAND COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Olney

Registration: 4251

Men furnished to armed forces: 1132

Personnel:

Clifford C. Cammon M	Roy E. Boley AB
H. E. Coen M	Florence Cazel AB
Dewey A. Craig M	Leona Lawson Clark AB
Frank B. Godeke M	Vivian Clark AB
Harvey D. Hayes M	Mrs. C. T. Cramer AB
Oscar Kaufman M	Evelyn E. Elder AB
Joe Fite M	Arlye Goss AB
Thomas E. Warren M	Florence A. Harrolle AB
James P. Wilson M	Helen Jenkins AB
Theodore Zwermann M	Rosa King AB
Howard L. Brockman GA	Bessie Kowa AB
Averill E. Butterfield GA	D. D. McCarty AB
A. J. McMahan GA	Nola McFarlin AB
Dr. Ira Johnson XP	Thelma Martin AB
Dr. Ralph King XP	Lillian Roberts AB
Dr. Alexis T. Telford XP	Mabel Shaw AB
Dr. Paul C. Weber XP	Leona Street AB
Dr. Joe G. Ronalds XD	Alta M. Sutton AB
Dr. James Weber, Jr., XD	Samuel B. Unger AB
M. D. Borah RC	Mildred M. Clifford C
George A. Shipley RC	Charles Coan C
Lydia R. Boley AB	Gwendolyn L. McKinley C

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY No. 1

Location: 503 Fifth Avenue Building, Moline

Registration: 8976

Men furnished to armed forces: 2215

Personnel:

Marc F. Koenig M	Dr. J. G. Gustafson XP
Joseph J. Grymonprez M	Dr. R. W. Hardinger XP
William H. Parker M	Dr. Louis Ostrom XP
Carl C. Phillipsen M	Dr. A. E. Baker XD
Harry Witherell M	Rene V. Speybroeck RC
Albert Huber GA	Norma Eileen Ashdown C
Andrew Kopp GA	Margaret DeWulf C
Dr. Edwin F. Condon XP	Dorothy B. Myers C
Dr. L. A. Dondanville XP	Robert Neville C
Dr. L. H. Eisendorf XP	

(Continued)

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY—Continued

MOLINE CITY No. 1

Location: 1630 Fifth Avenue, Moline

Registration: 4776

Men furnished to armed forces: 1269

Personnel:

Herman Cline M
Rene Coelus M
C. Mauritz Johnson M
Odell M. Lannog M
William J. Wilkings M
Fred H. Railsback GA
Dr. A. Henry Arp XP
Dr. James H. Britton XP
Dr. C. S. Costigan XP
Dr. Fredrick L. Eihl XP
Dr. Silvio Errico XP
Dr. K. P. Froehlich XP
Dr. Leo Gamberg XP
Dr. Milton Hansen XP
Dr. Joseph K. Hanson XP
Dr. O. Wilhart Koivun XP

Dr. J. J. O'Halloran XP
Dr. Harold H. Parsons XP
Dr. Robert D. Perkins XP
Dr. Russel Smith XP
Dr. George A. Webster XP
Dr. James A. S. Nelson XP
Dr. Charles Ortman XD
Dr. Milford J. Nelson XD
Evald F. Ardahl RC
James F. Lardner, Jr. RC
Tom B. Mirfield RC
Sarah J. Brown C
Lois Dudley C
Clara Nelson C
Robert L. Rezner C

MOLINE CITY No. 2

Location: 1630 Fifth Avenue, Moline

Registration: 4798

Men furnished to armed forces: 1249

Personnel:

Ludwig E. Anderson M
Socrates M. Ellison M
Pierre J. Flemming M
Howard V. Johnson M
Frank A. Salogga M
William M. Samuelson M
Donald S. Stophlet M
Glenn A. Trevor M
Wilmot Warner M
Abe W. Waxenberg M
Peter R. Ingelson GA
Dr. Louis C. Arp XP
Dr. Samuel Brown XP

Dr. D. B. Freeman XP
Dr. Elliott F. Parker XP
Dr. H. A. Zeigler XD
Clyde Parker RC
B. A. Sheaver RC
John S. Swennumson RC
Harry A. VanderVennot RC
J. F. Welsch RC
Harry R. Youngberg RC
Dorothy Bodeen C
Jean English C
Gertrude Oakley C

ROCK ISLAND CITY No. 1

Location: Cleveland Building, Rock Island

Registration: 7343

Men furnished to armed forces: 2006

Personnel:

Edward H. Dunavin M
William L. Layden M
Robert F. McConochie M
Gabe Mosenfelder M
Harmon L. Ruff M
E. Lee Stemon M

Benjamin D. Farrar GA
C. Dudley Marshall GA
Dr. Arthur E. Glawe XD
Dr. Ernest A. Anderson XP
Dr. Reginald J. Belyea XP
Dr. Raymond T. Boysen XP

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ROCK ISLAND COUNTY [Rock Island City Board No. 1]—Continued

Dr. F. H. First	XP	David B. Bergquist	RC
Dr. S. C. Kaim	XP	Frank J. Budelier	RC
Dr. Eugene Moses	XP	Earl C. Dean	RC
Dr. Clement P. O'Neill	XP	Ray E. Summers	RC
Dr. Daniel F. Paul	XP	Raymond R. Walker	RC
Dr. William F. Schroeder	XP	Loretta Detlefs	C
Dr. W. D. Snively	XP	Gladys Layden	C
Dr. John C. Souders	XP	Mary Palike	C
Dr. A. Walter Wise	XP	Berea D. Wheelan	C
Dr. Ben H. Sherrard	XD		

ROCK ISLAND CITY No. 2

Location: Post Office Building, Rock Island

Registration: 4721

Men furnished to armed forces: 991

Personnel:

James E. Condon	M	Dr. Albert N. Mueller	XP
Charles C. Rosenfield	M	Dr. Marcus Archer	XD
Albert F. Schersten	M	William J. Layden	RC
Harry P. Simpson	M	Ira J. Roberts	RC
Warren C. Yerger	M	Harry P. Simpson	RC
Allan A. Klove	GA	Jennie Lee Beechler	C
Elmore H. Stafford	GA	Annetta F. Muench	C
Dr. Joseph De Silva	XP	Charles T. Rimmerman	C
Dr. S. P. Durr	XP		

Advisory Board Members for Rock Island County

Theodore E. Anderson	Henry Parsons
Sam M. Arndt	Paul E. Rink
Neil Ausmus	Joseph R. Rosborough
Robert M. Bell	Edward Schoede, Jr.
Robert W. Boeye	Clarence J. Schroeder
Junius P. Califf	Lloyd A. Schwiebert
Cyrus Churchill	John W. Seids, Jr.
Sherwood L. Costigan	Allen Seiffert
Sidney S. Deutsch	Victor E. Walker
Bert R. Durkee	Franklin F. Wingard
Edward L. Eagle, Jr.	Stewart R. Winstein
H. Hunter Gehlbach	W. E. Ackermann
James R. Hansgen	Harold Baltz
Isidor I. Katz	Edward Bareis
Myron Murphy	Oscar Becherer

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

ST. CLAIR COUNTY No. 1

Location: Commercial Building, Belleville

Registration: 9134

Men furnished to armed forces: 2759

Personnel:

Clyde Allen M	Dr. Earle Williams XP
Xavier F. Bertelsman M	Dr. C. R. Hough XD
William O. Loer M	Dr. Cornelius Wilbret XD
Fred O. Reh M	Dr. T. J. Winkler XD
Erwin W. Seibert M	Oscar L. Diefenbach RC
Adolph Waigand M	Bayard E. Falconer RC
A. B. Davis GA	Henry Knoebel RC
Anthony J. Stoeckel GA	Calvin J. Rasp RC
Joseph A. Troy, Jr. GA	George Darmstatter C
Dr. August F. Bechtold XP	Doroth Marie Fietsam C
Dr. W. C. Runyon XP	Beulah Lickenbrock C
Dr. R. F. Sondag XP	Verena Reuter C
Dr. E. P. Stiehl XP	Bernice Schanuel C
Dr. Edward Trippel XP	Edith M. Schmitt C
Dr. Standlee Twitchell XP	Ruth Young Stowe C

ST. CLAIR COUNTY No. 2

Location: Commercial Building, Belleville

Registration: 7690

Men furnished to armed forces: 1976

Personnel:

Elmer D. Bertelsmann M	Dr. O. G. Schneidewind XP
James Hart M	Dr. L. E. Tegtmeier XP
Joseph A. Prediger M	Dr. J. S. Waldman XP
Isfried I. Probst M	Dr. S. S. Wood XP
Charles J. Schmulbach M	Dr. E. L. Rauth XD
Josiah Whitnel M	Sherman C. Stookey RC
Charles W. Young M	Jacob J. Wittman RC
Chester H. Farthing GA	Fred C. Daab RC
Dr. Edward Dewein XP	Delores Frances Etling C
Dr. R. B. Ellis XP	Marguerite Laura Groh C
Dr. I. L. Foulon XP	Grace T. Hammel C
Dr. S. W. McKelvey XP	Elizabeth A. Kranz C

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ST. CLAIR COUNTY—Continued

BELLEVILLE CITY No. 1

Location: Commercial Building, Belleville

Registration: 7035

Men furnished to armed forces: 2030

Personnel:

Albert B. Baldus M	Dr. W. H. Walton XP
Joseph B. Herman M	Dr. J. E. Wheeler XP
Robert L. Kern M	Dr. C. R. Conroy XD
Wilbur E. Krebs M	Dr. F. A. Neuhoff XD
Dr. G. C. Otrich M	Irvin L. Klamm RC
P. K. Johnson GA	Herbert Schwind RC
Dr. Edmond Bechtold XP	Ruth Jane Hesse C
Dr. Irvin Davis XP	Harriet M. Lippert C
Dr. R. J. Joseph XP	Hilda E. Moehrli C
Dr. G. E. Meyer XP	Frank C. Wuller C
Dr. L. W. Roth XP	

EAST ST. LOUIS CITY No. 1

Location: 436 Murphy Building, East St. Louis

Registration: 7560

Men furnished to armed forces: 2212

Personnel:

Orville R. Batman M	Dr. Max M. Goldenberg XP
A. R. Beam M	Dr. A. J. DeHaan XP
Harry L. Bise M	Dr. W. J. Crotty XP
John E. Eubanks, Jr. M	Dr. John F. Brennan XP
James A. Gladden M	Dr. W. S. Baldwin XP
Henry Mattern M	Dr. Miles S. Davis XD
G. V. Quinn M	Dr. V. W. Flannery XD
Norman Gundlach GA	Dr. J. R. Mulconery XD
Josiah Whitnel GA	Mike Hannigan RC
Roland H. Wiechert GA	Andrew Mulconery RC
Dr. William T. Gueno XP	Albert Thompson RC
Dr. A. H. Smith XD	Arralean L. Brown C
Dr. William A. Griffith XP	Betty J. Ferguson C
Dr. Edgar F. Woodson XP	Myrick C. Harris C
Dr. Nathaniel G. Hagler XP	Faye I. Witte C

EAST ST. LOUIS CITY No. 2

Location: 503 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis

Registration: 7139

Men furnished to armed forces: 2165

Personnel:

Harold Allison M	Ralph Walker GA
Alfred L. J. Friederich M	Dr. Leo J. Conaty XD
John B. Kusewitt M	Dr. W. Gordon Letterman XD
John J. Murphy M	William J. Egan RC
John J. Rogers M	Thomas P. A. O'Donnell RC
Charles Maine Salmons M	Wallace H. Wright RC
Casper Sickmann M	Louis P. Adelman C
Adolph B. Touchette M	Mary J. Bacon C
Thomas L. Fekete, Jr. GA	Hazel Boismenuue C
Philip G. Listeman GA	Virginia Clark C
Dr. J. T. Murphy XD	Vernice Scott C

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ST. CLAIR COUNTY—Continued

EAST ST. LOUIS CITY No. 3

Location: 413-15 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis

Registration: 7009

Men furnished to armed forces: 1998

Personnel:

Thomas Coonan M	Dr. W. C. Scrivner XP
Ernest B. Hoehn M	Dr. Henry D. Smith XP
Kenneth Eugene Ferguson M	Dr. John C. Soucy XP
Perry F. Modrow M	Dr. C. B. Vonnahme XP
James Showalter M	Dr. W. H. West XP
Everett C. Smart M	Dr. C. C. Winning XP
Dr. George H. VanDusen M	Dr. W. J. Bloemer XD
Erwin R. Zuber M	Dr. E. R. Brandt XD
John E. Hamlin GA	Dr. W. L. Buck XD
Charles W. Hatch GA	Dr. W. E. Crystal XD
Dr. Owen J. Eisele XP	Dr. G. O. Creath XD
Dr. O. W. Knewitz XP	Dr. R. A. Hagarty XD
Dr. C. F. Alderson XP	Dr. G. J. Hobbs XD
Dr. A. M. Aszmann XP	Dr. Kenneth Hood XD
Dr. Roy Barker XP	Dr. R. A. Hundley XD
Dr. W. H. Barrett XP	Dr. J. A. Kuebel XD
Dr. R. L. Campbell XP	Dr. H. W. Litsey XD
Dr. J. J. Donahue XP	Dr. E. Millard XD
Dr. C. E. Eisele XP	Dr. R. I. Moreland XD
Dr. R. C. Farrier XP	Dr. J. Clyde Reader XD
Dr. J. C. Henry XP	Dr. K. M. Rinnert XD
Dr. Max Hirz XP	Dr. Frank G. Smith XD
Dr. C. C. Kane XP	Dr. W. C. Smith XD
Dr. H. F. Killene XP	Dr. J. C. Waddell XD
Dr. Homer Little XP	Dr. G. W. Waters XD
Dr. Rolla Little XP	George William England RC
Dr. O. M. McCann XP	William Benjamin England RC
Dr. A. B. McQuillan XP	Muriel Hilderbrand C
Dr. Leo Madden XP	Thelma R. Hunter C
Dr. Leon Magarian XP	Frank L. Mahoney C
Dr. W. L. Nolden XP	Ruth Mites C

Advisory Board Members for Saint Clair County

William F. Borders	James Hickey
Robert L. Broderick	Rogers D. Jones
Russell H. Classen	Walter Kassly
Ralph Cook	August Keller
Frank Crowe	George F. Kelling
C. C. Dreman	Herbert F. Lill
James A. Farmer	F. E. Merrills
Carl W. Feichert	James O. Miller
John T. Fiedler	T. S. Morgan
Joseph E. Fleming	L. N. Nick Perrin, Jr
Joseph H. Goldenhersh	Frank Plattner
James W. Gray	John R. Sprague
Louis J. Grossmann	John T. Thomas
Walter G. Grossmann	Wilmer Vogt
Charles P. Hamill	W. R. Weber
Robert J. Harding	James F. Wheatley

SALINE COUNTY

SALINE COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Harrisburg

Registration: 4755

Men furnished to armed forces: 1583

Personnel:

Fred G. Burnett M	Dr. N. A. Herrmann XP
Corliss Carrier M	Dr. B. E. Montgomery XP
Amos J. Doom M	Dr. B. G. Funkhouser XP
John R. Harris M	Dr. E. M. Travelstead XD
H. C. Lewis M	Frank P. Parker RC
Cecil Pullman M	Inglis M. Taylor RC
Everett N. Sneed M	C. Aud Turner RC
Charles E. Combe GA	Fred H. Wasson RC
Dr. W. J. Blackard, Jr. XP	Ora Beatrice Fife C
Dr. R. G. Bond XP	Anna Poulos C
Dr. E. W. Cummins XP	Everett Stricklin C

SALINE COUNTY No. 2

Location: Post Office Building, Eldorado

Registration: 4183

Men furnished to armed forces: 1232

Personnel:

Seigel B. Hardy M	Dr. Frank Johnson XP
Allen Murphy M	Dr. Lee J. Pearce
W. Oma Reynolds M	Dr. H. C. Holdoway XD
Willie H. Robinson M	Dr. W. F. Johnson XD
Arthur W. Summers M	Glenn A. Pfeifer RC
Philip O. Upchurch M	Ross G. Putnam RC
Harry J. Flanders GA	Nadyne Finley C
Charles H. Thompson GA	Lorene Gates C
Walter W. Wheatley GA	Opal Lea Hausser C
Dr. John V. Ferrell XP	Marguerite C. Watson C

Advisory Board Members for Saline County

Luke Barnhill	Sebe J. Kelly
Leslie G. Beers	Fred Lassetir
Riley Belt	R. S. Martin
S. Cleve Bond	Ralph Mathias
Lewis Cain	John B. Owen
Hugh Cozart	E. M. Ozment
Guy A. DeNeal	J. L. Pittman
Trafton Dennis	James E. Raibourn
Arthur Donaldson	K. C. Ronalds
Byford Dunn	Don Scott
Taylor Ferguson	F. M. Sewell
H. N. Finney	Scerial Thompson
John A. Gill	Mrs. M. E. Thornton
Alpheus Gustin	

SANGAMON COUNTY

SANGAMON COUNTY No. 1

Location: U.M.W. Building, Springfield

Registration: 5206

Men furnished to armed forces: 1492

Personnel:

Thomas Cody M	Dr. M. E. Rolens XP
James N. Farley M	Dr. C. B. Stuart XP
Pearl Moore M	Dr. John A. Wyness XP
Ole J. Nelson M	Dr. G. H. Traylor XD
Charles W. Frame M	A. D. Campbell RC
Scott B. Irwin M	G. Wayne Churchill RC
Elmer Nafziger GA	Fred E. Duncan RC
Dr. Henry F. Berchtold XP	Samuel I. Gresham RC
Dr. Rex Campbell XP	Helen A. Chepulis C
Dr. Herman H. Cole XP	Helen J. Rupslaukis C
Dr. Charles F. Harmon XP	Mary Staley C

SANGAMON COUNTY No. 2

Location: 410 United Mine Workers Building, Springfield

Registration: 4820

Men furnished to armed forces: 1236

Personnel:

J. Earl Bell M	Dr. John L. Schilsky XP
Archie E. Dickerson M	Dr. Thomas Noxon Toomey XP
Frank H. Grant M	Dr. Roger House XD
Fleetwood H. Lindley M	Dr. E. L. Huff XD
Judge DeWitt S. Crow GA	Edwin Bay RC
Dr. William R. Bernard XP	Jacob Lewis Garver RC
Dr. Robert Flentje XP	DeWitt H. Montgomery RC
Dr. J. C. Jackman XP	Mary E. Jordon C
Dr. Albert T. Kwedar XP	William J. Nattermann C
Dr. Robert J. Patton XP	Kathryn E. Perkins C

SPRINGFIELD CITY No. 1

Location: 408 Mine Workers Building, Springfield

Registration: 6422

Men furnished to armed forces: 1971

Personnel:

William H. Bowe M	Dr. Richard F. Herndon XP
Jess Bowman M	Dr. Walter C. Martini XP
James W. Dunigan M	Dr. George J. Mautz XP
Leonard W. Esper M	Dr. Harry Otten XP
James L. Claven M	Dr. Harry H. Southwick XP
Albert C. Larson M	Dr. G. W. Staben XP
S. Phil Hutchison GA	Dr. A. E. Waters XP
Homer D. McLaren GA	Dr. J. W. Green XD
Dr. Emil L. Bernard XP	C. Archie Schryver RC
Dr. Ralph T. Clark XP	John L. Taylor RC
Dr. R. E. Cutts XP	Rita Devlin C
Dr. Frank M. Davis XP	Homer V. Haynes C
Dr. Clarence A. Fleischli XP	Melissa Smith C
Dr. George Fleischli XP	

(Continued)

SANGAMON COUNTY—Continued

SPRINGFIELD CITY No. 2

Location: 408 Mine Workers Building, Springfield

Registration: 5637

Men furnished to armed forces: 1439

Personnel:

A. R. Booth	M	Dr. Oscar L. Zelle	XP
Dr. C. W. Milligan	M	Dr. B. B. Beatty	XD
Leslie G. Pepperle	M	Dr. J. J. Donelan, Sr.	XD
Albert J. Triebel	M	Dr. H. P. Robinson	XD
J. A. Weis	M	Robert W. Troxell	RC
Michael Eckstein	GA	Charlotte Kennedy	C
Dr. Nelson H. Chestnut	XP	John H. Murphy	C
Dr. Elmo Todd McClay	XP	Cecilia Quinn	C
Dr. E. F. Pearson	XP		

SPRINGFIELD CITY No. 3

Location: 408 Mine Workers Building, Springfield

Registration: 6203

Men furnished to armed forces: 1913

Personnel:

Clarence B. Davis	M	Dr. A. W. Koratsky	XD
H. Ernest Fullenwider	M	Dr. J. L. Lambert	XD
Luther O. German	M	Dr. H. S. Layman	XD
James J. Gillig	M	Dr. G. W. Mills	XD
A. E. Rouland	M	Dr. E. B. Ratliff	XD
Paul W. Gordon	GA	Dr. H. E. Weir	XD
Robert A. Stephens, Jr.	GA	Ward McKinley Johnson	RC
Dr. A. M. Livingston	XP	Dorothy Crookston	C
Dr. Albert Mueller	XP	E. Josephine Goyke	C
Dr. Harvey W. Sears	XP	Betty Lou Metz	C
Dr. George H. Vernon	XP	Helen S. Sweet	C
Dr. H. L. Hester	XD		

Advisory Board Members for Sangamon County

Charles F. Barber	Lawrence Hoff
John W. Barber	W. Knowles Laird
Francis Blair	Walter Lindgren
Clifford Blunk	C. Terry Lindner
Roscoe Bonjean	James E. Londrigan
Charles G. Briggles, Jr.	Robert Myers
Lacey Catron	Roy Rhodes
George P. Coutrakon	Sidney B. Smith
Eugene L. Davison	Charles Stephens
Benjamin S. DeBoice	Frank Sullivan
George E. Drach	Loren E. Sullivan
Keith Dressendorfer	Herbert Tragethon
Lee Ensel	Paul Wanless
John P. Fizmer	George H. Webb
James J. Graham	Harlington Wood
Miles Gray	

SCHUYLER COUNTY

SCHUYLER COUNTY No. 1

Location: 202-204 North Congress Street, Rushville

Registration: 2666

Men furnished to armed forces: 733

Personnel:

Homer Dean M	E. E. Yarbrough M
Ralph Davis M	Dr. George C. Bates XP
Franklin D. Garrison M	Dr. F. D. Culbertson XP
Ward Horney M	Dr. C. M. Fleming XP
Henry S. Houston M	Dr. H. O. Munson XP
Ralph K. Knowles M	Dr. Charles L. Eales XD
Clarence S. Loring M	Paul R. Stephens RC
Lloyd J. McCormick M	John P. Crandall AB
Ralph McCormick M	Ernest G. Utter AB
Don Ward M	Marguerite Feglay C
Paul B. Willard M	G. C. Sutherland C

SCOTT COUNTY

SCOTT COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Winchester

Registration: 1937

Men furnished to armed forces: 500

Personnel:

Glenn C. Funk M	Dr. W. E. Harper XD
David L. Leonhard M	Roy S. Coon RC
Dr. William O'Reilly M	George H. Reid RC
Carl M. Ritter M	John E. Korty AB
William Strickland M	Bernard Meehan AB
Edward T. Wild M	N. J. Moore AB
R. R. Funk GA	T. J. Priest AB
Norbert L. Hutchens GA	R. M. Riggs AB
Dr. Manuel Alvarez XP	L. Allan Watt AB
Dr. Ross E. Hermann XP	Charles R. Wills AB
Dr. R. R. Jones XP	Joseph E. Winterbotham AB
Dr. James Lynch XP	Alice I. Mudd C
Dr. J. Walton Dace XD	Patricia Smith C

SHELBY COUNTY

SHELBY COUNTY No. 1

Location: 2008 North Broadway, Shelbyville

Registration: 5738

Men furnished to armed forces: 1635

Personnel:

W. F. Aichele M	R. I. Dove AB
Haldon B. Ayars M	Edward FitzGerald AB
C. T. DeMonbrun M	Kenneth F. Kelly AB
Paul H. Kull M	Raymond F. Mose AB
John F. Ruff M	L. C. Peek AB
Homer Turney M	Mabel A. Piety AB
J. J. Baker GA	Robert J. Sanders AB
Dr. Duncan Biddlecombe XP	Karl H. Sommermeyer AB
Dr. Louis Chabner XP	Agnes I. Steidley AB
Dr. John T. France XP	Arthur Steidley AB
Dr. C. H. Hulick XP	J. Maurice Stice AB
Dr. K. L. Pistorius XP	Philip L. Turner AB
Dr. Henry Turney XP	Dorothea D. Willard AB
Dr. N. D. Boys XD	J. C. Willard AB
Carl F. Morehead RC	A. L. Yantis AB
Arch Tallman RC	Helen Louise Atkinson C
Katheryn Brown AB	Gertrude Frazier C
Edna E. Conn AB	Foy I. Morse C
Robert Bruce Crane AB	

STARK COUNTY

STARK COUNTY No. 1

Location: 108 North Seventh Street, Wyoming

Registration: 2070

Men furnished to armed forces: 539

Personnel:

Dr. C. A. Forbes M	R. C. Edmundson AB
Marion G. Humphrey M	Leo A. Finnegan AB
Carl L. Lehman M	John W. Fling, Jr. AB
Samuel Carl McMackin M	Clyde Friend AB
John E. O'Neill M	Marshall U. Faw AB
G. W. Pendarvis M	H. C. Kibbee AB
Floyd B. Brian GA	Bert McClenahan AB
Raymond A. Liggett GA	Noble Malone AB
Dr. J. E. Scholes XP	L. J. Mawbey AB
Dr. John T. Wead XP	Cliff R. Mokler AB
Dr. C. N. Heinzman XD	Jack W. Osborn AB
Dr. J. T. Real XD	W. S. Perrin AB
O. M. Colwell RC	J. E. Richards AB
David P. Real RC	Charles M. Wilson AB
David Brown AB	Ellen Blakey C
L. M. Burkey AB	Betty Cox C
J. R. Curran AB	Beatrice Snare C

STEPHENSON COUNTY

STEPHENSON COUNTY No. 1

Location: Room 202 Federal Building, Freeport

Registration: 4355

Men furnished to armed forces: 813

Personnel:

Wayne E. Beddow M
Carl John Block M
Eric A. Carlson M
E. A. Clock M
Russell J. Conn M
Arnold Karsk M
Fred L. Kempel M
Fred S. Schoeffler M
Rollen R. Thompson M
Robert A. Hunter GA
Dr. Carl M. Becker XP
Dr. E. M. Burns XP
Dr. E. A. Diestelmeier XP

Dr. C. J. Leavy XP
Dr. J. A. Poling XP
Dr. Henry C. Rosenstiel XP
Dr. E. E. Shelly XP
Dr. Louis G. Voigt XP
Dr. E. L. Griffith XD
Dr. Lou H. Matter XD
V. J. Banter RC
David H. Hardie RC
F. H. Altemeier C
Helen Brokhausen C
Fairie E. Maxwell C

FREEPORT CITY No. 1

Location: 302 Federal Building, Freeport

Registration: 5218

Men furnished to armed forces: 1394

Personnel:

Martin James Dorst M
Wilbur Goddard M
Joseph A. Gund M
Fred V. Hayner M
Ray T. Luney M
Thomas Marshall M
M. V. Peasley M
George F. Korf GA
Dr. Howard J. Stickle XP
Dr. F. X. Graff XP
Dr. A. M. McCallen XP

Dr. N. C. Phillips XP
Dr. K. B. Rieger XP
Dr. L. F. Rockey XP
Dr. William D. Van Lone XD
Dr. Ned A. Arganbright XD
John W. Briggs RC
Frank H. Hauptley RC
Edward G. Luebbing RC
Daniel W. Habecker C
Claire Lavelle C
Garnett McMurry C

Advisory Board Members for Stephenson County

John S. Ascher
Louis J. Balles
L. Edward Beckmire
David M. Burrell
Marvin F. Burt
William Roscoe Carnahan
James K. Cavanaugh
Wesley A. Eberle
Robert P. Eckert, Jr.
Robert J. Ellis
Oscar E. Heard, Jr.
Gordon R. Hunter

Robert C. Hunter
Nicholas J. Keifer, Jr.
Philip L. Keister
Everett E. Laughlin
Harold R. Nettles
Louis F. Reinhold
George H. Schirmer, Jr.
Robert J. Schmelzle
Ralph P. Sheridan
Bert Snow
Edward J. Sullivan
John G. Whiton

TAZEWELL COUNTY

TAZEWELL COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Pekin

Registration: 7418

Men furnished to armed forces: 1937

Personnel:

George H. Ehrlicher M	Dr. Richard A. Seibel XP
Jonas W. Larson M	Dr. L. F. Teter XP
Rudolph J. Mattheessen M	Dr. H. W. Walker XP
Ray J. Meyers M	Dr. Wayne R. Walker XP
Robert F. Whitfield M	Dr. J. I. Weimer XP
Ralph Dempsey GA	Dr. Nelson A. Wright XP
Dr. A. E. Allen XP	Dr. R. M. Breedlove XD
Dr. Louis A. Balcke XP	Dr. J. L. Corbett XD
Dr. W. A. Balcke XP	Dr. E. B. Gurney XD
Dr. Harlan W. Brink XP	Clyde P. Cowser RC
Dr. Neal D. Crawford XP	Lawrence H. Edelmann RC
Dr. Harold Feldman XP	Mabel Hill C
Dr. S. T. Glasford XP	Florence Leitner C
Dr. R. V. Grimmer XP	B. Eileen Montgomery C
Dr. R. F. K. Jordon XP	Ruth Mary Onken C
Dr. Charles A. Nelson XP	

TAZEWELL COUNTY No. 2

Location: Room 201, Morton Street Bank Building, Morton

Registration: 8371

Men furnished to armed forces: 1967

Personnel:

Major Darst M	Dr. W. S. Needham XP
A. B. (Gus) Fluegel M	Dr. Oliver Rian XP
Chester C. Hamilton M	Dr. J. W. Rost XP
John W. Meyer M	Dr. John A. Rusk XP
Charles R. Thornton M	Dr. B. A. Shepherd XD
George C. Willhardt M	Dr. A. J. Welty XD
George Brecher GA	Henry A. Gunther RC
Roth S. Smith GA	John W. Meyer RC
Paul D. Reese GA	Charles C. Mooberry RC
Dr. Joseph Aronoff XP	Gaylord C. Shannabarger RC
Dr. O. P. Bennett XP	Louise Crocker C
Dr. George Cohen XP	Walter H. Gillan C
Dr. Cody A. Cox XP	Florence M. Picerno C
Dr. H. D. Fast XP	Betty Jane Rapp C
Dr. F. C. Gale XP	Alma A. Wittmer C

Advisory Board Members for Tazewell County

Ralph Allen	N. Y. Dowell
Robert H. Allison	John T. Elliff
L. E. Bennett	G. A. Field
Frank P. Burkey	C. V. Frings
C. L. Conder	C. N. Fritch
Irving John Cooper	Ward Grundy
Robert M. Culbertson	Henry A. Gunther
W. G. Cunningham	James G. Hatcher
P. A. D'Arcy	Louis H. Hackler
George Donaldson	A. J. Harman

(Continued)

TAZEWELL COUNTY [Advisory Board]—Continued

T. L. Haensel
Rae C. Heiple
D. C. Heiser
H. Paul Jones
E. G. Kilby
Roy C. Kilby
Eugene R. Mabee
T. J. Markland
William J. Mauschbaugh
R. C. Morris
P. R. Murphy
Porter Orr
J. M. Powers
William S. Prettyman
W. J. Reardon
Charles Rickett
Rayburn L. Russell
Harold J. Rust

Bert L. Urish
Franklin L. Velde
Thomas A. Verry
Frank J. Wilkins
Lucien Wise
James P. St. Cerny
Charles Schaefer
Charles E. Schmidt
G. C. Shannabarger
Omar P. Smelz
Ben L. Smith
T. N. Smith
Ben W. Sparks
Lyman C. Stevens
John W. Stovall
B. F. Strunk
John Stubbs

UNION COUNTY

UNION COUNTY No. 1

Location: Anna National Bank Building, Anna

Registration: 4789

Men furnished to armed forces: 1519

Personnel:

Russell Corlis M
Dan R. Davie M
Cecil F. Norris M
Robert L. Shannon M
Percy M. West M
Russell E. Townsend GA
Dr. A. L. Ashworth XP
Dr. E. V. Hale XP
Dr. Roy Keith XP
Dr. L. J. May XP
Dr. Berry V. Rife XP
Dr. Claude A. Stearns XP
Dr. Don B. Stewart XP
Dr. H. O. Taylor XP
Dr. J. R. Tweedy XP
Dr. O. E. Johnson XD
Dr. Earl C. Kimbro XD
Glenn C. Eddleman RC
Robert M. Hagler RC
Harley Queen RC
Robert L. Rich RC
James H. Allen AB
Robert J. Basler AB
Robert W. Brown AB
Dellis Buzbee AB
John Carter AB

C. O. Clark AB
John Paul Davis AB
Langan J. Dodd AB
Elmer J. Ford AB
R. C. Gurley AB
Lynn L. Karraker AB
Louis C. Kelley AB
Louie A. Lamer AB
Melvin C. Lockard AB
T. E. Meisenheimer AB
George E. Parks AB
E. W. Pirtle AB
Harley Queen AB
Ford L. Rendleman AB
Fred Rixleben AB
Fred Roberts AB
Lynn D. Siford AB
Virgil Smith AB
Curtis L. Trainer AB
W. B. Valentine AB
James F. Wahl AB
Phil H. Walter AB
Roy Wilkins AB
Jean V. Brown C
Roy H. Rudolph C
Sybl A. Thompson C

VERMILION COUNTY

VERMILION COUNTY No. 1

Location: 204 East Main Street, Hoopeston

Registration: 5381

Men furnished to armed forces: 1423

Personnel:

Sidney B. Cutright M	Dr. William T. Snider XP
Charles F. Dyer M	Dr. J. M. Hannell XD
Franklyn R. Johnson M	Dr. J. A. Heaton XD
Verne R. Shepard M	Dr. Bruce Martin XD
Dale H. Willard M	Dr. G. A. Wiseheart XD
Guilford Henry Couchman GA	Blaine Heaton RC
Louis A. Lowenstein GA	Fred M. Hess RC
Dr. A. R. Brandenberger XP	Helen Cromer C
Dr. J. C. Moore XP	Constance B. Southwick C

VERMILION COUNTY No. 2

Location: 202½ South State Street, Westville

Registration: 5388

Men furnished to armed forces: 1577

Personnel:

Frank O. Bushong M	Dr. C. C. Dillon XP
Fred E. Collins M	Dr. J. Gilbert Ellis XP
Howard O. Fletcher M	Dr. S. M. Hubbard XP
Don H. Palmer M	Dr. James McKibben XP
Mark Ord M	Dr. O. J. Michael XP
Harris C. Parrish M	Dr. J. H. Myers XD
B. F. Richardson M	Dr. B. C. Ross XD
Roy F. Stark M	Felix Polakes RC
Horace E. Gunn GA	John F. Shimkus RC
H. Ernest Hutton GA	Lucian J. Courtney C
John F. Twomey GA	Lorraine Olson C
Dr. Dudley T. Dawson XP	Lucille P. Valantes C

DANVILLE CITY No. 1

Location: 613 North Vermilion Street, Danville

Registration: 5013

Men furnished to armed forces: 1493

Personnel:

T. William Conron M	Dr. D. C. Good XP
Ferd G. Greiser M	Dr. Paul E. Hepner XP
Carey B. Hall M	Dr. Melvin L. Hole XP
Harold T. Leverenz M	Dr. H. F. Hooker XP
Dan O'Connell M	Dr. R. E. Johnson XP
Ernest T. Strawbridge M	Dr. W. P. Maddux XP
W. M. Acton GA	Dr. Arthur J. Peters XP
I. Ray Carter GA	Dr. Warren B. Smith XP
Dr. P. K. Andrews XP	Dr. C. E. Wilkinson XP
Dr. C. L. Bennett XP	Dr. Carl S. Williamson XP
Dr. T. J. Carmody XP	Dr. G. H. Guerke XD
Dr. Floyd M. Clark XP	W. H. Debenham RC
Dr. Robert Clements XP	Homer B. Robertson RC
Dr. A. E. Dale XP	Anna Boink C
Dr. J. G. Fisher XP	Raymond J. Kieran C
Dr. A. J. Fletcher XP	Phoebe Williams C

(Continued)

VERMILION COUNTY—Continued

DANVILLE CITY No. 2

Location: 613 North Vermilion Street, Danville

Registration: 4043

Men furnished to armed forces: 1174

Personnel:

Frank Prouty Abbott M	Dr. Ray E. Bucher XP
W. R. Haupt M	Dr. Harlan English XP
Clifford R. Kesler M	Dr. L. G. McMillan XD
Paul S. Millikin M	Dr. J. C. Higgason XD
Albert Overstreet M	Lloyd Knowles RC
Harry Payne M	R. J. Fitzgerald RC
Leo W. Burk GA	Irma Hayes C
Virlon W. McIntire GA	Marion King C

Advisory Board Members for Vermilion County

R. D. Acton	Wilson Tate Duley
M. E. Alexander	Latney N. Field
Thomas Elwin Andrews	John W. Foster
Algy P. Appanaitis	Mont Fox
George C. Arnold	Al Galan
W. I. Baird	Jack Goodwine
Donald S. Baldwin	U. S. Goodwine
O. E. Bantz	Wilford J. Goreham
Joseph H. Barnhart	V. W. Gorman
Arthur Beck	Roy E. Green
Fred G. Bennett	Merv Gritten
Paul Bird	Vinson Earl Gritten
John M. Bookwalter	Arthur R. Hall
George D. Borrer	E. J. Hathaway
D. W. Brewer	John Franklin Haworth, Jr.
Gordon Bridgmen	Harold Heitsman
S. E. Brittingham	Calvin G. Hubbell
Charles Brooks	C. F. Huddleson
Lester M. Burd	Harold Preston Izard
G. W. Burroughs	Alfred A. Johnson
Gene M. Campbell	H. E. Jones
John Raymond Canright	Herman F. Keeney
Frank Carsman	Martin J. Kovanic
John E. Cast	H. S. Littlepage
Cramer L. Cawthon	O. W. Longenecker
J. A. Chisler	O. E. Longstreth
George W. Clements	R. H. McAlister
Roy Clark	Frank D. McCormick
George L. Clinebell	Fred McDavid
Harold A. Craig	Frank J. Meyer
Arnold Cromwell	Van B. Michael
E. L. Dalbey	Ralph Miller
Mrs. Ray Davis	John P. Morrison
Robert M. Davis	Lee Musser
P. L. Davison	Charles C. Newman
R. R. Day	H. L. Newton
Glenn A. DeLand	F. M. Nieman
George R. Dinsmore	Raymond H. Poland
J. E. Downey	S. H. Porterfield
Frank E. Dugas	Claude W. Pyle
Arlie I. Duke	Francis G. Rearick

(Continued)

VERMILION COUNTY [Advisory Board]—Continued

Albert Rice
Harrison M. Rogers
Albert Saikley
John E. Sebat
Ernest Seymour
J. R. Smoot
Fred T. Sneyd
Carroll E. Snyder
Thomas C. Stiffler
Charles F. Thomas

P. W. Thomas
John W. Unger
Cyril M. Urbas
Ore Henry Vacketta
Alwin F. Von Behren
Malcolm F. Waring
Clayton Bymaster Wilcox
J. C. Woodbury
Lucille Woodin

WABASH COUNTY

WABASH COUNTY No. 1

Location: Post Office Building, Mt. Carmel

Registration: 3499

Men furnished to armed forces: 1003

Personnel:

Freeman Annis M
Ralph W. Ewald M
Nestor Mains M
James B. Payne M
Fred P. Raber M
A. W. Stoltz GA
Ben H. Townsend GA
Dr. H. A. Elkins XP
Dr. C. E. Gilliatt XP
Dr. John J. McIntosh XP
Dr. Ludson D. Morris XP
Dr. S. W. Schneck XP

Dr. T. H. Daly XD
Dr. C. K. Shannon XD
Kenneth W. Wood RC
Charles F. Ruth RC
Frank Fornoff AB
Walter Kolb AB
C. E. Partee AB
W. S. Willhite AB
Margaret Rue Barnds C
Kathryn B. Dunkel C
Aileen Seitz C

WARREN COUNTY

WARREN COUNTY No. 1

Location: Hancock Building, Monmouth

Registration: 4698

Men furnished to armed forces: 1169

Personnel:

Earl B. Pape M
Emory B. Davis M
Orville F. Davis M
Reid L. Everett M
Owen E. Frantz M
Andrew Frymire M
George Graham M
Hiram A. Martin M
Ivory Quinby M
Walter Rusk Smith M
Henry Tubbs M
William M. Fulton GA
Henry D. Lewis GA
Melville G. Soule GA
Dr. C. O. Burgess XP
Dr. W. M. Crosier XP
Dr. H. G. Ebersole XP
Dr. E. A. Fetherston XP
Dr. James W. Firoved XP

Dr. W. A. Frymire XP
Dr. L. T. Hoyt XP
Dr. H. L. Kampen XP
Dr. Henry C. Scholer XP
Dr. D. A. Simmons XP
Dr. J. D. Worrell XP
Dr. Richard E. Barnard XD
Dr. Ross B. Vaughn XD
Clarence F. Buck RC
John Hillen RC
Joseph H. Burkhard AB
E. P. Field AB
Robert H. Howard AB
C. E. Lauder AB
Fred O. Parrish AB
Durbin Ranney AB
John J. Ryan AB
Mildred B. Jackman C
Catherine R. Wilson C

WASHINGTON COUNTY

WASHINGTON COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Nashville

Registration: 3808

Men furnished to armed forces: 975

Personnel:

Oran K. Allen	M	Dr. Allen R. Shirley	XD
John L. Clarkson	M	Dr. F. W. Schroeder	XD
Harry W. Klauke	M	Homer F. Hasemeier	RC
O. J. Foeller	M	Joseph D. Maxwell	RC
Stanley G. Berry	M	Chester A. Bailey	AB
John L. Muentner	M	P. Eugene Green	AB
Henry W. Niermann	M	William P. Green	AB
Robert E. Schleifer	M	Wilbert Hohlt	AB
L. H. Carson	GA	Ralph L. Maxwell	AB
Byron O. House	GA	Virginia Hassler	C
Dr. G. A. Green	XP	Dorothy L. Maxwell	C
Dr. P. B. Rabbenneck	XP	Clarence A. Reeder	C
Dr. R. C. Vernor	XP		

WAYNE COUNTY

WAYNE COUNTY No. 1

Location: 120 East Main Street, Fairfield

Registration: 5286

Men furnished to armed forces: 1499

Personnel:

Benjamin K. Felix	M	Dr. W. A. Hancock	XP
James A. Hilliard	M	Dr. T. J. Hilliard	XP
Edmond A. Mietzner	M	Dr. L. W. Young	XP
Guy Nicholson	M	Dr. F. C. Bailey	XD
Greenleaf A. Norris	M	Dr. Lloyd Hallam	XD
Peter G. Rapp	M	Harry L. Pitner	RC
George E. Simpson	M	Jerd V. Smith	RC
Alvin I. Steiner	M	O. D. Standerfer	RC
Henry C. Sutherland	M	John E. Burgess	AB
Luther Guy Yates	M	Arthur W. Elliott	AB
C. W. Creighton	GA	Virgil W. Mills	AB
H. T. Kerr	GA	Josephine N. Gualdoni	C
Dr. J. T. Blakely	XP	Josephine Higgins	C
Dr. John D. Boggs	XP	Beulah M. Jones	C
Dr. Donald B. Frankel	XP	Doris Loy	C

WHITE COUNTY

WHITE COUNTY No. 1

Location: 324 South First Street, Carmi

Registration: 5444

Men furnished to armed forces: 1541

Personnel:

Victor E. Belva M	Dr. Lawrence R. Medoff XP
Julius P. Botsch M	Dr. C. J. Rosenberg XP
Berry S. Crebs M	Dr. J. Z. Stanley XP
Cyril Endicott M	Dr. R. A. McCallister XD
Albert V. Finch M	Dr. A. E. Stocke XD
Felix R. Finch M	Voyle C. Bennett RC
J. H. Harmon M	A. V. Finch RC
George T. Proctor M	William L. Miller RC
William F. Sanders M	C. S. Conger AB
Dr. J. Z. Stanley M	A. M. Kershaw AB
Julius C. Kern GA	Stewart A. Pearce AB
Kenneth E. Pearce GA	Charles T. Randolph AB
Dr. R. C. Brown XP	Kenneth Frank Boeger C
Dr. J. G. Harrell XP	Mary Ann Erkman C
Dr. Charles C. Kissinger XP	Violet K. Neeley C
Dr. John A. Legier XP	Mary E. Tedner C

WHITESIDE COUNTY

WHITESIDE COUNTY No. 1

Location: 1113 Fourth Street, Fulton

Registration: 4246

Men furnished to armed forces: 945

Personnel:

Bert Butzer M	Dr. J. W. Medley XP
William J. Considine M	Dr. H. L. Pettitt XP
David W. Head M	Dr. Isaac Vandermyde XP
Henry E. Jacobsen M	Dr. G. F. VanDeSand XP
G. W. Nelson M	Dr. C. P. Hendricks XD
Earl W. Olds M	Carl W. Nice RC
Mason Bull M	Harold Sikkema RC
Charles C. McMahan GA	Mary F. Burden C
Dr. W. H. Durkee XP	Johanna Kuizenga C
Dr. R. E. LaRue XP	Verna C. Ward C
Dr. R. H. Lester XP	

(Continued)

WHITESIDE COUNTY—Continued

WHITESIDE COUNTY No. 2

Location: Coliseum Building, Sterling

Registration: 6642

Men furnished to armed forces: 1766

Personnel:

William I. Anderson M
Loren Elias Birdsall M
Henry J. Dietz M
William Henry Jacobsen M
Henry J. Kolb M
J. W. McDonald M
Sim T. Mee M
Francis Tehan M
John M. Stager GA
Dr. Frank W. Brodrick XP
Dr. William H. McCandless XP
Dr. Neal J. Marquis XP
Dr. W. H. Perry XP

Dr. G. J. Pohly XP
Dr. Lester S. Reavley XP
Dr. John L. Snavelly XP
Dr. Dane B. Bogaard XD
Dr. W. J. Palmer XD
Dr. William P. Rock XD
Fred G. Allai RC
Roy Gleason RC
John F. Phelps RC
William Cunniff C
Lois Leona Holschuh C
Jacqueline Vertrees C

Advisory Board Members for Whiteside County

Kennard J. Besse
Robert W. Besse
Lloyd Brown
J. A. Fletcher
Alexander L. Haglund
Harry J. Ludens
L. A. Ludens
Edward Mee

K. W. Miller
John L. Poole
J. A. Riordon
M. C. Rogers
Earl L. Scott
Karl Yost
G. Walter Zerr

WILL COUNTY

WILL COUNTY No. 1

Location: 126 North Scott Street, Joliet

Registration: 5354

Men furnished to armed forces: 1507

Personnel:

Gilbert C. Bengtson M
Arthur C. Geuther M
Richard I. Jones M
Paul Leach M
Stephen F. Sergeant M
Milton Sonntag M
Carlton F. Steigle M
John Woock M
James W. Faulkner GA
Dr. Robert R. Bates XP

Dr. J. W. Muncy XP
Dr. E. J. Viskocil XP
Dr. J. J. Devine XD
Dr. Raymond H. Powell XD
Dr. R. J. Rock XD
Arthur E. Kelly RC
N. L. White RC
Bette Carey C
Evelyn Dauwaldler C
Edna Larsh C

(Continued)

WILL COUNTY—Continued

WILL COUNTY No. 2

Location: 126 North Scott Street, Joliet

Men furnished to armed forces: 2348

Personnel:

Joseph A. Birsa M	Dr. Donald W. Killinger XP
John A. Legan M	Dr. Earl R. Steen XP
Mathias Pisut M	Dr. J. F. Williams XP
Walter J. Ruddy M	Dr. J. C. Brady XD
John Sicinski M	Frank J. Gospodaric RC
Joseph Spelich M	Alfred J. Martin RC
Albert H. Krusemark, Sr. GA	Laura I. Daley C
Dr. Romus Arnold XP	Verna C. Ondreja C
Dr. Harrison L. Harris XP	Mary C. Morgan C
Dr. Martin J. Ivec XP	

WILL COUNTY No. 3

Location: 126 North Scott Street, Joliet

Registration: 5283

Men furnished to armed forces: 1316

Personnel:

Norman F. Butterfield M	Dr. Paul E. Landmann XP
Carl Ehrhardt M	Dr. Lars S. Pederson XP
D. J. Feely M	Dr. C. R. Willson XP
Anthony J. Garrity M	Dr. H. F. Lotz XD
Alphonsus J. Kelly M	J. G. Campbell RC
Dan V. Knowlton M	C. H. Martin RC
C. A. Steevens M	Lena Klopfenstein C
Oscar R. Laraway GA	Elva T. Landendorf C
Dr. R. G. Barrick XP	Mary Meyers C
Dr. Gregory M. Carey XP	

JOLIET CITY No. 1

Location: 126 North Scott Street, Joliet

Registration: 6802

Men furnished to armed forces: 2394

Personnel:

Edward M. Brennan M	Dr. Philip McGinnis, Jr. XP
Peter W. Dittmyer M	Dr. Elmer J. Stephen XD
Henry O. Grassle M	Joseph Zalar RC
Carl Guardia M	Rosemary Garavalia C
Louis Leimbacher M	Helen Hausser C
John P. Haley GA	Betty Horwath C
Dr. Samuel Bergen XP	Frank Tushek C
Dr. Mat Bloomfield XP	

(Continued)

WILL COUNTY—Continued

JOLIET CITY No. 2

Location: 126 North Scott Street, Joliet

Registration: 5358

Men furnished to armed forces: 1727

Personnel:

Ferdinand L. Formento M
Perley E. Green M
James G. Kinsley M
C. A. McCay M
James F. McGuire M
Martin Schuster M
Frank J. Wise GA
Dr. Harold M. Hoover XP
Dr. Bernard Klein XP
Dr. Alfred Chione XP
Dr. H. N. Flexer XP
Dr. Frank H. Hedges, Jr. XP
Dr. Kurt Hohman XP

Dr. Robert W. Lennon XP
Dr. Earl S. Leimbacher XP
Dr. Leonard F. Roblee XP
Dr. A. G. Sellards XP
Dr. Anthony V. Stassi XP
Dr. Joseph L. Trizna XP
Dr. Paul A. Green XD
Dr. E. A. Dainko XD
Owen P. Horrigan RC
Israel N. Lewis RC
Ray E. Bassett C
Leila A. Baldwin C
Anita C. Ugoletti C

Advisory Board Members for Will County

Fred R. Adams
George A. Barr
Sidney E. Baskin
Gordon W. Bedford
George N. Blatt, Jr.
Joseph E. Boles
James E. Burke
Alfred J. Cassidy
Mrs. Angie B. Clarke
Glen L. Cowing
Emil Di Lorenzo
J. Harold Downey
Francis A. Dunn
William Martin Garvey
Raymond J. Harvey
Stewart Curtiss Hutchison
Frank J. Jones

Francis P. Kelly
Joseph V. Kirincich
Stuart C. Kroesch
Albert H. Krusemark, Jr.
Ludwig V. Kuhar
John C. Lang
William Edwin Long
William P. Lowrey, Jr.
J. Hinton Massey
Martin K. Miller
Ralph C. Murphy
Warren H. North
Willard S. Olson
Joseph E. Rymysza
Harry Leon Schenk
Matthew William Stefanich
Thomas W. Vinson

WILLIAMSON COUNTY

WILLIAMSON COUNTY No. 1

Location: City Hall, Herrin

Registration: 6305

Men furnished to armed forces: 2162

Personnel:

J. H. Clayton M	Dr. W. R. Gardiner XP
Clyde S. Coyle M	Dr. Frank V. Bonham XD
Loren C. Hall M	Dr. O. E. Spiller XD
Paul Harris M	Joe Dell'Era RC
Ernest S. Kratsch M	Fred A. Henderson RC
Thomas J. Shannon M	Dr. A. H. Whittington RC
Frank Spezia M	Louise J. Hamilton C
A. D. Morgan GA	C. Bernell Oliver C
Charles C. Murrah GA	Lou Ellen Peak C
Dr. Norman Albert XP	Donna Williams C
Dr. V. H. Burkhart XP	

WILLIAMSON COUNTY No. 2

Location: 101½ West Main Street, Marion

Registration: 5986

Men furnished to armed forces: 1859

Personnel:

H. E. Colp M	Dr. E. E. Woodsides XP
Hoyt Allen Cosby M	Dr. Ralph Burkhart XD
Maurice Hayton M	Dr. William Cain XD
Earl B. Jackson M	William S. Giles RC
L. C. Raybourn M	A. B. McLaren RC
George R. Stone GA	Oscar Schafale RC
H. L. Zimmerman GA	Sam L. Dunaway C
Dr. A. J. Aird XP	Mildred L. Peterson C
Dr. H. A. Felts XP	Dorothy Betty Stocks C
Dr. J.-G. Parmley XP	Betty Jean Tidwell C
Dr. H. L. Summers XP	

Advisory Board Members for Williamson County

Dr. G. R. Brewer	R. W. Harris
Charles W. Campbell	Snyder Herrin
George T. Carter	Melvin Parks
Laban Carter	John M. Reid
George K. Crichton	Carl D. Sneed
Hosea V. Ferrell	Herbert L. Tygett
A. L. Fowler	George C. Vaughan
Gordon Franklin	D. A. Warford
J. O. Gallimore	Charles D. Winters
H. L. Garrison	Frederick B. Baker
E. E. Green	Arthur C. Fort

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

WINNEBAGO COUNTY No. 1

Location: 417 Empire Building, Rockford

Registration: 6057

Men furnished to armed forces: 1633

Personnel:

John R. Condon M
Paul J. Fisher M
Edwin Hogan M
Robert Leach M
William H. McDermaid M
A. C. Thompson M
Carlton K. Welsh GA
Dr. Carl Bartling XP
Dr. T. A. Baumann XP
Dr. W. J. Bryan XP
Dr. Louis P. Dame XP
Dr. A. Howard Erickson XP
Dr. Carter Goodpasture XP
Dr. Carl H. Hamann XP
Dr. Courtney Hamlin XP
Dr. John O. Heald XP
Dr. Martin C. Lindman XP

Dr. H. P. Mosby XP
Dr. W. H. Palmer XP
Dr. Edmund B. Sutton XP
Dr. A. M. Swanson XP
Dr. Grover Tracy XP
Dr. Vernon C. Voltz XP
Dr. King G. Woodward XP
Dr. Donald H. Wrook XP
Dr. Arthur A. Hoffman XD
Dr. E. A. Spafford XD
Hilmer A. Johnson RC
Lowell Spurgeon RC
Rose Hyland C
Eunice C. Fitzpatrick C
Bernice Marie Kortendick C
Bess L. Powers C

WINNEBAGO COUNTY No. 2

Location: 417 Empire Building, Rockford

Registration: 4416

Men furnished to armed forces: 1144

Personnel:

Fred C. Drager M
Byron W. Easton M
Ross W. Fleming M
William F. Guetschow M
Henry W. Larson M
Arthur C. Woodruff M
Dr. Thomas H. Young M
Karl C. Williams GA
Dr. Robert Bruce Armstrong XP
Dr. Samuel H. Bess XP
Dr. Earl C. Bucher XP
Dr. Clifford Fredberg XP

Dr. Charles E. Klontz XP
Dr. Warren M. Miller XP
Dr. C. A. Roberts XP
Dr. W. G. VandeSteege XP
Dr. E. H. Weld XP
Dr. Cyril Sharp XD
Dr. E. J. Witherstine XD
Hubert M. Bancroft RC
Victor C. Frame RC
Phoebe Gustafson C
William B. Kortendick C
Lucille E. Welch C

(Continued)

WINNEBAGO COUNTY—Continued

ROCKFORD CITY No. 1

Location: 309-311 Rockford Trust, Rockford

Registration: 6901

Men furnished to armed forces: 1720

Personnel:

Andrew J. Doyle M	Dr. R. Randle Osborne XP
Tuве J. Floden M	Dr. A. C. Pearman XP
Frank C. Franzen M	Dr. C. M. Ranseen XP
William W. Joslyn M	Dr. Francis E. Sauer XP
James E. Murray M	Dr. B. C. Schnell, Jr. XP
Norman P. Peterson M	Dr. R. E. Tenney XP
Charles A. Thomas M	Dr. C. A. Walker XP
William R. Dusher GA	Dr. M. L. Johnson XD
John H. Page GA	Dr. C. O. Olson XD
Dr. R. E. Anthony XP	Dr. C. E. Werner XD
Dr. Robert C. Bourland XP	Arvid C. Paulson RC
Dr. H. W. Edson XP	G. Amos Stockhus RC
Dr. H. W. Harrison XP	Alice M. Bakeman C
Dr. Arvid Johnson XP	Grace Ford C
Dr. Joseph S. Lundholm XP	Bertha Munz C
Dr. J. H. Maloney XP	

ROCKFORD CITY No. 2

Location: 607 Forest City National Bank Building, Rockford

Registration: 8400

Men furnished to armed forces: 2050

Personnel:

Fred C. Olson M	Dr. Elmer L. Mertz XP
Fritz Carlson M	Dr. Homer Moore XP
Judson H. Mansfield M	Dr. J. Tyler Rankin XP
Tirrie O. Prather M	Dr. Harry Warner XP
Charles L. St. Clair M	Dr. C. H. Grandstaff XD
F. Hugh Ward M	Dr. E. F. Sullivan XD
Arthur V. Essington GA	Dr. H. L. Willcox XD
Dr. Sam Behr XP	Jarl H. Ederstrom RC
Dr. J. Harry Bendes XP	J. Eugene Welch RC
Dr. Anfin Egdahl XP	Helen P. Baumgarten C
Dr. Charles L. Leonard XP	Erma E. Gallagher C
Dr. Charles Leppert XP	Mary L. Jordan C
Dr. Al L. Magnelia XP	Erma S. Markham C

(Continued)

WINNEBAGO COUNTY—Continued

ROCKFORD CITY No. 3

Location: 609 Forest City National Bank Building, Rockford

Registration: 7779

Men furnished to armed forces: 2348

Personnel:

Harold R. Clifford M	Dr. Joseph H. Kaplan XP
Walter M. Fairbairn M	Dr. Eugene T. Leonard XP
Maurice L. Froelich M	Dr. N. A. Lindstedt XP
Carl A. Lagerstrom M	Dr. W. J. O'Donnell XP
Charles Stewart M	Dr. Alfred B. Owen XP
Joseph Zammuto M	Dr. Gerald A. Rau XP
Guy B. Reno GA	Dr. (Col.) Ebden G. Roberts XP
Dr. Stanley Anderson XP	Dr. John T. Small XP
Dr. Bernard E. Bolotoff XP	Dr. Justin Steurer XP
Dr. L. L. Bowers XP	Dr. W. S. Timblin XP
Dr. W. P. Burdick XP	Dr. H. E. Rust XD
Dr. Burt J. Canfield XP	Dr. James L. Shipley XD
Dr. T. Harry Culhane XP	W. Harold Bailey RC
Dr. W. H. Cunningham XP	Paul N. Wilson RC
Dr. Anthony J. Daly XP	Ethelle I. Galbo C
Dr. William B. Fonvielle XP	Agnes C. Nelson C
Dr. R. S. Grant XP	Wilbur E. Shedd C
Dr. J. E. Jackson XP	Violet M. Soderquist C
Dr. Paul Johnson XP	Bernice H. Stacy C

Advisory Board Members for Winnebago County

Alf O. Ahlstrand	Shelby L. Large
Charles F. Andrews	William Lathrop
Harry L. Arnold	R. P. Lichtenwalner
William H. Barrick	George Liddell
William H. Barnes, Jr.	Leonard Lundin
Roy H. Brown	John C. McCarthy
Robert C. Bourland, Jr.	David F. Madden
Robert R. Canfield	L. W. Menzimer
David Connolly	Robert E. Nash
Charles H. Davis	Carroll Nelson
Samuel J. Ditto	C. Oliver Nelson
J. Phillip Dunn	Carl O. Nyman
Albert D. Early	Lawrence F. O'Brien
B. B. Early	Clifford A. Pedderson
John Early	Paul S. Pierson
Edward J. Fahy	Guy B. Reno
John J. Faissler	D. C. Ruttenberg
Edward S. Foltz, Jr.	Frank M. Ryan
William H. Gates	Dr. Louis A. Shultz, Jr.
Robert M. Gibboney	Fred H. Smith
Thomas W. Gill	Russell E. Smith
Russell Goldman	Truesdale Smith
Stanley H. Guyer	John R. Snively
Frederick H. Haye	Roy E. Stone
Morris J. Hinchcliff	Carl A. Swenson
Stanton E. Hyer	Charles S. Thomas
Anthony S. Ingrassia	Alex J. Victor
Wilbur E. Johnson	R. T. Welsh
Thomas A. Keegan	O. M. Williams
B. Jay Knight	Edgar H. Wilson
William D. Knight	Raphael E. Yalden
Fred J. Kullberg	Ralph S. Zahm

WOODFORD COUNTY

WOODFORD COUNTY No. 1

Location: County Court House, Eureka

Registration: 4768

Men furnished to armed forces: 1272

Personnel:

Clyde J. Davis M	Dr. A. E. McReynolds XP
J. H. Gleason M	Dr. W. S. Morrison XP
Earl G. Irons M	Dr. Frank W. Nickel XP
Glenwood C. Tanton M	Dr. E. H. Wallace XD
Floyd Lester Tarman M	Lawrence A. Cravens RC
F. S. Wylie M	Harold D. Willis RC
Carl A. Yeck M	Erminc Kesler C
Horace Baker GA	Roger Mitchell C
Charles Williams GA	Marian E. Steninger C
Dr. S. M. Burdon XP	Esther Wadsworth C

Advisory Board Members for Woodford County

W. H. Foster	Edward F. Riely
Samuel G. Harrod, Jr.	George H. Riley
Ben C. Leiken	Ed E. Robeson
Isadore L. Leiken	J. F. Sturgeon
Don B. Pioletti	

SPECIAL PANEL BOARDS

SPECIAL PANEL BOARD No. 1

Location: Cook County Jail, Chicago

Andrew W. Brown, M.D.	Milton A. Saffir, M.D.
Sup't Edward J. Denmark	Warden Frank Sain
Joseph Moudry	

SPECIAL PANEL BOARD No. 2

Location: Illinois Training School for Boys, St. Charles

Russell W. Ballard	Robert F. Mumm
J. Clifford Hodgins	Theodore L. Sharp
Harold Ebert Johnson	

SPECIAL PANEL BOARD No. 3

Location: Illinois State Penitentiary, Menard

Warden C. F. Becker	Walter Nierstheimer
R. C. Bloome	

SPECIAL PANEL BOARD No. 4

Location: Illinois State Penitentiary, Pontiac

Roy G. Hershey	Warden Arthur A. Bennett
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SPECIAL PANEL BOARD No. 5

Location: Illinois State Penitentiary, Stateville

Clarence D. Atherton	Walter Moody
Warden Frank Hill	Alex Padley

**EXAMINING PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS—
MISCELLANEOUS ASSIGNMENTS, DOWNSTATE**

Dr. Melvin Bláurock
Dr. N. Lionel Blitzsten
Dr. Louis D. Boshes
Dr. E. J. Buchan
Dr. Joseph Calvary
Dr. John Chornyak
Dr. Charles B. Congdon
Dr. Isidore Diamond
Dr. Jacob V. Edlin
Dr. E. R. Eisler
Dr. Eugene Falstein
Dr. M. G. Farinacci
Dr. Thomas Fentress
Dr. Isidore Finkelman
Dr. Malcolm H. Finley
Dr. Thomas French
Dr. Milton Goldberg
Dr. Harold A. Greenberg
Dr. Roy R. Grinker
Dr. Paul Haas
Dr. Ralph C. Hamill
Dr. Leo J. Jacobson
Dr. Maurice Kaplan
Dr. Ernest Klein
Dr. M. T. Koenig
Dr. Paul Kramer
Dr. Harry B. Levey
Dr. David Levitin
Dr. George Loewenstein
Dr. A. A. Low
Dr. Jerome J. Lubin
Dr. J. E. McCormick
Dr. William McKee
Dr. Henry Mead
Dr. John Mergener

Dr. Milton Miller
Dr. George J. Mohr
Dr. John Thomas Nerancy
Dr. Harry Paskind
Dr. G. L. Perkins
Dr. A. K. Peterson
Dr. Morris Peterson
Dr. Joseph P. Reich
Dr. Paul Rosenfels
Dr. D. B. Rotman
Dr. Manning I. Sankstone
Dr. Paul Schroeder
Dr. Helmut P. G. Seckel
Dr. H. M. Serota
Dr. Julius Steinfeld
Dr. Marvin Sukov
Dr. Stanislaus A. Szurek
Dr. Carel Van der Heide
Dr. A. H. Vander Veer
Dr. William Weisdorff

DENTISTS—

Dr. Irving Dorne
Dr. John S. Fafinski
Dr. John J. Gapsis
Dr. M. A. Goldberg
Dr. J. B. Gomberg
Dr. Sidney A. Goodman
Dr. A. F. Mastrud
Dr. Albert Pearl
Dr. Arnold Raffel
Dr. Samuel Spira
Dr. A. D. Steynburg
Dr. C. F. Tomaszewski

ILLINOIS BOARDS OF APPEAL

Their Locations, Areas of Jurisdiction and Members

No. 1—GROUPS 1 to 12, INCLUSIVE¹

Location: 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago

Jurisdiction: Cook County

Administrator: William H. King, Jr.

Group 1

Rev. William S. Braddan
Willard L. King
A. F. Lewis
Arthur J. Murphy
Samuel Smith
Rollin T. Woodyatt MD

Group 2

Britton I. Budd
Stanley P. Farwell
R. R. Ferguson MD
Paul V. Galvin
William A. Lewis
Charles P. Megan
Sterling Morton
Herman Smith MD
A. A. Zdrojewski

Group 3

John D. Black
Homer J. Buckley
Henry Crown
Chester C. Doherty
Robert H. Hayes MD
James H. Hutton MD
Joseph J. Kehoe
Edward J. Turek

Group 4

Thurlow G. Essington
Charles B. Goes, Jr.
Frank F. Maple MD
Burt J. Mason
Lewis J. Solomon
General Robert Wood

Group 5

David V. Colbert
Byron Dalton
John E. MacLeish
Nelson Morris
Charles H. Phifer MD

Marcus D. Richards
Sidney Rissman
Joseph J. Seppi

Group 6

Earl L. Blanchard
F. Ray Bryant
Whitney Campbell
William C. Keuch
Arthur F. Maue
Maurice F. McElligott
W. A. Michael
J. H. O'Neil MD
George W. Post MD
Robert H. Soelke

Group 7

Wilbur C. Bacon
Charles L. Dressel
Irwin T. Gilruth
A. Paul Holleb
Irvin S. Koll MD
Fred M. Miller MD
Fred Mulich
Calvin F. Selfridge
Colonel A. A. Sprague

Group 8

Richard Abram
F. O. Fredrickson MD
Peter Medema
Henry A. Proesel
Louis E. Schmidt
Charles S. Traer
Ednyfed H. Williams

Group 9

Nicholas J. Conrad
Joseph E. Fitch
Nathaniel Leverone
Earl J. McMahan
F. Lee Stone MD

(Continued)

¹ Board of Appeal No. 1 was originally composed of Illinois Boards of Appeal Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive, each Board having jurisdiction over appeals from specified Local Boards within Cook County. These eight original Boards were reorganized into Illinois Board of Appeal No. 1, composed of the eight original Boards, plus four additional Boards, all being designated from Groups 1 to 12, inclusive. Any Group in Board of Appeal No. 1 could act on an appeal from any Local Board in Cook County.

ILLINOIS BOARDS OF APPEAL [No. 1]—Continued

Group 10

Eugene J. Atkinson
Henry George Burger
Eugene C. Fauntleroy
John M. Fewkes
Charles Walton Fitch
Edwin G. Howell
Leo M. Knox
Harold W. Miller MD
William T. Woodson

Group 11

Carroll C. Figge

Anton Johannsen
Bowman C. Lingle
Elmer W. Mosely MD
Oscar M. Wolff

Group 12

James G. Carr MD
Nathan T. Felt
Sylvester Kloss
William A. McSwain
Richard B. Vail

No. 9—GROUP 13²

Location: 805 Aurora National Bank Building, Aurora

Jurisdiction: Counties of DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, Mc Henry and Will

Robert H. Graham MD
J. Paul Kuhn
Harry M. Park

Ralph C. Putnam, Sr.
Raymond E. Shea
John H. Warne

No. 10—GROUP 14

Location: 109 Galena Avenue, Dixon

Jurisdiction: Counties of Boone, Bureau, Carroll, Henry, JoeDavies, LaSalle, Lee, Ogle, Putnam, Stephenson, Whiteside and Winnebago

William J. Finnan
Silas Jones
David L. Murphy MD

Ray Wantz
Robert L. Warner

No. 11—GROUPS 15 AND 16

Location: 319 Federal Building, Peoria

Jurisdiction: Counties of Fulton, Henderson, Livingston, McDonough, Marshall, Mercer, Peoria, Rock Island, Stark, Tazewell, Warren and Woodford

Edwin V. Champion
Hugh E. Cooper MD
Joseph B. Correll
Charles Lauritzen
Samuel C. Maixner
Frederick V. Arber

James A. Edwards
Fred H. Hinrichs
F. Alvin Park
Paul D. Reinertsen MD
William C. White

No. 12—GROUP 17

Location: Federal Building, Springfield

Jurisdiction: Counties of Adams, Brown, Cass, Christian, DeWitt, Hancock, Logan, McLean, Macon, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Sangamon and Schuyler

Sam Bonansinga
Hugh J. Graham, Sr.
Reaugh Jennings

Len E. Jones
Jesse T. McDavid MD

² The downstate Boards of Appeal were reorganized into Illinois Board of Appeal No. 2, composed of the eight original Boards, redesignated as Groups. Thus, any downstate appeal Group could decide an appeal case that originated in any of the 101 downstate counties.

No. 13—GROUP 18

Location: State Armory, Champaign

Jurisdiction: Counties of Champaign, Clark, Coles, Crawford, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Iroquois, Jasper, Kankakee, Lawrence, Moultrie, Piatt, Richland, Shelby and Vermilion

Grendel F. Bennett
Arthur E. Burwash
William Casper

W. E. C. Clifford
Joseph J. Link MD
John R. Rippon

No. 14—GROUP 19

Location: 338 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis

Jurisdiction: Counties of Bond, Calhoun, Clinton, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Pike, St. Clair, Scott and Washington

James E. Bellinger MD
Joe R. Fulkerson
Joseph B. McGlynn

George G. Otto
Fern Robert Rauch
John J. Sullivan

No. 15—GROUP 20

Location: 203 City Hall Building, Mount Vernon

Jurisdiction: Counties of Alexander, Clay, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Marion, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Saline, Union, Wabash, Wayne, White and Williamson

Joe Frank Allen
Thomas B. Kelly MD
Benjamin A. Martin
Earl W. Merritt

Frank C. Murrah MD
Joe Shannon
John C. Small
Hugh White

Clerks of the Illinois Boards of Appeal

No. 1, Chicago (12 groups)—Esther Anderson, Edith Arshak, Belle E. Auerbach, Edna S. Barber, Ella M. Bock, Josephine Bondi, Ann Carlson, Nancy Connor, Marjorie A. Dónohue, Joan Fitze, Mabel E. Flynn, Virginia B. Furst, Harriet J. Gurski, Mildred R. Havel, Marguerite Horton, Joan F. Madden, Marcella B. Maier, Edith M. Mayger, Muriel A. McBride, Carol L. Miller, Cosette I. Nelson, Alma J. Paulin, Sara Pollock, Ruth Pons, Jane M. Shinkle, Esther A. Sonneman, Hulda A. Vinje, Bonita J. Weber.

No. 9, Aurora—Margaret F. Daugherty, Laura M. Kennedy, Doris M. Kroll, Rachael R. McLennan, Lena J. Miller.

No. 10, Rockford—Madolin M. Hackett.

No. 11, Peoria (2 groups)—Helen L. Agre, Mary C. Blessing, Ada Dutton, Marguerite J. Goodman, Elizabeth S. Kemper.

No. 12, Springfield—Julianna Halberg, Mae Steinbeck.

No. 13, Champaign—Alice A. Moos.

No. 14, East St. Louis—Dulcie B. Dwyer, Ruth Mites.

No. 15, Mt. Vernon—Blanche M. Dethrow, Thelma L. Fenton, J. Nadine Pierce.

ILLINOIS MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS

Their Locations, Areas of Jurisdiction and Members

No. 1—RAVENSWOOD HOSPITAL

Location: 1931 Wilson Avenue, Chicago

Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 148, 149, 150, 151

Clark A. Buswell MD
Ralph Davis MD
J. Bailey Carter MD
George D. DeTarnowsky MD
Robert E. Dyer MD
F. O. Frederickson MD
Edward F. Garraghan MD
R. F. Greening MD
William H. Haines MD
Robert H. Hayes MD
Norris J. Heckel MD
Alexander Hershfield MD

D. L. Jenkinson MD
J. J. Moore MD
William J. Noonan MD
Darwin B. Pond MD
Francis E. Senear MD
Harold Sofield MD
Albert Vanderkloot MD
John C. Vermeren MD
Joseph A. Wloczewski MD
Michael Zeller MD
Edward H. Ashley DDS
Harper J. Hibbe DDS

No. 2—NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN HOSPITAL

Location: 1044 North Francisco Avenue, Chicago

Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 40, 46, 47, 117, 118, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 141, 142

James J. Callahan MD
T. T. Crooks MD
Morris Glatt MD
C. F. Goetzinger MD
Cyril Hale MD
John W. Harned MD
M. J. Kostrewski MD
John E. Koons MD

Manuel Lichtenstein MD
David Markson MD
John M. Radzinski MD
Ralph Warden MD
Cleveland J. White MD
Col. William H. G. Logan DDS
John A. McCallum DDS

No. 3—MERCY HOSPITAL

Location: 2537 South Prairie Avenue, Chicago

Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 1, 6, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 80, 82, 86, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104

Robert S. Berghoff MD
Fred M. Drennan MD
W. W. Furey MD
Emory Grimm MD
William Kirby MD
Norman A. Levy MD
Milton Mandell MD
Clement L. Martin MD
Michael F. McGuire MD
John V. McMahon MD

G. Henry Mundt MD
Herbert T. Nash MD
W. J. Pickett MD
Charles F. Sawyer MD
Abraham W. Schram MD
Meyer Solomon MD
F. M. Whitesell MD
Frank Wojniak MD
Kenneth Penhale DDS

No. 4—PROVIDENT HOSPITAL

Location: 426 East 51st Street, Chicago

Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 81, 83, 84, 85, west half of 87

Walter Adams MD	Julian Lewis MD
H. Hugh Beguesse MD	John W. Lawlah MD
Audley F. Connor MD	H. Reginald Smith MD
Ulysses Grant Dailey MD	C. J. Teffner MD
Spencer C. Dickerson MD	H. V. Wilburn MD
R. C. Giles MD	William D. Giles DDS
Walter S. Grant MD	Silas P. Jones DDS
Theodore K. Lawless MD	

No. 5—ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

Location: 355 Ridge Avenue, Evanston

Jurisdiction: Cook County Boards 1, 2, 3, 4, Evanston Boards 1, 2, 3

T. E. Conley MD	H. A. Richter MD
Charles L. Conroy MD	O. T. Schultz MD
John J. Fahey MD	Gail R. Soper MD
Robert Moore Jones MD	E. A. Wegner MD
Alfred C. Ledoux MD	Sidney B. Freud DDS
W. J. Nolan MD	W. E. Redlich DDS
Jerome T. Paul MD	L. V. Stephenson DDS

No. 6—WEST SUBURBAN HOSPITAL

Location: 518 North Austin Boulevard, Oak Park

Jurisdiction: Cook County Boards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15; Berwyn Boards 1, 2; Cicero Boards 1, 2, 3; Oak Park Boards 1, 2, 3; Maywood Board

Guy P. Conger MD	James H. Skiles MD
O. Hawkinson MD	Irwin G. Spiesman MD
Robert T. McElvenny MD	John J. Theobald MD
Mahlon P. Palmer MD	Ralph W. Trimmer MD
Eugene C. Piette MD	W. R. Williams MD
Gilbert P. Pond MD	Albert W. Campbell DDS
Willis Potts MD	W. K. Frakes DDS
Carl D. Render MD	Louis W. Schultz DDS
Frank J. Ronayne MD	Paul Swanson DDS
Howard M. Sheaff MD	

No. 7—INGALLS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Location: 155th Street and Page Avenue, Harvey

Jurisdiction: Cook County Boards 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; Calumet City Board; Chicago Heights Board

Alfred Biggs MD	B. M. Johnson MD
P. R. Blodgett MD	Frank G. Murphy MD
E. E. Dillon MD	George W. Scupham MD
William C. Doepp MD	Kenneth Smith MD
Eugene Grosz MD	Leroy Rowland DDS

No. 8—ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

Location: Freeport

Jurisdiction: Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll Counties

H. W. Ackemann MD	N. C. Phillips MD
J. A. Ascher MD	W. E. Rideout MD
Charles L. Best MD	Karl Benedict Rieger MD
Benjamin Braun MD	Florance L. Sullivan MD
John S. Clark MD	Louis G. Voigt MD
John J. Grant MD	Charles Zipf MD
Robert J. Hyslop MD	N. A. Arganbright DDS
William L. Karcher MD	P. M. Breyer DDS
Cuthbert J. Leavy MD	J. A. Donahue DDS
Donal O. Manshardt MD	William D. Van Lone DDS

No. 9—ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL

Location: Rockford

Jurisdiction: Winnebago, Boone Counties, western half of McHenry County

C. H. Boswell MD	Rudolph J. Mroz MD
William H. Elmer MD	H. D. Palmer MD
Egbert W. Fell MD	Arthur Pearman MD
William K. Ford MD	J. J. Potter MD
R. C. Fringer MD	Justin Steurer MD
John A. Green MD	William M. Magnelia MD
David Holman MD	

No. 10—ST. THERESA'S HOSPITAL

Location: Waukegan

Jurisdiction: Lake County, eastern half of McHenry County

Douglas Boyd MD	Luther J. Osgood MD
Hugo Branyon MD	Edgar W. Spackman MD
George B. Callahan MD	Peter J. Stanul MD
G. P. Cassidy MD	Louis F. Waldmann MD
James P. Fitzgerald MD	G. J. Balbach DDS
Everett M. Laury MD	E. H. Bixler DDS
George L. Mosby MD	J. Mackey DDS
Edward P. Norcross MD	

No. 11—DIXON PUBLIC HOSPITAL

Location: Dixon

Jurisdiction: Lee, Ogle, Whiteside Counties

Robert L. Baird MD	David L. Murphy MD
Frank W. Brodrick MD	J. L. Tavenner MD
Howard Edwards MD	W. A. Thompson MD
Charles H. LeSage MD	H. A. Lazier DDS
Henry J. McCoy MD	C. E. Smith DDS
William A. McNichols MD	W. J. Worsley DDS
Edward S. Murphy MD	

No. 12—ST. JOSEPH MERCY HOSPITAL

Location: *Aurora*

Jurisdiction: *Kane, DuPage, DeKalb, Kendall Counties*

R. T. Bothe MD	Emmett L. Lee MD
Richard K. Collins MD	Earl E. Meister MD
David J. Evans MD	Charles G. Weller MD
Vernon L. Evans MD	E. V. Young MD
C. L. Gardner MD	James B. Gorman DDS
Edward C. Holmblad MD	R. G. Nicholson DDS
Karl J. Kaiser MD	A. L. Roberts DDS

No. 12-A—JOLIET HOSPITAL

Location: *Joliet*

Jurisdiction: *Will County*

Arthur Fahrner MD	George Woodruff MD
George E. Roomey MD	David Bradley DDS
Arthur L. Shreffler MD	George W. Young DDS

No. 13—ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL

Location: *Rock Island*

Jurisdiction: *Rock Island, Mercer, Henry Counties*

Norbert C. Barwasser MD	Frank J. Otis MD
H. A. Beam MD	S. H. Richman MD
Francis Blonek MD	C. E. Robb MD
Florens E. Bollaert MD	H. W. Shuman MD
Frank N. Davenport MD	Maud J. Vollmer MD
Clifford C. Ellis MD	A. Walter Wiss MD
George D. Hauberg MD	Harry A. Albright DDS
H. P. Miller MD	G. Arthur Nelson DDS
E. B. Neff MD	C. M. Rile DDS
Meredith L. Ostrom MD	S. A. Wiggins DDS

No. 14—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

Location: *LaSalle*

Jurisdiction: *LaSalle, Bureau, Putnam Counties*

J. H. Edgecomb MD	John L. Rock MD
William P. Fread MD	M. H. Sawyer MD
George Klumpner MD	Clifford J. Stricker MD
John F. Lewis MD	Ralph H. Woods MD
Felix J. Maciejewski MD	S. C. Wood DDS
J. R. Norcross MD	

No. 15—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

Location: *Kankakee*

Jurisdiction: *Kankakee, Iroquois Counties*

George F. Asselin MD	Delbert K. Judd MD
Gilbert Ayling MD	Anson L. Nickerson MD
Edson W. Carr MD	D. J. O'Loughlin MD
Charles W. Geiger MD	C. H. Condit DDS
Edwin S. Hamilton MD	R. F. Schroeder DDS
George E. Irwin MD	A. C. Willman DDS

No. 16—MONMOUTH HOSPITAL

Location: *Monmouth*

Jurisdiction: *Warren, Henderson, Knox, McDonough Counties*

Charles P. Blair MD	C. B. Ripley MD
Herbert C. Eastman MD	J. L. Sherrick MD
Ralph Graham MD	V. D. Thomas MD
William M. Hartman MD	Frank C. Winter MD
Grover C. Klein MD	C. E. Lauder DDS
A. R. Mailer MD	W. S. Phelps DDS
Benjamin V. McClanahan MD	L. H. Shaffer DDS
James C. Redington MD	

No. 17—ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

Location: *Peoria*

Jurisdiction: *Peoria, Tazewell, Stark, Woodford, Marshall Counties, northern half of Fulton County*

E. C. Burhans MD	Arthur Sprenger MD
Paul Dirkse MD	R. M. Sutton MD
Harry A. Durkin MD	Clifton S. Turner MD
Walter King MD	Wright C. Williams MD
James Thomas Jenkins MD	L. F. Carlin DDS
Emil Z. Levitin MD	Clarke E. Chamberlain DDS
Harry Magee MD	John C. Murdock DDS
D. F. Loewen MD	Earle V. Ryan DDS
George W. Parker MD	L. E. Steward DDS
Charles Sneller MD	

No. 18—ST. JAMES HOSPITAL

Location: *Pontiac*

Jurisdiction: *Livingston, Grundy, McLean Counties, upper half of Ford County*

E. G. Beatty MD	A. B. Middleton MD
Reed Hanley MD	Carl Riess MD
Harry C. Hill MD	L. W. Yolton MD
William A. Marshall MD	C. A. Alcorn DDS
Clark C. Meeks MD	J. T. Mohan DDS

No. 19—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

Location: *Quincy*

Jurisdiction: *Adams, Brown, Hancock Counties, western half of Pike County*

Arthur H. Bitter MD	Warren F. Pearce MD
Norbert Blickhan MD	John Roy Pollock MD
Frank T. Brenner, Sr. MD	J. C. Steiner MD
Earl L. Caddick MD	Walter Stevenson MD
Frank Cohen MD	Harold Swanberg MD
Carson Gabriel MD	Walter M. Whitaker MD
Ralph Hinton MD	Albert H. Sohm DDS
S. R. Hoover MD	Hugh Tarpley DDS
Ralph McReynolds MD	LeRoy H. Wolfe, Sr. DDS
F. Garm Norbury MD	

No. 20—SCHMITT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Location: *Beardstown*

Jurisdiction: *Cass, Schuyler, Scott, Morgan, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun Counties, eastern half of Pike County, southern half of Fulton County*

Albyn L. Adams MD	Henry O. Munson MD
Ivan E. Brouse MD	Alfred G. Schultz MD
Thomas G. Charles MD	C. E. Soule MD
V. M. Gorman MD	Robert A. Spencer MD
Walter L. Frank MD	Thomas A. Starkey MD
Dale E. Haworth MD	R. F. Black DDS
C. L. Morris MD	H. O. Ellis DDS

No. 21—ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL

Location: *Springfield*

Jurisdiction: *Sangamon, Mason, Logan, Christian, Menard Counties*

A. G. Aschauer MD	D. M. Sirca MD
John F. Deal MD	George Staben MD
William DeHollander MD	Harry M. Steen MD
Herbert B. Henkel MD	George B. Stericker MD
Thomas D. Masters MD	Alajos Vass MD
Joseph P. McGoey MD	A. E. Walters MD
Samuel E. Munson MD	Albert E. Converse DDS
Harry Otten MD	H. D. Fullenwider DDS

No. 22—DECATUR AND MACON COUNTY HOSPITAL

Location: *Decatur*

Jurisdiction: *Macon, Piatt, DeWitt Counties*

S. Elliott Bell MD	R. Zink Sanders MD
Hymen J. Burstein MD	Dean Stanley MD
Fauntleroy Flinn MD	F. E. Strickling MD
Forrest R. Martin MD	Stuart Wood MD
Clarence E. McClelland MD	William H. Hacker DDS
Irving H. Neece MD	Wray S. Monroe DDS
T. S. Raiford MD	Austin C. Stiles DDS
Ciney Rich MD	

No. 23—BURNHAM CITY HOSPITAL

Location: *Champaign*

Jurisdiction: *Champaign, Douglas Counties, southern half of Ford County*

E. C. Albers MD	Benjamin Markowitz MD
Max Appel MD	Cyrus F. Newcomb MD
Arthur J. Dalton MD	John A. Siegling MD
E. L. Draper MD	S. N. Tager MD
Gerald D. Gernon MD	Warren B. West MD
Lewis T. Gregory MD	Earl D. Wise MD
Marcus W. Hedgcock MD	H. W. Boone DDS
Darwin Kirby MD	F. E. Ebert DDS
William F. Lamkin MD	W. H. Karcher DDS

No. 24—LAKE VIEW HOSPITAL

Location: *Danville*

Jurisdiction: *Vermilion, Edgar Counties*

P. K. Andrews MD	B. M. Jewell MD
H. E. Baldwin MD	Warren B. Smith MD
F. W. Barton MD	M. R. Warden MD
T. J. Carmody MD	Edwin G. C. Williams MD
Robert Clements MD	H. S. Foster DDS
Henry F. Hooker MD	H. L. Minnis DDS

No. 25—MEMORIAL METHODIST HOSPITAL

Location: *Mattoon*

Jurisdiction: *Coles, Cumberland, Moultrie, Clark, Shelby, Effingham Counties*

T. A. Bryan MD	Albert T. Summers MD
Charles E. Greer MD	Edmund Summers MD
F. B. Jones MD	C. D. Swickard MD
H. W. Long MD	Charles B. Voigt MD
Charles E. Morgan MD	R. R. Burke DDS
James A. Oliver MD	R. G. Jones DDS
Andrew P. Rauwolf MD	B. C. Trexler DDS
W. F. Stafford MD	W. L. White DDS

No. 26—ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

Location: *Litchfield*

Jurisdiction: *Montgomery, Macoupin Counties*

L. G. Allen MD	Charles H. Sihler MD
H. F. Bennett MD	G. A. Sihler, Sr. MD
Charles Ford MD	George A. Sihler, Jr. MD
R. W. Griswold MD	C. H. Zoller MD
Zeb V. Kimball MD	C. W. Grafton DDS
F. Y. Kuhlman MD	Arthur E. Sihler DDS
P. B. O'Connell MD	

No. 27—KIRKWOOD CLINIC HOSPITAL

Location: *Lawrenceville*

Jurisdiction: *Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Edwards, Wabash Counties*

Ralph B. Armitage MD	L. E. McGahey MD
Victor M. Brian MD	Randolph F. Snider MD
Alan G. Brooks MD	B. C. Teasley MD
Wendell I. Green MD	C. E. Duff DDS
H. W. Kinney MD	D. Z. Wylde DDS
Tom Kirkwood MD	G. A. Ritter DDS

No. 28—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

Location: *East St. Louis*

Jurisdiction: *St. Clair, Madison, Monroe, Bond, Fayette Counties*

Charles Bell MD	C. J. Nolan MD
O. B. Boyd MD	Guy Pfeiffer MD
H. A. Cables MD	Vivien P. Siegel MD
Edward W. Cannady MD	Groves B. Smith MD
Justin Cordonnier MD	Edward C. Spitze MD
Killian Fritsch MD	Walter C. Wilhelmj MD
William L. Hanson MD	N. H. Feder DDS
J. J. Kane MD	J. M. Hogan DDS
H. C. Knapp MD	J. E. Mahoney DDS
Everett L. Lanman MD	F. A. Neuhoff DDS
Eugene McQuillan MD	

No. 29—MT. VERNON HOSPITAL

Location: *Mt. Vernon*

Jurisdiction: *Jefferson, Clinton, Franklin, Washington, Perry, Clay, Marion, Wayne Counties*

James T. Blakely MD	Walter F. Plassman MD
Andy Hall MD	Paul B. Rabenneck MD
Augustus P. Heller MD	Robert R. Smith MD
J. A. Johnson MD	Harry O. Williams MD
Charles O. Lane MD	J. J. Corlew DDS
Alson W. Modert MD	M. M. Lumbattis DDS
John Beverly Moore MD	Evan W. Petty DDS
William G. Parker MD	

No. 30—HOLDEN HOSPITAL

Location: *Carbondale*

Jurisdiction: *Jackson, Williamson, Union, Johnson, Randolph Counties*

Lon Baker MD	John H. Hrabik MD
J. W. Barrow MD	Willis I. Lewis MD
W. A. Brandon MD	E. R. May MD
C. M. Brooks MD	F. M. Sylvester MD
Edmund R. Carman MD	E. E. Mathes DDS
G. G. Fischer MD	H. W. Willis DDS

No. 31—LIGHTNER HOSPITAL

Location: *Harrisburg*

Jurisdiction: *Saline, Hamilton, Gallatin, White, Pope, Hardin Counties*

R. C. Brown MD	Douglas A. Lehman MD
John V. Ferrell MD	Joseph C. Lightner MD
Ernest L. Hennig MD	Robert B. Nyberg MD
Byrt B. Hutton MD	H. C. Holdoway DDS
Charles Kissinger MD	E. M. Travelstead DDS

No. 32—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

Location: *Cairo*

Jurisdiction: *Alexander, Pulaski, Massac Counties*

Flint Bondurant MD	Edward E. Miller MD
James W. Dunn MD	Harry Phillips MD
Homer J. Elkins MD	Berry Rife MD
D. B. Grossman MD	Charles L. Weber MD
Bellenden S. Hutcheson MD	Van Andrews DDS
J. S. Johnson MD	H. A. Moreland DDS

No. 33—DANISH AMERICAN HOSPITAL

Location: 1615 North Kostner Avenue, Chicago

Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140

Lewis Kent Eastman MD
Peter Gaberman MD
Marion Lee Gordon MD
W. Lloyd Kenny MD

J. W. Klapman MD
James M. McDonough MD
Max L. Bramer DDS
Alfred B. Wolter DDS

No. 34—WASHINGTON BOULEVARD HOSPITAL

Location: 2449 Washington Boulevard, Chicago

Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 41, 113, 114, 115, 116, 121, 122

James F. Cox MD
James F. DePree MD
J. N. Warren DePree MD
Raymond Householder MD
Robert L. Ladd MD
Roland P. Mackay MD
George R. McAuliff MD

Linn F. McBride MD
Arthur R. Metz MD
H. Ivan Sippy MD
J. Kenneth Sokol MD
Henry O. Wernicke MD
Virgil Wescott MD

No. 35—ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL

Location: 1433 North Claremont Avenue, Chicago

Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 51, 64, 65, 66, 143, 144, 146

Raymond Leo Abraham MD
John J. Belinsky MD
William P. Bell MD
Julius Brams MD
Wilbert O. Brown MD
John F. Chase MD
Oscar Cleff MD
Francis A. Dulak MD
W. Francis Jacobs MD
Jerry J. Kearns MD
S. H. Kraines MD
George F. Kristan MD
Frank M. Laurenzana MD

Martin G. Luken MD
Sol Nigro MD
Henry C. Olechowski MD
N. M. Pellettieri MD
Harold A. Ramser MD
Lawrence A. Russell MD
Clifford J. Steinle MD
Joseph A. Tobin MD
Samuel L. Turek MD
John P. Wojtalewicz MD
A. S. Macaluso MD
W. L. Westling MD

No. 36—COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL

Location: 519 South Wolcott Avenue, Chicago

Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 34, 35, 36, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 119, 120, 124

M. L. Afrenow MD
James Paul Bennett MD
Maurice L. Blatt MD
George C. Coe MD
Louis T. Curry MD
Jack Fields MD
J. R. Fitzgerald MD
Nicholas I. Fox MD
Ellis B. Freilich MD
Harry H. Freilich MD
E. A. Friedman MD
T. C. Galloway MD
Sanford R. Gifford MD
Victor E. Gonda MD

A. W. Hall MD
George B. Hassin MD
Harry J. Isaacs MD
Max Kaplan MD
Sigmund Krumholz MD
Nathan K. Lazar MD
Jacob Lifschutz MD
Joseph A. Luhan MD
Clayton J. Lundy MD
S. J. Pearlman MD
Richard A. Perritt MD
Edward A. Roling MD
Albert F. Rosenblum MD
Leon J. Saul MD

(Continued)

[No. 36—Cook County Hospital]—Continued

Elias Selinger MD	L. J. Wallner MD
Fred Shapiro MD	J. Lester Wilkey MD
Sidney Sideman MD	Stanley E. Telser MD
Frederick Steigmann MD	Anthony Roucek DDS
Theodore T. Stone MD	

No. 37—GARFIELD PARK COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Location: 3621 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago

Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 54, 55, 123, 125, 136

Frank L. Brown MD	Samuel G. Plice MD
Frank Chauvet MD	Clarence C. Saelhof MD
Paul F. Doescher MD	Paul G. F. Schmitt MD
Edmund F. Foley MD	Albert J. Stokes MD
Palmer Good MD	Harold N. Wait MD
Otto C. Huber MD	Claude Weldy MD
Hubert F. Meacham MD	Carl S. Geffert MD
Vincent J. O'Connor MD	

No. 38—ALBERT MERRITT BILLINGS HOSPITAL

Location: 950 East 59th Street, Chicago

Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, east half of 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 105, 106

William E. Adams MD	Walter E. Hook MD
Wright Adams MD	Hilger P. Jenkins MD
Hugh T. Carmichael MD	Delbert K. Judd MD
Arthur C. Bachmeyer MD	Joseph B. Kirsner MD
Sam W. Banks MD	Alfred J. Klein MD
Emmett B. Bay MD	Arlington C. Krause MD
Samuel W. Becker MD	John R. Lindsay MD
Robert Gustav Bloch MD	Clayton G. Loosli MD
Louis Bothman MD	Jules H. Masserman MD
Alexander Brunschwig MD	George A. Nicoll MD
George F. Dick MD	Bruce Proctor MD
Justin M. Donegan MD	Henry B. Perlman MD
C. Wesley Eisele MD	Richard B. Richter MD
Omar John Fareed MD	Donald Ross MD
Gustave Freeman MD	Frederic E. Templeton MD
Jerome A. Gans MD	William B. Tucker MD
Vincent P. Graham MD	Cornelius W. Vermeulen MD
C. Howard Hatcher MD	J. R. Blayney DDS
Paul C. Hodges MD	Sigmund F. Bradcl DDS

No. 39—COOK COUNTY

Jurisdiction: Cook County

A. L. Aaronson MD	Samuel A. Battaglia MD
Franz Alexander MD	T. J. Bauer MD
Harvey Allen MD	Hallard Beard MD
Stephen P. Anthony MD	James M. Beazell MD
Alex J. Arieff MD	William L. Beecher MD
Leon Aries MD	Albert C. Bellini MD
Arthur J. Atkinson MD	Joseph R. Bennett MD
Scammon Barry MD	Myron Clyde Benford MD
Peter Bassoe MD	L. H. Berard MD

(Continued)

[No. 39—Cook County Jurisdiction]—*Continued*

Robert S. Berghoff MD	Harry M. Hedge MD
Arthur Bernstein MD	Richard E. Heller MD
T. B. Bernstein MD	James B. Herrick MD
G. A. Bica MD	Russell Dorr Herrold MD
I. E. Bishkow MD	M. C. Higgins MD
John W. Blair MD	Paul H. Holinger MD
Frank W. Blatchford MD	Donald K. Hibbs MD
James H. Bloomfield MD	Aaron Hilkevitch MD
Morris Braude MD	Laurence E. Hines MD
Herbert C. Breuhaus MD	Donald A. Hirsch MD
S. B. Broder MD	Paul H. Holinger MD
Roosevelt Brooks MD	A. R. Hollender MD
Edmund G. Brust MD	Hubert Houston MD
Arthur D. Bussey MD	John M. Howell MD
Herman N. Bundesen MD	J. Harvey Johnston MD
Emil Bunta MD	Harold E. Jones MD
Stuyvesant Butler MD	Leo A. Kaplan MD
Joseph A. Capps MD	Morris A. Kaplan MD
Frederick Christopher MD	Robert W. Keeton MD
Warren H. Cole MD	Frank B. Kelly MD
George H. Coleman MD	David Kleiman MD
Thomas J. Coogan MD	Alva A. Knight MD
Nathan Crohn MD	Joel W. Knudson MD
Irving S. Cutter MD	Grant H. Laing MD
William C. Danforth MD	Victor LaMarre MD
Duane Darling MD	Earl Latimer MD
Loyal Davis MD	Leonard O. Leader MD
F. Benson Deardorff MD	Francis L. Lederer MD
Edward V. Del Beccaro MD	George V. LeRoy MD
Geza deTakats MD	Victor D. Lespinasse MD
James B. Eyerly MD	Howard Levine MD
Samuel M. Feinberg MD	Meyer R. Lichtenstein MD
Louis Feldman MD	Robert C. Lonergan MD
W. Z. Felsher MD	Hugo Long MD
G. K. Fenn MD	B. F. Lounsbury MD
Homer B. Field MD	Albert A. Loverde MD
J. W. Fischer MD	William Mackenzie MD
Frederick William Fitz MD	John J. Madden MD
Samuel J. Fogelson MD	Arthur E. Mahle MD
Francis L. Foran MD	William A. Mann MD
John W. Foster MD	Jacob Marks MD
J. T. Gault MD	John Martin MD
Angelo S. Geraci MD	Ernest G. McEwen MD
Francis J. Gerty MD	Michael J. McGowan MD
Max P. Gethner MD	Newton G. Mead MD
Staley Gibson MD	Jacob J. Mendelsohn MD
Maxell Gitelson MD	T. J. Merar MD
N. C. Gilbert MD	Harold I. Meyer MD
Samuel Goldberg MD	Hershel Meyer MD
Jacob Golden MD	J. Roscoe Miller MD
A. A. Goldsmith MD	Harry Mock MD
Harry S. Gradle MD	J. M. Mora MD
Earle Gray MD	Milton M. Mosko MD
Robert M. Grier MD	Kathleen B. Muir MD
John B. Hall MD	J. Peerman Nesselrod MD
Emil D. W. Hauser MD	Raymong Norfray MD
Jerome Reed Head MD	Julius B. Novak MD
Morris R. Hecht MD	Rudolph G. Novick MD

(Continued)

[No. 39—Cook County Jurisdiction]—*Continued*

Eric Oldbert MD	Harry J. Smejkal MD
Benjamin Pearlman MD	Hiram J. Smith MD
S. L. Pearlman MD	George O. Solem MD
Samuel Perlstein MD	I. V. Sollins MD
E. A. Piszczek MD	Conrad Sommer MD
Lewis J. Pollock MD	Dean Spear MD
George E. Poucher MD	Charles G. Spirrison MD
Irving Puntenney MD	Sidney Strauss MD
Jack I. Rabens MD	Michael H. Streicher MD
I. A. Rabens MD	H. B. Thomas MD
Ben Z. Rappaport MD	Frederick Tice MD
Stephen W. Ranson, Jr. MD	Eli Tigay MD
David Rest MD	William S. Timblin MD
Carl O. Rinder MD	Edward P. Troy MD
Roy O. Riser MD	Winston H. Tucker MD
Theodore Roberg, Jr. MD	Edgard C. Turner MD
David H. Rosenberg MD	John E. Tysell MD
S. H. Rosenblum MD	Magnus Peter Urnes MD
Morris William Rubinstein MD	Boris Ury MD
Edwin W. Ryerson MD	Frank C. VelDez MD
Allan Sachs MD	Howard Wakefeld MD
Alexander Sanders MD	Leonard F. Waldman MD
Carl F. Schaub MD	W. M. Winston MD
Maurice A. Schiller MD	Walter H. Young MD
James K. Shafer MD	William Zelik MD
Paul L. Shallenberger MD	Eugene Bodimer DDS
Philip Shambaugh MD	Charles W. Freeman DDS
Philip Shapiro MD	Irvin T. Harris DDS
Noel G. Shaw MD	Charles E. Hatch DDS
Irving C. Sherman MD	John S. Kellogg DDS
Mandel Sherman MD	Robert G. Kesel DDS
George C. Shockey MD	Edward J. Krejci DDS
Allan S. Shohet MD	Max Kuharich DDS
James P. Simonds MD	Howard M. Marjerison DDS
Harold L. Sippy MD	James H. Pearce DDS
David Slight MD	Warren R. Schram DDS
Alexander Slive MD	Stanley D. Tylman DDS

No. 39—DOWNSTATE

Jurisdiction: All counties other than Cook

Julius S. Alexander MD	Louis Belinson MD
R. A. Ahlvin MD	R. C. Bell MD
Arlington Ailes MD	R. C. Benkendorf MD
Erwin Angres MD	Otto L. Bettag MD
A. H. Argent MD	J. B. Birch MD
W. H. Atkinson MD	Carl E. Black MD
Walter H. Baer MD	Edward Bollinger MD
Frank M. Baker MD	Frederick P. Bornstein MD
A. L. Barbakoff MD	Robinson Bosworth MD
R. A. Barker MD	W. J. Broad MD
R. E. Barnes MD	W. S. Broker MD
A. C. Baxter MD	G. C. Brown MD
Alfred Paul Bay MD	J. L. Bryan MD
Kenneth Beck MD	W. J. Bryan MD
Norbert Beim MD	H. M. Buley MD
Max Beisenthal MD	K. G. Bulley MD

(Continued)

[No. 39—Downstate Jurisdiction]—*Continued*

A. W. Burke MD
 John P. Burke MD
 E. W. Burroughs MD
 Paul G. Buss MD
 J. A. Campbell MD
 Robert K. Campbell MD
 Paul S. Carley MD
 F. A. Causey MD
 Frank Christensen MD
 A. T. Cole MD
 B. Raymond Cole MD
 H. O. Collins MD
 L. L. Collins MD
 Frank H. Comstock MD
 M. E. Cosand MD
 J. A. Cravens MD
 Martin S. Croft MD
 George F. Cummins MD
 J. C. Dallenbach MD
 C. M. Dargan MD
 L. D. Darner MD
 W. E. Davis MD
 Richard Davison MD
 Percival Dawson MD
 Robert Dessent MD
 Donald B. Douglas MD
 R. W. Dunham MD
 W. C. Earle MD
 H. A. Elkins MD
 Harry D. Ellis MD
 J. H. Ellingsworth MD
 L. S. Ent MD
 Henry Falk MD
 R. C. Farrier MD
 Harry D. Fast MD
 Paul E. Feldman MD
 H. A. Felts MD
 J. A. Fisher MD
 H. B. FitzJerrrell MD
 L. W. Frame MD
 Sidney Franklin MD
 Leon P. Gardner MD
 Cesare Gianturco MD
 H. M. Gibson MD
 Zoltan Glatter MD
 Carl Heinz Goldschmidt MD
 Arthur Gollmar MD
 R. J. Graff MD
 N. O. Gunderson MD
 E. V. Hale MD
 Earl D. Hamilton MD
 S. M. Hanauer MD
 Milton Hansen MD
 Roy W. Harrell MD
 B. D. Hart MD
 Harry Hart MD
 Gert Heilbrunn MD
 Norman Heysett MD

E. L. Hill MD
 Paul Hletko MD
 Sandor Horwitz MD
 Hubert Houston MD
 G. C. Hunt MD
 James R. Hunter MD
 Cecil M. Jack MD
 Nelson B. Jack MD
 R. L. Kane MD
 James A. Kirby MD
 Bernard Klein MD
 R. L. Kleinhoffer MD
 C. E. Kine MD
 Sidney D. Klow MD
 Leslie Knott MD
 Harry Leavitt MD
 I. A. Leef MD
 Eric Lehr MD
 A. J. Levy MD
 Alan A. Lieberman MD
 Erich Liebert MD
 Samuel J. Lipnitzky MD
 D. F. Loewen MD
 George A. Lofdahl MD
 R. E. Logan MD
 Edward William Logman MD
 Otto Lohman MD
 M. Lorber MD
 Joseph T. Maher MD
 S. N. Mallison MD
 D. A. Manelli MD
 A. C. Margliano MD
 Harold Marks MD
 V. B. Marquis MD
 Charles E. Mayos MD
 F. D. McCord MD
 Jesse H. McIntosh MD
 Herbert G. McMahan MD
 C. P. McRaven MD
 W. J. Menke MD
 Solomon Meyerson MD
 Clare Miller MD
 Earl B. Miller MD
 S. M. Miller MD
 George W. Morrow MD
 Frank C. Murrach MD
 David L. Murphy MD
 Warren G. Murray MD
 Mark S. Nelson MD
 Melvin M. Newman MD
 Charles D. Nobles MD
 J. J. O'Halloran MD
 Erich Otten MD
 George Thomas Palmer MD
 Elliott Parker MD
 Leonard Peal MD
 Chalres K. Petter MD
 Maxini Pollak MD

(Continued)

[No. 39—Downstate Jurisdiction]—*Continued*

John R. Porter MD	Thomas Sternberg MD
C. F. Powell MD	Don Stewart MD
Francis R. Prock MD	Ester Stone MD
J. L. Ranes MD	C. B. Stuart MD
H. F. Rawlings MD	V. J. Sutch MD
Albertine L. Rea MD	Julius B. Stokes MD
Charles F. Read MD	V. V. Suntzeff MD
P. E. Reid MD	Walton Tackett MD
R. F. Reider MD	W. M. Talbert MD
Walter C. Reineking MD	Alexander Tarnawski MD
Samuel S. Reinglass MD	Hyman Tavis MD
Boyd C. Rembe MD	George G. Taylor MD
George F. Ritchey MD	E. V. Thiehoff MD
Charles F. Ritchie MD	Williem A. Thomas MD
Ralph R. Ritzman MD	F. O. Tonney MD
Norman J. Rose MD	A. A. Topcik MD
Edward Ross MD	F. A. Tornabene MD
E. J. Rossman MD	Joseph Louis Trizna MD
R. H. Runde MD	Khacher H. Tutunjian MD
Jacob Schermer MD	J. R. Tweedy MD
L. M. Schuman MD	Stanley C. Usalis MD
Leonard V. Sellett MD	C. L. Vanatta MD
W. P. Shahan MD	John B. Vander MD
J. H. Shamel MD	George H. Vernon MD
Cecil A. Z. Sharp MD	John P. Walsh MD
Jerome J. Sievers MD	Carlton H. Waters MD
Abraham Simon MD	Philip S. Waters MD
Bernard Skorodin MD	A. S. Webb MD
L. P. Sloan MD	C. L. Weber MD
James L. Smith MD	Charles G. Weissman MD
Herman M. Soloway MD	J. E. Wheeler MD
A. L. Spiller MD	Walter Wilhelmj MD
James J. Srail MD	A. M. Winklepleck MD
Wilbur F. Stanelle MD	H. S. Witten MD
Claude A. Stearns MD	Aaron P. Wolever MD
P. A. Steele MD	Armin H. Wolff MD
A. E. Steer MD	Louis Woodruff MD
Curt Steffen MD	Armen N. Yazarian MD
D. Louis Steinberg MD	Worling R. Young MD
E. K. Steinkopff MD	Joseph Zalar MD

No. 40—AUGUSTANA HOSPITAL

Location: 409 West Dickens Avenue, Chicago

Jurisdiction: Chicago Boards 67, 68, 69, 70, 145, 147

Loren W. Avery MD	Albert T. Lundgren MD
David S. Bellin MD	George Milles MD
John A. Christenson MD	Oscar E. Nadeau MD
Hugo O. Deuss MD	John W. Nuzum MD
Earl Garside MD	Rudolph Oden MD
Carl A. Hedbert MD	Nelson M. Percy MD
Chester C. Lockwood MD	Paul Lane DDS
Chester H. Lockwood MD	

ADDENDA

Through oversight, certain important subjects were overlooked in the text and cannot now be added in their proper places. So that the reader will have a full understanding of our operations, these subjects are therefore included here as addenda.

MASTER FILE DIVISION

Page 30—

In addition to his other assignments, Maj. Charles J. Magnesen was charged with the responsibility of supervision over the Master File Division at State Headquarters in Springfield.

Page 53—

The Master File Division was a separate entity in the State Headquarters organization, Maj. Charles J. Magnesen having been the Chief of the Division. The duties of the division were to maintain complete files of all correspondence and special subject matter.

JOB JUMPERS

Bottom of page 140—

On December 22, 1944, a regulation was established which provided that any registrant classified in Class II-A or II-B (including those with "(F)" or "(L)" designations) who left his industrial job without first requesting and receiving permission from his Local Board was subject to immediate reclassification and induction into the armed forces. Registrants who had been honorably discharged from the armed forces on or after September 16, 1940 were exempt from this regulation.

If any such registrant changed his job without consulting his Local Board, it was up to the Board to decide whether or not the change had been made in the best interests of the war effort. While most Local Boards were strict in their application of this regulation, they were nevertheless willing to give every possible consideration to comparative importance of the two jobs involved. In the event a Local Board denied a registrant permission to change his job, the registrant had the right to appeal the decision.

The "job jumper" regulation was terminated on January 17, 1946.

Page 156 (immediately ahead of "The War Unit Plan")

In the fall of 1942, the problem of farm workers deserting agriculture to take higher paying jobs in industry became so serious that the 77th Congress included in the "Tydings amendment" (quoted in full on pages 155

and 156 of the text of this volume) a provision for immediately reclassifying as available for military service any registrant who, having been deferred in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, left such occupation or endeavor without first having obtained the consent of his Local Board.

Illinois Local Boards were extremely strict in their interpretation and application of this "job jumper" provision of the law. Invariably, an agricultural registrant who left his farm job for other work (non-agricultural) quickly found himself reclassified and made available for induction. An appeal in such case was ordinarily futile, and only physical or mental unfitness for military service prevented a "job jumper's" induction.

The "job jumper" reclassification procedure was discontinued on January 17, 1946.

Page 231—following first paragraph under heading, "Miscellaneous Phases of Induction Procedure"—

This law also provided for the reclassification and induction of an agricultural registrant who left his farm job for other work (non-agricultural) without first having obtained the consent of his Local Board. On December 22, 1944, another regulation provided for similar reclassification and induction of any Class II-A or II-B registrant who left or changed his industrial job (for which he had received occupational deferment) without consent of his Local Board.

In order to give effect to this regulation, the War Department reduced the Army physical standards and authorized the acceptance of "job jumpers" who, under ordinary induction examination procedure, might have been rejected because of physical or mental unfitness. The first call for "job jumpers" was in February, 1945 and amounted to 15% of the regular call.

Page 232—added to third paragraph—

The reclassification and special induction procedure pertaining to all "job jumpers" was discontinued on January 17, 1946.

TRANSFERS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Page 112—following Item 4—

- 4-A. If the classification of a particular registrant was prevented by relationship to a Member or Members of the Local Board, or for other reasons, such classification was to be transferred to another Local Board, the second Board thereafter retaining complete classification jurisdiction (at the Local Board level) over such registrant.

Page 114—following the second complete paragraph—

The Selective Service regulations specifically provided that:

“No member shall act on a case of a registrant who is his first cousin or closer relation . . . or who is an employee or employer . . . or stands in relation of superior or subordinate in connection with any employment, or is a partner or close business associate of the member . . . The local board shall be disqualified to consider the classification of any registrant who is a member, examining physician, examining dentist, government appeal agent, associate government appeal agent, member of an advisory board for registrants, associate member of an advisory board for registrants, reemployment committeeman or employee of such board . . .”

In case of relationship of a registrant to a Member of the Local Board, the Member concerned withdrew from the classification action or the Local Board transferred the classification to another Board. Transfer of classification was mandatory in case of a registrant directly connected with the Board.

Once a Local Board classified a registrant—either its own registrant or one transferred from another Board for classification—that Board retained permanent classification jurisdiction over the registrant. This rule was varied only in the “deadlock” cases referred to in a paragraph above.

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