

**83RD DIVISION  
MEN ASSIGNED  
TO THEIR UNITS**

Some Start Drilling Within 3 Hours After Arrival at Atterbury.

**CLASSIFIED BY EXPERTS**

Soldiers Divided into Occupational Specialists and Non-Specialists.

The soldiers for Camp Atterbury's 83rd Infantry division have been interviewed, classified and assigned to units, in some cases reaching drill fields of their organizations within three hours after their arrival at Atterbury.

The work of interviewing, classifying and assigning the men was in charge of a staff of experts under Capt. R. C. Harrell, division classification officer; his assistant, Capt. Charles B. Brownson, and 24 officers specially trained for the job.

The second interview was given to supplement the information obtained in the initial interview at the reception center, in the light of technical skills needed in the 83rd division, and to permit the men to confer with a commissioned officer thoroughly schooled in classification work.

Classified Speedily. Captains Harrell and Brownson are graduates of the Adjutant General's school in classification at Fort Washington, Md. The other officers also prepared themselves for the big job by schooling and seminars.

The men were classified speedily, after their interview—usually only about 20 seconds being required, but there was no sacrifice in the quality of the assignment merely for the sake of speed, it was learned at the camp.

The men of the 83rd division filed into the big open area and at the same time their qualification cards, which had been prepared at the reception centers, were distributed to the interviewers.

Those designated as "occupational specialists," that is, auto mechanics, construction foremen, stenographers and the like, were questioned by 12 officers.

Others 'Non-Specialists'. The remainder, who were listed as "non-specialists"—lawyers, business men, school teachers, salesmen, etc.—were interrogated by another dozen officers.

Then the classifiers assigned "military specialist" numbers to both groups. This was not difficult when dealing with the occupational specialists, because they are needed by the Army for jobs almost identical to those they held in civilian life.

It was hard, though, in the case of the non-specialists. Since there is only one Army job for every eight civilian jobs, there are not enough to enable these men to be put to work at similar occupations. However, many potential officers and non-commissioned officers are expected to be developed from this group.

A list of the needs of each division unit was before the classifiers as they worked. Accordingly, as soon as the men were classified orders were mimeographed assigning them to their units.

Buglers Badly Needed. And soldiers will be glad to learn that one of the greatest shortages in Uncle Sam's swiftly expanding Army exists in—of all things—qualified buglers.

This happy state of affairs, from the enlisted man's viewpoint, was brought out at the classification of the division's soldiers. Officers were at a loss to explain the shortage. They thought there would plenty of ex-Boy Scout buglers entering the Army.

Among other shortages because of the big demand are radio operators, the most sought after specialists by the Army. They are scarce now because their services long ago have been sought by all branches of the armed forces.

Next in demand are the cooks—male cooks are far and few between in civilian life, but the Army must have lots of them.

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