



SUMMER 1945

Edward J. Murnane, Corporal

**World War II, Pacific
U.S. Army Air Corps—13th Air Corps
6th Air Service Group**

Edward J. Murnane

**Veterans
History
Project
Transcript**

**Interview conducted
August 29, 2006**

**Niles Public Library
Niles Public Library District
Niles, Illinois**



Niles Public Library District
Veteran's History Project Transcript

Veteran: Edward J. Murnane

Rank: Corporal

Branch of Service: U.S. Army Air Corps Theater: Pacific

Unit: 13th Air Corps, 6th Air Service Group

This Veterans History Project Interview is being conducted on Tuesday afternoon, August the 29th, in the year 2006. It's just gone 12 o'clock here, and Mr. Murnane and myself are sitting here in large meeting room B at the Niles Public Library in Niles, Illinois. We are very appreciative that Mr. Murnane has agreed to be interviewed for this project. And here is his story.

So, Mr. Murnane, you were born on October the 9th, 1926?

Right in Chicago, Illinois.

In Chicago, Illinois. So, you were a young man at the time of the--

Oh, what, 19ish, yeah.

Yeah. So, how did you come to enter the Service at that time?

This is probably the easiest question in the world to answer, Neil. I was drafted.

Q11- mid-year graduation in 1944

You were drafted?

That's right. I was in high school. And, at that time, the laws permitted kids who were in their senior year in high school, I went to St. Rita High School in Chicago, the laws permitted you to finish your high school year, but as soon as you graduated, you were immediately drafted. And that's what happened to me. I graduated from high school. They called it the draftee class in December of '44. Yeah, okay, and then I was drafted in January, '45. I was at Fort Sheridan about, what, fifteen days after I graduated out of high school.

Yeah. So, St. Rita, they were known as the Mustangs, were they?

Yeah. Oh, what a memory! You are a Southsider.

And what's interesting is that you graduated at midyear. Did you-- you didn't wait until, it wasn't a June graduation. It was a December graduation?

Yeah, they did that, so they could get us graduated before we went into the Service, so I guess they figured out let's get them graduated, because if they get killed overseas, then at least we'll have that for information. See, we all of us who graduated or went into the Service at that point trained for the invasion of Japan. And that's what I trained for as an infantryman initially.

025 – training for the invasion of Japan

So, you knew the draft was coming for you?

Oh, yeah.

And you figured it was going to be the Army? You didn't have a preference for the Navy or the Coast Guard?

Oh, I had a preference, sure.

What was your preference?

I would have liked to be in the Navy, because it's hot water, and clean, and all that stuff. But, you know, I went up to an officer much like yourself, and he looked at my paper, and he had a big stamp. Boom! "Infantry." I trained for the invasion of Japan.

Is that down-- is that induction center in downtown Chicago, somewhere?

Yes, an induction center in Chicago, and then I was sent to Ford Sheridan, Illinois, for initial processing. And then from that point, I was shipped to Camp Fannin, F-a-n-n-i-n, Texas, in East Texas for initial infantry training. It was located near present day Tyler, Texas, "The Rose Capital of the World." I could go on with my stops, if you want; from Camp Fannin I finished seventeen weeks of infantry training, was sent home for a furlough, then sent back to Texas, Camp Maxie, M-a-x-i-e, still in east Texas. That was training for invasion to Japan, infantry training, and then from there, I was sent to a camp in Oregon. I'm quite-- not sure of the name of that one, but more infantry training. Finally sent to a camp in Washington State, from there, more training, and, from that point, we went overseas from Camp Lawton, Washington.

Was that--

That was a long time ago.

Yeah. So you had your boot camp in down in Camp Fannin, was it--

Yeah, a boot camp in two Texas camps, Camp Fannin, and Camp Maxie, Texas.

046 - a very popular war

Was that a pleasant experience, or unpleasant, or it was what it was?

Well, it was an adventure. It was pleasant. I was in good health. I was nineteen years old. And you've got to remember that World War II was a very popular war. And if I didn't get into the Service, I would have been crushed.

So, you and all your friends, you were looking forward to going in?

Oh, yeah, absolutely.

And doing your part.

Absolutely.

Patriotic.

Sure.

No question.

Well, yeah, because, again, we were attacked, and everybody felt that way. So much so, if you didn't get into the Army, you were called a draft dodger, and that was a very negative type of thing.

Yeah.

Oh, yeah.

So, was that the first time you had done a lot of traveling in the United States?

Yep.

So, you must have met all different kinds of people?

Oh, yeah.

And seen all different kinds of places?

Oh, I-- sure was. As a kid, I wouldn't have had the opportunity to travel anywhere. Remember, this was just at the end of the Depression. And I was from a poor family. My father was a streetcar conductor, streetcars, and, so, we didn't have any money. And he died early. So, there was no money to go anywhere, put it that way.

Yeah.

Until the Service, and, all of a sudden, the world was open.

And did you find it interesting to meet all these different kinds of people?

Fascinating.

And you got on well pretty well with all of them?

I'm sorry?

062 – ear for Spanish language

And you got on very well with most of the people?

Yeah, see, during high school years, I fell in love with the Spanish language. I found that I had an ear for that, so I developed pretty good language ability. And, so when I was in the Philippines, the alternate language to English and Tagalog - the native language, was Spanish, because of the Spanish educational system prior to the Spanish-American War. So, I got along well, because I spoke the language.

So, you were trained in the infantry?

Yep.

069- VJ Day!

As part of the-- but then you wound up in the-- then you were assigned to the Army Air Corps?

Yeah, as you remember, as I was on the ship going over to the Philippines, VJ-Day, the atom bomb was dropped. DJ occurred, and World War II was over. So, by the time I stepped off the ship in the Philippines, first on Leyte Island, L-e-y-t-e, and then L-u-z-o-n Island, Luzon, the war was over.

So were you actually on the ship when they dropped the bomb?

Oh, yeah.

075 – preventing 1,000,000 American casualties

So how did you feel about them dropping the bomb?

Well, we didn't hear about it until we got to Leyte. And we were ecstatic, for one reason only. We would live. Because the odds predicted for the invasion of Japan were at least one million casualties. So that was the insurance proof that we were going to live through World War II.

Wow.

Fascinating experience.

Oddly enough, I saw the figure, you asked me how-- it was the first thing I remember in getting off the ship, not in Leyte, because we didn't get off the boat there, but in Luzon, where I was stationed, this is the big island where Manila is, the first thing I noticed was the smell. Not an unpleasant smell; a greenhouse smell, a fetid, growing, green, humid type of thing. I'll never forget that. I don't forget it now.

Wow.

Yeah.

And from their end, and everything was a fascinating experience, because I was open. I loved geography and European history. And I knew I would live.

So you sailed from the United States on a ship?

Yeah I sailed--

Probably from--

Yeah. The USS Bolivar. B-o-l-i-v-a-r, APA-34. APA means an Armed Naval Transport. And I sailed from Vancouver, Washington, to Leyte, L-e-y-t-e at? the Philippines. From there, new orders were received, and the ship took us to Luzon, Luzon in the northern Philippines. This is the big island where the capital of Manila is located.

And when you got on the ship, you thought you were going to be in the infantry invading Japan. And when you get to the Philippines, you're no longer going to invade Japan, and is that when the decision was made to put you in the Army Air Corps?

I guess so. You never know.

Yeah.

The first thing they put me in, because I was a drummer in St. Rita band, they put me in an Air Corps band. That didn't work out, so they sent me off, so, finally, sent me up to Clark, C-la-r-k Field in the Northern Philippines, which was the big air base for the Thirteenth Air Guard. That was the Air Corps. See, various Army Air Corps were divided during World War II. The Fifth was in Europe, and the Thirteenth was in the Philippines, Saipan, Tinian, the Western Marianas Islands.

During this time, how did you find the Army food or the food in the Philippines? Did you-- were you interested in it at all? Did you gain weight? Did you lose weight?

Okay, did I lose weight?

Yeah.

I don't know. I wasn't even conscious of weight. How did I like the Army food? Remember, I was in the Army for almost nine months. At that point, I was used to it. It wasn't a question of liking. It was a question of getting enough.

Getting enough of it.

Sure. It was okay. It kept you alive. No, I'm not a big food person. I wasn't then, so probably this was just as well.

114-“staying busy” at Clark Air Force Base

The-- you were—So, you spent most of your time at the Philippines then at Clark Air Force Base?

Yes, most of my time at Clark Air Force Base. And Clark, of course, was on the island of Luzon, L-u-z-o-n. I split my time between Clark Field and Manila. I got to know Manila very well. I still do.

So, what were your duties then while you were at Clark then?

At Clark Field, I was a supply sergeant. I was a corporal, but they called me sergeant. I literally passed out supplies, uniforms, underwear, that type of thing. And, also, I was able to develop a friendship with the sergeant in charge of the motor pool, a very good liaison to make, because then he came into the supply depot for white T-shirts which were very, very much in demand. He could borrow firearms, that type of thing. In return, he would let me borrow jeeps and motor pool stuff, so I could go all over. Let's say, mutual advantage society. We helped each other.

And was it hard work at that time?

Nah, nothing. The war was over, and it was difficult to stay busy -- there was nothing to do. We were just waiting to go home, very unbusy, sitting.

Did you have a lot of time to write letters home to people, or did you do that, or did you have to stay in touch?

Yeah, a lot of time to write letters home, a lot of time to go into the local towns to get drunk, all that kind of stuff, a lot of recreational time, put it that way.

Did you play, like, baseball or football or--

Yeah, baseball, I think. I wasn't much for sports, but I was very much for borrowing jeeps from the motor pool.

135-exploring the island

And driving them around.

Geography all over the area, because I loved geography. I got maps, that type of thing. So, I became very interested in the local geography, flora, fauna, the whole nine yards. I still remember it, and I also picked up some Filipino language.

It must be beautiful country.

Yes, I thought so, and, oddly enough, what I'm doing now ties into that after all these years, because I worked in a local hospital with a lot of Filipino nurses.

Oh, yes.

And I still remember some of the language. And a lot of the nurses are from the area that I was in the Philippines, so we had a great time reminiscing. I liberated their pieces, parents.(?)

Yeah. Clark Air Force Base, is that still there, or did the United States close that down?

I'm not sure. I heard that it was being closed down as far as a military base was concerned, but kept open as a terminus for UPS air and that type of thing. I'm not quite sure on that point, though. I've heard that from some of the Filipino people that I worked with, and I wouldn't be surprised, because a huge base of a lot of runways and that type of thing, yeah.

So then--

I think--

American soldiers must have been-- were they fairly popular among the Filipino people?

Heroes.

Yeah.

Yeah, because we liberated them from the Japanese. And anybody who wore an American uniform was a hero, and that lasted all through my time in the Philippines and, of course, lasted when I came home. It was not at all like the Vietnam experience where they wore the same uniform that I wore; I came home a hero, a Vietnam person came home a bum, and they were spit on.

161-suffering encephalitis in Philippines

Yeah. Did you mention that you had to spend some time in the hospital when you were in the Philippines?

Yes, when I was a patient in Clark Field, probably sometime in early 1946, I'm guessing there. I contracted tropical encephalitis, which is a tropical sleeping sickness. It can be very fatal. Two, or three, or four people in my base got it. They died; I lived. I was in Clark Base Hospital for, I don't know, maybe two or three weeks, something like that. But then I was sent up to the mountain capital of the Philippines, Baguio. B-a-g-u-i-o, which was a cool area and a

recuperation center, and I stayed there, I guess, for about, let's say, two or three weeks, but I'm not sure. The memory gets a little hazy at that point.

Yeah, do you contract that disease from a germ, or an insect, or--

An insect.

An insect?

Yeah.

And were you worried at that time about your--

No, because I was asleep.

Oh, yeah.

I went to the hospital with a big headache. I fell over, and I woke up three weeks later in the hospital with them shooting me with, I guess, what was penicillin. At that point, they say that I lived.

You were maybe sleeping for a couple of weeks then?

Oh, yeah. I had no idea.

Wow.

See, they didn't show you medical records in those days at all, but they told me what happened to me, and said that I was okay. I was cured. And they were going to send me up to the recuperation center, which is cool, you know, rather than the lowlands, which was tropical. So, that's what happened. But I had no idea what had happened to me, until I woke up, and they told me, you know, sort of a post-trauma type of thing.

Yeah, so you were able to return to your regular duties then?

After a while, yeah. They sent me back to the supply department at the Thirteenth Air Corps, and I stayed there and, I think, for six months or more, something like that, until I went back to Manila for discharge, and returned to the United States. This is probably not worth talking about, virtually the end of 1946. I have the exact dates somewhere, but my memory says this.

187 – GI Bill and civilian life

Sure. When you came back, did you find it difficult to move back into civilian life? Did you have to look for a career? Did you ever think of making a career of the Army or anything like that?

Oh, hell, no. No. They wanted us all to re-up, spelled re-up, reenlist, but forget it! Two years was enough! But during the war, I'm sorry, during my hospital experience, I came to know a

chaplain, a Father Carpenter, who got me interested in the old GI Bill of education at that point and told me that I could have four years of university for nothing. So, I couldn't pass that up, and when I got home I looked into that and enlisted, I should say, enrolled, at Northwestern University. And I first went to two years of junior college back then, and, from there, I switched to Northwestern in Chicago, in Evanston, and graduated from Northwestern.

Where did you go-- to your two years of community or junior college?

Oh, just general stuff.

Where did you attend?

Oh, where.

Crane, or?

No, it was in the Southside. It was the old Lindblom High School, but I can't remember the name of the thing. Oh, Lindbloom Junior College. But then I switched from there when I finished the two years, and switched to Northwestern, was enrolled there, and graduated from Northwestern with the class of 1950.

And what was your major in?

Marketing and advertising.

And then did you go into marketing and advertising?

Yes. I happened to have some good contacts, and I got my first job through those contacts, actually, as an advertising space salesman with a magazine that was for commercial florists. So that was the career for the next forty years.

So, you didn't have any trouble then readjusting? And when you came home, did you live at home? Did you find it hard to be at home?

I had no problem, because all of my friends were home at that time, and we were all overseas, so we had a great deal in common.

Yeah.

Of course, some of them were from the Pacific. Some were from Europe, but we had that great deal of commonality, so there was really no readjustment trauma at all.

Did you reside on campus? Did you, the last two years?

Oh, no, I lived at home.

You still commuted

Oh, sure.

the last two years at Northwestern.

In the meantime, I brought an old clunk Ford, so I could commute, yeah.

Did you make any friends in the Service that you maintained over the years, or kept up with, or--

Initially, yes, there were one or two from the Southside. I vaguely remember their names, but I don't remember enough about them, but, you know, you split up. You say you are going to keep

Sure

in contact, but, hell, you go your own ways. And I went mine. And that was it. I never kept up with any of it then. I don't now.

235 – military service as formative factor

How do you think serving in the military affected your life?

Probably the most single most formative factor that ever happened in my human development.

Wow.

Because it took me as a rather naive kid from the Southside who went no farther than downtown Chicago and, all of a sudden, I was in the Philippine Islands half a world away with a completely different experience. Jobs, language, etc., and, for me, that was the type of thing that I ate up. I still do. Geography, history, languages, people, that type of thing. And, of course, once the war was over, and there was no danger of my getting killed, that put a whole new perspective on the thing.

Yeah.

So, I just enjoyed every minute of it. I almost reenlisted, because they told me, well, we will make you a sergeant and pay you, what, fifty dollars a month, if you reenlist. I almost did, not for the money, but I loved the Philippines. I liked-- they wanted us to stay, I had to choose between the Philippines, and going back home and going to college, so I chose that.

So everybody at home was glad to see you.

Oh yeah.

253 – telegram about sickness

They must have been worried when they heard about the sleeping sickness.

My mother was, very definitely. She still, she's dead now, but she saved the telegram. I think my sister notified her that I was, then my mother kept the telegram. There was a lady on the block on the Southside that was an Army nurse, and my mother took the telegram over to her and, pardon me, this lady was able to tell my mother what this was all about, reassured her somewhat. And then another telegram came about maybe a month later reassuring her that I was okay. Yeah, communications wasn't as they are now.

Oh, today, almost too much communication.

Yeah, we don't have an Internet. We didn't have an Internet then. We didn't even have a computer.

265 – choice of careers

Yeah. So, then, you were interested in people, and new things, and ideas, that sort of was expressed by your choosing to major in advertising and--

Yes.

You didn't think of going into history, or geography, or the social studies?

No, you have to think of making money, too. I needed to get out of the Service and make a buck, and advertising and marketing could give me an income. History and geography – I taught school, uh-uh, at that time, I couldn't make it financially.

So, you pursued your interest in history and geography through your reading

Oh, yeah, sure.

and attention to current events?

And years down the pike, I developed quite a history-- more of a quite a history interest in the Civil War, and, from there on in, just got deeper and deeper into that, languages and so on, which is my major interest now.

We're coming to the closing of the interview.

That's okay.

278 – effect of military on thinking

Did your military, this is kind of a standard question. It's a good one. Do you think your military experience influenced your thinking about war or about the military in general?

Yes.

In what way perhaps?

I'm putting this together. I expected this question, but let's put it this way, I absolutely supported our effort in World War II. We were attacked. It was a popular war. Okay, the next war to come around was Korea. Same thing, it was a relatively popular war. But I still supported it. Then came Vietnam. And I was on the side, first of all, that did not support the Vietnam War. However, I supported all the guys in it because they wore the same uniform that I did. I said this earlier, but I came home a hero. They came home a bum. They got spit on. They applauded me. So, I always resent that, not the Vietnam War, I resented the attitude of the government, the people in this country towards those soldiers as a contrast to the soldiers who were in World War II. That's all I'll say. I'm intensely patriotic and intensely, not intensely pro-military. I'm intensely proactive insofar as being patriotic is concerned, but that does not necessarily mean that I support every war that we get into. The current war that we're in in Iraq is insane, but that's another question and another time.

Thank you.

This is, basically, I'm pro-government, pro-philosophy of government, but not necessarily pro-military. You have to take that apart.

Thank you for your thoughtful conclusion.

Huh?

Thank you for your thoughtful conclusion.

Thank you.

Yeah. I think that explains things a bit. Well, is there anything else that you'd-- anything you'd like to add to the interview that we haven't covered?

312 – one thing to add

Not really. Well, one thing is just—okay, you have to picture here my coming home, USAT Ainsworth, which is a military transport. All of us were on the ship. We pulled into near Seattle, Washington, Vancouver Island, Washington. Huge sign on there, I'll never forget that part. There was one huge sign lit up with spotlights. "Welcome home. Job well-done." And we cried.

Wow.

The only time I ever remember crying as an adult, we sobbed, because, all of sudden, all of the emotion, the yearning, the fear, just exploded. And we were able to-- we were able to cry, actually, and I think that was an expression of our deep love for our country. And I've always felt that way. I do now, I'm proud of my military service. I'm glad I had the opportunity to serve. It was a couple of years, no big deal. My story is not unique in any way, don't pretend it to be that way, but I'm proud I could serve – end of interview.

Thank you, Mr. Murnane.

Mr. Murnane shared his service file of document, medals, letters and notes, including his list of postings:

Ft. Sheridan, IL

Camp Fannin, Texas
Co. B, 83rd Bn., 15th Regt.

10 Day Leave – Jul. 4 to Jul. 15, 1945

Camp Maxey, Texas.
Brks. 1, Co. A 107th Bn.

Camp Adair, Oregon
Btry. B, 13th Bn. 4th Regt.
AGFRO #4

Vancouver Barracks, Washington
Inf. Co. F, 2nd Platoon
APA. 21244 P.M. San. Fran.
Overseas on U.S.S. Bolivar A.P.A. 34 to Philippines.

Biñan, near Manila
192 Repl. Co. 5th Repl. (Replacement Depot.) A.P.O 711, 3rd Plat. – P.M. San Fran.

Manila, junction of España and España Extension
3767QM Trk. Co. A.P.O. 75 P.M. San Fran.

Biñan
198 Repl. Co. 5th Repl. Depot
A.P.O. 711 4th Plat.

Clark Field, Angeles, Pampanga (Province), Luzon
600 A.A.F. Band, A.P.O. 719-2

Clark Field
7th Airdrome Sq. 29th., A.S.G.

Clark Field
534th Air Engr. Sqd. 77th A.S.G., A.P.O. 719-2

App. not req.

Local Board No. 15 51
Chicago City 731
JAN 2 1945 015
231 East 79th Street
Chicago 19, Illinois

(LOCAL BOARD DATE STAMP WITH CODE)



SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Order to Report
Preinduction Physical Examination

January 2, 1945
(Date of mailing)

The President of the United States,

To Edward Joseph Murnane 12326
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name) (Order No.)

GREETING:

You are hereby directed to report for preinduction physical examination at

Armed Forces Induction Station, 166 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill. Room 60
(Place of reporting)

at 7:00 A m., on the 11th of January, 1945
(Hour of reporting) (Day) (Month)

Virginia Kryzior
(Member of clerk of Local Board)

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO REGISTRANT

Registrant who believes he has a disqualifying defect.—If you believe that you have some defect which will disqualify you for service you may, on or before the _____ day of _____, 194____, appear in person at the office of the Local Board, or, if you are unable by reason of such defect to personally appear, you may submit an affidavit from a reputable physician or an official statement by an authorized representative of a Federal or State agency to the effect that such physician has personal professional knowledge or such authorized representative has official knowledge of your defect, the character thereof, and that you are unable to personally appear due to the character of the defect. The Local Board may send you to the Local Board examining physician, and, if it does so, it shall be your duty to appear at the time and place designated by the Local Board and to submit to such examination as the examining physician shall direct. If the Local Board determines that your defect does disqualify you for service you will receive a Notice of Classification (Form 57) advising you that you have been placed in Class IV-F. Unless prior to the date fixed for your preinduction physical examination, you receive such a Notice of Classification (Form 57) advising you that you have been placed in Class IV-F, you must report for your preinduction physical examination as directed.

Every registrant.—When you report for preinduction physical examination you will be forwarded to an induction station where you will be given a complete physical examination to determine whether you are physically fit for service. If you sign a Request for Immediate Induction (Form 219), and you are found qualified for service, you will be inducted immediately following the completion of your preinduction physical examination. Otherwise, upon completion of your preinduction physical examination, you will be returned to this Local Board. You will be furnished transportation and meals and lodgings when necessary. Following your preinduction physical examination you will receive a certificate issued by the commanding officer of the induction station showing your physical fitness for service or lack thereof.

If you fail to report for preinduction physical examination as directed, you will be delinquent and will be immediately ordered to report for induction into the armed forces. You will also be subject to fine and imprisonment under the provisions of section 11 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

If you are so far from your own Local Board that reporting in compliance with this order will be a hardship and you desire to report to the Local Board in the area in which you are now located, take this order and go immediately to that Local Board and make written request for transfer for preinduction physical examination.

App. not Req.

Prepare in Duplicate

Local Board No. 15	61
Chicago City	731
FEB 5 1945 015	
231 East 79th Street	
Chicago 15, Illinois	
(LOCAL BOARD DATE STAMP WITH CODE)	



February 5, 1945

(Date of mailing)

ORDER TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION

The President of the United States,

To Edward Joseph Murnane
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Order No. 12326

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 166 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.
(Place of reporting) Room 60

at 7:00 A.M. m., on the 21st day of February, 19 45
(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.

Virginia Gifford
Member or clerk of the local board.

In this Fort Sheridan induction photograph taken in January, 1945, Mr. Murnane has indicated his position in the back row, fourth from the left.



Enlisted Man's Temporary Pass
Camp Fannin, Texas

ENLISTED MAN'S TEMPORARY PASS

EDWARD MURMANE PVT.
(Name) (Grade) (Army serial No.)

B 83rd Bn 15th Regt Cp Fannin, Texas
(Organization) (Station)

authorized to be absent—
from 1300 7 MAY 45 To 2300 7 MAY 45
visit TYLER, TEXAS

signed Donald F. Berg
Donald F. Berg
Commanding Officer.
(OVER)

D., A. G. O. Form No. 7
26 June 1943
this form supersedes W. D. A. G. O. Form No. 7, 9 September 1942,
which may be used until existing stocks are exhausted.

While on pass you will be observed by civilians who will judge the United States Army by your appearance and conduct as an individual. Failure on your part to conform to regulations with respect to wearing your uniform and to live up to the highest traditions of the service will result in unfavorable criticism of your Army, your organization, and yourself.

I have read and understand the above statement and am familiar with the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 59 of the Soldier's Handbook (FM 21-100).

[Signature]
(Signature)

Immunization Register and other medical data form
detailing Smallpox, Typhus, Tetanus, Cholera and Influenza shots given to Mr. Murnane.

IMMUNIZATION REGISTER AND OTHER MEDICAL DATA (SEE AR 40-210)				
NAME (LAST, FIRST, MID, INITIAL)				ASN
Murnane, Edward J.				
DATE OF BIRTH	RACE	BLOOD GROUP	MED. OFF.	
9 Oct 26	W	O	DMP	
SMALLPOX VACCINE				
DATE	TYPE OF REACTION		MED. OFF.	
9 Mar 45	Vac		TOM	
18 Sept 46				
TRIPLE TYPHOID VACCINE		TYPHUS VACCINE		
DATES EACH DOSE	MED. OFF.	DATES EACH DOSE	MED. OFF.	
2 Feb 45	DMP	8-22-45	gfc	
9 Mar 45	TOM	8-29-45	gfc	
10 Mar 45	TOM			
18 Sept 46				
TETANUS TOXOID		CHOLERA VACCINE		
DATES EACH DOSE	MED. OFF.	DATES EACH DOSE	MED. OFF.	
2 Feb 45	DMP	8-22-45	gfc	
9 Mar 45	TOM	8-29-45	gfc	
10 Mar 45	TOM	4 Jan 46	VAP	
SEP 1946		18 Sept 46		
YELLOW FEVER VACCINE				
DATE	LOT NO.		MED. OFF.	

W. D., A. G. O.
FORM 8-117
15 AUGUST 1944

THIS FORM SUPERSEDES M. D. FORM 81, 23 SEPTEMBER 1942, WHICH WILL NOT BE USED AFTER RECEIPT OF THIS REVISION.
16-42494-1

OTHER IMMUNIZATIONS				
TYPE	DATE	LOT NO.	AMOUNT	MED. OFF.
Influenza	6 Dec 45		1.00	2/8
SPECTACLES				
PLACE OF REFRACTION		DATE	GLASSES REQUIRED	
Camp Fannin, Texas		19/Nov/45	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
V.A. WITH GLASSES		V.A. WITHOUT GLASSES		
OD	OS	OU	OD	OS
20/20	20/20	20/15-2	20/20	20/20
SPHERE	CYLINDER	AXIS	PRISM	DEC. IN.
OD, -1.75	- .75	95		
OS, -1.25	-1.00	85		
ADD.				
BIFOCAL SEGMENT		FRAME		
HEIGHT	INSET	P. D.	BRIDGE	EYE SIZE
		66	24	42mm
MM.	MM.	2mm	2mm	43x40
TEMPLE				
4 1/2"				
POSITION OF EYEGLASS GAS MASK M-1: B SIZE OF GAS MASK: U				
COMMERCIAL TYPE, NO. OF PRS. 2 EYEGLASS, GAS MASK M-1				
DATE ORDERED	DATE ISSUED	DATE ORDERED	DATE ISSUED	
19/Mar/45	13 Apr 45	Apr 45	2/May 45	
DENTURES				
TYPE	DATES INSERTED IF MADE IN SERVICE			
FULL UPPER				
FULL LOWER				
PARTIAL UPPER				
PARTIAL LOWER				
* CHECK IF PRESENT WHEN INDUCTED OR ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY				
DRUG OR SERUM SENSITIVITY				
DRUG OR SERUM				
DATE OF REACTION				
TYPE OF REACTION				
SEVERITY	MED. OFF.			
REMARKS:				

Mr. Murnane's Army Motor Vehicle Permit
to operate 5 types of vehicles.

RECORD OF ACCIDENTS

Official in which permit holder is involved

Responsibility

Estimated cost of damages

Officer's initials

Valid { with without } glasses

(OPERATOR'S A. S. N.)

40 Printing Plant

O. O. Form No. 7360
(Approved Dec. 7, 1942)
(Old O. M. C. Form No. 228)

1 December 1945
(Date of issue)

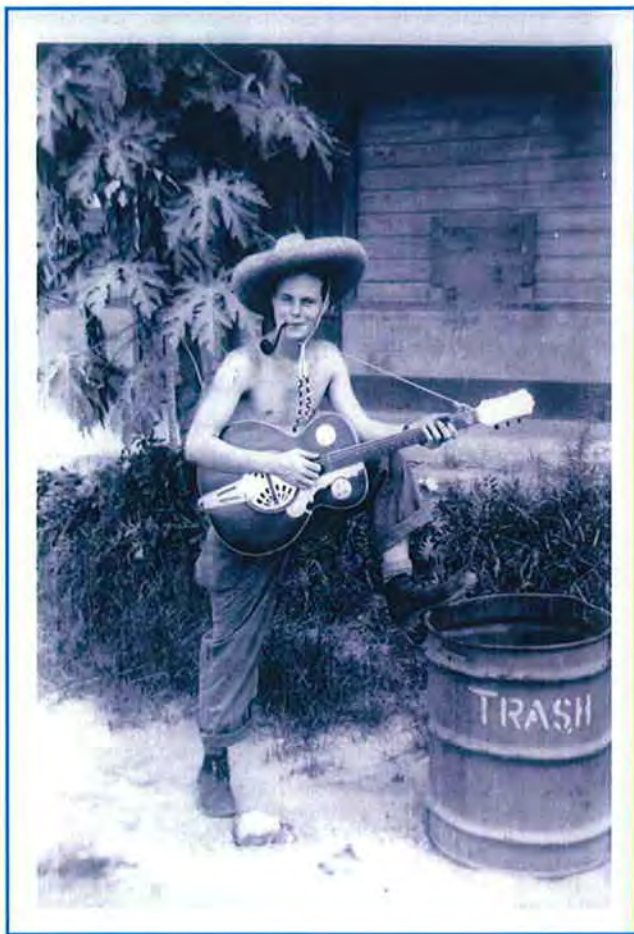
(Operator's signature)

I CERTIFY THAT Murnane, Edward J. PFC
(Name and rank)

has demonstrated proficiency in driving (par. 16, A/R 850-15)
the types of vehicles listed below as per signed authentication.

TYPE VEHICLE	AUTHENTICATION (Signed by a commissioned officer)
Car, halftrack	
Car, passenger	Edward F. Miller 1st Lt.
Truck, heavy	
Truck, light	
Truck, medium	
Tractor	
Truck-tractor (semitrailer)	Edward F. Miller 1st Lt.
Trucks, cargo, 1/4-1/2-ton	Edward F. Miller 1st Lt.
Trucks, cargo, 1 1/2-2 1/2-ton	Edward F. Miller 1st Lt.
Trucks, cargo, 4-ton and larger	Edward F. Miller 1st Lt.
Trucks, amphibian (all)	
Vehicle, wheeled, combat	
Special	

Mr. Murnane in recreational pose with pipe and guitar as part of the 13th Air Corps, 7th Airdrome Squadron, Clark Field, Philippines.



Citation, Bars and Stripes



PRESIDENTIAL UNIT
CITATION PATCH

1945



OVERSEAS SERVICE
BARS

1945

13th Air Corps Shoulder Patch
Saipan, Tinian Marianas Islands,
Luzon in Philippines



American Forces Western Pacific
1945, Shoulder Patch



Clark Field Army Air Base "A" Pass

9138 **CLARK FIELD ARMY AIR BASE**
 APO 719
ENLISTED MAN'S CLASS "A" PASS

Murnane, Edward J. CA [redacted]
 Name Rank ASN

534th Air Engineering Squadron 719-2
 Organization APO

**THIS PASS IS VALID ONLY DURING OFF
 DUTY PERIODS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.**

Robert V. Lance
 Capt. Commanding

Expiration Date

Enlisted men were
 given these tickets at
 the door.

313th WING
10 ENLISTED
 CENTAVOS MEN'S
 CLUB

313th WING
10 ENLISTED
 CENTAVOS MEN'S
 CLUB

313th WING
10 ENLISTED
 CENTAVOS MEN'S
 CLUB

313th WING
10 ENLISTED
 CENTAVOS MEN'S
 CLUB

Authorization for Pvt. Murnane to have a carbine and 30 rounds of
 ammunition during the Longshoremen's Strike in Manila in 1946.

HEADQUARTERS
 12D QUARTERMASTER BATTALION, MOBILE
 APO 75

59

DATE: 1 February 1946
 COMPANY: 3767TH QM TRK CO

Pfc Murnane is authorized to have in his pos-
 session one (~~XXXX~~ (carbine) Serial # 3374812 and 30 rounds of ammuni-
 tion ~~XXXXXX~~.
 for armed guard for use on truck. Issued for period during the
 Longshoremen's strike.

Ernest F. Miller
 ERNEST F MILLER, 1st Lt., QMC
 Company Commander

[redacted]
 Signature of Person Authorized
 to have weapon)

HEADQUARTERS
248TH GENERAL HOSPITAL
APO 74

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 150

26 August 1946

1. Fol EM atchd Det Pnts, this Hosp, are trfd Det Pnts, 360th Sta Hosp, APO 75, for further observation and treatment. (AUTH: VOCO Medical Service, PHIBCOM, APO 358) EDCMR 27 August 1946.

Pvt Faron, Adriano (PS) [REDACTED] 8 Inf 729th Repl Co 30th Repl Depot
APO 74
Pvt Guillermer, Urbano (PS) [REDACTED] Inf Hq Co 45th Inf Regt 12th Inf Div
APO 613
Pvt Guzman, Neri (PS) [REDACTED] 6 Inf 721st Repl Co 30th Repl Depot
APO 74
Pvt Jugador, Godelfredo (PS) [REDACTED] MD - 12th Med Bn 12th Inf Div, APO 613

2. UP of Letter GSMD 704.2, Hqs, AFWESPAC, dtd 8 Jun 46, and quota allotted this Hosp, the fol EM atchd this Hosp, is pl on Convalescent furlough and atchd to Camp John Hay for rations and quarters, Baguio, APO 70, for fourteen (14) days eff 29 August 46. Will report to Clark Field Terminal, Dow, at 0930 hours, 29 Aug 46, for transportation. Upon termination of 14 days furlough, will report back to this Hosp. WP TDN. Gov't mtr auth.

Cpl Murnane, Edward [REDACTED]

3. UP of Letter GSMD 704.2, Hqs, AFWESPAC, dtd 8 Jun 46, and quota allotted this Hosp, the fol EM atchd unassgd this Hosp, is pl on Convalescent Furlough and atchd to Camp John Hay for rations and quarters, Baguio, APO 70, for fourteen (14) days eff 29 Aug 46. Will report to Clark Field Terminal, Dow, at 0930 hours 29 Aug 46, for transportation. Upon termination of 14 days furlough, will report back to this Hosp, WP TDN. Gov't mtr auth.

Pvt Hedman, Kermit [REDACTED]

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL JENSEN:

OFFICIAL:

E. J. GEARIN
Lt. Col., PC
Adjutant

E. J. Gearin
E. J. GEARIN
Lt. Col., PC
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION

B

Special orders for Cpl. Murnane placing him on convalescent furlough when he was recovering from tropical encephalitis.



Japanese occupation money in the Philippines.

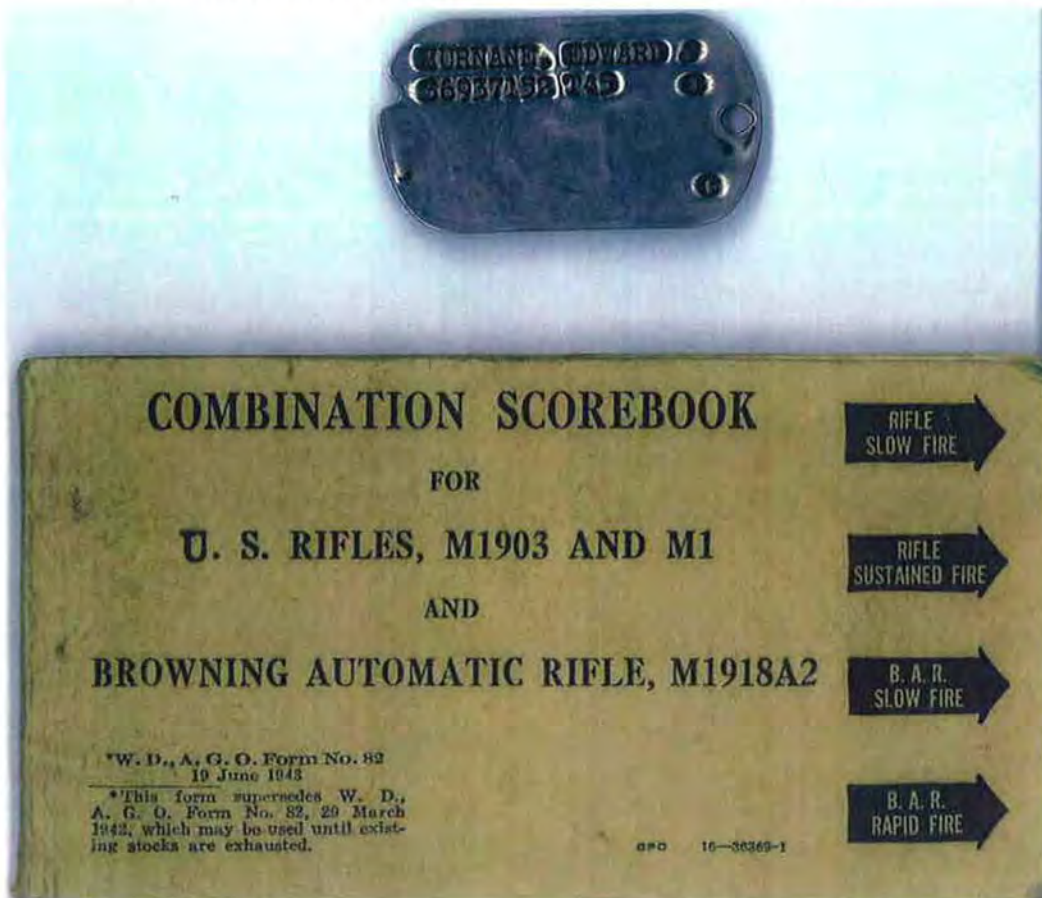


Japanese Zero at Clark Air Field on Luzon which became the largest overseas military base in the world with 156,204 acres before closing in 1992.

The Lockheed P-80 Shooting Star, shown below at Clark in one of Mr. Murnane's photos, was the first operational jet fighter used by the United States Army.



Mr. Murnane's dogtag and marksman scorebook



Mr. Murnane's medals



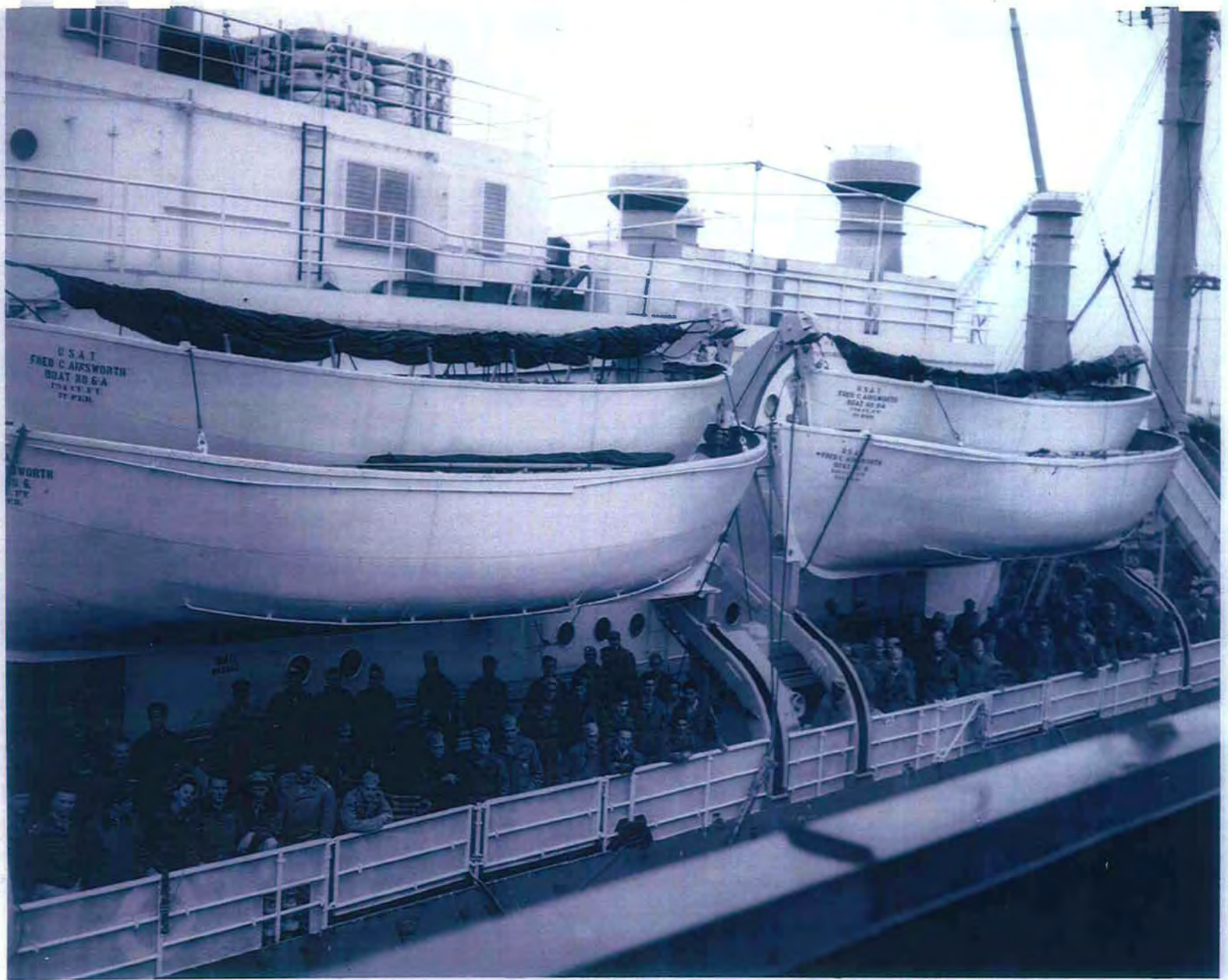
**Top row : Philippine Liberation Medal, Philippine Independence Medal,
Southwest Pacific Theatre Ribbon**

Lower row: Victory Medal, Good Conduct Medal

U.S. Lapel Device

Air Corps Lapel Device

Bottom: Infantry Marksman Medal



U.S.A.T. Ainsworth heading home in October, 1946, with Cpl. Murnane.



SEPARATION QUALIFICATION RECORD

SAVE THIS FORM. IT WILL NOT BE REPLACED IF LOST

This record of job assignments and special training received in the Army is furnished to the soldier when he leaves the service. In its preparation, information is taken from available Army records and supplemented by personal interview. The information about civilian education and work experience is based on the individual's own statements. The veteran may present this document to former employers, prospective employers, representatives of schools or colleges, or use it in any other way that may prove beneficial to him.

1. LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE INITIAL MURNANE EDWARD J			MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL ASSIGNMENTS		
			10. MONTHS	11. GRADE	12. MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY
2. ARMY SERIAL No.	3. GRADE Cpl	4. SOCIAL SECURITY No.	4	Pvt	Inf Basic 521
5. PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS (Street, City, County, State) Rhodes Ave Chicago Ill			12	Pfc	Truck Driver Light 345
			3	C-1	Supply Clerk 835
6. DATE OF ENTRY INTO ACTIVE SERVICE Feb 45	7. DATE OF SEPARATION Dec 46	8. DATE OF BIRTH 9 Oct 26			
9. PLACE OF SEPARATION Separation Center Fort Sheridan Ill					

SUMMARY OF MILITARY OCCUPATIONS

13. TITLE—DESCRIPTION—RELATED CIVILIAN OCCUPATION

SUPPLY CLERK

Served with the Air Corps in the Philippines for 3 months as a company supply clerk. Requisitioned, received, stored and issued supplies maintained stock records and clothing forms, took inventory. Drove alltypes of army trucks from jeeps to 20 ton grimonus.

MILITARY EDUCATION

14. NAME OR TYPE OF SCHOOL—COURSE OR CURRICULUM—DURATION—DESCRIPTION

None

CIVILIAN EDUCATION

15. HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	16. DEGREES OR DIPLOMAS	17. YEAR LEFT SCHOOL	OTHER TRAINING OR SCHOOLING	
4 Yr H S	H S Dip	1945	20. COURSE—NAME AND ADDRESS OF SCHOOL—DATE	21. DURATION
18. NAME AND ADDRESS OF LAST SCHOOL ATTENDED			None	
St Rita H S Chicago Ill				
19. MAJOR COURSES OF STUDY				
Vocational				

CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONS

22. TITLE—NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER—INCLUSIVE DATES—DESCRIPTION

STUDENT HIGH SCHOOL

St Rita High School
Chicago Ill

1941 - 45

Completed 4 years of study in a vocational course. Studied workshop, auto shop, electric shop, mechanical drawing, metal shop and other academic subjects.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

23. REMARKS

None

24. SIGNATURE OF PERSON BEING SEPARATED

25. SIGNATURE OF SEPARATION CLASSIFICATION OFFICER

26. NAME OF OFFICER (Typed or Stamped)

R S ISENSON MAJ CAC