

"Liberal allowance of paint to keep tents and ambulances marked should be provided. Possibility of using white ward tents should be kept in mind. The enemy respects the Red Cross, despite tales to the contrary." (The Italians use a gray tent.) "White and Red Crosses were displayed prominently on tentage and on the ground at collecting stations."

"Night evacuation was almost exclusively necessary as it was impossible to get to the aid stations in daylight without being observed."

"The casualties were often more interested in food than in their wounds."

"Though unimportant details of formal ambulance loading and splint application were forgotten, the principles were retained. Casualties frequently commended the men on their expert work."

#### Clearing Stations --

"A large number of debridements were done. Sulfanilamide was instituted in the wounds. No primary sutures were taken. All sucking chest wounds were closed with black silk. An average of 1000 cc of plasma was given to each shock patient."

"Four enlisted men did nothing but launder dirty linen."

"Four men were put on a 12 hour shift to maintain a constant supply of sterile linens."

"A small kitchen was established in the evacuation tent so that food was available at all times to the wounded."

"It was felt that in the future, with both platoons operating, that after the first influx of patients, which lasted from 36 to 48 hours, two shifts working 12 hours each could handle the casualties very satisfactorily."

"Approximately 90 percent of the casualties had taken on their own initiative the sulpha drugs in their first aid packet prior to being seen by Medical personnel."

"Exhaustion cases were held in the clearing station. On the 4th or 5th day most of these cases could be utilized within the division area as litter bearers or truck drivers. This proved an efficient method of building morale and helping individuals regain self confidence."

#### Another situation up forward --

"The difficult terrain created a problem to the normal supply and evacuation lines. Vehicles could not be used in the forward area. Most of the Medical supplies and property was hand-carried in the forward area."

"Mules were utilized for litter carrying in this area. Two mules were utilized in tandem with Signal Corps lance poles fastened to the front and rear mules on the sides of the saddles. Single mules with a casualty on their backs invariably attempted to lie down and roll over in order to relieve the extra weights on their backs." (This might indicate training mules.)