
10TH FIELD HOSPITAL

*LT. COL. A. T. WASKOWICZ, MC**

The 10th Field Hospital was activated on 6 July 1942 at Camp Bowie, Texas, and served in the European Theater during World War II, participating in eight battle campaigns. At the close of the war the unit returned to the States where, on 4 November 1945, it was deactivated at Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts.

Due to the pressing need for field hospitals in the European Command, the 10th Field Hospital was reactivated on 25 October 1949 and assigned to the European Command. Initially the unit was attached to the 98th General Hospital at Munich, Germany, but on 9 January 1950 the unit was moved to Regensburg, Germany, where it operated the U.S. Army Hospital plant.

During October, 1950, the hospital received movement orders, transferring the unit to the Wurzburg Military Post, and on 20 December 1950 the unit moved to Wurzburg and occupied the U.S. Army hospital plant formerly operated by the 57th Field hospital.

The hospital building was erected in 1937 as a German Army hospital and served the German Air Force during World War II until it was requisitioned by the U.S. Army in 1945. During this period of emergency the hospital building operated continuously and intensively with very little upkeep and maintenance being performed. Paint, plaster work, and the flooring in particular were in a poor state of repair. Due to this condition and also due to the EUCOM hospital expansion program, a reconstruction project was approved by the Medical Division of the Headquarters of the European Command. Under the supervision of the Wurzburg Military Post Engineer Section, the work was planned in phases, so as to allow continuous operation of the hospital while work progressed.

Major work accomplished as a part of the reconstruction was the rebuilding of all floors, resurfacing of the exterior, reconstruction of nine sections into nine wards complete with doctor's office, nurse's office, ward kitchen and utility room and patching and painting of all walls and ceilings. In addition a 120 seating capacity theater was built on the fifth floor center section, attic sections on the fourth floor were rebuilt into Red Cross' recreation facilities and a gymnasium, and a 150 seating capacity patients' mess hall and kitchen were built on the second floor, north wing.

The project was scheduled for completion in November 1951. Due to difficulty in obtaining building material and certain equipment, and the general poor quality of the reconstructed dibenol flooring, some of which had to be redone, the work was not completed till the third week of January 1952. On 1 February, 1952, an Open House was held celebrating the reconstruction. The 10th Field Hospital now operates a modern, fully equipped

* Commanding Officer, 10th Field Hospital. Received for publication 7 March 1952

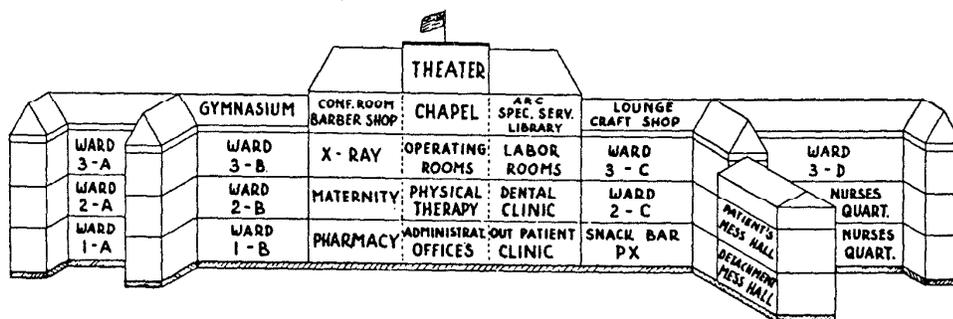
hospital plant, offering the latest in medical and dental care to the service men and women and their dependents.

EDITOR'S NOTE): The commanding officer of the U.S. Army Hospital, Wurzburg, at the present time is Lt. Col. A.T. Waskowicz, commanding since 1 December 1950. Lt. Col. Waskowicz came to Wurzburg from the 1st Infantry Division where he had been the Division Surgeon since his arrival in the European Command.

U.S. ARMY HOSPITAL, WURZBURG, REHABILITATED



A 150-pound cake, a replica of the 10th Field Hospital, was made for the recent Open House by the hospital's cooks, PFC Ralph Floria (left) and PFC Hans Bergman.



A perspective lay-out plan of the rehabilitated 10th Field Hospital at Wurzburg.

OUR ARMY *10th* Field Hospital HOSPITALS



LT. COL. JOSEPH M. CAMERON
CO, 10TH FIELD HOSPITAL

The U.S. Army Hospital in Regensburg occupies a plant known among the German townsmen as "Maenner Krankenhaus," Men's Hospital. Begun in 1927 and finished in 1929, the hospital plant was built by the Barmherzigen Brüdern, a Catholic religious order, from private funds on land which was donated by the City of Regensburg. The German Army requisitioned the plant in 1939 and used it until the close of World War II. The first American Army hospital to occupy the plant was the 250th Station Hospital, the second and present, the 10th Field Hospital.

The history of the 10th Field Hospital dates from 6 July 1942 when it was activated at Camp Bowie, Texas. During World War II, it served in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France and Germany, and was awarded battle credits for participation in the Tunisian, Sicilian, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Ardennes-Alsace, Rhineland, and Central European Campaigns. At the close of the war, the unit was returned to the United States where on 4 November 1945 at Camp Myles Standish, Mass., it was deactivated.

On 25 October 1949, however, the unit was assigned to the European Command, reorganized, and attached to the 98th General Hospital at Munich, Germany. The personnel assigned to the unit at this time were those remaining from the deactivation of the 120th Station Hospital at Bayreuth. The Headquarters and one hospitalization unit augmented the staff of the general hospital; another hospitalization unit furnished personnel for operation of the Reconditioning Center at Garmisch; and the remaining hospitalization unit operated the U.S. Army Hospital at Regensburg.

On 9 January 1950, the 10th Field Hospital was relieved from attachment to Munich Military Post (although the equivalent to a hospital unit remained on detached service with the 98th GH), and was consolidated at Regensburg as a class II installation. This allowed the establishment of an extensive training program for now one hospital unit could train full time in the field while

the other operated the fixed hospital. The hospital units were switched between field and hospital until both could perform satisfactorily in either element. When completely trained, one of the units was placed on detached service with the 57th Field Hospital, Giessen, so a unit of the 57th's could be sent to Regensburg for field training.

On 7 September 1950, the Headquarters and First Hospitalization Unit departed from Regensburg for Aschaffenburg to participate in Exercise Rainbow and returned to their home station, 18 September. Their performance during the maneuvers reflected the value of field training for Medical Service units prior to participation in field exercises.

Following the fall training exercise, the personnel remaining on detached service with the 98th General Hospital were recalled to Regensburg, and replaced by men who had completed the training cycle.

At the present time, the Headquarters and Second Hospitalization Unit are carrying out on-the-job training; the First Hospitalization Unit is in the field full time on a ten-week training phase; and the Third Hospitalization Unit is occupied with on-the-job training, part at the 98th General Hospital and part at Regensburg.

Much of the training is devoted to increasing the efficiency of movement in the field. A review of the places where the hospital served during World War II gives one of the reasons why mobility is stressed: Activated at Camp Bowie, Texas; trained at Camp Kilmer, N.J., the hospital left from the New York Port of Embarkation on the "Santa Elena" for Oran, Algeria, in North Africa, the 10th FH served at Assi-Ameur, Afferville, L'Arba, Setif, LaGuerrah, Morris, Tebarka, Monterquieu, Mateur, and Ferryville.

From the Texas Staging Area it jumped to Licata, Agrigento, Corleone, Palermo, Stefano, Acque Dolci, Corleone, Campofelice, and Messina, all in Sicily.

Next Italy: Reggio, Giosa Taura, Nicastro, Belvedere, Salerno, Avellino, Caserta, Capua, Mignano, Casanova, Naples, Anzio, Cori, Rome, Civitavecchia, Naples again, and Pozzuli. Then the landing in Southern France at Cavalaire and St. Tropez, and on up the Rhone valley; Cogolin, St. Maximin, Serres, Rives, east to Besancon, Saulx, Plombieres, Remiremont, Dompierre, Senones, Bernai, Stephansfeld, Dieuz, and Sarrable.

Finally Germany! Kaiserlautern, Monsham, Reichelsom, Partenstein, Nudlingen, Rentweinstadt, Uttenreuth, Treuchlingen, Munchen, Feldweis, Berg, Starnberg, Allach, Dachau, again, Starnberg, and Altenstadt. And when victory came, the 10th FH was

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GOOD WILL TO MEN

Maintaining proper personal relations will do wonders for the morale of any group of people.

Human nature is much the same the world over, and human beings like to believe they amount to something, that their efforts are appreciated, and that they are liked, and above all, they desire to retain their self-respect.

A little friendliness and a pat on the back may mean the difference between one man's success or failure, and I have found, from experience, that it is much more pleasant and gratifying to "give than to receive." Let us all be generous with our kindness and consideration. It costs us nothing and we will be bigger men and better human beings because of it.

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OUR ARMY HOSPITALS, 10TH FIELD HOSPITAL

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sent from Camp Philadelphia, France to Calais, where it boarded the "Santa Maria" for the U.S.A. and Camp Myles Standish, Mass.

Incidentally the present NCO in charge of training, Sgt. Garlon H. Marrs, who continually stresses mobility, was attached to the 10th Field Hospital from September, 1944, to March, 1945, as a surgical technician with an auxiliary surgical group.

The present commanding officer of the hospital, Colonel Cameron, has had a varied and interesting career. He holds an airplane pilot's licence and is a licensed marine navigator. He worked for several years on Broadway in legitimate theater and the Ziegfeld Follies. In 1929 he received his MD from the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. After several years of practice, he did post-graduate work in neurosurgery at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., from 1934 to 1937. He was then attending neurosurgeon at St. Margaret Hospital and Pittsburgh City Home Hospital until 1941 when he entered the Army. His first assignment was chief of the Neurosurgical Section, U. S. Army Medical Center, and subsequent assignments, all in neurosurgery, took him to Fitzsimons General Hospital, to the European Theater during World War II, then back to Stateside hospitals: McCloskey, Brooke, Percy Jones. He returned to this command in 1948 to assume the duties of chief of surgery, 98th General Hospital, and EUCOM Consultant in Neurosurgery. In October, 1949, he assumed command of the 10th Field Hospital.....(Compiled from a history of the 10th FH by Lt. Col. Raymond F. Tolbert, MSC.)

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