

# The FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL



APRIL 1946



*General Arnold and the Air OP . . . page 198*

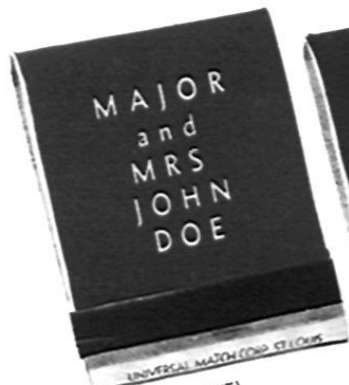
# A Striking **NEW IDEA** that can't be Matched!



STYLE 1 (FRONT)



STYLE 1 (BACK)



STYLE 2 (FRONT)



STYLE 2 (BACK)

## B BTRY'S BELGIAN BAPTISM

Btry B, 18th FA Bn, distinguished itself in an infantry action on 2 Sept 1944, the day the Battalion entered Belgium. Last in march column, Btry B was attacked in flank at 1830 by German bicyclists. The resulting firefight was heavy and at virtually pointblank range. Outnumbered, B Btry-men displayed great stamina in close combat with veteran German infantry. The timely arrival of four friendly tanks clinched the victory. Prisoner count—248. Total German casualties—unknown, because the men of B Btry moved on into the night, without delay, to new glory as artillerymen in new action in new position areas.

WE'RE in the match business—and confidently! Confident, because we proved the venture in advance by reader poll. Yes, Artillerymen like personalized matches; they will like, particularly, these handsome and distinctive artillery-red matches that identify them with their Association. They also like the idea of helping their Association by joining with it in a fair exchange of value, to the advantage of each. Commanders see at once the powerful morale factor; made available to their men, they can see these pleasing organization matches working silently and constantly as morale builders—day and night, in garrison or field—fostering soldier awareness of his outfit's wartime travels and glorious battlefield record. Don't miss, Artilleryman! — MATCHES MAKE MORALE.

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- PERSONALIZED MATCHES FOR YOU
- FOR NCO CLUBS
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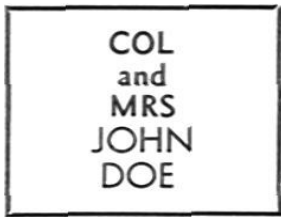
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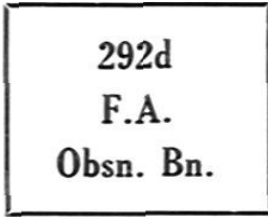
Prices: One case—\$12.50. Three or more cases—\$11.50 per case.

Additional charge for "story" on inside of match book—illustrated to the left—15c per 1000 books with minimum charge of \$1.50.

Delivery—approximately six weeks after receipt of order. Sorry—no overseas match shipments now. Later, perhaps.



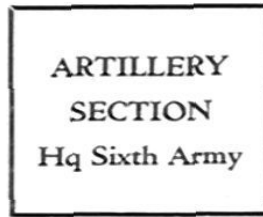
STYLE 3



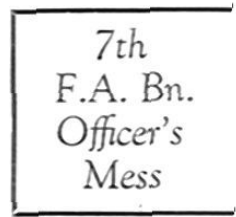
STYLE 4



STYLE 5



STYLE 6



STYLE 7

(Personalized matches carry a rich gold overprint on artillery red)



STYLE 8



STYLE 9



STYLE 10



STYLE 11



STYLE 12

(Organizational matches feature four colors—red, white, blue, and gold)



SHOWN above are 10 additional sketches, supplementing the two on the page at left, from which you may select the style of type you wish to appear on your match cover. PLEASE NOTE: BE SURE TO INDICATE (BY NUMBER) TYPE STYLE YOU DESIRE IN COUPON BELOW!

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(Line 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
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Send Matches to:

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.....  
(Complete Address)  
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(Line 4) \_\_\_\_\_

Send Matches to:

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.....  
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(City, Including Zone Number and State)





**F**ROM HARLEM TO HITLER, with the compliments of the American negro! And very serious business it was, too—this is clear from the intent gleam in the eye of Pfc. Mose Brakin of the 578th Field Artillery Battalion as he loads a powder charge into the breech of an 8-inch howitzer somewhere near Prum, Germany. Negro artillery did a workmanlike job in the war just won. See page 228 for a short article, this subject.





# Contemporary Foreign Governments

By

**HERMAN BEUKEMA**

Colonel, United States Army

**WILLIAM M. GEER**

Major, United States Army

*and ASSOCIATES*

Department of Economics, Government and History, United States Military Academy

**T**HIS important, timely study is a prerequisite to the full understanding of today's confused international scene. Only four years ago seven foreign nations could boast the classification of "great power." Today only the Soviet Union and the British Commonwealth retain this status. Here is unfolded the pattern of development which has brought these seven countries to their present political positions—as well as their historical origins, philosophical bases and constitutional structures. World stability efforts of recent years are particularly emphasized, from the Atlantic Charter to the United Nations Organization. *With maps and illustrations.* \$3.50

See book review, page 249

**U. S. FIELD ARTILLERY ASS'N**  
1218 Connecticut Avenue  
Washington 6, D. C.

# The FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL



*"Contributes to the Good of Our Country"*

**VOL. 36**

**APRIL 1946**

**NO. 4**

- Cover: Barrel of 8-inch gun is lowered into its cradle on carriage by truck-mounted crane, in preparation for firing on German positions beyond Reneling, France. The unit—the 243d Field Artillery Battalion of the Third Army.

## EDITORIAL

Fire for Effect ..... 196

## ARTICLES

Air OP Was Very Young, by General Henry H. Araold ..... 198  
 One Idea Plus \$10,000, by T/4 Charles E. Adams ..... 201  
 Atomic Military Theory, by Hoffman Nickerson ..... 204  
 Loophole, by Lt. Col. D. J. McDaniel, FA ..... 208  
 Army Ground Forces Boards, by Brig. Gen. Guy O. Kurtz ..... 210  
 Jap POW's View of Our Artillery, by Cpl. Reymond Carlson ..... 211  
 Boresighting, by Col. William C. Huggins, FA ..... 212  
 The Story of the Gun, Part V, by Lt. A. W. Wilson, FA ..... 223  
 Negro Artillery in World War II ..... 228  
 What About That Insurance? ..... 229  
 Perimeters in Paragraphs, by Col. Conrad H. Lanza, Rtd. .... 231  
 The Principle of Universal Military Training, Part II, by Col. W. A. Graham, Rtd. .... 242

## ARTILLERY NOTES

Post-War Plans for the ORC ..... 218  
 Voice of Experience ..... 219  
 Station List, Army Ground Forces ..... 246

## OTHER FEATURES

Of More Than Passing Interest ..... 222  
 For Heroism and Service ..... 227  
 Letters to the Editor ..... 241

## BOOKS

..... 248

## COLONEL DEVERE ARMSTRONG

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WITH this issue, THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL takes on a new "face," new format, and new business venture. Light and gay is my announcement of these changes on the back cover. Readers will understand and appreciate that little burst of exuberance, I am sure, upon the accomplishment of what has been a major effort for our very small staff. Artillerymen are assured, however, that these calculated innovations were neither conceived nor implemented in a lighthearted spirit. And gaiety is not the mood of this editorial. This is *fire for effect*, written in sober objectivity and directed squarely at every member of the Field Artillery Association.

#### COURSE OF ACTION

I sent out a "cry for help" to a sizable slice of our membership shortly after becoming Editor. In that circular, I explained the difficult financial circumstances of the Association resulting from the downward spiral of our circulation, outlined certain ideas for increasing the reader appeal of our JOURNAL without jeopardy to our high professional standard, and enumerated ways and means for membership assistance. Reader reaction was prompt and vigorous and stimulating. Generally speaking, artillerymen expressed sincere appreciation for the JOURNAL'S wartime record of service rendered. All agreed that artillery's decisive battle role — past, present and future — impelled maintaining our JOURNAL on a monthly publication basis. However, a clear majority felt that changes were indicated — changes that would reflect the dynamic character of the

changing present. Thinking long and carefully on the problem and the recommendations received, I reached the decision that the time had come for a clear break with the past in so far as magazine tone and format were concerned.

#### tone and format

Having determined to make a change, I went straight to the first rule of gunnery and have come up with a *bold* change. As in all things, artistic tastes vary widely among individuals; what pleases one may displease another. I hope that most readers will like our new cover. Incidentally, a major credit for the new cover and the generally "easier" tone and format is due Sergeant Bert K. Silverman, who recently joined our staff and who will be with us for a few more weeks before returning to an advertising career in civil life.

A word on the three column style. Fast readers invariably prefer the narrower measure; their eyes sweep the full line at a glance. Three columns facilitate "make-up" and lend themselves to greater "eye appeal" in the use of cuts and art work. Reactionaries may charge, with a degree of soundness, that non-commercial "class type" journals have adhered generally to their traditional two column style. I gave due consideration to this lingering tradition, and then passed it by for the greater advantages inherent in the three column style. The professional standard of THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL will be measured hereafter, as it has been in the past, by the quality of

the words it prints and not by their style arrangement on the printed page.

### ARTILLERY MATCHES

Our venture into the match business is a calculated risk. I admit with all frankness that the venture is undertaken with the sole purpose of making money for your Association. This venture will prosper or fail, as *you* see fit.

We offer two types of matches, "personal" and "organizational." The advantages of the organizational matches to active artillery units are obvious; however, there are many other possibilities not evident at first glance. Take the case, for example, of the former commander of a de-activated artillery battalion who has available certain unofficial unit funds. If he chooses to do so, much warm battalion esprit can be maintained by distributing our matches, each book bearing a "battalion story" on the inside cover. Again, most de-activated divisions are forming associations. A single thought will bring to mind numerous possibilities for utilizing our matches to further, among the artillerymen, the over-all purposes of the division association.

As for the "personal" matches, I realize full well that a case of matches is a *lot* of matches, particularly for those who live in transient or crowded circumstances. But most are not living that way, and many people use many matches every day of every week of the year. *In short, your Association is offering you an opportunity to help, if you will, by joining with it in a fair exchange of value.* The price conscious should note, incidentally, that our unit cost (½ cent per book) is approximately eight times less than the prevailing price for personalized matches

sold by the box of 50 books. To repeat, this match venture will prosper or fail, as *you* see fit.

### APPROVED SOLUTION

I would be less than honest were I to suggest that, even if successful, our match venture will cure the stubborn and still-unsolved financial problems confronting our Association. These stem primarily, as I have already said, from a sharply declining membership since war's end. But a good match business can help, and help a lot, to awaken and to spread an increased *Association consciousness* which is essential, I think, to broadening our membership base to the point of insuring a healthy future. Note, if you will, that the dignified and pleasing seal on the back cover of each match book *advertises* our Association every time that one of them is handed back and forth or is given away. Such advertising can give an added lift to our mutual effort in working out the "approved solution"—a bigger and stronger Field Artillery Association which will contribute ever more positively as it grows "to the good of our country." In pledging, as I do, the continuing best efforts of our small staff to this, the highest purpose of our Association, I would emphasize most forcefully to all who read these words that ours is a collective problem—the solution of which lies outside and beyond the capacity of a few individuals.



Colonel, Field Artillery



## THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE UNITED STATES FIELD ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION WHICH WAS FOUNDED IN 1910 WITH THE FOLLOWING OBJECTS — AS WORTHY NOW AS THEN

*The objects of the Association shall be the promotion of the efficiency of the Field Artillery by maintaining its best traditions; the publishing of a Journal for disseminating professional knowledge and furnishing information as to the field artillery's progress, development and best use in campaign; to cultivate, with the other arms, a common understanding of the powers and limitations of each: to foster a feeling of interdependence among the different arms and of hearty cooperation by all; and to promote understanding between the regular and militia forces by a closer bond; all of which objects are worthy and contribute to the good of our country.*

The Field Artillery Journal is not a medium for the dissemination of War Department doctrine or administrative directives. Contributors alone are responsible for opinions expressed and conclusions reached in published articles. Consistent with the objects of our Association, however, the Field Artillery Journal seeks to provide a meeting ground for the free expression of artillery ideas in the changing present.

### The ★ UNITED STATES FIELD ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION

*Organized June 7, 1910*

LIEUTENANT GENERAL RAYMOND S. McLAIN, President  
MAJOR GENERAL LOUIS E. HIBBS, Vice-President  
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**Accompanying Remark  
by  
HENRY H. ARNOLD  
General of the Army**

A lot of water has flowed under the bridge since November 6, 1912, and the young airman who said that he "personally did not care to get in any machine either as a passenger or pilot for some time to come" has since flown many hundreds of thousands of miles and the Air OP technique has developed into a *must* for artillery firing.

The tests at Fort Riley in 1912 were the first air-artillery radio contacts ever made; the radio was supplemented by smoke clouds in dots and dashes and by dropping pasteboard cards through a stovepipe. All crude devices but the forerunners of the wonderful pieces of equipment we have today. However, they all worked more or less efficiently.

If Air OP was very young in November, 1912, so also was our flying—all kinds of flying. For the reasons brought out in my report to the Signal Corps Aviation School on our first test of the airplane as a medium for the adjustment of artillery fire, which follows hereinafter, I was certainly ready on the afternoon of 5 November 1912, to finish once-and-for-all with flying machines of all kinds, and came very nearly finishing off both "Penny" Sands and myself at the same time!

Artillery liaison planes did a great job in the war just won. Some feel, and with good reason, that the exploitation of the capabilities of the Air OP was the outstanding artillery development of World War II.

In these dynamic times, no man can foresee with any certainty the shape and form that artillery may take, if war comes again. It seems to me, however, that regardless of the type of artillery machines employed, the primary battle role of the artillery will remain substantially unchanged — namely, to support the foot soldier and to deepen the battle area. In any event, I am profoundly convinced now—even as I was in 1912—that the airplane can, and will, facilitate immeasurably the successful accomplishment of the artillery mission.

# AIR OP WAS VERY YOUNG

---

*Uncovered recently in the files of the Field Artillery Board, this report by (then) Second Lieutenant Henry H. Arnold of the 29th Infantry, on a test of the aeroplane in connection with artillery fire, will be of great interest to present day artillerymen. In his foreword, General Arnold first reflects a bit and then projects his thoughts to the future, in words that atomic-age artillerymen should note well.—EDITOR.*

---

Fort Riley, Kansas.  
November 6, 1912

From: 2d Lieut. H. H. Arnold,  
29th Infantry.

To: Commanding Officer,  
Signal Corps Aviation  
School, Washington, D.  
C.

Subject: Report upon test of  
aeroplane in connection  
with artillery fire.

Due to the bad weather practically no flying was done from the 28th October to the 3rd November. On the 28th October there was a 25-mile wind blowing with gusts up to 50 miles all day. On the 29th there was a 20-mile wind blowing all day. On the 30th there was a 12-mile wind up to 8:00 o'clock and a 25-mile wind the rest of the day; thermometer read 35° at 10:00 o'clock in the morning. On the 31st there was a snow and a 30-mile wind blowing all day. On the 1st of November a 15-mile wind at 7:00 in the morning and a 25-mile wind with the thermometer freezing the rest of the day. On the 2nd November the weather was good all day. Machine No. 10 went up with the wireless equipment, Lt. Arnold pilot, Lt. Bradley as wireless operator, made a 33-minute

flight—went to Ogden 6 miles from the post sending messages both going to and returning from Ogden. These messages were clearly heard by receiving set on the ground. Flight was made at an altitude of about 1,000 feet. It was the intention of the pilot to go farther but the cold was intense and he was forced to return after reaching Ogden. Flight was made between 10:00 and 11:00 o'clock in the morning.

No. 11, Lt. Milling as pilot, made two short flights, both of which were terminated by engine trouble. On the 3rd November a 25-mile wind blowing all day.

The first test in connection with artillery took place on the 4th of November; both machines took part in the test. There was no firing by the battery; the flying was done for the purpose of testing out different kinds of signals. There was a wireless station put up in the immediate vicinity of the battery and No. 10 with Lt. Arnold pilot, Lt. Bradley operator, sent the messages down to the battery. No. 11 with Lt. Milling pilot, Lt. Sands observer, was equipped with a smoke signal device made at this place. No. 11 sent signals from this device and also dropped cards. The smoke signal device,

although improvised, showed that such a device could be used to signal from the aeroplane to the battery. However, on account of the manner in which it was constructed the dot and dash system of signals could not be used. A system of dots alone had to be used.

On the 5th of November the aeroplane was used for the first time with the battery actually firing at a target. The target was about 3200 yards from the battery. It was a dark day, a dark target and a dark background for the target. In spite of this the target was picked up by the aeroplane very easily.

No. 10, equipped with wireless, sent up first, sending back by wireless location of target and afterwards the position of the shots with reference to the target. This data was sent back by using the code, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

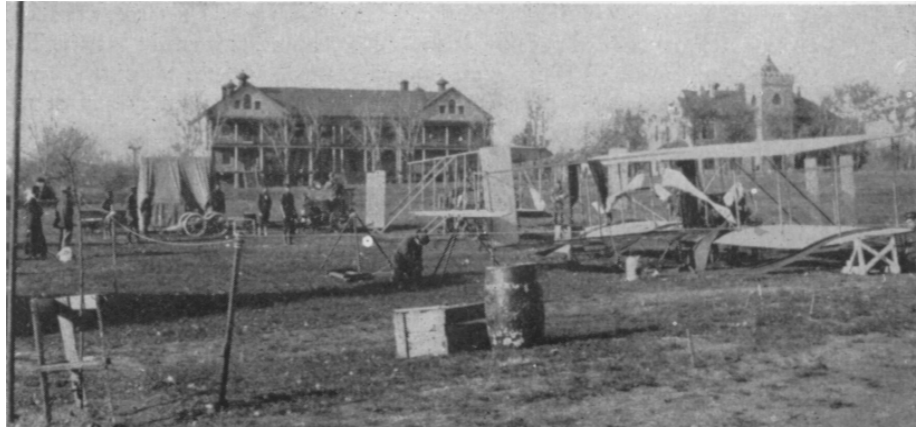
These observations put the guns on the target after about four volleys, then this machine returned to the ground and No. 11 went up equipped with the smoke signal and sufficient cards for sending back data. The observer relocated the target and plotted position for the target and the battery on the cards; he then plotted the position of each salvo fired with reference to the target, range and deflection being changed in each case by the data received from the aeroplane.

It was found by using the wireless that aeroplanes could be started out in rear of the battery, salvo being fired just before they reached the battery. Return could be made by the machine as soon as they saw where the shots struck, the message sent back by wireless from the machine while it was making its circle, in order to get to its place to come up in rear of the battery for the second shot. When the machine used the card system it was found necessary for the machine to make a figure 8 with the point of the crossing directly over the battery, the machine coming up from the rear, the battery firing just before the machine reached the battery. After observing where the shots struck the machine turned, making a circle so as to come over the battery. While the machine was making this turn the observer plotted the position of the hits on the card with reference to the target and dropped it as

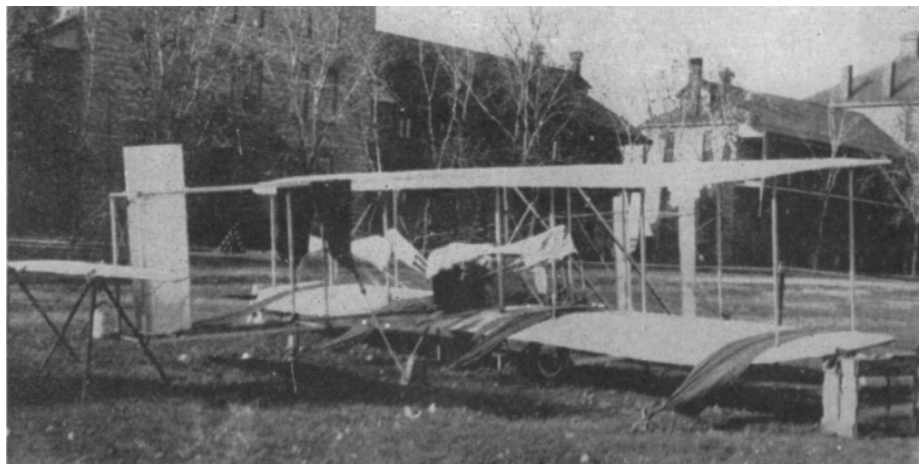
he passed over the battery. Then the machine made a second turn, in order to get to its place to come up from the rear to observe the second firing.

The above is the method of procedure at the present time, although

fairly well. Yesterday while returning from the place of firing of the battery, machine No. 10 with Lt. Arnold pilot and Lt. Sands passenger, had some trouble. The machine was spiraling down to land near the camp



**Cuts show the planes used by General Arnold and the other intrepid airman in these, the first experiments at Air OP, at Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1912. These planes are Wright, Type C. developed 50 hp. and had a maximum speed of approximately 50 mph. Their flimsy character is evidenced by the care taken in supporting wing tips and tail sections, as well as the covers over the propellers and the use of canvas strips staked down over wings.**



we expect to change it so the firing can be done while the machine is in rear of the battery, the observations being made and the location of hits being plotted on the card in time to be dropped as the machine passes over the battery on its first trip. In this way time could be saved and it would only be necessary for the machine to make a circle instead of a figure 8.

The motors have been giving us considerable trouble. However, at the present time they seem to be doing

from a height of about 400 feet. The spiral was not steep and was of a very large diameter at that time. The engine was fully throttled; suddenly the machine turned a complete circle, 360°, in spite of the fact that the rudder was turned hard over the other direction. Then for some unaccountable reason the machine plunged head foremost in a vertical line down towards the earth. I was afraid my imagination made the drop steeper than it actually was but at that time

Lt. Mauborgne was on the opposite side of the wireless tower and had the machine on a line with the tower and he states that the machine plunged down in a vertical direction. In any event the machine was out of control from the time it took its first turn of 360° until the bottom of the drop when I pulled it up and landed. There is no explanation for this occurrence, for after landing I found every control wire intact and no wires cut or entangled in any manner. I am unable to account for it. At the present time my nervous system is in such a condition that I will not get in any machine. That being the case, it appears that my work here must simply be a matter of supply officer. From the way I

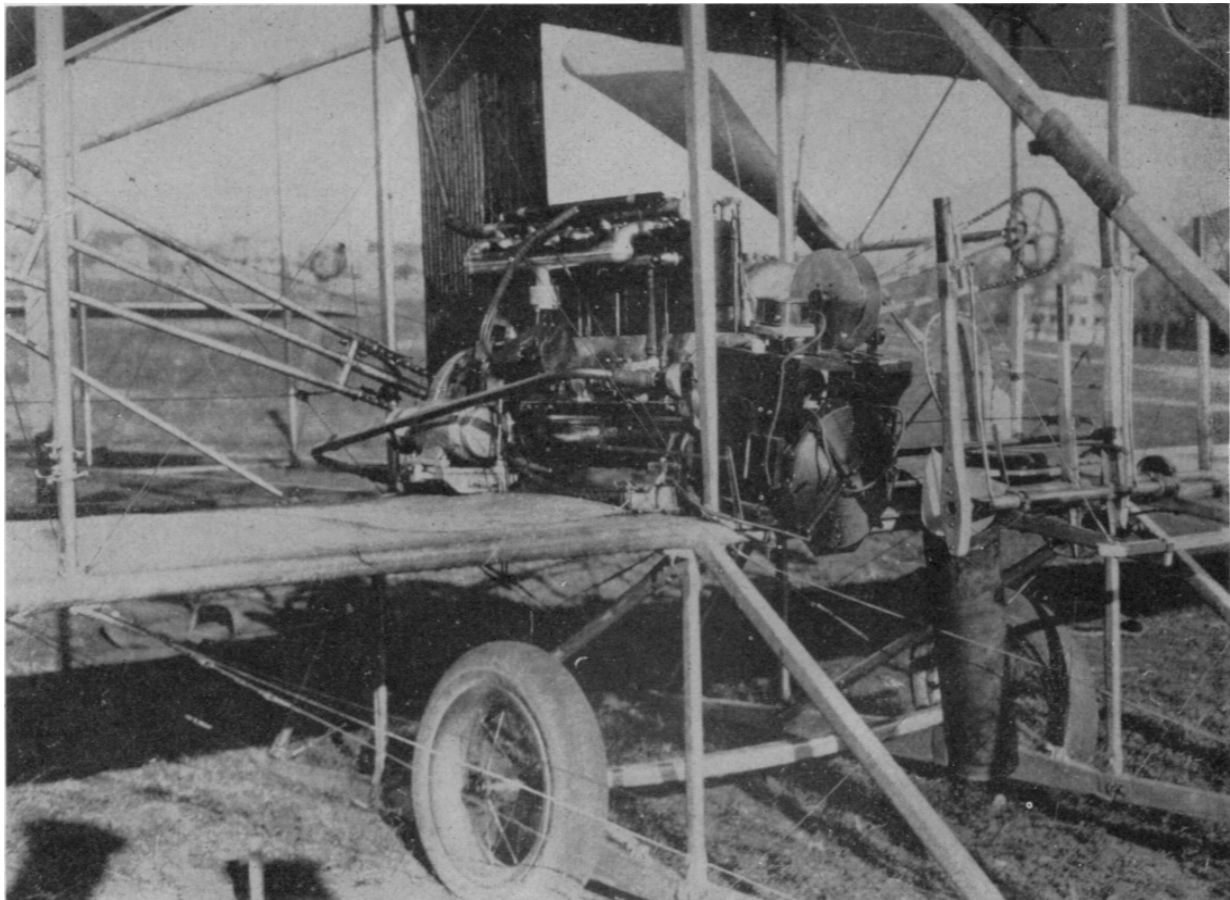
feel now I do not see how I can get in a machine with safety for the next month or two. I am, therefore, accompanying this report with request for a 20 days' leave of absence which I hope you will forward approved. I am requesting this leave to take effect about the date of my return to College Park.

Today there was one machine with Lt. Milling as operator and Lt. Sands observer used to observe fire. This machine used the dropping card system with good success. The target was about 3400 yards away from the battery. The aeroplane located the target which was invisible from the battery and at the 3rd volley had the battery hitting the target.

The President of the Field Artillery Board does not expect to get through with these tests until the 14th of this month, that is, if the weather is good until that time. If the weather is not good it will take much longer. I therefore request information concerning the shipment of the aeroplanes from this station.

Lt. Milling does not care to fly No. 10 to Leavenworth by himself. I personally do not care to get in any machine either as passenger or pilot for some time to come. I therefore request instructions concerning the shipment of that machine.

/s/ HENRY H. ARNOLD  
2nd Lt., 29th Inf.



Small wonder that an uncontrolled dive in such a machine as this shattered General Arnold's interest, for the time being, in any and all forms of flying! At the left rear of the engine can be seen the radio generator, which was driven off the crankshaft. Radio itself is in front of the engine, and was built into a soapbox. Clearly visible, at lower right, is the stovepipe (alternate communication means) through which were dropped pieces of cardboard bearing messages and weighted in such a manner that they spiraled, hence were easily seen, as they fell. One of the two seats can be seen behind the left hand control lever.





By T/4 Charles E. Adams

Republished by courtesy of the ARMY TRANSPORTATION JOURNAL

**T**HIS is the story of how a young, air-minded lieutenant's idea plus \$10,000 provided by the Transportation Corps made possible the practical development of a new technique in airplane take-offs and landings which proved its worth in combat and which now is fast displaying valuable peacetime uses. The lieutenant (now captain) — James H. Brodie, 29-year-old reserve officer and graduate of the University of Minnesota; the time — the winter of 1942 and the spring of 1943; the place — the New Orleans Port of Embarkation.

Jim Brodie was then on duty with the Maintenance and Repair Branch of NOPE's Water Division. One of his duties was to estimate the amount of repair work needed to be done on ships which, heavily loaded with war cargo, were lucky enough to limp back up the Mississippi River after having been torpedoed a few miles out. Many of the ships never came back, and Brodie knew it. It worried him, and started him thinking of how to beat the Nazi sub rap by means of off-shore flat tops which were scarce and badly needed for other duty. Was there a way that an ordinary merchant ship could be made to serve as a sort of floating airstrip for small planes? Would it be possible to rig up a device whereby a light plane fitted with an overhead hook could take off and land

*WITH money supplied by the TC, Jim Brodie proved that you don't need an airport to land a plane—you can do it on a wire. Certainly, the Brodie device falls in the category of the "wonderful pieces of equipment" referred to by General Arnold in his remark accompanying the preceding article.*

on a cable suspended between poles or booms extending out from a ship's side?

The more he thought about it the more sense it made. He drew up some sketches, tinkered with hooks and wires, and tried talking up his idea around the port. On this latter score he encountered little encouragement. The succinct consensus of those in whom Brodie confided was: "You're nuts." Maybe. Brodie wasn't sure, but he decided to find out—the quick way. He decided to take a ten-day leave, go to Washington, and try to sell his idea to some of the brass in the Pentagon.

On the *Southerner* headed north he bumped into a congenial Navy officer, a Commander George E. Taylor, who listened sympathetically as Brodie described his idea. Taylor, at the time, was serving as Navy liaison with the Transportation Corps. "Sounds swell," he said, "and maybe I can help you sell the idea." When the two of them hit Pentagon, Taylor began spreading Brodie's gospel. There was no

immediate enthusiasm. They persisted. After some months the go-ahead came, and with it a \$10,000 appropriation for further experimentation and the blessings of ex-Chief of Transportation Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross. Brodie went to work in earnest, and long before the \$10,000 was all used up he was ready to put on a practical demonstration.

What Brodie came up with was a lightweight, portable rig for landing and launching small planes from a tight, overhead cableway suspended between masts. Running along the cable was a trolley with a sling attached underneath. He designed an overhead hook at the end of a swivel arm to fit on top of a plane. The operating theory, he explained, was this: in landing, the hook on top of the plane engages the sling, and as the trolley rolls along the cableway the plane is brought to a gradual stop by a brake line attached to the trolley; in launching, the plane, suspended from a different trolley and sling, accelerates under its own power until flying speed is reached, whereupon it is released by the pilot from the sling and proceeds in normal flight. That was the theory.

**T**HE first test of the theory was scheduled to take place at the Moisant Airport, Kenner, La., the then new International Airport near New

Orleans. Two masts were set up 500 feet apart from which booms were extended and a cable strung between. Permission was granted by the Army Air Force to modify an Army L-2 (Taylorcraft) for use in the experiment. On this plane Brodie installed the hook he had designed.

The immediate problem facing Brodie, now that his rig was ready, was a pilot to fly the plane and to test the contraption. In his spare time he had been taking flying lessons, and decided to do the job himself if he couldn't get anyone else. But a call to the Bachelor Officers' Quarters at Jackson Barracks located an Air Corps pilot with the staging area blues who was willing to try anything once. Brodie gave him a quick briefing, and took him off to the airport.

The pilot flew around under the rig once to get the feel, deliberately flying low enough so as not to engage the hook. The spectators were not impressed; they were waiting to be shown. Again the pilot flew in and this time he hooked onto the cable. The plane rolled to a stop about 300 feet down the line. It had landed. Brodie breathed easier. Now for a take-off. The plane was pulled back to the starting end of the cable. The pilot revved up the motor, gave the signal to let go, and the plane ran down the line. About 350 feet out the pilot tripped the release lever. The plane took off, dipped to clear the cable, and then zoomed up. She was off—she had taken off and she had landed in mid-air. Brodie's rig was a success. But this was a ground test. What about take-offs and landings from ship-side? And would it work with heavier planes? Another type of airplane, the heavier, faster, more powerful Army L-5, was equipped with the special hook. This plane was used in all subsequent tests and demonstrations.

After some persuading the War Shipping Administration allocated a freight motor ship, the SS *City of Dalhart*, to the New Orleans port for experimental purposes. Brodie installed his rig on her—not without some dubious glances from the ship's skipper—and prepared for a test some 40 miles down the Mississippi from New Orleans. By this time Brodie had obtained the services of an Air Corps pilot and had him assigned to the project. He was Raymond A. Gregory,

of Cleveland, a staff sergeant who would fly anything and had a liking for liaison planes.

With a shipload of dignitaries aboard, the *Dalhart* set out. Gregory flew alongside, and on the right signal from Brodie hooked on to the cable at the first try. To prove that this wasn't just dumb luck, the ship sailed out in the Gulf of Mexico, where, happily, a storm was in progress. As the vessel rolled and pitched in the swells 20 miles offshore, Gregory did it again—and again. He landed, and took off. Success of the demonstration sent Brodie to Washington, where he was assigned to the OCT. There he made arrangements for the production of additional rigs, and devoted much time to figuring out the adaptation of his rig to uses other than the initial one of offshore anti-sub reconnaissance.

WORD of his success spread quickly, and soon numerous other branches of the service were showing keen interest. The late Gen. Leslie McNair, Army Ground Forces, witnessed a demonstration of the rig at Fort Belvoir, asked: "Why wouldn't this be ideal for use with the artillery's observation planes?" A few months later at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, liaison pilots were being trained to make use of the new take-off and landing technique. Office of Strategic Service examined the setup and decided that it would be exceedingly useful in the China and India-Burma theaters where supplies and men often had to be dropped behind Jap lines. Since the device could easily be set up and taken down in jungle areas—and difficult to see from an altitude of as little as 500 feet—OSS felt that it was the perfect answer to the problem of getting men and supplies into and out of difficult spots. The war moved too fast, however, and OSS didn't get a chance to put the rig in operation. But soon Brodie was transferred to the Air Forces, assigned to Wright Field, headquarters Air Technical Service Command, and was given unlimited facilities for perfecting his rig. Pilot Gregory likewise was assigned to the ATSC, and the two busied themselves with further improvements. Brodie got his captaincy, Gregory was made

flight officer, and both were awarded the Legion of Merit.

By this time the rig was being used in combat operations in the Pacific. It had been installed on an LST (which from then on became known as the *Brodie* LST 776), and had earned for itself the reputation of being "the answer to an island-hopping liaison pilot's dream." Aboard the 776 were men of the 77th Infantry Division whose mission was to secure the Kerama Retto islands—some 15 miles southwest of Okinawa—for an anchorage. Photographs revealed no airstrip sites. Air observation was needed. Artillery liaison pilots on the *Brodie* prepared to put the rig to good use. The LST was some 20,000 yards from the target area, even farther out than the flagship. But when orders to take off came through, the pilots shot off the cable, reached the beachhead area, and sat for hours at 1,500 feet giving a blow-by-blow description of the landings to the flagship. At one time some dive bombers, apparently mis-timing their attack, dropped bombs dangerously near the first landing wave. Prompt report to the flagship by the liaison pilots prevented a repeat performance. Close observation was made on results of artillery fire, and immediate adjustments were made when necessary. All calls for air observation were immediately carried out. A subsequent report on the operation stated: "Tactically the *Brodie* LST proved its worth." No planes were lost in landings or take-offs, and there were no fatalities. In some 20 take-offs and landings the only plane damage suffered was two broken propellers.

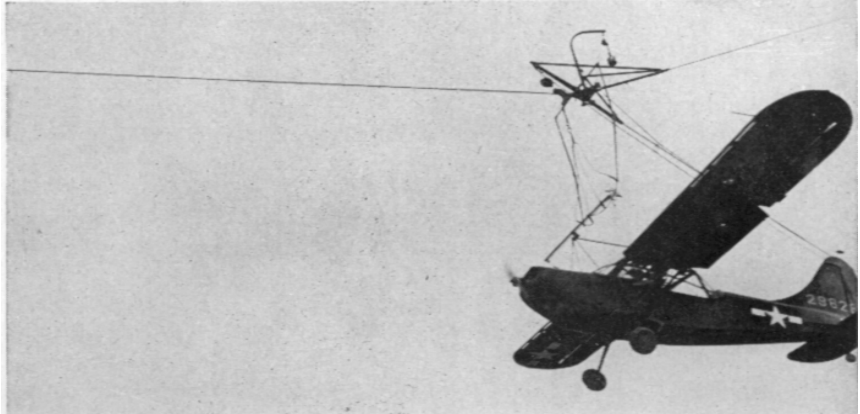
THE end of hostilities brought no diminution in Jim Brodie's efforts to refine his rig and to adapt it for use in many situations both military and civilian which had not occurred to him in his early experiments. On land it can be used wherever there is enough room to set up the 500-foot cable. At sea, it can be used wherever a ship may be fitted to receive and discharge a plane. Its use is not necessarily limited to the accommodation of light planes. It can be built to take care of planes of the size and weight of C-47s. In this connection the rig offers to commercial

airlines an interesting economic fact: planes equipped with Brodie's lightweight hooking device need no landing gear. Brodie figures that the elimination of this weight and bulk will increase a plane's payload by about one-third. Moreover, the operation of planes so rigged is not hampered by hazardous ground conditions such as icy or snow-covered runways.

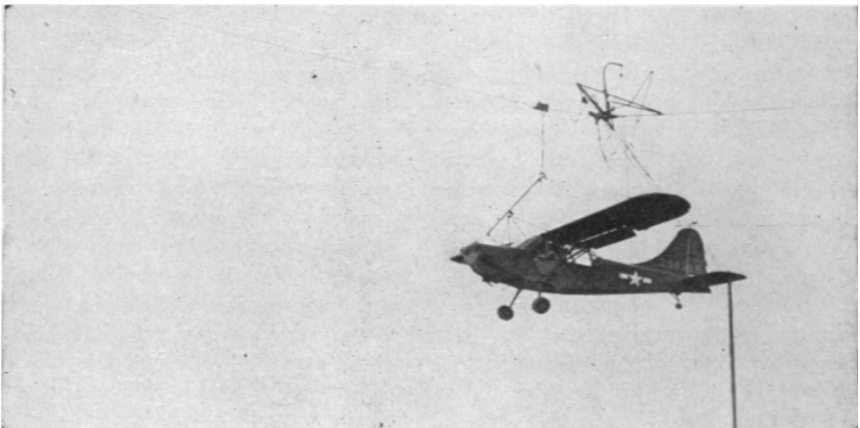
But proposed peacetime applications of the rig that seem to Brodie at the moment to have more immediate potentialities concern largely direct-to-consumer services. He visualizes a suburban commuters' passenger service for communities beyond the convenient reach of regulation airports. He sees supplies being delivered without difficulty to forest rangers in hard-to-get-to places. The same goes for lighthouse crews in remote stations. Priority mail and passengers could be rushed ashore via planes from ships at sea. Hunting, trapping, and exploration parties would find the rig a great convenience. Brodie wouldn't be surprised if, in time, a lot of farmers will find it profitable to set up his rigs in meadows for constant business and personal use, and the idea of installing his device between housetops in towns and cities or over railroad yards for quick air taxi transportation from rural locations to train depots occurs to him as a possible near-term reality.

Meanwhile, he continues with his experimental and development work. Though the rig today is much more simple and easy to operate and to set up than it was at the beginning, there are certain other refinements Brodie wants to make. The element of cost is of some concern to him when he thinks of his potential consumer market. The whole rig can be turned out now for something like \$5,000. Add a couple thousand dollars to this for a light plane and the result may be somewhat out of reach for the market Brodie has his eye on. However, he figures that in time he can work his costs down and put together a set which he can offer for less than \$3,000.

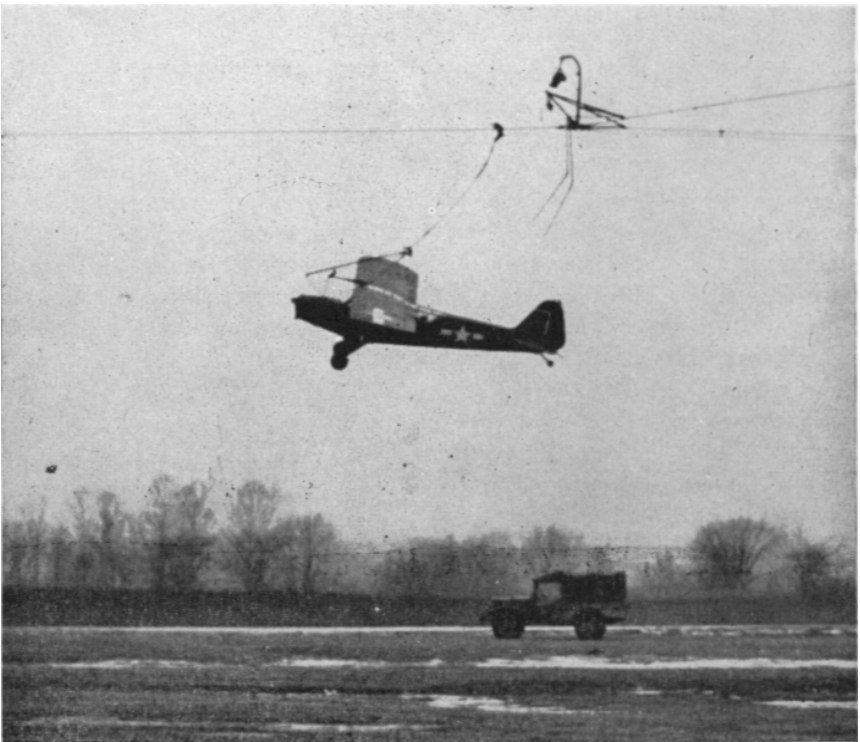
"Why not?" asks Jim Brodie. "It may take a little work and some patience, but I'm sure it will work." And today nobody is running the risk of saying: "You're nuts."



The loop of the sling is caught a few feet above the pilot's line of vision.



Upon contact, speed is reduced to idling. Once hooked to sling, the plane is brought to a gradual stop with no danger of ground looping or nosing over.





# ATOMIC MILITARY THEORY

## *Some Reflections on Pre- and Post-Atomic Military Theory*

by HOFFMAN NICKERSON

HOWEVER abrupt, the turning points of history are, after all, points on a continuing road. Atomic energy may be the most important discovery in physical science since that of fire; it is nevertheless only a step in a process which began before written record, and will continue while man lives.

Our difficulties in estimating the military future may be compared to the uncertainty of a traveler whose road has already twisted so often that he is uncertain which of the paths before him he should take. As I write I have before me a book called "The Transformations of War" by Commandant J. Colin of the Ecole de Guerre, in an admirable translation by the late Major General Pope-Hennessy of the British Army, dated 1912. Could we of the American vernacular imagine ourselves addressing the distinguished French author as he woke from a Rip Van Winkle sleep of at least thirty-four years, we might be tempted to say: "Brother, you ain't seen nothin' yet." We have seen first the trench deadlock of 1914-17—a triumph of defensive fire power foreseen by the Jewish banker Bloch but not by the High Commands of the world—next a vast increase in offensive strength through those mobile gun carriages, the tank and the plane. After that again, we have heard the Italian Douhet and our own Billy Mitchell loudly prophesying that the bombing plane, the new flying artillery of the air, would decide wars overnight, and have seen this prophecy, as far as pre-atomic bombs are concerned, disproved as thoroughly as that of the all-out-attack by unarmored

infantrymen in 1914. The Battle of Britain in 1940 and the long resistance of the Germans to the colossal Anglo-American bombing effort seemed to have settled the question. Now still another sudden change of direction is promised by the atomic bomb.

After all, however, man with his fixity as a species since Cro-Magnon days, his inventiveness and his frequent changes of idea and of mood within historic times, is not new on earth. Let us, therefore, look for the general principles which will govern the wars of the atomic age in relation to the reactions of fighting men in the past to transforming circumstances which have at least some analogy to those of today.

THE military theory of every period is a sort of bridge between the existing technique, including weapons, discipline, etc., on the one side and the existing political system with all its ramifications on the other.

Technically, Colin saw a growing reliance upon missile weapons of increasing range and power, also an

increasing ability to surmount obstacles: "Two or three centuries ago the smallest obstacle enabled us to check the offensive . . . in our own day great water courses alone offer shelter from attack." Today the plane, the tank and the amphibious landing craft carry the same tendency still further. On the political side he notes a barbaric dominance of the higher conduct of war by popular passion: "The passions that would animate most of the belligerents" (in a European war), "the intervention of peoples (in the conduct of war) . . . is due to thoughtless passions . . . usually unreasonable. It imposes unreasonable battles and shameless capitulations." Thinking doubtless of Sedan, he continues, "The numerous and passionate proletariats of great capitals send armies to their ruin." The political passions of 1939-45 and the ruins which they have left as their monument are all too familiar. The devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki therefore fit into a picture of which the general lines were already clear before 1914.

That technical power has grown seems natural enough. The political factor is harder to analyze. Intellectually the barbarism of an age which bombards cities from the air has deep roots. Historians of ideas trace it to the great prophet of revolutionary democracy and of modernism in general. Rousseau, with his cult of the Noble Savage and his glorification of the emotions and the instinctive appetites which we share with the animals, his dislike for the intellectual and spiritual disciplines which differentiate civilized man

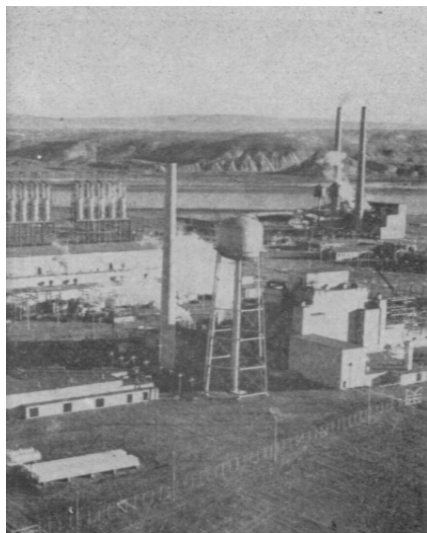
**Author of *Arms and Policy, The Armed Horde*, and numerous other splendid works on warfare and allied subjects, Hoffman Nickerson needs no introduction to military readers. Here he reflects, in his usual penetrating and provocative language and manner, on certain of the military imponderables of this atomic age.**

from barbarians. Since his time most influential writers from Shelly and Victor Hugo to Hemingway and Steinbeck have attacked the necessary foundations of any civilized society. Meanwhile philosophers like Kant and William James have sought to empty the word "truth" of its meaning.

Turning from literary and philosophic to strategic barbarism, its most conspicuously atrocious modern form has been made possible by the plane with its ability to operate at great distances from its relatively immobile bases. Consequently bombers can attack hostile rear areas, especially cities built without reference to the air threat and inhabited by civilians. Douhet, the Italian founder of the cult of "strategic bombing," hoped that civilian panics would help to produce the rapid—and therefore, in his view, merciful—decisions of which he dreamed.

Now attacks on rear areas, by cavalry raiding on land and commerce destroying at sea, have always been possible but never previously decisive. At most they have been useful diversions, secondary to the main strategic aim in defeating the hostile armies and fleets. When relied upon as the principal means of victory, as in several of the old French naval wars against England, they have invariably failed. The superior battle-fleets and on land the superior armies, supplemented of course by appropriate measures against the raiders, always determined

**Among other places, atomic energy was harnessed at the Hanford Engineer Works, to become known as the city of Richland, in the state of Washington.**



the issue.

Up to 1914, therefore, it was an axiom of military theory that the most effective strategy was to make your main effort not against rear areas but against your enemy's organized forces. A civilized and honorable by-product of this procedure was that on the whole it permitted the sparing of civilians. There were of course advocates and practitioners of "frightfulness" but they remained exceptional.

Had pre-atomic air warfare continued, and been dispassionately judged on its technical merits, its atrocious "strategic bombings" might have become less frequent. Their results might have disgusted their authors, and at the same time air cooperation with surface forces might have been judged more effective. We have already noted the great strength of the pre-atomic air defensive, as shown by the air Battle of Britain and by the prolonged German resistance to the gigantic Anglo-American bombing fleets. By contrast the comparative bloodlessness to both sides of the German victories in Poland and in 1940 in France — when aircraft were used not independently but cooperatively— suggests that a less bloody decision might have been gained over Germany if the vast Anglo-American air superiority had been used in closer cooperation with the surface forces.

**As shown by picture made from captured Japanese film of Nagasaki, atomic bomb annihilated everything within a radius of many miles.**



Dispassionate judgment, however, could hardly have been had because the policy of bombing German cities was so popular. Hence the plausible argument that it would end the war with little loss of Anglo-American life was eagerly heard, the number of aviators exposed to German fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns being small compared to that of the English-speaking ground forces. Moreover the intimate connection between contemporary industrial production and war has indeed blurred, although of course not abolished, the old, clear distinction between soldier and civilian. At the same time probably few if any readers in touch with civilian opinion will deny that a decisive factor was that the English and American masses were happy in the thought that German townspeople were suffering evils similar to and even greater than those which German aviators had inflicted on English town-dwellers. There

**Smoke billows up over Nagasaki, after bombing by atomic bomb.**



were a few ineffective protests against the bombing policy with its inevitable baby-killing, but roars of rage would have rebuked the alleged weakness of any English or American government which had deliberately restrained the airmen.

Before the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima the U. S. air commanders are said to have feared that such a thing might disgust American opinion. If so, their anxiety proved groundless.

AND now what? Will the logic of missile weapons of increasing range and power make the decisive phase of future wars consist of intercontinental atomic bombings of hostile cities? If so, will the bombs be dropped from planes or carried in long-range rockets? The latter course would put no men at all into close contact with the enemy. Or will the most effective way of planting such bombs be to fit them with time fuses, conceal them in suitcases and have them checked by agents in railroad stations or the baggage rooms of hotels? In any case, if atomic explosives are sufficiently damaging to the country attacked, surface forces would be reduced to the role of moppers-up and policemen.

Or will what Fuller aptly calls the constant tactical factor, i.e., the perpetual desire to strike without being struck, or at least without being too heavily struck in return, produce some defense? Always hitherto, the tactical center of gravity has perpetually swung to and fro like a pendulum, as the effectiveness of each new device has presently been mitigated by some appropriate counter-device. Before 1914 the effects of fire were being mitigated by skirmish lines, attacks by rushes and "artillery formations" for infantry, and when these dispersions and concealments proved insufficient to reestablish offensive power, the old device of direct protection through armor reappeared with the tank. The effectiveness of the pre-atomic bombing plane was passively reduced by shelters, camouflage and partial evacuations of civilian town dwellers, and actively resisted by Fighter planes, anti-aircraft guns and radio location. By still another swing of the pendulum, radar was interfered with by "radar counter-measures" — apparently

the mere dropping of strips of tinfoil. Strenuous efforts to reduce the effect of the new bombs will certainly be made. But to what extent will those efforts succeed?

Obviously the difficulties of defense will be very great. As to passive defense, while atomic explosives remain scarce it will be worth while to use them only against concentrated objectives such as large cities which cannot be either concealed or given direct protection, although adequate protection might perhaps be given to exceptionally important localities therein, such as power stations or headquarters for fire fighters and damage control brigades. In proportion as the bombs become easier to make, they could be more generally used, in which case vital objectives would have to be increasingly dispersed while, on the other hand, concealment would come more into play.

Means of counter-attack against the bomb carriers will depend upon the nature of those carriers. Against time bombs planted by hostile secret agents, the only resources will be espionage and drastic police measures. Against planes or rockets, a principal means seems likely to be long range radio location. The high frequency direction finder familiarly known to the U. S. Armed Services as "Huff-Duff" already operates at great distances. In an Appendix to his recent book "Armament and History" Fuller has imagined defensive rockets—aimed originally by some direction finder and fitted with devices something like the existing "proximity fuse"—meeting and destroying offensive rockets in the stratosphere or even in pure space. Thus, he continues, the decisive operations in future wars will be fought out ". . . between manless machines . . . destroying each other without fear or pain." The fear and pain would begin later when and as one side began to get the better of the super-aerial duel.

How successful anti-atomic defense might be, no one except physical scientists can guess, and probably they know little.

Allowing for these technical uncertainties, what might an atomic war be like? Here we must resolutely cleanse our minds of the "materialistic fallacy" so common today.

Unthinking people are constantly saying that instruments made of dead matter "compel" us to do this or that. In reality any instrument only permits us to do certain things if we choose, at the same time forbidding us to use it in ways to which it is not suited. Thus possessing an axe permits us to fell trees if we like, but does not compel us to select any particular tree or to fell any at all. Further, axes are inefficient for digging and cannot be used to bore a hole.

APPLYING this to the atomic bomb, the vast radius of its effect makes it useful only for indiscriminate and widespread physical destruction. Now such destruction cannot be the object of war except when the conflict in question is in Clausewitz' phrase a mere "venting of hatred." The total massacre of the defeated, or any sort of physical destruction beyond a certain point, is a thing of pure passion, touched by reason only in wars of ideas when one or both sides believe their enemies to be so wicked that inflicting the utmost evils upon them is both righteous and necessary. "The only good Injun is a dead Injun"—an idea most imperfectly put into practice—expresses the thought.

When anything short of wholesale massacre is your political object, then the less physical destruction you inflict on your enemy in decisively defeating him the better for yourself. If you intend permanent conquest you will not injure your future provinces more than you must. If you want your conquered enemies to work for you, then the more of them you kill, the fewer your future slaves. Insofar as your economy interlocks with your temporary opponent's you will impoverish yourself by ruining him. If he retains any strength at all, your future peace will be more secure if you do not injure him so much that he will be inspired by lasting hate to watch his chance to attack you should you get into difficulties—as the Prussians and Austrians attacked Napoleon after his defeat in Russia. Your victory will be easier insofar as you can persuade him to a less desperate resistance by not threatening him with the greatest evils. We should have had a bigger job on our hands in 1898 had our anger at real or alleged Spanish misrule in

Cuba led us to invade Spain and subvert the Spanish government. In the same way throughout history nearly all wars have deliberately stopped short of the wholesale massacre and devastation which could, when desired, be inflicted with the most primitive weapons.

Here I digress to note that the essence of the stock military phrase "the destruction of the enemy's forces" has nothing to do with physical destruction, and means only the destruction of their ability to fight. An army put to sleep and taken prisoner by means of some permanently harmless gas would be as thoroughly "destroyed" in a military sense as if its men had all been killed.

Returning from this digression, the temptation to strike a heavy, perhaps crippling blow by means of atomic attack without declaring war has already been noted by enough other writers so that it need only be mentioned here. Similarly, the open threat of atomic bombing would be useful in "wars of nerves" only against weak opponents certainly known to possess no such bombs themselves. Other opponents would probably reply by attacking at once in order to get in the first blow themselves. That the most promising targets for the new explosive will be found in cities goes without saying.

In a word atomic wars, if waged at all, seem likely to be enormously destructive and at the same time treacherous and savage in terms of traditional morals.

**W**ERE our world as sick of slaughter as Rome of Augustus after a century of civil massacres or as Christendom of 1648 when the Thirty Years War, the climax of the Religious Wars, had gone so far toward wiping out the German-speaking peoples, then the atomic threat might improve the chances for some new and strict limitation of armed conflict. Soldiers and students of war, however, must keep reality constantly before their eyes. Consequently we cannot hide from ourselves that we live in an explosive time, because the collective passions noted by Colin before 1912 now burn more fiercely than ever. As yet no religion or humanistic philosophy has effectively restrained them, because no common standards of justice exist. On the contrary, schemes for forcibly

remodeling government and social life in ways hostile to Christian morals and to the Western tradition of civic liberty are preached everywhere and practiced throughout a large part of the planet. To take a single example, in a clipping before me a well known journalist attributes to an official in a certain dictatorial government the following neat summary of the attitude of those who profess the "new morality" as follows: "We who fight for the new right, for our right, cannot disturb ourselves about the old right which we want to destroy, any more than a soldier on the battlefield can bother about the life of the foe he is facing." The journalist calls this "a frank admission, having its own logic, its own moral code, its own law of growth and devastation, of life and death" and goes on to state that people living in a stabilized code of morality, find it easier to apprehend the devastation and death (of such a creed) than the growth and the new life. "Yes indeed!" comments the Review which prints the interview, "such a creed if followed out, justifies the action of the lowest criminal and the worst of the Nazi atrocities."

The language quoted above reproduces the spirit of "The Koran or the sword." It is substantially the language of religious wars, the most ferocious sort of war known to history. If we have not yet seen avowed wars of religion between traditionalists and moral innovators, we have certainly seen wars of doctrine in Russia before the establishment of the Soviet State and also in Spain, not to speak of the ideal or doctrinal terms so often used on both sides in World War II. If the "new morality" does not collapse from within, and if the Western world does not abandon its traditional ideas of justice and liberty, and neither event seems likely, the danger of a quasi-religious war will remain to exasperate every dispute over strategic territories or natural resources. Moderation, that great solvent of quarrels, is not a conspicuous political virtue today, and must be present on both sides before differences can be adjusted. Accordingly, nowever we may hope for the best, we must recognize that an appropriate political background exists for atomic wars of widespread physical destruction.

In such wars, the initial atomic bombardment may or may not be decisive or nearly so. The chances of a prompt decision will be greater in proportion to the degree of urbanization and centralized economy in the bombarded countries, less in proportion to the success of whatever active and passive defense may be available. Should the degree of initial success be high, then the remaining operations will be little more than the suppression of guerrilla resistance—a job for which atomic bombs are not adapted any more than for ordinary policing. If on the other hand there be no immediate decision, the belligerents will have the choice between further attempts at long-range mutual destruction and the launching of an invasion.

In a continuing long-range duel, atomics might be supplemented by germ warfare—provided of course that means could be found to keep the resulting epidemics from spreading to those who had produced them. The public has been recently told that some fifty millions were spent on preparation for spreading diseases among our late enemies.

Should invasion be attempted, either to follow up the effects of long-range bombardment or to get at the sources of the bombing, a considerable advance guard will probably be airborne. When the airborne troops land, the atomic barrage fired by their own side must lift like other barrages over advancing assailants. If the airborne units make good a lodgment against an enemy who is still resisting with some strength, they in turn will presumably be followed by seaborne invasion. In any case, the first landing must be strong and reinforcements rapid. Even if the mission be only to exploit a presumably successful bombardment, reliable information as to the injury done by an intercontinental bombing to a defender's power of resistance may be difficult to get.

**F**INALLY, as in all military forecasting, we must remember that, no matter how inclusive our calculations, some wholly unforeseen technical or military development may falsify them. The one thing which seems most nearly certain is that the immediate past will not reproduce itself unchanged.

**L**OOPHOLE nearly flunked the AGF tests. A shaky week on the Ft. Jackson range was culminated by a particularly bad night during Test III when everything, or nearly everything, went wrong. The heavy eight-inch howitzers had to occupy awkward positions, the survey was slow, the computers were nervous. Straining to catch the bursts of the first rounds fired during the night and before adjustment, the observers were compelled to report, "Lost!" This led to a prolonged check on the computations and the survey,

which finally disclosed an embarrassing error of 73 mils in the direction of the orienting line—at 12,000 yards, such an error meant a substantial difference between "did hit" and "should have hit." The XII Corps Artillery Augmentation Group, under urbane Colonel Francis

Day and jovial Major Roy Trovinger, was polite, courteous, and almost friendly; in fact, all in all, *Loophole* was probably fortunate in passing the tests, let alone escaping with only a black mark checked against it in Test III.

**Willing Workers.** Loophole men desired, above all, to do well. If the commanding general liked saluting, they would salute; if he detested flies, they would perfect ingenious devices for their annihilation; if night training was to be emphasized, they would endure the blackest of nights and not light matches in their pup tents. Consequently, the soldiers took very much to heart *Loophole's* poor showing in the tests. A slighting remark about orienting lines dropped by a transit man of another heavy battalion at the Skyline Club might be resented physically, and heavy-handed witticisms dropped by group staff officers at the mess would be greeted with frigid silence. And sister battalions and groups being what they were, remarks and witticisms fell with such regularity that *Loophole* men soon felt alone in a friendless world.

Despite the blot on its snow-white shield, *Loophole* proceeded down the straight path prescribed by the AGF for complete training for combat. The rain and cold of Tennessee were endured as a sort of atonement for the earlier transgression. The details connected with preparation for an overseas movement were accomplished meticulously, and the last cook's helper qualified with the carbine and threw a grenade. Finally, just as if its past harbored no secret shame, *Loophole* was alerted, moved to the port, and shipped forth to the dripping shores of England.

**Frustration.** The stay in England was brief, scarcely long enough to gather together the minimum necessary

# LOOPHOLE\*

—her trials and redemption

Proof positive, again, that "you can't be licked if you won't be licked."

By Lt. Col. David J. McDaniel, FA



\*Code name for 741st FA Bn (8" How).



equipment to enable *Loophole* to perform its primary mission. Then off it went, in great haste, to the beaches of France — to Avranches — to LeMans. There, the blow fell. It seems there was no need for additional heavy artillery at the time. Instead, *unlucky Loophole* was to run a PW cage. This was the crowning insult. To think that even the powers, the higher-ups, knew of *Loophole's* bad reputation with the statisticians of the AGF, and had decided that *Loophole* was fit only to push prisoners! The men took up their duties with heavy hearts.

As summer lengthened the parade through France slowed down. The Germans stiffened and dug in and, as the fighting became more intense, someone must have remarked that now they could use some big guns for, at long last, someone remembered ill-starred *Loophole* and assigned it—perhaps in irony—to the XII Corps.

**Pick-up.** Even along the muddy, bloody banks of the Moselle, Colonel Day and Major Trovinger, late of the testing team, were still urbane, still jovial. If either recalled the grim night of *Loophole's* Test III in faraway South Carolina, neither gave any indication. Instead, they discussed the situation briefly, assigned the battalion to a goose-egg, recommended occupation of position under cover of darkness and registration by high burst, and hoped that the battalion could soon lend its weight to the metal which was being poured on the Germans at Monts Toulon and St. Jean. "A Test III setup," said Colonel Day, as he dismissed the battalion staff officers and began unfolding his sheets of capabilities.

*Loophole* moved fifty miles in three hours after dark and prepared for action without a hitch. The survey officer obtained Corps control from the observation battalion and located an OL and an OR for the high burst. The FDC tent went up with the precision acquired in Tennessee, and the new GI generator worked like a watch. Long before any fires had been scheduled, the battery executives reported their batteries were ready. Permission to register was granted and, with some ceremony, *Loophole's* first round of the war arched across the Moselle into the German

lines. The observers bent over their instruments and took the instrument readings. The deviations announced by OL and OR were consistent, and all three batteries were registered quickly. The computers bent over GFTs. . . .

**Weary Worriers.** The corrections were stunning. The range Ks were reasonable enough, but the deflection corrections were fantastic: Left 68, Left 72, Left 74! The S-3 said, in a shocked tone, "It's Test III, all over again!" They had time to check the survey. They went over the plots of the HCO and the VCO, the measurements and the computations. They even fired a check round or two to verify the orientation of the observers. The deflection corrections remained beyond belief.

There was some talk of calling the Corps Artillery FDC — remote, dogmatic *Idaho*—and telling the whole sad story, but that seemed like a confession of incompetence. The survey officer suggested, "We could simply report that we weren't ready to fire," but he didn't advocate that action. The Assistant S-3 was practical. "Look," he said, "our corrections may be good. There may be something about these French maps that we don't know yet. In any case, at the ranges at which we'll be firing our rounds will be bursting behind the German lines and, at worst, will not endanger our own troops. We may even kill a stray Kraut. Rather than jeopardize our reputation over here by doubting our own ability at the very start, let's keep our mouths shut and our fingers crossed and, first thing in the morning, verify these funny corrections with an adjustment by the cub plane." That was the decision which was reached. With everyone at the FDC holding his breath, the S-3 told the *Idaho* brass that *Loophole* was ready to fire.

**Long Night.** All that night the corps artillery mediums and heavies pounded the high ground on the east bank of the Moselle, and all that night the cannoneers of *Loophole* floundered in the mud of Lorraine and didn't miss a TOT. There was no sleep that night in the FDC. Everyone waited for dawn and the chance to send up the liaison plane. In the meantime, both shifts of

computers checked every mission with scrupulous care.

Just at dawn, even while the plane was warming up at the air strip, the telephone rang. It was Colonel Day, himself, no less, and he was excited. "I'm at a division OP," he said. "The doughboys want a tower across the river knocked down. Be careful with your first round because our people are very close. Coordinates. . . ."

The S-3 looked at the Assistant S-3 and the computers looked at each other; the HCO and VCO were busy plotting the coordinates. "Well, let's go," said the S-3, after a long pause. "Fire mission!" GFTs rattled, the routine of shooting a mission went on uninterrupted. "Base piece ready," reported Charley computer, and then, in response to a nod, "Fire!" A door seemed to slam to the right rear. "I hope it's at least out there where he can sense it," said the Assistant S-3. "I hope it's far enough out there," said the S-3. They waited.

There was a crackle at the other end of the telephone and, through five switchboards, Colonel Day's voice came through faint and clear: "Five zero right, repeat range; give me three rounds," Charley computed looked up and grinned. "Give the man three rounds," said the S-3. The base piece fired three rounds in time well within the maximum rate mentioned by FM 6-91. "Repeat range," called the august observer. "Those three rounds lit in the same hole."

**Nothing to It!** Of course they lit in the same hole! Of course they were right in there! Had anyone entertained the slightest doubt that those rounds would not be right where they were supposed to be? Perish the thought—wasn't this *Loophole*, good old *Loophole*, firing for effect? When that outfit went into action, the Krauts had better dig! Those rounds made the battalion. From there on, across the Moselle, the Seille, the Saar, the Rhine, and the Danube, the cannoneers of *Loophole* made all TOTs and the FDC put them where they were called for. The jinx of AGF Test III was buried in the ruins of a water tower somewhere in Lorraine.

# ARMY GROUND FORCES BOARDS

By Brig. Gen. Guy O. Kurtz, USA President,  
Army Ground Forces Board No. 1

THE recent consolidation of the branch boards pertaining to Army Ground Forces has resulted in the organization of three boards, Boards Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Board No. 1 has its headquarters at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, Board No. 2 at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and Board No. 3 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Each board is charged with testing of related items of equipment rather than the equipment peculiar to one arm. By this change from the former policy of maintaining boards for each arm, the views and desires of Army Ground Forces as a whole can be more completely accomplished and duplication of effort will be eliminated.

**Board No. 1** will have jurisdiction over the following equipment and activities:

Heavy Weapons (other than man carried), Fire Control, and Accessory Equipment, except

where integral with armored vehicles.  
Communications and Electronics Equipment for all Ground Forces.  
Special Airborne Equipment.  
Special Air Support Equipment.  
Ground Forces Aircraft.  
Maintenance Equipment for above.

**Board No. 2** will have jurisdiction over the following equipment and activities:

Animal Equipment.  
Automotive Equipment for all Ground Forces.  
Heavy Weapons and Fire Control Equipment integral with armored vehicles.  
Amphibious Equipment.  
Ground Engineer Equipment.  
Maintenance Equipment for above.

**Board No. 3** will have jurisdiction over the following equipment and activities:

Light Weapons (man carried) with Accessory Fire Control Equipment.

Individual Clothing and Equipment.

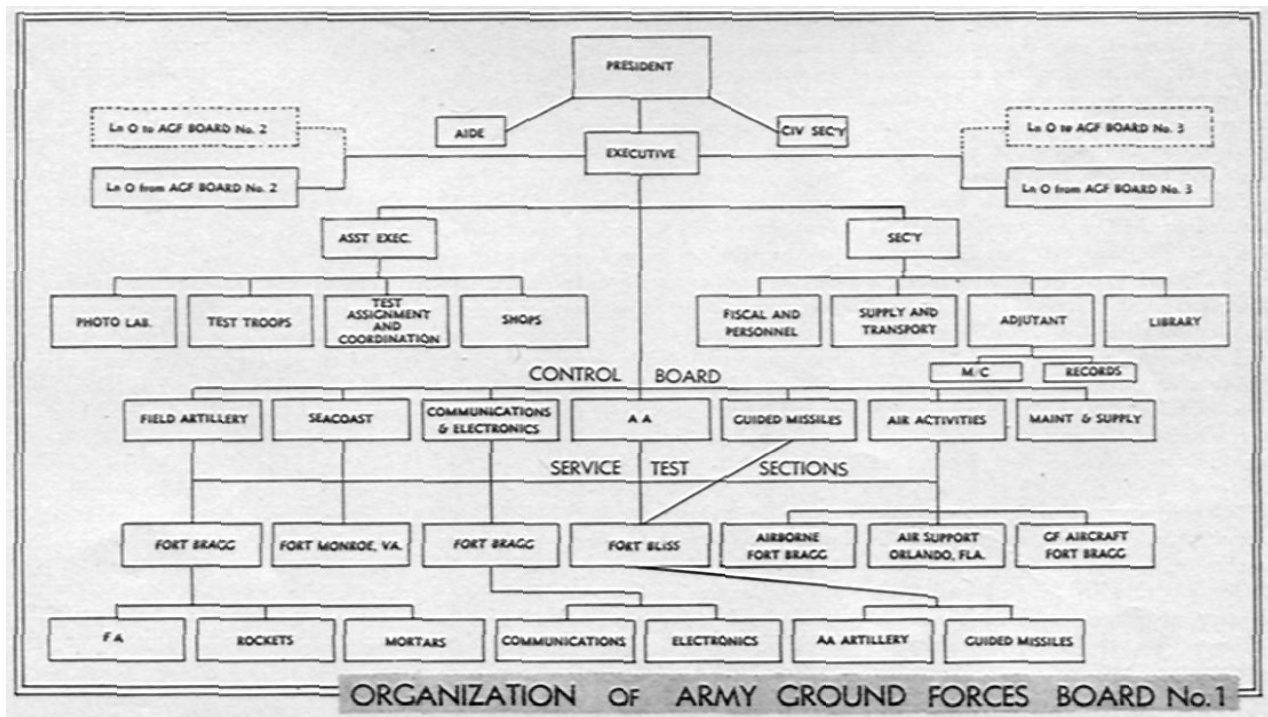
Ground Chemical Warfare Equipment.

Maintenance Equipment for above.

Liaison officers are maintained by each board with the other two boards.

The President of Army Ground Forces Board No. 1 is Brigadier General Guy O. Kurtz, recently returned from overseas, where he served as Artillery Commander of the 88th Division and later as Artillery Officer of the Fifth Army.

The board is now organized with a Headquarters and Control Staff and with service test sections headed by directors, who are the former presidents of the old test boards. The officers of the Headquarters and Control Staff include Colonel William P. Ennis, Jr., FA, Colonel Alexander Graham, FA, Colonel James C. Bates, CAC, Colonel Perry W. Lewis, CAC, Colonel Guy S. Meloy, Inf, Colonel Peter S. Peca, CAC, Colonel John W. Hansborough, FA, Colonel George T. Powers, FA, Colonel H. W. O. Kinnard, Inf, and Lt. Colonel Jack Marinelli, FA, and Col. G. S. Speidel, FA.



The *Antiaircraft* Service Test Section, which is located at Fort Bliss, Texas, is headed by Colonel Milo C. Cary, CAC. This test section is responsible for the testing of all antiaircraft weapons, fire control and materiel. It is also responsible for the testing of guided missiles and related equipment.

The *Seacoast* Service Test Section, formerly the Coast Artillery Board, is located at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and is headed by the Director, Colonel R. E. Dingeman, CAC. This section is responsible for the testing of all seacoast artillery materiel including guns, fire control systems, searchlights and submarine mines.

The *Field Artillery* Service Test Section, formerly the Field Artillery Board, Fort Bragg, is headed by the Director, Colonel John P. Eckert, FA. This service test section is responsible for the testing of all field artillery weapons and associated fire control equipment, rockets, survey and meteorological equipment, and mortars other than the portable types.

The *Airborne* Service Test Section, formerly the Airborne Board at Camp Mackall, now located at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, has as its Director Colonel H. W. O. Kinnard. This section is responsible for the testing of all equipment used by airborne troops. This equipment includes parachutes, dropping equipment, loading and stowage of equipment, and other equipment peculiar to the needs of airborne troops.

The *Air Support* Service Test Section is located at Orlando, Florida, and is headed by Colonel James W. Clyburn, FA. This section is responsible for the testing of equipment to be used in an air support role.

The *Communications and Electronics Service Test Section*, which is a new section, is located at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and headed by Colonel Richard J. Meyer, Signal Corps. This section is responsible for the testing of all Army Ground Forces Communication and Electronic Equipment.

The *Ground Forces Aircraft* Service Test Section, located at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, is headed by Lt. Colonel Jack Marinelli. This section is responsible for the testing of all ground force aircraft which includes all types of liaison aircraft.

# ***JAP POWS VIEW OF OUR ARTILLERY***

By Cpl. Raymond Carlson, FA

FROM Japanese prisoners - of - war taken in the Kiangang Valley in northern Luzon came a lucid and valuable evaluation of our Field Artillery. Our own experts may write volumes on the effectiveness of artillery fire, but these POWs, by answering a few questions, tell the most convincing story of all because they were on the receiving end—which is the end that gets you.

These POWs were taken under the following circumstances. Commanding General, XIV Corps, ordered a no-firing period in the upper Kiangang sector on 24 July 1945. In the preceding weeks the 6th Infantry Division had been waging relentless and continuous attack. From a few POWs who gave themselves up, and from written statements, it was apparent that Jap morale in the sector was very low. Illness, constant harassment by infantry, tank, and artillery fire, lack of supplies, and exposure to weather made life for the Sons of Heaven neither heavenly nor comfortable.

In the belief that the Japs were at the breaking point, the no-firing truce was called to permit general surrender. For several days before that date hundreds of thousands of surrender leaflets were showered on Japanese installations by friendly aircraft and artillery. These leaflets called to the attention of the enemy the hopelessness of their situation and informed the Japs that on the 24th of July, from 0900 to 1600, the Americans would refrain from firing a single shot, thereby giving the enemy ample and safe opportunities to surrender. Humane treatment was assured them.

As the leaflets promised, the truce went into effect. All American fire ceased. But the expected surrender of a mass group of Japs did not materialize. Instead, the Japanese took advantage of the truce by frantically digging

themselves in deeper than before, constructing new installations and strengthening old ones. Forward observers, itching to fire, all day watched the Japs boldly come out in the open and perform the defensive work.

The truce was over at 1600. At 1603 all organic and attached artillery fired TOT on objective. Thirty minutes later 17 Japanese and Formosans who had been on the objective surrendered to infantry elements. Questioning by artillery officers elicited the following POWs'-view of Field Artillery:

*What was the general effect of artillery fire?* It inflicted numerous casualties when troops were outside of caves.

*Was air burst or impact burst more effective?* Air bursts were much more effective.

*On 23 July did you notice anything different about the artillery fire?\** Yes. Artillery was heavier, made more noise, caused the earth to tremble and there was considerable concussion.

*How effective was TOT firing?* The surprise of this type of firing caught us outside our holes and inflicted many casualties.

*What time during the day or night do personnel leave their caves and emplacements to cook, and to obtain water and supplies?* Usually around 0500 and 1900.

*Did the artillery fire have any effect on your surrender?* It influenced me considerably because it doesn't make any difference whether you move forward, to the rear, or remain stationary, the artillery always follows. Day or night you have no rest or escape from it. The only way to avoid it is to surrender.

\*8" howitzers were fired on ridge for first time on this date.

# BORESIGHTING

By Colonel William C. Huggins, FA

**B**ORESIGHTING is the mechanical process of aligning the optical axes of the panoramic, straight, and elbow telescopes parallel to the axis of the bore. This process requires alinement in the vertical plane for all telescopes and in the horizontal plane when the telescope moves with the tube. Boresighting also requires the setting of the scales of the panoramic telescope to read zero when the optical axis is parallel to the axis of the bore. The particular method of boresighting to be used should be that appropriate to the weapon and to the tactical situation.

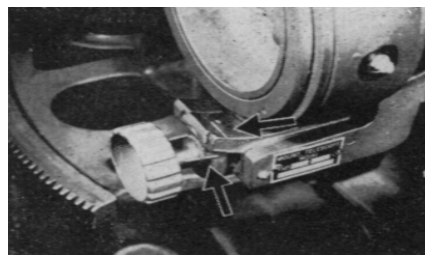
Precise methods of boresighting require that the trunnions of a weapon be leveled. If, during boresighting and after the optical axis has been alined, the panoramic telescope azimuth scales do not indicate exactly zero, set the azimuth scale to read zero and adjust the azimuth micrometer to read zero. Then realine the vertical hair with the aiming point by adjusting the tangent screws in the telescope socket. If the error is too great to be corrected in this manner, aline the vertical hair on the target by turning the azimuth worm knob, and adjust the azimuth micrometer to read zero. Then adjust the azimuth scale on the M1 or M12 series panoramic telescopes (or the azimuth scale window index on the M5 and M6 series) to zero. Whenever the screws in the azimuth scale or window index are to be loosened it is advisable to remove the telescope from its mount and work over a clean cloth or paulin so that if the screws, which have a very short thread, drop out they can be found. Care must be exercised not to cross thread or strip the threads by undue force.

On the 75-mm howitzers and the 105-mm howitzer, M3 series the tangent screw is so located that changes in its adjustment alter the alinement of the azimuth compensating mechanism. To verify adjustment of the tangent screw on these weapons, accurately crosslevel the piece, seat the support of the sight mount in the sight bracket. Twist the mount slightly to the right to see that the

**In a letter accompanying his manuscript Colonel Huggins, who was formerly the Director of the Materiel Department at the Field Artillery School, observed that his views as expressed herein did not necessarily coincide with the official opinion of the School. He did emphasize that (a) the testing target and distant aiming point methods of boresighting are well known but the precautions for their use do not seem to be generally applied, and (b) the aiming circle and standard angle methods of boresighting are not so well known, and have some dangers unless proper preparations are made for their use.—Editor.**

spring-loaded plunger in the sight bracket is free and is holding the projecting lug of the support firmly against the tangent screw. Center the cross level bubble of the mount. Elevate and depress the tube through its limits of travel while observing the cross level bubble. If the bubble stays centered, the tangent screw is in adjustment. If the bubble displaces from center, loosen the jam nut on the tangent screw with a wrench and adjust the tangent screw with a screwdriver until the cross level bubble will remain centered when the tube is elevated and depressed. Tighten the jam nut and recheck that the tightening has not moved the tangent screw. If it is not possible to adjust so that the cross level bubble stays centered it indicates that the sight support is bent and requires correction by Ordnance.

In starting boresighting operations, the elevation micrometer of the panoramic telescope should be set at



**Figure 1. Scribed lines for positioning the sight mount laterally.**

zero. If during boresighting it is necessary to turn the elevation micrometer knob very far, great care should be taken to avoid forcing the mechanism beyond the extent of travel.

**T**HE issue paper testing target provides aiming points for the sights, the axis of the bore, and the axis of the subcaliber gun placed at the correct horizontal and vertical displacements. The trunnions of the piece must be leveled. The testing target should be mounted smoothly on a flat piece of wallboard, plywood, or like material, and placed from 50 to 100 yards in front of the piece in line with the leveled tube. Closer distances exaggerate the effect of contraction and expansion of the testing target and the effect of parallax in the panoramic telescope. Greater distances cause difficulty in alining exactly the hairs of the muzzle bore sight with the aiming diagram on the testing target. Existing light conditions will govern the selection of the proper distance.

The target must be alined with a plumb line so that the aiming diagrams are vertical and the face of the target is perpendicular to the leveled axis of the bore. If, due to conditions of terrain, the tube is not leveled, the face of the testing target must be tilted until it is perpendicular to the axis of the bore. If field conditions make it necessary to bore sight with the trunnions not level the cant of the testing target to match the weapon can be determined by drawing a distinct vertical line from top to bottom of the target equidistant from the butterflies of the sighting diagram of the tube bore sights. The target is canted to aline this vertical line with the vertical hair of the tube bore sights. Under this condition lateral positioning indexes on the panoramic telescope mount as illustrated in Figure 7 are essential. Extreme care is necessary in alinement.

If the issue testing target is not available, one can be easily constructed using the displacement values given in Table I.

A DISTANT aiming point may be used instead of the testing target if the testing target is unavailable or if the tactical situation makes its use impracticable. This method should be used for all weapons for which testing targets are not furnished or for which the telescope displacement dimensions with regard to the axis of the bore are not known.

The bore sights and the optical sights are alined on the same point. This introduces a certain degree of error because the lines of sight through the telescope and the axis of the bore converge on the distant point. The shortest distance at which such a distant aiming point may be chosen depends upon the angular error introduced by the displacement of the telescope from the axis of the bore. The amount of error in mils may be determined by dividing the displacement of the telescope in yards, if known, by the distance to the point in thousands of yards. The maximum allowable error is one-quarter (0.25) mil. A suitable distant aiming point for a small weapon on which the telescope is mounted close to the axis of the bore will not be a suitable point for a larger weapon on which the displacement of the telescope is greater. Accurate cross leveling of the trunnions is unnecessary when boresighting on a distant aiming point because the lines of sight through the axis of the bore and the optical axes of the sights converge on a single point. Rotation of the telescope position around the axis of the bore introduces no additional error beyond that inherent in sighting on a single point.

### AIMING CIRCLE METHOD

**General.** It is frequently impracticable to use a distant aiming point or a testing target for boresighting artillery pieces, especially those which cannot be depressed to zero elevation. Weather and terrain conditions may also make it difficult to use either of the foregoing methods with other field artillery weapons. For such pieces or at such times the aiming circle method may be used to aline the vertical hair of the panoramic telescope parallel to the vertical plane containing the axis of the bore.

The aiming circle method requires that boresight marks be located on the top surface of the tube at the muzzle end and on the upper rear surface of

TABLE I  
BORESIGHTING DATA FOR FA WEAPONS  
Displacement of the Optical Axis of the Sight from the Axis of the Bore (in inches)

<i>Weapon</i>	<i>Model</i>	<i>Panoramic Telescope</i>	
		<i>Horizontal</i>	<i>Vertical<sup>1</sup></i>
75mm How Carr M8 (P) <sup>2</sup>	M1	8.425	9.607
75mm How Carr M3A3 (F)	M1	11.000	6.420
75mm How Motor Carr M8	M12A5	20.182	16.620
75mm Gun Carr M2A3	M12A1	15.400	13.217
3" Gun Carr M1	M12A3	15.400	20.150
3" Gun Motor Carr M10A1	M12A4	20.250	17.312
105mm How Carr M2A2 <sup>3</sup>	M12A2	15.155	12.150
105mm How Carr M3 <sup>4</sup>	M1	11.000	
105-mm How Motor Carr M7	M12A2	15.155	20.15
4.5" Gun Carr M1A1	M12	20.811	12.985
155mm How Carr M1918A3	M6	15.699	7.457
155mm How Carr M1A1	M12	20.811	12.985
155mm Gun Motor Carr M12	M6	18.141	15.646
155mm Gun Carr M1	M12	27.100	12.000
8" How Carr M1	M12	27.093	11.200
8" Gun Carr M2	M12	34.124	13.000
240mm How Carr M1	M12	34.124	13.000

<i>Weapon</i>	<i>Model</i>	<i>Elbow Telescope</i>	
		<i>Horizontal</i>	<i>Vertical</i>
75mm How Carr M3A3 (F)	M5	12.344	6.420
75mm Gun Carr M2A3	M14	12.370	6.625
3" Gun Carr M1	M29	14.650	8.370
105mm How Carr M2A2 <sup>3</sup>	M16	13.558	8.375
105mm How Carr M3 <sup>4</sup>	M62	11.000	5.394
	M61	12.344	5.455
105mm How Motor Carr M7	M16	6.057	10.8125

<sup>1</sup>A panoramic telescope M5 substituted for the panoramic telescope M12 decreases the vertical displacement 1.529 inches.

<sup>2</sup>Horizontal displacement for the new carriage beacket C7100.5 is 8.425 inches. Horizontal displacement for the old carriage beacket C7100-1 is 8.175 inches.

<sup>3</sup>Telescope Mount Bracket (D83373) increases vertical displacement 8 inches when used on Telescope Mounts M21 and M21A1. Sight Extension (C80205) increases vertical displacement 5.75 inches.

<sup>4</sup>Vertical displacement of the elbow telescope is 6.394 inches when the 1-inch filler is used.

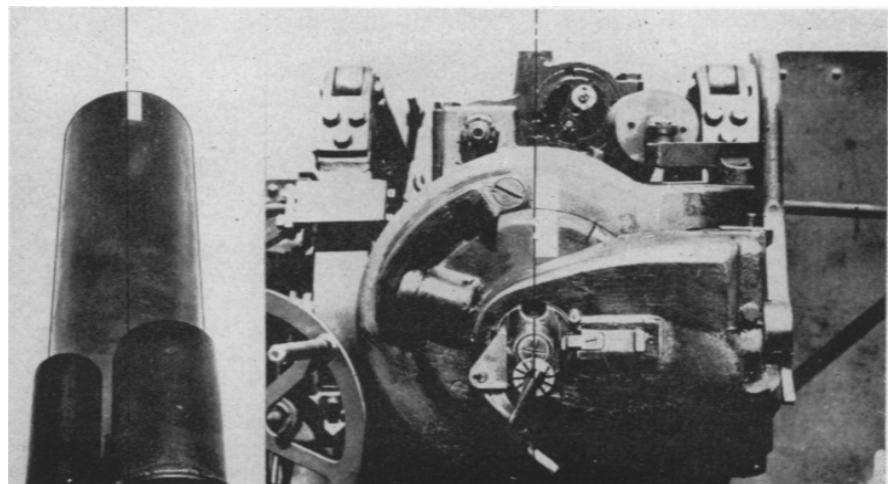


Figure 2. Boresighting strips on muzzle (left) and breech (right).



the breech. The position of these boresight marks must be accurately defined by painting a white stripe about one inch wide and several inches long on the top surface of the tube and on the upper rear surface of the breech so that the left edge of the stripe lies in the same vertical plane as the exact center of the bore when the trunnions are level (Figure 2). The azimuth compensating mechanism of the telescope mount must be in accurate adjustment to obtain dependable measurements.

### LOCATING BORESIGHT MARKS

Boresight marks are inscribed on the tube and on the upper rear face of the breech ring of some pieces. The position of the boresight marks on other weapons may be determined as follows:

1. Set up and level an aiming circle 30 yards in rear of the piece. Fasten a parallax shield (described below) in front of the eyepiece lens (Figure 3).
2. Level the trunnions of the piece.
3. Fasten a common bright metal pin in position in the top reference mark on the muzzle with a piece of adhesive tape so that the pin projects above the muzzle. Fasten threads taut in the witness marks on the muzzle with adhesive tape.
4. Place the issue breech bore sight in the bore so that two of the finger holes are vertical.
5. Place a straight edge in a vertical position on the rear face of the breech and aline the side of the straight edge



A dark colored cardboard or metal disk of the same diameter as the aiming circle eyepiece lens focusing sleeve.

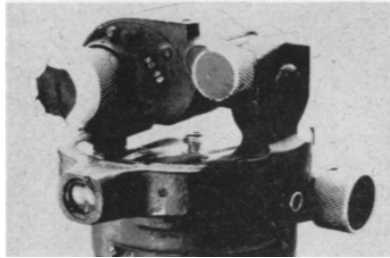


Figure 3. Parallax shield on eyepiece of aiming circle.

with the center hole of the breech bore sight and the vertical thread on the muzzle.

6. Sight through the aiming circle and traverse the piece until the pin mounted on the muzzle and the side of the straight edge are alined with the right edge of the vertical hair of the aiming circle. Recheck that the side of the straight edge is still in alinement with the boresights and parallel to the vertical hair of the aiming circle, then draw a pencil line along the side of the straight

edge on the upper rear face of the breech (Figure 4).

7. Lay the straight edge on the tube at the muzzle along this line of sight, and draw a pencil line (Figure 5).

8. Paint the white stripes on the tube and the breech so that the left edges of the stripes are exactly on the boresight mark lines or previously drawn pencil lines (Figure 1).

9. When it is impracticable to level the trunnions in the firing position, a special precaution in using the aiming circle method must be observed. This precaution requires the location of a radius point on the breech boresight mark which corresponds exactly to the distance from the axis of the bore to the top edge of the muzzle. Mark the radius point by painting a short horizontal white line at the radius point extending to the left of the breech boresight mark (Figure 6). If the radius point falls below the breech ring it will be necessary to extend the breech boresight mark down onto the breechblock driver and then locate the radius point mark (Figure 7). The 105-mm howitzer M2 must always have the trunnions level because the radius point falls within the breech recess.

**Procedure.** The greatest care in all phases of the operation must be exercised to insure accuracy. All final movements of the instruments must be made so that the reticles approach the final position from left to right in order to

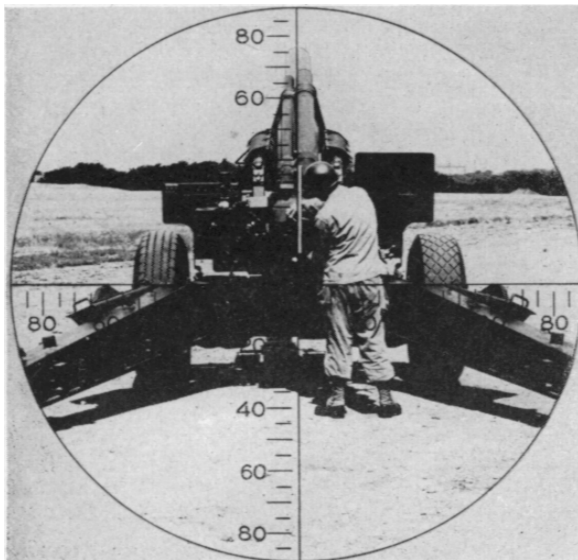


Figure 4. Aligning the straight edge and marking the center boresight line on the breech.

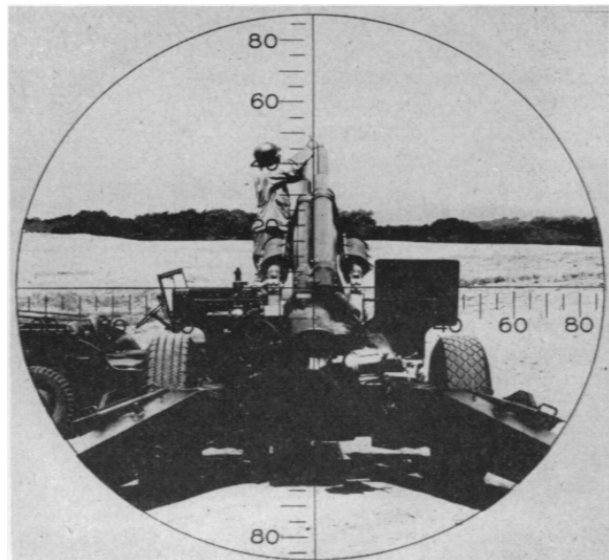


Figure 5. Aligning the straight edge and marking the center boresight line on the muzzle.

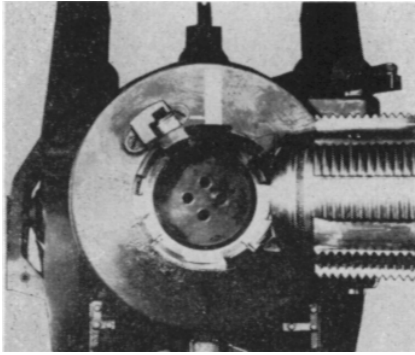


Figure 6. Radius point marked on the breech.

eliminate the effects of lost motion in the gears. Parallax in the aiming circle and the panoramic telescope must be eliminated.

Parallax in the aiming circle must be eliminated after focusing. This may be accomplished by placing in front of the eyepiece lens a dark colored cardboard or metal parallax shield of the same diameter as the eyepiece lens focusing sleeve. The shield should have a vertically and horizontally centered slot 1/16 inch wide and 1/4 inch long (Figure 3). It may be held in place with a piece of adhesive tape around the edge of the focusing sleeve. To eliminate parallax in the panoramic telescope, a shield of the same diameter as the eyepiece lens housing and having an exactly centered hole one sixteenth inch in diameter (Figure 8) is mounted in front of the eyepiece lens. A more permanent parallax shield may be constructed of brass or bronze shim stock. When constructed of metal a series of fingers approximately 3/16 inch wide and 1/4 inch long separated by 1/4 inch spaces should extend beyond the perimeter of the shield. These fingers

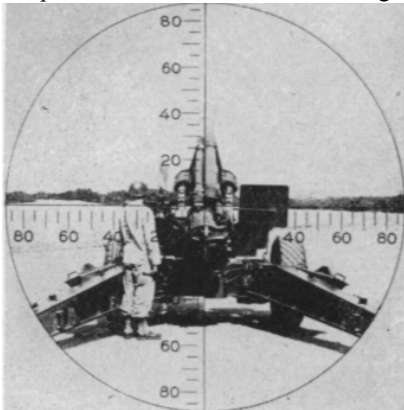
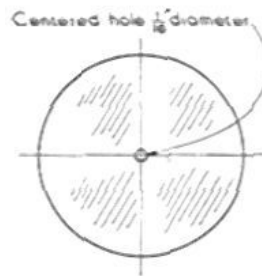


Figure 9. Right edge of vertical hair in aiming circle aligned with left edge of boresighting stripes.

should be bent along the circumference of the circle until they form an angle of 90 degrees with the surface of the shield. They serve as a means of clipping the shield in place quickly and are easily removed. Where the eyepiece has a rubber eyeguard they permit alinement within the guard without its removal.

Set up the aiming circle 30 to 50 yards in rear of the piece. Set the aiming circle scales at 3200, and carefully level the instrument. By traversing the piece and using the orienting knob (lower motion) of the aiming circle, place the *right* edge of the vertical hair in the reticle exactly in



A dark colored cardboard or metal disk of the same diameter as the panoramic telescope eyepiece lens housing.

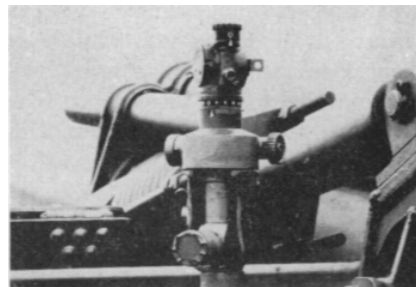


Figure 8. Parallax shield or eyepiece of panoramic telescope.

line with the *left* edge of the two boresight stripes on the piece's muzzle and breech (Figure 9). Do not use a greater angle of elevation of the tube than necessary for clear definition of the edges of the white boresight stripes when viewed through the aiming circle. Check that the trunnions are level by elevating and depressing the tube and noting if the two white boresight stripes remain parallel to the edge of the vertical hair of the aiming circle. If the trunnions are not level, either level them or use the boresight mark as described below. When the trunnions are not level, sighting on the two boresight stripes must be made at certain points on the stripes so that sighting is done along the surface of a cylinder rather than a

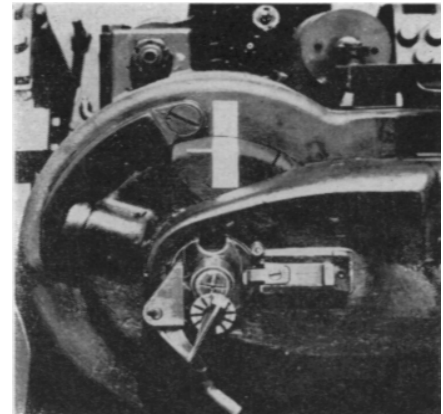


Figure 7. Radius point on the breechblock driver.

cone. The vertical hair must be alined with the top left edge of the muzzle boresight stripe and with the radius point on the left edge of the breech boresight stripe (Figure 10). These two points are equally distant from the axis of the bore. If sighting is not done exactly on these two points when the trunnions are out of level, the line of sight through the aiming circle will not be parallel to a vertical plane through the axis of the bore, and an error in alinement will result. Using the azimuth knob (upper motion) of the aiming circle, sight on the center of the objective lens of the panoramic telescope so that equal amounts of the housing appear on each side of the vertical hair. Read the angle on the azimuth scales (Figure 11).

With the panoramic telescope, sight on the center of the objective lens of the aiming circle, and read the angle on the azimuth scales (Figure 11). The value of the azimuth scale readings on the aiming circle and the panoramic telescope should be the same. If they are not, adjust the telescope azimuth

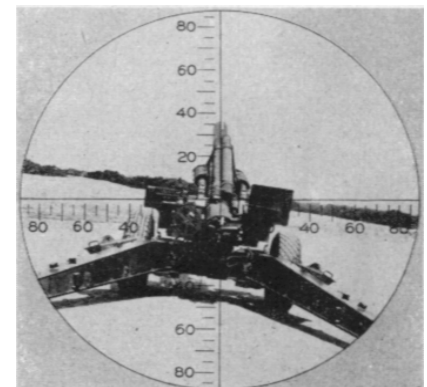


Figure 10. Right edge of vertical hair in aiming circle aligned with radius point on breech and front of boresighting stripe.

scales, and recheck. Boresighting after dark may be done by dimly illuminating the boresighting marks and the objective lenses of the instruments. A method of mounting an improvised illuminated

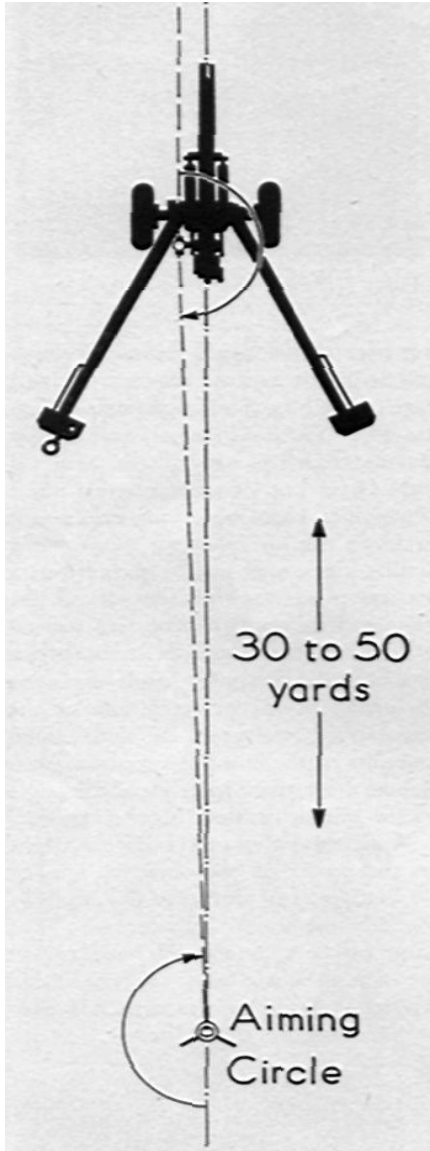


Figure 11. Measuring the boresighting angle with the aiming circle and panoramic telescope.

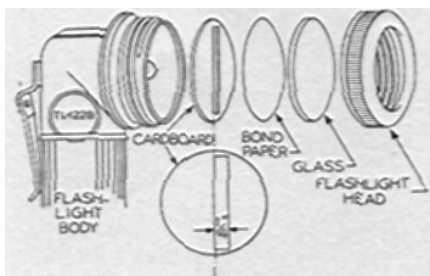


Figure 12. Masking the flashlight for night broadcasting.

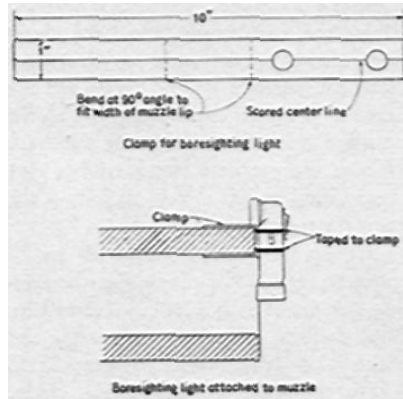


Figure 13. Mounting flashlight on muzzle for night boresighting.

muzzle boresight marker for use on pieces with long barrels is illustrated in Figures 12, 13, and 14.

Illuminate the breech boresight stripe by means of a dimmed flashlight held by hand. Illuminate the objective lens of the instrument being sighted on by holding the night lighting device finger light close to the eyepiece lens. A masked flashlight with a small hole about one-eighth inch in diameter may be substituted for the finger light. The light should not be turned on until in place slightly in rear of the eyepiece lens.

#### STANDARD ANGLE METHOD

**General.** When pieces occupy position in combat, the necessity for speed in opening fire or the necessity for observing camouflage discipline may render impracticable the application of the boresighting methods previously described. Under such circumstances the alinement of the optical axis of the panoramic telescope parallel to the axis of the bore may be tested and adjusted by referring to a selected point on the muzzle. The deflection and elevation angles necessary to refer the line of sight of the panoramic telescope to the selected point on the muzzle are hereafter referred to as the standard angles. On the 75-mm howitzer the panoramic telescope is referred to the right angle of the projection on the left front of the top sleigh instead of to the muzzle. Once the standard horizontal and vertical angles have been determined as described below, they may be used for a quick test of the alinement of the panoramic telescope when more precise methods cannot be used. Note, however, that recoiling parts must be in *exactly* the same position

with respect to non-recoiling parts when the standard angle method is used as they were when the standard angles were determined.

**The standard angles** must be accurately determined in garrison or bivouac so that the standard angle method may be used when it is needed. Proceed as follows:

1. Mark or note, when the tube is in firing position, the position of parts which move in recoil with respect to parts which do not move in recoil.
2. Carefully level the trunnions.
3. Level the telescope mount.
4. Boresight the piece (by the testing target method if practicable). For those weapons which cannot be depressed to zero elevation, it is preferable to boresight at night on the edge of the moon or other distinct celestial body. If this cannot be done, take the average of several readings performed by the aiming circle method.
5. Fasten a common bright metal pin in the left horizontal muzzle witness mark with adhesive tape so that the pin projects to the left of the muzzle and is visible through the panoramic telescope (Figure 15).
6. Fasten the panoramic telescope parallax shield in place over the eyepiece lens.
7. Check that the elevation index and micrometer on the panoramic telescope are at zero. Keeping the longitudinal and cross level bubbles on the telescope mount centered, elevate the tube until the top edge of the reticle horizontal hair or zero mark is alined with the pin on the muzzle. Aline the right edge of the panoramic telescope

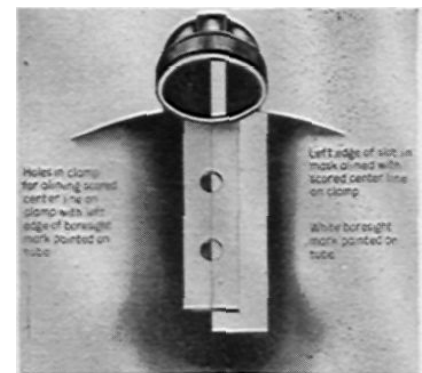


Figure 14. Flashlight for night boresighting mounted on top of muzzle, as seen from the rear.

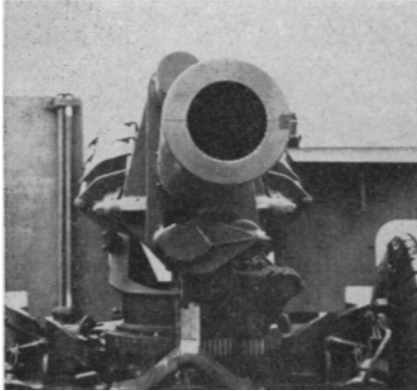


Figure 15. Pin mounted in left witness mark—that is, on the right in the picture.

vertical hair or zero mark with the edge of the muzzle by turning the azimuth micrometer knob, approaching the muzzle from the left (Figure 16).

8. Record the azimuth setting to the nearest quarter mil. This is the *standard azimuth angle* (Figure 17). On weapons which have an elevation scale as a component part of the telescope mount, record the elevation in mils to the nearest legible fractional part. This is the *standard elevation angle* (Figure 18).

9. The gunner must be able to place the telescope mount in exactly the position thus determined, upon going into position, in order to use the standard angles determined above for testing telescope alinement. Therefore reference marks must be scribed on the telescope mount. Using a knife blade or other sharp metal point, scribe a line in the paint straight across the junction of the cross leveling segment and the cross leveling worm housing. Scribe another line straight across the junction of the cross leveling worm housing (Figures 1 and 19). Scribe a line straight across the junction of the rocker and the actuating arm. Scribe another line straight across the junction of the longitudinal leveling (or elevating) knob shaft and the bracket (Figures 1 and 20). The scribing of these two lines is unnecessary on mounts incorporating an elevation scale or on weapons in which the panoramic telescope does not move in elevation with the tube. Care should be taken that the scribed lines are put into the paint only and that the scribing instrument does not cut into the metal. The olive drab paint should be thickened if necessary to

provide a good clear line. Fill the scribed lines with white paint and wipe off any excess. On telescope mounts having elevation indexes for positioning the mount for direct laying, fill the scribed lines with red paint to prevent any possible confusion. The scribed lines should be placed by the artillery mechanic under the personal supervision of the executive officer. The positions of the reference lines and the values of the standard angles should be checked periodically to insure that the geometrical relationships have not changed. The standard angle method is not applicable to the 75-mm field howitzer or the 105-mm howitzer M3A2 when the shield is mounted.

**Procedure.** The standard angle method for alining the optical axis of the panoramic telescope parallel to the axis of the bore should be used only when more precise methods previously described are impracticable. Proceed as follows:

1. Check that the parts which move in recoil are in the same position with respect to non-recoiling parts as they were when the standard angles were determined.

2. Match the scribed lines on the telescope mount cross leveling segment and the cross leveling worm housing, and then match the scribed lines on the cross leveling worm knob shaft and the cross leveling worm housing (Figure 1). If the scribed lines become obliterated, a rough check of the position of the cross leveling mechanism may be made by alining the horizontal hair of the telescope reticle with a straight edge alined with the horizontal witness marks on the muzzle of the tube.

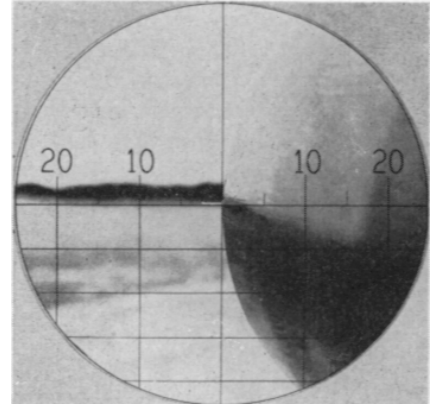


Figure 16. Panoramic telescope aligned on pin mounted on muzzle.

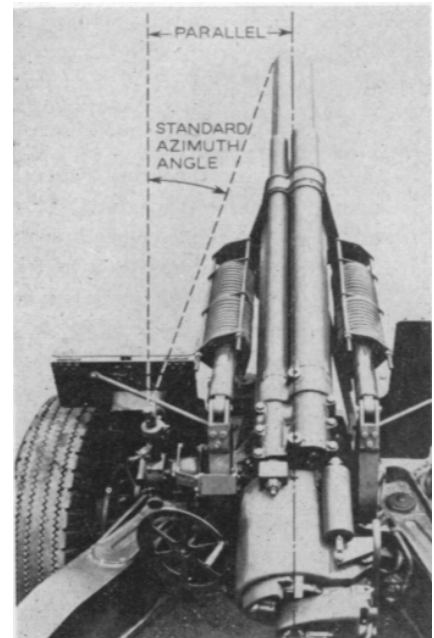


Figure 17. Standard azimuth angle measured with the panoramic telescope.



Figure 18. Tube elevated until pin on muzzle is level with optical axis of panoramic telescope.

3. Match the scribed lines on the rocker and the actuating arm, and then match the scribed lines on the longitudinal leveling (elevating) knob shaft and the bracket (Figure 19). Or, on mounts having an elevation scale, set the standard elevation angle on the elevation scale and micrometer.

4. Fasten a pin in the left horizontal muzzle witness mark with adhesive tape so that the pin projects to the left of the muzzle (Figure 15).

5. Install the panoramic telescope eyepiece lens parallax shield. Refer the telescope cross hairs or zero mark to the pin and the edge of the muzzle (or to the reference point on the 75-mm howitzer) (Figure 16).

6. Compare the azimuth reading on the panoramic telescope with the standard azimuth angle (Figure 17). If they do not agree, adjust the azimuth micrometer.

7. Check to see that the telescope elevation micrometer reads zero. If it does not, adjust the micrometer to zero. This check is unnecessary on those weapons in which the panoramic telescope does not move in elevation with the tube. In order to use the standard angle method at night, hold a helmet or some dark material over the pin on the muzzle and then illuminate the pin from the rear with a dimmed flashlight. Use care that no light escapes toward the front.

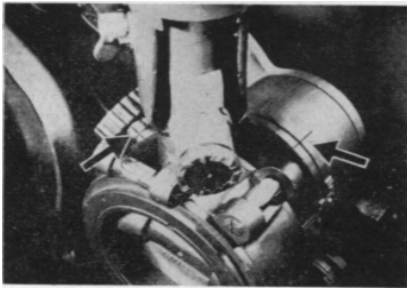


Figure 19. Scribed lines for positioning the sight mount longitudinally.

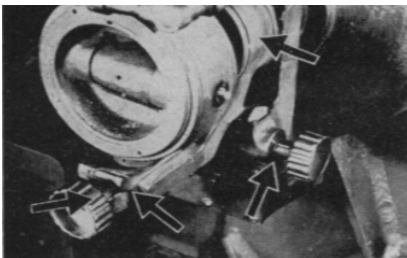


Figure 20. Scribed lines for positioning sight mount both laterally and longitudinally.

## POST-WAR PLANS FOR THE ORC

**Consistent with the objects of our Association, every effort will be made to keep artillerymen of all components posted on the plans and developments for the post-war Army. Although the pattern is clarifying, detailed information on ORC matters remains relatively scant.—Editor**

**T**HE draft plan for the United States military establishment calls for three components: the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserve Corps.

The Organized Reserve Corps will be composed of the Active Reserve and an Inactive Reserve. The Active Reserve will consist of those individuals and units sufficient in number and types to constitute, together with other components, an overall balanced force in the Army of the United States. The number and types of units to be activated will be dependent on the approved War Department Troop Basis for the Organized Reserve.

The plan calls for the organization of the Reserve component into three classes. Class A will include fully organized units, complete with full T/O complement of officers and enlisted men with all organizational equipment. Class B units will be provided with a full complement of officer personnel and enlisted cadre plus a portion of unit equipment. Class C units will be those provided with a full complement of officer personnel only.

Allocation of these units will be based on (1) the density of male population of military age within certain sections of the country so as to provide proper distribution of the units within military areas, (2) the availability of personnel for the units requiring technically trained personnel, and (3) the availability of Regular Army and National Guard units to facilitate training.

Initially, Reserve Units will be organized as class C units, later progressing through a prescribed training and organizational cycle until they reach A class status. Officers assigned to these units will be assigned in the grade held in the ORC. However, officers with wartime experience who have satisfactorily performed duties of a higher grade may be promoted to fill T/O vacancies in such units. Graduates of ROTC courses and officer candidate schools will form a primary source of subsequent officer procurement.

Officers and enlisted men who are not assigned to ORC units will constitute a reservoir of strength needed for the expansion of the Army of the United States and as replacements for all components. All enlisted men will be considered in the Active Reserve and officers who meet the standard prescribed by the War Department will be classed as Active Reserve. Officers who fail to meet these standards will be placed on Inactive Reserve.

Training objectives will be accomplished through: (1) active duty, (2) attendance at Service Schools, (3) inactive duty training, (4) Army extension courses.

Every opportunity will be provided for enlisted men and officers to advance and earn promotion. Included will be the opportunity to progress through the entire system of military schooling for both enlisted men and officers. Reserve Officers will be offered the opportunity to attend the same courses as officers of the Regular Army. Selected enlisted men will be detailed to officer candidate schools and become eligible for appointment as second lieutenants. The grades and ratings for enlisted men assigned to units will be the same as those prescribed for Regular Army.

Instructors will be assigned to the Organized Reserve Corps in sufficient numbers efficiently to supervise the instruction and administration of all units. Warrant officers or enlisted instructors will be assigned to assist commissioned instructors on the basis of one or more for each commissioned instructor.

The provision for fully manned and equipped Reserve Units probably is the most progressive step yet taken for training members of the Reserve Component. In addition to the training value of uninterrupted contact between enlisted men and officers in perfecting themselves and their units for emergency service, the esprit d'corps developed by membership in a unit with flesh and blood rather than mere paper identity will be inestimable.



# VOICE OF EXPERIENCE

Few artillerymen have had as extensive combat service as Brig. Gen. Chas. E. Hart, USA. He served as II Corps Artillery Officer throughout the North African and Sicilian campaigns, and as Artillery Officer, First US Army, throughout the entire European campaign. Reproduced from the December 1945 issue of the First Army Artillery Information Service, this material represents General Hart's considered views on the subjects discussed. Readers will note the firm emphasis given to what the JOURNAL, for the lack of a better term, has called the urgent need for a *suitably integrated artillery guidance*, at home and abroad.—Editor.

## ARTILLERY ORGANIZATION

Shortly after the termination of hostilities in Europe the Artillery Officer, Third Army, held an Artillery Conference at Bad Wiessee, Germany, which was attended by a representative group of senior artillerymen. Such a conference was also planned by the Artillery Officer, First Army, but due to receipt of orders for redeployment of the Headquarters to the Pacific Theater and subsequent early departure for the United States the plan had to be abandoned.

It is considered regrettable that the Artillery Conference held at Bad Wiessee, Germany, did not, as a body, arrive at conclusions and make formal recommendations to higher authority upon the more important subjects discussed. There are many senior artillerymen who have had extensive combat experience, and based upon this experience have formulated sound and constructive ideas on these subjects. However, with the cessation of hostilities these same individuals, many of them general officers, soon became scattered over the entire globe, in most instances completely divorced from field artillery work.

Although First Army was unable to conduct an Artillery Conference, a considerable amount of time and thought

has been given to the subject matter that would have been included had such a conference been held. Some of the more important subjects upon which it is desired to comment are: the composition and organization of army, corps and division artillery, positions and rank for senior artillerymen, and the group organization.

There are many factors that contribute to the combat effectiveness of the field artillery. Weapon for weapon our materiel is the best in the world. Our communications are likewise superior. Further, the basic tactical and technical field doctrines as developed at the Field Artillery School and improved upon in the several Theaters have everywhere proved sound in combat. However, the mere possession of fine weapons, excellent communications and outstanding techniques for the delivery of fire are not, of themselves, a guarantee of effective and timely artillery support in battle. Of equal if not even greater importance are the more nebulous questions of organization, coordination, esprit and morale.

Combat experience has shown the need for an additional 155-mm howitzer battalion (truck-drawn) organic to the infantry division, and a 155-mm gun battalion (self-propelled) organic to the armored division. It is important to

consider these augmentations at this time inasmuch as the relative adequacy of the divisional artillery is the basis upon which the requirements for non-divisional artillery with an army must be calculated.

Using as a yardstick a corps of three infantry and one armored divisions, adequate artillery support is assured to the corps as a whole if the following non-divisional units are provided:

### Attached to corps:

- 1—F.A. Obsn Bn
- 4—F.A. Gp (Regt) Hq-Hq Btry
- 2—105-mm How Bns Trk - dr  
dual purpose — light arty and  
rocket bns
- 1—105-mm How Bn (SP)
- 3—155-mm How Bns Trac-dr
- 2—155-mm How Bns (SP)
- 2—155-mm Gun Bns Trac-dr
- 1—155-mm Gun Bn (SP)
- 1—8" How Bn Trac-dr
- 1—8" How Bn (SP)

Under army control or available for attachment to corps:

- 1—F.A. Obsn Bn
- 1—F.A. Brig. Hq-Hq Btry
- 2—F.A. Gp (Regt) Hq-Hq Btries
- 3—240-mm How Bns Trac-dr
- 1—240-mm How Bn (SP)
- 2—8" Gun Bns Trac-dr

Needless to say, the ultimate organization for combat will depend upon the tactical mission. Consequently in some situations all or a portion of the heavier types of artillery will be attached to corps, whereas in others, a more effective employment will be obtained by keeping the bulk under army control. Although at variance with the ideas of many, these solutions were employed by First Army throughout operations on the Continent of Europe with extremely effective and gratifying results. Vertical and lateral coordination and cooperation have been the guiding principles practiced by all artillery echelons of First Army, resulting in prompt, accurate and effective support regardless of whether a unit was organic, attached or reinforcing.

Consider next the rank of the corps artillery commander. Existing tables of organization authorize the rank of brigadier general for this officer. His duties require that he function in a dual role, as both commander and staff officer. He commands the corps artillery, both organic and attached, which totals according to the above tabulation of units, to a minimum of ten firing battalions (assuming those of 105-mm caliber are attached to divisions or other subordinate units) plus an observation battalion and several group or regimental headquarters. In addition, he has requirements of varying degrees pertaining to liaison, planning, coordination, personnel, materiel and equipment for the organic and attached artillery of divisions. Lastly he is the artillery advisor to the corps commander. Certainly a position of such responsibility should warrant the rank of major general.

Operations on the Continent of Europe during World War II have clearly shown that the army is the major fighting unit. Consequently the army artillery officer, who does not command, has the same staff functions as the corps artillery commander multiplied many times, plus the additional requirements of liaison, planning and coordination with the Navy (for amphibious operations), Air Forces (both strategical and tactical), and Allied artillery, as well as responsibilities for photographic procurement and interpretation, artillery

ammunition allocation, supply and higher echelon maintenance for organic field artillery liaison aircraft (Air OP's), combat testing of new techniques, procedures, materiel and equipment and innumerable other combat staff duties. The army artillery officer, like the corps artillery commander, should be given the rank commensurate with his responsibilities.

There has been a glaring need throughout the war for artillerymen with sufficient rank and authority to head up the field artillery in the Headquarters of Army Ground Forces, Theaters of Operations and Groups of Armies. The British, Russians and Germans saw the need for these positions, consequently created and filled them with artillerymen possessing the qualifications cited. In the case of the British, the Director of Royal Artillery in the War Office in London, and MGRAS (Major Generals Royal Artillery) in the Headquarters of Theaters and Army Groups proved to be a very efficient and workable setup. We have no such solid and unified control for artillery in the headquarters of higher echelons of our Service. A sound and certainly reasonable distribution of general officer rank to the senior echelons of artillery responsibility during combat is recommended as follows:

Director or Inspector of Artillery—  
Headquarters, Army Ground  
Forces—Lieutenant General  
Theater Artillery Officer — Major  
General  
Army Group Artillery Officer—  
Major General  
Army Artillery Officer—Major  
General  
Corps Artillery Commander—Major  
General  
Division Artillery Commander to  
include armored divisions—  
Brigadier General

No discussion on the subject of field artillery organization would be complete without a few words on the controversial subject of the present group organization vs. the permanent group or regimental organization. The matter was discussed at the Bad Wiessee Conference; many senior artillerymen have recorded their ideas in our Service Journals, in special reports and in the minutes of post-war boards. It is the feeling of this writer that

we can have permanent groups (preferably regiments) and still retain all of the advantages of the present flexibility which appears to be the overriding consideration of all proponents of the present group organization. This one factor apparently outweighs all others whenever a study is made of the problem.

Flexibility of organization is dependent more on the state of mind of commanders concerned than on the physical attachment or assignment of units. During future training, field artillery commanders should be indoctrinated so that the temporary detachment of a unit from their commands would not cause friction. The division artillery of our infantry, airborne and armored divisions are good examples of units with a permanent assignment, operating for a considerable portion of time not under the immediate command of the senior unit to which assigned, i.e., light battalions operating in combat team and combat command attachments, at which time they are not under the command of the division artillery commander.

Assuming then that through proper training we could attain the same flexibility in permanent groups or regiments that we now have, the points in favor of the permanent group can be stated as follows:

- a. No loss in flexibility.
- b. Increased efficiency through continuity of command.
- c. Standardization of group procedure and uniformity of administrative and supply supervision.
- d. Increased esprit de corps by providing battalions with a permanent parent organization to which they can look for assistance in their many administrative and supply problems, and as an intermediate headquarters for the supervision of training and control of operations.
- e. Improved morale by providing a more even break with divisional troops on the important subjects of promotions, leaves, furloughs and decorations.

In view of the above, it is earnestly hoped that the ultimate solution of the post-war planners will be numbered regiments, with three or four self-sustaining,

numbered battalions (not necessarily equipped with the same caliber weapons) permanently assigned to each.

To summarize, the following specific recommendations are made:

a. Increase the organic artillery of the infantry division by one 155-mm howitzer battalion, trac-drawn.

b. Increase the organic artillery of the armored division by one 155-mm gun battalion, self-propelled.

c. In order to provide adequate support under every possible situation, the non-divisional artillery with a field army should consist of the calibers, and types, in the amounts as specified in the above discussion.

d. The tactical situation will determine whether all, a portion, or none of the heavier caliber weapons, i.e., 240-mm howitzers and 8" guns, should be attached to corps.

e. During combat operations artillerymen with sufficient rank and authority should be appointed as Director or Inspector of Artillery, and Artillery Officers in the Headquarters of Army Ground Forces, Theaters of Operations and Groups of Armies, respectively.

f. The rank of the Army Artillery Officer, Corps Artillery Commander and the Division Artillery Commander of an *armored* division should be increased by one grade.

g. The present group organization should be replaced by numbered regiments, each consisting of three or four self-sustaining, numbered battalions, not necessarily equipped with the same caliber weapons.

h. All future training for field artillery commanders should stress flexibility, to the end that the temporary detachment of a unit from their commands will not cause friction.

### COMBAT LESSONS

The following combat lessons learned have been compiled as those of special interest for senior artillery commanders and for commanders of tactical forces which consist of several arms. These lessons are based on the experiences and observations made during the planning phase prior to the Normandy invasion, and also during operations on the continent of Northern Europe.

*Employment of Army Artillery.* During the major portion of the operations on the continent of Europe, army artillery, which included all 240-mm howitzer battalions and 8 - inch gun battalions, was controlled by the army commander through a field artillery brigade. By this organization, the army commander could cause the fire power of this long range heavy artillery to be massed in support of the Corps making the main effort or emplaced to reinforce the fires of several Corps.

*Knowledge of Heavy Artillery Capabilities and Limitations.* The knowledge on the part of commanders of capabilities and limitations of field artillery weapons—especially the heavier calibers—is essential, if maximum effect is to result from a minimum expenditure of ammunition.

*Heavy Artillery Attacks of Defended Areas.* In the attack of a strongly defended town it does not pay to destroy buildings, even though they are fortified, until the direct support artillery can take over and maintain neutralization from the time the heavy artillery lifts until the infantry assaults the area. If any period of freedom from fire is allowed after the destruction is accomplished, the enemy can be expected to construct fortifications from the rubble which will, if anything, be harder to assault than the undestroyed buildings.

*Assignment of Heavy Artillery Position Areas.* Corps and division commanders and even their division artillery advisors are prone to forget that the field artillery support available to the infantry is not limited to the direct support artillery battalion, or even to the division artillery with its attachments. As a consequence, requests to the corps artillery for reinforcing fires often arrive too late to be of value. A prompt evaluation of the situation, particularly in the case of enemy counterattack, and immediate request for adequate artillery support is essential to success.

*Planning Artillery Fires.* Adequate orders should be prepared sufficiently in advance to permit a careful study in planning of artillery fires.

*Coordination of Joint Air and Artillery Plans.* Major preparations which include both air and artillery bombardment should be planned and coordinated by the Artillery Officer (Commander) of the senior echelon in order that there be no duplication of effort and to insure a thorough neutralization of the breakthrough area.

*Counterflak Fires.* Artillery concentrations, fired on known flak positions in coordination with air strokes, materially reduced Air Force losses and permitted increased quantity and effectiveness of the air bombardment.

*Employment of Units Other Than Field Artillery in Their Secondary Role as Artillery.* The employment of armored, tank destroyer, and antiaircraft units in a secondary role as field artillery should be supervised, and if necessary controlled, by the artillery commander of the appropriate echelon.

*Combat Employment of the 4.5" Rocket.* When fired in mass, rockets proved to be a most effective method of delivering concentrated fire on an area target. They should be employed to augment artillery fires and air strikes on critical areas.

*Mine Field Clearance with Artillery.* Artillery fire is unsatisfactory for clearing gaps in mine fields. Such fire will destroy few mines; rather, it will disrupt the pattern of the mine field and introduce a greater quantity of metal which will increase the work of the mine detector teams.

*155-mm Gun SP Employed with Armored Division.* A self-propelled 155-mm gun battalion should be organic to each armored division. When available, M12 battalions were habitually attached to armored divisions for interdiction and deep counterbattery missions, and for firing on medium and long range targets of opportunity.

*155 Gun SP M12 as Direct Fire Assault Artillery.* Reduction of the Siegfried Line concrete fortifications was facilitated by M12 weapons in a "direct-indirect" method of fire.

*Aerial Photography Planning.* The detailed provision of aerial photography including gridded obliques is of paramount importance in obtaining the most effective field artillery support.

*Tactical Reconnaissance Requirements.* An adequate proportion of the Air Force tactical reconnaissance facilities available to an army should be set aside to permit the adjustment of long range artillery by high performance aircraft.

*Ammunition Allocations.* Allocation of ammunition is always based upon availability. Senior commanders have in many instances required the artillery to expend more than their allocation. It should be realized by all echelons that this is a breach of supply discipline and may seriously affect future operations.

*Field Artillery Ammunition in Position Areas.* Dumping of field artillery ammunition in the position areas except that necessary for the delivery of planned fires should not be permitted. Failure to restrict this practice will normally result in a waste of ammunition when the artillery is displaced.

*Coordination of Infantry and Artillery Countermortar Agencies.* When friendly artillery has successfully neutralized the enemy artillery, enemy mortars will become a major source of annoyance to the infantry. Failure to neutralize these mortars will have a serious effect on the morale of front line units. Therefore a carefully integrated employment of infantry and artillery countermortar facilities should be continuous.

*Refitting, Rest and Maintenance of Field Artillery Units.* A prescribed system for the rotation of artillery units to rear areas for refitting, rest and maintenance must be provided early in an operation. Otherwise the effectiveness of all artillery units will deteriorate simultaneously and the command will soon suffer from the inability of the artillery to maintain the bulk of its weapons in action.

*Rotation of Forward Observers in Combat.* Forward observers must be rotated frequently, inasmuch as they often will be required to maintain an exposed position to direct fire even after the infantry are pinned to the ground and comparatively inactive. 72 hours is the maximum time an experienced observer can be expected to observe effectively; under adverse conditions this time will be reduced to 48 hours.

*Air OP Rest Centers.* The physical condition of Air OP pilots must be closely watched in order to minimize accidents. Periodic resting of these pilots when operating under prolonged combat conditions considerably improves their performance and prolongs their usefulness.

*Mobile Reclamation and Repair Squadron Requirement.* The provision of an Air Force Mobile Reclamation and Repair Squadron or comparable unit for operation with the army is a vital necessity in order to furnish continuous 3d and 4th echelon maintenance and supply for the organic and attached liaison aircraft.

*Field Artillery Communications Shortages.* The present allowances of personnel and equipment for the installation and maintenance of field artillery communications are generally inadequate. Division, corps, and army signal units must often supplement the organic artillery facilities.

*Field Artillery Shellrep Teams.* Teams of one officer and two enlisted men, trained in shell identification and crater analysis, were employed with infantry units to obtain complete and accurate shellreps. One team per infantry regiment proved to be an effective ratio.

*Shellrep Training.* Continued emphasis by all units on the prompt and correct reporting of enemy artillery shelling provided artillery units with a valuable means of pinpointing and ultimately destroying enemy weapons.

*Colored Smoke.* The use of colored smoke by field artillery units proved invaluable in marking close-in targets for air support.

*Illuminating Shells.* Illuminating shells proved to be an effective means for the illumination of the battlefield, thereby permitting forward elements to observe enemy movements at night.

*Propaganda Leaflet Loaded Shells.* Information accurately distributed by leaflet - filled artillery shells prompted many enemy personnel to surrender.

*Medical Filled Shells.* Base ejection shells loaded with medical supplies were successfully fired into friendly areas surrounded by enemy troops.



## OF MORE THAN PASSING INTEREST

**Competition Keen.** Some 107,668 AUS officers have applied for permanent commission in the RA. This represents over 10 applications for each of some 10,000 vacancies. Total breaks down as follows: AAF—58, 419; ASF—26,723; AGF—22,526.

**Big Business.** Since Pearl Harbor, a total of 10,600,000 men and women have served in the Army; 8,300,000 were in the service on VE-Day. Between VE-Day and June 30 of this year 7,750,000 will have been returned to civil life.

**Old School Club?** Popular it is in some places to credit West Pointers with scheming the perpetuation of some sort of iron control of all things military. Significant are the related facts that, in World War II:

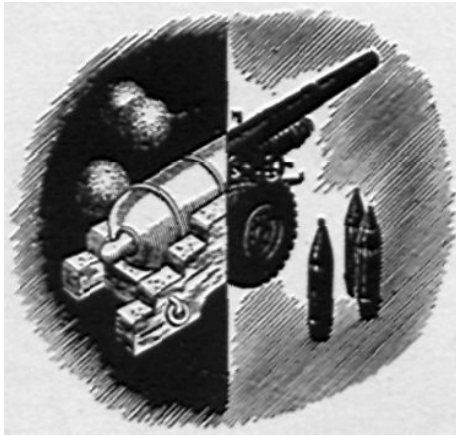
- 1—There were some 800,000 officers, exclusive of chaplains and medics.
- 2—Of these, 531,000 (66.37%) were commissioned after serving as enlisted men.
- 3—Some 9,000 West Pointers saw service; approximately an equal number held RA commissions from sources other than West Point.

**Enlistments.** Voluntary enlistments in the RA have passed the 600,000 mark, thereby surpassing the strength of any volunteer army in history.

**Self-criticism.** A special civilian board of former enlisted men and officers, chaired by General Doolittle, will investigate the Army's so-called "caste system." Primarily, the subject of inquiry will be relationships between officers and enlisted men both on and off duty.

**On-the-Way.** One thousand and seventy-three dependents (643 adults and 430 children) of service personnel in the European Theater are expected to get under way to Europe during April.

**Room for Improvement.** Although infant mortality is at the lowest point in our country's history, the U. S. Children's Bureau points out that America lost 225,955 more babies during the war than GIs killed in action. Experts believe that fully half of this tragic loss could be avoided.



# THE STORY OF THE GUN

By Lt. A. W. Wilson, RA

## Part V: 1899 to 1914

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### THE BOER WAR

It is difficult to imagine what would have happened to our gunners in the early part of the Great War had they lacked the fine experience of the Boer War. It was soon seen that the "doctrine" with which the field army artillery took the field in South Africa was behind the times. This "doctrine" took the form of first silencing the enemy artillery and then preparing the advance of the infantry by turning the guns on the part of the enemy's position selected for attack. In order to carry out this program it was necessary to bring into action from the earliest moment a number of guns superior to that of the enemy. But the war had not been long in progress before gunners began asking themselves what was to be done if the only result of bringing into action this array of artillery was the arrival among them of shells from invisible guns or bullets from equally invisible rifles, for the Boers had proved themselves past-masters in the art of concealment.

Progressive thinkers in the regiment could see that battles were no longer such straight-forward affairs and that it was no longer wise to put all your cards on the table, that the enemy would have the range to all likely positions, and that in

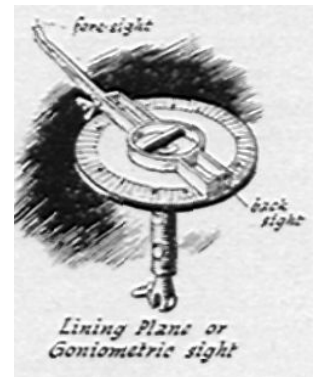
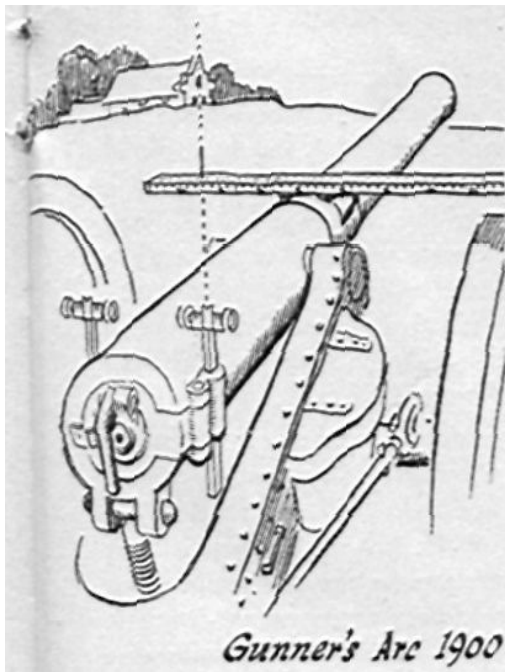
consequence the mass methods and exposure in the open were out of date. It was the inability to shoot and hit from under cover that had been responsible for the artillery's facing the enemy in the open, and it was only the failure of the enemy to concentrate his guns, and his lack of methodical ranging, that had saved them from annihilation.

Before long

we had taken steps to site our guns in concealed positions, realizing for the first time the value of smokeless powder.

This complete change in tactics no longer gave the gunners a clear view of the target over open sights and it became necessary to introduce a system of sighting whereby the fire of the guns could be controlled even though the layer could not see the target. The first of these improvised sights was the "Gunner's Arc" and though very crude in construction contained the elements of our sighting system of today. A piece of wood fastened onto the foresight was bored at half degree intervals. A matchstick (or secondary foresight) was then placed in the central hole and the sights lined onto an aiming point. Observation of fire was carried out from a nearby crest, the observer giving corrections to line by ordering (for instance) "Right two degrees." The match-stick was then taken from its center hole and placed in the fourth hole to the left, the sights were once more laid on the aiming point, and the gun had thereby moved over two degrees to the right. It was replaced later by a goniometric sight based on the German lining plane, which was mounted on the shield (or on a pillar in unshielded guns). It was a great improvement on the "gun arc" but it had two serious blemishes. In the first place, in order to view an aiming point not in the line of fire, the layer had to change his position, thus probably losing the protection of the shield; in the second place, being on the shield, it did not move with the gun when the traversing gear was used, but this inconvenience was obviated by fixing the sights directly to the piece. The dial sight was the natural development of this crude arrangement.

Although indirect fire has been called newly discovered, it is interesting to consider an account of the siege of Therouenne by the Burgundians in 1543 (not to be confused with Henry VIII's siege of 1513). The artillerists of Therouenne observed that the enemy made use of a valley which was screened by a crest from the guns of the town. By the aid of bushes judiciously placed on the crest, the guns were trained on vulnerable portions of the valley. Flank observers were placed on the crest and by signals indicated





to the gunners which bush to fire over. It is recorded that the Burgundians were taken completely by surprise and suffered heavy casualties. This is perhaps the first use of indirect fire, but of course it was employed merely to overcome a local difficulty and not as a regular practice.

#### THE RE-ARMAMENT

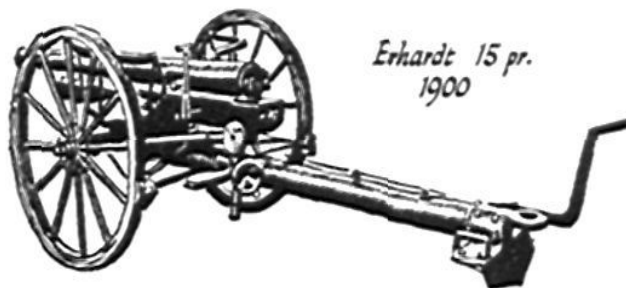
With the invention in 1867 of the hydraulic buffer gunmakers and artillerymen were quick to realize its great importance, but, while many experiments were carried out in the following years, no manufacturer had solved the problem of adapting it to field equipment, though many claimed to have done so. The first whispers of the problem's having been solved came from France, when they rearmed in 1896-97, with stories of a real quick-firer that could fire 20 to 30 rounds per minute. This proved to be the 75-mm, but no one was able to testify to the veracity of the rumors about its power for the French were entirely successful for a number of years in keeping the secrets to themselves.

With the feeling then existing in Europe the situation in this country was critical, and even while we were engaged in the struggle with a redoubtable enemy in South Africa the director general of ordnance (Sir Henry Brackenbury) was appointed to advise on the re-armament of the artillery. Sir Henry had always been a soldier of great foresight, and on this occasion he was not lacking in vision. He sent in his report immediately, recommending the replacement of our obsolete equipment to be carried out over a period of *three* years. This was an unheard of suggestion, for in the past *ten* years had been considered a minimum. That his recommendations were adopted without reservation shows the extent to which the situation had impressed itself on our leaders.

British manufacturers, approached to supply the necessary equipment, were quite unable to cope with the demands, with the result that Sir Henry took another bold and unorthodox step: he went into the foreign market. It was an engineering firm in Dusseldorf, previously unknown as gunmakers, who supplied the equipment we had been looking for. One of the firm's engineers, Herr Erhardt, exhibited to our representative a 15-pr. in which the whole of the recoil was taken up by the top carriage. Indeed, it was reported and confirmed that a coin placed on the gun-wheel had not been shaken off when the gun was fired. This then proved that the stories told of the French 75 had not been exaggeration, and it seemed that at last a real quick-firer had been found. No time was lost in placing an order to equip 18 batteries with these guns complete with limbers, stores, spare parts, and 500 rds. per gun, the whole transaction being carried out in complete secrecy and only divulged when the last case had been delivered. The effect of these guns on the artillery was immediate and it was realized that they were indeed quick-firers, gunners seeing for the first time what top-carriage recoil really meant.

The Cabinet at once saw the necessity for completely re-equipping the horse and field artillery, and while the South

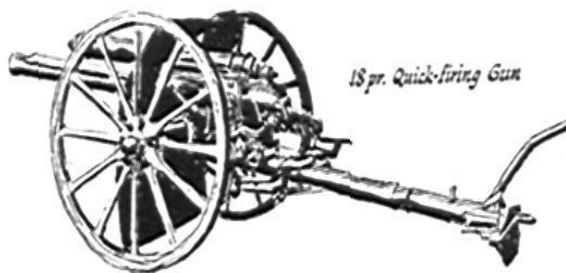
African war raged a committee was set up to decide on the new armament. In 1901 English gun-making firms were asked to submit designs to meet the conditions laid down by the committee and by 1902 these specimen guns were under trial. Although they were all genuine quick-firers and contained features of great merit, no gun was in itself suitable for service. Again the committee departed from precedent and



invited the representatives of the various firms to cooperate in producing a composite Q.F. gun from all those submitted, embodying an Armstrong wire-wound gun, Vickers recoil arrangement, and Ordnance factories' sighting and elevating gear and system of carrying ammunition. The resulting design was destined to become the famous 13-pdr. and 18-pdr., both firing shrapnel shell.

#### THE 13PR. AND 18-PR.

The work went ahead with as much speed as possible but not without difficulty, and by 1903 four complete batteries of 13-pr. and 18-pr. guns were ready for trial. These were completely successful and the Equipment Committee was about to conclude their work with a unanimous recommendation to adopt the 13-pr for the R.H.A. and the 18-pr. for Field when one of its members suggested that the 18-



pr. was not sufficiently better than the 13-pr. to justify its manufacture. This suggestion was based on the fact that the 13-pr. had proved itself to be a better shooting gun than the 18-pr. even up to extreme ranges, and it proposed to take advantage of this quality to secure the undoubted advantage of one gun for horse and field.

The suggestion was considered sound enough for further trials to be made and when these were carried out using a 14½-lb. shell for the 13-pr. and a 20-lb. shell for the 18-pr. it was found that the 14½-lb. shell was the most accurate for both equipments. On these results the Committee was still unable to reach any definite conclusion and it was in this divided opinion that the Secretary of State now took a

hand and called upon various distinguished personages for their views. Such an appeal was hardly likely to result in a tipping of the scales in either direction and this is exactly what happened. The Committee was still divided in its opinions and the matter was at last put to Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister, for a casting vote.

#### A DRAMATIC VOTE

It is indeed a dramatic situation when one man has the power to decide such a nationally important question. But in the end Mr. Balfour voted in favor of the 18-pr. It is interesting to note that the 18-pr. fired nearly 100 million rounds during the Great War of 1914-1918, as compared with only 1½ million rounds by the 13-pr.

Having progressed so far in the matter of furnishing the artillery with this new equipment, it would have been expected that production would have begun immediately. Such was not the case, for ordering the equipment meant paying for it and it seems that Budget considerations were uppermost in the minds of our leaders. Fortunately the general public had been awakened to the sense of danger, and after many newspapers had stressed the importance of the necessity for action the orders were placed on Christmas Eve of 1904.

Considerable delay was caused during the next months by difficulties of mass production, failure of fuzes, and fracture of the tubes in which the rounds were carried, but these were overshadowed by a still greater difficulty. When batteries began to receive the equipment it was found that a number were bent or warped, due again to mass production. Battery commanders complained bitterly on being asked to shoot with "damned crooked guns" but the matter was put right when the President of the Ordnance Committee suggested that the long shell passing through the bore at a high velocity would momentarily straighten the piece. The skepticism of battery commanders was removed when it was found that in practice there was nothing to choose between the straightest gun and the most crooked. The President's theory had proved correct.

By the summer of 1906 seven divisions at home had been completed and the field artillery could look forward with confidence, possessing a first class weapon and the tactical knowledge gained in South Africa.

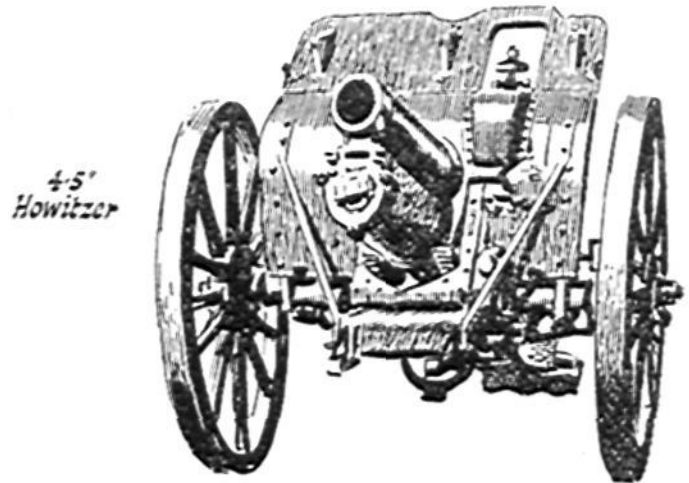
#### THE 4.5 HOW.

Coincident with their work on the 13-pr. and 18-pr. the same committee was entrusted with the task of deciding on a field howitzer to replace the old 5" B.L. How. After many experiments and exceptional delay, a design was approved in 1905. Even then the work progressed very slowly and it was not until 1908 that the 4.5 Q.F. How. was recommended for adoption. Unlike the 13-pr. and 18-pr., it was proposed to use a high explosive (lyddite) shell as its chief projectile.

#### HEAVY GUNS

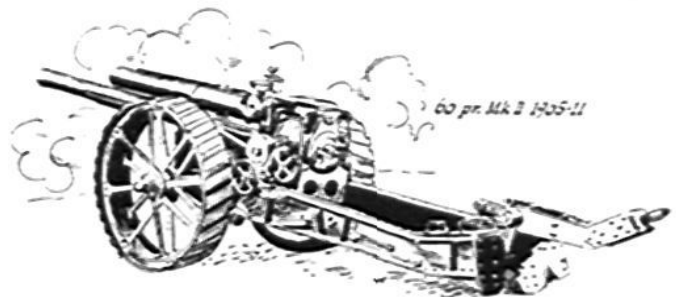
One of the most striking experiences of the Boer war was the use the Boers made of heavy guns; those who had been at the target end were in no doubt as to their value. As heavy

artillery had lost favor in this country, we filled our immediate needs by converting some coast defense companies into heavy batteries, but this was merely a temporary measure and the establishment of heavy guns in the field on a permanent basis could not long be delayed. In due course it was decided to form a brigade of heavy artillery by the conversion of three siege companies and in the spring of 1903 the brigade was



established, each battery being armed with four 4.7 guns. These were quite unsuitable for field work, due to their flat trajectory, unwieldy carriages, and difficulties of draft. During the next year they were much improved by the addition of a sole-plate to prevent the trail's digging into the ground, and by the use of field artillery indirect laying stores and methods of mounting drivers.

Having brought them into being, there was much argument as to the role they were to play. The main point of issue was whether the training should be on the lines of field artillery (to supplement the work of that branch) or of siege artillery, to be employed purely in the work of the reduction of strongholds, for it was felt that "heavy artillery must not be allowed to



succumb to the glamor of the mounted branch." It is sufficient to say that the advocates of field training won the day, and heavy batteries began to show a trend toward field artillery methods both in drill for change of position and in the use of field artillery instruments.

As the "4.7" was merely a makeshift and had many defects, a committee was formed in 1902 to decide on a new equipment; in its first report it dismissed the "4.7" and 30-pr. India gun from further consideration. A new Armstrong

60-pr. gun appeared to fill all requirements but it was not until many experiments and exhaustive tests had been carried out, lasting up to 1905, that the 60-pr. B.L. equipment was approved. The war of 1914-18 showed how valuable heavy guns were to the field army and before the war was over heavier natures of guns and howitzers had been added, notably the 12" gun, 12" how., 14" gun, 9.2" how. and the 15" how.

#### COAST DEFENSE

"Although the wars of the 19th century had called for no achievements on the part of coast defense to compare with the memorable defense of Gibraltar, the coast artilleryman of 1860 could point to the signal failure of the naval attack on Sevastopol as proof of the supremacy of his arm" (Headlam). But the long peace years and the feeling of island security in this country had resulted in neglect of and apathy toward our coast defenses, which at this time were furnished with such an immense amount and variety of pieces that training had given place almost entirely to store-keeping and caring for equipment. The following table gives the different types of armament in use in coast defense in 1877:

R.M.L.	12", 10", 9", 7", 64-pr. (8"), 80-pr. (10").
R.B.L.	7", 40-pr., 20-pr., 9-pr., 6-pr.
S.B.	8", 68-pr., 32-pr., 24-pr., 18-pr., 24-pr. (How.).
Mortars.	13", 10", 8".

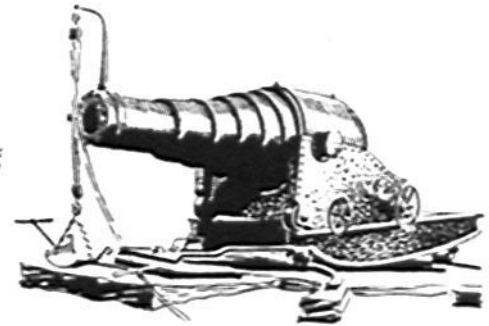
No wonder that training was of the most elementary description, and the popularity of this arm so small that the gravest inefficiency was apparent. The garrison artillery was passing through its darkest hour.

Within ten years the attitude had changed completely, due first to officers' being relieved from store-keeping, and secondly to one or two important changes in training and instruments. The advent of rifled guns and greater ranges necessitated the use of a range-finder, and this was introduced in the '70s. Moving targets and, in 1879, a position-finder with which it was possible to forecast the position of the target half a minute or more in advance, created such enthusiasm in coast artillery gunners that a return to its former popularity was no longer in doubt.

There was still, however, the question of re-armament and tactics to be decided upon, these decisions being in no way lightened by the increasing fire-power, armor, and speed of warships. At that time it was generally supposed that the modern warship was invulnerable to coast-defense fire from

guns, and following the example of siege artillery, coast defense fell back on the howitzer, with the idea that if the sides of ironclads were invulnerable their decks certainly were not. Batteries of 9" and 10" high angle guns had been added at the end of the '90s. With the possibility of a swift raid by torpedo craft it was seen that the slow-firing heavy guns could

*Coast Defence gun  
R.M.L. of about 10"  
circa 1870*



not be expected to provide the answer. What was required was a higher rate of fire and this was achieved in the lighter pieces by the introduction of the Q.F. gun. With the 12-pr. Q.F. gun firing 12 and more rounds per minute the outlook appeared brighter.

One more important change rounded off the great improvements already noted. In 1899 the R.G.A. was separated from R.H.A. and R.F.A. with the result that transfers from one branch to another were restricted. Garrison artillery officers realizing therefore that their career *must* be spent in that branch, "threw themselves heart and soul into the task of making it worthy of the great traditions of the Royal Garrison Artillery" (Headlam).

The Boer war had naturally no lesson for our coast defense, but its influence was great, for it brought to us a realization of the hostility abroad and the weakness of our coast defense armament. The great changes now taking place in field and heavy armament could not be restricted to those branches alone. By 1904 the last smooth-bores of coast defense had been relegated to saluting purposes, and during the next year the remaining R.M.L. and earlier marks of R.B.L. were declared obsolete. At the end of 1910 the 9.2 B.L. Mk. X, the 6" B.L. Mk. VII and the 12-pr. Q.F. had been standardized as the coast artillery throughout the empire.

*(To be concluded)*

*The Boer War  
R.G.A. bringing their 12 pr  
into action under heavy fire*



*based on sketches by R. Colton Headlam*



## *For Heroism and Service*



### **CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR (Posthumously)**

T/5 FORREST E. PEDEN, Battery C, 10th Field Artillery Battalion, was a forward artillery observer near Biesheim, France, on February 3, 1945, when the group of about 45 infantrymen with whom he was advancing was ambushed in the uncertain light of a waning moon. Enemy forces outnumbering the Americans by four to one poured withering artillery, mortar, machine gun and small arms fire into the stricken unit from the flanks, forcing our men to seek the cover of a ditch which they found already occupied by enemy foot troops.

As the opposing infantrymen struggled in hand-to-hand combat, Corporal Peden courageously went to the assistance of two wounded soldiers and rendered first aid under heavy fire. With radio communications inoperative, he realized that the unit would be wiped out unless help could be secured from the rear.

On his own initiative he ran 800 yards to the battalion command post through a hail of bullets which pierced his jacket and there secured two light tanks to go to the relief of his hard-pressed comrades. Knowing the terrible risk involved, he climbed up the hull of the lead tank and guided it into battle. Through a murderous concentration of fire the tank lumbered onward, bullets and shell fragments ricocheting from its steel armor within inches of the completely exposed rider, until it reached the ditch.

As it was about to go into action it was turned into a flaming pyre by a direct hit which killed Corporal Peden. However, his intrepidity and gallant sacrifice was not in vain. Attracted by the light from the burning tank, reinforcements found the beleaguered Americans and drove off the enemy.

### **DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL**

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. ANDERSON, for meritorious service from September 1944 to February 1945 as commanding general of the XVI Corps. He was given the task of processing, supplying, and equipping for combat Ninth Army units arriving on the continent. Assuming sole responsibility for this mission in November 1944, he overcame great difficulties of distance and lack of facilities. He displayed exceptional ability in planning and directing combat operations, accomplishing great successes with a minimum loss of life.

Maj. Gen. EDWIN P. PARKER, JR., for distinguishing himself while commanding general of the 78th Infantry Division. At the time when the German Army had reached a point where skillful and daring Allied leadership would bring about its complete disintegration, he directed his division in a series of difficult and intricate operations. Through outstanding leadership, driving energy, and indefatigable effort, General Parker inspired his command to great feats and made possible the exceptional record compiled by the 78th Division.

Maj. Gen. ALBERT W. WALDRON, for meritorious service as Assistant Chief of Staff for Requirements, Headquarters Army Ground Forces, from March 1944 to October 1945. He coordinated the orderly development of the separate arms and of weapons and equipment, and recommended changes in warfare techniques in accordance with this development. By his accomplishments in his many tasks of great importance, General Waldron made a distinct contribution to the military program of the United States.

Brig. Gen. JAMES F. BRITTING-HAM, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the period January to May 1945.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES C. BROWN, as artillery commander, XVI Corps, from December 1943 to February 1945, and from March to April 1945. He displayed outstanding ability in thoroughly training, conditioning, and processing numerous organizations, both in the United States and the European Theater of Operations, for combat. The splendid accomplishments of General Brown contributed in a high degree to the achievements of XVI Corps.

Brig. Gen. RALPH J. CANINE, as Chief of Staff of the XII Corps. By exceptionally meritorious service from October 1943 to August 1944 and from January 27 to May 8, 1945, the manner in which General Canine combined clearcut and forceful expression of policy with tact and consideration maintained morale at a high level and gained the respect and confidence of all who dealt with him.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, for exceptionally meritorious service from October 1944 to May 1945. As Army Artillery Officer, Headquarters Third Army, he distinguished himself as a tactician and leader. Through his loyal, unswerving devotion to his task, General Williams

contributed much to the success of Third Army operations.

Colonel GEORGE S. PRICE, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the period September 1944 to September 1945.

### **SILVER STAR**

Colonel ARTHUR P. MOORE, FA, 37 Catherine St., Newport, R. I. On the afternoon of February 9, 1942, he supervised the installation of a Naval three-inch 50-caliber gun on Quinauan Point, Bataan. This was done under rifle and machine-gun fire from Anyasin Point, which was at that time held by the enemy and not more than 500 yards away. In addition to being under fire from Anyasin Point, our position was attacked repeatedly by enemy dive bombers. During the entire time he displayed remarkable courage, gallantry, and leadership far beyond the call of duty, and by this excellent example succeeded in keeping his men at their work until it was completed.

Captain WILLIAM H. CURETON, FA, 2114 Bonnycastle Ave., Louisville, Ky. Captain Cureton, Commander of Battery D, 18th FA, Third Infantry Division, near St. Eugene, France, July 15, 1918, was supervising the placing of his guns in action when the battery was subjected to demoralizing counterbattery fire consisting of both gas and high explosive shell. Calmly and courageously moving about among the members of the battery, he personally supervised the laying and firing of the pieces. Through his gallantry and bravery he maintained a high degree of morale among his officers and men and contributed materially to the repulse of the German attack. His courageous actions reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

1st Lt. RUSSELL R. BRIENT, JR., Houston, Texas, for gallantry in action while serving in the rank of second lieutenant with the 11th Airborne (The Angels) division on the island of Luzon in the liberation of the Philippine Islands in February 1945. During an engagement with the enemy, 2d Lt. Brient, with utter disregard for his personal safety, moved forward on the enemy positions. The accurate artillery fire placed on the hostile emplacements materially aided our forces to advance. His courageous action set an inspiring example for his unit and exemplifies the highest traditions of the military service.

# NEGRO ARTILLERY IN WORLD WAR II

THE spirit of negro field artillery units in World War II is typified by the "battle-cry to Rommel" originated the air from man to man. It looked . . . the shout, "Rommel, count your men!" the crash of an artillery piece, and then the taunt, "Rommel, how many you got now?"

Of some seventeen negro field artillery battalions that served in the European and Pacific Theaters, the 333d, commanded by Lt. Col. Horman Kelsey of Livermore, California, is one of the best known. It was the first negro combat unit to face the enemy in France, firing its opening shot a few hours after debarking on the Cherbourg Peninsula, June 30, 1945. The men had barely de-waterproofed their vehicles and serviced their 155-mm howitzers, setting up for what they thought was a waiting period outside Pont L'Abbe, when a strange Piper Cub circled overhead and radioed a fire mission. The knocking out of that particular church steeple, from which German observers and snipers were holding up our infantry advance, started the battalion on a battle log which ran into tens of thousands of rounds and brought it repeated commendation from the corps to which it was attached.

Sergeant Bill Davidson of *Yank Magazine* wrote a description of the

333d as it fired its 10,000th round—at the Nazi fortress of St. Malo on the Brittany Coast. "The projectile slammed into the breach. The crew whirled about rhythmically and the bagged propelling charge flew through the air from man to man. It looked like a well-drilled college backfield handling a tricky lateral-pass play. The breach swung closed. There was a blinding flash, a roar and a whistle. Seconds later we heard the 95-pound projectile crash into the crumbling Nazi citadel."

This battalion once fired 1,500 rounds in 24 hours, which left little time for sleeping. Its reconnaissance party once captured seven German prisoners and, in the Coutances sector, the battalion itself got out in front of the infantry and captured an enemy town. On many of its projectiles was chalked the message, "*From Harlem to Hitler.*"

ANOTHER negro artillery organization which saw a great deal of action in the European theater was the 969th Field Artillery Battalion, also a 155-mm howitzer outfit. It stuck to its guns and fired around the compass during the defense of encircled Bastogne. The battalion, attached to the 28th Division at the time of the German attack, was informed by one of its

forward observers, the morning of December 17, that the Germans were moving up. Heavy German artillery fire followed immediately and knocked out all communications. Unaware of the situation, the battalion moved back toward La Roche, where it was attached to an artillery group and ordered toward Neufchateau. Enemy tanks and infantry attacked from the east and south. Twice the battalion went into position to repel threats to the column.

Enemy mortar and artillery fire grew heavy. Under direction of the 101st Airborne Division, the 969th moved to Villeroux, where it again went into position. Enemy tanks and infantry were a constant threat but, with the help of a few scattered American tanks and a handful of infantry, the artillerymen kept Jerry at a distance.

At one time, however, the enemy was so close that the battalion commander, Lt. Col. Herbert D. Barnes, ordered all classified materials destroyed.

As enemy pressure increased and casualties mounted, all 969th personnel except the actual cannoners fought infantry fashion and even succeeded in taking 30 to 40 prisoners. The batteries displaced to Senonchamps for a last stand. It was now evident that the enemy was on all sides. "We made two-gun platoons," recalled Major James W. Melville, S-3, "and fired in all directions. We had targets everywhere. Would have fired more ammunition than we'd used at Brest if we'd had the stuff." The howitzers were firing at 1,200-yard ranges. The enemy was that close. The gun positions were



"Rommel—how many you got now?"



Fire mission is handled by the 578th FA Bn

under fire from German tanks, mortars and small arms. Surveying in the battery areas was hazardous, to say the least. On one occasion, a Jerry machine gun pinned down the battalion survey section until one of the group crawled back and got a machine gun of his own, destroying one enemy gun and effectively neutralizing another until the survey was complete.

Ammunition became a serious problem. Finally, only clearly observed targets were fired upon and single guns were used on battery targets.

The battalion displaced once more, to the outskirts of Bastogne, and was in that position when the German ring was broken.

The 969th hit the Normandy beach on July 9 as part of the VIII Corps Artillery. It supported the 8th Infantry Division around La Haye du Puits, helped the 4th Armored Division in the breakthrough near Rennes, and fired in support of the 8th Division on the Brest Peninsula. For its "Battle of the Bulge" action, the battalion was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation.

Numerous other negro field artillery units have combat records as brilliant,

as filled with individual heroism and group ability, as those of the 333d and 969th Battalions. Although more publicized, these units are merely two of approximately a score of negro artillery battalions, both divisional and non-divisional, which did an outstanding job in the American ground victory.

Battalions which fought in the European Theater included, in addition to the 333d and the 969th, the 349th, 350th, 351st, 578th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 686th, 777th, 999th.

In the Pacific Theater were the 593d, 594th, 595th and the 596th Field Artillery Battalions, all of the 93d Infantry Division.

The 600th Field Artillery Battalion, which fought in the Italian campaign under the command of Lt. Col. Marcus H. Ray, was the medium battalion of the 92nd Division Artillery and was officered and manned entirely by negroes.

One of its batteries was attached to the British in the Serchio Valley for six weeks and won written commendation from the 10th Army Group Royal Artillery. Accuracy of

this battalion's firing was amply proven in IV Corps check concentrations and in transfers fired from the Corps Air OP. Its preparation and supporting fires for the attack of 8 February 1945 were termed magnificent by Major General W. D. Crittenger, who was observing from an OP.

Lt. Col. Ray, who is now a civilian aide to the Secretary of War, recalls that the 660th had "an excellent response to its first casualties and, for a time, all shells were inscribed with the names of those casualties. The reactions of the men when under long-range enemy fire were normal. Some were affected more than others but there was no let down in performance of the guns. There were two hospital cases of 'nerves' in the battalion during its entire combat history."

Negro field artillery units fought with distinction in World War II. They got the rounds out fast. The message "From Harlem to Hitler" was delivered countless times and, from all available evidence, Rommel was 'most always too busy taking cover to count his men.

## WHAT ABOUT THAT INSURANCE?

Reprinted by courtesy of AIR FORCE

AT a separation center the average serviceman wants to make a clean break with everything "Army." Insurance? What does he want with government insurance now? The war is over—the big risk is gone—he is safe. Right now he needs money for clothes, a vacation, a car. Later, when he has a steady income and more responsibilities—then he'll talk insurance. But by then it may be too late to take advantage of the unique protection National Service Life Insurance offers veterans of World War II.

The fact is that GI insurance goes as well, if not better, with a tweed suit and a gold lapel button as it does with khaki or olive drab. All major life insurance companies recommend it as part of the veteran's insurance plan. For most men it does not provide a complete insurance

program, but it is a good start toward one. It has limitations, which will be pointed out here, but on the other hand, it has distinct advantages. Look them over before you pass it up.

You'll find that, in addition to the 8-year term policy most men now hold, NSLI offers three alternative plans: Ordinary Life, 30-Pay Life, and 20-Pay Life. Geared to the needs of war, term insurance provided maximum protection at minimum cost over a limited number

*THE wife and kiddies — present or future — are worth some serious thinking on this subject before you chuck your GI policy in the waste basket.*

of very hazardous years. The alternative plans are designed for protection against normal risks over an entire lifetime. Naturally they cost more than term insurance; they are worth more. They are worth more because:

(1) They insure you for your lifetime.

(2) Their value increases from year to year in the form of cash surrender, paid-up insurance and extended insurance privileges.

(3) Money can be borrowed on them after payments have been made for one year.

Upon discharge you are given the choice of dropping your insurance altogether, continuing with the 8-year term policy (or 5-year term policy if insurance dates after December 31, 1945) or converting to one of the three alternative plans.



The term insurance now held by most AAF men is good for eight years from the date they took it out. This term should see those who are short on cash over the post-war hump. Suppose you are 25 years old. You will have to pay only 66 cents per \$1,000 each month. On a \$10,000 policy, that's \$6.60 a month, extremely cheap protection by any standard. Any time during the eight-year term you can convert to a permanent policy. The date of conversion can be at your attained age or any earlier date back to the time when you were first insured. In the latter case, you pay the difference in cash.

The veteran with limited finances would do well to continue his term insurance until he is in a position to determine the maximum amount of insurance he can afford under one of the conversion plans. For veterans with small children, this is recommended in preference to conversion at the present time, if conversion now necessitates a reduction in the amount of insurance.

Now let's say you prefer to convert to Ordinary Life immediately after separation. By that means you get the cheapest yearly rates for permanent protection, payments continue as long as you live. At age 25, the monthly rate is \$1.37 per \$1,000. The higher cost is balanced by the fact that this insurance policy has a cash surrender value. Should you decide to drop it after five years, you can collect \$45.76 for every \$1,000 in the face value of your policy.

If you choose the second permanent plan, 30-Pay Life, you make payments during your high income period. After 30 years, you are insured for the rest of your life without further payment. The cost per month at age 25 is \$1.67. After five years the cash surrender value is \$65.73 per \$1,000.

The third plan, 20-Pay Life, is somewhat more expensive. At age 25 it costs \$2.12 per \$1,000, and gives you a paid-up policy after 20 years. After five years, the cash surrender value of that policy is \$95.49 per \$1,000.

In keeping up your term insurance or in converting it, you have the choice of maintaining the present amount or reducing it to any figure above \$1,000 that is a multiple of \$500. No matter which policy you hold, your dependents get the same protection during the time you are insured. In every case the money

is paid out to beneficiaries in monthly installments over a guaranteed period.

The amount of each payment varies with the age of the beneficiary. A beneficiary who is under 30 years would get \$5.51 per month per \$1,000 of insurance over a 20-year period. For a person just 30, the figure would be \$3.97 and for life. Payments to beneficiaries older than 30 run from \$3.97 up to \$9.61 per month per \$1,000 for life.

There is a second "optional" plan for payment under which all first-choice beneficiaries, regardless of age, receive monthly installments for life. Your Personnel Affairs Officer or VA contact representative will explain the options.

In planning a complete insurance program, you should weigh both the advantages and the disadvantages of NSLI policies.

#### First, the *advantages*:

(1) GI insurance is relatively cheap because the government pays administrative cost. You pay the actual cost of protection.

(2) Premiums are deposited in a special fund from which all claims except those arising from hazards of war are paid (the Government pays hazard-of-war claims). If there should be more money in the fund than is necessary to meet future claims, refunds will be made in the form of dividends.

(3) A dangerous job does not increase the size of the GI insurance premium. There are no restrictions as to residence, travel, occupation or service in the armed forces.

(4) Proceeds of NSLI policies are not assignable. Monthly payments to the beneficiary are exempt from taxation and from the claims of creditors.

(5) No physical examination is required of the veteran who continues this insurance or converts it.

(6) As in the case of many commercial policies, protection continues if you are disabled for six or more consecutive months, and are unable to keep up payment.

#### Now for *limitations*:

(1) The terms of the policy are set—you can't have its language tailored to suit your special needs.

(2) Payment to your beneficiary must follow the government plan. To some men, the chief limitation here is that there is no "lump sum" payment under present law.

(3) There is no provision for "double indemnity."

(4) According to the present law, your beneficiary must be a member of your immediate family—wife or husband, child, parent or person in *loco parentis*, brother or sister.

(5) Government insurance cannot be converted into a standard endowment policy.

Judging both the advantages and limitations, most impartial insurance men say that for the average veteran a NSLI policy is a valuable beginning or addition in planning his security for the future.

Congress is now considering legislation which, if passed, will liberalize the protection offered by National Service Life Insurance, making it an even better buy for veterans. Proposed changes would allow for "lump-sum" payments and other optional settlements to beneficiaries in addition to present installment payments, eliminate restrictions which require the insured to name only members of his immediate family as beneficiaries and permit reconversion of Government insurance into standard endowment policies. These changes would bring NSLI into line with other government veterans' insurance programs.

In correspondence about National Service Life Insurance, always give the "N" number that identifies your policy. Add your full name, serial number, and date of birth.

If you are converting your insurance to a permanent plan, indicate the type of policy you wish, the amount and the date on which the converted policy is to be effective. Write to: Insurance Service, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

If you keep your insurance in force after separation, don't wait for a premium notice. Send regular monthly payments by check or money order—not cash—to the Collections Subdivision of the Insurance Service. Check or money order should be made payable to the Treasurer of the U. S.



# PERIMETERS in PARAGRAPHS



By Col. Conrad H. Lanza, FA, Ret.

## THE MILITARY SITUATION IN EUROPE (19 Jan to 18 Feb 46)

**E**DITIONALIZING on Mr. Winston Churchill's address at Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, on 5 March 1946, the *Washington Post* observed among other things that . . . "It will command attention because Mr. Churchill will always be remembered with pride as a towering leader of embattled freedom. It will be widely read and pondered because of its distillation of the ripe wisdom of a great statesman. . . . Mr. Churchill is forthright in sizing up the battle of ideas upon which the world is now embarked. He sees in communism the competitor of our way of life, as it is. Perhaps, as we all

hope and pray, the ideological struggle may not degenerate into open conflict, and it need not do so if we are not afflicted with the craven fear of being great."

Great was the public interest in Mr. Churchill's speech; lukewarm at best, however, was the public support engendered by him among Americans for the ideas he advanced. Russian reaction was prompt and most vigorous, topped off by Marshal Stalin's countercharge that Mr. Churchill was a "warmonger." Mr. Churchill was scheduled to make a second radio address, as this issue went to press. Meanwhile, Americans were

seriously concerned over current Big Three relationships.

Interspersed hereinafter at appropriate intervals in Colonel Lanza's material are selected quotations from Mr. Churchill's address. In quoting him, *The Field Artillery Journal* neither implies approval or disapproval of his opinions, but submits that his words merit careful reading and reflection by American soldiers.

It is interesting to note that Colonel Lanza's material was written *prior* to Mr. Churchill's address.—EDITOR

**Political See-Saw.** World War II has resulted in Europe being divided into two separate zones by a north-south line extending from Stettin on the Baltic Sea to Trieste and the Adriatic. Except for Greece, which is in British possession, Russia controls everything to the east of this line; the areas west of the line are dominated at present by the United States and the British Empire.

It appears that Russia contemplates holding the adjacent occupied countries for an indefinite period. On the other hand, it does not appear that the United States and the British Empire will hold and protect western Europe for other than a provisional period. With the future political status of western Europe so unpredictable, the nationals thereof are unable to organize reasonably effective governments. They do not know whether to orient themselves towards Russia or towards the Americans and British. Normally western Europe is anti-Communist and tends to association with the Anglo-Saxon nations. They would like to continue that relationship.

**"T**HE United States stands at this time at the pinnacle of world power. It is a solemn moment for the American democracy. With primacy in power is also joined an awe-inspiring accountability to the future. As you look around you, you feel not only the sense of duty done but also feel anxiety lest you fall below the level of achievement."  
—Winston Churchill, 5 March 46

**Food Shortage.** With the exception of Denmark, every area in Europe which produced a surplus of food in normal times is now controlled by Russia. Denmark's surplus is mostly dairy products. However, this small country is able to contribute but little to the vast food deficiencies now prevalent everywhere in western Europe. This condition has been intensified by a crop deficiency and has resulted in a general condition of malnutrition and near-starvation over extensive areas. To meet this critical situation, the President of the United States issued instructions on 6 February providing for the shipment by this country to Europe of not less than 375,000 tons of fats and oils, 800,000 tons of meat, 135,000

tons of wheat, and an unstated quantity of dairy products and other items. The War and Navy Departments were directed to furnish the necessary transportation.

**Food, Power Instrument.** In order to meet this requirement, the American people are to have less grain for farm animals, less beef, a poorer quality of bread, etc. Since western Europe cannot pay for this food, the United States will be forced to meet this expense. For the present, this is right and proper — both morally and politically. The cost may be cheap and the benefits long lasting, if a more stable and orderly Europe results therefrom.

Since western Europe never did raise sufficient food, it may be necessary to import it, year after year indefinitely. The political (and perhaps eventually, the economic) advantage to the United States should not be overlooked. If the United States does not furnish this food, all of Europe except the British Isles will look to Russia for it. At present Russia is using the surplus food from the occupied countries to meet

her own needs, and probably has little food, if any, available for export. But within a year or two, after the Russian collective farms are once again equipped with mechanical farm machinery and are able to produce their former crops, Russia will have exportable surpluses. If western Europe imports food from Russia, it will incline to lean politically toward that country. The military implications of such a trend are important. If, on the other hand, the United States continues to furnish food as required, our political influence in Europe, both initially and in the long view, will be augmented significantly.

As no American policy in this line has been announced, western Europe is uncertain as to what to do politically. Meanwhile, the Communist Party increases in importance, in all European countries.

"NOW, at this sad, breathless moment, we are plunged in the hunger and distress which are the aftermath of our stupendous struggle; but this will pass and may pass quickly, and there is no reason except human folly or subhuman crime which should deny to all the nations, the inauguration and enjoyment of an age of plenty. I have often used words which I learned 50 years ago from a great Irish-American orator. Mr. Bourke Cockran: 'There is enough for all. The earth is a generous mother: she will provide in plentiful abundance food for all her children if they will but cultivate her soil in justice and in peace.'"

—Winston Churchill, 5 March 46

**Seeds of Unrest.** Throughout Europe are millions of dispossessed peoples. They have lost all. In spite of solemn treaties as to the inviolability thereof, the winners of World War II have seized an incalculable amount of private property, leaving the former owners destitute. Seizures are not yet over. In American and British zones this is mostly confined to industrial plants. The taking of these causes an unemployment problem as well as destitution. In the Russian zone seizures have been announced as practically completed, and some plants were left in the hands of occupied peoples with right to continue work.

Dispossessed peoples were moved from east Poland to what is now west

Poland, and which used to be east Germany. Germans have been moved from east to west. Germans and Hungarians have been expelled from Czechoslovakia to their own countries. Yugoslavians who fear the regime of Marshal Tito have fled in large numbers to Italy and Austria. Large numbers of Poles who fear the present Russian controlled government in Poland are refugees in Germany and Italy.

In all these cases, the trend of the dispossessed has been from less densely peopled countries to those more densely peopled. Germany and Italy, which were overpeopled before the war, are more so now than ever before. Incidentally, the Allied requirements of expelling all Japanese from countries other than their own and forcing them back into Japan, already overcrowded, parallels the European population movements.

The movement of peoples to more densely populated areas is contrary to the historical trend, and contributes to social unrest, since overpeopled countries are unable to maintain a satisfactory standard of life. This condition may be corrected by emigration, as was done in the case of Great Britain. If not corrected, such destitute peoples will embrace the hazards of violence, or even war, as being preferable to what they deem intolerable peace conditions. The present condition of western Europe is a breeder of war. To prevent it recurring a strong occupying force is required.

In Germany many former Nazis are joining the Communist Party. To qualify, it is only necessary to have two witnesses to testify that the individual, although a Nazi, was in fact secretly anti-Hitler. It is not hard to find the required witnesses. Being a Communist is the safest political refuge in Germany at the present, for there are no restrictions as to business or political employment. To a lesser extent the same situation exists in France and Italy. This does not mean that the people are convinced that the Russian brand of Communism is the preferable form of government. They only decide between the alternatives available to them.

**Peace Treaties.** A start has been made in London, by representatives of the Big Three, in drafting peace treaties. Priority has been announced as given to

Italy. Germany has no priority, and is not being considered for a peace treaty.

There is no certainty as to the conditions which will be required of Italy. The Big Three seem determined to deprive Italy of all of her colonies. They have not so far agreed among themselves as to which to them is to have which colony. Yugoslavia and France have each demanded slices of Italy which are adjacent to their countries. Apparently, Russia wants to take over certain Italian industrial establishments.

At date of writing it seems unlikely that a freely elected Italian government would sign a treaty ceding everything which the Big Three demand. The same situation, in different degrees, applies to Hungary, Rumania, and other countries. To obtain ratification, it will be necessary to organize a local government, not freely elected, which will sign a presented treaty. Otherwise it will be necessary to impose the treaty, regardless of its acceptance, by military force. This problem has not yet been solved, and military occupation continues.

## RUSSIA

As discussed in this column last month, Russia is not in a position to engage in a major war at this time, unless she should receive the same aid in supplies and munitions as was furnished by Lend-Lease, now discontinued. In Russia, there is an over-all deficiency of food, supplies, and labor. It will take time to correct this.

**Stalin Speaks.** On 9 February, Marshal Stalin made a declaration of Russian policies. It is of the utmost importance and deserves close attention. He represented that World War II arose "as the inevitable result of the development of the world economic and political forces on the basis of monopoly capitalism." He charged that the capitalist countries sought control of raw materials and export markets, leaving other countries inadequately provided therewith. This brought on a series of crises and catastrophes which he stated are bound to recur at intervals as long as capitalistic countries remain.

Stalin claimed that having foreseen World War II, Russia had prepared herself by three successive 5-Year Plans, which had provided large armies

and the necessary supplies from newly established industries. He did not mention either the aid rendered by the Allied armies nor the Lease-Lend goods which Russia received in stupendous quantities. Entire credit for winning the war was attributed to Russian valor and Russian foresight.

Looking to the future, Marshal Stalin announced a new 5-Year Plan with objectives as follows:

1. Restore pre-war levels in industry and agriculture, and thereafter materially exceed this.
2. Raise the standard of life of the working classes.
3. Wide scale construction of scientific research to enable science to develop its forces.
4. Organize a new mighty upsurge of national economy to insure Russia against any eventuality.

He considered it would require three more 5-Year Plans to obtain the desired results.

Russian 5-Year Plans are not fixed programs. They are supervised by a Review Board. In the past no 5-Year Plan has developed as expected. Certain industries have exceeded requirements; others have failed to reach the goal. The Review Board constantly modifies the current Plan to meet existing conditions. In one case it was able to complete one of these Plans within about 4 years. Assuming they can make the same progress on the new Plans it will take 12 years before Russia is ready "to meet any eventuality," which would be 1957.

Success will depend on how far the Russian people will support the government. There is still a lack of discipline in large sections of the army, and considerable discontent among the people. The government is working hard to reestablish a strong control, and has made headway.

**Power Struggle.** Stalin's claim that wars have resulted from countries seeking control of the world's raw materials and export markets is correct. It is not correct to attribute this to capitalism. At one time or another all nations have sought to better their own standard of life by expanding their trade. Russia is no exception to the rule. At the end of World War II, Russia had seized more sources of raw materials and of export markets than any other nation. The only difference is that in Russia, there is just one capitalist, which is the state. This certainly provides for more concentrated effort. It is just one gigantic capitalism.

Russia classifies the United States and the British Empire as capitalist states. This fact plus the failure of Stalin to give any credit to these two great nations for the aid given to Russia during World War II leads some to the suspicion that Russia foresees a power struggle with those countries and is making preparations therefor.

The reference in the speech to scientific research may include an expected solution of the atomic energy problem. According to a report dated 26 January, Russia is extracting uranium from the mine at Jachymov, the former German source. Jachymov is a village within Czechoslovakia near the German border. The observer noted about 300 men working in the mine including 68 Russian scientists. The extracted ore goes to Dresden. What happens then has not been ascertained.

**"A SHADOW** has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory. Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its Communist international organization intends to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits if any to their expansive and proselytizing tendencies. I have a strong admiration and regard for the valiant Russian people and for my wartime comrade, Marshal Stalin. There is sympathy and good will in Britain—and I doubt not here also—toward the peoples of all the Russias and a resolve to persevere through many differences and rebuffs in establishing lasting friendships.

"We understand the Russian need to be secure on her western frontiers from all renewal of German aggression. We welcome her to her rightful place among the leading nations of the world. Above all, we welcome constant, frequent and growing contacts between the Russian people and our own people on both sides of the Atlantic. It is my duty, however, to place before you certain facts about the present position in Europe.

"From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of control and eastern Europe. Warsaw. Berlin. Prague. Vienna. Budapest. Belgrade. Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in the Soviet sphere and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow. Athens alone, with its immortal glories, is free to decide its future at an election under British, American and French observation."

—Winston Churchill, 5 March 46

## OCCUPIED GERMANY, SLOVAKIA

A strong British Army holds the northwest sector. Its composition and strength are secret. According to American reports, the British number about 400,000 men, plus 300,000 Germans who have not yet "surrendered." On 6 February, the Russian Foreign Commissar, Mr. Molotov, stated in a speech that Russia could not ignore the fact that "*hundreds of thousands of German soldiers of the smashed Hitlerite army are being kept*" in line facing Russia. Very large stocks of munitions, armored vehicles and planes are in British depots.

**I**N THE AMERICAN zone, an armed force of Poles and Yugoslavs has been organized. They wear American uniforms and are equipped as American infantry. Russia has expressed disapproval of this action, claiming that the Poles and Yugoslavs are anti-Soviet.

It appears probable that these troops are anti-Soviet, which is the reason why they are not in their own countries. The United States Government has recognized the Russian objection to the extent of discharging 777 Yugoslavs, who were openly in favor of King Peter, recently dethroned and replaced by Marshal Tito. It was further explained that the employment of these foreign troops was primarily due to necessity of having replacements immediately for Americans sent home for demobilization, and that they would be discharged as soon as Americans in sufficient numbers became available. As of 10 February, the strength of the Polish troops serving under the American flag was 34,155, equivalent to about 2 divisions. The Yugoslav strength was not published.

**Nazis Out.** Criticism has appeared of the accomplishments to date in the American occupied zone. It is alleged that progress therein is less than in other zones, where it is claimed more industries are active and local government is further advanced.

This claim appears to have a base. The difference between the zones is due to the American army limiting its use of Germans to individuals who had no connection with the Nazi government. This limits the number of Germans available to act in key positions, as

nearly all competent men were in one way or another previously members of the Nazi party, although not necessarily sympathetic to all Nazi acts.

This policy is not an Army policy, but is applied by the Army in compliance with orders from higher authority. The Army is doing as excellent work as possible under the instructions given it.

In other zones, former Nazis are employed where more efficient service will result therefrom. In the Russian zone, it is only necessary to join the Communist party; many are doing just that.

**Political Fusion.** One of the former large German political parties was the Social Democrats. In the Russian zone, invitations have been presented to that party to fuse with the Communists. Should this happen and assuming that Nazis, and former Nazis not readmitted to the Communist Party, are excluded from voting, the Communist Party will become the largest political party. It would set a precedent for the American and British occupied zones which would materially affect the local situation.

**"THE Communist parties, which were very small in all these eastern states of Europe, have been raised to preeminence and power for beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control. Police governments are prevailing in nearly every case, and so far, except in Czechoslovakia, there is no true democracy. \* \* \***

**"\* \* \* An attempt is being made by the Russians in Berlin to build up a quasi Communist party in their zone of occupied Germany by showing special favors to groups of left-wing German leaders. \* \* \***

**"If now the Soviet government tries, by separate action, to build up a pro-Communist Germany in their areas, this will cause new serious difficulties in the British and American zones, and will give the defeated Germans the power of putting themselves up to auction between the Soviets and the western democracies. Whatever conclusions may be drawn from these facts—and facts they are—this is certainly not the liberated Europe we fought to build up. Nor is it one which contains the essentials of permanent peace. \* \* \***

—Winston Churchill, 5 March 46

**Industrial Control.** On 2 February, the Allied Control Council at Berlin

decreed the abolishment of industries in gasoline, rubber, numerous chemicals, and heavy machine tools, including farm tractors. Shipyards and airplane plants had previously been prohibited. These measures increase the unemployment problem, which is aggravated by the arrival of German refugees expelled from zones annexed by Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

**Hold-Out.** In Slovakia two divisions have not yet surrendered. One is Slovakian and the other is composed of anti-Soviet Russians. They have taken refuge in the mountains, and are reported as being fully equipped, to include artillery and armor. These forces are in liaison with the Polish Underground, which once again is functioning, this time against Russia. The Polish Underground has at present only a nuisance value. So far as known, the Russians have taken no steps to attack the two Slovak divisions.

**French Claims.** No arrangements have been arrived at to organize a central government for Germany, as prescribed by the Potsdam Agreement. France vetoes a decision. Basing her claim on the fact that Russia and its puppet state of Poland have annexed large segments of eastern Germany, France claims that she has an equal right to annex large segments of western Germany, including all territory west of the Rhine. She is willing to discuss outright annexation of the Ruhr, which is east of the Rhine, or its organization into a separate international state. Until her "rights" are acknowledged, France has remained deaf to appeals to agree to some kind of a central government for Germany. France did not participate in the Potsdam conference, and does not acknowledge being bound by it.

**"A GAIN, one cannot imagine a regenerated Europe without a strong France. All my public life I have worked for a strong France and I never lost faith in her destiny, even in the darkest hours. I will not lose faith now."**

—Winston Churchill, 5 March 46

## ITALY

On 6 February, the Russian Foreign Commissar, Mr. Vyaschelav Molotov, charged in a speech delivered at Moscow:

*"Here is another fact: In Italy at the present moment, at the cost of the Allies, tens of thousands of troops of the Polish Fascist General Anders are being kept. General Anders is notorious for his hatred of the Soviet Union, and for his preparedness for all sorts of adventures directed against the new democratic Poland.*

*"These facts cannot by any means be reconciled with the interests of peace and the security of the nations."*

Complaints were also voiced from Yugoslavia charging that Allied troops, including American troops, were alerted on the boundary between Italy and Yugoslavia, and that large Polish forces were being brought to the same area.

The facts appear to be as follows.

The boundary between Italy and Yugoslavia has been covered for a long time by the XIII British Corps. This corps has two divisions—the 56th British and the 88th U. S. Infantry. As pointed out in this column last month, Yugoslavia has a force estimated as 250,000 men facing the same boundary, although not immediately on it. The British and American force is by no means disproportionate.

The Polish troops in Italy are the II Polish Corps, commanded by General Wladyslav Anders. According to returns published by the corps, its aggregate strength as of 15 February was 107,000, or four divisions with usual corps troops and services. Only one division was reported as close enough immediately to support the XIII British Corps. The commander of the 88th U. S. Infantry Division has denied any alert, or other unusual measures.

Italy is a British occupied zone. The British strength is a secret. Outside of the troops mentioned above, estimates by American correspondents are that the British have an additional 250,000 troops in Italy. Part of these are Indian or colonial. The administration of Italy is a joint American-British responsibility. Out of eleven military areas, the Americans command three (Turin, Leghorn and Sicily) and the British the other eight. The American strength in Italy, including the one division in line, is reported as being about 50,000. Proportionate to troop strengths, the division of command between American and British commanders somewhat favors the Americans.

Italy is controlled by an Allied Commission. Its head is Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U. S. Navy, who has a British Brigadier General for an executive. It operates through nineteen Boards, of which eight are headed by American and eleven by British officers. Boards control such duties as finances, commerce, transportation, etc. All Boards relating to military matters (transportation, and air, ground and sea forces) are British.

The II Polish Corps fought during the war. It was composed of Polish refugees. They have been allowed to return to Poland at will, and some of them did so. Those who have not returned are bitterly anti-Soviet, and fear to go back. They

have publicly stated that they will not return until Poland is free of Russian Communist control. To that extent the remarks of the Russian Foreign Commissar were correct. However, none of the Polish troops have been or are engaged in anti-Russian operations.

#### YUGOSLAVIA

A Yugoslav Underground is active against the government of Marshal Tito.

The Underground has two weak divisions, under command of General Mihailovitch. This general was previously recognized by the Allies as the leader of the Underground, and was furnished with weapons and munitions. He was and is

desirous of restoring the kingdom of King Peter.

Since the Allied recognition of Marshal Tito, nothing has been sent to General Mihailovitch. Consequently his troops are now poorly equipped, and his divisions have been separated. One is in Montenegro, and the other about 100 miles to the north in east Bosnia.

As Marshal Tito can direct at least ten well equipped divisions against Mihailovitch as soon as the snow disappears, it would seem that unless there is a change in the general situation, Mihailovitch's forces will either be reduced to some form of guerrilla warfare or possibly be exterminated.

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**||** WAS A Minister at the time of the Versailles Treaty and a close friend of Mr. Lloyd George. \* \* \* In those days there were high hopes and unbounded confidence that the wars were over, and that the League of Nations would become all-powerful. I do not see or feel the same confidence or even the same hopes in the haggard world at this time.

"On the other hand, I repulse the idea that a new war is inevitable, still more that it is imminent. \* \* \*

"I do not believe that Soviet Russia desires war. What they desire is the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of their power and doctrines. \* \* \*

"From what I have seen of our Russian friends and Allies during the war, I am convinced that there is nothing they admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for military weakness. For that reason, the old doctrine of a balance of power is unsound. We cannot afford, if we can help it, to work on narrow margins, offering temptations to a trial of strength. If the Western democracies stand

together in strict adherence to the principles of the U. N. charter, their influence for furthering these principles will be immense and no one is likely to molest them. If, however, they become divided or falter in their duty, and if these all-important years are allowed to slip away, then indeed catastrophe may overwhelm us all.

"\* \* \* Neither the sure prevention of war, nor the continuous rise of world organization, will be gained without what I have called the fraternal association of the English-speaking peoples. This means a special relationship between the British Commonwealth and Empire and the United States. This is no time for generalities. I will venture to be precise.

Fraternal association requires not only the growing friendship and mutual understanding between our two vast but kindred systems of society but the continuance of the intimate relationships between our military advisers, leading to common study of potential dangers, similarity of weapons and manuals of instruction and interchange of officers and cadets at technical colleges. It should carry

with it the continuance of the present facilities for mutual security by the joint use of all naval and air force bases in the possession of either country all over the world. This would perhaps double the mobility of the American Navy and Air Force. It would greatly expand that of the British Empire forces and it might well lead, if and as the world calms down, to important financial savings. Already we use together a large number of islands; more may well be entrusted to our joint care in the near future.

The United States already has a permanent defense agreement with the Dominion of Canada, which is so devotedly attached to the British Commonwealth and Empire. This agreement is more effective than many of those which have often been made under formal alliances. This principle should be extended to all the British Commonwealths with full reciprocity. Thus, whatever happens, and thus only, we shall be secure ourselves and able to work together for the high and simple causes that are dear to us and bode no ill to any."

—Winston Churchill, 5 March 46

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## THE FAR EAST (19 Jan to 18 Feb 1946)

*Asia-for-Asiatics.* Japan failed to establish its own Empire over the Far East. The methods used were revolting even to nations accustomed to Oriental cruelty and tyranny. No tears were shed over the defeat of Japan.

It would be senseless to believe, on the other hand, that the temporary ascendancy of Japan had no effect. It had a deep effect. The entire relationship between the Oriental and white races was changed. Japan sold its slogan of *Asia for the Asiatics*. Every one of the Asiatic races now has accepted that ideal as its own.

Had Japan proceeded in a conciliatory rather than in a dictatorial manner to

organize the Far East for mutual independence, the recent war might have ended differently. A basis for a united front against the white races might have been formed. That didn't happen. Instead, there is now found a united ideal, based on *Asia for the Asiatics*, but disconnected efforts to accomplish it. In that fact lies the weakness of the movement and the strength of the white races.

Whether the universal demand of the oriental races for independence and the right to govern themselves in their own way will succeed remains to be seen. Everywhere they are meeting opposition

from white races in varying degree. Unrest is rampant. In certain sectors military operations are in progress; they are imminent in others.

*Military Realities.* The oriental races all lack air and naval forces. This is not only a serious military deficiency but also prevents liaison between countries, whose seas and skies are absolutely under control of the white races.

Some, but not all, of the oriental states have substantial ground forces. None have the industrial capacity to produce weapons and munitions for a war with the white races. It is certain



that when existing stocks of supplies are exhausted, they can not be replaced except to a minor degree. In a war, time favors the white races who have unlimited supplies at their disposal. For the most part, what the native races have now was either obtained as gifts from the United States and the British Empire for use in the war against Japan or has been taken over from demobilized Japanese. As these sources of supply disappear, native armies lose their capacity to expand or to replace wastage.

Admitting that the white races could, if they so desire, defeat the Oriental races by reason of superior armaments and complete control of the sea and air, an easy victory is not probable. The Far East measures 3,500 miles from north to south and 4,700 miles from west to east. It contains some of the world's highest and roughest mountains, great rivers, extensive jungles, and a billion people.

Japan found it impracticable to conquer four hundred million Chinese. And the white races will find it equally difficult to keep in permanent subjection a billion Orientals who are each day becoming more firmly determined to be free nations. Just as the Chinese were able to keep a war going for eight years, during which trade was throttled, so the Oriental races, if attacked, may continue their agitation and prevent resumption of normal trade indefinitely. For that reason, and not because of the effectiveness of expected military resistance, the white races are making earnest efforts to calm the Orientals, and to arrive at some kind of settlement by peaceful methods.

**Political Legalisms.** Just as the Oriental races are not united, neither are the white races. Only one case of open opposition between white races has occurred. Others exist, but are relegated provisionally to the background.

The single case which has arisen was that brought up by Russia officially in the United Nations Organization in London, on 10 February. This was a protest against the presence of British troops in the Netherlands Indies, and particularly of their employment in military operations against the Indonesians.

The Russian objection was based primarily upon legal grounds. It was claimed that the British were in the Netherlands Indies only by right of General Orders No. 1, issued by General MacArthur on 1 September, 1945. This was the surrender order, and prescribed that so far as the Netherlands Indies was concerned the Southeast Asia Command was designated to disarm and evacuate the Japanese garrisons. General MacArthur has made it known that, although he did issue that order, he had had nothing to do with its contents. He had merely complied with instructions received by him from higher authority. He did not mention who the higher authority was, but Russia has agreed that it was the Big Three. Russia has not objected to the order, since it had been consulted and approved of it originally.

It is now represented that the Southeast Asia Command, which at the time was predominantly British and is now entirely so, sent British troops to the Netherlands Indies. Instead of disarming and evacuating the Japanese, as directed by General Orders No. 1, the British employed the Japanese troops in field operations against the natives, who were attempting to establish a free government of their own. Russia represents that that kind of action certainly was not authorized by General Orders No. 1.

The British explanation is that when they arrived in the Netherlands Indies they had fully intended to disarm and evacuate the Japanese, as required by General Orders No. 1. However, they found that the natives had not only organized an independence movement but had also seized over 200,000 Europeans and Eurasians either as hostages or as prisoners, which they refused to turn over.

Confronted with this unforeseen situation, the British considered that humanity made it incumbent upon them to free these unfortunate prisoners. Since they had insufficient forces of their own, and were furthermore in a strange and unknown land, they considered it necessary temporarily to suspend the disarmament of the Japanese and to utilize their military organization, which was functioning and efficient, not to overthrow the independence movement but to

maintain law and order and to bring about the release of the prisoners.

On 11 February, the United States representative to the UNO, without discussing the base of the Russian legal argument as to British rights under GO 1, stated that his Government considered it advisable to defer action in this case, pending efforts between the warring parties in the Netherlands Indies to arrive at a direct solution of their difficulties.

**No Property.** The evacuation of Japanese military forces from foreign territory previously held by them is making progress. The evacuation has been extended to include all Japanese civilians regardless of sex or age. In being forced home these Japs are not allowed to take any property with them, other than hand baggage. Many have been abroad for years and many were born abroad. Property left behind is confiscated under orders not yet released.

The confiscation of enemy personal property under our own Rules of Land Warfare is copied from the Hague Convention, signed by the United States on 27 November 1909, and prohibits such action except as to imperious necessities of war. This Convention can be denounced at any time on one year's notice, but this action has not been taken.

The number of Japanese to be repatriated is uncertain. Estimates vary between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000. It will probably take all of 1946 and part of 1947 to arrange for this movement. The arrival in Japan, which is already overpopulated, of such large additional numbers, causes a new food problem which has not so far been solved. Present plans appear to envisage permitting Japan to export a limited number of articles, including silk, to obtain exchange to pay for imports of food.

## JAPAN

The Japanese Government is functioning under the orders of General MacArthur, who has issued complete orders controlling almost all possible matters. These include control of the press, which is under strict censorship, education of children, taxation, etc. The Japanese Government, which is headed by Baron Kijuro Shidehara, has been

complaisant and appears to be obeying all orders with few protests.

The election of a new Parliament has been ordered to be held on 31 March next. Candidates are limited to individuals who were never in any way connected with, or in sympathy with, Japan's war. This limits the candidates to comparatively unknown persons of no previous experience.

On 1 February, the exclusive American occupation of Japan was changed by the arrival of a British force, which took over a sector about Kure and Hiroshima previously held by the United States X Army Corps. The British are of course under General MacArthur, who remains the Allied C-in-C.

### KOREA

*Economic Headache.* Korea is divided by North Latitude 38° into a North (Russian) and South (American) occupied zones. The Russian zone includes most of the industrial, mineral and power plants, whereas the American zone includes most of the agricultural wealth. Power from the Russian zone has been furnished constantly to the American zone. Otherwise, the zones are closed to each other. This has resulted in an interruption to trade and an upset of the local economy.

In an effort to correct this condition the Moscow Conference, which adjourned on 26 December 1945, provided for a Joint American-Russian Board to meet at Seoul for the purpose of submitting recommendations as to what should be done to meet Korean needs. The Board convened as directed on 15 January and concluded its meetings on 5 February. On 8 February, our State Department announced that the Board had agreed on some matters relating to transportation and communications, but that there had been no agreement as to exchange of commodities — manufactured goods from the north and agricultural products from the south. On 11 February, the American commander, Lieut. General John R. Hodge, explained that the Board had had no authority to do anything except to recommend. No recommendations would be effective until approved by higher authority, and no such authority had been received

even as to the limited matters on which the Board had agreed.

*Japs Complain.* There is no information as to conditions in north Korea, other than an official complaint by the Japanese Government that several hundred thousand of their nationals are suffering in concentration camps with insufficient food and shelter. Japan requested the Allies to remedy this situation.

*Unbalanced Moves.* In the American zone, conditions are fairly well stabilized, and the country is tranquil. There is agitation for independence, and much propaganda about the Allies having promised independence, and now not granting it. The Japanese are being returned to their own country, regardless of the length of their stay in Korea or of the positions held by them. Koreans who have lived in Japan for many years are also being forced back to Korea. The two movements do not balance. The Japanese being expelled are largely commercial and professional classes who are not easily replaced. The returning Koreans are mostly laborers for whom there is not always work.

### CHINA — GENERAL

*Two Agreements.* The agreement of 9 January 1946 should be compared with a similar agreement made on 22 September 1937 between the same parties. Both agreements provided for (1) coalescing the two parties into a single democratic party to represent all of China, (2) uniting their respective military forces into a single army, and (3) general cooperation. In both agreements the leaders of the two dominant Chinese parties were the same.

The agreement of 22 September 1937 occurred just after the beginning of the war with Japan, which had started during the preceding July. It was made under the stress of uniting all available troops in a joint effort to resist the Japanese offensive. Strategically it was a sound plan. It didn't work. Neither Kuomintang nor Communists trusted each other. Lip service was given to the desirability of uniting China into a common government for all sections. But neither party had faith in the other. While constantly protesting a desire to cooperate, each held on to the control of anything it already held. Each took

measures to increase its own authority rather than the joint authority envisaged.

At the time of the 1937 agreement, the Communists were in bad condition from a military point of view. They lacked arms and their organization was poor. They were not in a position to meet an offensive should the Kuomintang undertake one. Confronted with the war with Japan, the Kuomintang did not wish to be embarrassed with the additional necessity of undertaking at the same time the reconquest of Communist territory in northwest China. With the Japanese successes in later years, the Kuomintang never became able to overcome the Communists. Japan made no effort to invade their part of China, and in the course of years, the Communists built up a respectable army and consolidated their hold in provinces occupied by them.

In January 1946 the military situation was this. The Japanese had complied with the directions issued by General MacArthur to surrender their forces in China only to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who was, and is, the head of the Kuomintang party. Japanese troops in Communist territory held their posts and, where necessary, fought off the Communists. A sizable force of Japanese are still holding out, awaiting the arrival of Kuomintang troops to surrender to.

The Japanese action, made on direction of the Allies, has resulted in the Kuomintang receiving a vast quantity of Japanese arms, munitions and supplies as surrenders occurred. These Japanese also aided the Kuomintang, with their trained staffs and use of their combat troops. Besides, the United States has equipped and trained large Kuomintang forces, which now has some 15 divisions with most modern equipment.

The Communists received very little materiel from Japanese sources, and except in Manchuria are now hopelessly outnumbered, and with only inferior materiel. The entire artillery of the Communists apparently does not exceed 24 batteries, with only limited quantities of ammunition. There are no armored troops, although a few armored vehicles are on hand. There is no

air force, except for a few planes used for communication purposes. Under these circumstances, the Communists in January 1946 are in the same military position vis-a-vis the Kuomintang as they were in September 1937 — completely outclassed.

Both the 1937 and 1946 agreements were made under similar military situations. The 1937 agreement was not kept by the Communists, and incidentally not altogether by the Kuomintang. The 1937 agreement secured time for the Communists to restore their military position. It now remains to be seen, whether the 1946 agreement will have any better result.

The foregoing facts should be kept in mind, in considering the relations between China and Russia, which are discussed below.

#### RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA

**Yalta Fix.** On 11 February 1945, the United States and the British Empire signed an agreement at Yalta with Russia. Russia undertook to enter the war against Japan within three months after Germany surrendered on condition that in so far as China was concerned:

(1) *The status quo in Mongolia be preserved.*

(2) *A lease for a naval base at Port Arthur be granted Russia; plus internationalization of Dairen, subject to the "preeminent interests" of Russia therein, and subject to the main Manchuria Railroads being operated by a joint Chinese-Russian Company again subject to the "preeminent interests" of Russia.*

China knew nothing about that agreement at the time, and the agreement specified that it would "require" concurrence by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It was further specified that the President of the United States would take measures to obtain such concurrence. The *status quo* in Mongolia was Russian occupation with native rule, just about the same as Japan had conducted in Manchukuo.

In compliance with the agreement and, notwithstanding a non-aggression treaty which did not expire until April, 1946, Russia declared war on Japan, during the night of 8-9 August 1945. The United States on its part explained to China the advisability of recognizing Russian control of Mongolia as necessary to obtain Russia's entry into

the war, then believed to be critically important. In return, China was promised the return of Formosa and the Pescadores, China was given the north half of French Indo-China—this without the knowledge of either France or the local inhabitants.

The territories given to China are materially less in area than Outer Mongolia, which was the part of Mongolia held by Russia. But in population, resources and wealth, the new territories vastly exceeded Outer Mongolia. It seemed like good compensation.

**Bitter Pill.** China considered the loss of Outer Mongolia (reorganized by Russia as just Mongolia) as a bitter pill, but decided to accept this. On 14 August, 1945, the war then having just ended, China signed a treaty with Russia agreeing to recognize the independence of Outer Mongolia if a plebiscite of its people indicated such desire. A plebiscite under Russian direction was later taken, and as usual in Russian "elections" was unanimous, not a single vote being cast against independence under Russian direction.

**Manchuria to China.** The same treaty provided for the return of Manchuria to China subject to a Russian naval base at Port Arthur, with preeminent Russian interest in a commercial port at Dairen. It also prescribed joint Chinese-Russian operation of the main railroads, and recognized the right of Russia to provide for the defense of Port Arthur. It was specified that subject to those conditions, Russia should evacuate Manchuria within three months of the end of the war in favor of China.

Although China is rated as a Great Power, this is a fiction. It has none of the attributes of a great power. Even with United States assistance in arming and directing its troops and in furnishing transportation by air and sea, China was unable to take over Manchuria within three months from 2 September, the date on which the surrender of Japan occurred.

Russian occupation was therefore extended from 2 December, successively, until 2 January and then until 2 February. However evacuation has not taken place, and Russia still holds Manchuria and administers it.

A semblance of compliance with treaty requirements has been made.

Chinese "governors" have been admitted and duly installed in each of the seven provinces of Manchuria. No "governor" has troops or services at his disposition. Each is helpless and under Russian control. Token detachments of Chinese troops have been admitted to Mukden and Changchun, where they are surrounded by superior Russian forces. Otherwise Kuomintang troops have been excluded.

No American or foreign correspondent has been admitted into Manchuria. There is a blackout of news. According to reports of native travelers, who have gotten out of Manchuria, the total Russian force therein is estimated as 200,000 strong. The accuracy of that report is not vouched for.

**On the Ground.** On 15 February, China's Communist Party issued an official statement claiming that their troops, said to number 300,000 men, held Manchuria in cooperation with Russia. This force is represented as having been equipped with armament captured from Japan. The Communist statement points out that their agreement of 9 January 1946 with the Kuomintang is silent as to Manchuria, and that consequently no authority exists for sending Kuomintang troops to Manchuria. They call upon the Nationalist Government to agree to allow the Communist troops (already on the ground) to relieve the Russians, leaving the future of Manchuria for future settlement.

Three Communist armies have been identified in Manchuria. The Fourth Army (strength unknown) is east and southeast of Mukden. Provided it can count on supplies from Russian-held north Korea, this army is favorably located for defense and in good position for an offensive, should the Kuomintang undertake to advance northwards from Mukden. The Eighth Army is astride the South Manchuria RR between Changchun and Mukden, with subsidiary forces in Jehol. A third Army (not identified) is north of Changchun. This appears to include Russian trained and equipped Chinese who fought within the Russian army in its short offensive in August, 1945.

If the Communists really have 300,000 troops, their development is well

made and points to Russian planning. It might be difficult indeed for the Kuomintang to overcome this force. The final outcome depends on what Russia does. As to this, there is no information.

**Economic Push?** According to numerous but unofficial accounts from China, Russia has asked China to grant her economic concessions in Manchuria which, if granted, will mean permanent Russian domination, with China merely holding a fictitious sovereignty. Having already lost Outer Mongolia, China is unwilling to sign away her rights in Manchuria, which is the most valuable province of China in resources and industry. She has done nothing about about the Russian demands. Russia on her part has not withdrawn.

### MILITARY OPERATIONS

These have been minor, as the truce brought about by the agreement of 9 January has been generally respected, outside of Manchuria.

On 14 January a Communist force captured the Kuomintang base and beach head at Tingkow and has held on to it. The beach head and base was transferred to Hulutao. In late January, the Kuomintang Sixth Army was there debarked by the US Navy, where it joined the 5th and 13th Armies (armored), making three armies of 6 American equipped divisions in Liaoning, southwest from Mukden. A Chinese *Army* is equivalent to an American Corps.

The Communists are maintaining a siege of Kuomintang troops of about 2 divisions near Taian, in Shantung. This blocks the important Tientsin and Nanking RR.

Guerrilla warfare is reported from Kwantung. This is a new operation area.

In Shansi, a Japanese force of about 40,000 men surrendered upon notification of the 9 January agreement. The Japanese continued to operate the railroad in that area.

According to an estimate of 1 February the north China Railroads require over 300 miles of new rail, with corresponding other material, to reopen them. The only railroads operating are the Peiping and Mukden RR (partly under the control of US Marines) and the Lung Hai RR from Kaifeng to the sea.

At the end of the period, the Kuomintang had established a GHQ at Chinhsien, 140 miles southwest of Mukden. Under this command are the 13th (armored), 5th and 6th Armies. Preparations were under way to recapture Yinkow, and to attack the Communists, as soon as the Russians made passage through Mukden possible.

An armed Japanese force estimated as one small division has not surrendered and is operating in the hills southeast of Mukden. It is unknown whether this force is for, or against, the Chinese Communists.

A Japanese force estimated over 50,000 men is concentrating between Harbin and Tsitsihar. This is being

equipped. The Russians and the Japs are being taught Communism.

Kirin, which is the northeast province of Manchuria, is reported clear of Russians except for railroad guard detachments.

Russia is reported changing the gauge of the South Manchuria RR from standard to the wide Russian gauge. This will facilitate Russian military movements and correspondingly interfere with traffic from Chinese railroads, which are of standard gauge.

Chinese reports state that during the first week of February the Russian equivalent to our Signal Corps, reestablished military telephone lines in south Manchuria which had been taken up in January, preparatory to Russian evacuation. Other reports are that Russian MPs moved back at about the same time into Mukden, where for a short time Chinese troops were allowed to function. These Chinese are now confined to quarters and are subject to arrest by the Russian MPs if found out of bounds.

Assuming these reports are correct, they indicate that in January Russia did intend to evacuate Manchuria, but that the decision was changed somewhere near the end of that month.

The American 1st and 6th Marine divisions are operating, respectively, in the Peiping-Tientsin-Chinwangtao area and in Shantung.

## THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND (19 Jan to 18 Feb 1946)

### BURMA

**T**HE HEAD of the Nationalist movement is Major General Aung San who actively collaborated with the Japanese army, whose uniform he continues to wear. The strength of his forces is unknown. He is reported to have large quantities of weapons and ammunition cached, but whether this is so has not been ascertained. General San offered to aid the British, pending negotiations as to Burma's future. He demanded several positions in the temporary Burmese cabinet.

The British Governor is General Reginald D. Smith, who had been governor in 1941 when war started. He came back and reassumed his former position. General San was hostile to Governor Smith prior to the war and the two do not get along together. Consequently there is no liaison or cooperation between them. General San has withdrawn with his forces to the mountains, pending future development. His position is close to Thailand, and direct cooperation between Burma and Thailand is possible. However there is no information as to the connection between the two.

### THAILAND

**T**HIS COUNTRY is inhabited by the Thais. The name *Siam* is unknown locally. Several millions of Thais live within Burma, large numbers in Malaya, and still more in Indo-China. The British believed that a strong Thailand would be a direct invitation to Thais, within British and French territories, to seek junction with the home country. For that reason, Thailand was required by Treaty to rename itself Siam, which name has no particular significance and presumably no special attraction to Thais under

British rule.

Those areas of Malaya predominantly inhabited by Thais and taken by the British by conquest have been returned to the British, after Japan had retroceded them to Thailand. Certain portions of Indo-China, also inhabited by Thais, have not yet been returned. France has made known her intention to re seize those areas, which Japan had permitted Thailand to reoccupy. The United States State Department has advised that the Thailand reoccupation of Indo-China territory in 1941 is not recognized, and that the areas in question should be returned to French control.

Thailand has an army which is intact and is fairly well armed. Its size is unknown. At the end of January, Thailand forces captured a detachment of French parachute troops in the northeast part of the country. France has explained that the parachutists were pursuing hostile Indo-Chinese forces who had retreated into Thailand. Best opinion is that the French were endeavoring to close an important line of communication between Thailand and Indo-China. Thailand's position enables it to supply native forces in Burma and in Indo-China with weapons and munitions should it desire to do so.

According to radio-intercepts, Thailand's equivalent to our G-2 is advising native races that there is only slight hope for agreement with the British, French and Dutch, and that preparations should be made for aggressive military operations. That these radio messages are not over the main radio net, but come from secret posts, does not alter the military situation thereby created.

The discontent in Thailand over the terms of the Treaty with Great Britain signed at Singapore on 1 January is increasing. Reason—the Treaty is believed to be highly unjust and cruel in its economic conditions.

### NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

On 10 February the Netherlands issued an official declaration of policy. It did not differ materially from previous ones. It declares that "after a given preparatory period" the native races shall be free to decide their political destiny. At the end of the "preparatory period," the duration of which is unstated, the

Netherlands consider that the final solution will be the incorporation of Indonesia with the Netherlands, plus Curacao and Surinam in South America, into one realm.

The British ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, is negotiating with the Javanese in an effort to arrive at a peaceable solution of the insurrection against Dutch rule. The Javanese Government has established itself at Soerakarta. It has not changed its previous demands that peace depends upon acknowledgment of Java's independence. Java wants no "preparatory period" of undetermined length under Dutch rule. As this account closes, the progress of the negotiations, which are secretly conducted, is unknown.

### JAVA

By reason of its population and wealth, which exceeds all the rest of the Netherlands Indies, the events leading up to and the final settlement of the Javanese problem will set a precedent.

Military operations have been minor during the period of this report. The British have four divisions — the 5th, 23d, 26th India, and the 6th Airborne—holding Batavia, Bandoeng, Semarang and Soerabaja. About three Japanese divisions are at British disposal. The Java Army, which includes ten regular divisions, is concentrated near Soerakarta, where it is undergoing intensive training in preparation for operations against the Dutch, should the latter undertake to reconquer the island. An agreement exists between the British and the Java Government for a truce between their respective forces, provided the British keep the Dutch away. So far, this has been done.

Irregular Javanese troops have refused to be bound by the agreement and are engaged in action against the British. The latter, by reason of the truce and these hostile operations, are closely confined to the four cities mentioned above and their vicinity.

On 20 January, the British commander at Soerabaja held a conference at his CP with a representative of the Javanese besieging the city. The British sought to convince the Java leaders that, pending negotiations, military operations should

cease completely. Nevertheless minor Javanese harassing attacks continued at all places held by the British. Still, the situation was considered sufficiently improved so that the disarming and evacuation of Japanese troops, who had been fighting in line with the British, was started at Batavia on 20 January, and at Semarang four days later. Evacuated Japanese were sent to the Riuow Archipelago for internment, pending availability of shipping to move them to Japan.

On the 25th, the radio station at Bandoeng, which had been operated by the Japanese, was turned over to a Dutch commercial agency. Dutch troops in American uniforms were posted in the Batavia port area.

The Java Government issued a statement on 27 January regarding the Russian protest at the UNO meeting in London against British troops in Java. The Javanese intimated that General MacArthur's GO No. 1, which detailed the British to disarm the Japanese, should be amended by designating the Javanese troops to this duty. If this were done, the British could leave at any time. The Javanese claimed that they had no prior information of the Russian complaint, and were in no way responsible for it.

Minor fighting continued up to the end of the period. At that date (18 February) the Javanese claimed that they had ten equipped divisions in the Soerakarta area. British intelligence reports indicate that there are about 150,000 Javanese troops concentrated in this area. They are respecting the truce and are not engaged in active operations against the British. Except for British held areas, the Javanese are in control of the administrative services which are functioning.

The number of Japanese troops under arms and aiding the British is reported as 35,000 as of 31 January. At least 15,000 more disarmed Japs are present. Refugees of Dutch origin, or mixed Dutch and native known as Eurasians, estimated as 25,000 are in Javanese concentration camps and have not been liberated. About 200,000 others have been liberated and are under British protection. No transportation has been made available for removing this large number of people elsewhere, nor for relieving the Japanese troops.



### Thunderbirds

Dear Editor:

I was much pleased to see that my former division commander, General McLain, is now President of our Association, and that another former *Thunderbird* is a member of the Council. It has long been my private opinion that the 45th Inf. Div. Arty, was the best in the Army.

SAMUEL F. HOWARD, JR.

Lake Hamilton, Fla.

### Check and Double Check

Dear Editor:

The December 1945 issue of THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL has just come to my attention. On pages 741 and 742 you list quite a number of my friends. If THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL has no serious objections, I would be honored to be included among them.

Please renew my subscription. Check for \$3.00 is inclosed.

HARWOOD C. BOWMAN

Brig. Gen., USA

Hq. 5th Inf. Div. Arty.

✦—Far from having any serious objections thereto, THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL is pleased to add General Bowman's name, belatedly and apologetically, to the list of Field Artillerymen who became general officers in World War II. In so doing, however, the JOURNAL chides back at General Bowman in the best of good humor for his candid admission on 8 March 1946 that "*the December 1945 issue of THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL has just come to my attention.*" Incidentally, since General Bowman forgot to include the check, perhaps we're all even!

The following other general officers were also omitted inadvertently from the published list:

Brig. Gen. Leo M. Kreber

Brig. Gen. Warren H. McNaught

—ED.

### Forum for Cranks

Dear Editor:

I suggest that THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL carry articles on military policy. As a military organ it is both fitting and appropriate that our JOURNAL discuss and appraise military matters of concern to the nation. Specifically I refer to matters such as we find before us today — universal military training, formulation of post-war R.O.T.C. standards, reestablishment of the National Guard, etc. These great problems should be covered from the Service as well as the Field Artillery viewpoint. Now, I am not advocating a forum for crank letters from servicemen or former servicemen who wish to vent a little spleen on what they think were injustices suffered in the Service. Rather, all who have studied our military history know that the United States has always waited until the wolf was at the door before organizing the necessary security measures. Let us hope that we can avoid again repeating this tragic error. THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL can help, and should do so.

FRANK R. BENT

Hackensack, N. J.

✦—Agreed. Sobering is every soldier's responsibility and duty these days to the Nation, the Service and his branch. Readers alone, can judge the degree to which THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL measures up to its duty.—ED.

### Cold and Dry?

Dear Editor:

I want the JOURNAL kept on a monthly basis if possible. Even though I like the magazine, it is dry and is cold to look at. I feel sure that brightening up the cover, the various introductory pages and the headings would help a great deal. Other magazines have it on us in these respects. Now that the war is over, moreover, the JOURNAL must

appeal more to the general military interest.

1ST LT. E. H. BROOKS, FA, Rtd. San Marino, Calif.

✦—Agreed again. A calculated effort has been made, in this issue, to correct the alleged deficiencies.—ED

### Association Consciousness

Dear Editor:

I recall that after the last war Association members were furnished lapel buttons with crossed guns and Association seal. This is an idea worth considering.

LLOYD R. FANTON

North Port, Long Island

Dear Editor:

I would appreciate your sending me a membership card, as I have not received one since joining the Association.

LT. WILLIAM R. DUNCAN, JR.

Dallas, Texas

✦—Careful consideration is being given presently to the excellent suggestions made by numerous members of ways and means by which a greater *Association consciousness*, which is deemed essential to a healthy future, may be fostered. See "*Fire for Effect*," page 196.—ED.

### Essential to Happiness

Dear Editor:

I think that I have been a subscriber to the JOURNAL for most of my 29 years in the Army (Field Artillery) and although I am retiring I do not feel that I could be happy without the JOURNAL. It is a fine journal today and it stands for the one thing we need—a Chief of Field Artillery. Our JOURNAL is the only way the artilleryman has of expressing himself and is the only way we can keep together. How we need another General Wm. Snow to guide us! What a marvelous job he did after the last war. I think we need such a head today. I admit that as well as I know the older F.A. officers I do not know one that could come near filling General Snow's shoes as a CHIEF—or, for that matter, any other way.

Keep up the good work.

WM. P. BLEDSOE

Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

Austin, Texas



# The Principle of Universal Military Training

By Col. W. A. Graham, Rtd

## PART II—THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM INADEQUATE AND UNDEMOCRATIC

The National Guard, which in 1903 supplanted the old-time Militia, from its inception showed marked improvement over its defunct predecessor, and that improvement has been steady and consistent ever since. During the First World War, after a year of intense training, Guard divisions such as the "Yankee" Division of New England, the "Keystone" Division of Pennsylvania, the "Blue and Gray," the "Dixie" Division, the "Red Arrows" of Michigan and Wisconsin, the "Buckeyes" of Ohio, and many others—not forgetting the famous "Rainbow," most noted of them all—made records second to none upon the fields of France.

Since 1918 the Guard has each year progressed in efficiency; and when the clouds of World War II began to gather over the United States, it had reached as high a degree of excellence as could reasonably be expected of any volunteer organization composed of part-time soldiers who normally give to peacetime training a few hours each week, and fifteen consecutive days during the summer months, and to whose officers, however able, the profession of arms is an avocation only.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup>This article was published and distributed, in pamphlet form, in November 1945 by the American Legion Defense Division of Indianapolis, Indiana.

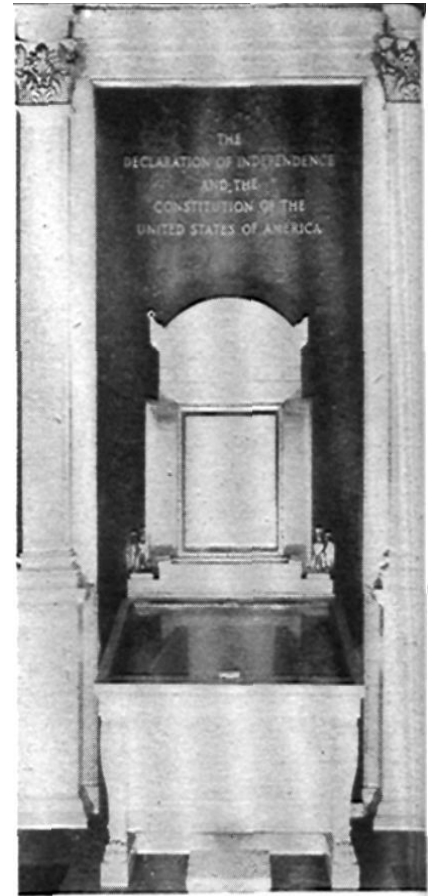
Colonel Graham has been a student of military subjects since his graduation from the University of Iowa in 1897. He enlisted in the Iowa National Guard in 1912, and retired from the Army in 1939. A member of the Bar in Iowa, he lectures on military law and government contracts at Loyola University School of Law.

<sup>7</sup>In his comprehensive report made to the National Guard Association at Baltimore during May 1944, its able president, Major General Ellard

The Guard's latest and perhaps its longest step forward was taken upon passage by the Congress of the Act of June 15, 1933, an Act which, while preserving the Guard's militia status while federally inactive, gives to it a continuous reserve status as "The National Guard of the United States" under the so-called "Army Clause" of the Constitution—the power of Congress "to raise and support armies." Thus, through the efforts of the National Guard itself—for it was chief sponsor of the Act—forty-eight state Armies were cemented into a single federal force, immediately subject to the orders of the President whenever the Congress shall declare the existence of an emergency that requires troops in excess of the Regular Army. Units of the National Guard of the United States, ordered into active service by the President under the Reserve Components Act during 1940, after some four months' intensive training, took the field, and have since made battle history in Africa and Italy, in France and Germany, on the isles of the Pacific, and the Philippines. Veterans now of many hard campaigns, these troops are the equals of any in America's vast Army.

Both the Regular Army and the National Guard normally depend upon the enlistment of volunteers to fill their ranks. This system, because of its

A. Walsh of Minnesota, said, *inter alia*: "True Guardsmen . . . are ever citizens first and soldiers afterward, and they prefer to pursue their vocation, whatever it may be, while the soldiering or military business is merely an avocation. Their primary objective in life is to earn a livelihood to the end that they may properly support their families. Of necessity and as it should be, the military aspect is secondary."



prevalence in our wars preceding 1917, had come to be regarded as America's "traditional system" of raising her armed forces. That it was not the system established by the founders, has been shown.

In time of peace the volunteer system may be depended on to produce a full-time (Regular) Army of limited size and a part-time (National Guard) Army of somewhat greater size; but it has proved insufficient in every major war in which the United States has been involved. That it never has been and never can be effective to raise a truly National Army is so completely demonstrated by our military history as to place that fact beyond debate.

During the Revolutionary War, not once but many times, the Army of Washington faded almost to nothingness for lack of manpower. So desperate did the patriot cause appear that in 1778 the Continental Congress recommended to its member states that men be drafted to fill the empty ranks. The states did not respond; and as the Congress of the Confederation lacked power to force compliance, the fate of America hung in the balance until the French alliance brought success after seven long years of war.

Again in October 1814, the Militia system of 1792 having broken down, legislation was initiated by the Secretary of War, with the backing and approval of President Madison, providing for conscription because the nation's calls had gone unanswered. Thanks to Napoleon Bonaparte, the British had been kept too busy in Europe to pay much attention to America, and the War of 1812 ended with that legislation pending.

During the Civil War, both North and South were compelled to resort to conscription for lack of volunteers. Even the Spanish War of 1898, a most popular war in which America was engaged, failed to bring forth volunteers in the number called for by President McKinley, and few students of our military history will doubt that had there then developed anything more serious than did develop, employment of the draft would probably have become necessary.

During World War I, more than four million men donned the uniform of the Army. Does any person of reasonable judgment believe that the United States could have raised even the two million who comprised the AEF by any other method than the draft?

In World War II, nearly fourteen million Americans have worn the uniform. What proportion of this vast array could have been enrolled as volunteers? Based upon the experience of the past, the answer is—ten to twelve per cent; not more.

The great majority *will not volunteer*. They never have. It's much too easy to "let George do it." But there are not enough Georges to fill the ranks of a National Army, for war in these latter days has become a contest of nations. The patriotic and adventurous alone do not suffice, and of such are volunteer Armies in the main composed.

The pending proposal for Universal Military Training, like the law of 1792, is based upon the sound principle that in a democracy it is not alone the duty but the obligation of every able-bodied man to share equally with others the burden of the national defense. In the application of this principle, it goes no further, nor indeed so far, except for certainty and continuity of training, than did the first and original military policy

adopted and enacted into law by the men who founded the Republic, who wrote the Constitution, and sat as members of the nation's earliest legislatures.

The important difference between the Act of 1792 and the pending plan is, that in its operation, authority will this time be focused in the Federal Government, not dispersed among the states; training will be accomplished, not omitted or evaded; supervision will be competent and continuous, not sporadic or non-existent. It will not attempt, as the ancient law unwisely did, to train *all* men of military age, but only those whose youth insures a minimum disruption of the nation's economic life. In short, the errors of 1792 will be corrected, to the end that trainees will exist in fact, not merely in theory and on paper. And after one year of training has been completed, it is proposed that trainees be furloughed to an inactive reserve pool, subject only to call throughout a term of years, and from which liability they may be relieved by honorable service in either of the Regular Services, the National Guard of the United States or any other active Reserve Force. The period of service in these organizations will be appropriately limited to make such enlistments attractive to trainees who may wish to curtail the period of such liability.<sup>8</sup> By this means it should be possible to keep both Regular and Reserve organizations at peacetime strength without the necessity of conducting continuous and expensive campaigns for recruits.

Some protagonists of Universal Military Training, in mistaken zeal, have aroused the opposition and the ire of many educators by urging its scholastic benefits. They have been answered, and answered properly, that in this regard the schools and colleges can do a better job; and that is true. Others have urged its physical benefits and have been answered that physical education may be acquired elsewhere than in military camps; and that is true, though it is also true that medical attention and care of health hold service standards higher than

<sup>8</sup>H. R. 515 provides that the term of a graduate trainee's reserve liability shall be satisfied by voluntary and honorable service in the Army or Navy for one year; in the National Guard of the United States for two years; or in the Organized Reserve for three years.

is possible among civilians. Still others have urged that military training is the royal road to good citizenship, and have been answered that there are other roads as royal; that also is true, provided always that those roads are traveled. None of these arguments, however, is convincing; none is requisite. The compelling reason and the justification for Universal Military Training is the *national security*. No other justification is necessary; no other reason need be advanced.

Many of its opponents persistently confuse *training* with *service*, which indicates at least a lack of understanding. Nothing could be simpler than to differentiate between the two. Training differs from service in precisely the same manner and degree as attending law school differs from practicing law. Some opponents fear that it will breed militarism; but militarism is a state of mind, a "chip on the shoulder" attitude possessed by peoples bent on conquest—and sometimes, alas, by political leaders; it is rare indeed in soldiers.

Still others fear that military training will endanger the ideals of democracy. What is meant by this rather vague expression is far from clear, unless it be that submission for a year to discipline might tend to weaken individual initiative. But did it do so, North or South, after four years of civil war? The GAR and the United Confederate Veterans would have laughed at that one! Did the four million men of the Army of 1917-18 lose their democratic ideals? Let advocacy of compulsory Universal Military Training by The American Legion, The Veterans of Foreign Wars, and The Disabled American Veterans be the answer! Have the fourteen million who have worn the uniform in World War II lost their democratic ideals? Ask that question of servicemen who have battled with the German and the Jap, and you will doubt no longer if doubt you ever did.

An educator—an able representative of his caste—in an article recently given the widest circulation, expresses apprehension that adoption of Universal Military Training would fasten permanently upon the United States a system of "peacetime conscription" that

would eventually destroy the Republic. The good Doctor's blast is interspersed at frequent intervals with such expressions as "postwar compulsory military service"—"a huge peacetime Army"—"peacetime conscription"—"permanent compulsory military service" — all of which he uses as equivalents of compulsory peacetime military training, as if the terms were interchangeable; and he argues at some length that because the pending plan contemplates a permanent policy, its adoption by the Congress would "go far to nullify" a vital provision of the Constitution which in theory protects us against dictatorship by prohibiting the extension of military appropriations beyond a two-year term. He correctly states, however, that the central purpose of the plan is to create a trained and disciplined Reserve that may be relied upon. Of course that is the purpose; precisely as it was the purpose of the Congress which in 1792 enacted such a system into law. The members of *that* Congress did not fear that Universal Military Training would destroy the newly-born Republic; on the contrary, they hoped it would preserve it.

This educator's presentation of his case against the pending plan, unlike that of many of its opponents, is at least concrete and comprehensible. One can understand just what he means by what he says. Let us, therefore, come down to brass tacks. The difference between military training and military service has been already pointed out; but to reduce it to scholastic terms, let us assume that in the public schools, in addition to the usual branches, all pupils are required (as in some indeed they are) to pursue a course of manual training, during which they learn the rudiments of carpentry and bricklaying. The public schools, in such event (assuming the logic of this educator sound) would be maintaining a huge army of carpenters; a permanent and compulsory bricklaying service; the conscription, in short, of carpenters and bricklayers.

The use of the term "conscription" to describe compulsory training is both misleading and inaccurate. Conscription is forced military *service*. The word has never been employed in any other sense, whether in America or elsewhere. Military *service* means active duty in the

Army or Navy, subject to the orders of commanding officers to move against an enemy if need be, and if need be to do or die in combat. Training means no such thing; it means simply that the boys who undergo it shall be instructed as pupils, not employed as practitioners of the military art. They will not constitute "a huge peacetime Army"; they will not perform military *service*, compulsory or otherwise; they will not be the subjects of a system of "peacetime conscription." During the period of training *they will not be servicemen at all*. But they *will*, if the pending plan be carried through, be enrolled as inactive members of a trained Reserve when their one year's training is completed, thereafter to be subject only to a call to active duty, should national emergency impel the Congress by legislative action to command a call. Then, if and when inducted, unless their liability to call has been already satisfied, they will enter the Army or the Navy, and then and only then will they perform military *service*.

Next, to consider the possibility that adoption of Universal Military Training will "go far to nullify" a vital provision of the Constitution which strictly limits the duration of Army appropriations. The provision is that "The Congress shall have power . . . to raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years." The eminent educator who voices fear that this hypothetical safeguard against dictatorship may be nullified, bases that fear upon his own conclusion that the War Department, in advocating Universal Military Training, "obviously relies" upon the establishment by Congress of *permanent appropriations* to support it, and this because, admittedly, it desires the institution of a *permanent policy*.

The fear is groundless. As one who for years wrestled with fiscal problems of innumerable kinds, the author feels qualified to say of *permanent appropriations* for the support of the Army as did the Midwest farmer of the Zoo giraffe, and more correctly—for there *was* a Zoo giraffe—that "there just ain't no such animal." Therefore, this chimeric fear may be dismissed as this same educator dismissed "the suggestion of a glorified CCC"—which he

attributed to the late President Roosevelt when describing military training — as "utter eyewash."

The Regular Army is known to the law as "the Permanent Establishment." It is supported and maintained, just as the Universal Military Training planned must be supported and maintained, by appropriations made by virtue of the power of Congress "to raise and support Armies"; yet the Congress, which customarily makes annual appropriations for its support, each valid for two years, possesses power, should it ever chose to do so, to abolish the Regular Army almost overnight by the simple but effective method of refusing appropriations for its maintenance. The Congress has, not once but many times, severely limited parts of the Regular Army by that method; and if it can so limit or abolish part, it can limit or abolish all. Indeed, at some periods of our history, it has very nearly done so. If one may paraphrase John Marshall's famous aphorism anent taxation, the power to refuse appropriations is the power to destroy any governmental agency or project. No American military system, no matter what the plans of the War Department may be, can continue to endure or to exist against the will of Congress; and if the people—the men and women who constitute the voting public—desire that Universal Military Training be discontinued *at any time* following its adoption, they can and will say so at the polls in no uncertain terms. No Congress would dare to thwart the will of the American people so expressed; and the plans of the War Department, however permanent they might be, would promptly find a permanent resting place—in the waste basket (or in the closed files, a demise even more summary) as has many another meritorious plan.

Other educators are concerned over the possible interruption of school and college life. Granting that some such interruption may occur, one short year is a small enough contribution to the cause of national defense when loss of life, of family, of home, and even loss of country, may be the price of unpreparedness. Under the pending plan, however, interruption of school and college

life should be so slight as to be negligible.

The one and only valid argument against Universal Military Training is to demonstrate convincingly *that it is not necessary*; that the national security does not require it; that it, therefore, is not justified. Such a prospect does not now exist, nor, in the light of the past and of the present, is there any likelihood that it will exist in the foreseeable future.

Objectors in all categories—in part impractical and visionary, idealists whose qualifications to pass judgment upon the subject are influenced so heavily by considerations foreign to the national security as to minimize their value—may be expected as in the past, wittingly or unwittingly, to join with those whose opposition bases, not on principle, but upon unwillingness to do their fair and proper share, and with them to raise loud and chorused voices in a wailing chant that the case for Universal Military Training is "not proved." Those to whom is given the duty to defend and to protect America will reply—and answer truly—that her military history, from Colonial days to the Revolution, and from the Revolution to the present day, indelibly written in the blood of myriad sons sent unprepared to battle, *has long since proved it beyond a reasonable doubt.*

The First World War was "a war to end all wars"; and during the Washington Conference of 1922, after which we insanely crippled the Navy and all but disbanded the Army, the then President of the United States vaingloriously declared that "it must never be again." And even now, despite the admonitions of our late and mourned-for leader, Franklin Roosevelt, to whose keen foresight we owe so much of our present successes over the powers of darkness; despite his warnings, almost on the eve of the San Francisco Conference, that *Universal Military Training is requisite to our national security*, the same theme will no doubt be harped upon with many variations now that this second and greater World War has been finished.

It is not strange that men should yearn, as for ages men have yearned, for the day when wars shall be no more, when swords with safety may be beaten into plowshares, and peace will reign

eternal. Yet every man of sense well knows that such a time will never be; that wars will come, and come again, so long as mankind inhabits the earth. Peace treaties and international leagues may deter them, but in such degree only as their sponsors stand both willing *and immediately able* to enforce their terms. Never yet has such a pact ensured a lasting peace. So long as human nature remains, so long as craft and greed and rivalry and ambition rule the minds and hearts of men, so long will they rule the nations that are but aggregates of men; and when craft and greed and rivalries and ambitions clash, as clash they always have and always will, then will follow dispute and enmity and war. There is no pessimism in this statement; it merely fashions into words the truths of history.

To say that we shall have lost the war, even when we win it, because, forsooth, we have not thereby altered human nature and achieved Utopia, is to soar into a stratosphere of idealism too far above the ken of man to be of use, too far removed from practicality to be helpful. Mankind is, and will remain, of the earth earthy. Let us then face facts and keep our feet upon the solid ground.

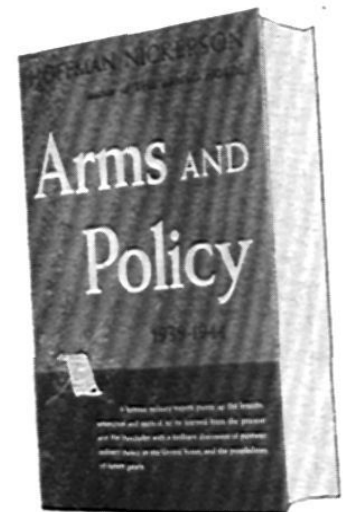
Twice during a generation the weight of America's power has tipped the scale in global war; each time, by lucky circumstance, she has been afforded time to marshal her enormous strength for battle. She cannot reasonably hope for such another respite should another world war break. The ever-growing threat of amphibious operations and of long-range air attack has made it almost certain that the next high-powered aggressor against world peace will first strike down the nation whose vast resources have twice stood surety for the freeman's creed "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The Father of our Country, George Washington, than whom no wiser American has lived, with vision that each year proves clearer, gave counsel long ago that "if we desire to secure peace it must be known that we are at all times ready for war." Can we, at long last, do better than to follow his advice?

## ARMS AND POLICY

by  
Hoffman Nickerson

The brilliant author of *The Armed Horde* surveys the tactical and strategical lessons World War II has taught us. In addition to chapters on Mass Warfare and the realities of Axis and Allied global strategy from 1939 through 1944, are penetrating appraisals of the larger tactical units, the greatly improved artillery, the plane-tank team, and the strategic bomber.



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1218 CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W.  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

# Station List—

## Army Ground Forces

### HEADQUARTERS, ARMY GROUND FORCES Washington 25, D. C.

#### FT ADAMS, R. I.

Hq & Hq Btry, Btry B, HD of Narragansett Bay  
1st CA Cable Ship Btry (Temp)  
2d CA AMP Btry

#### FT BAKER, CALIF.

Btry G, HD of San Francisco, Calif.  
4th CA AMP Btry  
21st CA AMP Btry

#### FT BANKS, MASS.

Hq & Hq Btry, HD of Boston

#### FT BARRANCAS, FLA.

HQ & Hq Btry, A. B Btries, HD of Pensacola

#### FT BARRY, CALIF.

Btry C, HD of San Francisco

#### FT BENNING, GA.

4th Hq & Hq Det. Sp Trps, First Army  
\*Hq & Hq Det, 107th C Team  
AGF Board No. 3 and Det  
1290th Engr C Bn  
\*973d Engr C Co  
\*571st FA Bn (Mtz, 105-mm How, Trk-Dr)  
\*107th Inf Regt  
\*375th Med Coll Co.  
\*22d M Tk Co  
51st AGF Band  
\*196th AGF Band  
267th AGF Band  
1st WAC Det, Inf Sch  
2d WAC Det, Inf Sch  
WAC Det, Abn Sch  
Inf Sch  
Sch Trps<sup>1</sup>  
Abn Sch  
Sch Trps<sup>1</sup>

#### BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Hq & Hq Det, Repl and Sch Comd<sup>2</sup>

#### FT BLISS, TEX.

1st AAA Guided Missile Bn  
284th AAA AWpns Bn (SP)  
165th AAA Opns Det  
352d Ord Maint Co, AA  
383d Ord Maint Co, AA  
241st Sig Radar Maint Unit (Type C)  
335th Sig Radar Maint Unit (Type F)  
336th Sig Radar Maint Unit (Type F)  
337th Sig Radar Maint Unit (Type F)  
338th Sig Radar Maint Unit (Type F)  
339th Sig Radar Maint Unit (Type F)  
340th Sig Radar Maint Unit (Type F)  
343d Sig Radar Maint Unit (Type F)<sup>3</sup>  
62d AGF Band  
247th AGF Band  
AA Sec (AGF Board No. 1)  
AAA Sch<sup>1</sup>  
Sch Trps<sup>1</sup>  
RTC (AA)

#### CAMP BOWIE, TEX.

13th Sig Opn Co<sup>4</sup>  
14th Sig Opn Co<sup>5</sup>

<sup>8</sup>Negro enlisted personnel.

<sup>1</sup>Detailed list not given.

<sup>2</sup>Ordered Ft. Bragg, N. C.

<sup>3</sup>To come from Ft. Monroe, Va.

<sup>4</sup>Ordered Presidio of San Francisco.

<sup>5</sup>Ordered Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The following station list includes all units of the Army Ground Forces which are active, ordered to be activated, or for which stations have tentatively been determined as of 1 March 1946. Air and Service Force Units stationed at listed posts are not included.

DIVISIONS AND FIELD ARTILLERY  
UNITS ARE PRINTED IN BOLD TYPE.

#### FT BRAGG, N. C.

27th Hq & Hq Det, Sp Trps, First Army  
Hq & Hq Co, First Army (301st CIC Det)  
Hq Sp Trps, First Army  
Hq & Hq Det Reul and Seh Comd<sup>6</sup>  
82d Abn Div (82d CIC Det)  
2949th Engr Tech Int Team (R)  
**Hq & Hq Btry, 442d FA Gp**  
**30th FA Bn (Mtz, 155-mm How, Tracdr)**  
**292d FA Obsn Bn**  
**576th FA Bn (Mtz, 8" How, SP)**  
\*555th Prcht Inf Bn  
49th Inf Scout Dog Plat  
108th MRU  
420th Med Coll Co  
171st Evac Hosp, Sem  
506th MP Bn  
88th MP Co  
Hq & Hq Det, 87th Ord Bn  
142d Ord Hv Maint Co (Fld A)  
378th Ord HV Maint Co  
3546th ORD M Maint Co.  
416th Ord M Maint Co  
Hq & Hq Det, 139th QM Bn, Mbl  
13th QM Car Co  
\*14th QM Car Co  
517th QM Car Co (—3d Plat)  
\*396th QM Trk Co  
181st Sig Dep Co  
15th Sig Opn Co<sup>7</sup>  
21st Sig Opn Co  
167th Sig Photo Co  
205th Sig Rep Co  
20th Sig Air Grd Ln Co  
15th Army Sig Det. Amph Flagship, Type A  
2d Info & Historical S v  
45th Order of Battle Team  
195th Photo Interpreter Team  
197th Photo Interpreter Team  
198th Photo Interpreter Team  
199th Photo Interpreter Team  
80th AGF Band  
\*219th AGF Band  
804th Repl Bn  
**RTC (FA)**  
**CAMP BUTNER, N. C.**  
28th Hq & Hq Det, Sp Trps, First Army  
**4th Inf Div**  
**FT BURNSIDE, R. I.**  
Btry D, HD of Narragansett Bay  
**CAMP CAMPBELL, KY.**  
**5th Inf Div (5th CIC Det)**  
86th Cml Mort Bn

<sup>6</sup>To come from Birmingham, Ala.

<sup>7</sup>Ordered Memphis, Tenn.

149th Cml Warfare Gen Sv Co  
Hq & Hq Co, 19th Engr C Gp  
185th Engr C Bn  
630th Engr L Equip Co  
984th ENGR Maint Co  
500th Engr Panel Br Tramp Co  
554th Engr Pon Br Co  
48th Inf Scout Dog Plat  
Hq & Hq Det, 163d Med Bn  
629th Clr Co  
936th Ord Hv Auto Maint Co  
19th Ord M Maint Co  
Hq & Hq Det, 142d QM Bn, Mbl  
22d QM Car Co  
3853d QM Gas Sup Co  
674th QM Salv Coll Co  
\*3591st QM Trk Co  
\*3825th QM Trk Co  
656th TD Bn (SP)  
72d Order of Battle Team  
189th Photo Interpreter Team  
271st AGF Band

#### FT CONSTITUTION, N. H.

Btry A, HD of Portsmouth  
25th CA MP Btry

#### CAMP COOKE, CALIF.

**20th Armd Div (520th CIC Det)<sup>8</sup>**  
Hq & Hq Det, 328th Ord Bn  
3430th Ord M Auto Maint Co  
74th Order of Battle Team<sup>8</sup>  
191st Photo Interpreter Team<sup>8</sup>

#### FT CROCKETT, TEX.

Hq & Hq Btry, HD of Galveston  
Btry A, HD of Galveston  
Btry B, HD of Galveston

#### CAMP CROWDER, MO.

Hq & Hq Det, 1st Sig Sv Gp<sup>9</sup>

#### FT JOHN CUSTIS, VA.

Btry B, HD of Chesapeake Bay

#### FT DAWES, MASS.

Btries B & E, HD of Boston

#### EAST POINT (Nahant), MASS.

Btry C, HD of Boston

#### FT FOSTER, ME.

Btry C, HD of Portsmouth

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

Hq & Hq Co, EDC  
58th MRU  
1st Sig Opn Plat

#### FT HANCOCK, N. J.

Hq & Hq Btry, Btries A, C, D, E, F, HD of New York  
479th Sig Radar Maint Unit (Temp)

#### CAPE HERO (Montauk Pt), NEW YORK

Btry D, HD of Long Island Sound

#### HOLABIRD SIGNAL DEPOT, BALTIMORE, MD.

343d Sig Radar Maint Unit (Type F)<sup>10</sup> (Temp)

#### CAMP HOOD, TEX.

11th Hq & Hq Det, Sp Trps, Fourth Army

#### 2d Armd Div

**20th Armd Div (520th CIC Det)<sup>11</sup>**

233d AAA Slt Bn

\*1696th Engr C Bn

988th Engr Trdwy Br Co

**Hq & Hq Btry, 425th FA Gp**

**528th FA Bn (Mtz, 155-mm How, Trac-Dr)**  
**533d Rocket FA Bn (Mtz, 4.5" Rocket, Trk-Dr)**

Hq & Hq Det, 335th Ord Bn

\*696th Ord Am Co

330th Ord Dep Co

258th Ord Evac Co

31st Ord Hv Maint Co (Fld A)

991st Ord Hv Maint Co (Tk)

3467th Ord M Auto Maint Co

\*3824th QM Trk Co

<sup>8</sup>Ordered Camp Hood, Texas.

<sup>9</sup>Ordered Camp Polk, La.

<sup>10</sup>Ordered Fort Bliss, Texas.

<sup>11</sup>To come from Camp Cooke, Calif.

\*29th Sig L. Cons Bn  
 74th Ord of Battle Team<sup>11</sup>  
 191st Photo Interpreter Team<sup>11</sup>  
 214th AGF Band  
**HUNTSVILLE ARSENAL, HUNTSVILLE, ALA.**  
 222d Cml Dep Co (Temp)  
**INDIA WHARF (Boston), MASS.**  
 13th CA AMP Btry  
**FT JACKSON, S. C.**  
 12th HQ & Hq Det, Sp Trps, First Army  
 Hq & Hq Co, V Corps (205th CIC Det)  
 Hq & Hq Co, 1158th Engr C Gp  
 301st Engr Camp Co  
 712th Engr Dep Co  
 2950th Engr Tech Int Tm  
**Hq & Hq Btry, V Corps Arty**  
**Hq & Hq Btry, 415th FA Gp**  
**74th FA Bn (Mtz, 105-mm How, Trk-Dr)**  
**394th FA Bn (Mtz, 105-mm How, Trk-Dr)**  
 Hq & Hq Det, 188th Med Bn  
 618th Clr Co  
 172d Evac Hosp, Sem  
 421st Med Coll Co  
 13th Med Dep Co  
 Hq & Hq Det, 188th Ord Bn  
 3412th Ord M Auto Maint Co  
 3d Plat, 517th QM Car Co  
 \*663d QM Trk Co  
 4th Sig Bn  
 55th Order of Battle Team  
 169th Photo Interpreter Team  
 170th Photo Interpreter Team  
 171st Photo Interpreter Team  
 53d AGF Band  
 802d Repl Bn  
**FT JAY, N. Y.**  
 5th CA AMP Btry  
**FT KNOX, KY.**  
 643d Engr C Bn  
 84th Engr Cam Co (Army)  
 WAC Det, Armd Sch  
 WAC Det, Armd RTC  
 158th AGF Band  
 228th AGF Band  
 Armd Sch<sup>1</sup>  
 Sch Trps<sup>1</sup>  
 RTC (Armd)  
**CAPE LANGDON, N. H.**  
 Hq & Hq Btry, HD of Portsmouth  
**FT LEWIS, WASH.**  
**2d Inf Div (2d CIC Det) (—38th Regt C Tm)**  
 91st Cml Mort Bn  
 59th Cml Maint Co  
 Hq & Hq Co, 1154th Engr C Gp  
 1759th Engr C Bn  
 656th Engr Topo Bn  
 633d Engr L Equip Co  
 1473d Engr Maint Co  
 526th Engr Panel Pr Transp Co  
 539th Engr Pon Br Co  
 1020th Engr Trdwy Br Co.  
 1507th Engr W Sup Co.  
 50th Inf Scout Dog Plat  
 717th Tk Bn  
 71st Order of Battle Team  
 188th Photo Interpreter Team  
**LITTLE CREEK MINE BASE (Ft Story), VA.**  
 Btry A, HD of Chesapeake Bay (Temp)  
 6th CA AMP Btry  
**FT MacARTHUR, CALIF.**  
 Hq & Hq Btry, Btries A, B, C, D, E, HD of Los Angeles  
**FT McCLELLAN, ALA.**  
 \*173d AGF Band  
 268th AGF Band  
 RTC (Inf)

NOTE  
12

<sup>12</sup>To come from Camp Stoneman, Calif.

**FT McKINLEY, ME.**  
 Btry A, HD of Portland  
 24th CA MP Btry  
**FT MEADE, MD.**  
 Hq & Hq Trp, 3d Cav Gp  
 3d Cav Rcn Sq, Mecz  
 43d Cav Rcn Sq, Mecz  
 1st C Inf Band  
**MEMPHIS, TENN.**  
 Hq & Hq Co, Second Army (302d CIC Det)  
 Hq Sp Trps, Second Army  
 98th MRU (Fixed)  
 15th Sig Opn Co<sup>13</sup>  
**FT MILES, DEL.**  
 Hq & Hq Btry, Btries A, C, E, HD of Delaware  
 SC Plat, Btry G  
 19th CA, AMP Btry  
**FT MILEY, CALIF.**  
 Btry D, HD of San Francisco  
**FT MONROE, VA.**  
 27th AAA Btry (Comp)  
 Hq & Hq Btry, HD of Chesapeake Bay  
 Btry A, HD of Chesapeake Bay<sup>14</sup> Btry F  
 Hq & Hq Btry, 61st CA Bn  
 36th CA Btry (155-mm Gun)  
 29th CA MP Btry  
 476th Sig Radar Maint Unit (Type E)<sup>15</sup>  
 478th Sig Radar Maint Unit (Type E)<sup>16</sup>  
 479th Sig Radar Maint UNIT (Type E)<sup>17</sup>  
 69th AGF Band  
 CA Sec (AGF Board No. 1)  
 CA Sch<sup>1</sup>  
 Sch Trps<sup>1</sup>  
**FT MOULTRIE, S. C.**  
 Hq & Hq Btry and Btry B, HD of Charleston  
 476th Sig Radar Maint Unit (Temp)  
**FT ORD, CALIF.**  
 384th Ord Tk Maint Co  
 \*669th QM Trk Co  
 \*3438th QM Trk Co  
 286th Joint Assault Sig Co  
 Hq, Hq & Sv Co, 41st Amph Tk Bn  
 78th Amph Tk Co  
 79th Amph Trac Co  
 Amph Sec & Fld Br (AGF Board No. 2)  
 52d AGF Band  
 67th AGF Band  
 AGF Repl Dep No. 2  
**ORLANDO, FLA.**  
 Air Support Sec (AGF Board No. 1)  
**PEAK ISLAND, ME.**  
 Btries C & E, HD of Portland  
**CAMP PICKETT, VA.**  
 50th AGF Band  
 \*126th AGF Band  
 WAC Det, Repl Dep No. 1  
 AGF Repl Dep No. 1  
**CAMP POLK, LA.**  
 32d Hq & Hq Det, Sp Trps, Fourth Army  
 Hq & Hq Co, III Corps (203d CIC Det)  
 222d Cml Dep Co<sup>18</sup>  
**Hq & Hq Btry, III Corps Arty**  
**209th FA Bn (Mtz, 240-mm How, Trac-Dr)**  
**274th Armd FA Bn**  
 Hq & Hq Det, 30th Med Gp  
 630th Clr Co  
 121st Evac Hosp  
 \*651st Mtr Amb Co  
 Hq & Hq Det, 56th QM Bn, Mbl  
 12th QM Car Co  
 3d Plat, 203d QM Car Co  
 85th QM Dep Co

<sup>13</sup>To come from Fort Bragg, N. C.

<sup>14</sup>Temp. at Little Creek Mine Base, Va.

<sup>15</sup>Temp. at Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

<sup>16</sup>Temp. at Ft. Story, Va.

<sup>17</sup>Temp. at Fort Hancock, N. J.

<sup>18</sup>Temp. at Huntsville Arsenal, Ala.

90th QM Rhd Co  
 \*665th QM Trk Co  
 HQ & Hq Det, 1st Sig Sv Gp<sup>19</sup>  
 61st Sig Bn  
 51st Sig Opn Bn  
 58th Order of Battle Team  
 172d Photo Interpreter Team  
 173d Photo Interpreter Team  
 174th Photo Interpreter Team  
 \*204th AGF Band  
**PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.**  
 Hq & Hq Co, Sixth Army (207th CIC Det)  
 Hq Sp Trps, Sixth Army  
 102d MRU  
 63d MP Plat  
 11th QM Car Co  
 13th Sig Opn Co<sup>20</sup>  
 253d AGF Band  
**FT REVERE, MASS.**  
 Btry D, HD of Boston  
**FT RILEY, KANS.**  
**611th FA Bn (Mtz, 75-mm How, Pk) (—BTRY C)**  
 35th QM Pk Trp  
 WAC Det, Cav Sch  
 Animal Equip Sec (AGF Board No. 2)  
 269th AGF Band  
 Cav Sch<sup>1</sup>  
 Sch Trps<sup>1</sup>  
 Intelligence School  
**CAMP ROBERTS, CALIF.**  
 54th AGF Band  
 RTC (Inf)  
**CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, ARK.**  
 90th AGF Band  
 256th AGF Band  
 RTC (Inf)  
**FT RODMAN, MASS.**  
 Hq & Hq Btry, HD of Bedford  
 Btry B, HD of Bedford  
**FT ROSECRANS, CALIF.**  
 Hq & Hq Btry, Btries A, B, C, D, HD of San Diego  
**FT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.**  
 Hq & Hq Co, Fourth Army (304th CIC Det)  
 Hq Sp Trps, Fourth Army  
 Hq & Hq Det, Southern Land Frontier  
 97th MRU (Fixed)  
 203d QM Car Co (—3d Plat)  
 14th Sig Opn Co<sup>20</sup>  
 148th AGF Band  
**FT WINFIELD SCOTT, CALIF.**  
 Hq & Hq Btry, Btries A, B, E, F, HD of San Francisco  
**FT SILL, OKLA.**  
**Btry C, 611th FA Bn (Mtz, 75-mm How, Pk)**  
**664th FA Bn (Mtz, 155-mm How, Trac-Dr)**  
 97th AGF Band  
 179th AGF Band  
 WAC Det, FA Sch  
 FA Sch<sup>1</sup>  
 Sch Trps<sup>1</sup>  
 Air Tng Sch<sup>1</sup>  
 RTC (FA)  
**STATE PIER (New Bedford), MASS.**  
 1st CA Cable Ship Bery 21  
**FT STEVENS, ORE.**  
**Hq & Hq Btry, Btries A, B, C, HD of Columbia**  
**CAMP STONEMAN, CALIF.**  
 2d Inf Div (2d CIC Det) (—38th Regt L Tm) (Temp)<sup>22</sup>

<sup>19</sup>To come from Camp Crowder, Mo.

<sup>20</sup>To come from Camp Bowie, Texas.

<sup>21</sup>Temp. at Fort Adams, R. I.

<sup>22</sup>To come from Camp Swift, Texas.



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- 526th Engr Panel Br Transp Co (Temp)
- 539th Engr Pon Br Co (Temp)
- 1020th Engr Trdwy Br Co (Temp)
- 1507th Engr W Sup Co (Temp)
- 50th Inf Scout Dog Plat (Temp)<sup>22</sup>
- 717th Tk Bn (Temp)<sup>22</sup>
- 71st Order of Battle Team (Temp)<sup>22</sup>
- 188th Photo Interpreter Team (Temp)<sup>22</sup>

NOTE  
23

**FT STORY, VA.**

- Btries C, D, E, HD of Chesapeake Bay
- 478th Sig Radar Maint Unit (Temp)

**CAMP SWIFT, TEX.**

- 2d Inf Div (2d CIC Det)
- 91st Cml Mort Bn
- 59th Cml Maint Co
- 50th Inf Scout Dog Plat
- 717th Tk Bn
- 71st Order of Battle Team
- 188th Photo Interpreter Team

NOTE  
24

**FT TAYLOR (Key West), FLA.**

- Hq & Hq Btry, HD of Key West
- Btry B, HD of Key West
- AA Plat, Btry D, HD of Key West

**FT TILDEN, N. Y.**

- Btry B, HD of New York

**FT WARREN, MASS.**

- Btry A, HD of Boston

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

- Hq & Hq Co, AGF
- WAC Det, Hq AGF

**FT WETHERILL, R. I.**

- Btries A & C, HD of Narragansett Bay

**CAMP WHITE, OREGON**

- Hq & Hq Co, 1154th Engr C Gp
- 1259th Engr C Bn
- 656th Engr Topo Bn (Army)
- 633d Engr L Equip Co.
- 1473d Engr Maint Co.
- 526th Engr Panel Br Transp Co
- 539th Engr Pon Br Co
- 1020th Engr Trdwy Br Co
- 1507th Engr W Sup Co (Intermediate)

NOTE  
24

**FT WILLIAMS, ME.**

- Hq & Hq Btry, Btries B, D, F, HD of Portland

**FT WORDEN, WASH.**

- Hq & Hq Btry, Btries A, B, C, D, E, HD of PUGET Sound

**FT H. G. WRIGHT, N. Y.**

- Hq & Hq Btry, Btries A, B, C, E, HD of Long Island Sound

**AGF LIAISON SECTIONS**

**Personnel Centers**

- Camp Attetybury
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- Camp Blanding, Fla.
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- Ft Bragg, N. C.
- Camp Chaffee, Ark.
- Ft Devens, Mass.
- Ft Dix, N. J.
- Ft Douglas, Utah
- Camp Fannin, Tex.
- Camp Gordon, Ga.
- Camp Grant, Ill.

- Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- Ft Leavenworth, Kans.
- Ft Lewis, Wash.
- Ft Logan, Colo.
- Ft MacArthur, Calif.
- Ft Meade, Md.
- Camp McCoy, Wis.
- Ft McPherson, Ga.
- Ft Sam Houston, Tex.
- Camp Shelby, Miss.
- Ft Sheridan, Ill.

**Reception Centers**

- Ft Benning, Ga.
- Ft Hancock, N. J.

**Redistribution Stations**

- Ft Sam Houston, Tex.

**Ports and Staging Areas**

- New Orleans (Plauche)
- New York
- San Francisco
- Seattle

**General Hospitals**

- Army & Navy—Hot Springs, Ark.
- Ashford—White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va.
- Baker, Newton D.—Martinsburg, W. Va.
- Beaumont, Wm.—El Paso, Tex.
- Birmingham—Van Nuys, Calif.
- Borden—Chickasha, Okla.
- Brooks—Ft Sam Houston, Tex.
- Bushnell—Brigham, Utah
- Crile—Cleveland, Ohio
- Deshon—Butler, Pa.
- Dibble—Palo Alto, Calif.
- England—Atlantic City, N. J.
- Fitzsimmons—Denver, Colo.
- Fletcher—Cambridge, Ohio
- Gardiner—Chicago, Ill.
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- Letterman—Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
- Lovell—Ft Devens, Mass.
- Madigan—Ft Lewis, Wash.
- Mason—Brentwood, Long Is., N. Y.
- Mayo—Galesburg, Ill.
- McCloskey—Temple, Tex.
- McGuire—Richmond, Va.
- Nichols—Louisville, Ky.
- Northington—Tuscaloosa, Ala.
- Oliver—Augusta, Ga.
- Reed, Walter—AMC, Washington, D. C.
- Rhoads—Utica, N. Y.
- Schick—Clinton, Iowa
- Vaughan—Hines, Ill.
- Wilson, Woodrow—Staunton, Va.
- U. S. Army—Camp Butler, N. C.
- U. S. Army—Camp Carson, Colo.

**Convalescent Hospitals**

- Camp Upton—Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y.
- Fort Stovr—Virginia Beach, Va.
- Wel-h—Davtona Brach, Fla.
- Mitchell—Campo, Calif.
- Old Farms—Avon, Conn.

**Regional Hospitals**

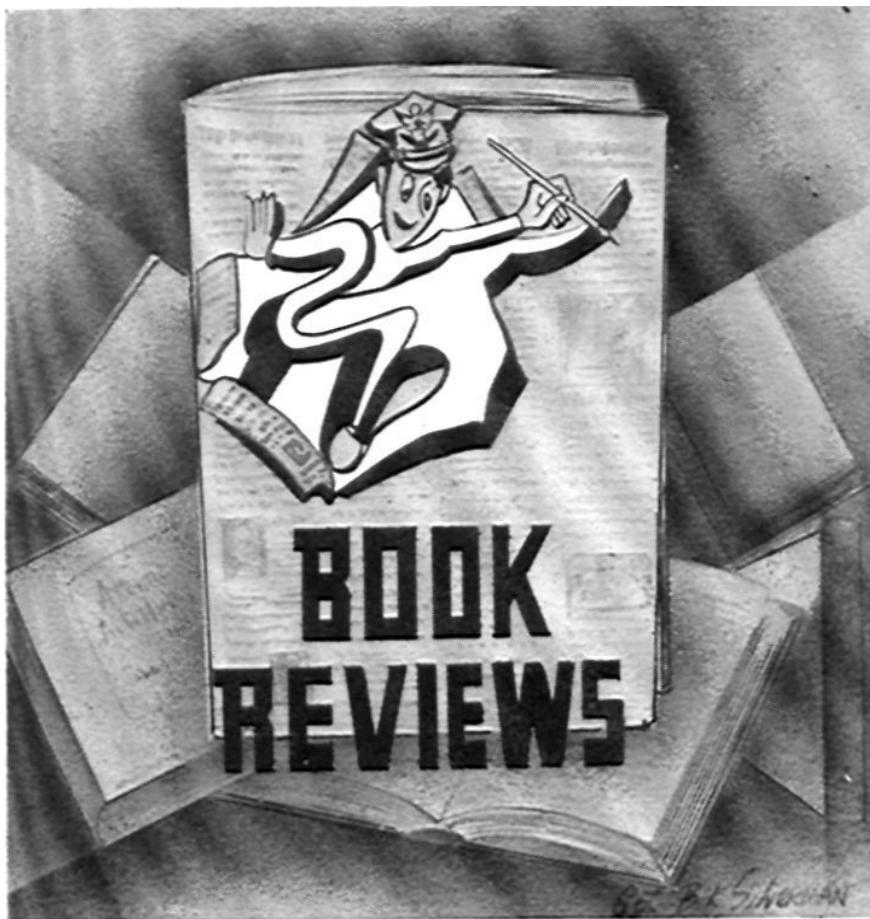
- Camp Bowie, Tex.
- Ft Benning, Ga.
- Ft Bragg, N. C.
- Ft Knox, Ky.
- Ft George G. Meade, Md.
- Ft McClellan, Ala.
- Ft Ord, Calif.
- Oakland Area, Oakland, Calif.
- Pasadena Area, Pasadena, Calif.
- Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.
- Camp Swift, Tex.
- Waltham, Waltham, Mass.
- Ft Sheridan, Ill.

**Aerial Ports**

- LaGuardia Field PAE, New York, N. Y.
- Washington National Airport, PAE, Washington, D. C.

<sup>23</sup>To come from Camp White, Ore.

<sup>24</sup>Ordered Camp Stoneman, Calif.



### Arrival Providential

*CONTEMPORARY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.* By Colonel Herman Beukema, Major William M. Geer, and Associates. Rinehart and Co. 331 pp., illustrated, index and bibliography. \$3.50.

This book is the product of approximately ten years' effort on the part of Colonel Beukema and his associates in the Department of Economics, Government and History at West Point to provide a suitable text in comparative government, for use within the closely-timed cadet curriculum. Major Geer, recently relieved as one of Col. Beukema's instructors, is due a major credit for editing this, the first edition to be published commercially.

*Contemporary Foreign Governments* is certain to have a notable impact in its field. There is no comparable text in print. Frederick Schuman, Williams College authority on international relations, has observed of this book: "Its arrival was providential. We were desperate for an up-to-date text in this field. We have adopted it for our freshman course. I think it an admirable

text—clear, well-written, interesting, accurate and up-to-date. We wish that it were a bit longer and more detailed but it is nevertheless excellent."

This book is not for the lazy-minded, or those who seek a "get rich quick" route to solid understanding of the underlying realities of world political developments. No, this book is written for the mind that has both the energy and capacity to absorb fact-filled pages of meaty objectivity — the mind that can evaluate the strength as well as the weaknesses and continuing threat to America of political ways that are "upside down" from our own. This text will contribute to the current policy of the Military Academy authorities of increasing the percentage of the cadet curriculum devoted to the liberal subjects. Such broadening, and particularly in the social sciences, is essential in preparing West Pointers for their lot as citizen-soldiers of the world's greatest democracy. Among other things, the authors note this in the foreword: "The nature of their service is likewise responsible for the attention given to the power factor in politics,

one which has too long been ignored in standard texts in the field of foreign governments."

The organization of the material follows a logical pattern in each of the major sections dealing, in order, with the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, the USSR, and Japan. Starting with a brief orientation of historical background, the chapters move on through the details of institutional structure (central, local and empire, if applicable) and political parties to a discussion of armed forces and foreign policy. Space devoted to the several governments varies from 41 pages (Germany) to 55 pages (Great Britain). The fine functional charts, as well as the other illustrations and documents which are quoted, not only contribute to reader interest but also provide needed relief from fact-jammed pages.

The final section (30 pages) is called "Toward World Security" and deals with the relations between sovereign states within the framework of international government. Here are traced, with a fine economy of words, the highlights of the long course of international cooperation, regionalism, and world organization to include United Nations Organization. Realistic to the end, after pointing out the "high purposes of the men who brought UNO into being," the authors are not unmindful of its weaknesses and limitations. Only in their final paragraph do they permit a wishful note to inject itself into the consistent objectivity of their thinking and writing. Here, they suggest that the recent "devastation surpassing anything previously recorded in history" plus the impact of "science's newly developed weapons" may combine to force man to "ward off the final catastrophe of civilization" by moving onward to "the goal which till now has been denied humankind by mistaken and exclusive self-interest." One can only pray that they are right and that Hoffman Nickerson is wrong, when he makes his disquieting observation (page 207) that "were our world as sick of slaughter as the Rome of Augustus after a century of massacres . . . then the atomic threat might improve the chances for some new and strict limitation of armed conflict."

This reviewer has heard many officers bemoan their lack of adequate "background" to understand the baffling and kaleidoscopic swirl of events that confront them in this idea-torn and war-torn world. This book will not provide that background — in fact, no book or books alone can do the job. However, such officers will profit well from a study of this splendid book. To repeat

Schuman's remark . . . "it is an admirable text—clear, well-written, interesting, accurate and up-to-date."

D. A.

#### Coherent History

*THE GREAT PACIFIC VICTORY.* By Gilbert Cant. The John Day Company, New York, 1946. 422 pages, index, illustrations.

Gilbert Cant emerges, by virtue of this book, as one of the finest writers on the war. His outstanding characteristic is an ability to write clearly about tremendously involved campaigns. He fits the details of minor battles so lucidly into the overall operation that the whole picture comes gradually into view and then snaps into final focus with astonishing clarity and coherence. He has a sure touch for choosing one battle and elaborating upon it without getting lost in a mass of detail to typify the score of similar engagements. The writing is vigorous and accurate, and the essentially-action story swings along at a pace as it unfolds the story of the relentless Pacific war.

Mr. Cant essays little Monday morning quarterbacking. He tells what happened, not what he would have done had he been the "Macnimitz." He criticizes severely in some instances, but the gradually unfolding record seems to justify his comments, particularly his opinion that it is better to admit a mistake immediately and take credit for profiting from it than to deny that a mistake was ever made, and then tacitly admit it by a subsequent change of doctrine.

There is no point in summarizing at length the operations Mr. Cant writes about. He starts with the official capitulation of the Japs on Guadalcanal and finishes his story of the Pacific war through VJ-Day. Taken with Mr. Cant's previous books, *The War at Sea* and *America's Navy in World War II*, his *Great Pacific Victory* rounds out a trilogy that will stand a long, long time as a mark for military writers to shoot at. All three books are excellent, worth reading, rereading and owning, and using as references.

R. G. M.

#### Vigorous Medics

*MEN WITHOUT GUNS.* The story of Army Medicine. By DeWitt Mackenzie, with an introduction by Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the United States Army. 145 pp.; 118 illustrations in full color from the Abbott Collection; index. The Blackiston Co., \$5.00 (10½ × 13½" clothbound).

Recorded here for posterity in graphic words and vigorous paintings is the great work of the Army Medical Corps in World War II. A war correspondent in both World Wars, DeWitt Mackenzie

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draws upon his broad experience in gathering and presenting facts to make this contemporary presentation a masterpiece of permanent value—a fitting commentary to accompany the outstanding canvases and drawings so faithfully reproduced in *Men Without Guns*.

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*Men Without Guns* will make a swell gift for any American, and particularly for the man who smelled warfare. Moreover, the title is honest to the letter . . . a monument to the men and women who fought with surgical instruments and drugs. B. K. S.

#### GIs Agree

*THE NEW VETERAN.* By Charles G. Bolte. 212 pp. Reynal & Hitchcock. \$2.00.

The publishers of this book quote Bill Mauldin as saying of the author, "I looked the guy over pretty carefully, and with a great deal of skepticism." This skepticism, from the GI viewpoint, is understandable. Mr. Bolte's background is not that of the average GI. (Incidentally, he should not be confused with the Army's Major General Charles L. Bolte.) When a student at Dartmouth, he experienced a complete change of opinion from that of a strong isolationist to that of a "warmonger" (his own word). When he was graduated in June, 1941, he was realistic and honest beyond most writers and speakers, collegiat or otherwise, and enlisted in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the descendents of the Royal American Regiment which was organized in the American colonies in 1756. Regular army officers, in these days when our oldest and most distinguished infantry regiments are being inactivated because it is expedient at the moment, may find

interest in the reaction of this young soldier to tradition and special distinctions in his unit. "We learned to call the regiment the 60th, and to be proud of its black buttons, quick light-infantry step, green hats, and tradition of brave fighting from Quebec, 1761, to Calais, 1940—though we never let on we were proud."

He won a lieutenant's commission, but lost a leg at Alemein, and began the weary months of hospitalization, of thoughts about the future of himself, of young men like him, and of the world. This book and, to some extent, the American Veterans Committee was the result.

For non-regulars, particularly "new veterans" in the sense of the title, this is a book to read. Should they join the American Legion, some other established veterans organization, or form their "town club?" If their own club," Mr. Bolte presents what the American Veterans Committee is and what it is trying to do.

To quote Mr. Mauldin again, "I am convinced that his book is a darn good thing, and so is his outfit." The book definitely is. The outfit will have to prove itself. H. W. B.

#### Backstage Close-Up

*THE B.O.W.S. THE BARRETT'S OF WIMPOLE STREET.* By Margala Gillmore and Patricia Collinge. 173 pp.; illustrations. Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

Margola Gillmore, in collaboration with Patricia Collinge, takes the reader backstage for a close-up view of the cast of *The Barretts of Wimpole Street* during its overseas tour arranged by the American Theatre Wing.

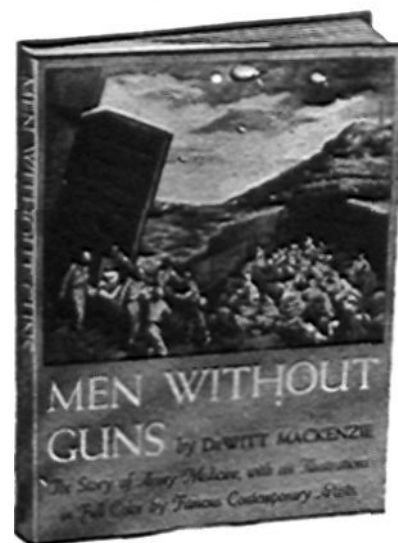
The tedious first days of the undertaking are darkened with misgivings as to how the play will suit the battleweary soldiers' notions of entertainment. A play about poets, and middleaged poets at that, just isn't what you might think of as "up-front" entertainment.

There is much gratuitous advice against the choice, but Katharine Cornell believes in the play and in her prospective audiences. "I want to do my best for them," she says, "and this is the best I have to do." Still there are grim forebodings as to how men weary

# Men Without Guns

Graphic account of the Army Medical Corps in action in World War II.

By  
DeWitt Mackenzie



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from long months of fighting in Italy will react to the line: "Italy's the place for you."

With something of the art of the theatre and yet with a charming naturalness, too, the author conveys the suspense that gnaws at the nerves of the cast through the interminable days of briefing, rehearsing, doubting, hoping, and just waiting.

Then comes the climax of the opening night and, miraculously, the audience's eager whole-hearted acceptance of the middle-aged *Barretts*. The soldiers take them, through their theatrical interpreters, to their hearts hungrily, and the reader shares the relieved elation of the cast.

From there the gallant B.O.W.S. who have picked up their abbreviated name along the way, carry on splendidly through the remainder of the tour.

The author is witty at times, and her writing has a clear vivid quality that imparts to the reader much of the feeling the group experiences in its moments of anxiety and in its triumphs.

There are visits to the hospitals, impromptu

parties, tea with Gertrude Stein, lunch with General Giraud, and a citation by General Clark awarding *The Barretts of Wimpole Street* the Fifth Army plaque.

These informal glimpses of Katharine Cornell, Brian Ahern, and other members of the cast under stress of overseas touring in wartime reveal something of their warm human qualities that gained for them an enthusiastic welcome wherever they appeared on their tour. F. E. J.

### Seabees and Marines

FROM OMAHA TO OKINAWA:  
THE STORY OF THE  
SEABEES. By William Bradford  
Huie. E. P. Dutton & Co. 257  
pages. \$2.75.

In this sequel to his earlier *Can Do*. Bill Huie fires another salvo in his effort to prove that the Seabees won the war. As an enlisted man, officer, and war correspondent, he saw much of the fighting in Europe and the Pacific, and he knows his subject, knows a good story when he hears it, and knows GI slang. But instead of using these talents to turn out a first-rate war report, he concentrates here on cramming in as many names as possible and building up the Seabees as the toughest, cleverest, hardest drinking and horniest bunch of men in service.

The book covers Iwo Jima, Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Omaha and Utah Beaches in Normandy, the Philippines, and Okinawa, and includes one or two good anecdotes, some interesting statistics, and excellent bits on landing devices, construction innovations, water supply problems, and unloading methods, but one wonders if they're worth the effort of plowing through enough names and addresses to fill a good-sized telephone book. There's also an index (apparently so that each Seabee can find his own name and those of his buddies); an appendix listing where each Seabee battalion "worked and fought"; and 54 pages of none-too-sensational photographs of people, places, and events of Seabee lore. There seems little doubt that every Seabee will want to own a copy of this book; whether anyone else will is another matter.

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**SHIPS OF THE REDWOOD COAST.**  
By Jack McNair and Jerry MacMullen. 147 pp.; bibliography; index; illustrated. Stanford University Press. \$3.00.

**VIA WESTERN EXPRESS & STAGECOACH.** By Oscar Osburn Winther. 147 pp.; bibliography; index; illustrated. Stanford University Press. \$3.00.

Two fine books have been added to Stanford University Press's series on transportation in the early days of the West. They have the same graceful and attractive format as their predecessors, and so are equally suitable for one's own use or for gifts. For the benefit of those who have missed earlier reviews, the first volumes of this group were *Cable Car Days in San Francisco*, *Paddle-Wheel Days in California*, and *Bonanza Railroads*—each title being at least suggestive, if not descriptive, of the contents.

*Ships of the Redwood Coast* tells the story of the colorful little sail-and-steam schooners which made possible the opening up of the redwood coast, that fabulous stretch north of the Golden Gate. There had always been a certain amount of coastwise shipping from the earliest days, and demands for transportation during the various gold strikes had given it spurts. And the redwood forests had gradually become known, as well as the special advantages of the lumber cut from them. But not until San Francisco was being transformed from a raw pioneer settlement into the foreshadowings of its present eminence did either the redwood or coastwise shipping come into its own. Then both did together.

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ran it. The roster of famous skippers is a long one, but it included Hog Aleck, Flatfoot Hanson, Caspar Charlie, and Midnight Olson. Men of iron, these, in their wooden ships. And their story is told as nearly first-hand as is possible now, when few of their contemporaries are still among us. This is a good bit of history, an out-of-the-way bit but one well worth getting acquainted with.

Via *Western Express and Stagecoach* is as full of alkali as *Ships* is of salt-spray. Until the railroads finally came through, stagecoach and express did all the Western hauling—precious yellow dust from the diggings, would-be miners to them, mail to homesick grub-stakers. A philosopher might say they illustrate man's ability to devise what he needs, raise it to the nth degree, then abruptly discard it when its usefulness had passed. People of the time, though, knew that the hell-raisin' coachers could be relied on to get them and theirs from here to there with the greatest speed and comfort that could be found.

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*TEXAS: An Informal Biography.* By Owen P. White. 262 pp.; index; illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

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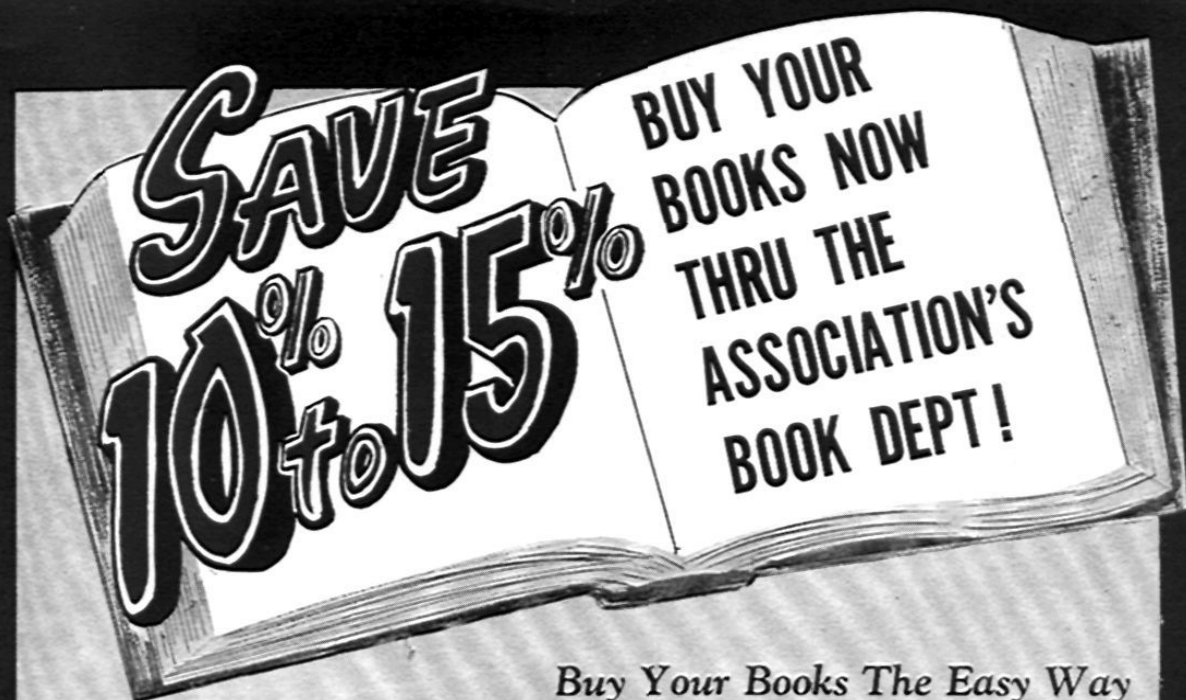
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