

# The FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL

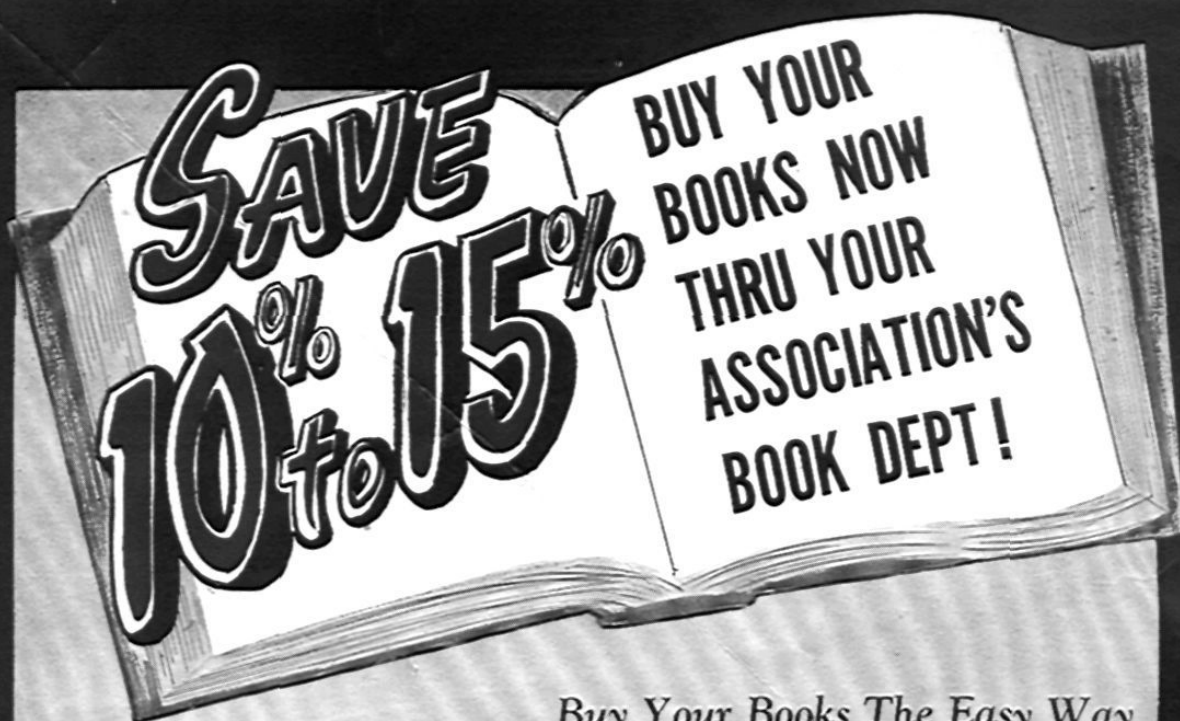


JUNE 1946



*Uncommon Artilleryman*

*(See Contents and Editorial Pages)*



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# MUST EDITORS BE UNHAPPY?



Sad but true, Einar Larssen's cartoon is a crackerjack! He's certainly caught the frenzied worry and mental turmoil that characterizes each wakeful moment of your Secretary-Editor and Treasurer's life these days.

Must editors always be unhappy? Perish the thought! Certainly this editor wouldn't be unhappy—in fact, Larssen would have to practice up on drawing face-splitting smiles—if every member of the Field Artillery Association would:

- a. Go out and get another member,
- b. Buy his books from his Association,
- c. Get squarely behind our match venture, and
- d. *Go out and get another member.*





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*A Boost from*  
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HEADQUARTERS  
 ARMY GROUND FORCES  
 OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL  
 WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 29, 1946

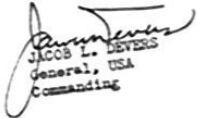
Colonel DeWere Armstrong  
 Secretary-Editor and Treasurer  
 U. S. Field Artillery Association  
 1218 Connecticut Avenue  
 Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Colonel Armstrong:

Please renew my subscription to the Field Artillery Journal. Incidentally, I like very much the new face and format of the Journal. A real change is always the best way to take the offensive.

This is a difficult period for the Army but the future of the Army has never been brighter for the future of peace in the world is dependent upon an efficient Army, strong in teamwork and esprit, and interested only in providing the force necessary to insure this peace. The so-called atomic age has not changed the role of the Army but has strengthened it.

The Field Artillery is a member of this team with a glowing record second to none in providing always the necessary support for the Infantryman.

Sincerely,  
  
 JACOB L. DEVERS  
 General, USA  
 Commanding

## UNCOMMON ARTILLERYMEN

... A column dedicated to the honor of American soldiers, no longer in the Service, who rendered uncommon service to the Field Artillery.

(See Page 356)

**Major General William Josiah Snow, Rtd.**, stands unchallenged in the view of many as the most uncommon artilleryman ever to wear the uniform of an American soldier. Upon graduation from the Military Academy in 1890, General Snow was commissioned in the Artillery, and for the next thirty-seven years was destined to be a pioneer in the development and improvement of the artillery arm.

The first artilleryman to graduate from the Army War College, General Snow



soon became the motivating personality behind the founding of the United States Field Artillery Association; he wrote its Constitution, and became the first

Editor of our JOURNAL in 1911.

At the outbreak of World War I, General Snow was recalled from foreign service and assigned the task of reorganizing the School of Fire at Fort Sill. Promoted to Brigadier General in August, 1917, he took command of the 156th Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Jackson, reluctantly yielding this command in February, 1918, to become the first Chief of Field Artillery. He continued to hold this position, through a series of appointments, until his retirement in December, 1927.

Regrettably, past lessons are sometimes forgotten in the rush of present events. It was so after World War I and during World War II. It is so right now. Serious-minded artillerymen, who realize the folly of "throwing away the book," will still find many a valuable lesson tucked away in *Signposts of Experience*,\* General Snow's memoirs of World War I. In addition to valuable lessons, many will also discover the strength and character of a truly great and uncommon artilleryman—one of the biggest little men that ever lived—Major General William J. Snow. In his 78th year, General Snow makes his home in Washington, is in good health, and takes a keen interest in the swirl of events in the ever-changing present.

\*U. S. Field Artillery Association; 317 pp.; illustrated; index; \$2.75.



"Contributes to the Good of Our Country"

**VOL. 36**

**JUNE 1946**

**NO. 6**

- Cover: Major General William J. Snow, Rtd. See *Uncommon Artillerymen*, in the column to the left, and also the Editorials page.
- Frontispiece: A Boost from General Devers.

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# This Mighty Instrument of Victory

*A speech (slightly condensed) made by Winston Churchill in Washington on March 9 to the senior officers of our Armed Services.*

Reprinted by courtesy of THE READER'S DIGEST

**T**HE PREVAILING FEATURE OF OUR work together in the war was the intimacy of association. There was a spirit of loyalty, of good will, of comradeship which never has been seen in all history between Allied Armies, Navies, Air Forces fighting side by side. No one was more the champion and embodiment of this unity than General Eisenhower.

Our effective unity saved scores of thousands of lives, perhaps far more, and abridged the course of the struggle. That must be regarded as a precious possession which we have in common and which whenever circumstances may require — I cannot think they will do so in our lifetime—will be available to strengthen any joint efforts our governments may order in some future period.

I have been thinking a great deal about the work of the United States' services. It was a prodigy of organization, of improvisation. There have been many occasions when a powerful state has wished to raise great armies, and with money and time, and discipline and loyalty, that can be accomplished. Nevertheless, the rate at which the small American Army of only a few hundred thousand men, not long before the war, created

the mighty force of millions is a wonder in military history.

Two or three years ago in South Carolina I saw the spectacle of what you may call the mass production of divisions. I saw the creation of this mighty force—this mighty Army, victorious in every theater against the enemy in so short a time and from such a very small parent stock. This is an achievement which the soldiers of every other country will always study with admiration and with envy.

But that is not even the greatest part of the story. To create great armies is one thing; to lead them and to handle them is another. It remains to me a mystery as yet unexplained how the very small staffs which the United States kept during the years of peace were able not only to build up the Armies and Air Force units but also to find the leaders and vast staffs capable of handling enormous masses and of moving them faster and farther than masses have ever been moved in war before.

I offer you gentlemen my most earnest congratulations on the manner in which, when the danger came, you were not found wanting. I speak not

**Fiercely nationalistic, more often than not, in the rugged proving ground of the conference table or public forum, nevertheless men of all stations in life recognize the living greatness of Winston Churchill — clairvoyant and articulate champion of embattled human liberty. Here, he pays ringing tribute to our Military. Mindful at all times of the continuing need for penetrating self-criticism, it is equally important in these days when the Services seem to be "fair game" that all fighting men hold high their heads in proud and articulate awareness of the magnificent record of American arms.**

entirely as an amateur. I went through five years of professional training at the beginning of my life and I have had the good fortune to be in all the wars that Great Britain has been engaged in in one capacity or another during my lifetime. We now have to choose very carefully the line of division between the officers and other ranks upon which authority should stand. There is only one line in my view, and that is professional attainment. The men have a right to feel that their officers know far better than they do how to bring them safely and victoriously through terrible, difficult decisions which arise in war.

For my part as far as Great Britain is concerned, I shall always urge that the tendency in the future should be to prolong the courses of instruction at the colleges, to equip our young officers with special technical professional knowledge. It is quite clear that class or wealth or favor will not be allowed in the modern world to afford dividing lines. Professional attainment, based upon prolonged and collective study at colleges, rank by rank, and age by age—those are the title deeds of the commanders of the future armies.

The United States owes a debt to its Officer Corps. In time of peace in this country, as in my own, the military profession is very often required to pass a considerable number of years in the cool shade. One of Marlborough's veterans wrote these lines, nearly 250 years ago:

God and the soldier we adore  
In time of danger, not before;  
The danger passed and all things righted,  
God is forgotten and the soldier slighted.

**U**NDoubtedly the military profession in the great Western democracies, which wholeheartedly desire peace, is one which has required great sacrifices from those who devote themselves to it. All around them goes the busy exciting world of business and politics with all its varieties, but the officers frugally, modestly, industriously, faithfully pursue their professional studies and duties, very often for long periods at a time, without the public notice. That you should have been able to preserve the art not only of creating mighty armies almost at the stroke of a wand, but of leading and guiding those armies upon a scale incomparably greater than anything that was prepared for or even dreamed of, constitutes a gift made by the Officer Corps of the United States to their nation in time of trouble, which I earnestly hope will never be forgotten here. It certainly never will be forgotten in the Island from which I come. You will, I am sure, permit me to associate with this amazing feat the name of General Marshall, the creator of this Instrument of Victory.



**LIBYA, 1943**

**Drawing depicts British gunners moving a 25 pdr. in action in the African desert.**



MOBILE,  
ARMORED,  
and REVOLVING...

A skilled engineer, Mr. J. M. Riboud also leaned heavily upon his bitter and eye-opening combat experiences against German armor as a reserve officer of French artillery during the Battle of France in 1940 in designing the M.A.R. gun mount. It is shown, above, firing full charge at zero elevation.

Regardless of whether or not the M.A.R. type of gun mount ever finds a place for itself in our Army, the principles of its design will most certainly be of interest to American artillerymen. They will recognize at once inherent characteristics that would have rendered it most useful in many situations in World War II.

Due primarily to the fact that this weapon appeared after the heavy wartime armament production program was well under way, our



J. M. Riboud

Ordnance Department was apparently lukewarm to this weapon during the war. It is

understood, however, that it will soon be subjected to appropriate engineering and other types of service tests.—Editor.

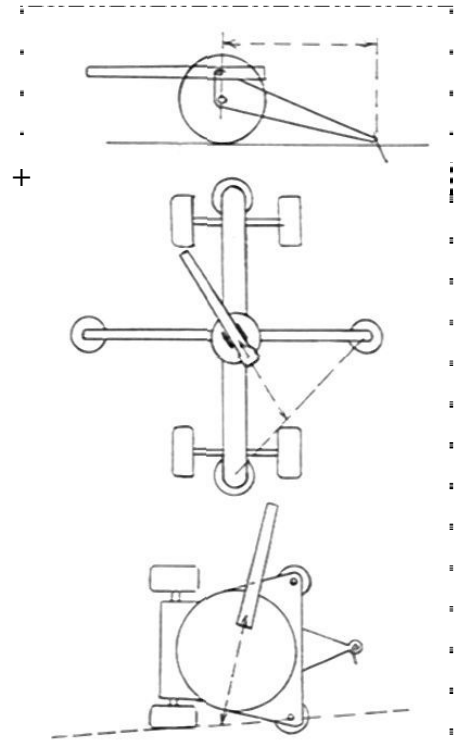
## A New Carriage Idea for Artillery

By J. M. Riboud

The lessons which have been learned from this war are helping in predicting the trend and evolution of the artillery. All signs point to a further development of triple purpose guns having anti-aircraft, anti-tank and field gun capabilities, with a 360° traverse and 90° elevation as basic characteristics.

The only type of mount now used for this universal gun is of the pedestal design. In mounts of this type, which are derived from the Marine artillery, the gun is attached to a pedestal supported by a mobile platform equipped with outriggers that are folded for travel and opened up when the gun is emplaced. Every ground gun mount with an all-around traverse, built so far, belongs to this type: German 88-mm, Bofors 40 mm, U. S. AA 90mm.

**Defects, Pedestal Type.** Originally, these guns were designed for anti-aircraft use only. As combat data were



The figures show the various types of gun mounts: the old trail type, the pedestal type, and the M.A.R. type. Immediately evident are the fundamental advantages of the M.A.R. type, particularly regarding the stability. The distribution of the masses is such that in all directions of fire, the center of gravity of the machine is at the maximum horizontal distance from the opposite base line ground support. Such conditions, combined with the low setting of the gun trunnions, make for a high stability in spite of the small dimensions of the carriage and the absence of outriggers.



gathered, it was realized that their accuracy, high rate of fire and all-around traverse would provide an excellent weapon against tanks. However, experience in the field has proved that the pedestal type of carriage has functional defects:

It is too high.

It is too cumbersome.

It is too difficult to hide.

It requires too long a time to be dug in.

It gives only scant protection to the gunners and is so heavy that an additional shield cannot be incorporated without making the total weight prohibitive.

It takes too long a time to be emplaced or returned to traveling position.

**Advantages of M.A.R.** Taking into consideration the above handicaps, the M.A.R. (Mobile, Armored and Revolving) gun mount was designed to overcome them. Like the pedestal mount, the M.A.R. type is an all-purpose mount, with a 360° traverse and a 90° elevation as fundamental characteristics, but it is based on a principle entirely different than that of the pedestal type, and it corrects the defects of the latter. Instead of a solid platform supporting the pedestal at its center, it is made of an open four-sided frame carriage supporting a shield through a ball bearing of large diameter. The ordnance rifle and accessories are carried by the shield; the gunners are seated inside the frame. This disposition has several fundamental advantages over the pedestal type:

The gun can be set much lower because there is no part of the carriage to interfere with the recoil, which is limited only by the ground.

Owing to the eccentricity of the masses, the necessary stability in action

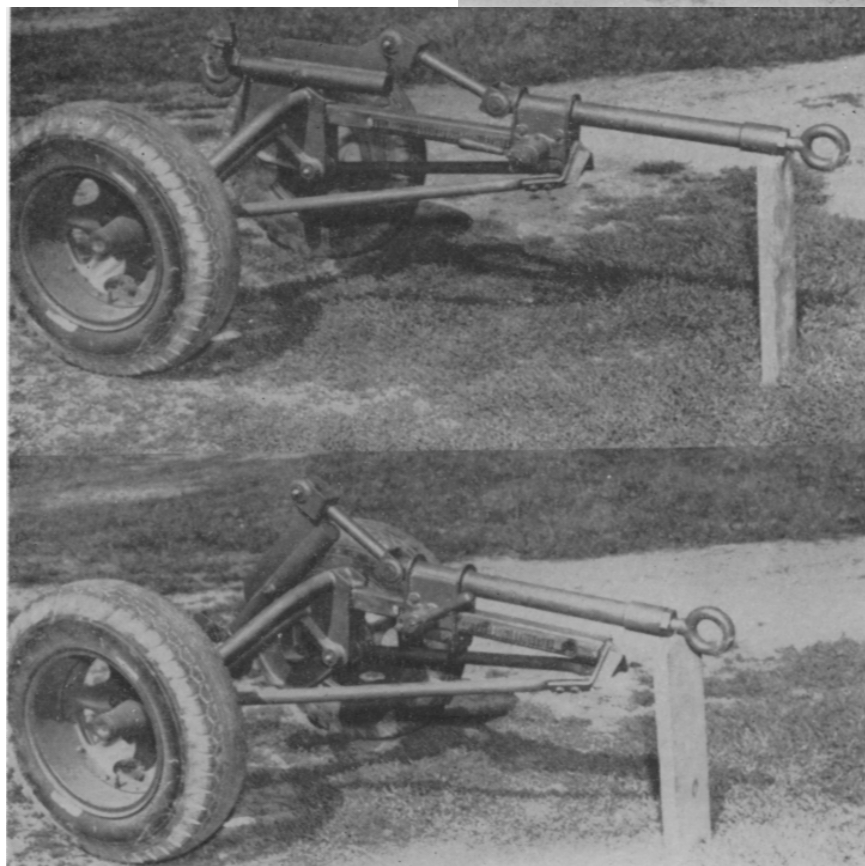
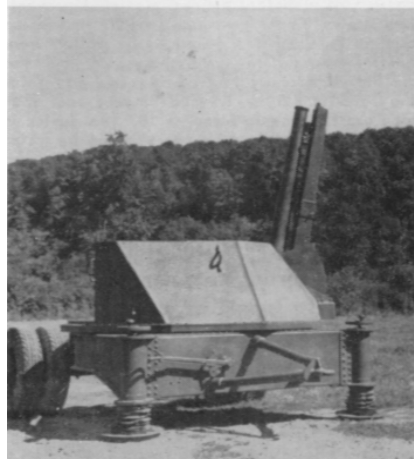
**The gun carriage lunette is hooked on the swiveling bracket of the limber (left of top picture of limber). This bracket is linked with the drawbar (right of the picture). In traveling position, this drawbar is rigidly connected with the limber frame by a lock.**

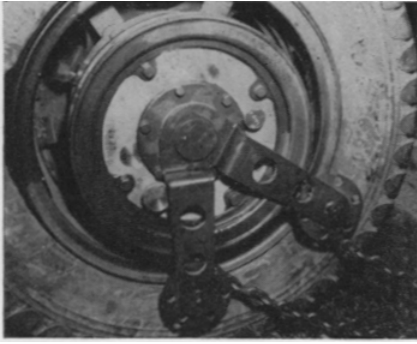
**When the lock securing the drawbar on the limber frame is open, the rear bracket swings down and the carriage is lowered until it rests on the ground. It is automatically raised and returned to its former position by the motion of the tractor when it starts on the way.**

**The prime mover has stopped. The gun is then emplaced *without being disconnected from the tractor*. This is done by opening, directly or by remote control, a lock on the limber. The limber then collapses and the front of the carriage drops until the ground plates rest on the ground. The gun is then ready to fire without being disconnected. When the prime mover starts, it will lift the front of the carriage and automatically return it to the emergency traveling position. (See cuts of limber, below.) The last shot and the starting of the vehicle need not be more than two seconds apart.**

**There are two gunners inside the carriage. The seats are held by the shield, thus rotating with the gun while it is traversed. The carriage is leveled by means of the two front jack legs. The crank handles of the jack legs are operated by the men who are inside the carriage. It enables these men to lower separately each side of the carriage, or to raise it: thus compensating for transverse and longitudinal slope. The control mechanism of the jack legs consists of two concentric worms and nuts with balls interposed.**

**No part of the lower carriage interferes with the recoil, which is limited only by the ground, instead of being limited by the platform as is the case with the pedestal gun mount. For this reason, the gun can be set very low, which is a great advantage from the point of view of stability and camouflaging.**





The gun is moved by hand by means of winches mounted within the rear wheels. This mechanism consists of planetary pinions, a ratchet preventing the carriage from backing up and some devices by which the gear may be shifted from neutral position to working position and the ratchet direction changed. On this apparatus the ratio is 4.5 to 1, which means that four men exert the same force as 18. The device is entirely self-contained, is not affected by water or mud, and stands out very little from the wheel.

(overturning moment) is obtained without resorting to outriggers. Thus, the carriage is smaller, and as a result, the camouflaging and entrenchment of the weapon are easier to accomplish.

All parts of the mount have a dual role of structure and protection. As a result, the M.A.R. mount affords a much better protection with a lighter weight than the corresponding pedestal mount.

It is more rapidly emplaced and returned to traveling position, because of the knock-down design of the limber, and it can be fired at a moment's notice without being disconnected from the tractor.

Last, the gun crew can move it easily by hand, owing to specially designed

winch attachments mounted in the wheels.

The advantages of the M.A.R. type are due to no trick of design or small changes, but to the fundamental modification in the principle of the mount. This is best illustrated by comparing the M.A.R., which this writer designed and which was built by Ward La-France, Great American Industries, with the conventional pedestal mount, designed and built by the Canadian Government for the 6 Pounder H. V. Although never adopted, both mounts were originally ordered by the Canadians and were designed to be equipped with the same gun and have a dual anti-tank, anti-aircraft role.

**New Principle.** The M.A.R. gun mount was originally designed to be equipped with a Bofors 40mm or a 6 Pounder H.V. Following a change in plans, the mount has been equipped instead with a 75mm gun supplied by the

National Forge & Ordnance Company, for demonstration purposes. Since this 75mm is a field gun and not an anti-aircraft gun, a few modifications had to be made on the original design, particularly with regard to the sight apparatus arrangement and the servicing of the mount. However, the fundamental characteristics of the mount have remained unchanged; and the model, although not equipped with the proper gun, serves its purpose, *which is to demonstrate a new principle of construction of a universal 360° traverse, 80° elevation gun mount.*

**A Comparison.** The M.A.R. is temporarily equipped with a 75mm having the same recoil force as the 6 Pounder H.V. The difference of weight of both pieces has been taken into account for the computation of the total weight. The comparison shown by the following table is considered particularly significant.

<i>Gun Mount</i>	<i>M.A.R.</i>	<i>Canadian-British</i>
Gun	6 Pdr. H.V.	6 Pdr. H.V.
Traverse	360°	360°
Elevation	80°	80°
Depression	—10°	—10°
Total Weight	5400 lbs.	6500 lbs.
Height	50"	traveling—65" emplaced—50"
Width (emplaced)	86"	125"
Pit Area	50 sq. ft.	125 sq. ft.
Protection—front	2"	3/8"
—side	3/8"	none
—top	1/2 with 3/8"	none
Time to emplace	10 seconds	120 seconds
Time to put in traveling position	10 seconds	120 seconds
Manhandling	Traction reducer	



In the traveling position the front of the mount is supported by the limber. The jack legs are collapsed and the ground-gripping plates are held close under the carriage. The mount is supported at the rear on the axle by two coil suspension springs. Two gunners ride in the machine. When action is imminent, the ground plates are lowered half way to the ground, so as to leave about 10 inches clearance. The tractor proceeds at low speed and is ready to stop at a moment's notice.

# MUST WE ALWAYS LEARN THE HARD WAY?

By Maj. Gen. John A. Crane, USA

*One of our most senior and most experienced artillerymen again raises his clear voice in strong support for an integrated artillery guidance, at home and abroad.*



**W**HAT is everybody's business is nobody's business!

In his memoirs, General Pershing criticizes the War Department sharply for not answering his cables on field artillery matters during the period prior to the appointment of our first Chief of Field Artillery. Upon becoming Chief of Field Artillery in February 1918, Major General William J. Snow found field artillery queries from the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. in a dozen scattered offices; many were marked "file" and had gone unanswered for months. However, when Lieutenant General Peyton C. March, himself a former field artilleryman, took up the reins in Washington as Chief of Staff he directed that "The Chief of Field Artillery will be responsible . . . that adequate measures are taken to prepare the field artillery for overseas service. . . . All questions pertaining to the Field Artillery arising in the War Department will be referred to the Chief of Field Artillery and his decision, given in accordance with the policy of the Chief of Staff and subject to review by the Chief of Staff, will be final." *At last the Field Artillery had a papa.*

**Worked Well.** The system worked so well in Washington that the Infantry and other branches followed suit. A similar system was used in France. A Chief of Artillery, A.E.F., was provided for in orders from General Pershing's headquarters dated February 16, 1918. Major General Ernest Hinds, who had

been functioning in virtually that capacity for some time, was made Chief, and held that office as long as there was an A.E.F. He had a large staff, and he ran the American artillery in France. It was a big job; nearly half the combat soldiers in the A.E.F. wore red hat cords. General Hinds established a regular courier service with General Snow in Washington, and the two worked closely and in harmony.

**Thinking Contracts.** At the close of the last war, large tactical headquarters passed into history, large tactical units melted away, and our military thinking showed a tendency to contract; it concentrated upon the infantry divisions as though it were all-important. Little thought was given to corps artillery, and counter-battery became a lost art. Non-divisional artillery scales and ammunition estimates for various types of situation remained static on the basis of World War I experience tables until after the Sicilian Campaign in World War II. With the campaigns in Poland and France, in 1939 and 1940, came a huge expansion of our armored force. "Blitzkrieg" was the password, and prosaic, conventional field artillery was "streamlined" down and cut to the bone. Field artillery staffs at headquarters higher than army were considered unnecessary, and general staff sections of other special staff sections were assumed to know all they needed to know about field artillery, and were expected to look after that arm in

addition to their other duties. *Once again, artillery business had become everybody's business.*

**Unflagging Insistence.** We went to Africa, and put elements of the II Corps into the field in Tunisia. There was no artillery section at theater headquarters in Algiers. Brigadier General Chas. E. Hart (then Colonel, and later to become the First Army Artillery Officer) was then the II Corps Artillery Officer. Fortunately, he enjoyed the complete confidence of the Corps Commander. Due primarily to General Hart's unflagging insistence, higher headquarters finally agreed to include one battalion of long range guns in addition to a regiment of 155-mm howitzers, as corps artillery. That one battalion of Long Toms proved so invaluable that it was the only unit to stay in action, with just time to move from one sector to another, for over two years without relief. Incidentally, a veteran Panzer division from Poland and France was driven back from a point dangerously near the 1st Infantry Division CP at El Guettar by the guns of this battalion.

**Hard Pounding.** We learned the hard way. We learned that it took artillery, and still more artillery, to counter tanks and enemy artillery. We learned that in tough country, or before well-prepared enemy defenses, the commander's plan must often be built up around the capabilities of his artillery.

The cry went up for more artillery and for bigger artillery. From time to time relief was sought from some of the "bugs" to be found in equipment hastily designed and manufactured after December 7, 1941. Ammunition problems—packing, shipping and sorting of lots—were numerous. We learned from the enemy; we learned from the British; and we learned a good deal by ourselves as we fought. Requests, "beefs," and suggestions started to flow back to Algiers. Much of this material was of importance not only to the II Corps but also to the United States Army as a whole. The organization of Allied Force Headquarters did not provide any senior officer with the necessary knowledge of field artillery, plus the necessary time and office facilities, to cope with all these matters. History was repeating itself—artillery problems began to accumulate in files all over the headquarters, just as A.E.F. artillery cables had once hung fire in the War Department in World War I.

**Big First Step.** At the suggestion of General Hart and myself, the II Corps Commander, Lieutenant General Bradley, suggested to General Eisenhower that a U. S. Field Artillery Section be formed in his headquarters. The suggestion was accepted at once, and Brigadier General (then Colonel) Carl C. Bank flew over in October 1943 to become the first full-time Chief of Field Artillery for the Mediterranean Theater.

**Stepping Along.** Meanwhile, the open warfare of the Tunisian and Sicilian Campaigns had given way to heavy slogging in Central Italy. My seasoned 13th Field Artillery Brigade had provided all the general support artillery there was in the initial campaigns; it had expanded, and now controlled directly thirteen battalions, including a Canadian regiment of 5.5-inch guns in support of an American corps. By this time I had my second star, and to my personal disappointment, existing Tables of Organization precluded my staying on with my grand old Brigade. To digress momentarily, I believe very strongly that a corps artillery commander should be a major general. Not only does he frequently control in the

neighborhood of 10,000 men, but he must coordinate and at times rigidly control divisional artilleries, and should be able to meet division commanders on an equal basis.

When Lieutenant General Devers, himself a former artilleryman, succeeded General Eisenhower early in 1944 as the commander of American forces in the Central Mediterranean, I was called to AFHQ as Artillery Officer. General Bank succeeded me in command of the 13th F.A. Brigade. General Devers merely told me to "look after the artillery." I had a separate staff section, and dealt directly with whomever I desired. Officially, I reported to the Commander through the Chief of Staff, but I used to see General Devers a good deal. He was always keenly interested in artillery questions.

Looking back, it seems to me that the most important results of this arrangement concerned the artillery arm as a whole, and not our forces in Italy alone. We were the oldest active theater in the war with Germany, and had learned to modify the World War experience tables of artillery scales and ammunition allowances. Our armored artillery battalions had convinced us of the desirability of six-gun batteries, and with War Department approval we reorganized the light artillery battalions of two of our infantry divisions into six-gun organizations. The use of TDs, tanks and AAA in a ground role was developed in our theater; counter mortar and counterflak programs were introduced; forward observer parties were obtained on the T/O & Es on our recommendations, and Air OPs came into their own with us.

**Sowing Seeds.** General Devers had appointed me to go into these matters for him, and he backed me up on them all the way. He sent me as his representative to Washington, where I discussed artillery and ammunition scales, six-gun batteries and other matters with General Waldron, Chief of the Requirements Section, AGF, and held a number of other conferences with the various people in the Pentagon Building who were interested in artillery problems. General Marshall received me with his usual cordiality, and saw my points at once.

When General Devers took the Sixth Army Group to France, I continued to receive good support from Lieutenant General McNarney, new Deputy Theater Commander in the MTO. As an illustration of the value of centralized field artillery staff work at a higher headquarters, we had given the shirts off our backs to support the Anvil Operation in Southern France. With the formidable Siegfried Line in our minds, we furnished the Sixth Army Group every weapon larger than the 155-mm gun in the entire Theater, and kept only six battalions of Long Toms. We did this on the assurance that we would not be asked to breach the Gothic Line of Florence in the autumn of 1944. Fifth Army was ordered to attack anyway, with such artillery means as we had left or could borrow from the British Eighth Army. Futa Pass was captured. Patrols came to the last ridges of the Appennines and looked down on Bologna in the Po Valley beyond. This accomplishment fills me with admiration for our fighting men, but I am glad that I was able to tend the seeds I sowed in Washington, so that the War Department approved additional heavy artillery for the renewed offensive in the spring. I believe that from the Theater's standpoint my service in that one respect justified maintaining a Field Artillery Section at AFHQ. *Someone should be looking after the Field Artillery at each echelon of command.*

**Details A-plenty.** In addition to questions of major policy, a host of administrative and technical matters were worked up, pressed, and followed through in Allied Force Headquarters by my Section; on a somewhat reduced scale, they duplicated most of the artillery problems which were presented to AGF in Washington. I think our organization proved itself successfully. An Executive Officer, a Colonel with experience as a brigade executive, coordinated the functioning of:

1. An S-1 who watched Tables of Organization in detail and assisted G-1 in personnel planning.
2. An S-2 who studied enemy order of battle, tactics and technique, produced a monthly Artillery Information Letter, and effected

necessary liaison with the artillery of foreign armies.

3. An S-3 who studied recommendations for T/O and E changes, prepared training memoranda for the Theater Commander's signature, and proposed, revised and edited training literature for publication by the Field Artillery School under the Army Ground Forces.
4. An S-4 responsible for keeping records and making recommendations on ammunition and equipment, and further responsible for study of proposed changes in T/O & Es and for study of technical data on all sorts of equipment, particularly of new type.
5. An Artillery Air Officer and a Tank Destroyer Officer who were able to accomplish important pioneering staff work in these new fields. (Both organic artillery planes and TDs were first used in combat under AFHQ). To this brief functional outline of the Section, I should add my own enjoyable correspondence with the Commandants of the Field Artillery School, first Major General Ward and then Major General Pennell.

**RA Points Way.** AFHQ was a combined headquarters. The U. S. Field Artillery Section not only gave important aid and counsel to the French Army which was formed in Africa with American equipment but also received excellent support and help from the British Royal Artillery Section, particularly in the development stage of the Section. I have always been an admirer of the unbroken chain of command which exists in the Royal Artillery. Artillery with a British corps is controlled by the corps artillery officer; the army artillery officer coordinates the artillery of the various corps. On a theater level, there was a Royal Artillery Section in AFHQ as early as May, 1943. The British Artillery Officer was made a major general in December, 1943. The British Section was a going concern when General Bank was appointed on the American side. Integration of the British and American subsections was physically complete during the autumn

and early winter of 1943-44; officers of the corresponding rank and duties in the two subsections sat face to face at adjoining desks. Files were combined. It was found, in the course of time, that very little work was done in common, and in the long run it proved more efficient to function in adjoining offices and to confer on matters of mutual interest. Much of the attention of the Royal Artillery Section was devoted to matters of detail pertaining to personnel. In my opinion, this work could have been centralized in G-1 British to better advantage, and *I am perfectly willing to suggest that the system of Chiefs of Branch in our War Department was killed by too much attention to similar matters of non-technical detail. A Chief of Field Artillery should concern himself with technical and tactical artillery problems and give only advice on personnel policy; he should shun routine administrative responsibilities.*

The Major General, Royal Artillery, had one important advantage over me; he had a Director of Royal Artillery in London who was in active charge of the whole Royal Regiment—that is, of all British Artillery. Complaints, suggestions and requests originated by Major General Harrison, MGR in Italy, did not go to one or two or three dozen different offices at Whitehall in London; they went directly to Major General Lund, DRA, and they became his babies from there on. The Royal Artillery had a papa.

From time to time, in the face of difficulties or delays, I used to think how fortunate General Hinds had been, as an Artillery Chief, A.E.F., with General Snow in Washington to back him up. In World War I, there was a Chief of Field Artillery, a whole-souled advocate of the arm, with the knowledge, rank and responsibility required to fight for the field artillery on the home front.

**Let's Not Forget.** Faulty and slow though our steps, we were moving steadily in the direction of a more suitable structural organization for artillery guidance and control, it seems to me, as World War II progressed. But it was hard going too much of the time. I trust that we won't always have to learn the hard way.



## OF MORE THAN PASSING INTEREST

**Happy Birthday.** Four years old on 14 May 1946 and approved, in principle, by the WD for a permanent place in our post-war Regular Establishment, birthday greetings and best wishes are extended to the Women's Army Corps for a job well done and a challenging future.

**Tops All Others.** The WD has announced that the 3rd Inf Div topped all others, with 351 days in combat, in World War II.

**Unfair to Officers?** According to a press item, Pvt James L. Triplett, father of five boys and five girls, pockets \$315.96 each month at the pay table. It has been suggested that "discrimination-minded" junior officers may wish to have the Doolittle (caste-investigating) Board reopen its hearings.

**Lest We Forget.** Final WD casualty tabulations for all theaters in World War II: battle deaths—229,238; total battle casualties, including wounded, injured, captured and missing—948,418.

**Doughboy's Rally.** An Infantry Conference will be held at Fort Benning during the period 10-22 June. Of more than passing interest to Artillerymen is the lecture and demonstration time allotted by the agenda to artillery and artillery-associated topics.

**Headquarters Move.** Orders have been issued to complete the movement by 11 June 46 of Hq, First Army from Fort Bragg, NC, to Governors Island, NY, and of Hq, Second Army from Memphis, Tenn, to Baltimore, Md.

**New Regulars.** Non-Regular officers selected for commission in the Regular Army will be notified thereof on 28 June.

**Dirty Business.** It took more than 600 million pounds of soap and other detergents to keep our Army clean during World War II.

**Signed Up Yet?** More than 330,000 officers and 370,000 enlisted men have joined the Organized Reserves.

# ARTILLERY OF THE FUTURE?

By Maj. Hal D. Steward, Inf.

Collaborating fully in the conduct of the V-2 tests, the Commanding General, AGF, provided the necessary launching crews and radar crews from the 1st AAA Guided Missile Bn. Commanded by Lt. Coy. George F. Pindar, CAC, this unit is unique in personnel organization. Predominantly Coast Artillerymen, the roster also includes field grade officers from the Field Artillery, Infantry, and Armored Force, and numerous Field Artillery officers of company grade. (See article on page 332.)

The author witnessed the test firing described herein. Presently assigned to the War Department Bureau of Public Relations Major Steward has a broad background of PRO combat experience in the Pacific, extending from New Guinea to the Philippines. The first PRO in Manila, he entered with the 1st Cavalry Division on the night of 3 Feb 45.

**A** DEAFENING ROAR, SHEETS of violent flame and the monstrous rocket bolted into the sky.

It was the first American firing of the German self-propelled V-2 bomb. The event took place April 16, 1946, at about two o'clock in the afternoon in the middle of the New Mexico desert at the White Sands Ordnance Proving Grounds.

Before the missile had been in the air five seconds one of its fins fell to the earth. The gigantic bomb was shooting through the sky at an inestimable speed. Acting quickly, the technician at the radio control board shut off the bomb's fuel supply after it had been allowed to burn only 19 seconds. The bomb crashed into the desert, making a crater large enough to bury a five-room house.

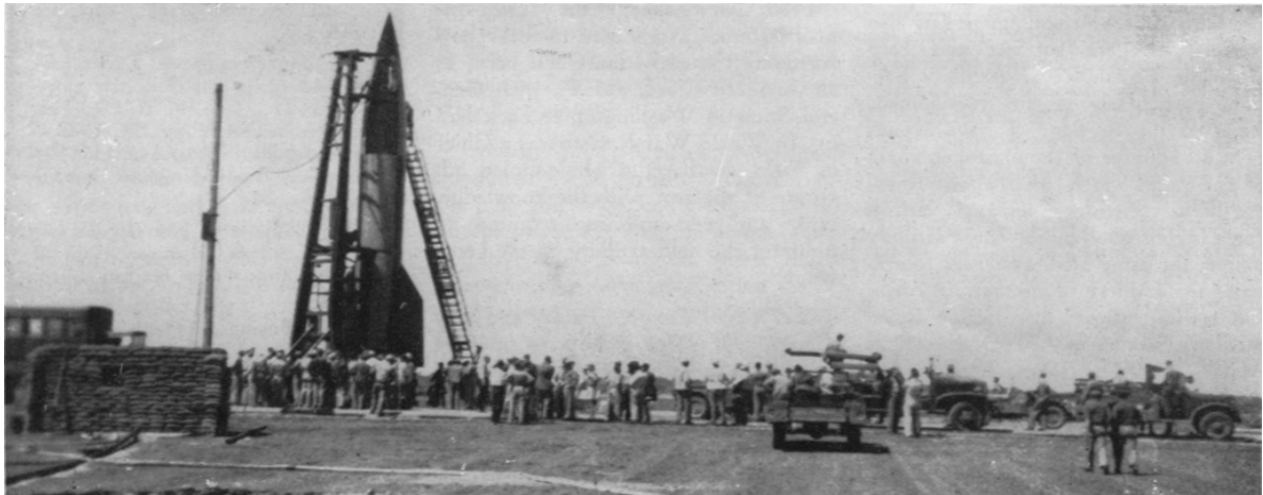
Despite this mechanical failure, the firing of this German bomb was reasonably successful, since it

established the fact that American Ordnancemen are capable of firing them.

By research and development the Ordnance Department hopes to increase the range of this bomb to 5,000 miles and to load its warhead with atomic explosives. Further speculation is that the bomb can be propelled by atomic energy instead of the present fuels of alcohol and liquid oxygen. When and if this is accomplished the V-2 will have become the most potent war weapon of the atomic era.

Fired by an electrical charge and controlled in the air by radio, at present the V-2 has a maximum range of about 200 miles at a velocity of 2,620 feet per second—about the speed of a .30 caliber bullet. The bomb has been known to travel as fast as 3,500 miles an hour.

Used by the Germans in the latter stages of the European war, the V-2 is 46.05 feet long and weighs 28,380 pounds when fully loaded and fueled.



General view of the V-2 launching area in the New Mexico desert

Unloaded it weighs 8,816 pounds. The bomb's diameter is 5 feet 4.9 inches. With its 2,200 pound warhead fully loaded, in its present stage the V-2 makes a crater of about 35 feet in diameter and 18 feet deep. It can be fired vertically and is capable of reaching an altitude of approximately 100 miles.

A crew of some 28 men is needed to set up and fire the V-2. Two men are required for the firing board; five men on propulsion; seven men on the trailer on which the bomb is carried; four men on the electrical port and 10 men to fuel the bomb. The bomb can be put into position and fired in 90 minutes.

In damage power, the V-2 compares roughly with the American 4,000 pound aerial bomb. The explosive used in the warhead is Amotol, the same as the U. S. Army uses in its explosives.

The bomb is built at a cost of approximately \$20,000 and is accurate to within 200 yards of a designated target.

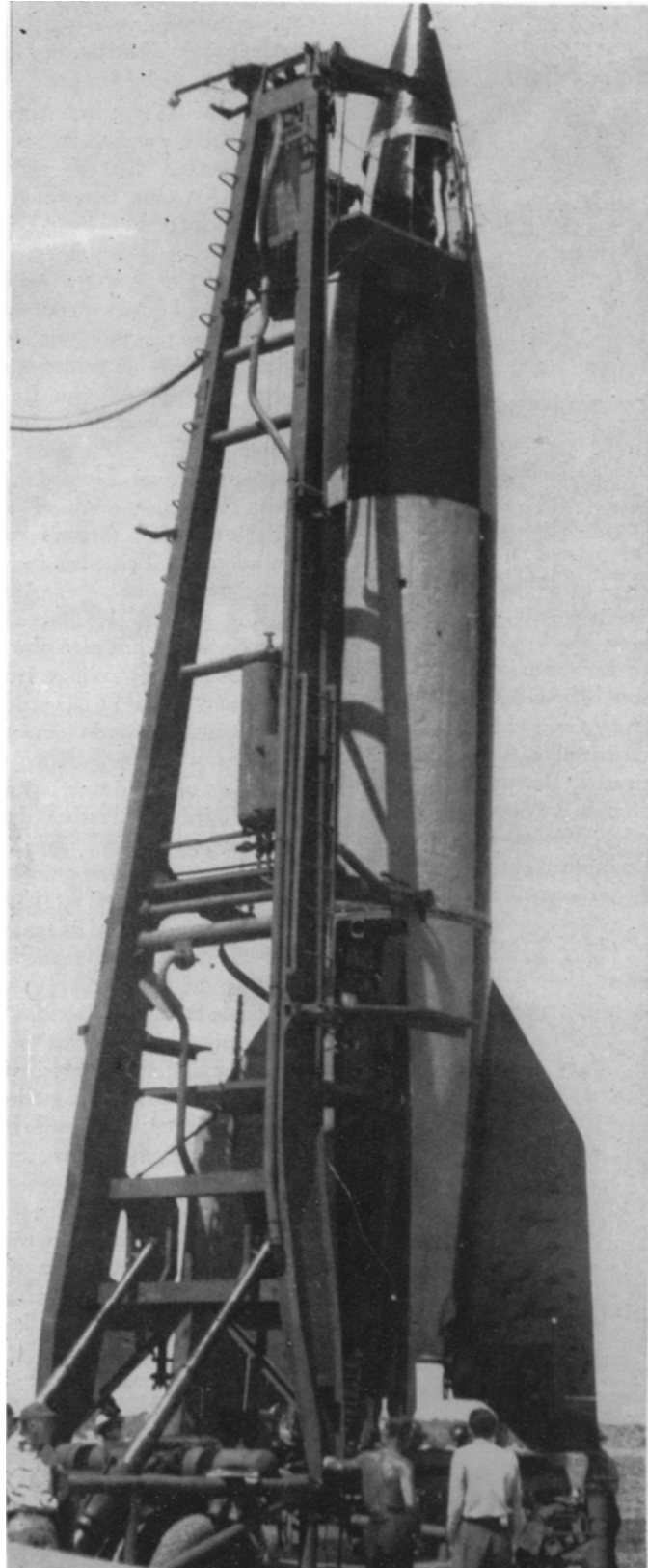
Great weight caused by the large amount of fuel it must hold gives the present V-2 its greatest disadvantage. Until a substitute fuel can be found to propel the bomb, it will be almost impossible to increase its range. If atomic energy can be used, as is hoped, the bomb will have an almost unlimited range.

The use of aircraft in war may be outmoded if the V-2 can be propelled by atomic energy and carry an atomic warhead. This will make it possible for thousands of these bombs to be sent over a designated target by radio control and maintain an even greater accuracy than is now possible by aircraft.

With such a bomb, it is not unlikely that the mission of ground troops would be that of occupation.

Unquestionably, the other major world powers are also busy trying to develop the V-2. Once fully developed to present expectations the V-2 would in all probability be the most dangerous war weapon the world has ever seen.

The V-2 can be used tactically as well as strategically, according to Major Herbert L. Karsh, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, who is in direct charge of the firing of the V-2 in present experiments. This being the case, the degree to which it may render obsolete our current artillery concepts necessarily lies hidden in the challenging field of future developments.



German Monowagon places V-2 in position for firing at White Sands, New Mexico

# AGF Guided Missile Battalion

By

Lt. Col. J.W. Rawls, CAC

**I**N OCTOBER of 1944 Army Ground Forces made Battery C, 69th AAA Gun Bn, available to the Ordnance Department for test firing of guided missiles at Camp Irwin, California, under the ORDCIT (Ordnance Department—California Institute of Technology) project.

When it became necessary to reduce the number of antiaircraft artillery units in Army Ground Forces, the 69th AAA Gun battalion (less Battery C) was inactivated. Battery C was moved to White Sands Proving Ground at Las Cruces, New Mexico, in February of 1945 and continued participation in the

**Away she goes!**



ORDCIT project. This battery was surplus to AGF Troop Basis but was not inactivated due to the importance attached to its work by the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.

After V-E Day, when redeployment to the Pacific was under consideration, it was planned that one of the redeployed AAA Gun Bns would be used for participation in guided missile projects.

After V-J Day, the troop basis for Army Ground Forces was drastically reduced and no provision was made for a battalion to work on guided missiles. As Battery C 69th AAA Gun Bn was surplus to the troop basis, its inactivation was imminent.

A plan to create a guided missile battalion from the overhead allotment available to Army Ground Forces was then adopted. This plan included the discontinuance of the Antiaircraft Training Centers at Fort Bliss and Camp Stewart. The plan also included certain manpower savings from other sources and a total of 621 spaces in the troop basis was found.

The name of the battalion was then the subject of conjecture. It was finally concluded that, rather than select some unusual "fancy" name, it would be better to consider guided missiles just another type of artillery and in keeping with present designations for AAA Gun, AAA Automatic Weapons, etc., Bns, the designation "AAA Guided Missile Bn" was selected.

Just prior to activation of the Bn, Army Ground Forces received permission to participate in a guided missile program being conducted by Johns Hopkins University for the U. S. Navy.

Another AAA Gun Battery, Btry C, 517th AAA Gun Bn, which was surplus to the Army Ground Forces troop basis, was working with the Ordnance Department on "Little David," a 36-inch mortar. This battery was also in imminent danger of inactivation. This battery was considered an excellent source of personnel for the Guided Missile Bn due to the possibility of launching a missile by firing it from a major caliber gun.

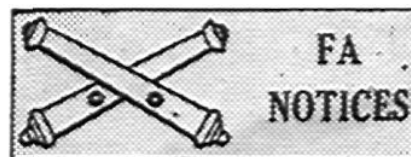
On 3 October 1945 orders were issued by Headquarters Army Ground Forces for the activation of the 1st AAA Guided Missile Bn with personnel drawn from Battery C, 69th AAA Gun Bn, Btry C, 517th AAA Gun Bn and certain other AAA units concurrently inactivated.

The purpose in organizing a guided missile unit in Army Ground Forces was to have a nucleus of personnel, intimately familiar with ground-launched guided missiles, which could be used as cadres for future ground-to-air, ground-to-ground and ground-to-sea guided missile artillery units when the weapons were produced.

The mission assigned the battalion included the furnishing of assistance to development agencies and, most important, to recommend doctrine for tactical employment of ground-launched guided missiles.

The activation of this unit received the personal attention of the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces. He was enthusiastic over its activities and directed that its personnel include adequate representation from Field Artillery, Infantry and the Armored Force. Accordingly, a major from each of these three Arms was authorized and, in addition, 2 captains and 3 lieutenants of Field Artillery.

Recently, the officer authorization for the Bn was changed so that the Battery grade officers would be branch immaterial. This permits the selection of officers based upon individual qualification rather than upon branch.



A history of the 110th FA Bn, 29th Inf Div, is being prepared. Anyone wishing to be on the mailing list for notice when orders are taken should write: Capt. Wm. A. Beehler. The Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Maryland.

Former officers of the 110th FA (Regiment and Battalion) of the Maryland National Guard are forming an "Alumni Association" of officers. Eligible are all former officers (peace or war) of the Regiment, its successor units, and all enlisted men who served in the 110th and became officers of other units. Dues—none: purpose— one annual dinner in Baltimore to maintain friendships and to lead moral support to the new 110th to be formed in the National Guard. If eligible, send in your name to Col. R. L. Slingsluff, Jr., Mercantile Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md.



## GEM TESTING FOR VETERANS

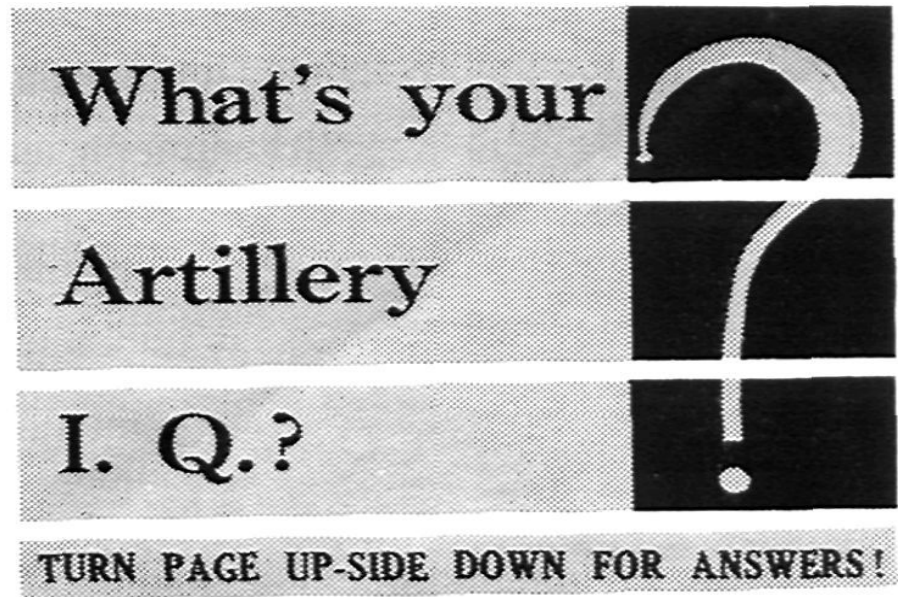
Finding that thousands of G.I.'s are now trying to discover whether the "gems" they purchased so blithely in foreign lands are genuine or otherwise, the registered jewelers of the American Gem Society have come to their aid with a simple plan by which they will waive their usual \$5 fee for gem testing and provide veterans with authentic and unimpeachable identification of their gem stones without charge. While many of the gem stones purchased in Europe, China, India, Japan, and throughout the Pacific Islands have proved to be genuine and worth at least the money spent on them, there have also been a number of cases of misrepresentation. For example, most of the "cat's eyes" purchased in the Solomons turn out to be ordinary seashells; many "rubies" have turned out to be topaz, and the so-called "oriental sapphires" when tested have been found to be synthetics.

To obtain free gem identification, service men and women already in civilian life need only present discharge or terminal leave papers to any registered jeweler of the American Gem Society. Those still in uniform need only present themselves.

A limit of three stones to a veteran has been set by the Society and a time limit of February 15 to July 1, 1946 has been set.

The American Gem Society is the only professional society in the jewelry industry which, for the protection of the buying public, registers those jewelers who meet its standards of knowledge and integrity. It is a non-profit organization governed by members of the jewelry trade itself.

To avail himself of this free gem testing service the veteran is advised to look for the emblem "Registered Jeweler—American Gem Society" usually displayed in a rectangular design on the jeweler's window, or write to the American Gem Society, 541 South Alexandria Avenue, Los Angeles 5, California, for information as to the nearest jeweler in his locality.



### QUESTIONS

1. The angle which subtends one yard at 1000 yards is called a: (a) Gradient, (b) Minute, (c) Offset, (d) Mil.
2. Your guns are on your left. The angle T is 400 mils. The plane of fire is passing through the target for deflection. You see a round land to the left of the OT line. You should sense that round as (a) Over, (b) Short, (c) Doubtful, (d) Lost.
3. The four pieces of a battery have the following calibration data. Which piece should be the base piece? (1) — 2 ft/sec, (2) + 1 ft/sec, (3) + 3 ft/sec, (4) + 5 ft/sec.
4. When the gunner sets off *right 50*, what happens on the panoramic sight? (a) Deflection increases, line of sight moves left; (b) deflection increases, line of sight moves right; (c) deflection decreases, line of sight moves left; (d) deflection decreases, line of sight moves right.
5. A line connecting the base piece and the base point is known as: (a) an orienting line, (b) a directional traverse, (c) the line of impact, (d) a base line.
6. The width in yards covered effectively by a 105mm howitzer shell burst is: (a) 15 yards, (b) 60 yards, (c) 80 yards, (d) 50 yards.
7. What is a simple but effective field telephone expedient for getting your telephone message through when the telephone local battery is dead?
8. What is the function of the repeating coils with which the switchboard is equipped?
9. What is meant by "integrated communications"?
10. What characteristic of FM radio receivers lends itself to the prevention of jamming?
11. The maximum range of the 155mm gun M2 on carriage M1 is approximately (a) 20,000 yards, (b) 24,000 yards (c) 26,000 yards, (d) 28,000 yards.
12. The HE projectile M1 for the 105mm howitzer M2A1 weighs 33 lbs. It contains how much TNT filler? (a) 3 lbs, (b) 5 lbs, (c) 10 lbs, (d) 12 lbs.
13. The 105mm howitzer M2A1 on carriage M2 weighs approximately (a) 1½ tons, (b) 2½ tons, (c) 3½ tons, (d) 4½ tons.
14. Can the standard ammunition of the 105mm howitzer M3 be used in the 105mm howitzer M2A1? (a) No, (b) yes.
15. The projectile of the recoilless rifles is different from the projectile of our standard artillery weapons. The difference is: (a) color, (b) longer fuze, (c) pre-engraved rotating band, (d) spin vanes on the boat tail.
16. The cyclic rate of fire of the U. S. Carbine, Caliber .30, M2, is: (a) 550 rounds per minute, (b) 650 rounds per minute, (c) 750 rounds per minute, (d) 850 rounds per minute.
17. In any artillery weapon firing separate loading ammunition, obturation takes place at: (a) forcing cone, (b) centering slope, (c) main bore, (d) gas check seat.
18. The HE projectile for the 8-inch howitzer M2 weighs approximately: (a) 100 pounds, (b) 150 pounds, (c) 200 pounds, (d) 250 pounds.
19. The maximum range of the present standard 4.5-inch rockets M16 and M20 is approximately: (a) 3000 yards, (b) 5000 yards, (c) 7000 yards, (d) 9000 yards.
20. A 75mm pack howitzer is transported by pack mule in: (a) 5 loads, (b) 6 loads, (c) 7 loads, (d) 8 loads.

ANSWERS: 1. (d); 2. (b); 3. (4); 4. (c); 5. (d); 6. (d); 7. use the receiver alternately as transmitter and receiver; 8. permits simplexing or phantoming to secure additional channels of wire communication; 9. a system which will permit communication between individuals by wire, radio or a combination of both; 10. FM radio receivers will accept only the stronger of two mutually interfering signals; 11. (c); 12. (b); 13. (b); 14. (b); 15. (c); 16. (c); 17. (d); 18. (c); 19. (b); 20. (c).



## The Shape and Way of Our Future Military Establishment

*There follows hereinafter a series of articles that it is hoped will help to clarify, for JOURNAL readers, certain vitally important aspects of the pattern of our post-war Army. The lead-off article by General Nelson provides useful background information. An expert in administrative procedures and staff organization, General Nelson has just written a splendid book, National Security and the General Staff,\* which will be reviewed in an early issue of THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL.—Editor*

\*The Infantry Journal Press, 601 pp.; illustrated; index; \$5.00.



# Wartime Developments in War Department Organization and Administration

Digested from an article by MAJOR GENERAL OTTO L. NELSON, JR. Republished by courtesy of THE MILITARY REVIEW

IN TERMS of organizational change and administrative developments, the war did to the War Department about what one would expect—shook it up and changed it to a point where it is scarcely recognizable to its intimates of pre-war days.

Wartime demands for prompt action and the compelling necessity for the coordination of global military operations forced fundamental changes in the organizational structure and administrative procedures of the War Department. It was not that the old organization could not assimilate increased numbers, for it could have done so with little change. There were many organizational forms and departmental procedures which had demonstrated their merit over a long period of years and which were capable of serving wartime needs. Alterations in the pre-war organizational structure had to come to facilitate rapid action, to improve coordination, and, above all, to make the most of that fleeting factor, time, when there was so much to be done and so little time available in which to do it.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE JOINT AND COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF

One of the most significant changes induced by war needs was the establishment of the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff and their supporting agencies in December 1941. The Joint Chiefs of Staff provided the medium to resolve the top military and related political and economic problems of the United States. Designed primarily to bring the Army and Navy chiefs together, they also facilitated the transaction of business between the military and the other executive departments of the government in those fields closely related to the war effort. By admitting the military representatives

of the Allied governments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff transform themselves into the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

The essential elements of the Joint Chiefs of Staff organization are:

1. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, consisting of the Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, the Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces. Formal meetings are usually held weekly. An agenda is prepared for these meetings and well-documented and thoroughly prepared papers reduce random discussion and pave the way for prompt action.

2. The Joint Chiefs of Staff Secretariat, with an officer of the Army and an officer of the Navy as secretary and deputy secretary, and an administrative staff consisting of Army, Navy, and civilian personnel. The office is well integrated, and no distinction is made in assignment of jobs because of branch of service.

3. Joint Chiefs of Staff committees. Each committee operates under a charter approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and consists of Army and Navy officers, who in many instances also have important assignments in a related activity in the War and Navy Departments. As a rule, there is a committee for each specific field or area in which the Joint Chiefs of Staff are interested. Thus, there are committees on logistics, administration, transportation, production, and strategy, to name a few.

The organization of the Combined Chiefs of Staff follows the same pattern as that of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The only difference is the addition of representatives of the Allied Nations to each element of the Joint Chiefs of

Staff organization. Thus, when the representatives of the Allied Nations are added, the Joint Administrative Committee becomes the Combined Administrative Committee. The Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff organizational arrangement makes it possible for questions to be considered first on a strictly national basis and then on an Allied basis and has the merit of using the same representatives from the Army and Navy to serve in a dual capacity.

Perhaps the most significant contribution of the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff organization is that it has provided top-level planning for the entire war effort. The various Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff committees are excellent planning agencies, and the entire organization has been designed to emphasize the planning function. The organization is such that there is no possibility for the planning committees to become operating agencies. After the decision has been made by the Joint or Combined Chiefs of Staff, the execution or implementation of an approved plan or directive becomes a responsibility of the War or Navy Department or of an overseas commander. This inability to operate has contributed greatly to the excellence and single-purposeness of the planning function.

An important characteristic of the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff organization is to be found in the combination of the committees. This can best be explained by an example. For instance, the Army members of the Joint Logistics Committees are, by design, the key logistics officers in the War Department. The head of the Logistics Group in the Operations Division of the War Department General Staff, the head of the Plans and Operations Division in the Army Service Forces, and the key officer on logistical planning in the Army Air Forces, with their counterparts in the Navy Department, make up the Joint Logistics Committee. It is thus possible for them, when the need arises for a subcommittee, to staff it with officers who are working on this problem in their jobs in the War or Navy Department. Thus, the opportunity is provided for a vast amount of preliminary work to be done within the War and Navy Departments, in order to obtain first of all a complete treatment of

the problem along comparatively narrow lines. The Army Service Forces representative can be relied upon to develop his side of the problem; the Army Air Forces representative, the air side; and the representative from the operations division of the War Department General Staff will stress the operational or strategical aspect. The same kind of treatment occurs in the Navy Department. Then the Army representatives determine the Army position while the same process is occurring in the Navy Department to establish the Navy view. In an appropriate subcommittee, or in the Joint Logistics Committee, the air, ground, sea, and supply views of the problem are put together. The opportunity is present to resolve at the lowest practicable level differences which might exist in the various viewpoints. By informal methods the working members can ascertain the views of their respective superiors. At this level difficulties can be surmounted and disagreements resolved with comparative ease. This is in sharp contrast to the difficulty experienced in reconciling diverse views when each separate opinion is processed through the various echelons to the highest level, and the attempt then made to secure agreement after a firm position has been taken by the interested parties.

When a Joint Chiefs of Staff committee completes its work on a project, a report in the form of a formal paper is made to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The subject then becomes a proper question for decision by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the paper is placed on the agenda of a formal meeting.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Chiefs of Staff organization has facilitated greatly the transaction of interdepartmental business of a military nature among the various executive departments of the United States Government. Likewise, the machinery has facilitated the handling of complex military questions involving the Allied Nations.

#### **THE WAR DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION OF 1942**

The War Department reorganization of March 1942 was no less important than the establishment of the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff organization.

The purpose of the reorganization was to effect necessary decentralization and to reduce greatly the number of individuals reporting directly to the Chief of Staff. Pursuant to Executive Order No. 9082, Circular No. 59 was published on 2 March 1942. Since then this terse circular of ten pages has supplied the guiding principles and basic organization under which the War Department has functioned. Authority to act upon matters relating to the training of the ground combat arms—infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, tank destroyer, and armored force—was delegated by the Chief of Staff to the Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces. To the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces was delegated the responsibility to procure and maintain equipment peculiar to the AAF and to provide AAF units properly organized, trained, and equipped for combat operations. The Commanding General of the Services of Supply (now the Army Service Forces) was given the mission of providing services and supplies to meet military requirements, except those peculiar to the AAF. Under the Commanding General of the Services of Supply were grouped the supply services—ordnance, quartermaster, engineers, medical, signal, and chemical warfare; and the administrative bureaus—finance, adjutant general, chaplain, and judge advocate general. Certain field commands, such as corps areas [now service commands], ports of embarkation, and other miscellaneous activities, were placed in the Services of Supply. Thus the number of individuals directly responsible to the Chief of Staff was reduced sharply. The commanding generals of the three major commands, the commanders of overseas theaters, and the assistant chiefs who head the five War Department General Staff divisions report direct. By this reduction in the span of control of the Chief of Staff, the reorganization permitted the Chief of Staff to concentrate on the broad aspects of planning and developing the military program and to guide the strategic conduct of war. The War Department General Staff developed and coordinated policy; the overseas commanders and the commanding generals

of the three major commands in the United States carried out policies and strategic directives under very wide grants of authority.

Such was the urgency for speedy action that the reorganization intentionally over-emphasized decentralization and the delegation of authority to subsidiary echelons. It was possible to solve many questions at lower organizational levels, and the transaction of War Department and Army business was greatly expedited. Because of the degree of decentralization, there had to be some sacrifice in the degree of coordination to be obtained.

With the establishment of the Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, and Army Service Forces in March 1942, the War Department General Staff divisions were freed from the strain of pressing day-to-day operations and were able once again to return to their planning and coordinating activities.

To coordinate military operations, the reorganization included the establishment in the War Department General Staff of an Operations Division, which replaced the War Plans Division. Here was placed the responsibility to transmit and to coordinate all the instructions and directives for the conduct of military operations which were sent to the various overseas theaters and to the defense commands in the United States. The Operations Division became the central agency in the War Department through which all instructions to overseas theaters had to be channeled. By monitoring all incoming and outgoing messages from and to theaters, the Operations Division made certain that a theater request did not go unanswered and that conflicting instructions were corrected. In the strategy and policy group of the Operations Division there was established the required staff assistance to prepare the necessary strategic directives for the Chief of Staff.

#### STAFF SUPERVISION

Staff supervision by the War Department General Staff has always been subject to varying interpretation. The planning role of the staff has always

been accepted, but there has always been a disposition to question the extent of its supervisory role. With the establishment of the three major commands in the United States, and with the prominence of the overseas theaters, the tendency has been for the War Department General Staff to respect the command prerogatives of the commander concerned and to accept the philosophy that commanders will comply with War Department directives. Where special conditions have arisen, and where it has appeared likely that the commander concerned might have difficulty in implementing a directive, War Department General Staff supervision has been extended to the point necessary to obtain a close check on performance.

Early in the war it became necessary to initiate staff supervision to make sure that troop units going overseas were adequately trained and equipped. The Deputy Chief of Staff was given the responsibility of personally approving the clearance of every unit prior to overseas shipment. It was therefore necessary to establish a system of supervisory controls in which the Inspector General played a most important part. The system required that a status report, describing the conditions of the unit, be submitted by the commanding general of the major command responsible for the training of the unit. This report listed: the pertinent information concerning the unit, such as the efficiency rating of the unit commander; a summary of the training that had been given; the percentage qualifications of the unit in the weapons which had to be fired; a statement that the training required by mobilization regulations had been completed; and a statement that all required equipment was on hand or that it would be furnished on a certain date. These reports were excellent, but because they were made by the commander who was responsible for the training, it was considered desirable to obtain the comments of a disinterested agency. For this reason, it was required that an officer of the Inspector General's Department spend several days with the unit in order to make a detailed inspection, on the basis of which an independent report was submitted. The

report indicated all deficiencies which had been observed in the unit and ended with a statement that the unit was or was not qualified for overseas shipment. The status report which was submitted by the responsible major command and the report of the Inspector General were then considered at the same time, and together they furnished the information necessary to make a decision to approve the shipment of the unit overseas.

The wartime shortage of manpower was responsible for the establishment of another General Staff agency whose primary duty was staff supervision. In order to exploit all opportunities to save on manpower, the War Department Manpower Board was established in Washington with field sections in various parts of the United States. The board reports directly to the Chief of Staff, and is given free rein in making manpower surveys to ascertain where personnel savings can be made. After surveying a number of the same type of installations throughout the United States, the War Department Manpower Board sets up a yardstick which it uses as the basis for personnel manning in a given type of installation. It then applies that yardstick and submits recommendations on personnel economics which, in its opinion, can be made.

#### UNSOLVED PROBLEMS

It would be wrong to assume that the War Department has no unsolved problems in organization and administration and that all agencies operate at optimum efficiency. Only in wartime was it possible for substantial change to occur, and this fact emphasizes what might be termed the difficult role of the innovator in public administration.

While wartime changes were always easy to make, the fact remains that change was the rule and the *status quo* the exception. The principal officers in the War Department not only were willing to try new methods but also inspired subordinates with a zeal to effect improvement. It is to be hoped that the advantages of that condition will become so apparent that it will be—as it was not before—continued in peacetime.

# REORGANIZATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND OF THE ARMY

## GENERAL

IN LINE with the reduction of the Army from a peak strength of more than 8,000,000 to 1,550,000 the War Department has announced a major reorganization of the War Department and of the Army, effective at 12:01 a.m., June 11, 1946. Acting on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, the President issued an executive order on 13 May authorizing the Secretary of War to reassign the functions theretofore assigned to the Army Service Forces. This order, taken in connection with existing laws and executive orders, makes possible a major reorganization of the Army and of the War Department.

The present organization of the War Department was designed for the conduct of a global war and served admirably during hostilities. However, the transition from war to peace and the reduction in size and scope of activities of the Army make advisable a major reorganization which will not only save money and personnel but also minimize duplication of effort and provide more clear-cut command channels.

*Careful Study.* The reorganization of the War Department and of the Army comes as a result of studies initiated by the department soon after the termination of hostilities with Japan. The new organization is not intended as a model for the formation of a unified department of armed services which is the subject of pending legislation. However, in the event such legislation is enacted, the War Department organization, with minor adjustments, can remain substantially unaltered, except for the transfer of the Army Air Forces to an independent status within the new department.

Most of the changes effected were those recommended by a War Department Board, originally headed by the late Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch, and later under the presidency

of Lieutenant General W. H. Simpson, former commander of the Ninth Army. The Board made a thorough study of the War Department operations during the War and incorporated in its findings the conclusions reached from lessons learned during hostilities.

The War Department has already initiated action to make effective within 30 days the reorganization of the War Department and of the Army. Instructions have been sent to all major commands directing the necessary steps to begin the reorganization. A War Department circular is being issued giving detailed information on the changes to be effected.

*Principles Developed.* The following principles were developed during the course of the studies and hearings conducted, and were incorporated into the reorganization:

A simple and flexible organization, with clear-cut command channels, is needed to satisfy the requirements of economy and efficiency.

The top organization of the War Department must be capable of carrying out the orders of the Chief of Staff quickly and effectively and must have the means and the authority to supervise and direct the execution of such orders.

The structure of the staff organization must be as simple as possible with a minimum of individuals reporting directly to the Chief of Staff or his deputy.

Of great importance is the provision of adequate means for (1) the conduct of the best possible research and development program, (2) intelligence and counter-intelligence activities and (3) elimination of duplication in all activities.

The necessary degree of efficiency and vitality can be attained only through the aggressive application of the principle of decentralization. No

function should be performed at the staff level of the War Department which can be decentralized to the major commands, the Army areas or the services without loss of adequate control of operations by the staff.

There must be a single continuous command channel from top to bottom of the War Department.

Direct contact and mutual arrangements, within approved policies, between major commands, staff divisions and technical and administrative services are desirable and are encouraged.

## SECRETARY OF WAR'S OFFICE

Under the reorganization the duties of the Secretary of War, the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries are in general as at present prescribed. As evidence of the emphasis that the War Department places on the importance of scientific research and development, this important activity, for the present at least, will be under the personal direction and control of the Secretary of War. (See Chart.) In connection with the civilian aspects of this problem the Secretary will be assisted by an Advisory Board of leading scientists, technicians and industrialists to assure necessary contacts with civilian organizations engaged in research and development activities. On the military side, there will be a research and development division on the General Staff level, directly under the Chief of Staff, but operating in close coordination with the Office of the Secretary of War. The application of scientific advances to military equipment, training and operations will be the subject of continuous study and experimentation throughout the Army.

The Under Secretary of War is charged with direction and supervision of War Department procurement activities and industrial mobilization and demobilization. He is also charged with the supervision of clemency for military prisoners and certain other matters related to military justice, claims and other activities.

The Assistant Secretary of War is responsible for administration and supervision of civil affairs, military government and relations with the State Department and other governmental

agencies thereon, and for performing such other duties as may be assigned by the Secretary of War.

The Assistant Secretary of War for Air retains responsibilities similar to those at present assigned.

**CHIEF OF STAFF**

Few changes are made in the duties of the Chief of Staff but the order redefines his duties, responsibilities and authority. The Chief of Staff is the principal military adviser to the President and to the Secretary of War on the conduct of war and the principal military adviser and executive to the Secretary of War on the conduct of the activities of the military establishment. The Chief of Staff has command of the operating forces comprising the Army Air Forces, the Army Ground Forces, the Army Areas, the Organized Reserves, the National Guard when in federal service,

and such overseas departments, task forces, base commands, defense commands and other commands as the Secretary of War may find necessary for national security, and the related supply and service establishments of the Army, and is responsible to the Secretary of War for their use in war and for plans and preparations for their readiness in war. He is also charged with the coordination and direction of efforts of the War Department and General Staff to this end.

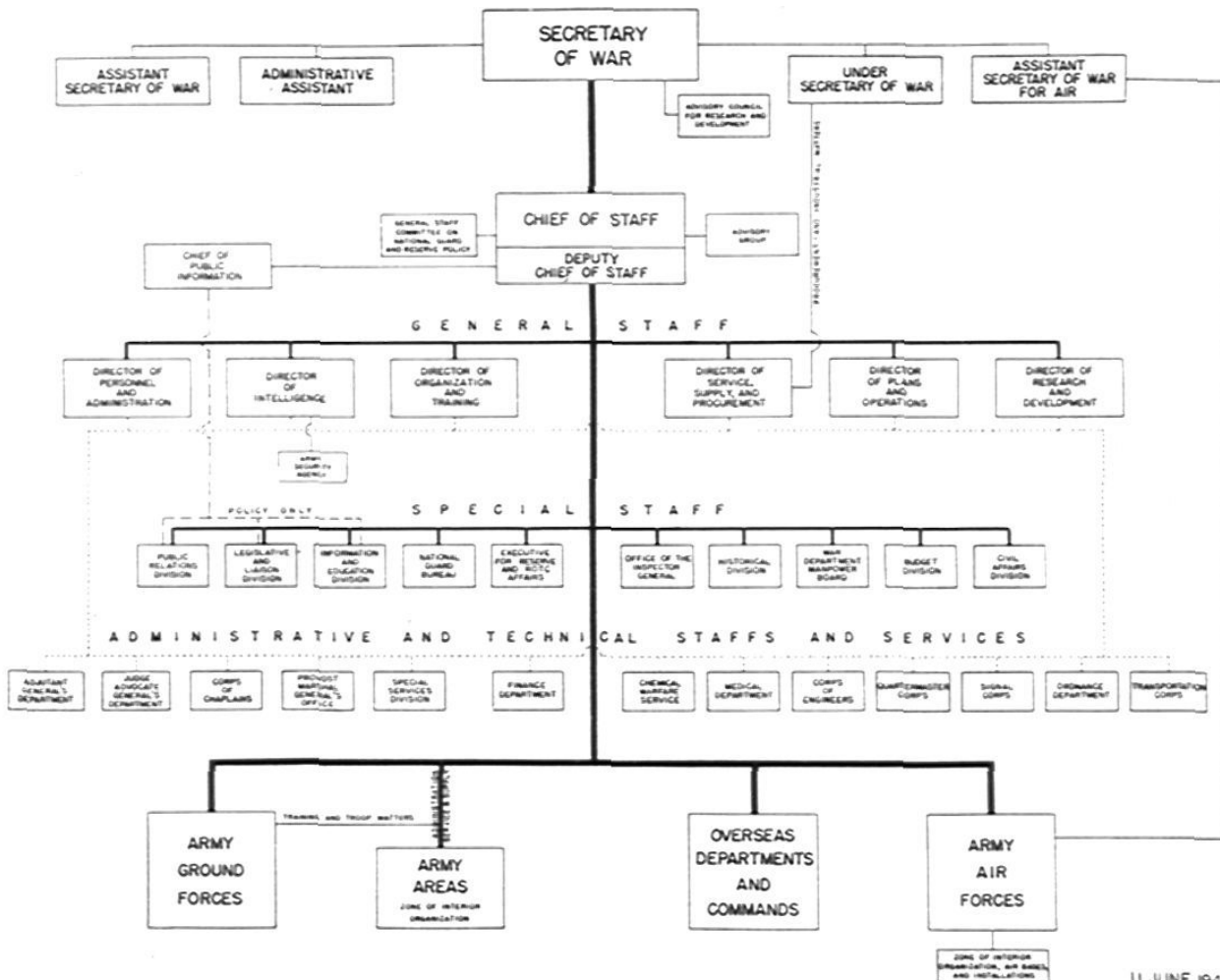
The new organization places the Chief of Public Information directly under the Chief of Staff. He will continue to coordinate the work of the Public Relations Division, the Legislative and Liaison Division and the Information and Education Division. The functions of these agencies will remain substantially the same as at present.

The organization of the offices of the Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief will be the same as at present except that provision is made for a small Advisory Group to the Chief of Staff to consist of such personnel as he may determine.

**GENERAL STAFF DIVISIONS**

Each of the General Staff Divisions will be headed by a director instead of an Assistant Chief of Staff. While most of these divisions in general will have similar functions to those of the present organization the authority and responsibilities of the heads of the divisions are strengthened and increased. Each director will have the authority to plan, direct and supervise the execution of operations within his sphere of action. Each is given authority to issue

**ORGANIZATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT**



orders in the name of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff.

The Director of Personnel and Administration replaces the Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel (G-1) in the present organization. He will be the personnel manager of the War Department and adviser and assistant to the Chief of Staff for all matters relating to personnel as individuals. He will have the over-all War Department responsibility for the procurement and allocation of personnel in bulk to the major commands and for the demobilization of individuals. He will supervise and coordinate the activities within his field of responsibility of the administrative services—The Adjutant General's Department, The Judge Advocate General's Department (except with respect to court-martial and certain legal matters for which The Judge Advocate General will report directly to the Secretary of War or the Under Secretary of War), the Corps of Chaplains, the Office of the Provost Marshal General and the Special Services Division—and of all existing temporary boards and committees now performing personnel functions. The director will limit his activities to personnel and administrative matters of a War Department or Army-wide level of importance decentralizing authority and responsibility in all other matters to appropriate major commands and technical and administrative services.

The Director of Intelligence will replace the Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence (G-2) in the present organization. He will be the adviser and assistant of the Chief of Staff for all War Department matters relating to military intelligence and counterintelligence of the Army. He is to be responsible for meeting intelligence requirements which are common to major commands and to technical and administrative services. However, all major commanders will operate their own intelligence agencies in the field of their primary responsibility. The Director of Intelligence has the over-all War Department responsibility for the collection, evaluation and dissemination of intelligence. He will represent the War Department with all government agencies on all matters concerning intelligence. He will supervise the

Military Intelligence Service and the Army Security Agency and Army participation in propaganda and psychological warfare.

The Director of Organization and Training will replace the Assistant Chief of Staff for Organization and Training (G-3) in the present organization. His duties will be much the same as those at present assigned to this division and include studies of the organization of the War Department and the Army, mobilization and demobilization of the Army, prescribing training objectives, establishing general training policies of the Army School system, coordinating and inspecting training activities and installations and the use of troops in domestic emergencies and civil ceremonies.

The Director of Service, Supply and Procurement will replace the present Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply (G-4). The functions now prescribed for Commanding General, Army Service Forces, in connection with service, supply and procurement, and the functions of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, and Logistics Groups, Operations Division, will be assigned to the Director of Service, Supply and Procurement. The director, in connection with appropriate joint and combined agencies, will develop logistical plans for the Army. He will furnish logistical planning guidance to other War Department agencies and the major commands. With respect to procurement and related matters the director will report to the Under Secretary of War and on all military matters will report to the Chief of Staff. The director will supervise and coordinate the service, supply and procurement activities of the Corps of Engineers (except with respect to civil functions for which the Chief of Engineers will report directly to the Secretary of War), the Medical Department, Signal Corps, Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Corps, Transportation Corps, Finance Department and Chemical Warfare Service. Other activities of these services will be under the supervision and coordination of appropriate General and Special Staff divisions. The Director of Service, Supply and Procurement will utilize the major commands and the technical services as his operating

agencies in discharging the functions for which he is responsible.

The Director of Plans and Operations will supersede the Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations in the present organization. He will be responsible for the formulation and development of strategic and operations plans, including special plans, and for assisting the Chief of Staff in the strategic direction of the Army forces.

In the reorganization the Research and Development Division, which will concern itself primarily with the military aspects of scientific advances, becomes a division of the General Staff. It replaces the New Developments Division of the present organization. The director of the new division will be the adviser and assistant of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff for War Department research and development. He will be responsible for the initiation, allocation and coordination of new or improved weapons, devices and techniques and for provision for mobilization of scientific, technical and industrial efforts essential to the research and development program of the department. He will cooperate closely with the Advisory Board of the Secretary of War in connection with these activities.

### **SPECIAL STAFF DIVISIONS**

Special activities which because of their scope should report directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff will be under appropriate War Department Special Staff Divisions.

The National Guard Bureau, the Executive for Reserve and R.O.T.C. Affairs, The Inspector General, the Budget Division and Budget Officer for the War Department, the Civil Affairs Division, the Historical Division and the War Department Manpower Board are retained as divisions of the Special Staff, with duties and functions, for the most part, as at present prescribed.

The duties and functions of the Technical and Administrative Services of the War Department will remain generally as now prescribed; their activities will be supervised and coordinated by appropriate heads of General and Special Staff Divisions, each in his field of responsibility.



**The Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, and six army commanders. Left to right: Generals Devers, Hodges, Stilwell, and Wainwright; and Lieutenant Generals Simpson, Griswold, and Walker.**

### ARMY GROUND FORCES

The Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, commands the six armies within the Continental United States and individuals and units assigned to the Army Ground Forces. He will administer and direct operations and training of the armies, and will determine organization, composition, equipment and training of assigned units. He will also determine requirements in personnel, equipment and funds for the forces under his command. Schools and replacement facilities for ground forces will be operated under his direction. He will supervise and inspect training of units, other than air, of the R.O.T.C., National Guard and Organized Reserves.

General Jacob L. Devers, Army Ground Forces Commander, will soon move his headquarters from Washington to Fort Monroe, Virginia.

### ARMY AREAS

The Commanding General of each of the Armies will command all units, posts, camps, stations and installations within his Army Area, except exempted installations and stations, and except units, posts, camps, stations or installations commanded by the Air Forces. The Commanding General of each of the Armies is responsible for the operations, training, administration, services and supply of all units, posts, camps, stations and installations of his command. He is responsible for certain activities at exempted stations.

The headquarters of the nine service commands, as such, are discontinued and their functions are transferred to commanders of the six Armies, who are assigned the territorial command of six

Army areas as well as the tactical command of the Armies.

General Courtney H. Hodges will command the First Army and the First Army Area with headquarters in New York City. Lieutenant General William H. Simpson will command the Second Army and the Second Army Area, with headquarters in Baltimore. Lieutenant General Oscar W. Griswold will command the Seventh Army and the Third Army Area, with headquarters at Atlanta. The Seventh Army was recently inactivated in Germany and will be reorganized in the United States. The Third Army remains on occupation duty in Germany. General Jonathan Wainwright will command the Fourth Army and the Fourth Army Area, with headquarters at San Antonio. Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker will command the Fifth Army and the Fifth Army Area, with headquarters at Chicago. General Joseph W. Stilwell will command the Sixth Army and the Sixth Army Area, with headquarters at San Francisco.

While the functions now performed by the service commands will come under the Army Areas, four of the present service command headquarters will be retained as additional headquarters but will report to the appropriate Army Area commanders rather than to the War Department. These are the First Service Command and headquarters at Boston, which will come under the First Army Area; the Fifth Service Command headquarters at Columbus, which will come under the Second Army Area; the Seventh Service Command headquarters at Columbus, which will come under the Second Army Area; the Seventh Service Command headquarters at Omaha,

which will come under the Fifth Army Area; and the Ninth Service Command headquarters at Salt Lake City, which will come under the Sixth Army Area. Major General Ira T. Wyche will command the headquarters at Boston, Major General Robert S. Beightler the headquarters at Columbus, Major General W. S. Livesay the headquarters at Omaha, and Major General W. E. Shedd the headquarters at Salt Lake City.

The present Second Service Command headquarters in New York will be absorbed by the First Army Area headquarters; that of the Third Service Command at Baltimore by the Second Army headquarters; that of the Fourth Service Command at Atlanta by the Third Army Area headquarters; and that of the Sixth Service Command at Chicago by the Fifth Army headquarters. The headquarters of the Eighth Service Command at Dallas will be discontinued and its functions transferred to the Fourth Army Area headquarters at San Antonio.

The reorganization continues the Military District of Washington embracing the District of Columbia, as a separate command directly under the War Department. Brigadier General Robert N. Young commands this military district.

Of the six Army commanders (see cut), Generals Hodges, Simpson and Walker had important combat commands in the European Theater, while Generals Griswold, Wainwright and Stilwell commanded major fighting units against the Japanese in the Far East.

The territory embraced in each of the new Army areas follows:



First Army Area, headquarters New York City, includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and New York.

Second Army Area, headquarters Baltimore, includes Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

Third Army Area, headquarters Atlanta, includes North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Fourth Army Area, headquarters San Antonio, includes Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Fifth Army Area, headquarters Chicago, includes Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado.

Sixth Army Area, headquarters San Francisco, includes Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California.

#### ARMY AIR FORCES

In order to increase the autonomy of the Army Air Forces and to prepare for the changes which may be required in

the event of the establishment of a single department of the Armed Services certain major alterations in the general functions, procedure, responsibilities and authority of the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, will be made. Administrative arrangements will be made to provide additional participation in budgetary matters by the head of the Air Forces.

The increased autonomy of the Air Forces will not extend to a point where care will be taken to avoid unnecessary duplication in medical service and hospitalization, research and development facilities, communication systems, procurement of common items, recruiting activities, and administration of military justice.

#### ARMY SERVICE FORCES

The headquarters of the Army Service Forces is discontinued, and its functions are transferred to other appropriate War Department agencies. Lieutenant General LeRoy Lutes, Commanding the Army Service Forces, will become Director of Service, Supply and Procurement on the War Department General Staff and will perform many of the duties now assigned

to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

#### OVERSEAS COMMANDS

It is contemplated that in all joint overseas forces, theater and commands there will be a single commander who will function under the directives and policy guidance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In such cases the commander will exercise tactical and strategic control over all forces in the theater through his senior ground, Navy and air commanders under the principles of unified command.

#### LEGISLATION SOUGHT

Legislation will be sought to abolish the Chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery. These positions have been vacant for several years and their functions have been performed by Headquarters, Army Ground Forces. Legislation will also be sought to merge the Coast Artillery and Field Artillery in a single Artillery arm and the Cavalry and the Armored Force in an Armored Cavalry arm under the Army Ground Forces, and to make permanent the Transportation Corps.



# LAND MARKS OF MILITARY POLICY

. . . Extracted respectively from (1946) War Department Circulars 119 and 124, the following give the broad post-war pattern for; (1) Organization and Training, and (2) Utilization of Negro Manpower.

## —GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING PREPARATION OF POSTWAR PLANS

*Responsibility of military leadership with reference to evolutions in warfare.* The characteristics of available weapons and equipment have always exerted a powerful influence on military organization and the conduct of battle. Throughout the ages scientific developments have necessitated incessant changes in organization and in the dispositions and maneuvers of armies in combat. We may safely assume that future evolutions in weapons and equipment will continue to exert this same compelling influence with a marked acceleration in the pace of new developments. Under current conditions and those of the predictable future, the influence of air power cannot be over-emphasized. The nation which supports the most efficient and the least restricted program of scientific research will lead the world in the development of arms and the other accouterments of war. The nation maintaining the most effective world-wide intelligence service will be the least likely to be surprised by sneak attacks and newly developed weapons. An acceptable military leadership must possess the creative imagination to provide scientific research with the performance requirements necessary to maintain an advantage in weapons and equipment. It must be capable of promptly adjusting organization and the conduct of battle to the developments resulting from military and scientific research. Forewarned by an effective intelligence service, it must have the ingenuity to devise ways and means for defeating innovations developed abroad before they become

available for practical use by potential enemies.

*Basis and evolution of plans for organization and training.* The adoption of definite assumptions as to the nature of warfare at future periods more distant than warranted by the limited capabilities of human prevision has invariably stifled progress. In view of the aroused interest in scientific research and development, it is especially undesirable at this time to adopt positive assumptions as to the changes that may take place in the nature of warfare during even the next 10 or 15 years. To do so would tend to create a mental attitude not conducive to full, free, and open-minded research and development. However, the demands of national security require that organization and training be maintained continuously and such a requirement is susceptible of sound solution. Any war commencing within the next few years would of necessity initially be fought primarily with weapons and equipment now on hand or in production. That conclusion may be accepted as the starting line for future plans. Immediate plans for organization and training will be based on the weapons and equipment now on hand or in production at home and abroad. The soundness and adequacy of all plans will be maintained through a process of continuous evolution. Military planners must be sufficiently alert to analyze the developments of military and scientific research and to correctly evaluate their effects on organization and training in time to accomplish necessary modifications in plans before the innovations are in production in sufficient quantities to materially influence the nature of warfare.

*Fundamental structure of a sound military establishment.* There are certain trends in warfare which have developed to the extent that they may properly be accepted as existing factors. The knowledge now available to all nations has provided practicable solutions for reducing the efficacy of distance, weather, and geographical features as military obstacles. This fact has created a capability for sudden attack that cannot be safely ignored in military planning. The fearfully destructive power of the most modern missiles, the economic capabilities of employing them against targets hundreds of miles distant without the progressive advance of large masses of sea and land forces have made it possible for any country possessed of scientific resources and ruthless purposes to inflict devastating blows against the most powerful nations. Since such missiles can be discharged from small, well concealed, and widely dispersed installations, it is probable that their effectiveness will continue practically unimpaired until ground forces have worked their way forward and seized or destroyed stock piles, productive capacity, and the launching sites. These developments, together with the current ineffectiveness of the passive defense, indicate the importance of having the necessary strength in being successfully to counter a sneak attack and immediately act to wrest from the aggressor that initiative of action so decisive at the outbreak of hostilities. The ever multiplying complexities of the world's economy increase the probability that any war of the future will eventually extend to global proportions. To insure the readiness of reinforcements as required by a developing World War and of replacements for the heavy casualties to be expected in modern conflict, it is necessary to maintain a large reserve over and above the forces constituting *strength in being*. Such a reserve may be maintained in varying degrees of organization and training so long as there is assurance that its organizations and individuals would become progressively available as required. As a guide in all planning it will be considered as essential that the

fundamental structure of the Military Establishment include:

*a. Forces constituting strength in being.* Forces of adequate size and composition to constitute in actuality strength in being.

*b. The reserve.* A reserve of organizations and individuals so organized and trained that they would become progressively available as needed to meet the requirements of an expanding war.

**Types of military organizations.** The two general types of military organization through which the manpower of a nation may be developed are discussed in section III, WD Circular 347, 1944. The discussion sets forth in unmistakable language the official views of the War Department on the subject. In the first type of military organization, such as previously existed in Germany and Japan, the men of a nation are conscripted into the Army for service in the lower grades. "The function of the common citizen is ordinarily to be a private soldier or, at most, a noncommissioned officer in war. Under such a system only the brawn of a people is prepared for war, there being no adequate provision for developing the latent military leadership and genius of the people as a whole. It, therefore, has no place among the institutions of a modern democratic state based upon the conception of a government by the people." Paragraph 2b(3) of the cited section directs that "the basis for all plans for a post-war peace establishment" will be the second type of military organization, and is repeated for purposes of emphasis:

"based upon the conception of a professional peace establishment (no larger than necessary to meet normal peacetime requirements) to be reinforced in time of emergency by organized units drawn from a citizen army reserve, effectively organized for this purpose in time of peace; with full opportunity for competent citizen soldiers to acquire practical experience through temporary active service and to rise by successive steps to any rank for which they can definitely qualify; and with specific facilities for such practical experience, qualification, and advancement definitely organized as essential and

predominating characteristics of the peace establishment."

**Army of the United States.** The type of military organization best suited to our national institutions is amply provided for in the basic conception of the Army of the United States with its three components: The Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, and the Organized Reserve Corps. The integration of those three components into a harmonious, sympathetic, and efficient team is assigned as a mission of high importance to all agencies and individual officers charged with plans for organization and training.

**Forces constituting strength in being.** The forces maintained to constitute *strength in being* will include: (1) The Regular Army; (2) The National Guard of the United States; (3) Such units of the Organized Reserve Corps as are required to constitute a balanced force of adequate strength and which it is not practicable to provide in the Regular Army or National Guard. These forces should be capable of immediate expansion to war strength without undue loss of efficiency. \* \* \* It is essential that these forces be highly mobile, with particular emphasis on airborne and seaborne operations. They must be strong in air force units of all appropriate types.

**The Reserve.** The reserve will include such organizations and individuals of the Organized Reserve Corps as are not provided under the forces that constitute *strength in being* and as would be required to meet the demands of the first year of a major war. \* \* \* It is of utmost importance that in any future mobilization the further training of the reserve be accomplished so far as practicable without delaying the readiness for combat of the Regular Army and National Guard by withdrawing from the field organizations of those components the trained personnel to provide cadres and instructors.

**Training problems of the civilian components.** It must be recognized that the training time and facilities that can be made available to the civilian component organizations are insufficient to qualify their personnel for the enlarged mission required by the foregoing conception of a democratic army. The training problems of those

components can best be solved by providing a pool of trained manpower from which they can recruit their personnel. Such a solution must be found if we are to have an adequate national security.

A program of universal military training providing for all arms and services a training level at least comparable to regimental combat team training for the ground forces is essential to the maintenance of the civilian components in an entirely dependable state of readiness to carry out their respective missions.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps will continue to constitute the most fruitful source of new officers. The corps must be enlarged and supported to meet an increased requirement for well trained commissioned personnel. More careful selection will be exercised in the admission of students and in the commissioning of graduates. \* \* \*

An efficient and producing system of officer candidate schools will be provided as an essential factor in the implementation of (established) policy. \* \* \*

## II—UTILIZATION OF NEGRO MANPOWER IN THE POST-WAR ARMY

To effect the maximum efficient utilization of the authorized Negro manpower in the postwar period, the War Department has adopted the following policy:

Negro manpower in the postwar Army will be utilized on a broader professional scale than has obtained heretofore. The development of leaders and specialists based on individual merit and ability, to meet effectively the requirements of an expanded war Army will be accomplished through the medium of installations and organizations. Groupings of Negro units with white units in composite organizations will be accepted policy.

**Implementation of policy.** In order to develop the means required for maximum utilization of the authorized manpower of the nation in the event of a national emergency the following will obtain:

1. The troop basis for the postwar Army will include Negro troops approximately in the 1 to 10 ratio of the

Negro civilian population to the total population of the nation.

2. To meet the requirements of training and expansion, combat and service units will be organized and activated from the available Negro manpower. Employment will be in Negro regiments or groups, separate battalions or squadrons, and separate companies, troops or batteries, which will conform in general to other units of the postwar Army. A proportionate number of these units will be organized as part of larger units. White officers assigned to Negro organizations will be replaced by Negro officers who prove qualified to fill the assignment. In addition, Negro manpower with special skills or qualifications will be employed as individuals in appropriate overhead and special units.

3. Additional officer supervision will be supplied to units which have a greater than normal percentage of personnel within the AGCT classification of IV and V.

50% or more Class IV and V, 25% increase of officers.

70% or more Class IV and V, 50% increase of officers.

Increased officer personnel will be of company grade.

4. The planning, promulgation, implementation, and revision of this policy will be coordinated by the Assistant for Planning and Policy Coordination, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, War Department General Staff.

5. Officers will be accepted in the Regular Army through the operation of the present integration policy without regard to race.

6. The present policy of according all officers, regardless of race, equal opportunities for appointment, advancement, professional improvement, promotion, and retention in all components of the Army will be continued.

7. Negro Reserve officers will be eligible for active duty training and service in accordance with any program established for other officers of like component and status. All officer requirements for expansion of the Regular Establishment as distinguished from the Regular Army and for replacement, regardless of race, will be procured in the existing manner from current sources; namely, ROTC honor students, Officers'

Reserve Corps, direct appointments, graduates of officer candidate schools, Regular Army appointments from the Army of the United States and graduates of the United States Military Academy.

8. All enlisted men whether volunteers or selectees will be accorded the same processing through appropriate installations to insure proper classification and assignment of individuals.

9. Surveys of manpower requirements conducted by the War Department will include recommendations covering the positions in each installation of the Army which could be filled by Negro military personnel.

10. At posts, camps, and stations where both Negro and white troops are assigned for duty, the War Department policies regarding use of recreational facilities and membership in officers' clubs, messes or similar organizations as set forth in paragraph 19, AR 210-10, WD Memorandum 600-45, 14 June 1945, and WD letter, AG 353.8 (5 July 44) OB-S-A-M) 8 July 1944, Recreational Facilities, will be continued in effect.

11. Considering essential military factors, Negro units will be stationed in localities and communities where attitudes are most favorable and in such strength as will not constitute an undue burden to the local civilian facilities.

12. Commanders of organizations, installations, and stations containing Negro personnel will be responsible for the execution of the War Department policy. Maximum latitude is authorized in the solution of purely local problems.

13. Commanders of all echelons of the Army will insure that all personnel under their command are thoroughly indoctrinated with the necessity for the unreserved acceptance of the provisions of the policy.

14. WD letter (AG 219.21 (10-9-40) M-A-M) 16 October 1940, War Department policy in regard to Negroes, is rescinded since the policy expressed therein has been amplified and superseded by the policy enunciated herewith.

15. The above stated policy is the direct result of the Report made by a "Board of Officers on Utilization of Negro Officers in the Post-War Period," convened 4 October 1945 by the direction of Secretary of War.

## WELCOME TO THE FIELD ARTILLERY

The nominations of the following-named officers, who graduated from the Military Academy on 4 June 1946, have been confirmed by the Senate as second lieutenants of Field Artillery in the Regular Army.

THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL takes this opportunity to congratulate each and every one of them, to welcome them as fellow artillerymen, and to wish them success and happiness in their chosen profession.

Frederick K. Alderson	Robert C. Key
Gunnar E. Andersson	William M. Kiser
John L. Armstrong	Robert E. Kren
Robert A. Babcock 3d	Lloyd C. Kurowski
David T. Baker	Ralph I. LaRock
Van Roy Baker	Robert V. Lee, Jr.
Edwin W. Basham	Robert E. Lenzner
Rex W. Beasley, Jr.	James R. Loomie
Frank M. Bowen, Jr.	Lawrence J. Luettgen
Robert B. Bowen	Thomas H. McBryde
Philip B. Brady	J. D. H. McDonough
Herrold E. Brooks, Jr.	Robert L. March
Benjamin C. Brown	Jack F. Matteson
Robert O. Bullock	Doyle Merritt
Ray L. Burnell, Jr.	Carey W. Milligan
Robert F. Carter	Edward J. Morgan
James R. Cavanaugh	Robert F. Morris
Benjamin K. Chase	George C. Muir, Jr.
Steven L. Conner, Jr.	Patrick J. O'Connor
Thomas M. Constant	Carroll R. O'Neill
James E. Convey, Jr.	John K. Paden, Jr.
Felix F. Cowey, Jr.	Stephen J. Pagano
Robert G. Cramer	John G. Parker
Charles D. Daniel, Jr.	William C. Parker
Harry A. Davis, Jr.	Joseph P. Pepe
John B. Dayton	Richard S. Pohl
Walter J. DeLong, Jr.	John T. Price, Jr.
George L. Dennett	Everett L. Rea
Glenn W. Dettrey	William T. Reeder
Richard B. Diver	Louis N. Roberts
James T. Dixon	E. M. Robinson, Jr.
Farrel E. Dockstetter	Guy A. Rogers
Frederick A. Dodd	Richard R. Sandoval
James M. Elder	Carl P. Schmidt
Hunter H. Faires, Jr.	Roy G. Simkins, Jr.
Martin B. Feldman	John E. Simpson
Elisha J. Fuller	Glennon R. Smith
Thomas E. Gaines	William R. Smith
Thomas L. Gatch, Jr.	Russell E. Speake
R. H. Gilbert, Jr.	Ralph A. Starnier
Joseph A. Giza 3d	Kenneth J. Steen
Samuel Grier 3d	Oliver D. Street 3d
George W. Griffith	William R. Stroud
William H. Grisham	Harold A. Terrell, Jr.
Philip D. Haisley	James E. Thomas
Charles M. Hall	E. S. Throckmorton
Hal E. Hallgren	John R. Thurman 3d
Robert M. Hamilton	William H. Trotter
W. F. Hamilton, Jr.	Richard C. Tuck
Jesse S. Harris	Edwin R. Van Deusen
Robert C. Hawley	Harley E. Venters
Rutledge P. Hazard	John W. Vester
F. F. Hickey, Jr.	Josiah A. Wallace, Jr.
John C. Hoar, Jr.	Donald S. Watson
Granville W. Hough	Edwin L. Weber, Jr.
J. E. Houseworth 3d	Robert M. White, Jr.
T. M. Huddleston	Richard M. Wildrick
William A. Humphries	Robert M. Williams
Gordon R. Jacobsen	Robert T. Winfree, Jr.
Amos A. Jordan, Jr.	James E. Werrick
Edwin M. Joseph	Harris H. Woods
Jean K. Joyce	Martin F. Zorn

# POST-WAR SCHOOL SYSTEM FOR ARMY OFFICERS

THE WAR DEPARTMENT has announced the reorganization of the Army's officer educational system, which is conceived to provide for the progressive military education of an officer from the time he receives his commission until he completes a course at a high-level school conducted on a joint Army, Navy and Air basis. The reorganization is the result of study and modification of a report made by the War Department Military Education Board, headed by Lieutenant General Leonard T. Gerow. As will be noted in the accompanying chart, the school framework includes several "levels" which might be called: basic, advanced, command and staff, joint, and national.

Upon being commissioned in the Army, all officers except those of the Air Forces will attend the Army Basic School for a four months' course in subjects common to the Army as a whole. This will be followed immediately by a five months' basic branch course in which officers will be thoroughly indoctrinated in the basic subjects of their branch. National Guard and Reserve officers, who do not in general have time to attend the regular courses, may attend associate courses of

three months' duration emphasizing techniques of the individual branches.

One to four years after completing flight school, Air Forces officers will attend one of the Air Tactical Schools to learn tactics and techniques of the Air Arm. Between the third and tenth year of service, officers of the AAF will attend either the Advanced Tactical School or the Air Institute of Technology. Officers of the Ground Forces and will attend their respective Advanced Technical and Administrative Services Branch Schools. There will be a liberal exchange of students in this group of schools. Those schools will stress employment of the aviation group and the ground Regimental Combat Team. Regular courses are for ten months, with three-months' associate courses and other special and extension courses being available.

Upon graduation from one of the Advanced Schools, and some time between his seventh and fifteenth year of service, the officer becomes eligible for the Air College or for one of the four schools of the Command and Staff College. The four schools of the Command and Staff College are Administration, Military Intelligence, Combined Arms, and Logistics. These

courses are also of ten months' duration, with a three months' associate course. These schools will stress employment of the aviation wing and ground division.

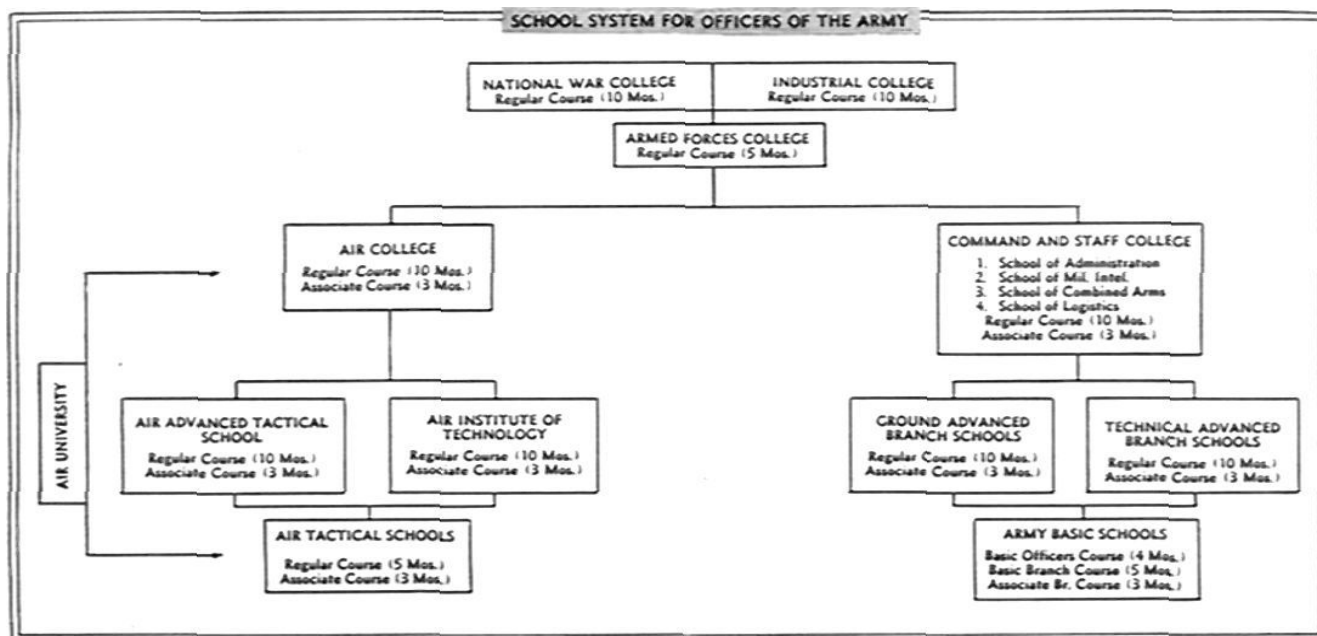
The existing Command and General Staff School will reorganize itself into the new Command and Staff College.

Institutions at the highest levels will be conducted on a joint Army, Navy, Air basis under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

It is contemplated that the lower of these top-level schools will be designated the Armed Forces College, to which an officer may be sent between his eighth and sixteenth year of service. Choice of officers would be on a selective basis. The course would cover theater operations and joint Army, Navy, Air overseas operations. A committee of Army and Navy officers are currently arranging details for the organization of this school.

At the extreme top of the educational ladder will be the National War College and The Industrial College of the Armed Forces, open to selected officers of ten to twenty years' service. Their ten months' courses will deal with problems of national planning and strategy.

Although the association and extension courses are intended primarily for the progressive education of National Guard and Reserve officers, the regular courses will also be open to these groups whenever attendance for the regular course is practical.



# Courses of Instruction at the F. A. School

*(Including the Air Training School)*

## THE FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL

<i>Officers' Courses</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Concurrent Classes</i>	<i>Class Capacity</i>	<i>Course Capacity</i>	<i>Yearly Output</i>
<sup>1</sup> Basic Branch School	22 weeks		109	109	169 <sup>2</sup>
Associate Basic	13 weeks		To be announced		
<sup>1</sup> Branch Advanced	37 weeks		200	200	200
Associate Advanced	13 weeks		To be announced		
Communication	18½ weeks		50	50	100
Motor	12 weeks		35	35	105
Sound and Flash	18½ weeks		50	50	100
P M S & T	4 weeks		Varies up to fifty <sup>3</sup>		
National Guard Inst.	4 weeks		Varies up to fifty <sup>3</sup>		
<i>Enlisted Courses</i>					
NCO (Field Artillery)	18½ weeks		130	130	260
Communication	18½ weeks		100	100	200
Motor	18½ weeks		100	100	200
Sound and Flash	18½ weeks		100	100	200
Armorer and Arty Mech	18½ weeks		85	85	170
Officer Candidate School	26 weeks	6	65	390	780
AIR TRAINING SCHOOL					
<i>Officers' Courses</i>					
<sup>4</sup> AGF Pilots' Course	16 weeks	8	14	112	350
<i>Enlisted Courses</i>					
<sup>4</sup> Air Mechanic	13 weeks	7	14	98	350
				1559	3184

<sup>1</sup>For all FA, S/CA and AAA officers.

<sup>2</sup>It is improbable that sufficient officers will be available to insure class capacity attendance at two courses per year.

<sup>3</sup>Not included in Total.

<sup>4</sup>For all arms.



### OFFICERS' COURSES—FAS

**Basic Branch School** (22 weeks); 14 weeks devoted to subjects common to all artillery; 8 weeks devoted to subjects common to the Field Artillery)

*Purpose:* To provide instruction for the newly commissioned officers in their responsibilities and duties within the Artillery; the employment of the Artillery in the battle team in coordination with the combined employment of air, naval, and service forces on the basic level.

*Extracted from an Army Ground Forces letter to the Commanding General, Replacement and School Command, dated 6 May 1946 the chart and explanatory notes outline the courses of instruction to be conducted at the Field Artillery School for the post-war period. The school year will be of ten months' duration and courses will start on or about Sept. 46. The basic school for 1946-47 will start 5 Aug. 46. Basic school outlined herein will be effective for 1947-48.*

To insure understanding, indoctrination and training in teamwork in the combined operation of the Artillery in the air-ground-naval-service team on the basic level.

*Prerequisites:* All officers assigned to the Field Artillery and Coast Artillery (Seacoast Artillery and Antiaircraft Artillery) branch who have completed the branch immaterial portion of the basic school will attend this school. At the completion of the initial 14 weeks of this course, officers assigned to the Seacoast and Antiaircraft Artillery will proceed to their branch service schools for additional instruction.

#### **Associate Basic Course** (13 weeks)

*Purpose:* To provide comprehensive instruction in condensed form which parallels that given in the regular course. This instruction is provided for officers of the Organized Reserves and National Guard in the branch, and Regular officers of other branches.

*Prerequisite:* Artillery officers below the grade of captain in the National Guard and Organized Reserve who volunteer for the course. Regular officers of a branch other than Artillery who volunteer and are selected for attendance.

#### **Branch Course** (37 weeks)

*Purpose:* To provide instruction that will insure the most effective development and deployment of the Artillery (FA, SC/A and AAA) as part of the combined arms team.

To prepare officers for their duties as commanders or members of staffs of artillery units up to and including Corps Artillery, AA Brigade and the Harbor Defense. Special emphasis will be given

to developing capable battalion commanders.

To develop understanding and teamwork among the officers of the artillery and with other officers of the Armed Forces.

*Prerequisites:* Officers of the Field Artillery who have completed the Basic Artillery course or have equivalent credit. Must have at least two years' duty with troops.

#### **Branch Advanced Course** (37 weeks)

*Purpose:* To provide instruction that will insure the most effective development and employment of the Artillery (FA, SC/A, and AAA).

To prepare officers for their duties as members of staffs to include the division general staff and corps artillery staff; to prepare officers for their duties as commanders of artillery units up to and including Corps Artillery, AAA Brigade and the Harbor Defense. Special emphasis will be given to developing competent battalion commanders.

*Prerequisites:* All regular officers of the Artillery will attend this course between their fourth and seventh year of service unless equivalent constructive credit has been granted. Selected officers from other branches may attend.

#### **Associate Branch Course** (13 weeks)

*Purpose:* To provide comprehensive instruction in condensed form which parallels that given in the regular course. This instruction is provided for officers of the Organized Reserves and National Guard in the branch, and Regular officers of other branches.

*Prerequisites:* Selected Artillery officers of the National Guard or Organized Reserve who volunteer for the course and are graduates of the basic course or have equivalent credit. Regular Officers of a branch other than Artillery with not less than four or more than eight years' service, who volunteer and are selected for attendance.

#### **Communication Course** (18½ weeks)

*Purpose:* To train selected officers in the technique, characteristics, installation and maintenance of Field Artillery communication systems.

*Prerequisites:* Officers of battery grade to be graduates of basic officers' course or Officer Candidate School with desire to attend course. Officer should have a current or contemplated assignment with communications.

#### **Motor Course** (12 weeks)

*Purpose:* To train selected officers of battery grade to perform the duties of Motor Transport and Motor Maintenance Officers in Field Artillery units.

*Prerequisites:* Officers or Warrant Officers who desire to attend course; should have or expect to have duties in connection with operation and/or maintenance of motor transportation; possess a military motor vehicle operator's permit; graduate of either an Officers' Basic Course or an Officer Candidate Course at a service school is desirable but not mandatory.

#### **Sound and Flash (Radar, Metro, Survey) Course** (18½ weeks)

*Purpose:* To qualify officers for duty with field artillery observation battalions.

*Prerequisites:* Background in mathematics and physics; within age in grade restrictions; must be assigned or considered for assignment to a field artillery observation battalion.

#### **P M S & T Course** (4 weeks)

*Purpose:* To orient and train selected officers for duty as Professors of Military Science and Tactics, and Assistants for assignment to Field Artillery ROTC units.

*Prerequisites:* Officers selected for duty with Field Artillery ROTC units.

#### **National Guard Instructor** (4 weeks)

*Purpose:* To orient and train selected officers for duty as instructors with the National Guard.

*Prerequisites:* Officers selected for duty as National Guard instructors.

### **ENLISTED COURSES—FAS**

#### **NCO Course** (18½ weeks)

*Purpose:* To prepare selected enlisted personnel for tactical and general administrative duties within the Field Artillery.

*Prerequisites:* Any noncommissioned officer or private first class, with an AGCT score of 90 or higher, who has

demonstrated the necessary qualities of leadership for eventual appointment to grade of sergeant or higher and who desires to attend the course.

#### **Communication Course** (18½ weeks)

*Purpose:* To train enlisted men of the Field Artillery as Communication Chiefs, Radio Operators, or Radio Repairmen. Students will receive training in their designated or anticipated MOS.

*Prerequisites:* Communications Chief: AGCT score of 100; high school graduate or equivalent knowledge; character Excellent; previous experience in communications and staff operations (civilian experience in communications may be substituted for military experience); desire to attend school.

Radio Operator: AGCT score of 90; high school graduate or equivalent knowledge; character Excellent; satisfactory grade on code aptitude test; desire to attend course.

Radio Repairman: AGCT score of 100 (if experienced in manufacture or repair of radio equipment AGCT score may be as low as 90); high school graduated or equivalent knowledge; must not be color blind; desire to attend course.

#### **Enlisted Motor Course** (18½ weeks)

*Purpose:* To train selected enlisted men to perform first and second echelon maintenance on vehicles issued to Field Artillery units.

*Prerequisites:* Desire to attend the course; minimum MAT score of 90; minimum AGCT score of 90; character rating of Excellent; possess motor vehicle operator's permit; grammar school education or equivalent; a minimum of one year's experience as motor mechanic in civilian life or completion of Motor Mechanics' Course at a post motor school is highly desirable.

#### **Sound and Flash (Radar, Metro, Survey) Course** (18½ weeks)

*Purpose:* To qualify noncommissioned officers of field artillery observation battalions for duty in sound and flash ranging platoons.

*Prerequisites:* Desire to attend course; character rating of Excellent; high

school graduate or equivalent; minimum AGCT score of 90; background of mathematics and physics; experience in computing desirable.

**Armorer and Artillery Mechanic** (18½ weeks)

*Purpose:* To train students as artillery mechanics for artillery weapons.

*Prerequisites:* Desire to attend course; character rating of Excellent; grammar school education or equivalent; minimum score of 90 on AGCT; minimum score of 100 on MAT; must be from field artillery unit.

**Officer Candidate Course** (26 weeks); 9 weeks branch immaterial; 17 weeks branch material)

*Purpose:* To present instruction to enlisted personnel to qualify and select for commission in the Artillery Branch.

### THE AIR TRAINING SCHOOL

**Army Ground Forces Pilots' Course—Air Training School** (32 weeks)

*Purpose:* To qualify officers as airplane pilot-observers in Army Ground Forces units.

*Prerequisites:* Be commissioned or detailed in one of the arms or branches authorized organic aviation; must be volunteer, grade of lieutenant; not more than 36 years of age; not over 170 pounds in weight; physically qualified as Class I or Class II in accordance with provisions of AR 40-110, 3 December 1942; must not previously have been eliminated from liaison pilot training course or from any Army Air Forces primary pilot training course; must be Regular Army or have elected Category I under the provisions of Section IV, Circular No. 366, WD, 7 December 1945; no previous flying instruction required.

**Air Mechanic** (13 weeks)

*Purpose:* To train students as mechanics in the repair and maintenance of the Army Ground Forces airplane and engine.

*Prerequisites:* One year experience with internal combustion engines required. Desire to attend course; minimum score of 90 on AGCT; minimum score of 100 on MAT.

## DUE FOR FOREIGN SERVICE?

THE FOLLOWING LIST shows the countries and islands in which U. S. Troops were stationed as of 15 April 1945. *Emphasized* are the related facts that very few soldiers are stationed at many of the localities mentioned and that the U. S. Military Missions now present in the several South American republics and in Iran are there by contract with and at the request of these nations.

### Pacific Theater

#### Western Pacific Area

Australia  
New Guinea  
Philippines  
Okinawa  
Ieshima  
Japan  
Korea

#### Northern Pacific Area

Alaska  
Aleutian Islands

#### Middle Pacific Area

Hawaiian Islands  
Aitutaki  
Canton  
Christmas Island  
Espiritu Santo  
Fiji  
Guadalcanal  
Johnston  
Kwajalein  
New Caledonia  
Tarawa  
Penrhyn  
Guam  
Saipan  
Tinian  
Iwo Jima  
Marcus Island  
Truk  
Wake Island

### European Theaters

Austria  
Belgium  
France  
Germany  
Holland  
Italy  
Luxembourg  
United Kingdom  
Bulgaria  
Roumania  
Hungary  
Jugoslavia  
Czechoslovakia  
Poland  
Greece

### Africa - Middle East Theater

Liberia  
French Morocco  
Algeria  
Tunisia  
Tripolitania  
Egypt  
Eritrea  
Turkey  
Iran  
Arabia  
Trans Jordan  
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan  
Gold Coast  
Rio de Oro  
French West Africa  
Mauretania

### Caribbean Defense Command

Antigua  
Aruba  
Barbados  
British Guiana  
Cuba  
Curacao  
Dominican Republic  
French Guiana  
Haiti  
Jamaica  
Puerto Rico  
Virgin Islands  
Surinam  
Trinidad  
Panama Canal Zone  
Argentina  
Bolivia  
Chile  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Ecuador  
El Salvador  
Galapagos Islands  
Guatemala  
St. Lucia  
Nicaragua  
Peru  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Venezuela  
Brazil  
Ascension Islands  
Honduras

### Asiatic Theater

China  
India  
Burma  
Malaya  
Siam

### North Atlantic Bases

Bermuda  
Greenland  
Newfoundland  
Azores  
Iceland

### Canada





# Soldiers like to Sing

By Lt. Col. Fairfax Downey, FA-Res.

LIKE SOLDIERS everywhere, artillerymen like to sing.<sup>1</sup> Most beloved artillery tune, of course, will always be the immortal *Caissons* song, by the late great artilleryman, Brig. Gen. ("Snitz") Gruber, himself beloved by so many. None would be quicker to acknowledge the unqualified pre-eminence in artillerymen's hearts of *The Caissons Go Rolling Along* than this writer who once produced a "motorized" version, a good-humored parody of it.<sup>2</sup> But in the spring of 1942 there seemed still to be room for lesser songs of our arm, so while awaiting orders for active duty, I turned out the words of *Field Artillery Guns*, borrowing for one line Napoleon's famous command, "March to the sound of the guns," and cribbing others from verses of my own in the JOURNAL.

My old CO of the Yale Batteries in 1916, Maj. Gen. Robert M. Danford, former Chief of Field Artillery, read and liked the lyrics. I found a composer when I was ordered to the Replacement Training Center at Fort Bragg—a private in the battalion of which I was executive. He was Murray Cohan, a song-writer with hits to his credit under his professional name of Johnny Murray. He set my words to a lively, singable tune with a good swing to it.

<sup>1</sup>This music feature is placed in the center of the JOURNAL to facilitate its removal therefrom, if desired. Anticipated, moreover, is the likelihood that some artillerymen and artillery units may desire additional copies. The bugle arrangement of the *Caissons* song, which was published in the JOURNAL in 1930, is republished by specific request, since Field Artillery units now have bugles only.

<sup>2</sup>Published in THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL (Sept.-Oct. 1936 issue) and also in *The Army Song Book*.

When I was made Adjutant of the Center, I intimated to leaders of our excellent band—first Master Sergeant Knowles and later CWO Shaeffer—that I had a new field artillery song that might well be performed. They were highly cooperative. Two of their fine musicians, Sergeants Bossell and Lefferts, made band and male chorus arrangements. We staged a bang-up premier of the song at a Sunday evening concert in the presence of the CG, Maj. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison, who approved it and remarked genially that he would like to hear the song played frequently and so, no doubt, would Major Downey.

At reviews, while marching in replacements, even when rehearsing, the band would strike up *Field Artillery Guns* at the first glimpse of me. They even recorded it and presented me with discs thereof. Gratefully, I "managed" to buy the band a lot of shiny new instruments out of the General Fund, kettle drums and key trumpets, no less.

But I think the band really liked the piece for itself. They still could play it when I returned to Fort Bragg after a year's absence during which I introduced the march to the band of the First Zouaves, French African Army, in Algiers. When the FARTC band sighted me, they almost blasted me off the porch of Headquarters with the familiar martial strains.

*Field Artillery Guns*, in piano arrangement kindly made by Mrs. Bruce Bigelow, of Providence, R. I., is here submitted for general field artillery inspection. If it passes, and is played and sung when comrades of the crossed cannon foregather, its author will be content.

# Field Artillery Guns

Words by  
Maj. FAIRFAX DOWNEY, F.A.

Music by  
Pvt. MURRAY COHAN, F. A.

Some pre-fer ma - chine guns — And some the ri - fle crack, — And  
Truck or track-tors pull 'em; — They may be self - pro - pelled. — Their

some the gun that was to run a - long a rail - road track.  
mo - tive force may still be horse, When ground is gained and held.

Some like an - ti air - craft, — But the on - ly ones  
gui-dons will lead them, — Pound-ing Japs and Huns.

First, last and al - ways — are Field Ar - til - ler - y guns. When you  
On in - to ac - tion — go Field Ar - til - ler - y guns.

march to the sound of the guns — The guns are sure to

Copyright 1942 by Fairfax Downey & Murray Cohan

be! The wheeled guns, The steeled guns of the Field Artil - ler - y!

Wreathed in the smoke of bat - tle Laid for vic - to - ry,

Our guns stand maned For the land of the brave and the free When you

march to the sound of the guns, The guns are sure to be. The

wheeled guns, The steeled guns, Of the Field Artil - ler - y!

# The Caissons Go Rolling Along

Bugle Arrangement of  
THE FIELD ARTILLERY SONG

E. L. GRUBER

March Tempo

Bugle I

Bugle II

Bugle III

The first system of the score consists of three staves labeled Bugle I, Bugle II, and Bugle III. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor). Bugle I and II play a melody of quarter and eighth notes, while Bugle III plays a bass line of quarter notes. The first measure includes a repeat sign with a first ending bracket.

The second system continues the music for Bugle I, II, and III. It features a first ending bracket over measures 5 and 6, with a second ending bracket over measures 7 and 8. The notation includes various note values and rests, maintaining the 2/4 time signature.

The third system continues the music for Bugle I, II, and III. It features a first ending bracket over measures 9 and 10, with a second ending bracket over measures 11 and 12. The notation includes various note values and rests, maintaining the 2/4 time signature.

The fourth system concludes the music for Bugle I, II, and III. It features a first ending bracket over measures 13 and 14, with a second ending bracket over measures 15 and 16. The notation includes various note values and rests, maintaining the 2/4 time signature.

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# ANNAPOLIS, U. S. A.

By Lt. Comdr. Henry Y. Shaefer, U.S.N.R.



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With a seaman's moist finger to the wind and characteristic promptness of action when action is indicated, the Navy is sailing into a broad and revolutionary peacetime program for officer training.

Its two important purposes are to emphasize a basic and more liberal education, and to extinguish forever any difference between the Naval Academy graduate and the man who enters the service in another way.

The Navy took the first steps toward officer procurement expansion last November by nearly doubling the twenty-seven existing NROTC units. There are now fifty-two of these units, which will provide training for a peacetime complement of 14,000.

However, in charting the training program for its officers the Navy is not interested in numbers alone. Change and expansion are not the only objectives, but improvement and correction as well. The Navy is putting thoughtful consideration into making its expanded officer training and procurement program the finest, most liberal, and best balanced ever. The "reserve versus regular" complex is being squarely faced and the Navy has decided that its hypothetical officer will become entangled in no personality conflicts.

With these things in mind, the Holloway Board<sup>1</sup> was appointed. Of the Holloway Board recommendations (which have been approved by Secretary Forrestal and are now before the proper congressional committees) one of the most significant is the stress upon basic and general educational features of the curriculum. This is to apply to the Academy as well as to the NROTC units. Naval science subjects will be limited in favor of broader fundamental knowledge. There will be more mathematics, physics, political science, and English, with less of tactics, navigation, and seamanship. The latter will be emphasized later through experience and graduate work.

The plan calls for doubling the present enrollment of the Naval Academy but also insists that the supply of permanent commissioned naval officers be substantially taken from other sources as well.

If the program mapped out by the Holloway Board is accepted, this is the way it will work.

A group of young men will enter the University of Idaho, Columbia University, Dartmouth, Alabama Polytech, or some other NROTC unit of their choice. They must be selected as NROTC entrants by a Navy-appointed state board, after they have qualified in a nationwide examination. Each man would receive his books and tuition at government expense, and \$50 per month toward living expenses. He would take three credit hours of naval science subjects a semester, and such other subjects as would lead to a degree in business, liberal arts or engineering.

At the same time, a second group of young men who have been appointed to the Naval Academy would pass on the entrance exams and embark on the new and enlightened curriculum there, in the well-known atmosphere of Navy tradition and discipline on the Severn.

After four years, both groups would receive degrees and be commissioned as ensigns, USN. In return for their government scholarships both groups would then be committed to active duty; the Academy graduates for three years; the NROTC graduates for from fifteen months to two years. As an extra inducement to serve three years, the NROTC graduate would receive a bonus of twelve months' pay for doing so.

At the end of three years, the two groups would be screened. According to the Navy's needs, a certain number of ensigns would be given permanent commissions as Lieutenants (jg), if they meet the qualifications set up. Those in both groups who do not desire a Navy career, and those not selected for

permanent commissions would enter the inactive reserve status.

By this time, the two groups should have become thoroughly integrated, one group contributing to and liberalizing the other. The best features of the thinking, the best of the knowledge of fifty-two great educational institutions, would be embodied in the NROTC men.

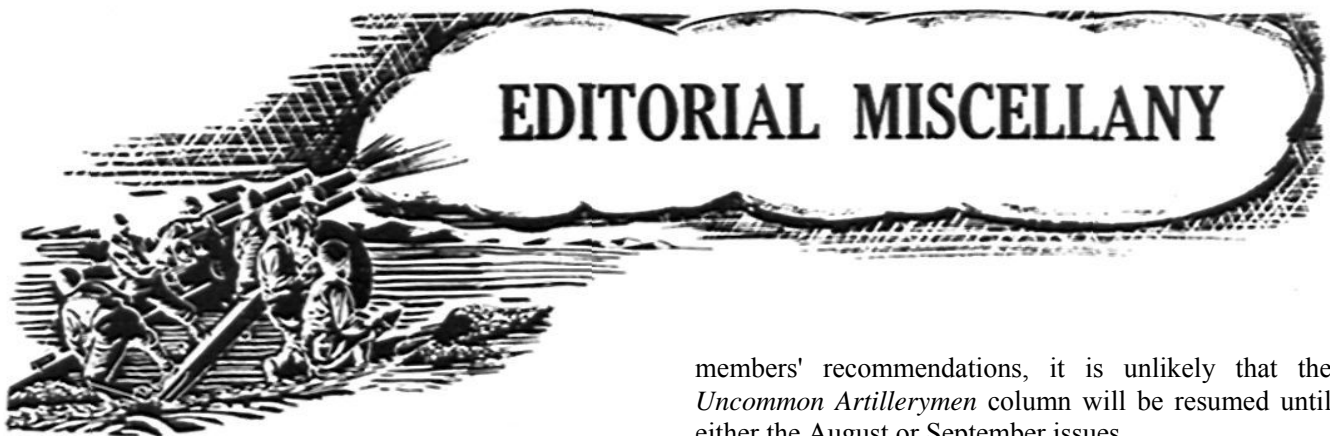
The Annapolis man's group would make its contribution also, in the form of professional know-how for doing a complex precision job, and an assurance born of strict discipline and living close to great naval traditions.

As another source of Navy officers, the Holloway Board recommends the acceptance of qualified graduates of any accredited college. Such a graduate would be given a temporary commission, attend the Academy for a six months' indoctrination course, and then go on active duty as an ensign, USN, on the same footing with the Naval Academy and the NROTC grads who are in their first three-year period.

To provide flying officers, the Navy, under the Holloway plan, would finance physically and mentally qualified young aviators for two years in an accredited school. Then one year of flight training would be given. These men, now at the most desirable age—21 to 23—for training in combat flying, would spend two years in the fleet, one year as flying midshipmen, and the other as flying ensigns. After this period, they would go to the Academy for their final two years of college. At this point, they would catch up with the NROTC and Academy grads just completing their three-year active duty period. The young aviator, now at the conclusion of his seven years' schooling and active duty, would also be commissioned a permanent lieutenant (jg).

After three years of active duty as permanent jg's, all groups — the NROTC, Academy, indoctrinated grads, and fliers — would then be eligible for another permanent promotion and specialized professional training at a graduate school.

<sup>1</sup>In addition to a representative group of Naval officers, the Board included Dr. James T. Baxter, President of Williams College, and Dr. Henry T. Hesld, President of the Illinois Institute of Technology.



### UNCOMMON ARTILLERYMEN

INITIATED with this issue of the JOURNAL (see Contents page) is a new feature column, called *Uncommon Artillerymen*, which is dedicated to the honor of American soldiers, no longer in the Service, who rendered uncommon service to the Field Artillery.

Since he will always stand quite apart as a truly great and uncommon artilleryman, Major General William J. Snow is honored first, and in several ways. Normally, the column will honor more than one artilleryman. Moreover, in view of the many hundreds of outstanding candidates, both enlisted and commissioned, who have been separated from the Service in recent years and months, hereafter the column will limit itself to uncommon artillerymen separated from the Service after 7 December 1941.

Association members are urged to cooperate with and to assist the Editors in selecting former artillerymen worthy of being honored in this column. In turn, they will seek counsel from available artillerymen in the Washington area in making final selections. Help will be needed particularly in the selection of former enlisted men meriting this honor. Whenever possible, it is requested that pictures and biographical data accompany recommendations. Emphasized is the wording—*American soldiers, no longer in the Service, who rendered uncommon service to the Field Artillery*. It will be noted that neither valor nor the completion of long and faithful service are, of themselves, necessarily sufficient qualification to merit the honor of any former artilleryman in this column. In the last analysis, these attributes are normally expected of disciplined soldiers. In other words, effort will be made to single out those artillerymen whose contribution, either by valorous action or by unusually distinguished service or by a combination of the two, has been truly uncommon. In order to allow sufficient time for the weighing of

members' recommendations, it is unlikely that the *Uncommon Artillerymen* column will be resumed until either the August or September issues.

### REACTION TO "NEW" JOURNAL

Directly "under the guns" in many ways, to a degree the outlook of the Editors is somewhat cloistered. Many letters are received—helpful letters, crank letters, all kinds of letters. Representative of a minor slice only of the membership, these letters—which are appreciated and encouraged—may or may not accurately reflect the current views of the majority of artillerymen. However, the apparent general reaction to the changed "face" and format of our JOURNAL may be of interest.

Readers were startled, to say the least, by our April cover. Unhappily, a not-too-good cover picture was selected. The light background of this somewhat cluttered picture tended to fade into, instead of being "snapped out" by, the unique white frame we have adopted. Further, instead of being pleasingly complementary, the cut-out Saint Barbara seal struck the eye with distracting boldness. All in all, we weren't too happy about it here on the staff. And lukewarm, at best, was the frank reaction of some of our most loyal supporters! Minor though they were, the adjustments that have followed in the May and June issues have resulted in what is considered a most unusual and pleasing cover.

Possibly the most startling cover feature of all to artillerymen was the use of yellow (the color of the Cavalry and Armored Force) which gives way this month to (Infantry) blue. There is a symbolism here, worthy of note. *The Artillery makes no claim to standing alone, either in peace or in war*. Rather, the Artillery is an integral and inter-locked essential to the mutually supporting Infantry - Artillery - Armored Cavalry team that wins the battles. The interlocked colors on the cover of THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL express this teamwork, symbolically, each month.

## A WORD ABOUT BOOKS

Inquiry is made, on occasion, why so much JOURNAL space is devoted to books and book advertising. Hence, this word of explanation.

Despite its high objects which are devoted exclusively to "the good of our country" and its non-profit making character, our Association is the victim of a discriminatory legislative prohibition against the acceptance of paid advertising by any *Army Service Journal* that utilizes the services of active duty personnel. More than any other single factor, this restriction constitutes the hard core of our most serious financial circumstances, which are still so critical as to threaten the continued livelihood and well being of our old and distinguished Association. Necessarily, therefore, the first purpose of our book activities is to provide vitally needed income for the Association. Be it noted in passing, however, that both the buyer and the seller benefit in a fair exchange of value, when a member buys books through his Association.

If, when, and as our Association is reestablished on a firm financial basis—which goal will be reached only when our membership base is broadened, and which, in turn, can only be accomplished by active membership assistance and cooperation—the income producing motive will give way, in emphasis, to the more appropriate and more dignified purpose of surveying and sifting, in critical and objective vein, the ever-flowing parade of books of professional or quasi-professional interest. Regrettably, this cannot be at the present time. Your Editors are forced, for financial reasons, to embrace a more comprehensive and more commercial-toned book program than is normally to be expected in a professional journal.

A serious effort is being made currently to develop progressively what may properly be called the *integrity* of the book section of our JOURNAL. We hope to attain and to maintain a solid confidence, on the part of members, in the quality and dependability of our printed reviews of current books. Policy-wise, the JOURNAL limits itself generally speaking to the review and advertisement of books that are deemed worthy of the reader's time and money. The exception to this rule is the unusual book, bearing closely on the Military, that it is felt that readers should be cautioned against, for one reason or another. In other words, whereas we like to have reviewers call "a spade a spade," the bulk of our printed reviews are more apt to be favorable than unfavorable. This is policy, a function of our prior sifting of books for review, and not a mere *buy-buy-buy* technique designed to ensnare the unwary. Admittedly difficult for a modest activity such as ours, a conscientious effort is also being made to seek out book reviewers who are properly qualified by experience soundly and critically to review a particular book. Readers will have noted that, consistent with this effort, we now print the names of book reviewers, other than the staff. (Incidentally, members with an interest in reviewing books are encouraged to make this interest known to the Editors. They are forewarned, however, that our worse-than-modest financial circumstances preclude any payment for book reviews other than a copy of the book reviewed.)

Constructive criticisms and suggestions by members of any aspect of the JOURNAL'S book activities is welcome at any time. Vital to the financial welfare—hence, the life—of our Association, your Editors are doubly anxious to do a workmanlike job in this field.



## 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

Honorary President

HARRY S. TRUMAN

President of the United States

LIEUTENANT GENERAL RAYMOND S. McLAIN, President

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Lieutenant Colonel F. Gorham Brigham, Jr.



### Ten-shun

Dear Editor:  
 I thought that I would never see  
 The JOURNAL worth three bucks (to me!)  
 But your new "face," format and style  
 Makes reading most of it worth while.  
 Though technicalities I shun  
 I liked "Loophole" . . . "Histr'y of Gun."  
 My spouse can buy your JOURNAL now  
 And mail your check without a row.  
 Congrats, dear Ed, for spice and life  
 In the F. A.—

Yours,  
 "ARMY WIFE"

Elmira, N. Y.

▼—Though unsigned letters I normally  
 shun

I go for the woman (as well as the gun!)  
 With a tip of the hat, and a bow of the  
 head,

I remain . . .

Y'r obedient servant,  
 The Ed.

### Ticklish Subject

Dear Editor:

I'd like to hand the new FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL a bouquet and then a brickbat: a bouquet for its "Negro Artillery in World War II" (April, 1946); a brickbat for tolerating a none-too-bright proof reader who persists in lower-casing the word, Negro. I do not think the JOURNAL should solve social problems, but I do think it should give an eye to Webster or the dictates of modern usage when dealing with so ticklish a subject.

Sincerely yours,  
 MAJOR DANIEL E. DAY, FA

Washington, D. C.

▼—The JOURNAL takes a bow for the bouquet and wishes it could duck its head at the brickbat. It can't. *Negro* will carry the capital "N" hereafter.

Far from its primary purposes, nevertheless the JOURNAL will not duck its head at social problems. As has been emphasized before, the general approach is more than apt to be a plea for a *more reasoned tolerance and understanding* in man's continuing search for solutions in the all-pervading field of human relationships. Too many think too *absolutely* in social matters.—Ed.

### Disappointed

Dear Editor:

Although I am a recent subscriber to the JOURNAL. I have been a constant reader of it for many years. However, I have been disappointed from time to time by the fact that certain "lay" magazines have scored a beat on the JOURNAL. For instance, the April 22, 1946, issue of *Life* contained an article on the Army and in that article was revealed by detailed word and photo Field Artillery equipment that hadn't been even hinted about in the JOURNAL. New type self-propelled 105, new 155 S.P., new 8" S.P. and new 240 S.P. were pictured. Also new 4.5" multiple rocket launchers and television as used in an artillery spotting plane. Truly, I am disappointed in the JOURNAL.

CLINTON H. WILBER

Red Bank, N. J.

### Not Bitter, Just Lonesome

Dear Editor:

I was touched by your letter of recent date, as it is the first time in many moons that anyone, beside myself, has admitted that I am a member of the Field Artillery! In three years overseas, I'd have even felt better if anyone had just asked me to take the JOURNAL. I think you will find that there are many others like myself, who once thought they were

at least pretty damn good artillerymen, but who through the force of circumstances, drew a brass ring during the late unpleasantness. I know that many of them now wonder just what they do belong to, if anything. If you can coax some of these "old boys" back into the fold, it may solve some of your immediate problems. They are not bitter, but just lonesome. And they are proud of what our Field Artillery did in the war.

I liked your April issue and forward congratulations thereon. Keep it cocky and aggressive and omit the old articles on construction of a concrete meat block (with drawings and details). As you remember, the same mental types used to ridicule the S.P. mount, the six piece battery, fire direction centers, and the fact that radio now and again *might* be a primary means of communication. I take it that in these days when freedom of expression is almost hysterically acclaimed, no one will find it amiss if you took a well reasoned and firm stand on certain matters affecting military policy, especially of the future. Why doesn't Army Ground Forces have a Field Artillery (or Artillery) Special Staff Section? It is admittedly a tactical headquarters, and such a staff section does not constitute a Chief of Branch (not an "Empah") but is purely functional. It is used in operations and is just as important in the senior headquarters. And in line with one of the articles in your April issue, who is planning that "Army-in-being"—Task Force X—say with about two Corps, completely air lifted (not airborne but with its appropriate airborne elements) and with all its air action and air supply designed and equipped ready to move in 24 hours *or less*. A little expensive, but cheaper than millions spent on soldiers who will arrive on the battlefield too late. Maybe all of this is now on the drafting table, but I wonder. The point is that Army Ground Forces (perhaps later the Army) must be operational—*not* just a training command.

Enough, enough, and don't think I am charging THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL with the National Defense of the U. S.! I only mean that we ground force people need some good loud voices who might even be accused of tooting our own horn and who can certainly not



be charged with lack of vision nor a milquetoast reticence about grabbing that ball.

The best of luck in your efforts, and thanks again for the JOURNAL. I enclose check herewith.

COLONEL SHEFFIELD EDWARDS, GSC  
Washington, D. C.

—Welcome home.—Ed.

### A Bit, Indeed

Dear Editor:

Having just read *The Massacre at Malmedy* in one of your latest issues, I should like to add my bit. I was a sergeant in the 285th FA Obsn Bn and managed to survive, but in a different manner.

I was detailed to drive one of our trucks full of gas for the Jerries. I was the third vehicle in the tank column which headed for the next town, which I believe was Weismes. Just before reaching the town proper we were opposed by an antitank gun and machine gun which promptly put the two lead tanks out of action and then the one directly behind me. About that time I hit the ditch along with the Jerries and, after some small shooting, the American gun was put out of action. A large number of German tanks and half-tracks went by me and then I was told to pull into line.

We crossed the bridge in town and took the right hand fork. The truck radiator was now full of bullet holes and began to steam. We took another righthand turn over a bridge where I stalled the truck and explained that it needed water. Then I pulled the truck across the bridge and more tanks went by. When I was told to pull into line again I drove the truck in the ditch and left at a dead run up over the hill. I spent the night on the hill without pursuit. The next few days I spent trying to get back to our lines but froze my feet during the day time hiding in a culvert. Finally, I was recaptured after five days of no food and water. I was "Interviewed" by the SS troops who had now taken over the hotel, four hundred strong.

I was walked until my feet gave out and then sent to a prison camp. We made several moves as the Allies came closer and finally the British caught up with us

and we were liberated. We were then sent back to the States in record time.

At present I am attending Cornell University and recovering from the prison diet as fast as possible.

THOMAS J. BACON  
Ithaca, New York

### Some Do, Some Don't

Dear Editor:

A recent issue of the JOURNAL carried an article of considerable length describing the travels and activities of a certain artillery battalion. Similar articles are published frequently. I wonder why. Do I learn some valuable lesson by knowing when a particular unit sailed, on what boat, where it fought, or who commanded it during the last 8 years? I know that all this interests me not in the least. Or am I wrong?

CAPTAIN DALE DENMAN, JR., FA  
US Zone Constabulary School  
APO 177, c/o PM, New York

—Other readers like articles covering the wartime activities of artillery units. Effort will be made to avoid articles of limited reader interest.—Ed.

### Just Pride

Dear Editor:

Like all field artillerymen, I take just pride in noting all facts pertaining to my former unit. Therefore I should like to invite your attention to the Station List on page 246 of the April issue. Under Camp Hood, Texas, 528th FA Bn (Mtz, 155-mm How, Trac-Dr) should be 528th FA Bn (Mtz, 155-mm *Gun*, Trac-Dr). Inasmuch as I served with this unit through 6 April 1946 I am certain the battalion has been equipped with 155-mm guns since activation.

1ST LT. LLOYD A. CORKAN, JR., FA-Res.  
New Market, Va.

—Reader Corkan is correct.—Ed.

### Burger Likes Burger

Dear Editor:

Recently I picked up "How to Produce an Efficient Firing Battery" by Majors Handy and Burger, and have found it valuable in our training.

The following outlines my own shortcut as gunner during service

practice of my recently graduated OCS class. I retained a slipstick with K's for both elevation and time. Listening carefully to the telephone operator repeat the FO's commands to the executive, I adjusted my slipstick, gave the fuze men the time before it was called out, gave the #1 man the elevation long before the executive called that, and had plenty of time to set off the deflections, traverse, and level. Result—the round was slammed into the piece literally the instant the elevation was supplied, and only another second or so was required to make certain that the vertical hair hadn't been displaced. Our squad was the fastest-shooting and most accurately-shooting in the class, bowing only when a round was so unobliging as to stick, which didn't occur very often. We enjoyed service practice immensely.

2D LT. ERMAN BURGER, FA  
HQ, FARTC  
Fort Bragg, N. C.

### Likes Reunions

Dear Editor:

Thank you for Lt.-Col. Court's book *Hard Pounding* which arrived today. I shall read it with great interest as I heard a lot about its impending publication when I was in the United States last May. I have only just returned from another visit to America where I had the honour of attending the Field Artillery Conference at Fort Sill. It is always a great pleasure to be able to have a reunion with American Gunners; we have had such cordial and close co-operation during the war. I met many old friends among the American Artillery Conferees.

MAJ.-GEN. OTTO M. LUND,  
*Director of Royal Artillery*  
The War Office  
London, S.W.1.

### Contented Customer

Dear Editor:

I can hardly thank you enough for the splendid services you have rendered in handling all my book orders. I trust I may look forward to an equally pleasant association, now that I have returned to the ranks of the civilians.

WILLIAM B. JEFFREY, JR.  
Chicago, Ill.

# VII Corps Artillery Battle Experiences

## Battery Executives' Conference

The following VII Corps Artillery units, including a total of 42 battery executives, were represented:

18th FA Bn (105 H)  
87th AFA Bn (105 H SP)  
183d FA Bn (155 H)  
188th FA Bn (155 H)  
195th FA Bn (8" H)  
660th FA Bn (8" H)  
802d FA Bn (105 H)  
951st FA Bn (155 H)  
957th FA Bn (155 H)  
980th FA Bn (155 G)  
981st FA Bn (155 G)  
991st FA Bn (155 G SP)

## FIRE CONTROL

Battalion FDC's handled practically all missions. 105mm batteries occasionally operated independently and then took missions direct from observers. 105mm and 155mm howitzer batteries occasionally handled registrations direct with the observer.

Except in one 105mm battalion, battery executives had few occasions to set up an OA instrument at the gun position. Due principally to the unreliability of the M67 fuze, medium and heavy calibers made few high burst adjustments.

In correcting for irregular positions of the individual guns within the battery, 4 battalions used the "Sandsgraph," while 8 battalions had the position corrections both for range and for sheaf computed at the FDC. The 87th Armored FA Bn was particularly vehement on behalf of the "Sandsgraph" as a quick, easy solution. No one had found it necessary to compute corrected *time fuze* settings for individual pieces.

All executives controlled each volley in zone fire.

## COMMUNICATIONS

In all units, the executive communicated with each gun by telephone. Some batteries ran a party

**This is the second of three articles enumerating the lessons learned by the VII Corps Artillery, which was commanded by Brig. Gen. Williston B. Palmer, and which probably had the most diversified combat experience (from D-Day on the Normandy beaches to the Elbe River) of any corps on the Continent. These lessons are the product of a series of conferences held in Germany between 23 May and 6 June 1945, when battle experiences were still fresh in mind. In general, the conferees were the captains and lieutenants who had done the actual fighting.**

**Included in this issue are the reports on the conferences of (1) Battery Executives, and (2) Group and Battalion S-3s. The reports of the remaining conferences will be published in the July issue.**

line from the executive post around the battery position, with each section T-spliced onto it. One battery ran a complete circuit around the position, but put a telephone on each end at the executive post; if the line broke, the spare telephone failed to respond to a ring. In one 8-inch howitzer battalion, each gun ran a line to a control box and terminal strip in the center of the battery, so arranged that the executive could talk to the guns individually or collectively.

So much maintenance is required to keep the telephones in the gun position dry and clean that some type of box is needed to protect all telephones at the post of the executive, and a waterproof container for the individual telephone at each gun. Light and medium battalions need a total of ten telephones in each firing battery position.

All battery executives want #110 wire for all purposes instead of #130.

All executives want a hand-set telephone at each gun. No executive wants head-and-chest sets, because in 24-hour operation the telephone must be

where any one can pick it up and start a mission, and also because the head set ties the wearer too closely.

No executive wants a loudspeaker system.

In all battalions, the FDC and battery executive could communicate through the switchboard. Eight battalions also ran a direct line from battery executive to FDC, while 4 battalions simplexed a line from battery executive to FDC. Many executives objected to a simplexed line because of too much cross-talk. All battalions installed lateral lines between batteries.

All executives agreed that a small generator is essential at the gun position. Most batteries had acquired German army generators. (Only one battalion had not.) A few batteries lighted the executive's post with trouble lights from their trucks.

Six batteries improvised remote control lighting system on their aiming stakes for night firing. All executives want this as standard equipment.

The majority agreed that the allowance of flashlights was insufficient, and recommended that at least fifty per cent of the battery be issued flashlights; and that present issue plastic flashlight is not sturdy enough to be satisfactory.

## OCCUPATION OF POSITION

All batteries followed these procedures. The battery commander normally selected the gun positions. In so doing, he took forward the assistant executive, chiefs of section, and other personnel to prepare the position. If possible survey was completed prior to the arrival of the guns. Some battalions always sent one gun forward to register. Obviously, as much as possible was done before the guns arrived. When moving in at night, all units had a guide for each section waiting at the new position. The 8-inch howitzer battalions set up aiming stakes with lights before dark and determined the deflection for each gun.

*Minimum* times required by various calibers (after the guns arrive at a new

position) before the battery is ready to fire, were reported as being:

105mm How (Towed & SP) — 3-5 minutes

155mm How—4-6 minutes

155mm Gun (Towed)—15-30 minutes (with direction stakes previously emplaced)

155mm Gun (SP)—5-8 minutes

8" How—45-60 minutes (if holes are dug prior to the arrival of the piece—30 minutes)

In general, the executives agreed on the following maximum and minimum battery fronts and distances between pieces:

<i>Caliber</i>	<i>Battery front</i>	<i>Distance between pieces</i>
105mm How (Towed)	150-200 yards	50-75 yards
105mm How (SP)	120-200 yards	60-80 yards (Hexagon)
155mm How	150-300 yards	50-100 yards
155mm Gun (Towed)	200-400 yards	100-200 yards
155mm Gun (SP)	200-300 yards	75-100 yards
8" How	200-400 yards	75-200 yards

With battery fronts greater than the above, the executives found control difficult, wire to guns too often broken, delivery of ammunition to the guns caused too much trouble and excessive traffic of other troops through the position. Vehicle movement in the position area must be held to a minimum.

The following times are needed to dig in:

All executives complain that they were not given accurately enough the azimuth for center of traverse upon occupying a new position; too often, as soon as the battery was laid, the FDC sent down a base angle which required shifting trails. The executives feel that more careful attention by higher headquarters to determining the initial direction of fire would save much useless work by cannoneers.

#### MOVEMENT

With good weather conditions, but without advance warning, it took the

following average times to "March Order" a battery in an organized position and get it on the road:

<i>Caliber</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Night</i>
105	20-30 minutes	2 hours
105 SP	15-30 minutes	45 minutes
155 How	30-90 minutes	3 hours
155 Gun	1¼ hours	3-4 hours
155 Gun SP	1 hour	2 hours
8" How	3-4 hours	5 hours

#### *Weapons, ammunition pits, and slit trenches*

<i>Weapon</i>	<i>Trails and Slit Trenches</i>	<i>Dry Ground</i>	<i>Mud</i>	<i>Frozen Ground</i>
105mm How	1-2 hrs	4-5 hrs	4-5 hrs	10-15 hrs
155mm How	1-2 hrs	12 hrs	12 hrs	36 hrs
155mm Gun	2 hrs	2 hrs*	4-6 hrs*	4-6 hrs*
8-inch How	2 hrs	18 hrs	36 hrs	didn't dig

\*All times for 155mm Gun are based on the use of a bulldozer.

Some units dug one large hole for the entire gun crew instead of slit trenches. 105 and 155 SP's did not dig in; usually gun crew dug a hole underneath the carriage. All troops used cellars and houses as much as possible.

Almost every battery kept its prime movers within 200 yards of the battery position. Some kept the ammunition vehicles equally near the position. All other vehicles were kept in a truck park about 800 yards away.

Battery maintenance sections always accompanied the gun sections.

#### MATERIEL AND EQUIPMENT

**Defects.** 105mm truck drawn units wanted: winches on all gun trucks; stronger trail spades; left front shield cut down so the sight can be used more readily; range quadrant redesigned so that night-lighting devices can be repaired in the field. One executive suggested wicker wheel mats.

155mm howitzer units pointed out that obturator spindle plug (bushing) wears out too frequently; safety latch plunger breaks frequently; spades should be made of better steel (one executive suggested a larger surface on the spade to eliminate trail logs); sight extension bars should be provided so that the gun can be laid from the right; the M5 tractor body should be redesigned (1) to provide room for more men and (2) to increase the ease of loading and unloading ammunition.

155mm gun units agreed that: M2 limber is unsatisfactory, and should be replaced by the M5; either the firing pins are too short or some primers are defective, since some units had trouble in firing the primers; two M23 ammunition trailers are needed in each battery.

8-inch howitzer units pointed out the following needs: one spare equilibrator per battery; at better seal around the upper and lower carriage to keep out water and dirt; more carrying space for men; an exhaust manifold for the M4 tractor that does not emit sparks; dual wheels for M23 trailers, since frequent blowouts occur due to heavy road pressure.

All executives agreed that more replacements for small parts should be carried in the battery or battalion.

All executives agree that tractors are much better than trucks in mud and that all tractors should have chevroned rubber tracks.

All calibers need a better lighting system for aiming stakes; a remote control device should be standard equipment.

All executives criticized the present BC scope and want an instrument with a smaller tripod, which can be set up closer to the ground, and is not so heavy and large.

Medium and heavy batteries need one more aiming circle. 105mm batteries have three aiming circles and need only two.

All executives agree that too many field glasses are provided. Some would like to get one pair of 10-power glasses in exchange for 3 pair of the 6-power glasses.

Most executives feel that the present raincoat and overcoat are unsatisfactory

for cannoneers; they want rainsuits and armored force combat suits.

The canvas-topped arctic overshoe soaks through rapidly and is unsatisfactory. The supply of large-sized overshoes was unsatisfactory.

Heavy wool-lined leather gloves are necessary. A knitted wool head and face cover is desired for cold-weather wear.

The present issue sleeping bag is too small and not warm enough.

Allowances of shovels and hand tools are insufficient; no executive of any caliber was satisfied.

Cleaning and preserving equipment was always inadequate, particularly the following, which were always short: rags, sal soda, wire bore brushes, bristle brushes, primer vent cleaners, crocus cloth, heavy oil, grease, paint, and cleaning kits for individual weapons.

Executives want general-purpose one-ton ammunition trailers in lieu of M10's. The M10 has no springs, is too heavy, ruins anything but ammunition that is carried, and has limited ammunition-carrying space; the ammunition racks take too much space, are too heavy, and it is difficult to get the ammunition out of them.

A better wrench is needed for pozit fuzes.

**Camouflage equipment** was adequate. Nets should be fire-proofed and issued with garlands. Too much cable is issued with camouflage nets. 155mm gun and 8-inch howitzer battalions want a carrier for camouflage nets built over the tube. 980th FA Bn (155 G) has used them very successfully.

**General.** Most executives have fired their pieces faster than the prescribed rate, without causing serious damage so far as they know. One 105mm battery fired 100 rounds per gun per hour for several hours and the recoil started to leak. A 155mm howitzer battery found that the recoil oil emulsified after considerable firing at excessive rate; however, the tubes remained in good condition.

All executives agree that the Ordnance service has been excellent and that Class A Ordnance inspections were beneficial.

## AMMUNITION

**Records.** All executives reported that they rarely had a 100% accurate count of ammunition on hand, primarily because the actual rounds loaded at ASP's rarely agreed with the tally-sheets. There is not only apt to be a gross error of 5 to 6 rounds but also discrepancies between types of projectile that sometimes turned out to be really embarrassing. Most executives had a close count made at the battery position when received, and had the 5th Section Sergeant keep a running inventory, checking in with the recorder. All batteries took careful inventory whenever possible.

**Basic load.** Executives said they had no difficulty keeping the basic load of ammunition on hand. Some detailed comments: Medium and heavy battalions carry too many time fuzes. Empty propaganda shells should not be in the basic load; they can be drawn as needed. Some 105mm executives wanted more white phosphorus and less HC Smoke. No 155mm gun battery ever fired HC Smoke (BE M117HC) and they considered that it should not be carried. RED smoke was the only colored smoke needed in Europe by most batteries.

**Lots.** Most executives tried to use a single lot number and weight on each observed mission, and particularly for registration. Odd lots were used up on harassing and interdiction fires. For obvious reasons, executives want the same ballistic characteristics built into high explosive, white phosphorus, and smoke shells.

**Propellants.** Most executives want a flash reducer or a flashless-smokeless propellant. 155mm howitzer batteries report no need for the M4 white bag powder charge. The 18th FA Bn (105mm how, towed) split its ammunition train into three sections, each of which accompanied a howitzer battery.

## PERSONNEL

For 24-hour operation, all light and medium battalions agreed that one more cannoneer per section was needed. 155mm gun battalions need two more cannoneers per section, and 8-inch howitzer battalions need 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 9 privates in each battery

ammunition section (an increase of 6 men). It was suggested that every No. 1 cannoneer be given a Tec 5 rating.

All executives agreed that the battery recorder should be a corporal or Tec 5. Heavy battalions want two recorders per battery.

## PRE-COMBAT TRAINING

Opinion was divided as to whether the battalions had sufficient training in infantry minor tactics before entering combat. Some executives recommend pre-combat infantry training in street fighting, cleaning out snipers, clearing areas, organization and control of squads, and coordination of arms, such as machine guns and anti-aircraft weapons.

The artillery should fire over friendly troops during training, to give the men confidence in themselves and their unit.

The artillery received sufficient pre-combat night training, on the same line as their experience in combat, except that little night firing was done in training.

One battery felt that more pre-combat training in knowledge of the uniforms, habits, and materiel of the German army would have been profitable.

Executives felt that much training time had been wasted digging too many foxholes, since any man learns that in combat in one lesson.

Each individual should be taught more than one job when possible so he will be more flexible; he also should know how his job fits in with the battalion, and generally should have a better knowledge of the larger units and higher headquarters.

As many officers and key NCO's should go to specialized schools as possible. NCO's should be taught to conduct fire, especially members of observer parties. Several executives felt that officers were not rotated sufficiently in various jobs.

## HEARTFELT GRIEVANCES

Executives complained that schedules for night harassing fires reached them too late; they want earlier information merely of the number of rounds to be

fired, so they can assemble the correct ammunition at each gun before dark.

A suggestion by one executive that the cannoneers be told the nature of their target on each mission brought out that in VII Corps it has been SOP in most units to do this as a great morale factor.

Executives complained that other units and tanks frequently go through their battery positions, disrupting communications and generally messing up the area. They feel that more coordination at higher headquarters would stop such trespassing.

### Group and Battalion S-3s' Conference

The following VII Corps Artillery units, including a total of 26 group and battalion S-3's were represented:

Hq VII Corps Arty  
 Hq Btry, 142nd FA Gp  
 Hq Btry, 188th FA Gp  
 13th FA Obsn Bn  
 18th FA Bn (105 H)  
 87th AFA Bn (105 H SP)  
 183rd FA Bn (155 H)  
 188th FA Bn (155 H)  
 195th FA Bn (8" H)  
 660th FA Bn (8" H)  
 802nd FA Bn (105 H)  
 951st FA Bn (155 H)  
 957th FA Bn (155 H)  
 980th FA Bn (155 G)  
 981st FA Bn (155 G)  
 991st FA Bn (155 G SP)

### FIRE DIRECTION CENTER

**Groups.** Both the 142nd and 188th Groups used three S-3 teams of 1 officer and 2 enlisted men. The S-3's preferred that each team work one 12-hour shift every 36 hours, emphasizing the view that less continuity is lost with long shifts.

Both groups used a switchboard in the FDC, connected to higher FDC's and to battalion FDC's by simplex lines. In addition, three trunk lines connected this FDC switchboard to the main group switchboard, providing metallic communications. In two situations on stabilized fronts, direct lines were laid from the group FDC switchboard to the

battalion FDC's to eliminate crosstalk on the simplex lines.

During displacements, groups established an advanced FDC before closing the old headquarters.

**Battalions.** Usually a complete crew of 1 officer and 5 enlisted men was necessary 24 hours a day. In quiet periods a smaller crew consisting of 1 officer and 2 enlisted men was sufficient at night. During intense periods, light battalion fire direction personnel worked shifts of 6 to 8 hours, while medium and heavy battalions had shifts of 8 or 12 hours. The T/O does not allow enough men for fire direction. This was remedied by using radio operators as computers. S-3's recommend that 2 men trained for all fire direction duties and 3 men trained as computers be added to the T/O for the operations section of each battalion.

Wire communications within the FDC varied in different battalions. The 4 medium battalions used switchboards in the FDC. The 3 light and 5 heavy battalions did not. Five battalions used simplex lines to their batteries. Seven battalions used direct metallic lines. All S-3's agreed that there was excessive crosstalk and weak voice transmittal on the simplex lines.

During displacements, battalions handled fire direction by one of the following methods: (a) Installed a forward switching central and operated from the old FDC until the new FDC was established; or (b) Augmented with battalion FDC personnel the FDC of the first battery to displace, and operated it as battalion FDC until the new battalion FDC was ready.

A battery attached to a battalion of different caliber usually established its own FDC and received missions in the same form as an attached battalion. In a few cases, the attached battery sent a computer to the battalion FDC and received missions as a 4th battery in the battalion. Tank destroyer companies employed in the field artillery role always operated their own FDC's.

Radio nets and procedure proved satisfactory. In fast-moving situations, radio was the only means of communication 20% of the time. The SCR-608 was always in operation during daylight, with a communication check

each hour; it was operated at night only when forward observers were operating or wire communications were faulty. With the SCR-608, there is a constant interference by nets on other channels. To keep good communications when working with armor, relay stations were required. On the "Corps Arty Comdr's Net" (SCR-193), the battalion set was normally only a listening station, although occasionally the net was assigned to a group for fire direction.

### CORRECTIONS

All battalions used the Graphical Slide Rule with latest K marked on the rule. All carried the latest deflection corrections on the HCO and VCO fan.

Metro data were good except when the metro stations were too far away. (Some divisions did not appreciate the importance of metro data with such accurate maps). All battalions used a chart or blackboard to record the latest corrections and metro data.

Velocity calibration data were used to determine the long and short shooting medium and heavy calibers. Guns were grouped into batteries according to calibration results. Any additional individual piece corrections were applied at the gun.

Registration of one gun is sufficient for the battalion if the other batteries are checked once by firing on a check point. Experience proved that heavy artillery transfer limits extend to traverse limits if the registration point is in the center. Light and medium artillery need a check point in each area comprising the "book" transfer limits.

Both ground and air observation were used for registration. Ground observation was preferred, but was used only 25% of the time due to lack of OP's. FA observation battalion lateral OP's usually registered the heavy artillery if possible. The M67 fuze is too erratic to obtain high burst adjustments. All artillery should register at least once a day, and light artillery should check the registration twice daily, in addition.

### CHARTS

In groups, the firing chart was a 1/50,000 map and showed the fire possibilities of each battalion. In battalions,

the HCO chart was a grid sheet, 11/25,000. The VCO chart was a map, 1/25,000 (or 1/50,000 map when the 1/25,000 map was not available).

S-3's of heavy battalions want larger size grid sheets to prevent the necessity of joining small ones.

### **FIRE MISSIONS**

Adjust with either number 2 or 3 gun. Inform the observer which gun is firing. In light and medium artillery, computers for the non-adjusting batteries did not follow commands to the adjusting battery; instead, adjusted data were replotted and new commands announced. In heavy artillery, battery computers followed the adjustment.

Fire commands in FM 6-40 proved sound. S-3's of light artillery units prefer to give Range, Method of Fire, and Fuze, in that order, before the other fire commands. Heavy artillery gives "Do Not Load" after "Battery Adjust" if fire is not to be immediate. Higher headquarters in assigning fire missions should give: (1) Concentration number, (2) Time of fire, (3) Coordinates of target, (4) Nature of target, (5) Units to fire, (6) Method of fire. On TOT missions, time to fire should be given first. If fire mission is not for the entire battalion, it should be so stated before the rest of the data so the entire battalion will not be alerted.

TOT missions: Time designated should allow groups 1 minute, light battalions 3 minutes and medium and heavy battalions 4 minutes; at night, twice as long. BBC radio time, broadcast hourly, was used by all VII Corps Artillery units.

Every target was always cleared with the division artillery in whose zone it lay. (The "No-Fire" line gave automatic clearance in front of it.) The S-3's stated that clearance often took too long. No solution was offered, except the thought that clearance to a corps artillery observer from the infantry CO on the spot should constitute ample authority to shoot.

### **RECONNAISSANCE FOR POSITIONS**

The Commanding General, VII Corps Artillery, determined the area to be

covered by the fires of each battalion, and by map reconnaissance assigned a general area from which the battalion could accomplish the desired mission. He then cleared this general position area with the division artillery commander in the sector.

Group commanders made a ground reconnaissance with the battalion commander, and assigned the battalion commander a definite area, which the group commander cleared with the interested division artillery commander.

Battalion commanders made a detailed ground reconnaissance with battery commanders, and assigned battery positions.

It was SOP that as soon as one position was occupied, group and battalion commanders initiated reconnaissance for their next positions.

The VII Corps Artillery battalions always looked for positions by "leapfrogging" between the successive areas into which the divisional artillery moved. This system of "leap frog" with the divisional artillery worked well and minimized arguments over position areas between division and corps.

Service batteries should be located on a main supply route, if possible, and not more than 5 miles from the guns.

### **MOVEMENTS**

No group ever marched as a group. Each battalion marched as a separate serial. Heavy and medium battalions used a heavy and light column only when moving more than about 20 miles. The order of march on a short battalion displacement was normally 2 firing batteries, headquarters battery, 1 firing battery, service battery. On short moves, each battery was led by an agent. On long moves, maps and overlays were given to drivers and route markers were put at critical points. Signs were used freely to mark routes on both long and short moves.

Traffic clearances were obtained from the VII Corps Traffic Section by Hq, VII Corps Artillery, upon request of group commanders. Hq, VII Corps Artillery, obtained clearances for separate battalions.

### **RECORDS AND REPORTS**

Data sheets for lengthy preparations were prepared at the battalion FDC. Batteries received copies of the data sheet, but fire was controlled by battalion FDC.

Ammunition, record of firing, and log of events reports were kept on file in each group and battalion FDC. In light and medium battalions the ammunition record was kept by a representative of the battalion ammunition section. In heavy battalions, the computers kept the ammunition record of each battery, and the operations sergeant kept the battalion ammunition status.

All periodic reports required by higher headquarters should cover the same period and should be called for at the same time, preferably by telephone.

### **TRAINING**

There was ample training in the basic artillery weapon, but there was little opportunity to keep in practice with small arms.

Reinforcements needed no special training other than that given by the section chief under combat conditions.

Combat itself gave continuous training far better than could be had elsewhere. The units never needed to "withdraw for training." However, it is hard during combat to absorb a new weapon or technique. More pre-combat training in map reading and aerial observation was recommended.

### **GENERAL**

Battalion fire possibilities were telephoned to higher headquarters by coordinates of the Right and Left Limits at the maximum range.

Fire plans prepared by higher headquarters should invariably be given in coordinates instead of by overlay. The only value of an overlay was to give an overall picture of the plan; but it is neither accurate enough, nor easy to break down for subordinate missions.

Batteries should be tied together, before survey control comes in, by pinpointing on a map and by compass. Light and medium battalions are laid by converging on a grid intersection. Heavy battalions are laid on a center line. Base angle and compass must be reported immediately to the battalion FDC.



# PERIMETERS in PARAGRAPHS



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

## SPAIN (19 Mar to 18 Apr 46)

### GENERAL

The general situation remains unchanged, and the border between France and Spain remains closed. During the last half of March the following incidents were reported, from Spanish sources only:

(1) A Communist detachment landed on the Bay of Biscay west of Gijon. It penetrated inland about 40 miles before it was intercepted near Lugo. In an ensuing fight 59 Communists were captured. This Communist force may have been an advance guard, for

(2) An amphibious Communist expedition, in two landing crafts, estimated as having about 2,000 men on board was intercepted before landing off Gijon. One LC was sunk, and the other escaped. Communist casualties are unknown.

(3) A detachment of 50 Communists, disguised as laborers, crossed from France in trucks, and proceeded westward along the Bay of Biscay coast, presumably for Gijon. The column was intercepted, and 37 prisoners taken.

According to French sources, the main Spanish armies are concentrated in rear of the border. Total strength, including Moor organizations brought up from Morocco and services, is estimated as between 400,000 and 450,000, out of a total of 600,000 Spaniards believed to be under arms.

On 26 March, France recommended that the United States and Great Britain apply oil sanctions against Spain and reduce their diplomatic missions to a single charge d'affaires. To date this has not been accepted.

**Poland Complains.** Poland filed an official complaint with the United Nations at New York on 10 April,

alleging German scientific research and activities within Spain in regard to devising new means of warfare (presumably atomic weapons). Our State Department advised that their sources of information (which are excellent) did not support such a charge, but that there was no objection to investigation, on Poland's demand, with a view to severing all diplomatic intercourse with Spain, as long as that country was ruled by General Franco. Spain has announced that there is no objection to an investigation of Spanish industries, in order that everybody concerned may be assured that there is no ground for the charges made by Poland.

The strained relations with Spain constitute a hazard to peace, since the breaking of diplomatic relations and/or the application of economic sanctions are most unfriendly acts. Greatest source of danger is from incidents arising along the French border.

**Tough Terrain.** In an airline the border is 242 miles long. It consists mostly of the Pyrenees Mountains. There is a railroad and a road around the west end, along the Bay of Biscay. Although rough, the country can be maneuvered over for about 10 miles back from the coast. Around the east side, there is also a road and a railroad, but these pass through defiles since the mountains come right down to the sea. Space for maneuvering troops is restricted.

Starting at the west end, the Pyrenees rise rather uniformly for about 60 miles, when elevations exceeding 7,000 feet are common. There are three good roads across the mountains in this section, one along the coast and the two others 20 and 30 miles inland. The central sector contains the highest peaks, which rise as high as 11,000 feet elevation and which extend for 100 miles from opposite

Oloron in France to Andorra. In this sector there are two roads near the west end, 10 to 15 miles apart, and some trails. In the east sector, slightly over 80 miles long, there is one good road east of Andorra and another along the Mediterranean coast, together with a railroad. There are no railroads except at the extremities of the chain.

The Pyrenees are noted for the small number and high elevation of the passes. The central section and west half of the east section maintain a rather remarkably uniform high elevation. Streams are numerous, but there is an absence of lakes. The streams are torrents, having high waterfalls.

The Pyrenees are a difficult obstacle. If properly equipped, the reported Spanish force in rear of the mountains would seem to be ample to defend the few possible lines of advance. Due to another peculiarity—that on both sides of the Pyrenees main water courses run parallel to the direction of the range—the Spaniards have excellent cross communication by road and railroad, by which they can rapidly move troops from opposite one pass to another. The French have the same advantage on their side.

**Serious Charges.** On 15 April, Spain charged that there was a secret French-Russian agreement providing for Russian troops entering France to aid her in a war with Spain. On 17 April at the United Nations Security Council, Poland entered a general complaint against the Spanish government headed by General Francisco Franco, alleging specifically that the Spanish concentration south of the Pyrenees was a menace to France.

According to returns for 1 March 1945, the French Army numbered about 668,000 men. No drafts were due this year, and the strength of the forces was

to be reduced to about 400,000 on grounds of economy. Demobilization was proceeding rapidly. About a quarter of the French strength is in Germany on occupation duty. About 2 divisions are in Indo-China. Allowing for the service of the interior, it would seem that France could not concentrate over 200,000 men along the Pyrenees at the present time. In face of the difficult terrain and a Spanish force of twice that strength, there would be no reasonable chance of French success in any offensive, unless allies come to her aid.

As noted in this column last month, reports indicated that, by early February, Russia had opened a new CP in Slovakia, charged with preparing plans for a Russian advance through France to the Pyrenees. This would take place provided France asked for aid, or a

strong Communist party in France did so. The present government in France is a three-party provisional one, the Communists being one of the three. Of course this plan is tentative, but events during the month point to its being pushed.

If Allied troops have to be sent to France, Russia could reach the Pyrenees in force earlier than troops from other nations.

Spanish intelligence reports are that Russian officers have been observed reconnoitering along the Pyrenees border. They charge that Russian funds have been supplied to French Communists with a view to provoking a war. The latter part of the charge has not been confirmed, but the first part—that funds are being sent from Russia to French Communists—first appeared in

British reports of last January. These stated they were going by air. An American correspondent reported that in March Russian gold was arriving in France by air, but he failed to discover the reason, surmising that it went to the Russian embassy in Paris. This was promptly denied by the embassy.

There is no confirmation of the Spanish charge of a secret French-Russian agreement, if this refers to the French government. There is some evidence that there may be an understanding between Russia and the French Communists. The latter are reported as being completely controlled by directions from Moscow.

The situation as to Spain is a danger to international peace, but not in the sense that Spain will attack any one. This has not even been charged.

## RUSSIA AND RUSSIAN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES (19 Mar to 18 Apr 46)

### GENERAL

As previously noted in this column, Russia does not want war at this time. It will take years to reestablish Russian industry and to reorganize the country. Vigorous action is being initiated to accomplish the mission of making Russia the strongest military Power in the world.

**Free Consent?** It is an error to consider Russia as a nation bound on conquering either its neighboring nations or more distant ones. Russia is an aggregation of nations united together by the bonds of Communism as exemplified by the Moscow government. This government is dictatorial but in principle it is formed by the free consent of the governed, who go through the form of elections at intervals. The elections present but a single ticket, consisting of men pledged to Moscow doctrines. Voters must vote *Yes* or *No*; if they vote *No*, they are subject to penalties for being anti-Communist and completely out of line with other citizens. Consequently all elections show a unanimous vote for the government-selected ticket.

**Explosive Explanation.** Russian Communism is sincere in representing its mission as that of improving the standard of life of the people. In nearly thirty years, it has attempted to secure

that result, but has failed to such an extent that its standard of living remains below that of any other nation in Europe. Brought into contact with west Europe during the war, Russian soldiers have found this out, and have shown much discontent with what they charge has been deception by their leaders. Moscow has explained this by representing that its efforts to improve the standard of life have been nullified by the necessity of fighting a great war, imposed by surrounding capitalistic states bent on destroying Communism. Recent speeches in Russia still make that point, explaining that it will be necessary to maintain a low standard of life until aggressor capitalists are destroyed. In other words, Russia must arm to meet this peril. Such a theory points to war as inevitable in the future.

**Willing Workers.** Notwithstanding the lack of success of Russian Communism to date to improve life, many peoples in all nations favor and work for Communism. This has resulted in political parties among all nations who connect themselves with Moscow, rather than with their home country. Recently Russian spies in Canada were arrested who were Canadians. It has been shown that these misguided Canadians did not act for Russia for pecuniary compensation, but through a conviction that the cause of Russia should be

preferred above all others. This condition gives Russia a unique advantage. Everywhere she has sympathizers working for her, who act as spies and intelligence agents. The western nations have no such connections within Russian controlled territory. Therein outsiders are excluded. Not even the usual consular agencies are permitted, although Russia receives consular rights in the territories of the western Powers.

**Trusteeship?** It is not necessary for Russia to garrison all occupied countries with strong forces. On the contrary, current policy is to organize these countries as soon as possible as Soviet Communist states, which ultimately will enter the Soviet Union and which will accept guidance meanwhile from Moscow.

Best example of this policy is Yugoslavia, where a sympathetic Communist Government has been established in complete harmony with Russia. Poland follows as a close second; then Bulgaria. Yugoslavia can contribute at least 15 divisions to the Russian cause; Bulgaria a number variously reported as from 8 to 16. The Polish Army is not yet formed, but is in process of organization. Its future strength is unknown, but the population figures point to around 30 divisions.

The Romanian army is already under Russian control with at least 12 divisions,



but that country which used to be strongly anti-Communist is not yet integrated. When it is, as seems bound to happen, Romanian divisions will number around 24.

Steps are being taken to sovietize Russian occupied Germany, Austria and Hungary. In all three countries progress is being made. As a country adopts Russian Communism, Russian troops withdraw, less training detachments, which assure Russian methods and liaison. Present evidence is that Russia is reducing its garrisons in Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

**Consistent Pattern.** To insure Sovietization the Russian procedure has been consistently the same. First, outstanding opponents of Communism, both known and supposed, are removed. Sometimes they are killed; sometimes sent to distant Russia as slave laborers. Press, radio, theaters and movies are controlled to present the advantages of Communism, and the undesirability of other forms of government. Large landed estates are confiscated and split into small farms, issued free to tenants. This usually results in the tenants becoming Communists on account of having received benefits from a benevolent government. In most of Russia, and Russian occupied Europe, the soil and climate are such that small farms are not economical. The tenants are unable to work their farms as advantageously as large ones. This is one of the prime reasons why famine stalks through Russian-occupied lands at this time, where before surpluses of food for export were the rule.

After the farmers have become convinced by hard experience of the impracticability of small farms, the farms are reassembled as collectives controlled by the government, where the former farmers or tenants become government employees forced to work.

A similar program is followed in industry. Ownership through securities is abolished, and the properties (including railroads and other utilities) are taken over as socialized plants, supposedly for the benefit of the workers. In reality, plants are closely supervised by Communist managers. The plants work for the government, the workers for a minimum compensation.

It does not take Russia very long to install Soviet forms of government in areas occupied by her armies.

**New Deal?** Reorganization of the Russian Government was effected on 19 March. Marshal Stalin was designated as Prime Minister, with Mr. Molotov as second in command. The latter retains his post of Foreign Minister. The President of Russia and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Kalinin, was retired on account of disability (failing eyesight) and replaced by Nikolai M. Shvernik. This position has been mainly ceremonial, but it is not certain whether this will continue. Besides Mr. Molotov, seven other deputy Prime Ministers were appointed, of which two were Army men—Marshals Beria and Voroshilov, the latter relieved from duty at Berlin to assume new duties. The significance of the new reorganization can not yet be estimated. As long as Stalin and Molotov are in charge, no radical change is to be expected.

## POLAND

A Polish navy based on Gdynia has been started. All ships were donated by Russia, which claimed that they were "splendidly equipped." Type of ships was not stated.

The Polish Army has been established provisionally at 250,000 men, plus 100,000 reserves. This would correspond to about 18 divisions, or only about half of Poland's pre-war strength.

There is no recent information regarding interior conditions.

## OCCUPIED GERMANY

Under Russian guidance several American correspondents were able to tour the sector west of the Oder River. Although closely guarded and limited as to where they could go, the correspondents managed occasionally to elude the guard and to interview Germans. The following report was compiled from what they saw and heard.

**To the Victors**—Russia is still engaged in dismantling German plants which she claims is legitimate under the Potsdam Agreement. This includes all ship yards on the Baltic coast. Also the large sugar refineries near Magdeburg, which escaped damage from bombing, and have been operating. They are reported to be the largest sugar refineries in the world.

Installations incapable of being removed (such as coal mines) and a certain number of small plants are

allowed to operate, provided they are socialized. For example, the textile mills at Halle, which employ about 10,000 hands, are still working.

The German population of Stettin, which used to be about 300,000, is being expelled. This movement is to be completed by next August. The Germans are allowed to take with them only what they can carry. Their homes and property are being assigned to Poles. Same procedure is going on in Silesia.

The former administrative districts have been disregarded, and entirely new ones organized with new boundaries and new staffs of Communists. Railroads are working poorly, telegraph and telephone not at all. Heat and light for homes are generally lacking. The zone has a generally desolate appearance.

From statements of Germans, it is estimated that four million young men between 20 and 30 years of age have been forcibly transported to Russia for slave labor. Observation indicated that the number of women, between those ages, present in the occupied zone was 15 times as great as that of men. This condition has led to a dearth of labor in the fields. Food is much below normal for minimum standards of health. Germans are feeding children primarily, and the adults take what is left.

No fraternization exists. Even the dullest German can see that conditions in the Russian zone are manifestly inferior to those in the American and British zones. The Germans do not wish to associate with Russians, although elsewhere they do so freely with Americans and British.

**Hew to Pattern.** The landed estates of the Junker noblemen have been broken up and the land assigned to tenants who received from 10 to 12 acres each. In June, 1918, many Germans favored this. In 9 months they have learned that in their country small farms are not economical and can not be made to produce, with available tools and labor, what the estates formerly did. After feeding the Russian troops, which the Germans are required to do, famine is stalking through the land.

The Russians have commenced taking back the lands and organizing them into large collective farms, each managed

by a Communist. The old landlords have been sent to concentration camps. Whether they are still alive is unknown.

**Disgusted Acquiescence.** In elections held in Berlin on 31 March as to uniting the German Socialist and Communist Parties, that proposition lost by 6 to 1. Nevertheless on 14 April, the Russians convened a board of "leaders" of both parties. Disregarding the vote, the "leaders" decided unanimously that the two parties would unite. It was announced that this felicitous event would be duly celebrated on 1 May.

Germans interviewed uniformly expressed their disgust of Russians and Communism. However, they stated that just as many had previously joined the Nazi Party to keep out of trouble, many would now join the Communist Party, regardless of their lack of sympathy and detestation of its methods and principles. They stated that if a general election were held in the near future, it would not be surprising within the Russian zone for a Communist ticket to win. The people have to get along with the Russians.

The Germans consider that a Communist Soviet state will ultimately be organized, and when this is done, that it will have considerable freedom provided that it allies itself with Russia. Union with the Soviet Union is considered probable, unless the western Powers intervene.

**Defenses.** The general impression of the occupied zone west of the Oder River is that it is to be reduced to a status of a country without resources or industries. This will make a zone from 125 to 150 miles deep, open to invasion

from either the west or the east, as there are no natural obstacles other than stream lines. In case of war, the Russians can use this zone for maneuver purposes, or they can retire to the Oder River, confident that their enemy will find nothing to support his troops in the advance zone.

A main line of resistance is being organized along the line of the Oder and Neisse Rivers, with strong points at Stettin, Kuestrin, Frankfurt and Goerlitz. These places were fortresses prior to World War II. No visitors are allowed to observe this line or to cross it. The location of the south end of this line has not been determined. The proper extension would be along the Sudeten Mountains and across Moravia to the March River. At this river the line has been apparent for some time. From there it extends to Lake Neusidler to Nagykanizsa, Zagreb and Ogulin. In Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia, the line is occupied with very strong forces. This line appears to be Russia's west boundary—anything in front of it an advance zone only lightly held.

#### YUGOSLAVIA

At the beginning of the period, the advance of a Yugoslav force of about 10 divisions towards the Istria frontier was reported. At the same time incidents commenced to occur along that line, held by the British XIII Corps (56th British and 88th U. S. Infantry Divisions). In view of this threatening action, on 27 March the Allied British C-in-C in Italy, Lieut.-General William Morgan, published a warning that the British and American forces were

determined to maintain their positions, pending a final peace settlement. This warning had the desired effect, and the Yugoslav movements and incidents ceased.

On 24 March Yugoslavia announced that General Draja Mihailovitch had been captured on the 13th instant. Mihailovitch had been the Yugoslav C-in-C during the greater part of the war, and, being recognized as such by the Allies, had had an American liaison detachment and had been furnished with Lease-Lend materiel. In December, 1945, the British and American governments transferred their favor to Marshal Tito, and at the same time disavowed King Peter. Remembering past services, the United States made an official request that at the trial of General Mihailovitch, American officers be allowed to testify as to his former really faithful services.

News from Yugoslavia is unsatisfactory, as reports do not check.

No details have been released as to where and how General Mihailovitch was taken, nor has an explanation been given as to why even that was withheld from publication for 10 days. General Mihailovitch had command of two small divisions operating in the mountains. Their radio stations continue to be heard, and have denied that General Mihailovitch was captured.

Observers report that Marshal Tito has not been seen recently, although a voice purporting to be his is heard from time to time over the radio. Observers claim that the voice now speaks with a marked accent quite different from what it formerly was.

## IRAN AND THE LEVANT (19 Mar to 18 Apr 46)

### IRAN

The area between Istanbul on the west and Iran on the east, both inclusive, form a single theater of operations. Except for what appear to be Russian aggressive intentions, this region would otherwise be tranquil. Russian actions in Iran and opposite the Turkish frontiers of Istanbul and Armenia-Georgia have caused apprehension and tension.

Russia was under treaty obligations to withdraw its troops from Iran by 2

March 46. It failed to do so, and continued to occupy the province of Azerbaijan and a strip to the northeast from the Elburz Mountains to Meshed, both inclusive.

Iran made an official complaint to the United Nations, whereupon Russia announced, on 24 March, that she had in fact started to evacuate the area northeast of Tehran on 2 March, and would that day commenced the evacuation of Azerbaijan and complete it by about 8 May, provided nothing

unusual occurred in the meantime. At this date Azerbaijan had organized a local government which was operating under Russian protection. It had also raised some troops, who were beginning to appear in the field.

**Army?** As noted in this column last month, the main Russian force occupies as centers of resistance the three areas about Khoi: the area north of Lake Urmia; Mehabad, which is south of the lake; and Mianeh, which is the railhead, with direct connections to Europe.

The United States has a consul at Tabriz. At the end of March he reported that a lieutenant general and a colonel general were at the Russian headquarters.

It had been surmised that Tabriz was corps headquarters for three divisions located at the three points indicated above. The presence of a colonel general may be due to a higher organization moving in, or may be an inspection. Iran seems to have assumed that a Russian Army Headquarters had arrived, but this lacks confirmation.

According to Iran intelligence reports, the Russians have equipped Kurds with 20 tanks and a battery of mortars. This Kurd force, estimated as about 1,000 men, was at Mehabad.

At the beginning of April, Russia had commenced evacuation of the area northeast of Tehran, clearing the line Samnan-Shahrud-Meshed, all inclusive, by 2 April. At the date this account closes, these troops had practically withdrawn to across the Russian border. There was no corresponding evacuation of Azerbaijan.

*Give and Take.* On 4 April, a communique issued at Tehran announced that a complete agreement had been reached and signed between the two nations on all questions. The agreement was not published. It has been announced that its main provisions include:

1. **Russian troops will evacuate all Iran territory by 8 May.**
2. **A joint Russo-Iran oil company is set up, with Russia holding 51% of the stock and Iran 49% to exploit the area within Iran north of the line Khoi-Mehabad-Mianeh-Elburz Mountains; plus the salt desert (Dasht-i-Kavir) southeast of Tehran.**
3. **Iran to make a "peaceful arrangement in a benevolent spirit" with the government of Azerbaijan.**

The latter provision appears to forbid the use of force to restore Iran authority within Azerbaijan. The Azerbaijan government has offered the following terms:

1. **Azerbaijan to be recognized as an autonomous state, with Iran controlling foreign relations, and having some control over troops.**
2. **Azerbaijan to pay Iran 30% of its revenues.**
3. **All official correspondence to be in Persian (the inhabitants of**

**Azerbaijan are a Turkish race, while the remainder of Iran is Persian).**

As this account closes, Iran has not yet accepted these terms. Neither had Russia evacuated the province, except that the advance posts at Karaj and Kazvin were withdrawn, and those towns reoccupied by Iran MPs. To prevent incidents, Iran issued orders that MPs only will follow up Russian withdrawals, and these must keep out of contact with the Russians. In view of that order there have been no incidents.

*No Change in Pattern.* The Azerbaijan Premier, Jafar Pishevari, broadcast a speech on 11 April thanking Russia for having overthrown in his province "the tyrannical regime of Iran." He announced that the Russians would withdraw. It seems probable that "Azerbaijan troops" will replace the Russians. It should be remembered that a substantial part of Azerbaijan was conquered by Russia in the last century and is duly incorporated as one of the Soviet Union republics. The troops of Russian Azerbaijan could readily appear in what is now Iranian Azerbaijan.

The charge that the Iran government has been tyrannical is questionable. The available evidence is that it is corrupt and inefficient rather than tyrannical. It has few friends in its own country and outbreaks are anticipated, with spring weather commencing to appear at several points. Whether these will become serious or not is yet unknown.

As usual in Russian dominated areas, the Azerbaijan estates are being confiscated, and the land divided about equally among the farmers. This ordinarily results in the farmers supporting the Communist government, as they believe they are receiving something for nothing. This later generally fails to work, and the lands are consolidated into government collectives, where the farmers become government employees.

On 14 April, Iran officially withdrew its complaint against Russia before the United Nations.

On the same day, the Iran War Department announced that 5 officers had deserted to the Azerbaijan Army. This is a small incident, but the fact that officers would so desert is a strong indication of a belief that the Azerbaijan Army is a permanent one.

On 16 April, an Azerbaijan force, based on Zenjan and estimated as 2,000 strong but without armor or artillery, advanced southwards and reached Bijar. Its mission was to cut the high road from Bagdad to Tehran, which road is the main line of communications between Iraq and Iran. The only other main road between the two countries passes through Mehabab, already held by Russian and allied Kurd troops. An intermediate secondary road through Sinneh would have to be crossed, and presumably interrupted, if the Azerbaijan detachment reaches the Bagdad Road. Probable point of attack would be the high ground just west of Hamadan. At that town, Iran has a force stated to be a division. However, it has orders not to start a fight with Azerbaijan troops.

### KURDISTAN

The Kurds are a turbulent and warlike Moslem race inhabiting the country where Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Iran come together. They are partly nomads and are not united under one leader. They have numerous leaders, who do not always agree with each other. The following is the best estimate of Kurd strength in the countries listed: Turkey — 1,500,000; Iraq — 800,000; Iran — 500,000; Syria — 250,000. A detached force of some 20,000 is reported as within the Soviet state of Armenia.

Russia seems to have been seeking to have these divided tribal Kurds unite into a single nation, which they can not do without obtaining independence from each of the states within whose boundaries they now reside.

Kurd independence parties have existed for some time in both Iran and Syria. Iraq reports that its Kurds are generally contented and have thus far shown no signs of desiring separation.

According to Kurd statements a meeting of certain of their leaders was held at Baku, in Russia, last November and that plans were laid for establishing an independent Kurd state. What part Russia had in this meeting is unrevealed. However, it furnished a press for propaganda purposes, and according to numerous reports, has since supplied considerable military stores. Kurd propaganda is active in Turkey and Syria. Center of the current Kurd movement appears to be at Mehabad.

Other Kurd troops, presumably Russian equipped, have appeared at Tabriz.

### IRAQ AND TURKEY

On 19 March, Turkey rejected an Iraq proposal for concerted action in regard to the Kurd problem. This was not because Turkey considered the matter unimportant. On the contrary it fully recognized that it was serious. But Turkey felt that a definite military agreement might precipitate a crisis, which otherwise might never arise.

Under pressure of events Turkey soon modified its views, and on 30 March signed a treaty with Iraq, which provides for "*mutual assistance on the question of public order.*" The treaty was accompanied by several protocols, the nature of which are still secret.

**Key Moves.** Turkey has an alliance with Iran which provides for co-operation in war. The Russian occupation of Azerbaijan cut all lines of communication between Turkey and Iran, and interposed a Russian force in a central position between the two allies. The Russian held area of Khoi-Miyundua-Mianeh is a strong one. It has good connections with Russia, better than Turkey and Iran have back to their own interiors. In case of need, it is probable that Russia could reinforce faster in this theater of operations than either Turkey or Iran.

The new treaty between Turkey and Iraq opens a new line of communications through Iraq to Iran, provided the Bagdad and Tehran Road is kept open. If Russian, or Russian controlled Azerbaijan troops, reach that road west of Hammadan and interrupt it, the connection with Iran will not have been regained.

Iraq has an alliance with Great Britain, and the latter maintains bases at Habbaniya and Shaiba, respectively in the north and south sectors. Each has air fields, and can be rapidly reinforced by air. Promptly after arriving at the understanding with Turkey, Iraq moved its available force (estimated at about a

reinforced division) to the high ground near Ruwandiz, astride the main road from Mosul to Tabriz and opposite the Russian force at Mehabad. The Iraq base and railhead is Kirkuk, which is also the initial point for the oil pipe line to the Mediterranean coast. Hostile patrols have been reported in the Ruwandiz area, with light fighting as far back as Erbil. Erbil is a road junction. From there the Iraq line of supply turns south to Kirkuk. Another road extends westwards to Mosul, making connections with Turkey and Syria. It is important that Erbil be held.

Although no announcement has been made, it is presumed that Turkey has made corresponding dispositions to connect its forces on the eastern frontier with those of Iraq.

**Cause of Alarm.** On its western frontier, the Turk intelligence service has identified a new Russian Army Group CP at Plovdiv, Bulgaria. This was the same Army Group that previously had been at Bucuresti, and where it has not been replaced so far as reported. Strong Russian reinforcements have been moved south from Romania into Bulgaria. The total Russian strength in Bulgaria is estimated as not less than 10 divisions. Bulk of the Russian force is in one army whose CP is at Nova Zagora. The main Russian force is on the line Stara Zagora-Novy Zagora-Yambol, with a left flank guard along the Black Sea coast.

The Bulgar Army estimated as 8 divisions appears to be south of the Russian Army. Part of the Bulgar force is watching the Greek frontier, with main body facing east.

The foregoing dispositions correspond to the road and railroad net of lines of advance towards Istanbul. This has caused considerable alarm in Turkey.

Outside of the military movements, Russian propaganda against Turkey has been mild. As previously pointed out in this column, Russian troop displacements are in part caused by the food situation. It is not known whether

transfer of Russians from Romania to Bulgaria was influenced by this consideration. Regardless of what the answer to this may be, Russia has strong forces on both east and west Turkish frontiers.

### TRANS-JORDAN AND SYRIA

Great Britain, which had a mandate over this Arab state, signed a treaty granting independence on 22 March. Treaty provides for mutual assistance in war, and for British garrisons at certain points. The garrisons were already there, but are small.

This treaty caused a political crisis in adjacent Syria, where the government resigned on 28 March. Syria is free of French troops, who have completely withdrawn. Former French influence has passed to the British, who aided in ousting the French. Syria recognizes the danger of the Russian menace, but has not decided what to do about it.

An influential party containing leading Arab statesmen is urging union of Syria with Trans-Jordan. It is proposed to accept the Amir Abdullah of the latter state as the ruler of a Greater Syria. The British appear to favor this idea. If carried out it will greatly strengthen the British military position in the Levant. It is possible that the Palestine Arabs may also accept Amir Abdullah's leadership. In this case, a new and relatively strong Arab state will hold most of the Levant. With the British alliance and garrisons, military forces would be unified.

### LEBANON

This is the smallest of the Arab states, but it is one of the most active within the Arab League. France still has a small force in Lebanon, but it is packing and moving out. By mid-summer the last of the French are expected to be gone.

### ALEXANDRIA

This former important British base is being closed. No hostile naval force remains in the Mediterranean, and Alexandria is no longer essential.

## INDIA (19 Mar to 18 Apr 46)

INDIA is a disturbed section of the British empire. Its people are agitating for independence. As this may

result in military operations, a brief survey of the strategical aspects may be useful.

In round numbers India has a population of 400,000,000. After China it is the most populous country in the

world. It exceeds China in industrial and cultural development. If China is recognized as one of five Great Powers, why should not India be one?

**Moslems vs. Hindus.** Somewhat less than a quarter of the people are Moslems by religion but not differing by race from the remaining three quarters who are members of Hindu religions. The Moslems inhabit a belt across the northern part of India. The majority are in two groups at the northwest and northeast corners. In between, they are not in a majority.

Besides religion, there are important legal and cultural differences between Moslems and Hindus. Moslems believe that all men are equal. Hindus do not so believe, and separate their people into a complicated system of castes. To Hindus, the Moslems are below all castes, or *untouchables*. Cows are sacred to Hindus; Moslems see nothing sacred in a cow.

The Moslem religion was introduced about the 8th Century by conquest by Turks. Early in the 16th Century Mongols arrived and established a Mongol Empire. It established its rule over a major part of India, but by no means over all of it. Prior to the arrival of the British, India was never united. It has become a single political unit solely through British rule, which put an end to previous interminable native wars. The Indian Mutiny in 1857 was the expiring opposition to the British. Since then peace has reigned in India.

**Will to Power.** The British not only brought peace, but developed the country. With it came political aspirations. The inhabitants now believe that they can, and should, manage their own country. Great Britain has agreed, subject to adoption of a constitution, either as a member of the British Empire

or outside it, should that be the wish of the Indians.

The difficulty in accepting the British offer is that the Moslems demand a separate state for that part of India where they are a majority. The Hindus demand that all India be under one government. Moslems state they will fight rather than accept Hindu rule.

In estimating this situation, note should be taken that Moslems are warlike, and Hindus largely pacifists. Moslems have been conquerors and rulers for centuries, and not subordinates. They just can't agree now to become a minority in a state where their former inferiors will have a 3 to 1 majority.

Although a minority, Moslems number some 90,000,000. Most of the British Indian army is Moslem. Moslems have extensive industrial developments in their areas, including the largest steel works within the British Empire. Remembering their previous success in dominating the Hindus by force, isn't it likely they might do so again if they become a completely independent state? And if that happens, would India be better off than it is now with the British maintaining peace between Moslems and Hindus?

In a speech delivered on 9 April at New Delhi by the Moslem Premier-elect of Bengal, that gentleman said that "the Moslems want to be the ruling race in this sub-continent." The Moslem religion is an aggressive one, and calls for its members being rulers.

There has recently been established an Arab League, now working to unite all Arab nations from Morocco to the Persian Gulf into a united Power. Between the Arabs and the Moslems of India, the intervening country is solidly Moslem. If Moslem India becomes

independent, and militantly so, it may connect with other Moslems. It has the population, and the resources necessary to become a major Power.

**Solution?** Should this develop there would be a Moslem belt from the Atlantic to southeast Asia. As Malaya, Sumatra and Java are predominantly Moslem, they too might join.

From a strategical point of view the possibilities of a Moslem India are enormous. It would materially affect the situation in south Europe, north Africa and all of south Asia.

From the British point of view a united India of Moslems and Hindus, particularly if associated with the British Commonwealth, is the preferable solution of the current problem. It is unlikely that a consolidated India, in which only 25% of the people were Moslems, would link their fortunes with the large Moslem populations both to the east and west.

The British do not consider the solution of the problem of uniting India into one state to be insoluble. It does not appear to be materially different from their previous success in uniting two races—British and French, Protestant and Catholic—in Canada. That has worked. The solution lies in writing a constitution which will protect the rights of both religions in India, and which constitution can not be amended without the joint consent of both. That doesn't seem impossible.

The United States is withdrawing all forces from India. Effective 15 April, the CP at New Delhi was closed and reopened on the same date at Calcutta. Up to 1 April, over 195,000 American soldiers had been sent home. The balance are in process of being demobilized.

## CHINA (19 Mar to 18 Apr 46)

**H**OSTILITIES IN CHINA have been limited to Manchuria. Notwithstanding the agreement of 9 January prescribing a truce between the national or Kuomintang armies and those of the Communists, there has been fighting in Manchuria. None has been reported elsewhere. The explanation may be that both Chinese parties have

concentrated their major forces in Manchuria.

**Clean Sweep.** The object of the Kuomintang was to seize Manchuria, which under Japanese rule had been developed into the major industrial area of China. As is well known, Russia occupied that rich province in August, 1945. In accordance with a treaty with

China during that same month, Russian troops were to have been withdrawn from Manchuria within three months of the end of the war with Japan, except for Dairen and Port Arthur, which Russia was authorized to retain. Russia failed to withdraw as agreed to. She did withdraw from Mukden and the area south thereof by 9 March, 1946;

and has withdrawn to north of Chanchun by 14 April.

In withdrawing the Russians took with them everything movable, including the machinery of the numerous and extensive industrial establishments. This has left Manchuria a wreck of its former self, and perfectly useless as a source of war supplies. This has been a great disappointment to China, which had counted upon establishing its military power upon Manchurian production. Assuming that the United States replaces the seized industrial machinery, it now appears that it will take about five years before production can be satisfactorily reundertaken. In the meantime, China is dependent on the outside world (principally upon the United States) for maintenance of its military forces.

**Kuomintang Moves.** Up to the beginning of April, the Kuomintang had shipped to Manchuria six armies, all American equipped as to combat weapons, but without truck trains. They were supposed to have been trained according to American training regulations, and were the flower of China's armies. One of these, the 1st, had served under General Stilwell in Burma, and was supposed to be an efficient attack force. The total strength of the six armies, according to returns of the Transport Service which moved them, was 241,500. A Chinese army corresponds to an American corps, and usually has three divisions of about 10,000 men each. This checks closely with the transport figures, after allowing for corps troops and services. In addition, two airborne armies, without planes except as they are loaned by the United States, have been in the Peiping area.

The six armies have been in the Mukden area and along the railroad leading southwest toward Tientsin. North of the Great Wall, the railroad is under Chinese protection; south thereof, the 1st U. S. Marine Division, plus the 1st Marine Air Wing, guards the railroad.

**Inferior But Active.** According to reports from American correspondents, the Communists have only four divisions opposite this Kuomintang force. They are armed with weapons, supposed to have been taken from captured Japanese stores. It has not been proved that the

Russians issued these weapons or other equipment. Only one of the Communist divisions has artillery. It seems therefore that the Communist force in numbers equals only about a fifth of the Kuomintang force, while in equipment, particularly as regards artillery and armor, they are decidedly inferior.

The Communists have succeeded in interrupting the railroad north of the Great Wall, and keeping it inoperative for most of the time. South of the Great Wall, the Marines keep their section of the railroad open.

**Disabilities.** The Kuomintang receives supplies by sea. These are landed at Chinwangtao and at Hulutao. Due to rail interruption and the absence of truck trains, there is difficulty in getting supplies forward. This may explain what appears to be a marked lack of mobility of the six Chinese armies, and the failure to attack and overwhelm the much smaller hostile force opposing them. For the Communists have not respected the truce of 9 January, and have refused to yield their positions.

**Operations.** On 22 March, the Kuomintang started its 1st Army northwards from Mukden with a view of reaching Changchun prior to the expected Russian withdrawal. G-4 improvised transportation, in the absence of truck trains, by utilizing miscellaneous animals (camels, buffalos, donkeys, etc.) plus coolies. This Chinese army has U. S. winter clothing. G-2 advice was that the enemy—the Communists—had occupied a position about Szepinghai, 95 miles away. At the same time, the 6th Army went south from Mukden with the mission of opening the railroad to Dairen, or at least as far as Yingkow. These places were desired as bases in order to avoid the route along the Tientsin and Mukden railroad.

On 3 April, Communists commenced an attack on the Kuomintang detachment in and around Changchun. The positions of the Russians were avoided, and the Russians on their part did not interfere. The Russian commander designated Off Limits areas, where no fighting would be permitted. This fighting continued, and followed Chinese practice of a great deal of noise, without much being accomplished.

By 10 April, the 1st Army had reached a line south of Szepinghai, held by an

estimated force of three Communist divisions. The total advance of this army was under 95 miles, or less than 5 miles a day. This is explained by the absence of transportation.

The Russians evacuated Chungchun on 14 April. The Communists immediately attacked and captured all three air fields including one American plane. This cut off the line of communications and of supply of the Kuomintang detachment within Changchun.

On the 15th the 1st Army attacked Szepinghai. Its leading troops entered that city, but they were unable to withstand Communist counter-attacks. They then withdrew. The Communists attacked Changchun heavily, and captured the railroad station during the night of 16-17 April. From that point, the Communists were able to fire down eight broad radiating boulevards. This isolated the Kuomintang forces which held stone and concrete buildings from four to six stories high. Part of the Communists were former Manchukuo regular units. Fighting night and day, the Communists completed the capture of Changchun with 3,000 prisoners by 1900 Hours on the 18th. This city, the former capital of Changchun, is of considerable importance.

In the meantime the Kuomintang 1st Army attempted to by-pass Szepingtai. As this account closes, on the 18th instant, this movement had been driven back.

**Comments:** The capture of Changchun is the first military success of the Communists over the Kuomintang in a long time. It is bound to raise their morale. Success appears to have been due to concentration of 4 Communist divisions, between Szepingtai and Chungchun.

On their side, the Kuomintang dispersed their troops. With 6 armies (8 including the air-borne ones), only the 1st Army was actively engaged. The 6th was absent to the south operating on divergent lines. Others were all on line of communication duty guarding excessively long routes.

The failure of the 1st Army (American trained and equipped with American artillery and weapons) to capture Szepingtai was a serious blow.

# Who Do You Know at Sill?

The following is a roster of officers on duty at the Field Artillery School as of 1 May 1946.

## COLONELS

Adams, Robert H. (TOI)<sup>1</sup>  
 Beach, Dwight E. (Materiel)  
 Bird, John F. (Hq Sch Tps)  
 Brotherton, Harold T. (S-3 Sec)  
 Bullock, William C. (Obsn)  
 Chapman, Gerald (Comb Arms)  
 Coverdale, Garrison B. (S-3 Sec)  
 Crawford, Stuart F. (Ex O, Sch Tps)  
 Davidson, James R. (Inf. Comb Arms)  
 DeShazo, Thomas E. (Asst Comdt)  
 Doherty, Harold A. (S-1 Sec)  
 Draper, Philip H. (Comb Arms)  
 Dunn, Thomas W. (Gunnery)  
 Ford, William W. (AGFATS)<sup>2</sup>  
 Griffing, Lewis S. (Gunnery)  
 Hallock, Robert F. (Comb Arms)  
 Isaacson, Harold S. (Comb Arms)  
 Jark, Carl H. (Ex O)  
 Kastner, Alfred E. (S-3 Sec)  
 Kraus, Edward (Comb Arms)  
 Kurtz, Maurice K. (Motors)  
 Mace, Ralph R. (Comm)  
 McLemore, Ephraim H. (S-3 Sec)  
 McConnell, Glenn B. (S-3 Sec)  
 McFarland, John A. (FAS Det)  
 Means, Dale E. (S-3 Sec)  
 Miller, Raymond G. (IGD Ins Gen)  
 O'Meara, Andrew P. (Gunnery)  
 Poinier, Norman E. (Materiel)  
 Powell, Beverly E. (Secretary)  
 Solem, Arthur E. (S-3 Sec)  
 Terry, John D., Jr. (Comb Arms)  
 Walker, Edwin A. (Comb Arms)  
 Williams, William D. (S-3 Sec)  
 Wilson, James K. (Comm)  
 Wood, Sterling A. (Inf Comb Arms)  
 Yarborough, Samuel K., Jr. (Comb Arms)

## LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Alexander, Uray W. (Obsn)  
 Almquist, E. H. (Materiel)  
 Anderson, Norman A. (Gunnery)

Ambrecht, Elmer F. (Tr Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Bagley, Leo W. (S-2 Sec)  
 Barker, Walter E. (Gunnery)  
 Barr, Earl L. (Motors)  
 Beets, Walter O. (1st Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Bittner, John H. H. (Asst Comdt's Off)  
 Blair, John S. III (S-3 Sec)  
 Broberg, Richard A. (3d Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Brown, David F. (S-3 Sec)  
 Butler, Bradford, Jr. AC (TOI)<sup>3</sup>  
 Clark, Logan (S-3 Sec)  
 Coats, Wendell J. (Comb Arms)  
 Coburn, Melville B. (Motors)  
 Delamain, Frederic W. (S-4 Sec)  
 Dickey, Calvin A. L. (Obsn Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Evans, James P. (Comm)  
 Firehock, Raymond B. (Gunnery)  
 Gasset, Silas (Obsn)  
 Goodwin, James E. (Gunnery)  
 Haley, Charles L. (S-3 Sec)  
 Hardman, Wayne (S-4 Sec)  
 Harrison, Francis B. (Materiel)  
 Hayes, David W. (S-3 Sec)  
 Heiner, Gordon G., Jr. (S-3 Sec)  
 Hoskinson, Albert J., USC&GS (Obsn)  
 Hulley, Oliver S. (Motors)  
 Hunkapiller, Bill B. (Obsn)  
 Knapp, Lawrence M. (Comb Arms)  
 Liebe, Harold E. (FAS Det)  
 Magnusson, John R. (Gunnery)  
 Mait, Donald N. (Motors)  
 Major, Bernard P. (2nd Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Mathewson, David A., Jr. (5th Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Morris, Ewel J., Jr. (Obsn)  
 Munson, Merton E. (JAG)  
 Myers, Phillip J. (Comm)  
 Norvell, James E. (Comb Arms)  
 Perkins, Robert S. (Gunnery)  
 Plapp, Herbert C. (Comb Arms)  
 Pratt, Raymond S., Jr. (Motors)  
 Rigby, Paul T. (S-4 Sec)  
 Roberson, Gerald L. (Comb Arms)

Sacerdote, Sydney E. (Comb Arms)  
 Sallee, Donald L. (Gunnery)  
 Sanden, James F. (Gunnery)  
 Shepard, Claude L., Jr. (AGFATS)  
 Shultz, Vester M. (Materiel)  
 Slaughter, John E. (Gunnery)  
 Stetter, Ray N. (AGD AG Sec)  
 Stover, William J. (Comb Arms)  
 Street, Frank L. (Asst O. FAS)  
 Tyson, Robert N. (S-3 Sec)  
 Walker, Daniel F. (Motors)  
 Washburn, Israel B. (Gunnery)  
 Welch, Harold O. (4th Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Wendt, James R., Jr. (Comb Arms)  
 Williams, Robert C. (Gunnery)  
 Wood, Milford W. (FAS Det)  
 Woodward, Robert L. (Comb Arms)  
**MAJORS**  
 Adams, Claude M. (Obsn)  
 Albrecht, Albert W. (Comm)  
 Bary, Robert S. (1st Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Bennett, William E. (4th Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Blunt, Paul B. (Comm)  
 Bobo, Carl E., Jr., (AGFATS)  
 Boling, Victor L. (FAS Det)  
 Bottomley, Howard E. (PRO)  
 Bowlby, Lawrence (AGFATS)  
 Brown, Joseph T. (Comm)  
 Burns, Kenneth P. (Comb Arms)  
 Butler, David S. (Materiel)  
 Butts, Robert E. (FAS Det)  
 Carter, Bryant E. (Adj)  
 Clark, Willard D. (S-2 Sec)  
 Clarke, James T. (3d Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Creel, James C. (Comm)  
 DeSonier, Harold L. (Comm)  
 Faust, Robert M. (S-3 Sec)  
 Frederickson, Erwin C. (Gunnery)  
 Freeman, Howard L. (Obsn Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Geiger, Roy S., Jr. (Off. Secty)  
 German, Edgar P. (Gunnery)  
 Gillespie, Eugene P. (Gunnery)  
 Gilmore, Joseph D. (Tr Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Hardwick, Mac T. (Materiel)  
 Hart, William H. (Obsn Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Hearn, Charles A. (Obsn)

Hickman, Mahlon D. (2d Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Horn, Charles W. (1st Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Hughes, Norwood R. AC (TOI)  
 Jennings, John W. (N.V.S.)<sup>4</sup>  
 Jones, Winston A. (1st Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Kerr, Billie H. (AC)  
 Kerstein, Gershon (S-3 Sec)  
 King, Edward W. (Comm)  
 Knott, Joseph W. (Motors)  
 Kriese, Clinton J. (Comb Arms)  
 Lancey, William S. (Comm)  
 Latimer, Hugh M. (Materiel)  
 Levey, Meyer L. (Comm)  
 Lewis, French G., Inf (Comb Arms)  
 Long, Richard L. (AGFATS)  
 Lupfer, James E. (Adj)  
 McInnis, Ernest C. (Comm)  
 Marshall, John W. (Motors)  
 Martell, Robert J. (Gunnery)  
 Matchette, Claude H. (Obsn)  
 Miller, Philip L. (Comb Arms)  
 Millett, Edward B. (Gunnery)  
 Mills, Joe M. (Materiel)  
 Mohlare, Richard P. (Motors)  
 Morris, Max A. (Gunnery)  
 Mulcahy, James P. (AC)  
 Murphy, Daniel T., Inf (Comb Arms)  
 Neil, James W. (Motors)  
 Neumann, Richard T. (AGFATS)  
 Olney, Francis X. (Gunnery)  
 O'Neal, Wilton K. (Comb Arms)  
 O'Neill, William W. (S-2 Sec)  
 Panke, Robert E. (Obsn)  
 Poindexter, James A. (Hq Sch Tps)  
 Price, Milton H. (S-3 Sec)  
 Rason, Reuben K. (FAS Det)  
 Reed, Arthur W. (AC)  
 Roper, David N. (Comb Arms)  
 Ryan, Edward A. (S-3 Sec)  
 Schirmacher, Theodore F. (AGFATS)  
 Scott, Ovid E. (S-3 Sec)  
 Shaw, Arthur R. (Gunnery)  
 Schore, Schiller F., Inf (S-4 Sec)  
 Smith, Herman R., Jr. (5th Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Smith, William T. (Gunnery)  
 Stafford, Robert S., AC (TOI)  
 Tarante, Salvador F. (Motors)  
 Watson, Richard R. (4th Bn, Sch Tps)  
 Whitaker, Ernest J. (Comb Arms)  
 White, Fred F. (Motors)  
 White, Nevin C. (Hq Sch Tps)  
 Whitman, Elmer L. (Gunnery)  
 Wieck, Arthur M. (Motors)

<sup>4</sup>Night Vision Section.

<sup>1</sup>Technique of Instruction.

<sup>2</sup>Army Ground Forces Air Training School.

<sup>3</sup>Office of Assistant Commandant (Technique of Instruction).

Wright, Ralph (*Gunnery*)

### CAPTAINS

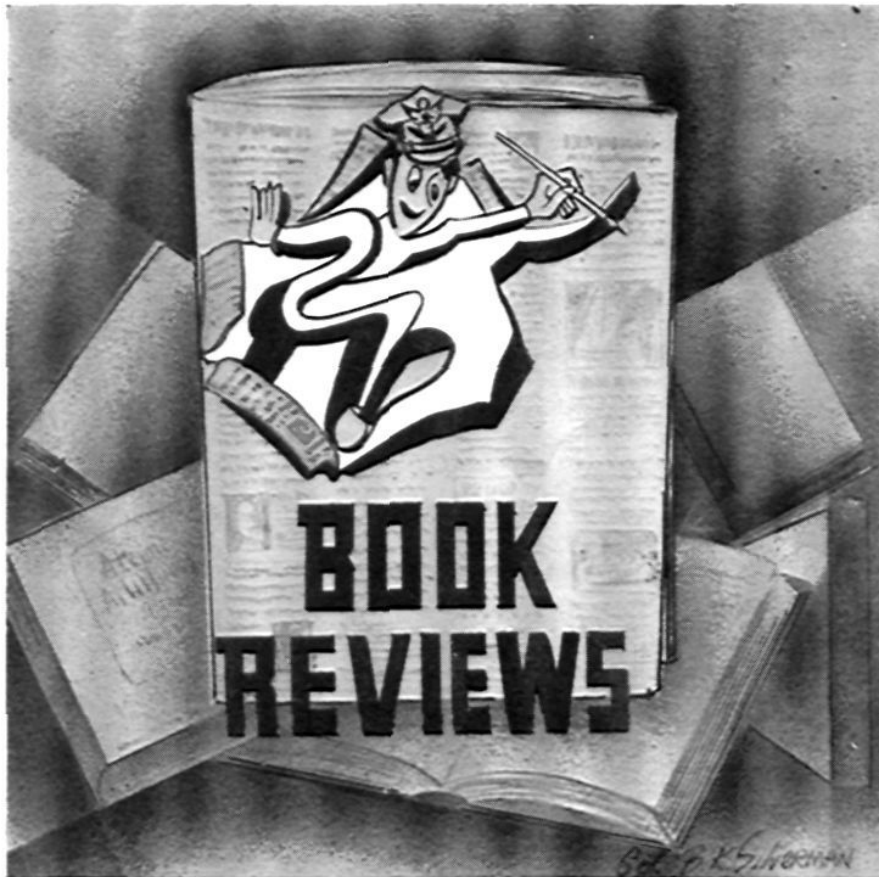
Ahlgren, Frederic F. (*Comb Arms*)  
 Allbee, Harold J. (*Obsn*)  
 Anderson, Gabe D. Sr. (*Gunnery*)  
 Auld, Fred M. Sr. (*2nd Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Bagley, Mason R. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Baker, Herbert A. (*FAS Det*)  
 Baldridge, James D. (*Gunnery*)  
 Barends, Albert E. Jr. (*Comm*)  
 Bates, James M. (*Gunnery*)  
 Beal, Warren J. (*Gunnery*)  
 Beauchamp, Hubert C. (*Obsn*)  
 Beavers, Vonual D. (*FAS Det*)  
 Beckham, Lona L. (*FAS Det*)  
 Beckman, Frederick (*N.V.S.*)  
 Birdseye, Mortimer B., Jr. (*Obsn*)  
 Birnbaum, Myron L. (*Gunnery*)  
 Bruhl, James M. (*Comb Arms*)  
 Buchanan, Franklin B. (*S-1 Sec*)  
 Campbell, Clark L. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Campbell, Edward C. (*Comm*)  
 Chambers, Frank M. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Coleman, Thomas J. *MC* (*Comb Arms*)  
 Conway, Malachi J. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Corwin, Richard W. (*Materiel*)  
 Crage, John F. (*Comm*)  
 Cullen, Joseph F. (*Obsn Bn*)  
 Curtis, Martin H. (*Comm*)  
 Curtis, George D. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Curtis, Willmote S. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Davenport, Norman E. (*Tr Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Davis, Claiborne W., Jr. (*AGFATS*)  
 Davis, Paul W. (*2nd Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Downey, Walter G. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Draves, Norman M. (*Comm*)  
 Driskill, Raymond (*FAS Det*)  
 Driver, Grover C., Jr. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Dunlap, Richard O. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Edwards, Dennis W. A. (*Motors*)  
 Eickhoff, Albert P. (*FAS Det*)  
 Engledow, Joe C. (*FAS Det*)  
 Evans, Thomas H. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Fagerberg, Bob M. (*Comm*)  
 Fetters, Oscar M. (*FAS Det*)

Fitzgerald, Clee (*Comm*)  
 Flennikin, John C. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Flynn, Harold D. (*AGFATS*)  
 Fogel, Roy U. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Fox, Elmer M. (*AGFATS*)  
 Franks, Edward R. (*Materiel*)  
 Frcitag, John J. (*AG Sec*)  
 Gall, John (*AGFATS*)  
 Genevese, Frank (*Obsn*)  
 Gibbons, Chas. W. (*FAS Det*)  
 Gilly, Paul A. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Glover, William C. (*Comm*)  
 Granrud, Walter H. (*Materiel*)  
 Graves, Claude T. (*Obsn Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Haag, Robert V. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Hackbarth, Alwin R. (*AGFATS*)  
 Hanzelman, Wayne E. (*AGFATS*)  
 Hill, Orville C. (*Hq Sch Tps*)  
 Hoge, William M. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Hustead, James M. (*Gunnery*)  
 Hutchens, Edwin L. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Hutchins, James P. (*Tr Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Hutchinson, Mortimer J. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Ireland, Edwin W. (*Motors*)  
 James, Howard (*Obsn*)  
 Johnson, Woodrow W. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Jones, James T. (*Hq Sch Tps*)  
 Jones, Wilson C. P. (*Comm*)  
 Kaiser, Martin E. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Kelley, Morris S. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Kilduff, Francis X., Jr. (*Materiel*)  
 Kinley, Gordon L. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Kurtright, Ralph R. (*Comm*)  
 Laird, Burton H. (*Comm*)  
 Lamb, Walter R. (*FAS Det*)  
 Langham, Harold D. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Lay, Sylvan P. (*Tr Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Lee, Harlbert R. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Lewis, Emmett M. (*Materiel*)  
 Lyon, David R. (*Comm*)  
 Lyon, Jake G. (*FAS Det*)  
 McArthur, Donald E. (*Gunnery*)  
 McCarter, Lee P. (*Motors*)  
 McCarty, Ellis P. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 McFarland, George H. (*Gunnery*)  
 McGee, Robert M. (*Motors*)  
 McKnight, Jack W. (*Gunnery*)

McSwane, Raymond (*FAS Det*)  
 Marriott, Richard G. (*Gunnery*)  
 Mehlinger, Walter E. (*Comm*)  
 Mitchell, John F. (*Comb Arms*)  
 Nance, Clyde D. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Naser, Virgil S. (*Gunnery*)  
 Nestler, Paul M. (*611th FA Bn*)  
 O'Connell, Bartholomew F. (*Comm*)  
 O'Conner, Joseph P., Jr. (*Motors*)  
 Olson, Gust E. (*Materiel*)  
 Ortino, Cominick T. (*Obsn*)  
 Owen, William M. (*Comm*)  
 Parrott, Ben C. (*FAS Det*)  
 Patterson, Carl D. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Penning, Edwin W. (*Comm*)  
 Philips, John N. (*N.V.S.*)  
 Picard, Colice P. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Pike, Robert A. (*AG Sec*)  
 Pittman, Walter C. (*AGFATS*)  
 Pollard, John S. (*Gunnery*)  
 Prior, David (*Hq Comdt*)  
 Ramos, Pedro R. (*AGEP*)  
 Rand, Heinz P. (*Gunnery*)  
 Randall, Glen L. (*Tr Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Rawlings, Willis H. (*Tr Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Reeves, Joseph C. (*FAS Det*)  
 Reiber, Ellis K. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Reid, Carl A. (*TOI*)  
 Reising, Henry (*Materiel*)  
 Ritz, Robert S., Jr. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Rogers, Eugene C. (*Gunnery*)  
 Rogers, Lee W. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Ross, Marvin A. (*Hq Sch Tps*)  
 Ruby, John L. (*Materiel*)  
 Rutherford, Joe H. (*Obsn*)  
 Sathe, John W. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Schmidt, Harry U. (*Hq Sch Tps*)  
 Shelton, James A. (*AGFATS*)  
 Sherrill, William M. *MC* (*AGFATS*)  
 Shrawder, Woodrow J. (*Motors*)  
 Simmons, A. J. Lowe (*Motors*)  
 Smith, George W. (*Comb Arms*)  
 Spahr, Delbert D. (*FAS Det*)  
 Speas, Kenneth R. (*FAS Det*)  
 Steed, Robert (*Hq Sch Tps*)  
 Stevenson, William R. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Stovall, David B. (*Bk Store*)  
 Thee, Melvin E. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Thomas, Fred C. (*AG Sec*)  
 Thomason, Benjamin R., Jr. (*Comm*)  
 Tolly, Robert J. (*Obsn*)  
 Topp, Alphonso A., Jr. (*S-3 Sec*)  
 Towery, Luther E. (*Motors*)  
 Turk, Stanley J. (*Comm*)  
 Vogl, Oscar J. (*Obsn*)  
 Wagner, Paul R. (*AGFATS*)  
 Weggeland, Henry N., Jr. (*AGFATS*)  
 Westmoreland, Raymond M. (*FAS Det*)  
 Whitaker, Donald D. (*AG Sec*)  
 Wild, Edward W. (*Gunnery*)  
 Wilder, Ernest B. (*Gunnery*)  
 Williamson, Julian S. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Winegar, Robert H. (*Motors*)  
 Winkenwerder, Robert (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Witting, William H. (*Hq Sch Tps*)  
 Wood, William J. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Woods, Robert F. (*Comm*)  
 Woodward, William H. (*Hq Sch Tps*)  
 Wright, Joseph H., Jr. (*Comb Arms*)  
 Young, Robert E. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Young, Thomas E. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Young, William A. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
**1ST LIEUTENANTS**  
 Alexander, George L. (*Motors*)  
 Allen, Dorrell C. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Artell, Stephen S. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Arthur, Johnny L. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Bagley, Bernard J. (*Obsn Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Ballard, William H. (*AGFATS*)  
 Baxter, Levon G. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Bennett, James W. (*FAS Det*)  
 Berger, Merton M. (*Obsn Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Black, Scott (*S-4 Sec*)  
 Blacknall, Edward E. (*Motors*)  
 Blatt, Raymond C. (*Gunnery*)  
 Bone, Maurice C. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Bourg, Charles W. (*AGFATS*)  
 Bowers, Joseph M., Jr. (*AGFATS*)  
 Brigham, Eugene V. (*611th FA Bn*)  
 Bullard, Clarence P. (*Motors*)  
 Case, John J. (*Obsn*)  
 Chamberlain, Alma (*AGFATS*)



- Chamblee, John J. (*Materiel*)  
 Chandler, Aubrey (*Motors*)  
 Clarke, Stephen K. (*Obsn*)  
 Cole, Phipps (*Obsn*)  
 Colozzi, Carl A. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Craft, Chas. V., Jr. (*AGFATS*)  
 Cull, Delbert H. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Davis, Harold O. (*AGFATS*)  
 DeWey, Paul (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Donohoe, Patrick (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Eggleston, Robert M. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Eppler, Rudolf (*Materiel*)  
 Epsaro, Austin F. (*AGFATS*)  
 Farrington, Arthur A., Jr. (*Obsn*)  
 Fowler, Sid R. (*Tr Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 French, Keith (*AGFATS*)  
 Fuller, Lynn S. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Gaddis, Hubert D. (*AGFATS*)  
 Gardner, William H. (*AGFATS*)  
 Garland, Max L. (*Tr Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Gaydos, Joseph (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Gibbons, George L. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Gillespie, Harrington M. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Gillis, Glen (*Comm*)  
 Goodlett, Lloyd (*Motors*)  
 Greer, Neale C. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Grose, Eudie E. (*Materiel*)  
 Grove, Philip F. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Gunkel, William F. (*Gunnery*)  
 Guthrie, Jesse L. (*FAS Det*)  
 Haley, Norman R. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Hamblin, O. B. (*Obsn Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Handley, George E., Jr. (*AGFATS*)  
 Hill, Joseph A. (*Obsn*)  
 Hipson, John C. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Hoffman, John E. (*Obsn*)  
 Horst, Herman H. (*Motors*)  
 Hunt, Herbert F. (*Materiel*)  
 Hunt, Jasper C. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Ihlenfeldt, Bruce O. (*AGFATS*)  
 Inglis, Charles R. (*Motors*)  
 Iwan, John H. (*Obsn*)  
 Jenkins, Paul W. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Jerkins, Roy S. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Jinks, Clarence A. (*Gunnery*)  
 Johnston, Homer W. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Kaitz, Walter (*Comm*)  
 Keithley, Willey P. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Kilian, William F. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Kingham, Clarence E. (*AGFATS*)  
 Klimchak, Joseph J. (*Comm*)  
 LaSalle, James F. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Lavigne, David F. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Layson, Junius C. (*Tr Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Locker, James T. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Lousteau, Daniel T. (*Hq Sch Tps*)  
 Lowry, William V. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Lundquest, Earl A. (*Tr Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Mackey, Chas. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Marschhausen, John C. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Martin, Harold R. (*AGFATS*)  
 Mason, Donald R. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Maughn, William, Jr. (*FAS Det*)  
 McGee, George C. (*Comm*)  
 McInerney, Martin V. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 McNayr, John S. (*Obsn*)  
 Mease, Russel S. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Merritt, Elmer V. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Miller, William R. (*Materiel*)  
 Milot, Robert C. (*Hq Sch Tps*)  
 Mistler, Herman C. (*Motors*)  
 Morris, Rawlins M. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Moulton, Alva H. (*611th FA Bn*)  
 Munson, Arthur C. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Owen, Henry M. (*Obsn*)  
 Paine, Henry E. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Perry, Clyde L. (*Obsn Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Pettengell, Robert E. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Pikser, Irwing (*Motors*)  
 Pittman, Andrew O. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Posner, George E. (*Motors*)  
 Powell, Vivian F. (*Obsn*)  
 Powell, George B. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Prescott, Coleman L. (*Obsn*)  
 Pumphrey, A. T. (*Tr Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Ramsel, Arthur J. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Rice, George R. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Richardson, David J. (*Obsn*)  
 Richey, George L. (*AGFATS*)  
 Rizzo, Victor P. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Rodriguez, Ignacio (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Rogers, Max L. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Rogers, William E. (*AGFATS*)  
 Roop, Gerald C. (*Civ.Pers. Off*)  
 Ruiz, William E. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Saucier, Chas. J. (*611th FA Bn*)  
 Schmidt, Joseph L., Jr. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Schnell, Hermann F. (*Comm*)  
 Scott, Lester L. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Shaima, Adolph L. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Shaver, George E. (*FAS Det*)  
 Shelhorn, Robert H., Jr. (*Motors*)  
 Shepard, George W. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Shepherd, David R. (*Obsn Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Sheppard, Byron E. (*AGFATS*)  
 Short, Claude (*FAS Det*)  
 Siegenthaler, Robert E. (*AGFATS*)  
 Smith, Carl W. (*Hq Sch Tps*)  
 Smith, Earl E., Jr. (*Comm*)  
 Smith, Frank B. (*Comm*)  
 Smith, Irvin D. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Smith, Robert F. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Smithe, Dewey H. (*Obsn Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Southerland, Frank J. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Stanfield, Robert R. (*AGFATS*)  
 Stanko, William M. (*FAS Det*)  
 Stanley, Samuel E. (*Tr Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Steakley, Robert W. (*AGFATS*)  
 Stevens, Francis J. (*Tr Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Stevens, Jarion E., Jr. (*Obsn Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Stevens, Melden L. (*FAS Det*)  
 Sullivan, Marcus L. (*AGFATS*)  
 Sumner, Fred W., Jr. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Tieche, Ralph S. (*FAS Det*)  
 Treadwell, Dwain A. (*Obsn*)  
 Trigg, Robert E. (*AGFATS*)  
 Tuel, Houston N. (*AGFATS*)  
 Vessey, John W. (*FAS Det*)  
 Vineyard, Henry C., Jr. (*AGFATS*)  
 Wagner, Donald L. (*Obsn Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Wald, Alvin M. (*Materiel*)  
 Walsh, Ralph J. (*Materiel*)  
 Walton, Wesley W. (*Obsn*)  
 Warlick, G. W. (*Comm*)  
 Welch, Robert Z. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Whipple, Frederick M. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Wickliffe, Al C., Jr. (*AGFATS*)  
 Wilhelm, Leland F. (*AGFATS*)  
 Wilkerson, Carl F. (*AGFATS*)  
 Willard, Leland H. (*AGFATS*)  
 Williams, Bert C. (*Tr Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Wilson, Floyd C., Jr. (*AGFATS*)  
 Wiltse, Harry W., Jr. (*AGFATS*)  
 Wright, Richard P. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Wylie, John B. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)
- 2D LIEUTENANTS**
- Batten, Jack A. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Genna, Albert S. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Hart, Clifford C. (*Tr Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Lein, Nicol (*Rec & Welfare*)  
 Parsons, Ralph P. (*AGFATS*)  
 Tipton, Guy J. (*AGP*)  
 Singleton, William D. (*FAS Det*)
- CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS**
- Aranda, Juventino (*97th AGF Band*)  
 J. D. Maddox (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Lay, Ruil C. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Maddox, J. D. (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Shugg, Gordon T. (*1st Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Smith, Francis G. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Thornton, Chas. S. (*2d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Weigley, W. McV. (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Worrell, Denver (*5th Bn, Sch Tps*)
- WARRANT OFFICERS JUNIOR GRADE**
- Maxson, Merl G. (*4th Bn, Sch Tps*)  
 Taylor, Benton (*3d Bn, Sch Tps*)



### Double-Barreled Book

*CASABLANCA TO KATYN.* By Waverley Root. 464 pp.; index. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.00.

By Col John E. Coleman. F A-Res

*Casablanca to Katyn* is in a sense a double-barreled book. It constitutes Vol. III of *The Secret History of the War* and hence is a continuation of the first two volumes. It is also a work complete in itself, a book which can be read with full understanding quite independently of its predecessors.

Essentially this is the story of 1943, the year in which the political, economic, and ideological wars became so much more important than before, and at times even seemed to overshadow military operations. 1943 was the year when, after Stalingrad, Germany in her heart realized the military war was lost and so turned many of her efforts to winning in the long run the actual war, through psychology, economics, and politics.

1943 was the year when much dissent was sowed among the allies. Giraud, Peyrouton, and other fascist worthies gained high favor in North Africa. The

freedom-loving underground had to go even further under cover than when the Axis nominally was in control in Algiers and environs. Our military high command on the ground was compelled, in the nature of things, to rely on the representatives of the State Department—and the chief such representative was Robert Murphy of the old regime, who played so great a part in putting Vichyites in posts of power. It was in this year that deGaulle was sidestepped in favor of a group with most dubious French (and Allied) loyalties.

1943 was the year of greatly intensified German activity in South America, notably in Argentina. The last ripples from that disturbance have yet to reach shore.

1943 was the year of the Casablanca conference, when, despite the personal presence and direction of the President, it was difficult to determine what our policy actually was; at times, it seemed to be mere day-by-day opportunism. 'Most anyone except true representatives of the French dealt with the "French problem," more effort being expended in humbling deGaulle into shaking hands with the questionable Giraud than in

trying to reach adequate solutions for pressing problems. Our Robert Murphy occupied a unique 3-in-1 position: he was the President's representative in North Africa, the State Department's "expert" on North Africa and the French, and chief of the political department on Gen. Eisenhower's staff—and so was not subject to any "checks and balances" whatsoever, as a practical matter; his views prevailed, so far as the United States was concerned.

Perhaps the climax of 1943 came with Germany's so-very-successful exploitation of the "Katyn incident." This, you will recall, involved the alleged massacre by the Russians of large numbers of Poles. Already there existed great rifts between Polish groups abroad, but the most legitimate successor to the government seems without doubt to have been the London group headed by Sikorski. Diplomatic relations were broken off between Poland and Russia by the time the Germans were through with their psychological warfare in this matter.

When the first volumes of this series appeared, this reviewer felt that "secret history" was an inappropriate label. He has since changed his mind, for Mr. Root's integration of events, his lucid and detailed explanations of persons, personalities, and actions, his logical summings-up—all these add up to a new perspective, one that could not be grasped by the average person hastening over the headlines at the time. Complexities of relationships could not be appreciated under those conditions. Mr. Root has done a masterful job in removing some of the wool that appeared (either accidentally or intentionally) over our eyes at the time events were so crowded.

### Romulo's Return

*I SEE THE PHILIPPINES RISE.* By Carlos P. Romulo. Double & Co., Inc. 263 pp. \$2.75.

By Col. Charles T. Tench, CSC

In *I See the Philippines Rise*, General Romulo completes the story of a journey which started with the entry of the Japanese into Manila in the black days of 1941, and ended in his return to the pitiful ruins of that city.

General Romulo is at his best when writing of the fierce loyalty, which finds its focal point in the person of General

MacArthur, of his people to America and Americans. No one can question this loyalty. It was proven in all that the Filipino people suffered, endured and contributed for final victory. This contribution is in a sense symbolized by the daring rescue of the American prisoners—survivors of Corregidor and Bataan—from Cabanatuan, in which the Filipino forces played a brave and stirring part, to which their casualties bear witness. The author's treatment of this heart-warming episode is all too brief, and it is to be regretted that a more detailed account of this action was not presented.

Unlike Mr. Ingersoll, his fellow newspaperman-turned-soldier, General Romulo makes no pretense of military expertness. Perhaps it is just as well. His book contributes little to the military history of the Philippine Campaign. The author is, at times, somewhat naïve in his approach to military matters, and, in his bizarre two-paragraph account of the Mindoro operation (page 183)—one of the most daring and brilliantly executed small operations of the war, by the way, though little publicized—the General appears to have committed the unforgivable sin of writing of campaigns without first consulting his map.

The book hits bottom, however, with the General's account of the horrors of life on the Hollandia "fighting front"—cocktail parties with no ice in the drinks! One cannot help wondering what happened to his host's Frigidaire on the day in question. In view of the howls about the "caste system" going up all over the country at this time, this chapter hits a very sour note, indeed. Nor can much more be said for the account of General Romulo's wound, "not unlike many from shaving," which became "the most publicized wound of the Pacific war." The very real dangers which General Romulo faced in the course of war are well known to all. It appears a pity to minimize and cheapen them in this manner.

On the whole, barring the portions which tell the now familiar tale of mutual Filipino-American affection and understanding in our common fight against a common enemy, the book adds

little to the story of the liberation of the Philippines.

#### **A Briton Lauds His Allies**

*ECLIPSE. By Alan Moorehead. 309 pp. Coward-McCann, Inc. \$2.75.*

By Maj Cen H. W. Blakeley

This book takes its name from the operation "Eclipse," the last allied operation in Europe—the occupation of Germany. However, its scope is more extensive than the title indicates in that the author starts his story with his experiences in Sicily and Italy, and includes the whole period of the western European campaign. Mr. Moorehead is an Australian and an experienced correspondent, and the book is to some extent another war correspondent book with the associated characteristics of being easy to read, of having intimate glimpses of the great and near great, and of being more personal experience than history.

Most of Mr. Moorehead's service was with the British, and much of the value of the book to an American comes from this difference in viewpoint and experience. Certainly, it adds value to his comment on the fighting ability of the American soldier during the Battle of the Bulge: "You can expect the soldiers to fight up to a certain known standard, but here in the Ardennes the Americans rose above themselves, and in the midst of so much confusion and doubt and bloodshed, they held on long after the time when normally all hope would have been lost. It was this desperate resistance by isolated Americans in the early days—this and nothing else—which saved Belgium and Holland from being overrun."

#### **Schizophrenic Story**

*THE SNAKE PIT. By Mary Jane Ward. Random House. 279 pages. \$2.50. A Book-of-the-Month Club selection.*

By Susie-Lane Armstrong

Having for years fallen asleep reading gory murders, it was a blow to the ego to meet my match in this book which kept me too wide awake for many evenings.

"Mrs. Robert P. Cunningham, Juniper Hill Hospital. It was there on the envelopes.... You were horrified and ashamed as if it were something you had done on purpose...." In a shadowy world of clouded minds, this sensitive and intelligent young woman gropes her

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*The Early Years of a  
Tenderhearted Warrior*

# CAPTAIN GRANT

by *Shirley Seifert*

A vigorous novel that recreates with warmth and charm the young manhood of Ulysses S. Grant. From it emerges a virile, stubborn, and wholly engaging person — the headstrong, handsome and reluctant West Point cadet; the young lover wooing his darkeyed Julia; the spectacular soldier of the Mexican Wars. Here is the living presence of a man who had the genius to become a great general and the luck to love and marry the right woman.

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way back to reality recording, in lucid moments, her progress and bitter relapses during the nightmarish months as a patient. Hemmed in by filth and a humiliating lack of personal privacy, a gentlewoman devoid of her gallantry, courage and wit might go down without a struggle, but those same characteristics save this account from being just another morbidly dreary recital. The wry humor of this unfortunate soul, who is forced to regiment her life so intimately with the other "Ladies," creates a sense of personal triumph for the reader when she is at last pronounced "cured."

With none of the professional qualifications to judge this book—except a feeling that my sympathetic admiration for Virginia might stem from a mutual meeting of the minds—I recommend it as absorbing reading for the not-too-squeamish, believing that it may help to correct standard abuses in mental institutions.

### Grant's Formative Years

*CAPTAIN GRANT.* By Shirley Seifert.  
606 pp. Lippincott. \$3.00.

By Cas Cocklin

Regardless of whether one chooses to remember Ulysses Simpson Grant as "the Butcher" and an inept President or as a great American soldier and statesman, *Captain Grant* will be discovered a refreshing approach to the formative years of our 18th President. Apparently Shirley Seifert did not stint in her energetic search for background detail. She not only investigated all the biographies of Grant and his contemporaries but also dug up innumerable letters, journals, military records, guide books and maps of the period. Still not content, she sought out and talked with many who remembered the ante-bellum days. Most clever is her use of this material so as to project the reader into mid-19th century life.

The vivid descriptions of Grant's four years at West Point commencing in 1839 will be of interest to all, but especially to those who are graduates. Grant's experiences as a young officer in the Mexican War days will draw the attention of today's soldiers who have had similar experiences, no doubt, with unsympathetic CO's, unsatisfactory rations, the difficulties of wangling leaves—and so on over an endless list,

not dissimilar to the problems confronting a young officer today.

Focused clearly in the sections dealing with the Mexican War campaigns are the difficulties of waging war in a primitive country; certain portions, and the circumstances encountered, are striking in their similarity to those in World War II. Grant seems to have acquitted himself well during this period, and good preparation it was for the greater ordeal ahead. Many of his friends and acquaintances with whom he was then serving later became the leaders of the Union and Confederate forces in the Civil War.

Woven into the story is the romance of Ulysses and Julia Dent. She proved herself a loyal and courageous woman who remained ever confident of her fiancée and husband in spite of long separations and discouraging setbacks.

A guileless, sometimes naive, but determinedly honest man, it may be that Shirley Seifert presents Grant with more sympathy than is warranted by his subsequent career. Whipped around by circumstances, and apparently unable to exert the force to control them, unquestionably Grant lacked certain of the qualities of greatness, though the author attempts to correlate many of the events of his life to his future destiny. If she showers her subject with too many favors for the tastes of some, certainly all readers will find *Captain Grant* a thorough and compensating study of military life a century ago.

### Swivel-eared Veterans

*ARMY MULE.* By Fairfax Downey.

Illustrated by Paul Brown. Dodd,  
Mead & Co. 192 pp. \$2.00.

By Susie-Lane Armstrong

Mules being high on my list of favorites—and for hardiness, intelligence and personality they're hard to beat—this account strikes a responsive chord which I'm sure will be echoed by all who have served with or around mules. I might go further and say that those who laugh at our swivel-eared veterans of the line will about face after the first few chapters. Full pride in the fine "Old Army" of the 1870's at its fighting best will crop up, too, as readers ride along the Border with General Crook and his pack train, hunting down the Apache.

# HARD POUNDING

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Field Artilleryman, Fairfax Downey, and Paul Brown make a splendid author team. Downey knows his mules, writes of them with affection and is fortunate to have Brown's excellent drawings to show this rugged campaigner at his sympathetic best. A fine family book, *Army Mule* won't know its own shelf, once friends of all ages gather around.

#### Carnival-backstage

*SHEBA ON TRAMPLED GRASS*. By Tom Powers. 255 pp. Bobbs-Merrill. \$2.50.

Step right up, folks, and take a two-week tour with Black MacGrief's carnival. It's new, it's delightful, it's refreshing. No, we are not on the publisher's staff but we have just finished reading Tom Powers' new novel, *Sheba on Trampled Grass*, and enjoyed it very much.

We've been backstage and met the characters that make up this wonderful group—from the beautiful heroine (Bathsheba) whom you will want to love, to the villain (Black MacGrief) whom you will hiss and hate. We've met Princess Bessie, the wise woman; Unc Bevins, who runs the show ring; Tatters, the diving dog; the human rocket and hosts of others.

Told in the first person by Tex, the hero (who, praise be, finally wins our fair lady's hand), the tale is sometimes slowed a bit by the complexities of a story told in the first person, especially when told in the below-average vernacular of a cow-hand. Aside from this there are few criticisms of the pure corn which the author has distilled in this book.

Not great, *Sheba on Trampled Grass* is most satisfying, and it has all the thrills of an old-time "mellerdramer." You'll find the reading of it an evening well-spent. R. F. C.

#### THE LURE OF FICTION

It is curious how sleepy and foolish we are, that these tales will so take us. Again and again, we have been caught in that foolish old trap; then, as before, to feel indignant to have been duped and dragged after a foolish boy and girl, to see them at last married and portioned, and the reader instantly turned out of doors like a beggar that has followed a gay procession into a castle.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson, in the Essays.*



## Sheba on Trampled Grass

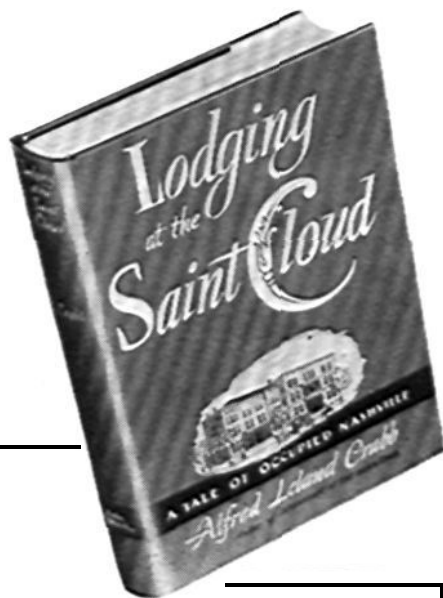
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**TOM POWERS**

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# Lodging

AT THE

# Saint Cloud

by

## Alfred Leland Crabb

THE AUTHOR of *Dinner at Belmont*, *Supper at the Maxwell House* and *Breakfast at the Hermitage* writes a rousing tale of romance of Nashville in 1862—a muddy, turbulent city, harassed by an occupying Northern army—the fastest, most exciting novel Mr. Crabb has written.

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### A Red Fades

*I CHOSE FREEDOM.* By Victor Kravchenko. 481 pp.; index. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.50.

By Col. John E. Coleman

Victor Kravchenko, born in the Ukraine in 1905, is the son of an anti-Czarist revolutionary. Reared in Russia, he became a member of the Communist party in 1929. As a skilled metallurgist he rose in the party hierarchy until he was sent to this country in 1943 as a member of the Soviet Purchasing Commission. The following April he broke with his country and its politics, fleeing from Washington and (by his self-report) living in sundry parts of this country under various aliases while writing this autobiography. He says that this furtiveness was to escape the agents for the N. K. V. D., although it appears he was under their constant and immediate surveillance. Consequently the reader must decide for himself whether this is an honest account, or an effort by the author to ingratiate himself into the graces of anti-Soviet Americans.

Most of the book is devoted to the writer's life in Soviet Russia rather than to his American experiences. From it one gathers that Kravchenko's doubts about the Soviet regime are of long standing, that they arose gradually and are the more deeply seated because of that. He found totalitarianism a straitjacket from which he was happily able to escape.

This reviewer considers him sincere in his Russian patriotism and strongly anti-Soviet professions. Certainly what he has to say should have careful attention by all who are trying to understand the Russian situation and its background.

### Civil War Spy-Thriller

*LODGING AT THE SAINT CLOUD.* By Alfred Leland Crabb. 255 pp. Bobbs-Merrill. \$2.50.

By Cas Cocklin

Writing in the restrained manner of a century ago, Alfred Leland Crabb in his *Lodging at the Saint Cloud* gives us a refreshing change from the down-to-earth realism of most of today's literary output. With a setting in Nashville and surrounding country, this Civil War spy thriller continues the pattern set in the author's earlier novels of the same period.

Captain Hume Crockett of the Confederate Army has been captured in Nashville while on a spying mission for General Bedford Forrest. To rescue him and any information he may have secured, General Forrest sends Lieutenant Beasley Nichol and Sergeant Mack Goforth into Nashville. From here on, the story maintains a rapid change of scene and sequence—Crockett is retrieved from the hangman's noose but is replaced, within a matter of hours, by Lt. Nichol. And when the latter manages his escape and is joined by Crockett, they find that now the sergeant languishes in the Yanks' clutches. It's in-again-out-again with a staccato movement that may leave the reader slightly breathless but which seems to dismay our heroes not at all. In fact, with the threat of gallows awaiting them, each manages to visit his true love before leaving Nashville.

Filled with contemporary local color and a gallantry and chivalry that is appealing, this book will provide, for a pleasant hour or so, an excursion into the past when gentleness and honor prevailed and sordid realism became only the villain.

### Mackey's Mad-house

*THE FROTH ESTATE.* By Joseph Mackey. 236 pp. Prentice-Hall. \$2.50.

Joseph Mackey has returned from his tour of duty with the army overseas to write one of the wackiest books to hit the street in some time. A feature writer for the New York *Sun*, Mackey has had, in the course of his career, many of the interesting experiences common to big-city newspaper men. In *The Froth Estate*, he has parodied a good number of these, which, gathered together, contribute to a hilarious evening's entertainment.

In his opening chapter, aptly titled "Johnny One-Notes," Mackey introduces us to some of the screwier characters of his acquaintance. These "Human Mickey Finns" are people whose chief claim to fame is some definitely zany eccentricity that sets them apart from us "run-of-the-mill" humans.

We are then given some of the sidelights on interviews with the stars of stage and screen that have somehow escaped publication in the more sedate channels.

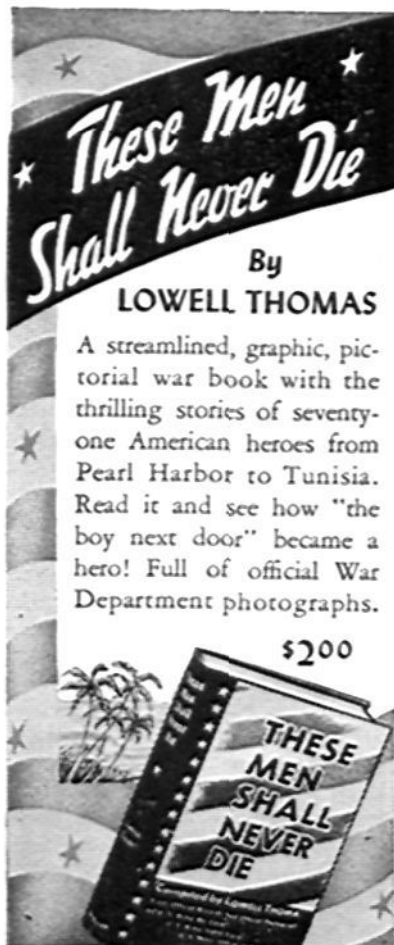
Rollicking through various anecdotes concerning a group of unconventional children, a visit with Father Divine, a monkey loose in a post-office, the reader is harried through a session of screw-ball nonsense that makes the world today seem orderly and calm.

Mackey's magnificent nonsense is highly recommended for a brief respite from your troubles. R. F. C.

### Great Heroes

*THESE MEN SHALL NEVER DIE.* By Lowell Thomas, 308 pp.; illustrated. John C. Winston Co. \$2.00.

A nation-wide distribution of this book at the present time would certainly go a long way toward curbing the current tendency of the American public to forget the great sacrifices that our fighting men made in this war. If it were widely read, it might recall to those who are forgetting, the fact that many brave Americans made the supreme sacrifice so that we might enjoy the peace that many feel is drifting aimlessly at the moment.



In this book, Lowell Thomas has gathered together the exploits of seventy-two of World War II's greatest heroes. Starting at the outset of the war, when the names of Colin Kelly, Butch O'Hare and "One-man Army" Wermuth were blazoning across the headlines, the book follows through a series of amazing tales of derring-do that placed these gallant soldiers among the ranks of the world's greatest heroes.

The incredible feats of skill and courage chronicled in *These Men Shall Never Die* will appeal to readers of all ages. Beautifully illustrated with actual photographs of the men, ships, and battles, this book is a colorful pageant of the traditional courage of the American fighting man. This is a book that should be read now and is one that you will want to put away to read again. Stories of great courage and valor have been the theme of most of our best sellers. No novelist could improve on the true-life stories that are recounted in this book. R.F.C.

### Meet the People

*IN OUR TOWN.* By Damon Runyon. Illustrated by Garth Williams. 120 pp. Creative Age Press. \$2.50.

If you like Runyon, you'll like *In Our Town*. He gives us twenty-seven of his latest episodes concerning the life and loves of some of the more outstanding characters of "our" Town, U. S. A. Written in true "Runyonese," this little book is sure-fire entertainment for those who like their reading on the lighter side.

The story of Samuel Graze is one of the first interesting chapters in the book. It seems that six-footer, 250 pound Samuel, married ninety-pounder Magda Yust, and—as a means of venting his pent-up feelings—Samuel took to beating Magda pretty regularly. How she finally gets her revenge makes the reader realize that an air of justice really pervades the atmosphere of "our" Town. A short treatise on the old adage "Honesty is the Best Policy" is given in the short chapter on Pete Hankins. And so we go, up and down the streets of "Our Town," with the lively curiosity of a nosey neighbor, peering into the innermost lives of some of the most quaint and queer characters the reader has ever met.

Not one of Runyon's best, *In Our Town* is nonetheless an entertaining book. It will certainly please the host of Runyon readers. R. F. C.



Step into milady's boudoir (price of admission \$2.00) and meet the beguiling Mrs. Juggins (there she is, under the bed) whose husband beats her once a week with a buggy whip.

She's just one of the screwballs



you'll meet

## IN OUR TOWN

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by DAMON RUNYON  
illustrated by GARTH WILLIAMS

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# SOMETHING NEW HAS BEEN ADDED!

The universal human desire to get something good for nothing is almost satisfied by the wonderful quality—both in titles and looks—of the books available in the many reprint series. The Armed Forces Editions, which printed by the millions most popular fiction and non-fiction, would have done more to sell the cheap-edition idea to the troops if the books had been distributed half as efficiently as they were printed. Nevertheless, enough of the Armed Forces editions were distributed to whet the appetites of confirmed book readers and stimulate the book habit by suggesting that *Forever Amber* was almost as much fun to read as *Captain Marvel*, and that maybe books weren't so bad after all.

You can get practically any type of reading matter you want in reprints, at almost any price range, from westerns and mystery stories at a quarter, to "serious" novels and love stories and how-to-do-it books also at a quarter, to history, biography, poetry, criticism, and the classics at a quarter to seven-fifty or more. The topical index of *Everyman's Library* (\$.95 each) covering almost a thousand volumes, runs: anthologies, biography, drama, essays and criticism, fiction, Greek and Roman classics, history, medieval romances, natural science, philosophy, poetry, references, social sciences, theology and religion, travel, for young people.

\* \* \* \* \*

Reprints are roughly divided into three classes. The first, mystery, western and love stories, accounts for the bulk of the market and is almost always in the quarter range. This type, seen on practically every newsstand, is published by *Avon*, *Dell*, *Bantam*, *Penguin*, *Mercury*, *Pocketbooks*, and others.

The second class is what you might call "good" fiction and light non-fiction. *Bantam*, *Penguin* and *Pelican*, and *Pocketbooks* are almost the only entries in the quarter book field. Prices then jump to about fifty cents in Garden City reprints to \$.95 (*Modern Library*, *Everyman*, *Masterpieces of Literature*), to \$1.45 in the *Modern Library Giants*, to \$1.98 in the *Black and Gold Library* to \$2.00 in the *Viking Portable Library*.

The third class, almost all non-fiction, ranges from the rather erudite classics to history, biography, science, etc. Prices here start around \$2.50 up to around \$10.00.

\* \* \* \* \*

The cheap reprint field offers the tremendous advantage to the casual reader of offering a book at magazine prices, which

## REPRINTS!

## REPRINTS!

# REPRINTS!

By Richard Cordon McCloskey

can be read and thrown away without worrying about the price. If you want to keep it, the average quarter book is good for a couple of years before it falls apart.

The hardbound reprints, starting at around fifty cents, are as durable as any new book costing \$2.50 or \$3.00. When you reach the dollar field (*Everyman*, *Modern Library*, *Masterpieces of Literature*, and have books that are as handsome and etc.) you really get into fine bookmaking durable as any books printed. Reprints costing more than a dollar may be bigger, illustrated, and more serious in appeal, but production-wise they are not any better books.

Many popular titles are issued in three or four or more different series. One of the best thrillers of all, *Treasure Island* by Stevenson, is available in some 15 different editions, from \$.49 to \$2.50. Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina* can be had in one, or two, volumes at \$.95, one volume at \$1.45 or \$2.50. Mark Twain's *Life on the Mississippi* has recently been issued at a quarter, as has Sabatini's *Scaramouche*, James Thurber's *Men, Women and Dogs* and almost countless other popular titles.

\* \* \* \* \*

Every month this column will attempt to keep abreast of the latest and best in the reprint field. For a starter here are two classical biographies that belong right smack in the library of any man who likes to know what made other men tick: *Stonewall Jackson* by G. F. R. Henderson (Grosset and Dunlap, \$1.49) and *Meet General Grant* by W. E. Woodward (Liveright's *Black and Gold Library*, \$1.98).

Henderson's *Stonewall Jackson* is a formal biography, lucidly written, with an unsparing eye for Jackson's faults and virtues. A deep student of military affairs, Henderson capably handles the tactics of the Civil War and analyzes Jackson's place in the military hierarchy. The maps unfortunately are not up to the superb quality of the writing. This book is one of the all-time biographies.

*Meet General Grant* by Woodward is an excellent example of informal biography by a master of angry writing. Woodward usually peeps at the game of life through a knothole of his own, views things entirely differently from the humdrum writer who has a ticket to the bleachers. Woodward's Grant is thoroughly human and likeable. The book is eminently readable. The style and approach could well be used by other biographers to describe some of the other great soldiers.

\* \* \* \* \*

I think the pleasantest of the reprint series to handle and read is the comparatively new *Viking Portable Library* (\$2.00). The first volume in this series as I remember it was Alexander Woolcott's *As You Were*, a fascinating collection of American writings, ranging from Anonymous through Thomas Jefferson to Dorothy Parker, covering practically anything anybody could wish. The next one I saw was the *Portable Hemingway*, containing the complete text of *The Sun Also Rises*, and *In Our Time*, long passages from his other novels, all the short stories Hemingway chose as his favorites, and a fine introduction by Malcolm Cowley. The most recent additions to this excellent series is the *Portable Oscar Wilde* and the *Portable Steinbeck*. The Wilde book is particularly interesting for the acute introduction by Richard Aldington, which almost for the first time puts Wilde's sexual aberrations and generally unorthodox behavior in their correct relationship to his really fine writings. The Steinbeck book is almost more interesting for the introduction by Lewis Gannett than for the selections, since Steinbeck is so contemporary a writer that his works are generally well known. Gannett deals at length with Steinbeck's writing career, and draws a picture of such discouragement and hard work that it should be read by every writer and anybody else who thinks writing is easy.



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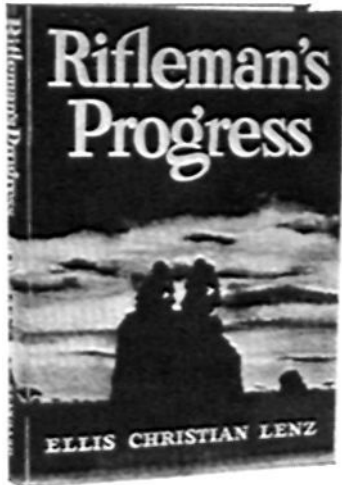
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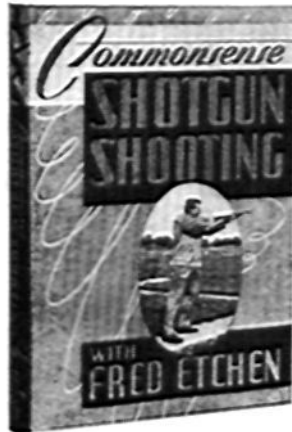
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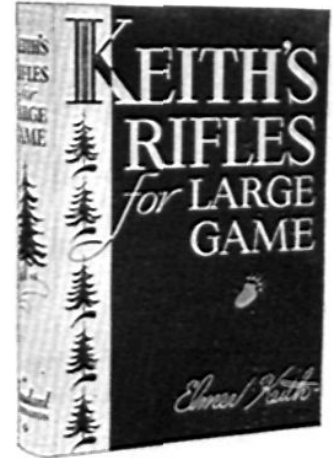


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