51-68

THE PERFECT WARRIOR

CAPTAIN TALTON E. PACE

A/AOC-1B

THE PERFECT WARRIOR

"SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO, A GREAT MONGOLIAN WAR LORD CONQUERED HALF THE WORLD. FROM A BCYHOOD AS A HUNTED OUTLAW, HE ROSE METEORICALLY TO RULE AN EMPIRE MORE VAST THAN ANY BEFORE OR SINCE. THIS MAN WAS MORE GIGANTIC IN HISTORICAL STATURE THAN ALEXANDER, THE CAESARS, Napoleon, OR HITLER. HE LAID WASTE A GREAT PART OF CHINA TO PROVIDE GRAZING LAND FOR HIS HORSES, KILLED A HUNDRED THOUSAND TURKS IN A SINGLE BATTLE, INSTILLED IN THE CHRISTIAN KINGDOMS OF WESTERN EUROPE A FEAR WHICH LASTED FOR GENERATIONS, AND ESTABLISHED SUCH A PEACE BY TERROR THAT "A VIRGIN WITH A SACK OF GOLD COULD RIDE UN-HARMED FROM ONE BORDER OF HIS NOMAD EMPIRE TO THE OTHER."

"When he marched with his horde, he covered degrees of latitude and longitude instead of miles; cities in his path were often obliterated and rivers were diverted from their courses. Along his line of march, deserts were filled with the fleeing and the dying, and after he had passed, scavenger wolves and birds were often the sole living creatures in lambs once thickly populated. Yet this ruthless warrior, who never lived in a city and had no knowledge of writing, drew up a practical code of laws for fifty nations, which survived for centuries."

(1:cover sheet) "In the course of his life he was given many names—the Mighty Manslayer, the Scourge of God, the Perfect Warricr, and the Master of Thrones and Crowns. He is better known to us as Genghis Khan." (1:13)

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WHAT MANNER OF MAN WAS THIS WHO EMERGED FROM THE REMOTENESS OF THE GOB! DESERT, WAGED WAR ON THE CIVILIZED PEOPLE OF THE EARTH AND WAS VICTORIOUS? How could it be that a man such as this could "maneu-ver divisions against armies led by masters of tactics" (1:80) and consistently defeat them? His success cannot be attributed to any "secret" weapon, only to his concept of how to wage mounted warfare. We can analyse his battles today and see that this concept in reality was the proper employment of the Principles of War.

HIS FIRST GREAT BATTLE OCCURRED WHILE HE WAS STILL A VERY YOUNG MAN. HIS FORCES NUMBERED ABOUT THIRTEEN THOUSAND WARRIORS, AND THEY WERE ENROUTE WITH THEIR FAMILIES AND CATTLE HERDS FROM SUMMER TO WINTER PASTURES. THEY WERE SCATTERED DOWN A LONG VALLEY, THEIR CARTS AND HERDS MOVING SLOWLY, WHEN WORD WAS BROUGHT TO THE YOUNG LEADER THAT A HORDE OF FORMEN HAD APPEARED ON THE SKYLINE AND WAS MOVING SWIFTLY DOWN UPON HIM. (1:39)

THE ENEMY MATERIALIZED INTO THIRTY THOUSAND TAIDJUTS. TO FLEE MEANT THE SACRIFICE OF ALL THE WOMEN, CHILDREN AND POSSESSIONS; TO MUSTER HIS MEN AND RIDE OUT TO MEET THE TAIDJUTS WOULD LEAD TO HIS BEING SURROUNDED BY SUPERIOR NUMBERS AND HIS FORCES KILLED OR SCATTERED. (1:39)

QUICKLY AND IN A FASHION ALL HIS OWN, TEMUJIN, AS HE WAS CALLED AT THIS TIME MET THE CRISES. (1:20) BY NOW HIS WARRIORS WERE MOUNT-ED. DRAWING THEM UP IN A LINE OF SQUADRONS WITH ONE FLANK PROTECTED BY A WOOD, HE FORMED UPON THE OTHER FLANK A LARGE HOLLOW SQUARE OF

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CARTS. INTO THIS SQUARE HE DROVE THE CATTLE AND INTO THE CARTS HE PLACED THE WOMEN AND BOYS WHO WERE ARMED WITH BOWS. (1:40)

THE ENEMY WAS NOW ADVANCING ACROSS THE VALLEY. THEY WERE DRAWN UP IN SQUADRONS OF FIVE HUNDRED. ONE HUNDRED IN A RANK AND FIVE RANKS DEEP. THE FIRST TWO LINES WERE ARMORED WITH HEAVY PLATES OF IRON, PIERCED AND KNOTTED WITH THONGS. THE HORSES, TOO, WERE PROTECTED—THEIR NECKS, CHESTS AND FLANKS COVERED WITH LEATHER. SUDDENLY THESE RANKS OF ARMORED RIDERS HALTED WHILE THE REARMOST LINES PASSED THROUGH THEM. MEN ARMED WITH JAVELINS AND BOWS AND MOUNTED ON NIMBLE HORSES, WHEELED IN FRONT OF THE MONGOLS LAUNCHING THEIR WEAPONS AND SCREENING THE ADVANCE OF THE HEAVY CAVALRY. (1:40)

Temujin's men met this first onset with flights of arrows, driven from powerful bows strengthened with horn. The skirmishing ceased when the Taidjut light cavalry withdrew behind the armored ranks. Then the massed squadrons charged. (1:40)

TEMUJIN HAD DRAWN UP HIS CLANS IN DOUBLE SQUADRONS, IN MASSES
OF A THOUSAND. ONE HUNDRED TO A RANK AND TEN RANKS DEEP. THOUGH HE
HAD ONLY THIRTEEN UNITS AND THE TAIDJUTS SIXTY, THE CHARGE OF HIS D
DEEPER FORMATIONS ALONG THAT NARROW FRONT CHECKED THE ENEMY ADVANCE
AND SCATTERED THE LEADING ELEMENTS. TEMUJIN WAS NOW ABLE TO THROW
HIS HEAVY MASSES AGAINST THE LIGHTER SQUADRONS OF HIS FOE. THE MONGOLS SURGED FORWARD FOLLOWING THE STANDARD OF THEIR YOUNG LEADER.
EACH SQUADRON FOUGHT AS A SEPARATE COMMAND. SCATTERED WARRIORS REFORMED THEIR UNITS AND CAME ON AGAIN. (1:41)

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WHEN AT LAST DAYLIGHT LEFT THE SKY, TEMUJIN HAD SCORED A DECISIVE VICTORY. FIVE OR SIX THOUSAND OF THE ENEMY HAD FALLEN AND SEVENTY CHIEFS WERE LED BEFORE HIM TO AWAIT THEIR FATE. (1:41)

IF WE ANALYSE THIS FIRST GREAT BATTLE OF THE KHANS AND APPLY THE TEN PRINCIPLES OF WAR AS WE KNOW THEM, WE PERHAPS BEGIN TO SEE WHY THIS YOUNG LEADER WAS DESTINED FOR SUCH GREAT SUCCESS IN HIS LATER YEARS.

THE OBJECTIVE: THE OBJECTIVE OF ANY MILITARY FORCE IS TO ATTAIN

THE GOAL FOR WHICH THE FORCE IS CONSTITUTED. DURING THIS ERA THE FORCES

WERE FOR THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF PROTECTING THE CLAN AND RAIDING OTHER

CLANS OR TRIBES FOR HORSES AND FOOD. IN THIS PARTICULAR INSTANCE

TEMUJIN HAD NO CHOICE. HE HAD TO DESTROY OR DISPERSE THE ENEMY FORCE

TO PROTECT HIS PEOPLE. FAILURE TO DO SO WOULD MEAN THEIR ANNIHILA—

THE OFFENSIVE: TEMUJIN APPARENTLY REALIZED THAT HE COULD NOT HOPE TO WIN A STRICTLY DEFENSIVE BATTLE AGAINST SUCH SUPERIOR FORCES.

NOR COULD HE SUCCEED IN HIS OBJECTIVE BY FIGHTING A DEFENSIVE ACTION.

TO WITHDRAW WOULD MEAN ABANDONING HIS HERDS, CARTS AND POSSIBLY THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN. IN ORDER TO BE SUCCESSFUL HE HAD TO CARRY THE FIGHT TO THE ENEMY.

SIMPLICITY: WE KNOW THAT TEMUJIN HAD ONLY A SHORT TIME TO PREPARE FOR THE ENGAGEMENT. HIS ORDERS THEREFORE HAD TO BE SHORT AND CLEAR.

HIS PLAN OF MANEUVER WAS SIMPLE AND EASY FOR HIS TROOPS TO UNDER
STAND. THE ORGANIZATION OF HIS FORMATIONS THOUGH LARGE IN PERSON-

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NEL WERE FEW IN NUMBER AND UNDOUBTEDLY LESSENED HIS PROBLEM OF CON-

UNITY OF COMMAND: THIS PRINCIPLE POSED NO PROBLEM FOR THESE PEOPLE.

AS THE LEADER OF THE MONGOL TRIBE HIS WORD WAS LAW. HIS SQUADRON CC
MMANDERS ACTED WITH GREAT INITIATIVE AND WERE ENCOURAGED TO DOSSO.

STILL THEY LOOKED TO THE KHAN FOR LEADERSHIP AND GUIDANCE.

MASS: IN THIS BATTLE WE FIND AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF THIS PRINCIPLE. THOUGH GREATLY OUTNUMBERED TEMUJIN MASSED HIS TROOPS IN DEPTH
SO THAT THE TREMENDOUS WEIGHT AND POWER OF HIS CHARGE WAS DIRECTED
AT A RELATIVELY SMALL AREA. THIS WEIGHT AND POWER ENABLED HIM TO
BREAK THE FRONT RANKS AND SCATTER THEM. THE MOMENTUM CARRIED HIM
ON INTO THE LIGHTER PROTECTED RANKS OF HIS ENEMY WHERE HE WAS ABLE
TO INFLICT THE HEAVIEST CASUALTIES.

ECONOMY OF FORCE: THE WONGOL BOYS WERE TRAINED FROM THEIR YOUNGEST DAYS IN THE USE OF THE BOW. (1:20) This was the tribes principle
HUNTING WEAPON AS WELL AS A WEAPON OF WAR. THE KHAN PLACED THESE YOUNG
BOYS, ARMED WITH BOWS, IN THE CARTS TO GIVE PROTECTION TO THE WOMEN
AND CATTLE HERDS. IN SO DOING HE WAS ABLE TO USE ALL OF HIS MOUNTED
WARRIORS IN HIS PRINCIPAL FORCE.

MANEUVER: THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF LARGE MANEUVERING IN THIS BATTLE BY THE MONGOLS. THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE CONCERNING THIS PRINCIPLE
IS THE FACT THAT THE MONGOLS IN PROTECTING THEIR FLANKS, PREVENTED
THE TAIDJUTS FROM EMPLOYING THIS PRINCIPLE AGAINST THEM.

SURPRISE: AGAIN WE SEE NO GREAT ELEMENT OF SURPRISE IN THIS PAR-

TICULAR BATTLE. THE TAIDJUTS MAY HAVE BEEN SURPRISED BY THE DEPTH OF THE MONGOL FORMATION. IT IS FELT THAT WHAT STANDS OUT HERE, IS THE FACT THAT TEMUJIN EMPLOYED THE NINTH PRINCIPLE SECURITY. HIS SCOUTS GAVE HIM WARNING OF THE FAIDJUT APPROACH AND HE THEREFORE DEPRIVED THE ENEMY OF EMPLOYING THE PRINCIPLE OF SURPRISE.

APPLICATION: This principle is no single principle in itself.

It is a balanced application of the preceding nine principles. In analysing this one battle we find that the Mongols effectively employed seven of the nine other principles. By their actions they further denied the enemy the use of the two remaining. We notice that no one principle appears to standout over the others. With these facts it is reasonable to conclude that the young Mongol Leader had a balanced application.

Thus we see a young man in his first great battle employing concepts of war which to him seem only natural acts. Is there little wonder that this man, gifted with knowledge which we strive to teach our leaders today, should later conquer half the Earth and be known to the world as "Genghis Khan, the Greatest of Rulers, the Emperor of All Men." (1:69)

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AUTCB ICGRAPHY

CAPTAIN TALTON E. PACE, 01861838, INFANTRY, WAS COMMISSIONED IN 1951 FROM KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY. HE GRADUATED FROM THE INFANTRY OFFICER BASIC COURSE IN 1952 AND SERVED WITH THE 2ND INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA UNTIL 1953. ON HIS RETURN TO CONUS HE SERVED WITH THE 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE 8TH INFANTRY DIVISION. IN 1954 HE WAS RELEASED FROM ACTIVE DUTY AND JOINED THE 89TH DIVISION (RESERVE) WHERE HE SERVED AS A PLATOON LEADER, COMPANY COMMANDER AND BATTALION S-3. IN 1962 HE WAS VOLUNTARILY ORDERED TO EXTENDED ACTIVE DUTY AT FORT STEWART, GEORGIA. IN 1964 HE ATTENDED THE ASSOCIATE ARMOR OFFICER CAREER CLASS No. 1. HE IS CURRENTLY ASSIGNED TO THE U.S. ARMY AMMUNITION DEPOT, TROIS FONTAINES, FRANCE.

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A IBKAS-GS

25 SEPTEMBER 1964

SUBJECT: SUBMISSION OF "ARTICLE FOR PUBLICATION"

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- 1. IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 1, ANNEX A TO SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL, "ORIENTATION ON WRITING PROJECTS," ENCLOSED IS MY ARTICLE FOR PUBLICATION.
- 2. In the preparation of My article, I have followed requirements as outlined in the afore-referenced annex A. Further, I have included a biblicgraphy of all sources that I used in the preparation of My article.
 - 3. MY ARTICLE IS SUBMITTED TO YOU AS A COMPLETE ARTICLE.

TALTON EAMES PACE CAPTAIN INFANTRY

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