

U

U 423

.T 45 P4

LOCK CASE (VOL. 2)

A HISTORY OF

THE INFANTRY SCHOOL

REF ID: A61100

**FOR REFERENCE**

**Do Not Take From This Room**

Extract from USAIS History (1945 edition)

99 - Sep 1, 1940 Gen. Singleton retired.

Oct. 9, 1940, B.G. Courtney Hodges was appointed Commandant (he'd been Asst Comdt since the summer of '38)

Reorganization of the School in fall of 1940 -- Until then, Infantry School element had operated both Post HQ and school, including administration and instruction. Oct. 1940. Infantry School was separated from post and made exempted activity solely under Chief of Infantry. Post HQ was transferred to present location with Major General Lloyd R. Fredendall as Post Commander.

07 August 10, 1941, Gen Fredendall, who in addition to commanding 4th Infantry Div. commanded the Post since his arrival in October 1940, left. Major General George S. Patton, Jr, CG of 2d Armored Division replaced Gen. Fredendall. Four days later, he was replaced by Brig Gen Bradley. Under new ruling by War Dept. Commandant of Post devolved to senior Officer present who was not at the same time a tactical commander. On 13th of February, Gen. Bradley was transferred to a tactical command of troops in the field. Brig Gen Leven C. Allen was appointed Commandant of Infantry School.

----- Also Extract from USAIS History 1945 -----

General Robert N. Young 9 Jun 1952 - 15 January 1953 "  
General Guy S. Meloy 15 January 1953 \* - 13 June 1954

\* Bayonet, January 8, 1953 headlines--"General Meloy named TIC Commander" with date of 15 January as stated date.

= material on the 1933 - right now -no help. 1931 copy of history stops

"Brigadier General Campbell King May 4, 1929 - "

(There is an asterisk on some early skips on dates which states "Interval in succession of command caused by difference between date of appointment and arrival at new station.")

Infantry School News stopped Sep 1931 - Bayonet, started Sep 1942

Mailing List (~~then Infantry School~~) (started 1920's but had no names of any assigned people at any level).

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U.S. Infantry School (Gen Weems): U 423 .U 2 (1944) rare book case)  
*(\* Comdts & C's section/Dept heads in both. see  
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## CHAPTER X

### Curriculum Changes

1926 - 1930

The concept of continuous improvement, which had always guided the activities of the Academic Department, was seen again in the modifications which were introduced in the various courses in the school year 1926-1927. The reorganized Advanced Course for that year was devoted to a greater extent than ever before to the study of tactics. Its purpose was to train infantry field officers and senior captains as commanders of tactical units to include the reinforced brigade, and as regimental and brigade staff officers. The new Company Officers' Course was designed, primarily, to provide training for junior captains and lieutenants in the duties of company officers and of battalion and regimental staff officers.

The allotment of hours in the modified courses was as follows:

Subjects	N G and Res						
	R	S R Brig.	Adv	Co	F O	Rif	M G
Administration	---	---	---	10	---	---	---
Animal management and transportation	3	1½	6	8	---	---	---
Army of the United States	2	1	15	13	---	2	2
Automatic rifle	2	---	4	56½	2½	24	---
Bayonet	2½	1½	2	31	1	9	---
Combat Intelligence	---	---	22	10	2	2½	2½
Close order drill	2	---	---	40	---	30	30
Command, staff, logistics	---	20	131½	35½	11	17½	17½
Communications	---	---	26	17	3	2	2
Equitation	---	---	53	39½	---	---	---
Combat orders	---	---	22	16	6½	8	8
Grenades	1½	1	2	22	2½	13½	7½
Infantry correspondence courses	---	1	1	1	---	---	---
Infantry School activities	4	2	---	---	---	---	---
Machine gun	15½	2	10½	187½	8	---	143½
Mess management	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
Methods of instruction	4	3	26	15	4	---	---
Military courtesy and customs	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Military history	---	---	49½	5	---	---	---
Military policy of the US	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Military sketching and map reading	4	---	22½	83½	3	21½	21½
Musketry	5	---	---	56	5	34½	---
Organization of the Army	---	4	10	18	5	6½	6½
Field engineering	---	---	20	32	4½	---	---
Physical training	1	---	20	42½	---	---	---
Pistol marksmanship	2	---	2½	33	2½	13	---
Psychology	---	---	4	3	---	---	---
Rifle marksmanship	2	---	4½	85	2½	97½	---
Tactics	119	86½	688	217½	100	124½	124½
3-inch mortar	2	1½	4½	22	2	---	13
Training management	28½	6	20	18	14	14½	14½
37-mm gun	4½	1½	4½	32	4½	---	27½
Totals	284½	132	1171	1151½	183½	420½	420½

R--Refresher course; S R Brig--Special Refresher Course for brigadier generals; Adv--Advanced Course; Co--Company Officers' Course; N G and Res--National Guard and Reserve Officers Course; F O--Field Officers; Rif--Rifle Course; M G--Machine-gun Course.

During the school year, tactical instruction was given primarily on the terrain, rather than in the classroom. To this was added an encampment period devoted to nine command-post exercises, designed as a general review of the courses pursued. Instruction in the technique of fire of all infantry weapons was followed by a series of practical combat exercises to emphasize the combat use and principles of the weapons.

A special course in administration for company officers, was included in the curriculum for the first time. It consisted of lectures on the duties and activities of the adjutant, the personnel adjutant, the quartermaster, the finance officer, the judge advocate, and the personnel section. It also covered company administration and staff duties in garrison. The subject of command and leadership was presented in the form of conferences, demonstrations, and practical work, by the coach-and-pupil method in the first stages, with the student drilling a platoon of the 29th Infantry in the final stage.

Instruction in military history, which was given the Advanced Class, was conducted by the seminar method. Although this method had been used in various classes since 1920, the method of instruction was standardized for the first time this year. Each student prepared a monograph on an assigned battle or campaign and, in addition, gave the class an oral account of his research, illustrated by maps and charts prepared by himself. The class as a whole, listening to seventy of these verbal presentations, obtained a cross-section of military history from the time of Alexander the Great to the first World War.

A reorganization of the Academic Department occurred during the year, resulting in the elimination of Committees I (Physical training) and K (Map reading and field fortifications) and the inclusion of the

subjects affected in the remaining twelve committees.

The Academic Department started the succeeding school year (1927-1928) with the following organization:

First Section

- Committee A: Offense.
- Committee B: Defense.
- Committee C: Special operations.

Second Section

- Committee D: Command, staff, logistics, combat intelligence, combat orders, medical service, supply, troop movements, and organization.
- Committee E: Map reading, aerial photographs, sketching, and field engineering.
- Committee F: Signal communication.

Third Section

Mechanism of weapons, marksmanship, rifle, automatic rifle, machine gun, 37-mm gun, 3-inch mortar, pistol, grenades, bayonet, musketry, combat practice, physical training, and chemical-warfare defense.

Fourth Section

- Committee G: Administration, army of the United States, close order drill, training.
- Committee H: Military history, principles of war, instructional methods, and public speaking.
- Committee L: Animal management, equitation, and transportation.

Fifth Section

- Committee M: Infantry correspondence courses.
- Committee N: Editing.
- Committee O: Drafting.

During this period, General Wells was succeeded by Brigadier General Edgar T. Collins as Commandant, and Colonel Cocheu by Lieutenant Colonel George C. Marshall as Assistant Commandant.

For the school year 1928-1929, the organization of the Academic Department and the content of the courses remained practically unchanged. However, studies of the methods and doctrines of foreign armies were inaugurated and modifications were planned in the courses of instruction to keep them in line with current developments in infantry armaments and tactics.

General reorganizations of both the Academic Department and the courses of instruction were undertaken before the opening of the school year 1929-1930. The Academic Department was reduced to four sections--tactics, technique, weapons, and training. This tended to simplify administration by eliminating one of the sections, and made it possible to utilize the released personnel for instructional duties. Sixty-one instructors, five fewer than in the preceding year, were included in the faculty. These were supplemented, as in former years, by five officers detailed from the 24th Infantry, and one each from the cavalry, field artillery, engineers, air corps, chemical warfare service, and the medical corps. Tank instruction was carried on by the commander of the tank battalion stationed on the post.



Brigadier General Edgar T. Collins  
Commandant, The Infantry School  
March 1926 - May 1929

All courses, except the Company Officers' Course, to which sixteen hours were added, showed a reduction in the number of hours assigned. The largest cut was in the National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course, which was reduced by sixty hours. The Refresher Course was reduced by fifty-four hours, the Advanced Course by thirty-nine, the National Guard and Reserve Company Officers' Machine-gun Course by seven. A redistribution of subjects within the various courses and a reallocation of hours to each subject were thus necessitated. The new schedule effected a decided improvement in the curriculum by allotting more time to subjects which were of increasing importance. A marked increase in the number of hours allotted to tactics was made in all of the courses except that for National Guard and Reserve Field Officers. Forty-six hours of tactics were added to the Advance Course, eighty to the Company Officers' Course, fourteen to the Refresher Course, and six to the National Guard and Reserve Company Officers' Machine-gun Course.

Instruction in weapons was modified by doubling the hours al-

lotted for combat practice in the Company Officers' Course, and quadrupling the hours allotted to this subject in the National Guard and Reserve Company Officers' Rifle Course. The weapons course was further modified by having the Company Officers' class and the National Guard and Reserve Company Officers' Machine-gun class fire the record machine-gun course. This was the first time that this had been done since the establishment of the school. In the instruction in combat practice, emphasis was placed on the ability of the student to give accurate target designations and correct fire orders.

The following table shows in detail the courses for the school year 1929 - 1930, and the hours allotted to each subject:





Lieutenant Colonel George C. Marshall  
Assistant Commandant, The Infantry School  
November 1927 - June 1932

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Subjects	Adv	Co	R	N G and Res		
				F O	Rif	M G
Animal management and transportation	14	15	2	3	5	5
Applied psychology	6	3	---	---	---	---
Army of the United States	12	12	---	2	2	2
Chemical warfare service weapons	5	7	---	---	---	---
Close order drill	---	---	---	---	39	39
Combat intelligence	13	6	1	---	4	4
Command, staff, logistics	127	58	9	26	30	30
Equitation	49	51	---	---	---	---
Field engineering	21	23	4	---	---	---
Infantry correspondence courses	1	1	---	---	1	1
Instructional methods	12	19	1	3	---	---
Map reading and aerial photographs	---	---	---	---	19	19
Medical service	11	11	2	4	4	4
Military courtesy and customs of the service	---	---	---	---	1	1
Military history	39	13	---	1	2	2
Musketry	---	31	5	4	26	---
Organization	5	5	4	2	2	2
Physical training	37	22	---	---	---	---
Signal communication	25	33	4	2	7	7
Staff maps	---	---	---	4	---	---
Tactics	737	415	56	91	110	110
Topography	20	66	---	12	---	---
Training	17	17	6	9	11	11
Visits to Infantry Board	---	---	6	---	---	---
Weapons	31	---	34	17	---	---
Automatic rifle	---	23	---	---	22	---
Bayonet	---	18	---	---	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	---
Combat practice	---	34	---	---	16	---
Grenades	---	18	---	---	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	---
Machine gun	---	186	---	---	8	138
Pistol	---	30	---	---	11	---
Rifle	---	67	---	---	67	---
3-inch mortar	---	21	---	---	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
37-mm gun	---	31	---	---	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
Totals	1182	1236	136	180	418	418

The physical development of the post was continued hand in hand with the instructional development of The Infantry School. Undoubtedly the most important contribution in the latter field was the completion of the ranges needed for all types of weapons. Temporary ranges had been in existence, but these were now converted to permanent installations, and additional ones added. The ranges, like other features of the post, were named in honor of outstanding infantrymen of the First World War, and appropriate commemorative markers were erected.

The need for additional quarters for both students and faculty was still urgent. General Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, visited Fort Benning in May, 1929, and noted in his annual report that "because of the shortage of quarters at Fort Benning and the high rentals in Columbus, Georgia, it has been found necessary to decrease the quota of student officers at The Infantry School."

To meet the need in part, forty-one additional houses for officers and noncommissioned officers were constructed in 1930. These followed closely the completion of the barracks for the 29th Infantry and that section of the cuartel for the tank battalion. Wards 1, 2, and 3, and the nurses quarters of the main hospital were also completed and occupied.

The commandants and other officers of the post had long been interested not only in the physical development of Fort Benning, but also in its artistic development. Plan had succeeded plan as commandant had succeeded commandant and there was still no one permanent

plan for the orderly development of the post. Upon taking command of the post in May, 1929, Brigadier General Campbell King departed from precedent and unde<sup>r</sup>took no personal revision of the post plan. He saw that the series of revisions which coincided with changes of command was making no contribution toward the development of a satisfactory permanent plan of construction. He therefore sought the aid of the War Department in stabilizing the plan and harmonizing its various features. From a study which began at this time, there resulted a master plan which displaced all previous ones, and from which no deviation could be made without the personal approval of the Secretary of War. A graceful symmetry was one of the chief characteristics of this 1929 plan. Its harmony of design was accomplished by a successful blending of artificial and natural features into the general pattern. The adoption of a master plan under War Department control was to assure a consistent development of the post and shield it from the erratic effects of temporary influences. It made it unlikely that any more houses with snow-shedding roofs would be built at Fort Benning.

Instruction during the school year 1929-1930 was somewhat retarded by the interruption in the demonstration program resulting from the reorganization tests in which the 29th Infantry was engaged. Infantry



Brigadier General Campbell King  
Commandant, May 1929 - May 31, 1933

organization had long been a moot question in international military circles and tests were now being made by the Infantry Board to determine the most efficient and effective organization for the infantry regiment. That these tests should be conducted at The Infantry School with school troops was only natural.

Ever since the year 1570, when French Infantry was first organized into regiments of from ten to sixteen companies each, the organization and armament of the infantry regiment has been a constantly recurring problem. New weapons, both offensive and defensive, and including those of branches other than the infantry, brought changes in tactics, which in turn produced changes in organization. Continual experimentation with infantry support weapons and small arms promised to each infantry unit a higher fire power than had been thought possible in earlier years.

During the reorganization tests, in the discussions as to how to make the best use of the new or improved weapons then available, many different suggestions were offered. Beginning with the squad, the suggestions were as follows:

1. A squad of eight men, each armed with a rifle.
2. A squad of eight men, two armed with automatic rifles and six with rifles.
3. A squad of four men, two armed with automatic rifles and two with rifles.

The various proposed organizations for the rifle platoon were dependent on the organization of the squad. The following plans received the strongest support:

1. Three rifle squads of eight men, all armed with rifles, and one automatic rifle squad of eight men armed with four automatic rifles.

2. Four rifle squads of eight men, with two automatic rifles in each squad.

The rifle company organization, depending in turn on that of the platoon, was to consist either of three rifle platoons, armed with rifles only, and one automatic rifle platoon of six squads of eight men each, each squad armed with four automatic rifles; or four rifle platoons, each consisting of three rifle squads and one automatic rifle squad. A further possibility was to have four rifle platoons, composed of four rifle squads each, with two automatic rifles in each squad.

It was suggested that the machine-gun company should consist of three .30 caliber machine-gun platoons of four squads of eight men each, and one .50 caliber machine gun platoon of four squads of nine men each.

It was further suggested that the battalion headquarters company should be modified by the addition of a howitzer platoon consisting of one officer and fifty-nine men, and armed with one 37-mm gun and two infantry mortars.

Two types of battalion organization were proposed. The first was a battalion of four rifle companies, one machine-gun company, and a

battalion headquarters company, with a strength of twenty-nine officers and one thousand three hundred and eighteen enlisted men. The second type was to consist of two rifle companies, two machine-gun companies, and a battalion headquarters company, with a strength of thirty-four officers and one thousand and seven enlisted men.

The following table gives an interesting comparison of the strengths and armaments of actual and proposed battalion organizations:

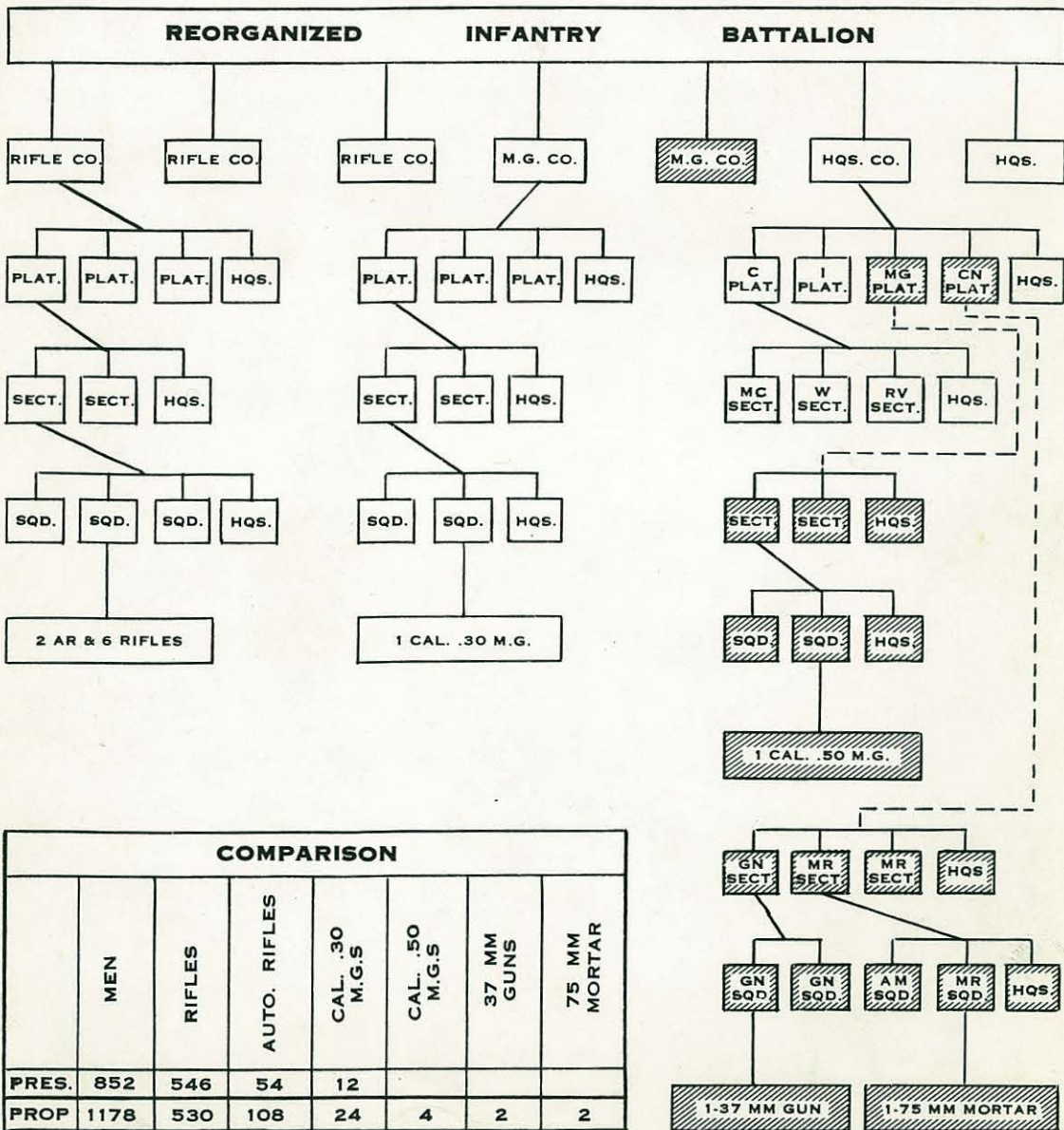
	Number of Men and Weapons						Ratio of Weapons to Men			
	Men	Rifles	M Gs	Auto-rifles	Mor-tars	37-mm guns	Rifles	M Gs	Auto-rifles	
Actual-1918*	1119	940	8	64	2	1	1-1.2	1-140	1-18	
Actual-1921	873	537	8	54	1	1	1-1.6	1-109	1-16	
Actual-1929	882	546	12	54	1	1	1-1.6	1-74	1-16	
New type I, 1930	1357	799	16	96	1	2	1-1.7	1-85	1-13	
New type II, 1930	1041	462	32	48	1	2	1-2.3	1-33	1-22	

Since infantry fights by combining fire, maneuver, and shock action, it was essential, in any plan of reorganization, to develop within each infantry unit the highest fire power possible without destroying the unit's mobility. Unfortunately, these requisites are usually contradictory. Any combination of the two, therefore, must be a compromise in which some fire power is sacrificed for mobility, and some mobility for fire power. After exhaustive tests, a reorganized infantry bat-

\* In the 1918 table, the machine-gun personnel and weapons of the brigade and regiment, and the howitzer personnel and weapons of the regiment, have been apportioned equally to the battalions.



talion, as shown below, was recommended by the Chief of Infantry and approved by the Adjutant General as a basis for conducting further experiments.



Hatched blocks indicate units which were added to old war strength battalion.

While the above organization was only experimental, it was felt that it represented the most effective compromise possible with the type of weapons then available. High hope, however, existed for the future, for it was felt that the experiments then underway would result in the development of a semi-automatic rifle and a successful light machine gun, either or both of which would add tremendously to fire power, and at the same time promote mobility.

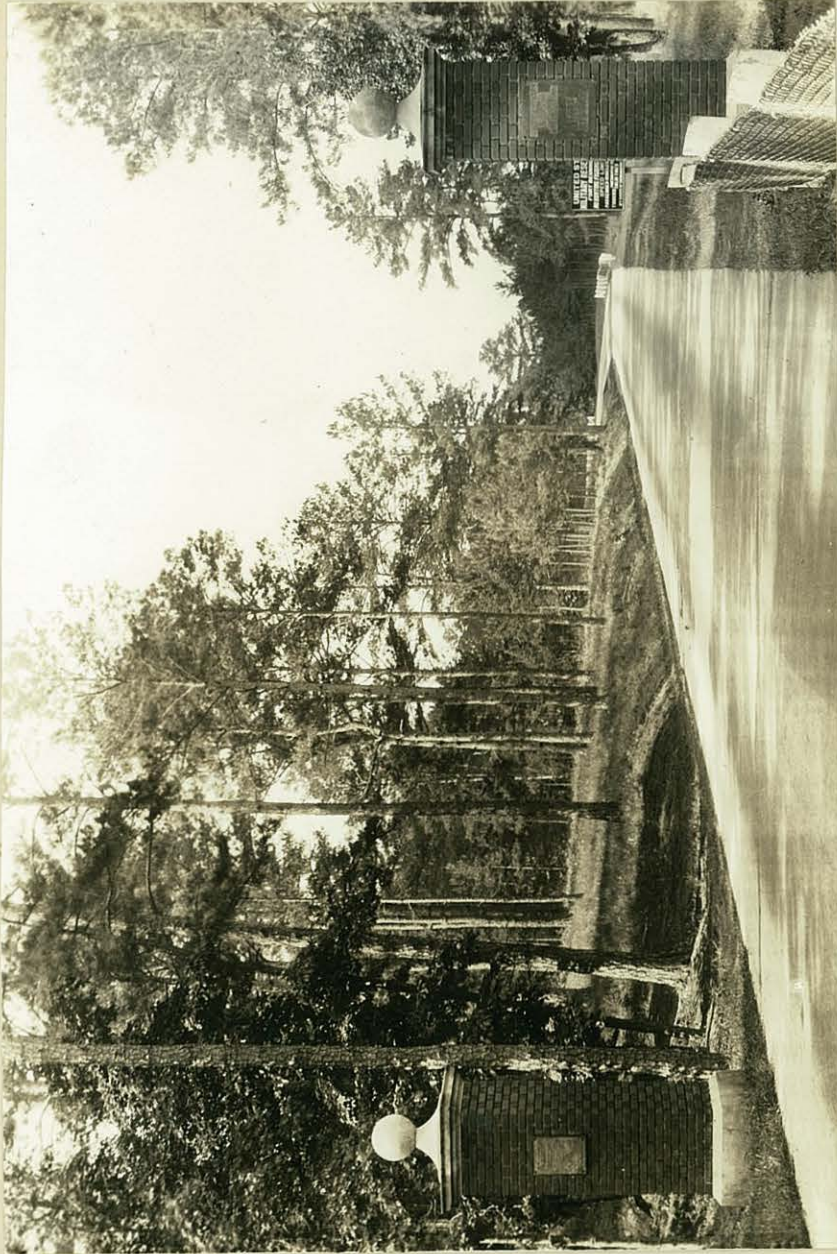
## CHAPTER XI

### The Infantry School

1930 - 1932

The first ten years of the existence of The Infantry School had been years during which the experiences of World War I were crystallized and consolidated into a planned program of instruction that gave infantry officer students the benefit of lessons learned through those experiences. Students in the years immediately following the war, though they lacked housing equipment, had plenty of battle equipment with which to practice. They also had recent battle experiences upon which to draw for illustrations of points in tactics or allied subjects. Thus, while the school was growing from 97,000 acres of red mud, sand, and wide open spaces, when abandoned shanties were classed as suitable quarters for officers and their families, into a military post of which the inhabitants could be proud, the curriculum was taking such shape that at the end of the decade, several courses of study were available in which students learned everything from battle tactics to the feeding of a horse.

The memories of Benning that come first to the minds of instructors and students stationed here in those early days are of muddy clay paths which passed for streets; of the "Daily Risk" - the road over which they made the perilous journey from Columbus to the School; the "try-



The Main Entrance

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daily" train (they tried to get it there daily); of the tent houses, of the mess hall named for McSweeney - the Irishman who went on a hunger strike; of the oratory of Colonel Paul S. Malone; of Colonel "Sandy" McNab - the father of modern rifle marksmanship - his two smart airdales and his famous classes in which it was a disgrace not to qualify; of the items first issued to student officers - steel helmets, rifles, sketching cases, clip boards, compasses, field glasses, bayonets, and (the most useful equipment they were to get) those badges of labor - unionalls and hip boots; of the football, baseball, and polo teams the school boasted; and the proud records of The Infantry School troops.

Since external changes are more readily noticed, a graduate of the class of 1921 who returned in 1930 would have found more remarkable the construction that had gone on in his absence than the development of the school's curriculum. But in ten year's time, The Infantry School had shown remarkable progress not only in the construction of its permanent quarters and buildings, but also in the improvement and expansion of its curriculum. By the end of the 1929-30 term, there had been 5,064 graduates. Officers of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Reserve had gone out to disseminate the teachings of the school in every corner of the United States and its possessions.

There was then, as always, room for change and improvement in the

school and in the infantry itself. Extracts from an article written by Brigadier General King, then Commandant, contain comments on studies and suggestions for further advances in training practices. He said:

Considerable progress has been made in the study of infantry formations to be taken when directly attacked by aircraft. These formations are for the dual purpose of efficient delivery of antiaircraft fire and of reducing infantry casualties to a minimum. The technique of delivery of antiaircraft fire is receiving constant study. Investigations are being conducted to the end that maximum fire efficiency with all possible infantry weapons can be obtained in minimum training time. From such information as is available it is believed that our infantry is materially ahead of foreign armies in these matters.

A study is being made of the subject of rifle marksmanship with the object of making individual practice have a closer relation to combat firing. This involves a simplification of the course, a change in the types of targets and a reduction in the numbers of kinds of targets used. Musketry is to be given more time and attention than at present.

The Infantry Board is making a study to improve the sequence of training so that, at any stage, the soldier will be proficient in all the essentials of field service that can be taught him in the time he has been in training. Our present training system is predicated on the assumption that the soldier starts with the elementary and gradually progresses to the more advanced stages until, at the end of a given period, his training has embraced the entire scope of the infantry soldier's education. It is believed that the soundness of this idea is debatable insofar as its application to military training is concerned, primarily on the ground that active field service may be the lot of any individual or unit at any moment, hence any system of training based on definite time limits is fundamentally in error because, when the crisis comes, the time is not always available. To

remedy this fundamental defect, it is proposed so to arrange and prescribe the sequence of training that the soldier may take the field at any stage of training, with the assurance that he knows and is skilled in all the essential of field service that can be taught him in the time he has been in training, and with the further assurance that no part of the training period has been devoted to superficials to the exclusion of essentials.

Other tests were being conducted at The Infantry School which pointed the way to future developments. On July 10, 1931, one battalion of the 29th Infantry was motorized. A few months later, Company C of this same demonstration regiment was equipped with the Garand semi-automatic rifle, caliber .276, for test. At that time, both motorization and issuance of the M1 - the child of the Garand semi-automatic .276 caliber rifle - were almost ten years in the future.

The stock-market crash and the subsequent depression eventually caused drastic changes at The Infantry School, although they were not so keenly felt at Fort Benning as in less secure communities. However, it was in part due to the depression and the unemployment problem that The Infantry School received appropriations to construct some of the most important permanent buildings. The first project to receive construction funds as the depression began to settle over the nation was a \$530,724 one covering the construction of 57 sets of officers' quarters. Ground was broken for the foundations of these on April 30, 1931. Five of them were located in Block 15 just behind the Commandant's quarters, 8 sets of two-story houses on Sigerfoos Avenue, 11 in Block 16, 33 on the north slope of Riché Hill where enlisted men had been occupying the



New Officers Quarters - Block 15  
1931

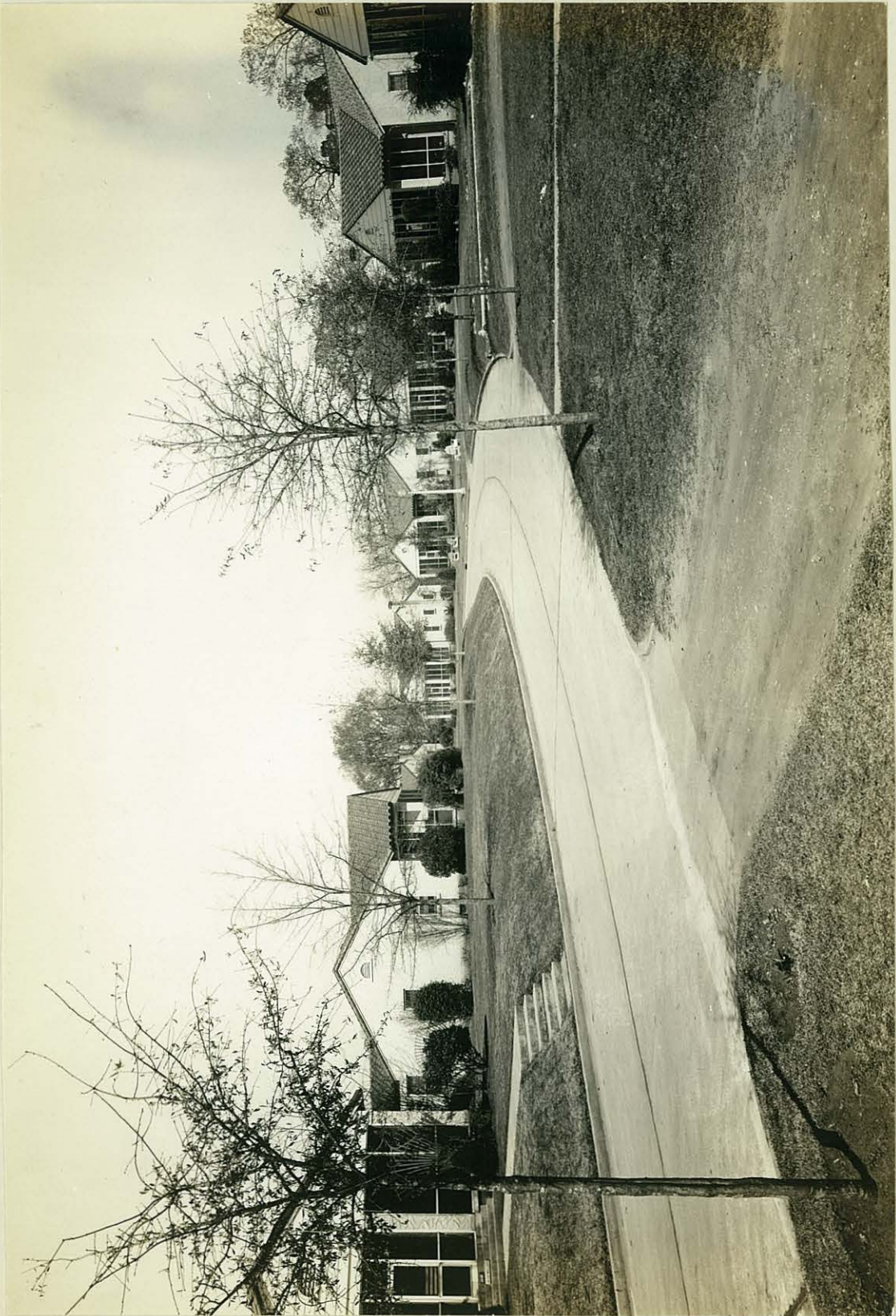
142-A



old shacks still standing from plantation days. These quarters were completed by the beginning of the school year, and there was much jubilation among the wives of the school's junior officers when it was discovered that several of the officers whose rank entitled them to the newer quarters preferred to stay where they were. This decision on their part made the new quarters available to the junior officers. Even a few second lieutenants were assigned on October 10, 1931 to these brand new, ultra modern houses! The new quarters for ranking non-commissioned officers were already occupied by that time.

The city of Columbus was not faring so well as the post during 1930 and 1931. With true neighborly spirit, Fort Benning organized with the local community chest committees to help solve the unemployment problem in the locality. As yet, however, nothing much could be done in the way of employing great numbers of civilians on the reservation. The work which was later to be done with FWA funds and WPA labor had not yet begun and when, for example, roads had to be repaired, it was post labor that repaired them. In the fall of 1931, 900 men of the 29th Infantry were sent out in the field for the purpose of improving roads.

In September, the present children's school building, which had been constructed by soldier labor through the Recreation Center Board, was dedicated. The school itself dates back to 1921, when 60 children



New Noncommissioned Officers Quarters. 143-A

were taught by three teachers in a small building which had been first a dairy barn on the Bussey Plantation, then a mess hall, and finally a schoolhouse. The building was used by the children for classrooms during the day, and by the student officers at night. Tiny stools were made to fit over the seats so that the daytime pupils could use the same desks as the night time students. At that time, the school was private, and supported by post funds and tuition fees. It was a great day for Miss Annie Lou Grimes, who was the first principal and still holds that office, when the new building was dedicated. Due to her efforts, an additional wing, which comprises the auditorium and two classrooms, was added in 1934.

During the Thanksgiving holidays in 1931, General Fuqua, Chief of Infantry, visited The Infantry School and found much for which the infantry could be thankful. He enumerated in his report 12 projects of major importance and interest to the infantry which were then under-way. Some, such as the reorganization of the infantry regiment for combat in order to increase its fire power, had been subjects of tests by the Infantry Board almost since its inception. Others, such as the development of a satisfactory system of delivery of antiaircraft fires with infantry weapons, the motorization of transportation, and an improved type of steel helmet, were newer projects in which great interest was shown.



The Children's School

144-A

The 16th Observation Squadron had been organized at Fort Riley, Kansas, on March 15, 1931. On March 23, Flight "B" of that unit was ordered to duty at Fort Benning. It was composed of 5 officers and 35 enlisted men, and Douglas O-25 planes, and was very helpful in carrying out tests and experiments. In one of the tests of a new method of laying a smoke screen, the fabric on the fuselage of the plane was completely eaten off by the acid in the FS smoke. The plane finished its test and landed in spite of its naked condition.

The airfield, at which the unit was stationed, consisted at that time of a 250 acre airdrome, of which only 100 acres were actually in use. One double hangar housed the aircraft and all departments of the flight, including air corps supply, armament, parachute, radio, photographic activities, and meteorological stations. Although it was a comparatively small station, the equipment of all departments was up-to-date and on a par with that of the larger air corps stations of the army. Since the mission of the flight was the furtherance of instruction at The Infantry School, training was directed to the perfection of technique in the execution of air-ground liaison, reconnaissance, smoke-screen laying, radio direction of artillery fire, and tow-target and photographic missions. On corps area and school maneuvers, the flight provided the eyes for the contending Blue and Red forces.

The airfield had been used since the year the school opened for instruction. It had been transferred to the air corps late in 1919 and

occupied by a few men and officers of the 22nd Observation Squadron on May 12, 1920. Twelve days later, the 32d Balloon Company arrived with 3 officers, 100 enlisted men, and complete flying equipment for active operation. Its principal mission was to determine whether or not the data obtainable by balloon observation would be of material benefit to infantry troops in the field. For this reason, it was operated directly under the control of The Infantry School. Two small hangars were the only substantial buildings. There were no runways, taxi-strips, or parking aprons. The field was in reality a small grass clearing surrounded by neighboring farms.

Although the balloon company stayed for only one year, the area in which it was quartered was still known as the Balloon Area for ten years afterward. Its shacks were inherited by civilians who worked on the post, its field became a favorite destination for picnickers, and the hangars were used for Saturday night dances.

When maneuvers were held at Fort Benning, a balloon company or two would visit the field, stay for a month and act as an observation unit. Flights of planes would sometimes come in from Maxwell Field, Alabama, to assist in problems or tests for which their presence was desired, but there was no complement of air corps personnel officially or permanently stationed at Fort Benning for many years after 1921. The airdrome remained vacant until 1931, when Flight "B", 16th Observation Squadron,

was ordered to duty there.

On August 7, 1931, the airdrome was designated by War Department General Orders No. 5 as Lawson Field in honor of Captain Walter Rolls Lawson, Air Corps, a native of Georgia who had received the D.S.C. for extraordinary heroism in action during World War I, and who was killed in an airplane accident at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, on April 29, 1923.

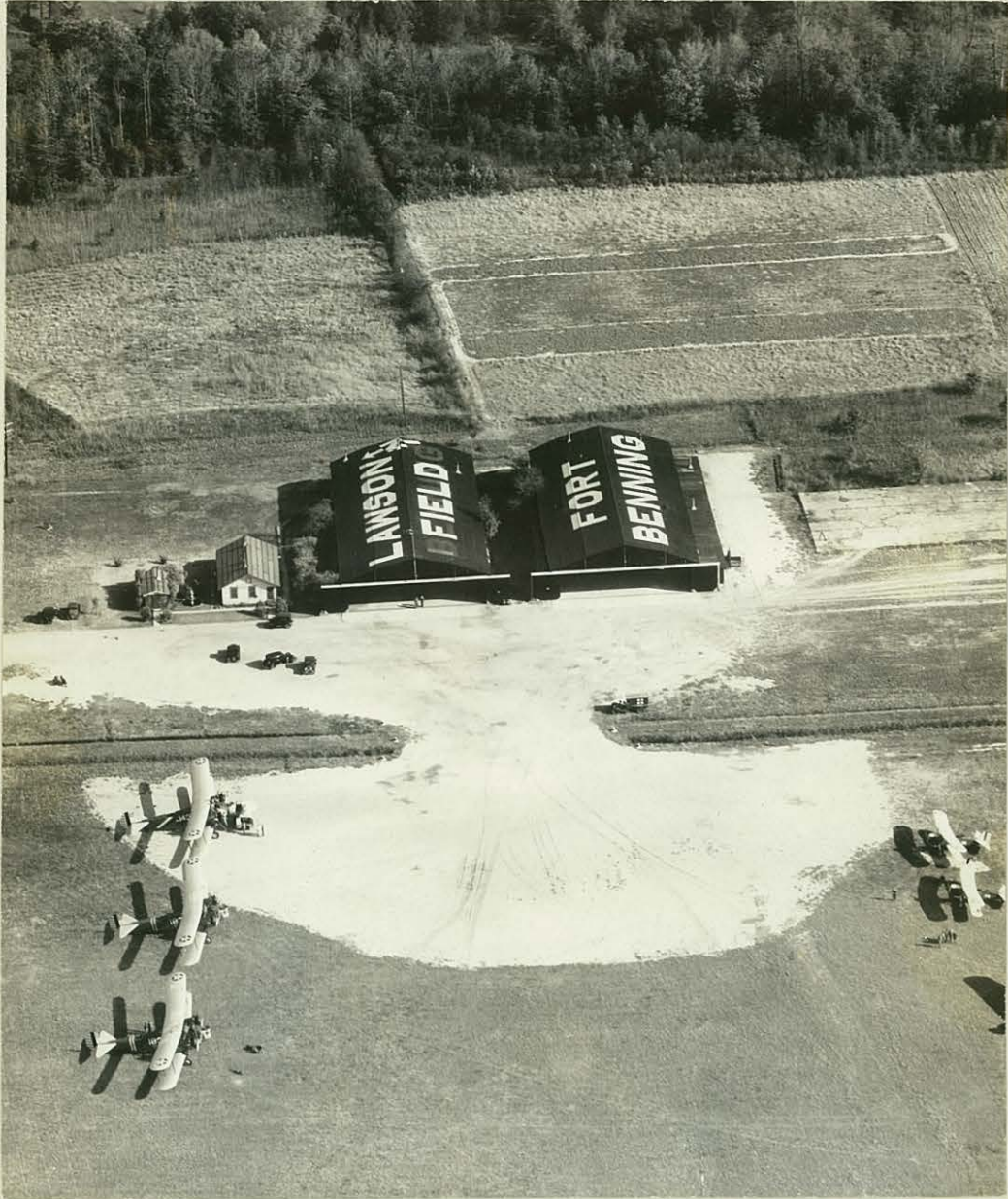
Another new unit was added to the school in 1932, when, under the policy of the consolidation of all school activities of the infantry at The Infantry School, the Tank School moved to Benning from Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

General Fuqua, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, had said:

The tank has long been recognized as one of the important infantry weapons. For that reason its characteristics, tactical employment, powers and limitations must be understood by all infantry officers, and the knowledge will become general only when the tank and its armament are treated at The Infantry School exactly as are the other infantry weapons.

Since 1925, the Tank School had each year prepared to move to Benning, but the proper orders had not come from the War Department. Finally the decision was made, the orders were issued, and the Tank School was amalgamated with The Infantry School.

Besides the obvious value of making training in the tactical and technical use of this infantry weapon available to infantry students,



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Planes at Lawson Field 1933.



an advantage of the consolidation of the two schools was the economy of operating one school establishment instead of two. Economy was one of the army's chief interests, especially in 1932, when the funds available for its support were reduced by about 55 million dollars. Fortunately, its manpower was not further reduced, and the classes for the year 1932-33 at The Infantry School totalled 525 officers and men, 109 more than had been enrolled the previous year. 41 of this number were Tank School students and 22 were in the enlisted motor mechanics course offered by the Tank School.

In the fall before the move was accomplished, Colonel W. B. Wallace, Assistant Commandant of the Tank School, had met with Lieutenant Colonel George C. Marshall, Assistant Commandant of The Infantry School, and Lieutenant Colonel Asa L. Singleton, representing the Chief of Infantry. They set up the organization of the new Tank School and divided it into 9 sections, three of which -- the Tactical, Reconnaissance, and Gunnery Sections -- were eventually to be absorbed in the corresponding sections of The Infantry School.

It is not to be assumed that before the arrival of the Tank School The Infantry School had not given instruction in tanks to its students. From 1920, this infantry weapon had been represented at the school by the 15th Tank Battalion, which had come from the Tank Center at Camp Meade. This organization subsequently went overseas (in 1942) as a

component part of the 2d Armored Division. At the time of its arrival at Fort Benning, it consisted of 2 companies of the 344th (light) Battalion and 1 company of the 301st (heavy) Battalion. It had 15 Mark VIII 48-ton tanks and 48 light 6-ton tanks. It gave demonstrations and taught the fundamentals of tank tactics, but was able only to scratch the surface of the tank information necessary to an infantry student.

The Tank School was fully equipped to give thorough instruction in tank construction and use. The Infantry School intended that all infantry officers should have a first-hand practical knowledge of this weapon, and be fully cognizant of its power when properly used in conjunction with foot troops. Such was the aim and ultimate accomplishment of the course in tanks as carried on at the school.

When 62 enlisted men, 5 civilians, and 11 officers of the Tank School arrived at Fort Benning on June 17, 1932, to occupy the three buildings prepared for them, they began a period of hurried activity. The summer that year was the hottest since 1887, and most of the personnel of the post had been given permission not to work during the oppressive heat of the afternoons. The Tank School worked through the days and nights unloading the 22 box cars full of equipment they had brought with them from Fort Meade, and fitting the two buildings that had been constructed for their use. At first, they had a difficult time in getting the materials required to set up instruction tables for the engine section and other courses, but managed to have

everything completed and ready for their first class in September.

During the fiscal year 1931-32, there had been visible progress in the army toward mechanization. Seven combat vehicles of the "Christie" combination wheel and track type had been purchased at a cost of \$262,000 (two had actually been received), and 12 armored cars of the most modern design at an approximate cost of \$190,000. Viewed solely from the standpoint of acquisition of mechanized equipment, these accomplishments appear inconsequential when compared ~~to~~ <sup>with</sup> our total requirements (by way of contrast it is interesting to note that when the armistice was signed the United States Government had made arrangements for the production of 19,000 tanks to be used in the 1919 campaign), nevertheless, the Tank School, and through it The Infantry School, was grateful for even such a limited amount of new equipment.

In a hearing the following year on the War Department Appropriation Bill, General Fuqua summarized the tank situation as follows:

The Infantry is now armed with the 6-ton American Renault light tank and the 40-ton Mark VIII heavy tank. The former is slow and consequently not satisfactory for modern warfare, the latter is considered obsolescent. In the Infantry, at the present time, we have 6 divisional light-tank companies, 2 divisional light-tank platoons and the First Tank Regiment, which comprises 8 light-tank companies. The foregoing are armed with a total of 144 light Renault tanks. In addition to the foregoing we have one heavy tank company armed with 15 heavy Mark VIII tanks and 1 medium-tank company, which is in the process of being organized at Fort Benning, Ga., and consequently has not received all its equipment.

When organized this latter company will consist of a platoon of 5 light tanks (Renaults reengineed with Franklin

engines, which more than doubles their speed); 1 platoon armed with 1 medium 15-ton experimental tank T1; 1 medium 23-ton experimental tank; and 3 light experimental tanks (T1E1, T1E2, and T1E3); and a third platoon armed with the new Christie tank when procured.

This company is an experimental unit in which are gathered together various types of tanks of greater speed than are in our other tank units. The purpose of this experimental company is to test the mechanical functioning and control of high-speed tanks and to develop tank tactics brought about through the use of tanks of increased speed.

Preliminary tank and infantry instruction was given to all students at The Infantry School. From these students, the thirty-five with the highest grades were selected to attend the Tank Section for five months further study. Thus, in some classes, general officers were studying tank and infantry wheeled vehicle construction and operation alongside of company officers. The extent to which economy all along was carried in those first years after the Tank School was established at Fort Benning is shown by the recollections the students have of combining driving instruction with community chores. As the student learned to drive the vehicle, he also collected garbage!

The sort of soldiers who were stationed at Fort Benning in 1932 is shown by something they did at Christmas time. It was an outstanding act of wholesale generosity and came from the enlisted men of several organizations on the post. By voluntarily giving up two full meals, one on Christmas and one on Monday, the soldiers made one thousand poverty-stricken people of Columbus happier on Monday, when the latter were served a meal consisting of a savory stew, bread, butter, jam, and coffee at two stations in the nearby city. The meals were

cooked at Fort Benning and transported to Columbus in rolling  
kitchens, where they were served by soldiers under the direction of  
the Salvation Army.

## CHAPTER XII

### The Third Period of Construction

1933 - 1939

The first months of 1933 were marked by continued economies in the maintenance of the post. However, although the sum allotted for keeping \$18,000,000 worth of buildings in repair had been cut from \$500,000 to \$100,000, money was still being authorized for construction, particularly of a new barracks for the Special Units at Fort Benning and the 83d Field Artillery.

The most newsworthy event of 1933 was the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps. They began arriving on May 2, when 400 civilians were processed through a hastily set-up unit to which 80 officers and enlisted men of the school troops were assigned. Fifty numbered companies were planned for the 10,000 civilians who passed through the area during the summer. Tent camps were constructed almost overnight and the CCC enrollees began work on numerous projects around the post. Of greater importance to the school than this sudden influx of men and boys was the demand made on the officer personnel of the army, and particularly the school, when the army became responsible not only for organizing the recruits into units, but also for directing the entire organization. The army had to assemble approximately 300,000 men -- more than were enlisted during the Spanish-American War -- establish them in a series of small camps in various and often isolated

regions throughout the United States, and make adequate provision for their health, welfare, and administration, as well as direct the work on the projects assigned to each camp.

To make available the maximum number of officers for this work, an early graduation was ordered at almost all service schools, including The Infantry School. On May 22, 69 of the 80 instructors at Fort Benning were sent on CCC duty to various parts of the country. The general exodus was partly responsible for the persistent rumor that, due to the gigantic task of handling the organization and supervision of the CCC, army facilities would be taxed to such an extent that it would be impossible to continue to operate the service schools. Happily, the rumor turned out to be false, and a radio directive from the War Department in the latter part of June assured Colonel Munson, the Acting Commandant, that the service schools would be reopened in the fall. However, the fact that the West Point preparatory course would not be conducted as had been customary during the summer months caused considerable speculation as to whether these assurances would hold good. The service schools reopened, but the Chiefs of the Arms and Services were permitted to allot only 4% of their commissioned personnel as students as compared to 8% heretofore.

Some of the officers and men did not like the CCC duty to which they were ordered. Their wives liked it even less. Their attitude was "we smiled when we said goodbye to our husbands when they went to the

border, and we smiled when we saw them off to France, but this is no laughing matter." Enlisted men were further irritated by the difference in pay that existed. General Douglas MacArthur, then Chief of Staff, was cognizant of this situation and in his annual report for 1933 stated:

There is, naturally, the sore spot rubbed up in the Army over the fact that an Army private's minimum pay is \$17.85 a month, while a CCC man starts at \$30, even if he does have to send most of it home.

In the midst of the CCC furor, on July 31, 1933, General Campbell King, who had commanded The Infantry School since May 4, 1929, retired. His successor had not been named at that time, and Colonel Fred L. Munson assumed the duties of Acting Commandant. On September 1, 1933, Brigadier General George H. Estes arrived to take up his duties as Commandant. There had been a change in higher quarters also, when Major General Edward Croft succeeded Major General Stephen O. Fuqua as Chief of Infantry. He visited The Infantry School on June 25. One of the many notable things about his visit was his request that all honors and ceremonies due his rank be dispensed with, as well as all unnecessary formality. This was not the first time that General Croft had been at Fort Benning. He had been a student in the Refresher Course in 1926, and had also visited the post as a member of the Plans and Training Section of the General Staff when he was on duty with that unit in Washington, D. C.





Brigadier General George H. Estes  
Commandant, The Infantry School  
September 1933 - September 1936

Less than half the number of students were ordered to Benning for training during 1933-34 than had attended the course the preceeding year. The three principal courses -- the Advanced Course, Company Officers' Course, and Tank Course -- were scheduled to open on September 5 with a total of 133 Regular Army students. The Tank Course was to be materially shortened to a 5 months' course.

The civil service employees of the garrison and all military personnel on the post followed the remainder of the country in cutting down personal expenses as a 15% cut in the pay of all permanent Federal employees was directed by Congress. This pay cut was but one of the many economy measures taken by Congress in 1932 in its attempt to reduce federal expenditures to the minimum.

The depression had a deadening effect on the activities of the school but, as has been already indicated, was a boon to the appearance of the post. Because civilians needed employment, the WPA was set up; because many public buildings and works were required, the PWA was organized; and through these two agencies Fort Benning received an allotment of \$6,352,000 for new construction.

Dreams of Benning authorities for a modern post, equipped with modern barracks and quarters, as well as classrooms and shops, suddenly entered into the world of actualities. The plans of construction which had been pigeon-holed to await their turn in the passage of years, were dragged forth into the light of day. Contract after contract was let,



Colonel Charles W. Weeks  
Assistant Commandant August 1932 - July 1936.

at the completion of which Benning would be ten years ahead of the plan of progress for the post.

Signs of new construction made their appearance all over the reservation. A radio building, new noncommissioned officers quarters, officers quarters, a new incinerator, a permanent guardhouse, apartment buildings for married officers, and a new bridge of concrete and steel construction across the Upatoi, were soon underway. A large chapel, new hangars for the air corps, a heating plant for the tank section, tank shops and sheds, cart sheds for the 29th Infantry, a barracks unit for the 24th Infantry, a barracks for the Service Company of that regiment, and a new guardhouse and stables for the 83d Field Artillery, followed rapidly. Ordnance shops, a warehouse, a veterinary hospital, permanent quarters for medical corps personnel, a large building to house post headquarters and the academic department, apartments for bachelor officers, a new print shop, field officers' quarters, and a lighting system for the streets of the post rounded out the program.

The formal beginning of the construction made possible by this fund took place on December 8, 1933, when General Estes broke the ground for the construction of 30 4-family apartment buildings for the housing of students. These buildings, constructed at a cost of \$991,850, comprised the largest single contract awarded during the construction program.

Generally, all new construction was of the latest and most substantial type. Quarters were built on concrete foundations, with a base-

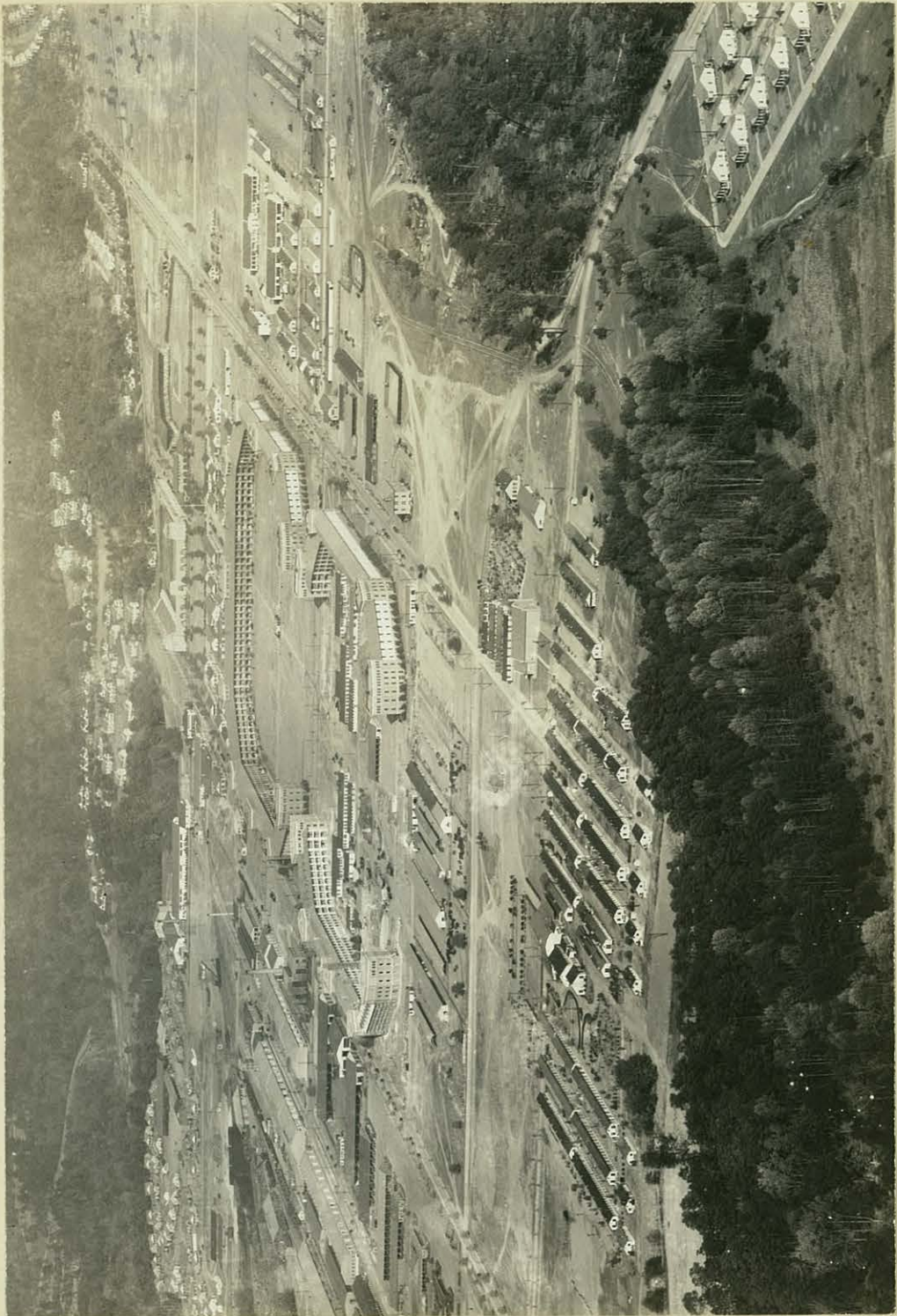


The New Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters  
in Block 12.

ment under the entire building. The hollow tile and brick walls, covered by stucco, were tinted a uniform Spanish buff, with dark red tile roof. Company officer quarters included a living room, dining room, study, hall, sunroom, and kitchen downstairs; with three bedrooms, two baths, and a large glassed-in sleeping porch upstairs. Servant quarters, heating plant, laundry, and storeroom were located in the basement. Field officers' quarters were generally of the same plan as company officers' quarters, except that they were slightly larger, and had four bedrooms, instead of three. Noncommissioned officers' quarters had a large front porch, living room, breakfast room, two bedrooms, and bath.

Barracks construction was of the same general type as before, except that the new barracks were of the most modern pattern ever built in the army. Every known modern kitchen device was incorporated, including electric refrigeration. Electric drinking fountains were installed throughout the barracks. Kitchens had terrazzo floors and glazed tile walls. Squad rooms, recreation halls, noncommissioned officers' rooms, and hallways were covered with heavy linoleum. A new feature of Barracks 3, 4, 5, and 6 was the dormer windows in the attic, which allowed a large additional squad room space in case of overflow or the necessity for furnishing greater floor space for each man.

Among the buildings dedicated in 1934 were the three bachelor officer apartment buildings known as Lewis Hall, Greene Hall, and Collins



Fort Benning, 1933.

Hall. The north building of the group was named in honor of the late Colonel Evans Elias Lewis, the central building in honor of the late Major General Henry A. Greene, and the south building in honor of the late Major General Edgar T. Collins.

A new bridge was built over Upatoi Creek at the main entrance to the post. It spans the water at a height of 14 feet above the level of the old structure, and is supported on massive concrete pylons. The new bridge, which is constructed to serve railway, foot, and vehicular traffic, eliminates the inconvenience caused by high water or floods such as the one on 1929 which cut off all communication with the city.

On November 18, 1934, General Estes laid the cornerstone of the Post Chapel, which was completed on April 4, 1935. Both inside and out, this building, which was intended and equipped for use by the three major faiths, Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish, has exceptional beauty and grace. Its architecture is influenced by that of the Bull Street Presbyterian Church in Savannah, Georgia.

The new Officers' Club building was opened to its members on July 12, 1934, although it was not formally opened until the arrival of the new classes in the fall. Plans for the structure had been formulating as far back as 1924, when the Officers' Club was housed in a small frame structure crowded among the classroom buildings. In 1931, \$35,000 had



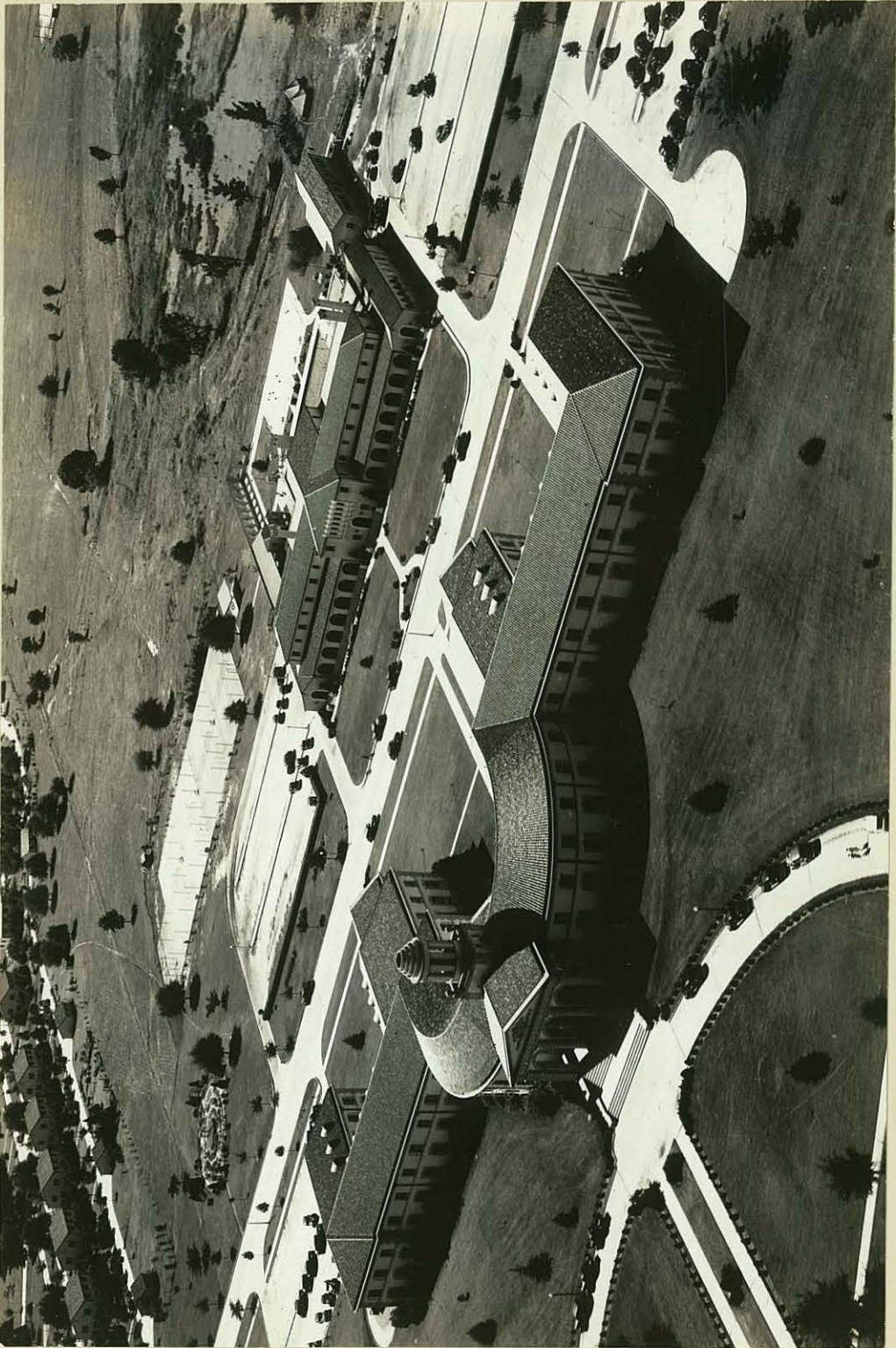


The Main Post Chapel.

been collected for the construction fund. The club was expected to cost \$50,000, but it was also supposed that construction of it would take some time - sufficient time in which to collect the balance of the money. When, in 1934, \$60,000 of PWA money assigned to the building of an officers' mess was added to the sum already collected, the Recreation Center Board had enough money to build what is now recognized as one of the most beautiful officers' clubs in the country.

In 1934, classes were still being conducted in buildings of wooden and tar paper construction, and the school offices were housed in the antiquated frame buildings that were among the first constructed on the post. These buildings offered a serious fire hazard to records of extreme importance. The \$6,352,000 PWA allotment had provided the necessary funds to remedy this situation. The present Infantry School Building, one of the most important in the whole construction program, was provided for in these funds, and on July 12, 1935, was ready for occupancy. This structure, although only three stories high, has floor space equalling that of an average ten-story city office building. The original architectural plans were made by the celebrated firm of McKim, Meade, and White, but were later abandoned as being too ambitious.

(Note: 19 Apr 63 - actual cost of Infantry School Building (35) was \$611,633.34 for actual building, Taken from "Real Property Records, Post Engineer")  
LJ



The Infantry School Building and The Officers' Club



The Infantry School Building

The year 1935 saw the completion of the major portion of the permanent buildings on the post, but individual additions were made during the next two years. The permanent building for the Army Field Printing Plant and the Reproduction Plant was completed and occupied in October, 1937. Construction was begun on a new main theatre on May 7, 1937. Like so many other permanent buildings on the post, it was constructed under authority of the PWA. Completed in September, 1938, it provided the post with an attractive, modern theatre with a seating capacity of 1,504 people.

As a result of the extensive building program made possible by the WPA and the PWA during this period, there were for the first time sufficient quarters on the post for all officers and warrant officers and for all noncommissioned officers of the first three grades. Approximately 34 officers, however, were still forced to live in temporary wooden apartments or small duplex houses. The situation for enlisted men of the school troops was not quite so happy. There was still a deficiency in housing capacity for 1,057 troops.

General Croft visited the school on October 26, 1934, and in speaking of the latest infantry developments, reported that considerable progress had been made in both motorization and mechanization of the infantry. The new items included, in addition to motor equipment and

The structure was planned to house all the vital centers of The Infantry School, the instructors' offices, and the large lecture halls, each of which can accommodate about three hundred and fifty students. It is constructed of reinforced concrete and tile covered with stucco and decorated with Indiana limestone at the corners, under the eaves and windows, and in the pillars. The decoration above the main entrance was also carved from Indiana limestone.

A GI-minded person connected with the construction of the edifice ordered it painted a shade something between buff and olive drab. When the supervising architect saw what had been done, he immediately ordered the contractor to repaint the entire building white, as stipulated in the contract.

During the summer months of 1935, the move from the worn frame buildings in the area near the flag pole to the new building was made. Among the first units to occupy new quarters was the Academic Department Library. Its collection, which then comprised approximately 13,000 volumes, and now has double that amount, had its beginning in a collection of 1,725, which, prior to October 1918, had served the Infantry School of Arms at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. At Camp Benning it had first been housed in a frame building in the Academic Area, then, in 1928, was moved to the brick building now occupied by the banks and the Finance Department on Vibbert Avenue. In the new Infantry School Building, its reading room and stack room now occupy a large part of the second floor of the west wing.



The New Main Theatre

*Dedicated*

tanks, the 81-mm mortar, the .50-caliber machine gun, the semi-automatic rifle, and the light machine gun. He said that all of these except the light machine gun were obtainable in some quantity. Until such time as the light machine gun <sup>sh</sup>ould be available, the Browning automatic rifle, with a newly designed bipod and butt plate, would be used instead.

In line with this report was the announcement, in 1934, that an allotment of \$10,000,000 had been made to the War Department by the PWA to assist in putting the army on wheels -- modern wheels. In addition to this, funds provided in the 1935 appropriation made possible the acquisition of 147 new tanks.

At the end of the fiscal year 1934-35, General Estes summarized the school year as follows:

The past year has been an outstanding year in the history of The Infantry School. With the new permanent buildings and quarters completed and occupied during the year, the most urgent needs of the school have been met. The future should see an increase in morale, efficiency, and service.

The success of the year was made possible through the earnest and conscientious effort and cooperation of all members of the command, and through the sympathetic and understanding help and advice of the War Department and the Chief of Infantry.

The year 1934-1935 had been one of marked achievement for the War Department also. The National Defense Act of 1920 had prescribed an enlisted strength of 280,000 and an officers corps of 17,000 for the Regular Army. During the process of attrition following the year 1922,



the number of enlisted men had been reduced to 118,750. Since 1930, War Department reports to Congress had recommended that a strength of 165,000 enlisted men for the Army was the absolute minimum consistent with safety. Finally, in the appropriation bill for for 1936, the necessary congressional approval was accorded, and, on July 1, 1935, the recruiting of 46,250 additional men was begun. In June, Congress also increased the authorized number of cadets at The Military Academy from 1,374 to 1,960, thus assuring a gradual expansion of the officers corps on an orderly and efficient basis.

While the War Department had succeeded in starting the machinery to strengthen the army with personnel, it was still fighting to strengthen it with weapons. The infantry was still armed with the model 1903 Springfield rifle. In fact, in almost every category of weapon, the types with which the army was supplied had been produced during or prior to the first World War. Since that time, experiments had produced models of greatly increased efficiency, but with one or two exceptions, none of these had been produced in usable quantities during the intervening years.

The arming of personnel of The Infantry School with new weapons is recorded in a release published on August 24, 1934. It states:

The new U.S. semi-automatic rifle which is now receiving its service test at Fort Benning under the direction of the Department of Experiment has been found to be highly efficient, and it is announced by authorities that within the next few weeks the entire 29th Infantry will be armed with this type of weapon, replacing the "Old Faithful" of Infantry rifles, the



Russ Pool 1935.

Springfield. The adoption of this rifle, which fires semi-automatically at the rate of from 30 to 60 shots per minute -- giving it from 3 to 6 times more firing power than the Springfield -- will help make the infantry of the United States the most efficient on earth. It is gas operated, self-feeding and self-loading, and holds 8 rounds of .30 caliber ammunition.

As a phase of the army's progress toward modernization in 1935, the Chief of Staff approved plans for an extensive test of a new regimental organization for the infantry. This was a continuation of the experiments made in 1929 and 1930, which had developed an experimental battalion never adopted by the army. The 29th Infantry, demonstration regiment of The Infantry School and the only war strength regiment in the army, was selected to conduct the experiments and tests from which the final conclusions were to be drawn. These experiments and tests, which began October 1, 1935, were of six month's duration.

The Commandant of The Infantry School was charged with the conduct of the tests and with the development of an organization to eliminate or minimize such defects as should be revealed. He was directed to utilize any and all units and agencies stationed at Fort Benning, in addition to the 29th Infantry, in order that the tests should be exhaustive and lead to thoroughly sound conclusions.

In the experimental battalion which was recommended, but not adopted, as a result of the tests in 1929-30, the fire power of the battalion had been increased by adding a second machine-gun company to each battalion and a caliber .50 machine-gun platoon and a cannon platoon to the headquarters company. The increase in fire power in the battalion

was made at the expense of mobility, but it was felt that in the absence of semi-automatic and automatic small arms there was no other way of providing the necessary fire power.

While the experimental battalion with its limited mobility was never adopted, many officers felt that even the then existing battalion, with its one machine-gun company, was dangerously lacking in mobility. The newly developed semi-automatic rifle was felt by many to be the answer to that problem.

Using the fire power of the model 1903 rifle as a basis for comparison, a proposed rifle battalion of three rifle companies armed with semi-automatic and automatic rifles, and without a machine-gun company, had a total fire power of 972. The rifle battalion as then in Tables of Organization, armed with the Springfield rifle and including the machine-gun company, had a total fire power of only 699. The proponents of mobility were thus able to show that the new weapon would not only permit the elimination of the machine-gun company from the battalion, but also increase the battalion's fire power at the same time.

The regimental organization adopted for experimental purposes in 1935 by the War Department provided for three rifle battalions of three companies each, one special weapons battalion (motorized), a regimental headquarters and band, a headquarters company (motorized); and a service company (motorized).

The four battalions were organized as follows:

SQUAD (rifle) - 6 men, 1 cpl (7 semi-automatic rifles).

SQUAD (light MG)- 2 gunners, 4 ammunition carriers,  
1 cpl (2 Browning automatic rifles).

SECTION - 2 rifle squads, 1 light machine-gun squad.

PLATOON (rifle) - 2 sections.

COMPANY (rifle) - 3 platoons.

BATTALION (rifle) - headquarters detachment and 3 rifle  
companies.

SPECIAL WEAPONS BATTALION (4th Bn) - headquarters detach-  
ment, a mortar company of 3 platoons  
(2 81-mm mortars each), 3 cal. .30 machine-  
gun companies of 2 platoons each (4 MGs  
each), and a cal. .50 machine-gun company  
of 3 platoons (4 MGs each).

The tests of this new organization conducted by the 29th Infantry resulted in recommendations from the 29th Infantry, the Infantry Board, and the Academic Department of The Infantry School. There were serious differences of opinion among the three agencies making reports, but the Commandant felt that the weight of the evidence presented, as well as the opinion of the majority of the officers making the studies, tended to support the new organization. In his report to the Chief of Infantry, he recommended the adoption of the new organization with minor changes, chief of which was a modification of the organization of the rifle platoon. In his report, he stated that "it is believed that the light machine guns should be grouped in a two-squad section and the



The 29th Infantry Barracks 1935.



Easter Sunrise Service in the Campbell-King Horse Show Bowl - 1936.

rifle squads formed in two sections of two squads each. This organization of weapons simplifies the task of section leaders and affords a chance to take better advantage of the light machine gun."

The new organization of the infantry regiment became the basis for all teaching at The Infantry School for the next several years. While it was never actually put into effect in all regiments in the United States, it did serve to direct continued thought toward the basic principles of infantry tactics. It succeeded, in part, in turning the eyes of officers away from the static conditions that existed during the first World War, toward new concepts of movement, and the mobility necessary to movement. The development of new weapons and vehicles made the proposed organization obsolete before it could become effective throughout the army, but it served as a focal point stressing mobility during a period of transition.

Progress in the construction program and in the program for the reorganization of the infantry regiment was paralleled by that in the Academic Department. With the exception of the addition of the Tank Courses, there had been no important changes in the curriculum for several years. In the school year 1934-35, however, a major change occurred. For some time it had been felt that the continuation of both the Advanced Course and the Company Officers' Course placed an unnecessarily difficult administrative task on the Academic Department without compensating returns. The shrinking of the student body brought about by army control of the CCC program had resulted in abnormally



small classes, and inasmuch as the programs for the two classes approximated each other, it was felt that they could be combined without sacrificing any of the merits of the earlier two class system. The new course, known as the Regular Course, and intended for officers in the Regular Army, began on September 4, 1934, and was continued annually thereafter until war developments in Europe led to another modification in the curriculum.

The new course was designed to train officers in--

- (1) Tactical duties, both command and staff, to include the infantry division.
- (2) Tactics and technique of other arms.
- (3) Combined employment of other arms.

In addition to the Regular Course, The Infantry School continued to offer the Tank Course, the Refresher Course, the National Guard and Reserve Company Officers' Course, the National Guard and Reserve Tank Officers' Course, Communication Course (for enlisted men), and the Motor Mechanics' Course (for enlisted men).

During the school year 1935-36, 327 officers and 131 enlisted men were graduated from the various courses at the school, a sizeable increase over the student body of the previous year. The courses were substantially the same as those of the year before, although the Regular Course was somewhat modified. The class was divided for a short period during the course, one-half studying signal communication and the other half, motors. This modification proved to be unsatisfactory, and was not continued.

Several changes of command took place at the school. On July 22, 1936, Colonel Charles W. Weeks, who had served as Assistant Commandant since 1932, was succeeded by Colonel Walter C. Short. Shortly thereafter, Colonel Short received his promotion to Brigadier General, and was succeeded, in February, 1937, by Colonel Charles F. Thompson. Brigadier General Asa L. Singleton succeeded Brigadier General Estes as Commandant on October 1, 1936.

By the opening of the school year 1937-38, the introduction of new weapons and the uncertainty that existed in world affairs had forced additional changes in the Regular Course. The course in rifle marksmanship was changed, with the M1 substituted for the Model 1903 Springfield. Additional hours were also added to the periods of instruction devoted to mortars and to the 37-mm gun. The time devoted to tactics was modified by including problems which emphasized field engineering, supply and evacuation, and signal communication. Of particular importance was the addition to the course of the subject of mobilization and training.

Not only was the critical world situation reflected in the courses taught at The Infantry School, but also in the recommendations of the Infantry Board and the Assistant Commandant to the Chief of Infantry. On February 6, 1939, an Infantry Board recommendation, concurred in by the Assistant Commandant, suggesting the initiation of a program for training radio operators and tank mechanics in large numbers, was sent to the Chief of Infantry. The object of such a school as stated in the recommendation, was to:



Brigadier General Asa L. Singleton  
Commandant, The Infantry School  
October 1936 - August 1940.



Colonel Charles F. Thompson  
Assistant Commandant, February 1937 - June 1938.

struction in the tactics of the machine-gun company, the mortar company, and antitank company added. The time devoted to the tactics of small units, such as the rifle platoon and company, was increased, and that devoted to instruction in the tactics of the brigade decreased. Instruction in pistol, grenades, and bayonet was eliminated. The map reading, machine-gun indirect laying, machine-gun combat practice, machine-gun mechanical training and drill, automatic rifle, and rifle antiaircraft courses were reduced. The course in signal communication was revised; code practice was eliminated in this course since it was covered in the Advanced Communication Course. The military history course was modified by assigning subjects for research that pertained to the regiment and its component parts. These subjects were to be presented in conjunction with tactical instruction of the same nature. In the Tank Course, the engine, communication, tactics, and gunnery courses were reduced and the preventive maintenance, second echelon maintenance, and convoy operation courses increased. The Advanced Communication Course was a new course. The Refresher Course for Sergeant Instructors on duty with the National Guard was changed. The time devoted to weapons and minor tactics was curtailed to permit concurrent instruction with the Regular Course. Other changes in this course were an increase in the hours allotted to signal communication, map and aerial photograph reading, and drill and command training.

Supply adequately trained replacements for Regular Army and National Guard Units.

Establish a reservoir of infantry radio operators and tank mechanics prior to mobilization.

Establish a model unit of the mobilization school system to function prior to and be susceptible of ready expansion after mobilization.

On March 13, 1939, it was further recommended that additional instructors and facilities be furnished so that 200 tank mechanics and 420 radio operators could be trained each school year. Neither recommendation, however was approved at this time.

During the year 1938-39, there were on duty at The Infantry School 76 officer instructors, including department heads, and 80 enlisted instructors. There were 25 students in the Refresher Course, 110 in the Regular Course, 33 in the Tank Course, 10 in the Advanced Communication Officers' Course, and 181 in the National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course. Enlisted students at the school included 37 in the Refresher Course for Sergeant Instructors on Duty with the National Guard, 64 in the Communication Course, 60 in the Motor Mechanics' Course, and 13 in the Horseshoers' Course. A total of 359 officers and 174 enlisted men were students at the school.

With the exception of a few minor changes, the program of instruction followed that of the previous year. A 52-hour motor maintenance course was introduced into the Regular Course. Instruction in the tactics of the 4th battalion of the proposed infantry regiment was eliminated, and in-

## CHAPTER XIII

### The Last Troubled Years of Peace

1939 - 1941

The opening of the school year 1939-40 coincided with the opening of the second World War. While the first years of the war on the Western Front were mistakenly being referred to as the "Phoney War" or the "Sitz Krieg," for military personnel throughout the world they marked a period of feverish preparation. Thoughtful men in all nations realized that a war of long duration must eventually encompass every major power in the world, and American military leaders, although hopeful that this country might be spared the suffering resulting from participation in such a war, were nevertheless making every provision for our national safety commensurate with the limited funds and personnel immediately available.

That The Infantry School, the training center of the largest of the arms and services, should play a predominant role in the movement for military preparedness was recognized by all. Should war come, the infantry, for the first time in American military history, would have its own school from which would flow a never ending stream of competent and well-trained officers and enlisted specialists to lead and staff our armies.

The reorganization of the courses of instruction offered to the students at The Infantry School in September 1939 was not a wartime reorganization, but a plan which took into account the new organization



*Lt Lester W. Blevins*

New Infantry Drill Developed by the 29th Infantry.



of the infantry division and associated arms which had gone into effect late in the spring of that year. Since the reorganization left the fundamentals of infantry tactics intact, no substantial remodeling of the methods of instruction was planned. However, the new division organization was used as a background for all instruction. The new drill regulations, which had been developed at the school by the 29th Infantry, became effective throughout the army on September 1, 1939. Motorization, mechanization, and the development of new weapons caused changes in the sections of the school dealing with military logistics and weapons.

These sections were prepared to teach not only the technique of handling the army's weapons and transport, including the infantry's recently produced antitank gun, new tanks, and cross-country trucks, but also how to take full advantage of the characteristics of these improved weapons and the means of transport which gave them their battle values. Other sections combined technique and characteristics, logistically and tactically, into exercises illustrating the advantages gained by the most recent advances in mechanization and motorization.

Illustrative of the trend was the schedule of the Regular Course, in which 428 of the 1,234 hours were devoted to instruction in motors and weapons, including tanks. Another large block -- 186 hours -- was devoted to the study of supply and troop movement, of maps and aerial photographs, mobilization, terrain appreciation, combat intelligence, and combat orders. The study of the coordination of the activities of infantry with the other arms most closely associated with it in battle

was allotted 52 hours, and the study of military history the same number. This latter course, as in former years, was planned to culminate in the individual preparation and presentation of a monograph on a historical subject.

The remaining 516 of the total of 1,234 hours were to be devoted to instruction in the following subjects: preparation and solution of tactical problems; map problems; maneuvers; offensive and defensive combat of all units up to and including the infantry regiment; animal management and transportation; signal communication; hasty field fortification; medical service; employment of engineers; efficiency reports; and scouting and patrolling. In the entire schedule for the course, a total of 10 hours was allotted to lectures, 374 to conferences, 141 to demonstrations, 536 to practical work, and 173 to graded tests.

An increase of 63 students and 435 instructional hours in the Tank Section of the school during the year 1939-1940 taxed the facilities of the section to such a degree that urgent recommendations were submitted by the Commandant to the Chief of Infantry for the expansion of both its facilities and personnel. Also urgently recommended was retention of the nine-month Tank Course for officers which had been in effect since 1936-1937, but which the Chief of Infantry proposed to shorten to four and one-half months, with two or more courses being given each year. It was stated that the existing facilities would permit only one nine months course for tank officers, rather than two four and one-half months courses; two three months courses for motor mechanics; and two four and one-half months courses for tank mechanics. The two last-named classes were to be

combined for the first three months.

The buildings of the Tank Section, which had been constructed in 1932, had been adequate for the needs of that period. Although the instruction had been increased in 1936 and the classes materially increased in 1939, there had been no increase in floor space or instructional personnel. Three additional brick buildings, later connected by a fourth, and of the same design as other buildings used by the section, were completed by the summer of 1940. Two of the new buildings were used for classrooms, the third for a lecture hall, and the fourth for offices.

After much discussion, the Commandant's recommendations for the conduct of courses in the Tank Section were approved and estimates were quickly prepared for new construction. The decision to move the school's tank activities to Fort Knox, Kentucky, was reached in the summer of 1940, and with it began the making of new plans for what is now known as the Automotive Section of The Infantry School.

On September 8, 1939, just one week after the outbreak of the war in Europe, President Roosevelt proclaimed a state of limited national emergency. The school had been in regular session for just a week. The executive order which immediately followed the proclamation provided for the purchase of approximately twelve million dollars' worth of motor transportation, and for increases in Army, Navy, and Marine Corps manpower within peacetime authorization. The Regular Army was authorized to



The Doughboy, 1940.

increase as rapidly as possible from its then strength of 21<sup>0</sup>,000 enlisted men to 227,000, and the National Guard from 190,000 to 235,000. This order affected The Infantry School in that a total of 344 men was added to the school troops. The 29th Infantry received an increase of 222, the 2nd Battalion of the 66th Infantry 103, and Company F, 67th Infantry, 19.

Confidential advance instructions were received by The Infantry School from the War Department on October 3, 1939, followed by confirming orders, on November 9, 1939, to terminate the Regular Course at the school by February 1, 194<sup>0</sup>. The reasons for curtailing the schedule were the increasing demand for training more National Guard and Reserve Officers and enlisted specialists -- the quota for whose courses was to be increased 100% in the first case and 200% in the second case -- the demand for the services of officers with new units of the Regular Army which were in the process of organization, and the opportunities afforded young officers, then students, for command under field conditions with units that were to engage in extended maneuvers during the winter and following spring. The early termination of the Regular Course made approximately 170 Regular Army officers available for these duties.

The Regular Course and Tank Course were condensed on November 1, 1939, so as to graduate the classes on February 1, 1940, approximately eighteen weeks prior to the regular graduation date. The members of the Regular Course were attached to units of the First Division, then at Fort Benning, for field maneuvers held during the last two days of

January, 1940. The students of the Tank Course were attached to tank units for these maneuvers. The National Guard and Reserve Officers' Class was increased from 181 to 377 officers, and attended field maneuvers with units of the IV Corps from April 15 to April 26. The National Guard and Reserve Officers' Tank Course was held for the first time since 1937. All members were attached to units of the Tank Provisional Brigade for the IV Corps maneuvers.

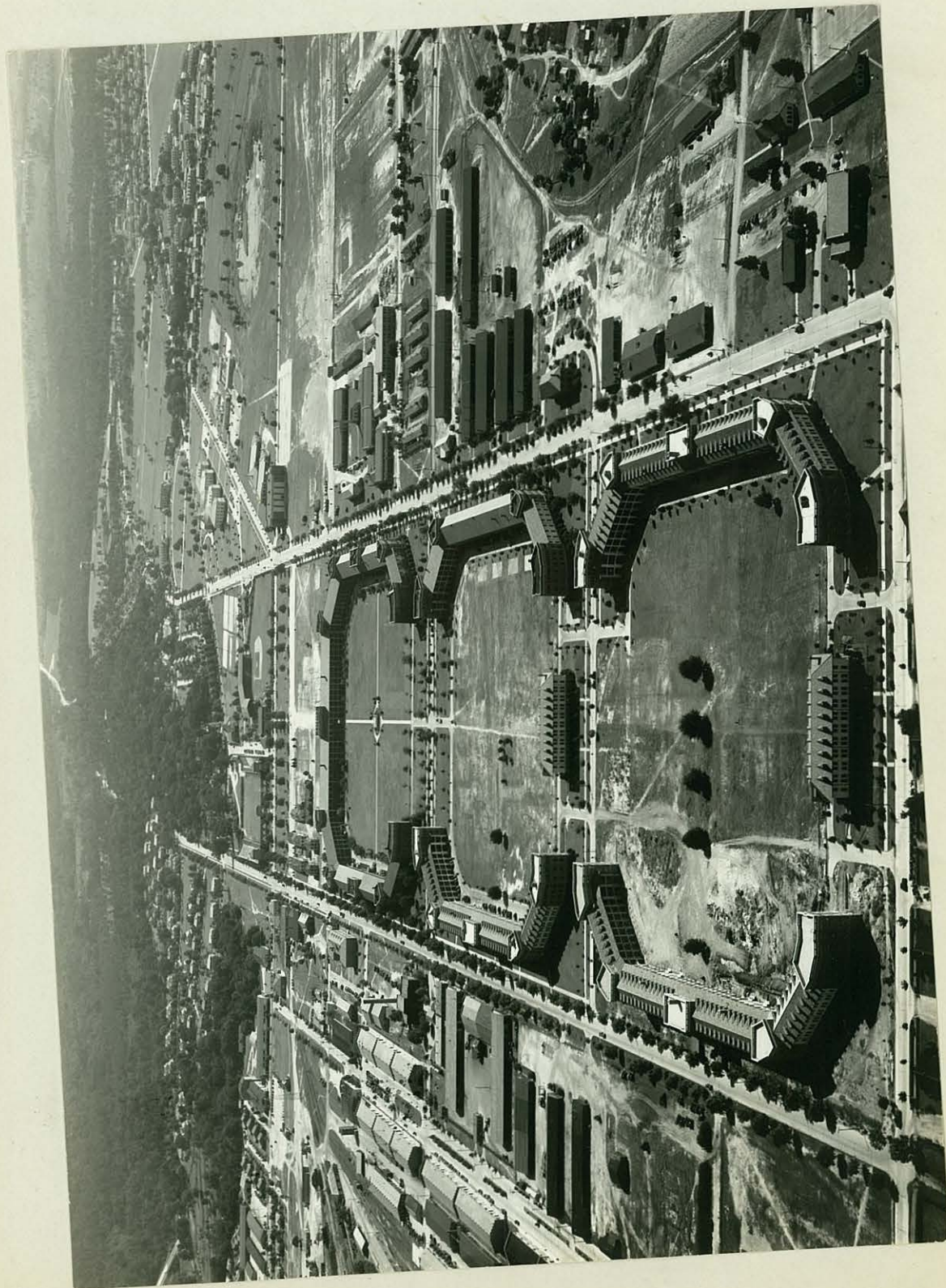
Information was received from the War Department that after the conclusion of the first session of the Sergeant Instructors' Course, this course should be discontinued until 1945. There was an increase from 80 to 134 students in the Regular Army and National Guard Enlisted Men's Communication Course. In previous years, the Tank Mechanics' Course and Automotive Mechanics' Course had been combined for the first five months of a seven and one-half months course, the automotive mechanics graduating after five months, and the tank mechanics continuing for an additional two and one-half months. This year, the classes were separated, with each class attending a three months course. Two tank mechanics courses and two automotive mechanics courses were conducted during the school year. A special two-weeks Refresher Course for commanding generals of National Guard units and their staffs was started on December 7, 1940. Two of these courses were held during the school year.

At the end of the year, the authorized strength of The Infantry School was 159 officers on the staff and faculty and 1,396 enlisted men in the Infantry School Detachment and Student Training Battalions.

During the year 1939-1940, there was a total of 910 graduates. 114 students graduated from the four and one-half months Regular Course, 35 from the four and one-half months Tank Course, 9 from the four and one-half months Advanced Communication Course, 377 from the three months National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course, 10 from the three months National Guard and Reserve Tank Officers' Course, 33 from the three months Sergeant Instructors' Course, 134 from the three months Communication Course for Regular Army and National Guard Enlisted Men, 35 each from the two three months Automotive Mechanics' Courses, and 5 each from the four months Basic and two months Advanced Horseshoers' Course.

Construction and general improvement had continued steadily during 1939. The largest construction item of the year was the new field artillery barracks unit, known as Barracks No. 7, which was completed on October 20. The new Bakers and Cooks School building was completed in August. A detention barracks, a new fire station, three new warehouses, and a million-gallon steel water tank were among the other important new improvements on the post.

In spite of all the new construction, housing space became almost as crowded as it had been during the 1920's, when The Infantry School lacked sufficient quarters for its instructors and students. The following school troop units, some of which had been at Benning since its establishment,



The Main Post, 1940.



some of which had recently been activated, and some of which were activated on October 20, 1939, were stationed at Fort Benning:


- 29th Infantry
- 2d Battalion, 83d Field Artillery (two batteries, horsedrawn, one battery, motorized)
- 2d Battalion, 66th Infantry (Light Tanks)
- 2d Battalion, 67th Infantry (Medium Tanks)
- 24th Infantry
- Detachment, 16th Observation Squadron
- 48th Quartermaster Regiment
- 34th Quartermaster Regiment
- 4th Medical Battalion
- 21st Engineers
- Company A, 4th Engineer Battalion
- Chemical Warfare Unit
- Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment and Headquarters Company, IV Corps
- Various Ordnance and Signal Corps personnel

The Academic Department consisted of the 86 officers of the staff and faculty and 410 enlisted men of The Infantry School Detachment on duty with the following:

- Book Shop
- Reproduction Plant
- Publications Committee
- First Section (Tactics)
- Second Section (Supply, Logistics, Map Reading, etc)
- Third Section (Weapons)
- Communication Section
- Tank Section
- Infantry School Stables

In connection with the War Department plan by which five regular army divisions were to be given extensive field training during the winter months, culminating in large scale maneuvers involving corps troops, Fort Benning was selected as the initial concentration point of the 1st Division,

whose component parts had been scattered among army posts in the North-east. These divisions were created through the reorganization of the old, incomplete square divisions into five new-type triangular divisions.

When the 1st Division, commanded by Major General Walter C. Short, arrived for maneuvers *in October and November, 1940,* and The Infantry School Troops and other troops stationed at Fort Benning were recruited up to full strength, the total military population of the post was approximately 16,000. 

Work on the preparation of a camp site and other facilities for the 1st Division had started some weeks prior to the arrival of the first increment of troops. The camp was located in the Kissick Pond area, south of the junction of the Cusseta Highway and the 1st Division Road, and approximately 10 miles from the post proper. Most of its training was conducted in that part of the reservation lying east of the Cusseta Highway. Provisions for an ample supply of water were made (800 soldiers of the 29th Infantry temporarily traded their rifles for picks and shovels to dig a ditch for the water main), wooden kitchens and latrines were constructed, and construction of tent frames sufficient to house approximately 8,500 men had been started when the first contingent of the division, 2,000 strong, arrived on October 28. Included in this first increment was an engineer battalion which helped to prepare camp facilities for those yet to come. By the end of November, the entire division was occupying its tent city. Shortly thereafter, and continuing throughout

the fall and winter, it held extensive maneuvers, which, on several occasions, were participated in by the staff and faculty of The Infantry School, and by the post and school troops.

In conjunction with the plans for expansion of the school, two new tank battalions were formed by War Department orders on January 12, 1940. They were the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 68th Infantry (Light Tanks).

Approximately 2,500 officers and men were then in tank organizations at Fort Benning preparing to begin the four months of intensive field training in mass tank tactics. Two-thirds of this number had arrived on the reservation a short time previously under War Department orders which had directed a concentration at Fort Benning at all tank units in the United States, except one company at Fort Lewis, Washington. The remainder were members of tank organizations permanently stationed on the post.

Except for one company, which was not due to arrive until February, the concentration at Fort Benning was completed by the middle of January, when the last of 250 tanks and 200 other motor vehicles were unloaded from the trains. The remainder of the motor vehicles and most personnel came

overland in motor convoys. The tank units were established in a base camp near that of the 1st Division. This camp was prepared by the 21st Engineers.

The 4th Antitank Battalion, the first to be created in the United States Army, was activated at Fort Benning on January 1, 1940, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Leven C. Allen. Shortly thereafter, it was redesignated the 94th Antitank Battalion. Formation of the new battalion, entirely antitank, was a recognition of the growing importance of mechanization in the modern army. The battalion, numbering approximately 22 officers and 400 enlisted men, consisted of a headquarters company and three tank destroyer companies equipped with the new 37-mm antitank guns. The nucleus of the enlisted personnel, 62 noncommissioned officers and 211 privates, was furnished by the 29th Infantry. During the summer, the battalion became a part of the school troops.

Other units, including the 5th Division, under Major General Clement A. Trott, which camped east of the Cusseta Road from Harmony Church to the Hourglass Road, the 6th Division, under Major General Campbell B. Hodges, which camped along the Jamestown Road south of what is now 8th Division Road, and the 34th Infantry, from Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, arrived early in 1940 to take part in the spring maneuvers. Post and school troops, as well as the staff and faculty of the school, participated in the maneuvers.

A construction program involving the expenditure of over half a million dollars was announced in April, 1940. Included were road improvements - particularly the hard surfacing of the 1st Division Road -- sewage disposal projects, and the building of numerous cantonment type wooden buildings to house the additional troops which had been assigned to the post for permanent station since the start of the army expansion program. It was hoped that this program would be completed by June.

Another large increase in the post's population occurred a few months later, when a majority of the units of the newly reorganized 4th Division and a general service engineer organization arrived at the post. Incoming units of the 4th Division numbered approximately 3,200 officers and men. The engineers had a strength of 700 officers and men.

It was announced in May, 1940, that headquarters of the division would be at Fort Benning, and that the 29th Infantry and the 1st Battalion, 83rd Field Artillery, would be included among its units. Two additional battalions were to be assigned to the 83rd Field Artillery to complete the organization of that regiment. One of these, the 2d Battalion, was already at Fort Bragg; the other was to be formed from the 2d Battalion, 3rd Field Artillery, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

The elements of the 4th Division assigned to Fort Benning were: Division Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Military Police Company, 4th Signal Company, 8th Infantry, 22d Infantry, 20th Field Artillery, 4th Engineer Battalion, 4th Quartermaster Battalion, and 5th Medical Battalion.

These were located in the area bounded by the Cusseta, Jamestown, and Hourglass Roads.

The 4th Division headquarters were near Harmony Church Cemetery, occupying the large log cabin constructed some years before as headquarters for one of the CCC camps. Nearby were the cantonment barracks of the 4th Signal Company, the 4th Reconnaissance Troop, and the 4th Military Police Company, which occupied the old CCC barracks and overflowed into a large pyramidal tent area. There were to be many changes in the composition of this division before it left the post in December, 1941.

Nearly every branch of the army was represented in the concentration of troops which actively participated in the final phase of the IV Corps maneuvers held in the area in the spring of 1940. These maneuvers were the culmination of a series of four exercises which provided staff officers, as well as War Department observers, with considerable data on the organization and employment of mechanized and motorized forces. The use of the newly-organized 4th Antitank Battalion as well as the employment of other forms of antimechanized defenses, was closely checked, and the results evaluated. Upon the completion of the IV Corps maneuvers, the 45,000 troops, including some of those known as school troops, went to Louisiana and Texas to participate in the Third Army maneuvers. In these maneuvers, in which the complexities of a war of movement and the

coordination of both air and ground weapons were examined, two armies aggregating 450,000 men carried on a simulated warfare over 40,000 square miles of terrain covering portions of 4 states.

The changes in the military situation during the last months of 1939 and the first part of 1940 resulted in additional changes in the program of The Infantry School. Earlier plans for the continuation of the normal courses without major change were scrapped on June 6, 1940, when the Commandant received from Major General Lynch, Chief of Infantry, notification of major changes in the training program. The 9 months courses were to be discontinued, and short courses of from 3 to 4½ months duration were to take their place. It was further planned that as one short class graduated, another would follow immediately, so that instruction would be continuous throughout the year. The new courses were designed to increase rapidly the number of trained officers and specialists for the ever expanding army.

Five days after receiving the new instructions from the Chief of Infantry, the curriculum for the coming year was tentatively established. In August, however, the curriculum was changed so that all courses would be of thirteen weeks duration. The revised schedule provided for the following classes:

Rifle and Heavy Weapons Company Officers' Class, to consist of 400 students. The first class was to begin on August 18, 1940, the second on September 18, and the third on December 13. Thereafter, a new class was begun each month so that three classes were in session



Headquarters 4th Division,  
Harmony Church.



simultaneously. Effective with class number 10, which reported in June, 1940, the strength of each class was reduced to 200, and the number of classes doubled. This resulted in having 6 classes in this course in session at a time.

Battalion Commanders' and Staff Officers' Class opened with its first group of 91 students on October 9, 1940. A new class was to report every month thereafter, resulting in having 3 classes in this course in session at a time.

Officers' Communication Course, with 32 students scheduled for the original class, actually began with 58 students on October 9, 1940. Thereafter, a new class reported each month, the number of students varying with each class, and with 3 classes in session at a time.

Officers' Motor Maintenance Course, with 106 students enrolled, opened on November 20. The second class in this course did not report until April 20, 1941. Beginning in August, 1941, the classes were enrolled at the rate of one per month, with a peak of 3 classes of 100 students each in session at one time.

Enlisted Radio Operators' Course opened with its first class of 110 students on October 14, 1940. Additional classes reported at the rate of one every six weeks thereafter.

Enlisted Motor Mechanics' Course began on July 10, 1940, with a class of 97 students. Throughout the fall and winter of 1940-41, classes reported at the rate of 5 every three months. In May 1941, the number was increased to 3 classes per month, with 9 classes in school at a time.

By the late spring of 1941, there were 26 classes in continuous session at The Infantry School, with a fluctuating student body of approximately 3,200.

In setting up these courses - the first regular sessions held during the summer months in the twenty-two years of the school's existence - it was necessary to augment the existing housing, messing, and classroom facilities. To meet this need initially, the tented ROTC area on Gordon Field, together with surplus space in existing barracks, was used.

Plans were underway for immediate construction involving the expenditure of over a million and a quarter dollars. Not included in this program was provision for the shelter of personnel of the 2d Armored Division, which the War Department had only recently announced would be organized for station at Fort Benning. This was the second large-scale building involving the construction of cantonment type buildings at the post. Just completed was the half-million dollar construction program which provided cantonment type shelter for tank, antitank, and engineer units. Included in the latest program were cantonment type barracks and other facilities for units of the 4th Division, the 27th Bombardment Group, and the 71st Engineer Company. Construction for the 4th Division was in the area which had been occupied by the 1st Division and other units during the spring maneuvers.

The 27th Bombardment Group of the Air Corps was waiting for its

necessary housing and operating facilities to be provided before its 70 officers, 500 enlisted men, and 70 airplanes should be moved to Fort Benning from Barksdale Field, Louisiana. The 71st Engineers, a light ponton engineer organization, was activated at Fort Benning on July 1, 1940.

No additional family quarters were planned in this construction program. Temporary officers quarters, without accommodations for families, were to be constructed to the full authorized strength of units. Many student officers were quartered in the barracks in Block 21, which had been constructed as temporary quarters shortly after the post was established.

By December 1940, the first school housing unit, which consisted of barracks, mess halls, orderly and supply rooms, and classrooms, was completed on Glenn and Gordon Fields north of Yeager Avenue. The additional officer and enlisted personnel required to administer and mess these classes was formed into three separate Student Training Battalions.

Of paramount importance to the enlargement of the school's instructional activities were the school troops. A report prepared for the Assistant Commandant on July 15, 1940, stated that the minimum requirements for school troops for the month of August, assuming that the size of the classes and the character and scope of instruction would be approximately the same as for July, were: 1 infantry regiment (war strength); 1 battalion of motorized field artillery (war strength); 1 battalion of light tanks; 1 company of medium tanks; detachments of signal

medical, engineer, and chemical warfare personnel; 1 observation flight; and 1 quartermaster truck company.

Since the elimination of the infantry brigade, instruction in the school had been based generally on the triangular division, and specifically on the reinforced combat team. It was, therefore, essential that students should be given an opportunity actually to see and work with such a team. Although the entire war strength combat team was not used every day for instruction, a great part of it was usually employed. For example, on the first of two typical instructional days, the officers of one battalion of the 29th Infantry were on a terrain reconnaissance prior to a rehearsal. The troops of another battalion were giving demonstrations and furnishing enlisted men as assistant instructors to small instructional groups of the rifle companies of the filler replacement classes. The antitank platoon was required for instruction in the 37-mm antitank gun. On the second day, one battalion of the 29th Infantry was on a rehearsal for a battalion in the march and attack, while a second furnished demonstration troops. Field artillery and engineers were also required for this demonstration. The light tank battalion, with a medium company attached, was called upon for a demonstration of one-half day, the tanks having previously rehearsed. The regimental and battalion communication sections of the 29th Infantry were being utilized by the communication group. To furnish the war strength infantry units required for such work necessitated the reinforcement of the two battalions being

used. This reinforcement came from the remaining third battalion. Thus, the use of substantially the entire 29th Infantry was required day after day. In addition to transportation for troop requirements, transportation had to be made available to haul supplies and equipment to the ranges and the various places of instruction. For example, trucks had to be made available to haul the 37-mm guns from the storage shed to the range during firing and during the other days of instruction.

During the month of July 1940, there was an increase of between 1,000 and 1,500 in the military population of the post. The 83rd Field Artillery, the 1st Battalion of which had been stationed at the post almost continuously since The Infantry School had been established in its present location, was transferred from the 4th Division, of which it had recently become a part, to the 8th Division, at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. The 29th Field Artillery was formed to take its place in the 4th Division. The 2d Battalion, 6th Field Artillery, was transferred from Fort Hoyle, Maryland, to Fort Benning, to become the training cadre of the new 29th Field Artillery. Also newly constituted at the post were the following units: the 87th Engineer Battalion, a heavy ponton organization; the 3rd Evacuation Hospital; the 31st Heavy Maintenance Ordnance Company; a reconnaissance unit for the 4th Division; and a tank truck company, designated as Company A, 23rd Quartermaster Regiment.

One of the most important events in July, 1940, was the activation

of the 2d Armored Division. On June 30, Brigadier General Charles L. Scott was designated by the War Department as its commander with headquarters at Fort Benning. In order to organize the division, re-designation and transfer of units was put into effect on July 15, 1940. Fort Benning became a gathering place for the units, although it was not intended to use The Infantry School's facilities for the Armored Force any longer than necessary. A letter from The Adjutant General, dated July 10, 1940 states:

For the time being, the Tank School of The Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, will be used for instruction of officers and enlisted men of the Armored Force. At such times as the Chief of the Armored Force decrees it necessary, he is authorized to establish a suitable school at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and to request the transfer from Fort Benning, Georgia, of equipment and personnel used exclusively in tank instruction.

A War Department directive of the same date, July 10, 1940, created "for service test an Armored Force to include all armored corps and GHQ reserve tank units."

In the latter part of July, Brigadier General Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of the Armored Force, visited The Infantry School to discuss the problems arising from the presence of the 2d Armored Division at the post and the proposed transfer to Fort Knox, Kentucky, of that part of the Tank Section devoted to tank instruction. It was decided to transfer the equipment, but to share the instructor personnel between the two schools.

In November, 1940, the Armored Force School was activated at Fort Knox. The 2d Armored Division, however, remained at Fort Benning for over two years. During that time it grew from the outline of a division created by an idea to a powerful striking force. Its strength increased many times over as it acquired new personnel and new equipment. Some of this equipment had not even been in production at the time of the organization of the division.

The 20th Engineer Regiment, a combat unit, was reactivated at Fort Benning on June 1 and it was assigned to the IV Army Corps.

Soon after September 14, 1940, Congress passed the Selective Service and Training Act. In effect, the passage of this act provided for an army to consist of 1,400,000 men, of whom 500,000 were to be members of the Regular Army, 270,000 of the National Guard, and 630,000, selectees, members of the Army of the United States. This was, however merely an enlarging of our peacetime army. The people and their representatives in Congress still could not see that events in Europe were the core of a spreading war which was to become world wide within the next 15 months.

In the summer of 1940, plans for a further physical expansion of The Infantry School were being formulated. On August 19, it was recommended that options be secured on the balance of Chattahoochee County and on

fifty to sixty thousand acres in Alabama south of Fort Mitchell. A board was formed consisting of Colonel Walter S. Fulton, Major Samuel L. Buracker, and Major Thomas J. Cross, with 1st Lt. Joseph W. Stillwell, Jr., as recorder without vote. This board functioned from the 6th of September to the 5th of October and secured in that time recommendations as to land requirements from the Academic Department, the 2d Armored Division, the 4th Division, the Infantry Board, and the Air Corps detachment at Lawson Field. The board recommended that 223,700 acres of land for maneuvers be purchased outright at a cost of approximately \$4,106,000. The required land was mapped into tracts, tract 1 consisting of Chattahoochee County, Georgia, tracts 2a and 2b consisting of parts of Muscogee County, Georgia, tract 3 consisting of part of Stewart County, Georgia, and tract 4 consisting of part of Russell County, Alabama.

Even before the board had been formed, some patriotic and some money-seeking citizens of the areas surrounding the reservation had been preparing for the expansion they were certain would take place. Offers to sell or lease land or to do anything to help the government poured in. In July, 1940, mass meetings were held in Russell County, to organize the citizens into what was later called "The Russell County Citizens Committee For The Expansion Of Fort Benning Into Russell County, Alabama." During the entire time of the expansion, the claims and suggestions of the leaders of the committee were presented to everyone connected with the purchase of the land in that area. As it happened, the land in



Russell County was vitally needed by the expanding school, and was eventually moved from fourth to first place in priority.

The first money appropriated for the acquisition of new land for the reservation was not made available until after the new year. One million dollars, in lieu of the recommended four million two hundred and fifty thousand, was appropriated for the purchase of 54,200 acres, including 10,250 acres in Alabama. This paring of the area designated as essential to the needs of The Infantry School cut off Bradley's Landing. This action was heatedly protested by the school staff and when the directive was received which, in effect, allowed the acquisition of whatever land was required as long as the total expenditure did not exceed one million dollars, the area known as Bradley's Landing was placed in the first priority.

The Chief of the Regional Land Acquisition Division, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, was put in charge of the project in April, 1941, and events proceeded rapidly toward the desired conclusion. Condemnation proceedings on the 8 tracts of land in Alabama totaling 11,722.11 acres were filed on June 21, 1941. This area was ready for occupancy by July 15. Because of the unwillingness of the landowners to come to purchase agreements with the Land Acquisition Division, almost all of the new land had to be acquired by condemnation or "declaration of

taking" proceedings. In July, the 1,306.41 acres in Muscogee County were condemned and were made available as of August 5. The following week, Priority #2, consisting of 3,040.49 acres in Muscogee County, was turned over to the War Department by condemnation and option acceptance. The property owners were permitted to occupy this land until December 1, in order to harvest their crops.

The acquisition of land for the military reservation entailed much more than merely buying or condemning property belonging to farmers. On the area which was soon to be used for military purposes were churches, schools, power lines, a convent belonging to the Missionary Servants of the Most Blessed Trinity, and a seemingly endless succession of partially public properties. Like the old reservation, the new area contained many cemeteries. These were made inactive in August, 1941, although civilians were still to be allowed to visit and tend the graves. The purchase of the new land was disturbing also to historical research that was in progress in the state. Permission was asked and granted for a group of archaeologists to continue their explorations and excavations to recover Indian relics.

By October 1, 1941, it was realized that the one million dollars appropriated by Congress for the purchase of 54,200 acres would not be sufficient to acquire that much land. Total appraisals already amounted to approximately \$800,000, and as yet appraisals had not been made of the 10,000 acres in northeastern Muscogee County. Some 2,000 to 2,500 acres had already been eliminated from the approved purchase areas, and

1/3/73 Total acreage of Ft Benning in Muscogee Co is  
000 acres per Post & Real Estate office

it seemed certain that either more money would have to be appropriated or the proposed size of the reservation would have to be trimmed.

Even though no definite assurance of further appropriations was forthcoming, the Land Acquisition Division proceeded about its business, and by the end of October was able to report that about 15,000 acres in Priority #4, Area 1, Chattahoochee County, had been legally transferred to the War Department through acceptance of option in direct purchase cases and through condemnation. Declarations of Taking were filed on October 17 and October 20, 1941.

There were two principal reasons for the necessity for land across the Chattahoochee in Alabama. One was the necessity for an area suitable for parachute training, and the other was the need for land with which to stage river crossing demonstrations. In previous years, land for this demonstration had been loaned to the school, but understandably, the patriotic citizen <sup>FRANK BICKERSTATT?</sup> who had made his land available in years when the school had no money to buy or lease it was now unwilling to continue his generosity, especially when his land had been eliminated from the original purchase plan. The problem of where to stage the demonstration was solved by leasing, for a term of 5 years, 132 acres of land in a position especially suited for river crossing demonstrations.

In spite of almost constant litigation, more and more of the land required for the school's expansion gradually came under army jurisdiction.

By the end of 1941, the reservation had been increased by the 41,194.27 acres included in Priorities #2, #3, and #4, the 11,622.11 acres of Priority # 1 in Alabama. This made a total increase of 52,816.39 acres.

In the fifteen months between July, 1939 and October 3, 1940, a total of \$5,591,069 worth of new construction was complete or underway at the post. On the latter date, building projects totalling an additional \$3,091,000 had been approved, but not yet started. Later in the month, two construction contracts aggregating \$1,584,009 were let. Most of the projects included in these amounts provided for the erection of cantonment type buildings for the shelter of new or expanding troop organizations assigned to the post. The principal buildings of a permanent character were three for the automotive section of the school, which were built of concrete and steel at a cost slightly in excess of \$100,000.

Most of the construction planned for the period of the school year of 1940-41 was for the 4th Division. The largest of the projects underway but not completed was that in the Sand Hill area for housing the 2d Armored Division. The cost of the hundreds of buildings required for this division was above two and one-half million dollars. Of the construction projects approved, but not yet started, was one to provide the post with a 1,435 bed hospital. The wooden buildings of this project were eventually erected in an area adjacent to that of the permanently constructed 245 bed hospital that had been in use for a number of years.

The changes that took place in the school as the new students ar-



Major General Courtney H. Hodges  
Assistant Commandant, The Infantry School, July 1938 - October 1940  
Commandant, The Infantry School, October 9, 1940 - March 4, 1941.

rived in September, 1940, included changes in the staff. On September 1, General Singleton retired from active duty. On October 9, Brigadier General Courtney H. Hodges, who had served as Assistant Commandant since the summer of 1938, was appointed Commandant.

A reorganization of the school was effected in the fall of 1940. Until that time, the Infantry School Detachment had operated both post headquarters and the school, including administration and instruction. On the 15th of October, The Infantry School was separated from the post and made an exempted activity under the direct supervision of the Chief of Infantry. Post Headquarters was transferred to its present location with Major General Lloyd R. Fredendall as post commander. The Infantry Board, which had occupied the building, was moved to offices in the Infantry School Building.

On January 6, 1941, the Infantry School Service Command was activated, superseding the Infantry School Detachment, which had been a part of the organization of the school since the period when it was located at Monterey. The Student Training Battalion became the Student Training Units, with Colonel Sevier R. Tupper commanding.

With the new year new men arrived to increase the strength of the garrison. Approximately 8,000 selective service men arrived during January. Most of these were assigned to the 2d Armored Division and the 24th Infantry. The 3d Battalion, 24th Infantry, inactivated on November 3, 1921, was reactivated on January 15, 1941. Its personnel was almost

*Between Chapel  
+ Comdts gtr*

entirely selective service men. Beginning February 10, 1941, 5,367 selective service men were assigned to the 4th Division, bringing that division to full strength. By February 15, the enlisted strength of the garrison was approximately 40,000 men. The total resident personnel, including students, officers assigned to organizations, and dependents of military personnel, approached 50,000.

Included in this total were the five companies of the Civilian Conservation Corps encamped on the Jamestown Road about 1 mile south of its junction with the Cusseta Highway. By January, 1941, this unit was well established in the prefabricated buildings it had erected for its own shelter. It had engaged in a number of important projects since its first increment of 1,000 enrollees had arrived on the reservation in October, 1940. Among these were the construction or improvement of roads in maneuver areas, the clearing of fire breaks and fields of fire for the 2d Armored Division field ranges north of the Buena Vista Road, the preparation of a jumping field for the 501st Parachute Battalion adjacent to Lawson Field, thinning or cutting trees, and otherwise preparing tactical training areas.

The expansion of the Automotive Section of the school was an important change in January, 1941. Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Infantry, the War Department had authorized a progressive increase in the capacity of the section in order to permit 5,000 officers and enlisted men of the infantry to complete a 12 weeks course annually. By May, 1941, the

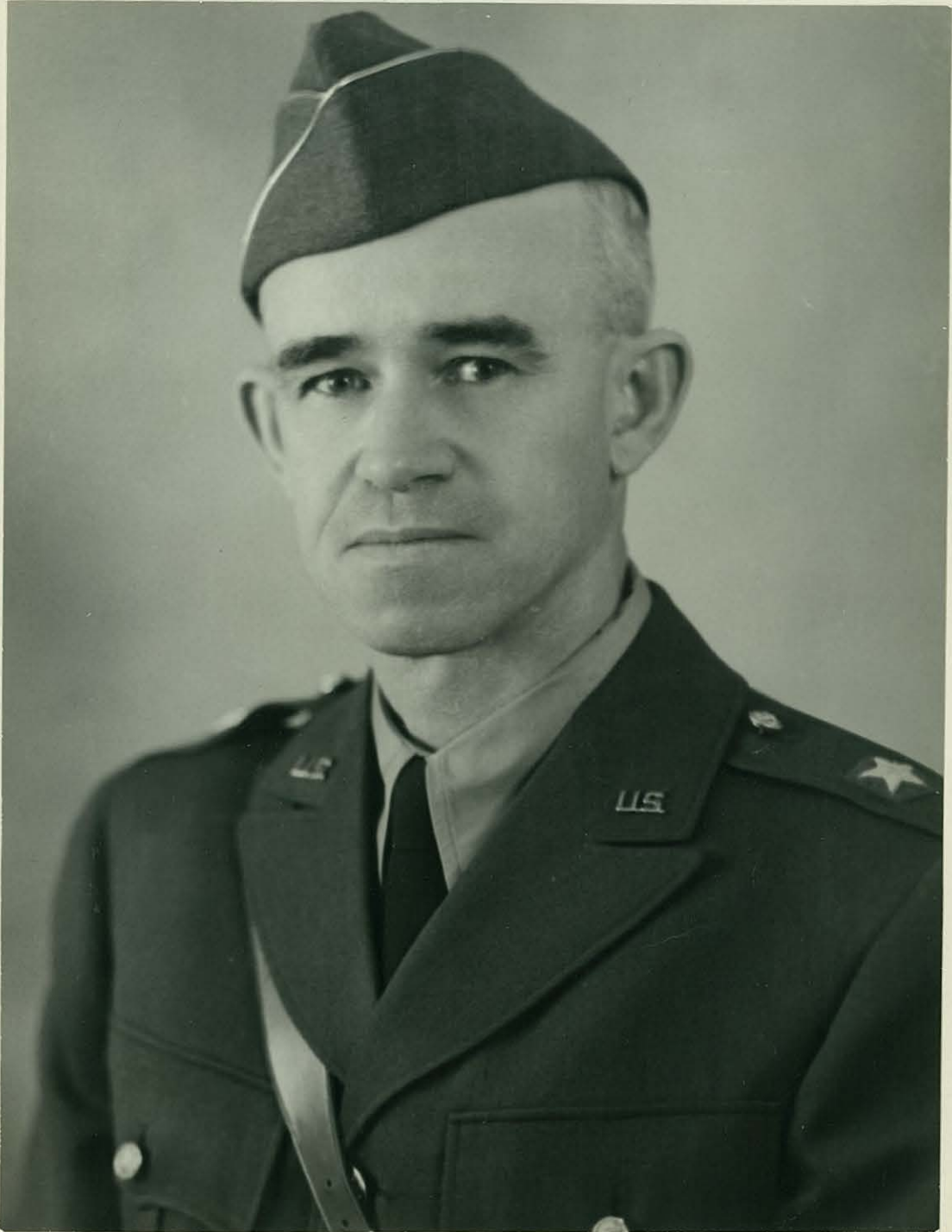
section was increased from a total of three classes in every 13 weeks cycle to 12 classes in the same period, or approximately one class a week. Three of these were to be for officers and nine for enlisted men.

An Air Corps expansion program for Lawson Field, involving the expenditure of approximately one million dollars, and practically doubling the number of officers and enlisted men at the field, began in February, 1941. Under this program, 35 additional buildings were erected for shelter and administration purposes, the north-south and east-west runways were hard-surfaced and otherwise improved, and the apron for the parking of planes extended farther north. Under its then existing organization, the Air Corps strength at Lawson Field was 62 officers and 819 enlisted men; the principal units then stationed there were the 15th Bombardment Squadron, the 16th Observation Squadron, and the 62d Air Base Group. Under the new plan, the Air Corps strength at the field was to be 157 officers and 1,467 enlisted men. The strength of the old units was to be considerably increased, and the 97th Observation Squadron was to be added.

March, 1941, was marked by changes in the staff of The Infantry School as General Hodges progressed from Commandant to Chief of Infantry, and left on March 4 to take up his new duties in Washington. Brigadier General Omar <sup>N</sup><sub>^</sub>M. Bradley became the new Commandant.

The Parachute Group was the Fort Benning unit which was being most rapidly expanded in the spring of 1941. On May 2, published War Department





Brigadier General Omar N. Bradley  
Commandant March 1941 - February 1942.



The Parachute Towers.

plans called for three additional parachute battalions to be activated by November 1. In May, the army had only one battalion, the 501st, which had been activated at Fort Benning in October, 1940. The new Provisional Parachute Group was planned to constitute the command and headquarters sections for four parachute battalions - the 501st, 502d, 503rd, and 504th. The 502d Battalion was to be activated on July 1, the 503rd on September 1, and the 504th on November 1. By the end of May, two steel jumping towers for training parachutists, each 250 feet high, were formally put into operation.

Use of the new towers was designed to eliminate any uncertainties that might be in the minds of novice parachutists, to teach them by actual practice how to handle their parachutes in the air, how to land properly from varying altitudes, and how to spill the air from their parachutes once they had landed.

In June, the War Department announced that the Parachute School had been placed on a permanent basis, and that 1,400 parachutists would be trained each year. On July 10, 1941 the Parachute Section, The Infantry School, was activated, with Major (later Brigadier General) George P. Howell in charge. On May 15, 1942, it was activated as a separate unit and detached from The Infantry School.

Another War Department order published in June, 1940 designated Colonel William H. Hobson as Assistant Commandant. Colonel Hobson had been acting Assistant Commandant since Colonel Charles W. Thomas had relinquished the duty on change of station. The new Assistant Commandant



Lieutenant Colonel William H. Hobson  
Assistant Commandant June 1941 - October 1941

had been on the school faculty for two years, first, as Chief of the Tactical Section and later, as Director of Training.

During the year ending in June, 1941, 4,000 officers and more than 1,000 enlisted men had been graduated from the six courses offered by the school. At the same time, nearly 4,000 students were still enrolled.

In July, 1941, The Infantry School opened its first Officer Candidate Course, which was soon to become its most important activity. The need for a large number of new junior officers for our expanding army had been realized for some time, although reserve officers had until now been available in sufficient numbers to fill the demand. By the summer of 1941, however, the reserve lists had been thoroughly combed, and all available officers of company grade called to active duty.

As early as October 25, 1939, Mobilization Regulation 1-4, had included provisions for the selection of officer candidates and the establishment of schools for their training. On January 16, 1941, The Adjutant General informed the Chief of Infantry that an Officer Candidate Course for 200 students was to be opened at The Infantry School on July 1, 1941. This course was to be of three months duration; four classes were to be held during the year.

The Chief of Infantry forwarded this information to the Commandant of The Infantry School on January 23, 1941, with orders to prepare a program of instruction and estimates of expenses and personnel necessary



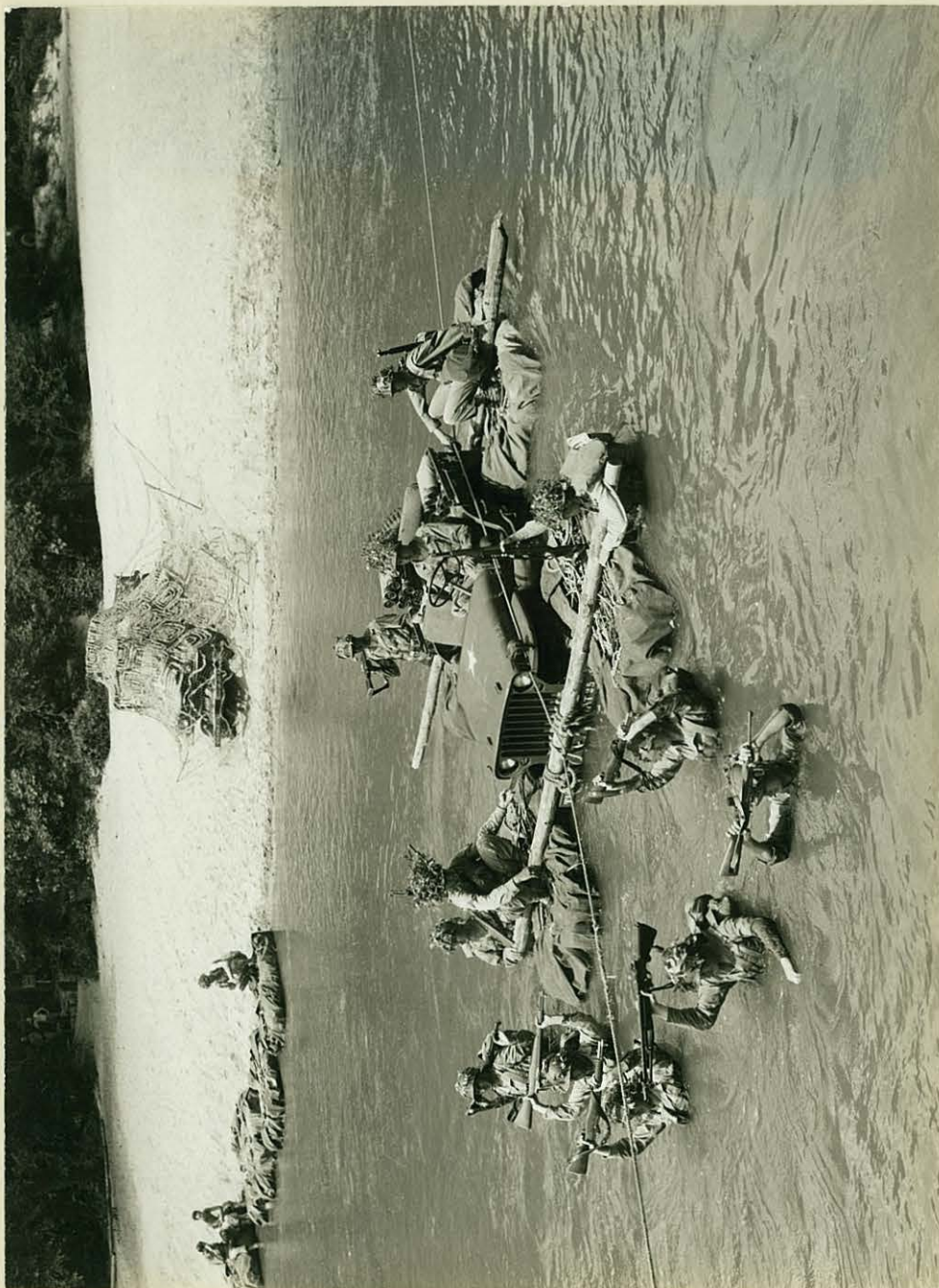
Jump Training.

for the additional instruction. The orders prohibited additional construction and provided that instruction must be carried on with the facilities then available.

A program of instruction was immediately drawn up and forwarded to the Chief of Infantry, together with a request for 15 additional instructors. These plans had just been approved when instructions were received to prepare for Officer Candidate Classes of 200 students each entering at five week intervals, with three classes in attendance at the same time. To meet this revised schedule, the War Department approved the assignment to The Infantry School of 45 additional officers and 90 enlisted men.

The program under which the first Officer Candidate Classes were trained divided the thirteen week training period into 529 hours of instruction. Of these, 212 hours were devoted to training in weapons, 171 to tactics, 121 to general subjects, 8 to automotive subjects, 4 to communication, and the remaining 13 to physical examinations and special conferences. The instruction concentrated on demonstrations and practical work, with enough periods devoted to conferences to make the demonstrations understandable. Of the total, 106 hours were given to conferences, 101 to demonstrations, 226 to practical work, 68 to terrain exercises, 4 to field exercises, and 11 to formal examinations.

The individual subjects studied and the hours devoted to each were as follows:



A River Crossing Expedient



SCHEDULE, OFFICER CANDIDATE COURSE

Subjects	Hours
<u>Weapons</u>	212
U.S. rifle, cal. .30, M1.....	36
Browning automatic rifle.....	24
Machine gun, cal. .30.....	76
Machine gun, cal. .50.....	8
81-mm and 60-mm mortars.....	20
37-mm antitank gun.....	16
Automatic pistol, cal. .45.....	4
Bayonet and grenades.....	12
Technique of rifle fire.....	16
<u>Tactics</u>	171
Training of the individual soldier.....	16
Combat training, rifle squad and platoon.....	40
Machine-gun platoon in attack.....	12
Mortar platoon in attack.....	4
Antitank platoon in attack.....	12
Machine-gun platoon in defense.....	4
Mortar platoon in defense.....	4
Antitank platoon in defense.....	12
Preparation for combat training.....	4
Rifle company in attack.....	8
Heavy weapons company in attack.....	4
Reserve company in attack.....	4
Battalion in attack.....	4
Rifle and heavy weapon companies in defense.....	16
Defense against chemical attacks.....	3
Defense against air attack.....	1
Combat orders.....	3
Combat intelligence.....	2
Estimate of the situation.....	1
Staff duties.....	1
Tactical marches and outposts.....	8
Tactical use of motors.....	4
Special operations.....	4
<u>Communication</u>	4
<u>Automotive Subjects</u>	8
<u>General Subjects</u>	121
Military discipline and customs.....	14
Interior guard duty.....	1
Hygiene, sanitation, and first aid.....	6
Motor and rail movement.....	5
Supply in combat.....	8
Marches and bivouacs.....	7
Drill-close and extended order.....	14
Physical training.....	4



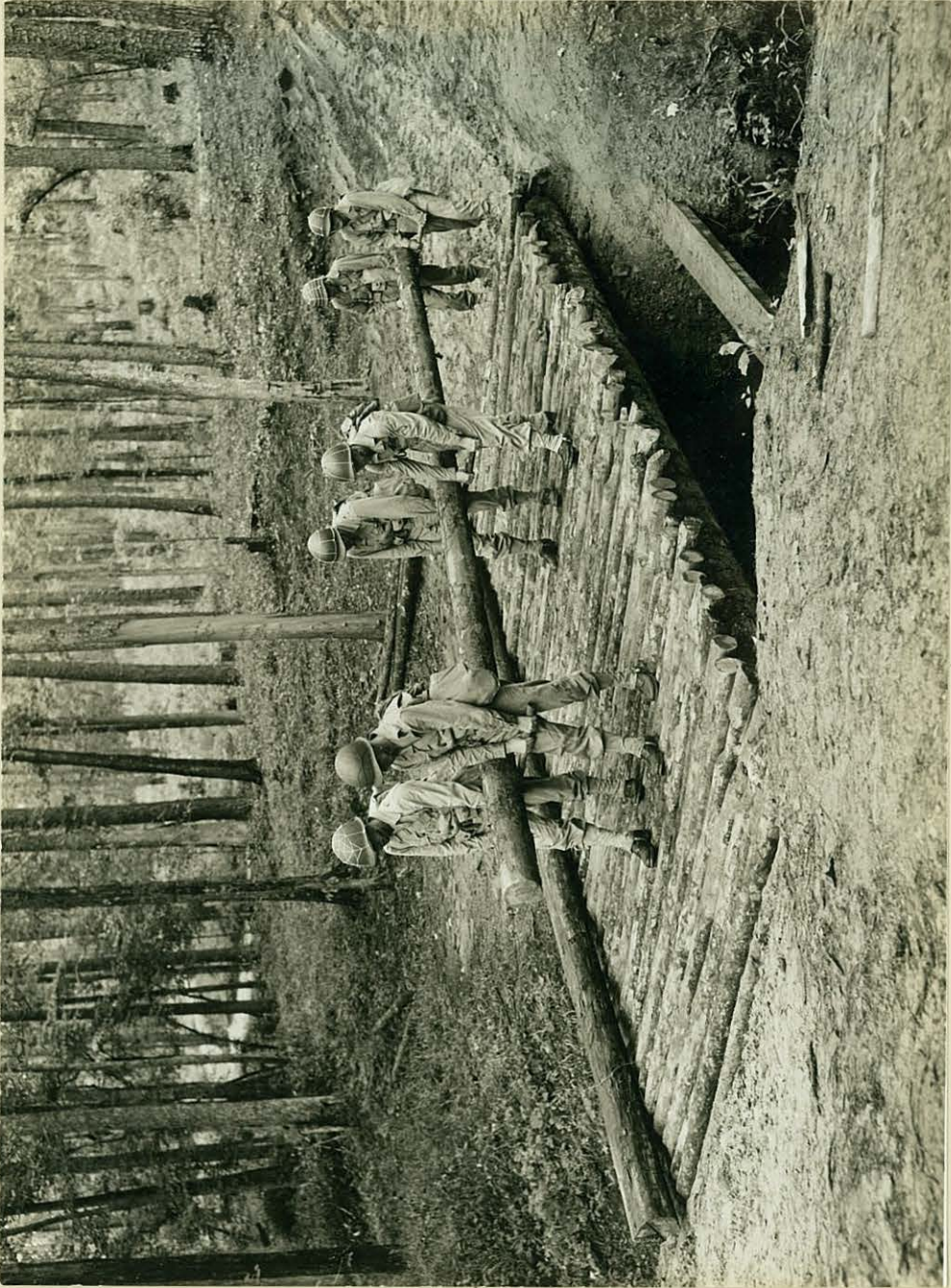
An Attack on a Village

SCHEDULE, OFFICER CANDIDATE COURSE (cont'd)

Subjects	Hours
<u>General Subjects (cont'd)</u>	
Care of equipment.....	3
Company administration and mess management.....	16
Methods of training.....	6
Hasty field fortifications.....	8
Map and aerial photograph reading.....	24
Efficiency reports.....	1
River crossing.....	<u>4</u>
Total	516

The training had been planned with two ends in view: first, to qualify each candidate as a competent small unit combat leader, and, second, to qualify him as a competent military instructor. For these reasons, it was not only necessary to train each candidate in the various fields of military science and tactics, but also to train him in the methods by which he, in turn, could train others. To effect this, training was conducted by the candidates themselves whenever possible. Not only was the coach-and-pupil method used in the study of weapons and in other fields, but all drill and physical exercise were conducted by the candidates themselves, under proper supervision. In most periods devoted to practical work, including terrain exercises and field exercises, the candidates were organized into units under officers selected from among their own members. This policy not only familiarized each candidate with the duties and responsibilities that he would ultimately assume, but also gave him practical experience in command and leadership.

Upon the completion of the plans for the Officer Candidate Course,



Field Engineering

orders were sent to the Commanding Generals of all Armies, Departments, and Corps Areas instructing them to select candidates from among warrant officers, and enlisted men in the Army of the United States, not above thirty-six years of age, and with not less than six months of active service. The orders provided that all interested army personnel be informed of the opportunities offered for attendance at the school. Final selection of the successful candidates was to be made by boards especially appointed for the purpose in each Corps Area.

On July 5, 1941, the first class of 218 candidates reported for duty. This was the beginning of a steady flow that within a year reached large proportions and which within a little more than three years was to witness the graduation of more than 50,000 second lieutenants. The Officer Candidate School, so meagre in its beginnings, was soon to become the alma mater of the great majority of the infantry platoon leaders and many of the company commanders, serving with the newly-organized infantry divisions in the army.

On August 10, 1941, General Fredendall, who, in addition to commanding the 4th Division, had commanded the post since his arrival in October, 1940, left these commands to take command of the II Army Corps. Major General George S. Patton, Jr., commanding general of the 2d Armored Division, replaced General Fredendall as commanding general of Fort Benning. Four days later, he was replaced in this command by Brigadier General Bradley. Under a new ruling of the War Department, the command of the post developed on the senior officer present who was not at the same



Bivouac

time a tactical commander. On the 13th of the following February, Brigadier General Bradley was transferred to a tactical command of troops in the field, and Brigadier General Leven C. Allen was appointed Commandant of The Infantry School. General Allen had been an instructor at The Infantry School from 1920 to 1924, and in 1940, on the activation of the 4th Antitank Battalion had returned to Fort Benning to command that unit. He was assigned to the faculty of the School in May, 1941.

In September, 1941, according to the provisions of the Selective Service Act, many of the draftees were released from duty. At Fort Benning, 200 selectees, the first contingent of a total of approximately 1,300, ended their Army Service in the 4th Motorized Division and returned to civilian life. They were the first troops at Fort Benning to be transferred from active duty to the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

But although some of the selectees were beginning to leave the post and return home in September, 1941, more and more students were coming to The Infantry School. The courses at this time were: the Battalion Commanders' and Staff Officers' Course, 450 students divided into three classes; the Rifle and Heavy Weapons Company Officers' Course, 1,200 students in 6 classes; the Officers' Motor Maintenance Course, 300 students in 3 classes; the Officers' Communication Course, 225 students in 3 classes; the Radio Operators' Course for enlisted men, 300 students in 3 classes; the Motor Mechanics' Course for enlisted men, 900 students in 9 classes; and last, but far from least, the Officer Candidate Course, 900 students in 6 classes.



Major General Leven C. Allen  
Commandant February 1942 - September 1943.



To implement plans made in October for the further expansion of the school, the Student Training Units were redesignated on November 13, 1941, as the 1st Student Training Regiment, at the Main Post, and the 2d Student Training Regiment, in the Harmony Church area. To provide a sufficient number of demonstration troops for the increased student body, an additional infantry regiment was needed. To fill this need, the 124th Infantry (formerly of the Florida National Guard) was ordered to Fort Benning, arriving on December 20, 1941. It was housed in the Harmony Church area, south of the Hourglass Road.

On December 7, 1941, the peacetime role of The Infantry School was temporarily suspended. Created during war, the school had developed during peace. Now, during a second World War, was to come not only its period of greatest expansion, but also its period of greatest service. The success of its graduates was to vindicate the judgment of those officers who, for more than 165 years, had clung steadfastly to the ideal of a trained infantry as the nation's bulwark.

## CHAPTER XIV

### Three Years of War

1942 - 1944

The attack on Pearl Harbor and the subsequent declarations of war on this country by Germany and Italy were reflected in the increased activity of The Infantry School. The advanced training of infantry officers, which had been the primary mission of the school for a quarter of a century, while not abandoned entirely, was temporarily curtailed. Of the eighteen classes originally scheduled for the Rifle and Heavy Weapons Company Officers' Course, only seven were actually enrolled. Not only were the officers who might have attended badly needed by the new units and camps being established, but also the facilities that might have been used for their training were needed for the rapidly expanding Officer Candidate Course. The quota of 800 students per year which had been originally established for this course had been progressively increased until the quota of 9,900 students in attendance at one time was established in February, 1942.

The rapidity with which extra burdens were placed on the school necessitated a further expansion of its facilities, as well as a re-organization of instructional activities. The first step was the addition of the 3rd Student Training Regiment, which was activated on May 12, 1942. Additional housing for this organization was provided in the Bradley area west of Indianhead Road, which had been vacated by the departure of the

24th Infantry.

Officer Candidate Class No. 27 was the first class assigned to the 3rd Student Training Regiment, on April 7, 1942. Since this was prior to the activation of the regiment and the arrival of additional personnel, Colonel Robert H. Lord, its commanding officer, originally operated with personnel borrowed from the 1st and 2d Student Training Regiments.

While the expansion to a training capacity of 9,900 Officer Candidates was in process, orders were received for further expansion to provide training facilities for a total of 14,400 Officer Candidates in attendance at one time. These plans included additional barracks for students and school troops, and additional classroom facilities, as well as a proportionate increase in personnel and equipment.

A construction program was undertaken for the 3rd Student Training Regiment on the 8th Division Road east of the Cusseta Road. A hutment area east of the 8th Division and Wood Roads, then occupied as a tent camp by the 151st Infantry, and one in the 2d Student Training Regiment along Kelley Road were built. Additional barracks and hutment areas for the truck companies necessary to serve the enlarged school group were also constructed. When the construction was completed, about the end of September, the 3rd Student Training Regiment moved to its new area east of the Cusseta Road, and the 151st Infantry occupied the area thus vacated.



57-MM Antitank Gun Practice

The 14,400 Officer Candidates were divided into 72 classes. Twelve of these were handled by the 1st Student Training Regiment, and thirty each by the 2d and 3rd Student Training Regiments. These two regiments were organized into five battalions of six companies each.

The expansion of the capacity of the Officer Candidate Course to 14,400 students increased the administrative difficulties of The Infantry School many fold. From a student body of a few hundred, the school had mushroomed into a huge educational institution with a student body of approximately 17,000. This was made possible by a system of control known as the "block system" originally introduced in the early summer of 1941.

The problem presented was difficult. It was necessary to arrange a schedule by which the instruction of almost 100 different classes could receive instruction simultaneously without conflict. This necessitated the finding of a day for each period of instruction on which no other period of instruction requiring the same terrain, troops, transportation, instructors, or equipment was also scheduled. The selection of days was further governed by the progressive nature of the instruction. All courses were divided into instruction periods of one, two, four, or eight hours each. These periods, covering the complete thirteen weeks of instruction for each course, were then arranged in the proper sequence to afford continuity of instruction without conflict between courses. The result was a master schedule, or "block", for the Officer Candidate Course,

# 2<sup>ND.</sup> RECT.

OCTOBER 1944

MON. 9	TUES. 10	WED. 11	THURS. 12	FRI. 13	SAT. 14
81-MM ANTI-TANK PLATOONS IN ATTACK C-D-TE 163	CANNON PLATOONS IN ATTACK C-D-TE 163	MARCHES AND BIVOUACS 26 PW	81-MM MORTAR PLATOON IN DEFENSE 142 C-D-TE	HEAVY WEAPONS AND ANTI-TANK PLATOONS IN DEFENSE 144B C-D-TE-PW	HEAVY WEAPONS, ANTI- TANK, AND CANNON PLATOONS IN ATTACK 140A C-TE
81-MM ANTI-TANK PLATOONS IN DEFENSE C-D-TE-PW 164	CANNON PLATOONS IN DEFENSE C-D-TE 164	HEAVY MACHINE GUN PLATOON IN DEFENSE 141 C-D-TE	HEAVY WEAPONS, ANTI- TANK, AND CANNON PLATOONS IN DEFENSE 144A C-D-TE-PW	HEAVY WEAPONS, ANTI- TANK, AND CANNON PLATOONS IN ATTACK 140A C-TE	BATTALION IN ATTACK 188 D
<b>CANCELLED</b>					
57-MM ANTI-TANK PLATOON IN ATTACK 143	57-MM ANTI-TANK PLATOONS IN DEFENSE C-D-TE-PW 139	CANNON PLATOONS IN DEFENSE 164 C-D-TE	MARCHES AND BIVOUACS GUN PLATOON IN DEFENSE 141 C-D-TE	81-MM MORTAR PLATOON IN DEFENSE 142 C-D-TE	HEAVY WEAPONS, ANTI- TANK, AND PLATOONS IN DEFENSE 144B C-D-TE-PW
CANNON PLATOONS IN ATTACK C-D-TE	SCREENING BOARD	HEAVY MACHINE GUN PLATOON IN ATTACK 137 C-TE-PW	57-MM ANTI-TANK PLATOONS IN ATTACK 143 C-D-TE	FIELD, HEAVY WEAPONS COMPANIES AND BATTALION IN ATTACK 388 TE	MARCHES AND BIVOUACS 26 PW
CANNON PLATOONS IN DEFENSE C-D-TE			57-MM ANTI-TANK PLATOONS IN DEFENSE 139 C-D-TE-PW	5-H-FIGHTING 14 DRILL	HEAVY MACHINE GUN PLATOON IN DEFENSE 141 C-D-TE
81-MM MORTAR PLATOON IN ATTACK OPERATION MAPS AND OVERLAYS, PW SPECIAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES MOTOR MOVEMENTS	FIELD, HEAVY WEAPONS COMPANIES AND BATTALION IN ATTACK 388 TE 4-H-FIGHTING 12 DRILL	SCREENING BOARD	HEAVY MACHINE GUN PLATOON IN ATTACK 137 C-TE-PW	57-MM ANTI-TANK PLATOONS IN ATTACK 143 C-D-TE 57-MM ANTI-TANK PLATOONS IN DEFENSE 139 C-D-TE-PW	CANNON PLATOONS IN ATTACK 163 C-D-TE CANNON PLATOON IN DEFENSE 164 C-D-TE

The Block Master Schedule  
Showing the schedule of four classes for one week.

the Officers' Basic Course, the Officers' Advanced Course, and the other courses offered.

In the master schedule, each period of instruction was given a number, and a numerical control file was established showing the terrain, troops, transportation, equipment, and instructors necessary for each period. A master control board, showing the sequence of instruction for each class in attendance at the school, was then prepared. Officer Candidate classes were to begin instruction on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Officers' Basic classes on Saturdays, and Officers' Advanced classes on Thursdays. Any increase in the number of classes to begin during any given week would require a revision of the entire schedule to eliminate conflicts.

The entire schedule, in which terrain, troops, transportation, and equipment needs were all considered, was harmonized and controlled through the Operations Section, which was responsible for the smoothness of operation of the system. It was the responsibility of this section to insure that all demonstration troops were at the proper place, properly equipped, at the proper time; that transportation was available to each class to move it to the proper place at the proper time; and that all instructors were notified well in advance of the time and place of their classes, and provided with the necessary transportation. That the orderly instruction of 75 or more classes proceeded smoothly and without conflict

SERIAL NUMBER 139 (393)	TITLE OF COURSE 57mm AT Platoons in Defense	INSTRUCTOR
TOTAL AREA: (21.8-21.0)-(22.00-20.15)-(22.00-19.75)-(22.85-19.28)-(23.14-19.30)- (23.70-21.28) along 1st Division Road to (21.8-21.0)		
TROOP LIMITS:		
TYPE OF AMMUNITION USED Practice rockets, and Grenades; 10 Gauge, 75mm, 37mm and Cal. .30 Blanks		
GUN POSITIONS		
DIRECTION OF FIRE		
ALTERNATE AREAS		
TARGETS-RANGE SUPPLIES		REMARKS:
REHEARSAL AREAS		

TIME	TROOPS	UNIFORM, EQUIPMENT, AMMUNITION	TITLE OF PROBLEM	INSTRUCTOR AND PLACE TO REPORT	TRANSPORTATION
1315 1800	1 Officer 2 57-mm Anti-tank Squads (10 man squads)  SAME DETAIL ON 143 IN AM	Uniform "C"; Field "B"  1 57-mm Gun	57-mm Platoon in Defense	Lt.Col. Williams  1st Div Rd at Sackett Hill	3 trks, 1½ ton, 6x6 1 trk, ½ ton
1315 1800	<u>Tank Battalion</u>  2 Platoons of Medium or Light Tanks with 1 Tank Officer, Tank Commanders & Drivers  (10 Half-Tracks may be substituted when tanks are not available)  1 Assault Gun, M-8 w/driver and Gunner	Tanks with BLANK Firing Attachments for A-4 Guns			
1615	<u>Lawson Field</u>  1 Combat Plane			As Arranged	
NO.				NO.	
139					



was due, to a very large extent, to the excellent planning and functioning of the section.

A special Division Officers' Course was started on January 24, 1942 as a four week refresher course for assistant division commanders and a cadre of about 90 officers from each new division to be activated. Plans were made to handle four of these divisional cadres a month. As it turned out, however, the number varied from two to four a month. The last of these Division Officers' Classes was enrolled in June, 1943, by which time a total of 18 cadres had completed the course.

In March, 1942, Colonel (later Brigadier General) George H. Weems became Assistant Commandant, succeeding Brigadier General Withers A. Burress. One month later, Colonel Walter S. Fulton, executive officer of the post, assumed the duties of post commander. He succeeded General Allen, who relinquished command of the post under War Department regulations prohibiting the commandant of a service school from also commanding a post.

The reorganization of the army, in the spring of 1942, into three main branches, the Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, and Army Service Forces, placed The Infantry School under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, Replacement and School Command, Army Ground Forces. Major General Courtney Hodges, who had been Chief of Infantry, became its first commanding general.

The 151st Infantry (formerly of the Indiana National Guard) arrived on April 4, 1942, as the third infantry regiment of school troops. In

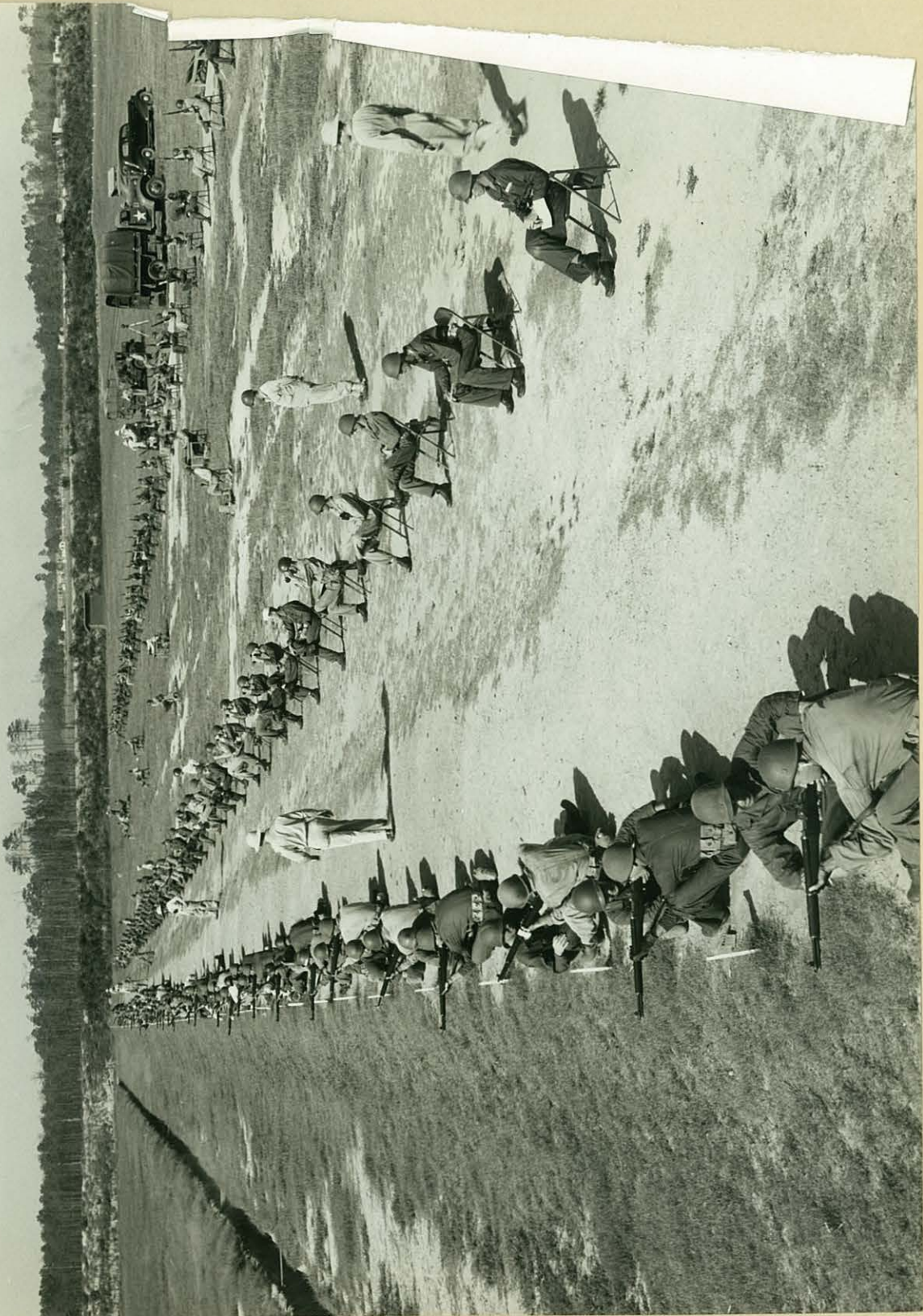


Brigadier General George H. Weems  
Assistant Commandant March 1942 -

September, it was relieved and replaced by the 117th Infantry, formerly of the Tennessee National Guard. This latter unit was scheduled to be moved early in 1943, and for that reason the school was directed to activate the 300th Infantry from cadres of the 29th and 124th Infantry Regiments.

To simplify administrative procedure and command functions, The Infantry School Service Command was reorganized on June 29, 1942. This reorganization was necessary because the school had grown much too large to handle from one headquarters. The main subdivisions of the command were the Academic Regiment, an outgrowth of the old Infantry School Detachment; the Student Training Brigade, consisting of the 1st, 2d, and 3rd Student Training Regiments and a casual battalion to handle incoming and outgoing officer candidates; and the School Troops Brigade, which by this time had grown to an organization consisting of three infantry regiments, a 105-mm field artillery battalion, a 155-mm field artillery battery, a quartermaster truck regiment, a medium tank battalion, a light tank battalion, a light ponton engineer company, and a special observation squadron. The brigade was originally commanded by the Commandant himself, with Colonel Richard G. McKee as executive officer. The Academic Department, which included all the officer and enlisted instructors, was the charge of the Assistant Commandant.

By December, 1942, the authorized strength of The Infantry School



M1 Rifle Practice on the Known-Distance Range

Service Command was 1,378 officers and 7,120 enlisted men. The classes in session at that time consisted of the following:

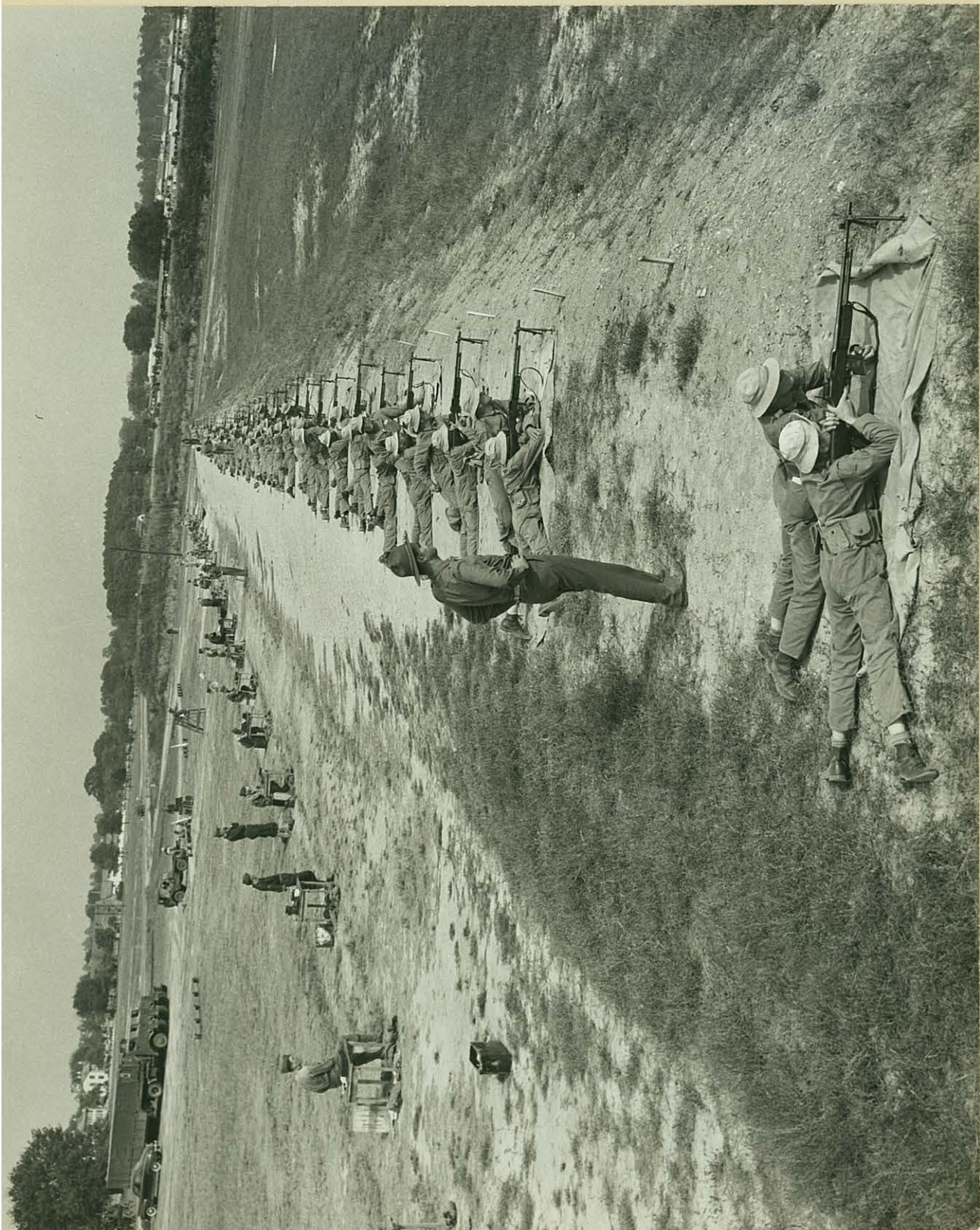
<u>Course</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
Officers' Advanced Class	3	600
Division Officers' Class	1	273
Communication Officers' Class	3	330
Motor Maintenance Officers' Class	3	330
Cannon Company Officers' Class	1	50
Enlisted Radio Operators' Class	3	300
Enlisted Motor Mechanics' Class	9	900
Officer Candidate Class	72	<u>14,400</u>
Total Students		17,183
Total Faculty and Staff (officers and enlisted men)		8,498

The mass production of officers required for the infantry, and supplied, for the most part, by The Infantry School, reached its peak in January, 1943. At that time, almost one-third of the officers of the Army of the United States were graduates of the various Officer Candidate Schools; the bulk of this group had been commissioned from the ranks through these schools during the previous year. The great need for these graduates of Officer Candidate Schools is seen by the fact that by the end of 1942, 13,561 recent graduates had received promotions from their initial grades of second lieutenants. At the beginning of the new year, 13,156 of these were first lieutenants, 367 captains, 7 majors, and one a lieutenant colonel.

A gradual reduction in the number of Officer Candidate Classes, and a raising of the standards to be met by candidates attending the classes took place during the first quarter of 1943. This was made possible because the most urgent demand for new officers had been satisfactorily met. If the Officer Candidate Classes had been continued at the peak rate established during December, 1942, the school would have graduated 23,000 more than the quota set for the first quarter of 1943.

In February, the capacity of the Officer Candidate Course was reduced from 14,400 to 6,600 per quarter. The facilities made available through this reduction were converted to the training of noncommissioned officers. The first of the noncommissioned officers classes took the place of a regular Officer Candidate Class, retained the Officer Candidate title, "Officer Candidate #273," reported on April 19, 1943, and was assigned to the 3rd Student Training Regiment. The course was generally conceded to be worthwhile and successful, even though it had no official recognition, and was over and beyond the authorized capacity of the school.

Close supervision was given to all courses by the War Department. Upon the basis of reports received from the Southwest Pacific Theater of Operations, it was recommended that more hours should be devoted to close combat instruction in the Rifle and Heavy Weapons Company Officers' Course, which had until that time included 208 hours for weapons, 221 for tactical instruction, 77 for general military subjects and 22 for special demonstrations. The Battalion Commander and Staff Officers' Course



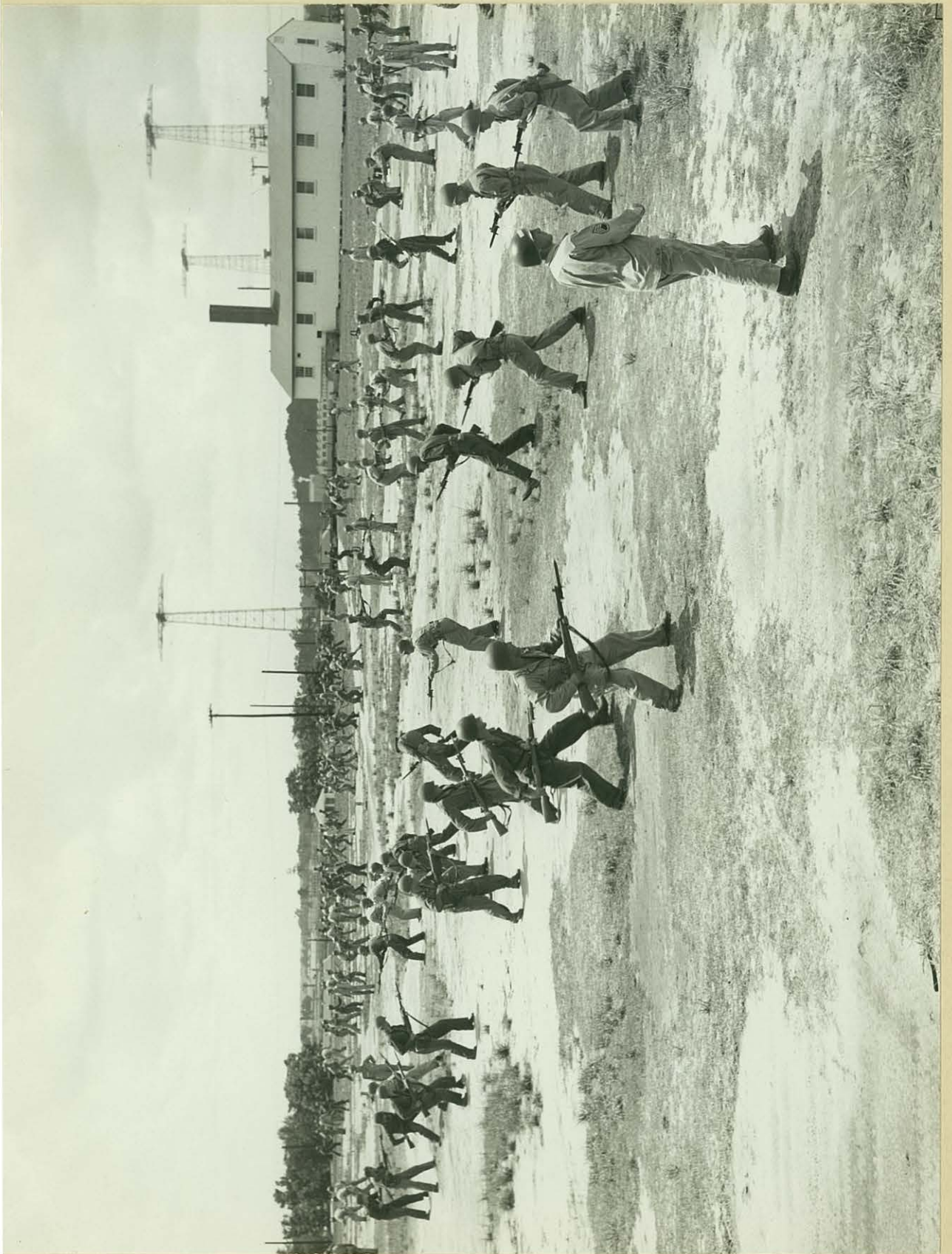
BAR Practice on the Known-Distance Range

was similarly adjusted. Of its 528 hours, 315 had been devoted to tactical principles, 158 to general military subjects, 27 to weapons, and 28 to other purposes.

Reports were received from special observers sent by the school to all theaters of operations that troops were not "tough enough" in actual combat. To correct this deficiency, steps were taken to introduce conditions approximating those which prevail in actual combat in the staging of problems and demonstrations and in the "infiltration course" which must be undertaken by all personnel of the school. Close attention was devoted to courses in leadership, and the physical conditioning of officers and enlisted men was stressed. New problems and demonstrations, developed from the lessons learned from the current conflict, were included in the program of instruction.

In March, 1943, the school's first WAAC (now WAC) contingent, with an authorized strength of 3 officers and 157 enlisted women, arrived. This was the 84th WAAC Post Headquarters Company and was attached first to The Infantry School Service Command, and later to the Student Training Brigade. By May, 1944, there were six detachments of WACs at Fort Benning. Two detachments served with Post Headquarters as members of the Station Complement, two replaced enlisted men at The Infantry School, a unit of Air WACs was stationed at Lawson Field, and another group was assigned for duty at the Parachute School. WAC officers were successful





Bayonet Practice

in relieving for active duty a number of officers connected with the administration of the school and the operation of the post.

The reduction in the number of Officer Candidate Classes, begun in February, 1943, made housing available for a regiment of infantry in the Harmony Church area. This space was assigned to the 176th Infantry, which arrived on April 12, 1943. The Infantry School requested the assignment of an additional battalion of field artillery (105-mm) on or about May 12, 1943, the housing to be provided by further reduction in the Officer Candidate Classes by that date.

A special course for French Officers was instituted in April, 1943, and additional French Officers were assigned to Officers' Basic Classes, a continuation of the former Rifle and Heavy Weapons Company Officers' Class, from April through October. The reduction in the number of Officer Candidate Classes again made it possible to increase the quota of students for the Officers' Basic Course to 1,600 students per quarter.

The 29th Infantry, which had been the demonstration regiment of the school during the days when the institution was growing from the bare outline of the great educational center it was eventually to become, was relieved in May, 1943, after 25 years service with The Infantry School, and moved to a port of embarkation for duty overseas. Its replacement was the 300th Infantry, which occupied the 29th Infantry Barracks on the main post.

The Army Specialized Training Program Basic Training Center of

The Infantry School was activated on May 25, 1943. Within a week, the first contingent of young men fresh from high school began pouring into the post. Within seven weeks, the training center was at its full strength of 12,000 troops. They were divided among three regiments, the 4th, 5th, and 6th Basic Training Regiments, each consisting of four battalions of four companies each in addition to a headquarters company. The commanding officer of the center was Colonel Sevier R. Tupper, who continued in the command of the Student Training Brigade also.

Officers and enlisted cadres for the three regiments of this unit were provided by the Academic Regiment and other school troops. The commanding general, Army Ground Forces, made a special allotment of 394 officers, 4 warrant officers, and 1,875 enlisted men to the new units on June 8.

Effective with Officer Candidate Class No. 302, which entered on June 29, 1943, the length of the course was extended from 13 to 17 weeks. The increase in hours was devoted principally to instruction in tactics, although additional hours were allotted to each of the more important sections. A comparison of the first Officer Candidate schedule with that of the first 17 week schedule indicates the progressive changes which had been effected in two years.



Ammunition Supply

SCHEDULE, OFFICER CANDIDATE COURSE

Subjects	Hours	
	1 July 41	1 July 43
<u>Weapons</u>	212	264
U.S. rifle, cal. .30, M1	36	44
Browning automatic rifle	24	24
Machine gun, cal. .30	76	80
Machine gun, cal. .50	8	See note 1
81-mm and 60-mm mortars	20	32
57-mm and 37-mm antitank guns and antitank grenade launcher	16	See note 2 : 40
Automatic pistol, cal. .45	4	See note 3
Bayonet and grenades	12	12
Cannon	0	8
Technique of rifle fire	16	24
<u>Tactics</u>	171	295
Training of the individual soldier	16	28
Combat training, rifle company units	40	60
Combat training, heavy weapons, antitank and cannon platoons	50	70
Combat orders	3	4
Estimate of the situation	1	1
Combat intelligence	2	6
Umpiring	0	6
Organization of the army	0	1
Staff functioning (CPX)	1	8
Defense against chemical attack	3	3
Tactical use of mortars	4	4
Operations maps and overlays	0	1
Rifle company, attack in woods	0	8
Battalion field exercise	0	30
Battalion in attack	4	4
Heavy weapons company in attack	4	4
Rifle company in attack	8	8
Reserve company in attack	4	4
Rifle company in night attack	0	8
Night advance and dawn attack	0	8
Principles of defense	0	4
Front line rifle company and machine guns in close support of MLR	See note 4:	8
AT defense-81-mm mortar platoon in defense	See note 4:	4
Reserve rifle company in defense	See note 4:	2
Defensive combat	See note 4:	2
Conduct of defense, rifle company	See note 4:	4
Defense in rear areas	See note 4:	4



Antiaircraft Practice

	1 July 41	1 July 43
<u>General Subjects</u>	121	152
Training management	6	13
Map and aerial photo reading	24	30
Troop movement marches, motor and rail	12	20
Supply in combat	8	22
Hygiene, sanitation, and first aid	6	6
Field engineering	8	32
Company administration and mess management	16	17
Leadership	0	4
Special service orientation	0	1
Military discipline and customs	14	3
<u>AGO Classification Procedure</u>	0	1
<u>Signal Communication</u>	4	4
<u>Automotive Training</u>	8	8
<u>Drill, command, and physical training</u>	18	33

- Note 1. Combined with study of cal. .30 in 1943 schedule.
- Note 2. Limited to 37-mm antitank gun in 1941 schedule.
- Note 3. Combined with rifle training in 1943 schedule.
- Note 4. The 1941 schedule devoted 17 hours to the rifle and heavy weapons companies in defense, and to defense against air attack.

The comparison of the first 13 week schedule with the first 17 week schedule does not imply that the changes indicated were all effected at one time. On the contrary, there was a continuous improvement in the schedule through the inclusion of new subjects, the rearrangement of hours, and the modification of the program. The first 17 week schedule differed from the last 13 week schedule only in the number of hours available for instruction, rather than in the subjects covered. Progress was continuous and cumulative, with each month witnessing some modifications in the schedule as a whole and in specific problems. The cumulative effect



105-MM Howitzer Practice.



of two years of continuous progress was great, but the changes at any one time were only those necessitated by the new and improved weapons available and the battle experiences learned in combat. These were assimilated in the training program so smoothly and effectively that the student was unaware of the changes which were constantly being made.

The smooth and effective functioning of the Officer Candidate School was not dependent, however, on the organization and administration of the Academic Department alone. Important as its instruction was, it was but a part of the process by which a candidate became an officer. Closely associated with the instructors in the process of training the new candidates were the company commanders and platoon leaders (tactical officers) of the Student Training Regiments.

The candidate, upon arriving in Columbus, was met by a representative of the Officer Candidate Reception Unit, (formerly known as the Casual Battalion), which was responsible for processing the candidate and assigning him to his Officer Candidate Class. If his records, which had been forwarded from his previous post, were complete and in order, the processing cycle lasted three days. If they were not, his assignment to a class might be delayed several days or even weeks.



37-MM Antitank Gun Practice

During the first day of the processing cycle, the candidate filled out the forms needed for school records, wrote an autobiography, and was held available for interview by the personnel section, if an interview was necessary to straighten out his records. On the second day, he was given a medical and dental examination and arrangements were made for remedial treatment, if needed. In the late afternoon of the second day a provisional roster of the new Officer Candidate Class was published and identification photographs of each member of the new class were taken. Each new class was made up of approximately 200 men.

On the third and last day of the processing cycle, each candidate in the new class completed all necessary records and took the Academic Aptitude Test (usually called the TIS test). This test was designed to measure the relative educational level and academic promise of an individual, regardless of whether his knowledge had been acquired formally through schooling or informally through self-application and experience. At 7 o'clock in the evening, the new class was turned over to the Training Company officers, and all records were forwarded to the Student Training Regiment of which the company was a part.

With the exception of formal, scheduled instruction, which was the responsibility of the Academic Department, the company officers, under the supervision of the battalion and regimental commanders, were charged with complete responsibility for administrations and the

discipline and development of the candidates. In addition, they were responsible for instruction in voice and command training, physical training, and training in close order drill. Finally, the company officers, with the assistance of faculty boards, were charged with judging each candidate and determining whether or not he met the requirements of a combat platoon leader. A part of this responsibility fell on the tactical officer who acted as platoon leader. His task was to use every proper means to assist the candidate to achieve the required standard; at the same time, he had to judge whether or not the candidate had measured up to that standard.

Upon arriving in the company area, the class was divided alphabetically into four platoons, with a platoon leader directly in command of each platoon. After brief orientation talks by the company commander and the platoon leader, the candidate was assigned to a barracks and issued his supplies and equipment.

As soon as practicable after the arrival of a new class, the tactical officer interviewed each candidate in his platoon. Prior to the interview, he studied carefully the candidate's autobiography, and the records forwarded by the Reception Unit through regimental headquarters. During the interview, he put the candidate at ease and attempted to draw him out concerning the facts of his life which had a bearing on his work at the school and which affected his leadership qualities. Every effort was made by the tactical officer to



Training in Antitank Mine Removal

know each candidate intimately in order that an accurate and just estimate would be made of his ability and accomplishments during his period of training.

Whenever possible, the tactical officer accompanied his platoon to their various classes and field exercises in order that he could better judge their accomplishments and development during their period of training. At these classes and field exercise, he made notes on the conduct and actions of the candidates, particularly those who were assigned definite problems or responsibilities. From the notes made during classes and field exercises, the tactical officer wrote up a series of observations on each candidate for future reference.

Periodically, usually about once every ten days, the tactical officer had a conference with each candidate. During these conferences, the observations which he had previously made on the candidate's work were discussed and the candidate's academic grades reviewed. When necessary, the tactical officer offered suggestions and advise on how the candidate could best improve his work. The candidate was encouraged to discuss and seek a solution to any problems, personal or scholastic, that were bothering him. In this way a certain preventive care was exercised which made it possible for him to overcome quickly difficulties and problems which, if neglected, might have affected seriously his chances of graduating.

At the end of the first week, each tactical officer selected the men whom he considered the best five and those whom he considered the poorest five of his platoon. These ratings represented a continuing process of observation and evaluation of the various members of the platoon, with particular reference to their potential ability as leaders of combat units. As his opportunity for observation and his familiarity with the members of his platoon increased, the tactical officer extended his evaluation until, by the end of the fifth week, every member of the platoon had received a numerical rating corresponding to the tactical officer's opinion of his potentialities as an officer compared with the other members of the platoon.

At the same time that the tactical officer was rating his platoon, each member of the platoon was required to rate the men in his particular section and to write a brief, concise statement of each man's strong points or weak points. Each candidate was urged to base his ratings on the ability of the rated men as combat platoon leaders.

At the end of the tenth week, both the tactical officer and the individual candidates again rated their respective groups. The second rating was indicative of the changing impressions that each candidate had made on his fellow candidates and on the platoon leader. It was also indicative of the progress that he had made toward developing the qualities of a platoon leader.



Practice on the Obstacle Course



The Secretary's office of The Infantry School maintained separately and independently a record not only of the grades made by each candidate but also of the observations made by the instructors of the Academic Department of the performance of candidates during problems. The latter provided an additional check on the ability of the candidate and were available for comparison with the observations and ratings of the tactical officers.

Estimates made by the candidates themselves were used for three main purposes. First, they provided a fairly accurate indication of the ability of each candidate to command the respect and confidence of his fellows; second, they furnished a measure of the ability of the candidate to make a fair and accurate estimate of the capabilities of others; and third, they furnished a basis for investigation of marked variations in estimates from different sources respecting the same candidate, with the result that the likelihood of injustices is reduced.

Candidates whose performance, in the opinion of their tactical officer, created a presumption that they did not possess the minimum requirements to justify their being commissioned, were referred to faculty boards for interview and recommendations. Three regular board meetings were held, the first, or preliminary board, during the sixth week, the second, or intermediate board, during the twelfth week, and the last, or final board, during the sixteenth week.

Candidates whose educational background, scholastic attainments at the school, leadership qualities, attitude, physical capacity, or character indicated that they would not, at the time, make good platoon leaders, were interviewed by the board. The board questioned each man in an endeavor to analyze the nature of his trouble and establish its probable cause. In addition, it studied the entire record of each, and considered that record in connection with such statements as the candidate had made orally. While the principal function of the board was to weed out unsatisfactory candidates, every effort was made to do this in such a way that all promising candidates who displayed the potential qualities of a successful platoon leader were given every possible opportunity to complete their course.

The action of the board was roughly divided into four types of recommendations: first, that the candidate be relieved of further duty at The Infantry School; second, that he be turned back to another class, in order that he might repeat part or all of the course; third, that he remain in his present class on probation; and fourth, advice to the candidate and his tactical officer on how to overcome certain indicated weaknesses. While every effort was made to safeguard the interests of the candidate, final action of the board was predicted on the good of the service. All recommendations for relief were carefully considered by the authorities of the school and relief was ordered only by authority of the Commandant.



Demonstration of Infantry-Tank Cooperation

The causes of failures fell into two general categories, academic and non-academic, although it was seldom that a failure could be charged completely to either of the two. Almost invariably, there were a number of contributing factors, some of which lay within both categories. The following is a statistical summary of the failures in approximately 380 Officer Candidate Classes which graduated prior to January 5, 1945:

	Total Enrollment	Number Dropped Turned Back	Number Dropped Relieved	Failed by Faculty Board	Number Graduated
0 Classes	4,017	73	74	361	3,509
20 Classes	4,572	336	81	1,050	2,905
Classes	4,412	824	330	764	2,207
11 Classes	79,840	6,906	2,505	15,837	54,592

Of the total number of candidates enrolled, 87.5 percent of the first twenty classes, 63.5 of the middle twenty classes, and 53.3 percent of the last twenty classes were graduated. Of all candidates enrolled in graduating classes prior to January 5, 1945, approximately 70 percent were graduated. The marked differences in the percentage of graduates between the first twenty classes and the last twenty classes is due to several factors. The first classes were selected from among the best trained enlisted men throughout the entire army. By the time the last twenty classes were selected, the number of men available for selection had been drastically reduced. In the first place, the total number had already been reduced by all candidates



Classes at a Demonstration of the Battalion in Attack

selected for earlier classes; in the second place, personnel of units which had been alerted or ordered overseas were not eligible for selection. Again, while candidates were selected from units serving overseas, as well as from those within the continental limits of the United States, the number of those from the former source was limited by the fact that theater commanders in some areas had established their own Theater Officer Candidate Schools and by the difficulties of releasing men currently engaged in active operations. Furthermore, the functioning of the Selective Service Act had reduced to a trickle the number of college graduates entering the army, and the more recently inducted enlisted men, for the most part, had a poorer educational background <sup>from</sup> than those formerly inducted. Finally, the induction of men into the army during the last year preceding January, 1945, had included an extremely large proportion of young men without civilian training or experience that might have been a definite advantage during their officer candidate training. For these, and other reasons, including the increase in length and difficulty in the course itself, the percentage of failures in each class increased slightly over the percentage in previous classes.



Demonstration of the Activities at a Battalion Aid Station

*days compress on inside out (Medical Committee)*

The functioning of the Officer Candidate School had proceeded so successfully that by mid-summer, 1943, the need for junior officers had, to a large extent, been met. As a result it was possible to reduce, on July 14, 1943, the capacity of the Officer Candidate Course to 3,600 students per quarter. At the same time the capacity of the Officer's Advanced Course was increased from 600 to 1,800, and that of the Officers' Basic Course was established at 1,000. In August, the Enlisted Communication Course instruction was placed on a double-shift basis, and the capacity of the course increased from 600 to 1,200 students. At the same time, the capacity of the Enlisted Motor Mechanics' Course was increased from 900 to 1,125 students.

In September, 1943, in the midst of these changes, Major General Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, former commander of the United Nations forces in Iceland, was named Commandant to succeed Major General Leven C. Allen, who was transferred to other duties. A change in command of the post occurred the following month, Colonel William H. Hobson succeeding Brigadier General Walter S. Fulton, who retired on September 30, 1943.

The Officers' Communication Course was increased from 330 to 375 students in September, and the Enlisted Motor Mechanics' Course and the Officers' Motor Maintenance Course were revised slightly, including their redesignation as Enlisted Motor Course and Officers' Motor Course. Three important changes affecting units of The Infantry School took place during the latter part of October, and the first part of November. The Student





Major General Charles H. Bonesteel  
Commandant, September 20, 1943 - July 25, 1944

Training Brigade was inactivated on November 1. The ASTP Basic Training Center was transferred to the direct command of the Replacement and School Command, Birmingham, Alabama, with General Bonesteel continuing to coordinate the activities of the training center. The designation and command of the 7th Reconnaissance Squadron, The Infantry School, was changed to the 3rd Composite Squadron, 3rd Air Force.

Two new courses were started in November. One was a ten-day course to train teams in Operation and Maintenance of the Recording Odograph (Land), and the other a one-month course for Air Corps Weather Officers. Class #66 of the Officers' Basic Course, the last class of this course to be conducted until July, 1944, enrolled on November 11, 1943 and graduated on March 10, 1944.

The lowest level in the number of classes in session at one time since January 1, 1943, was on December 1, 1943, when there were 51 classes with a total capacity of 8,518 students. This great reduction in students was due to the general reductions in capacity of various courses which had been instituted because of the decreasing number of officers available for assignment as students at the school.

During January and February, 1944, several new courses were initiated. A fifteen day Enlisted Artillery Mechanics' Course, with a capacity of 48 students, and six week Enlisted Radio Repairmen's Course, with a capacity of 115 students, were started at this time. An eight week Officers' Special Basic Course with a capacity of 2,600 students was initiated on February 28, 1944. This course was designed to afford an opportunity to



Classes at an Air-Ground Demonstration

surplus junior officers of other arms to familiarize themselves with infantry tactics and technique. The majority of these officers were to transfer to the infantry. Comparable with the special courses held for French Officers during 1943 were the special eight week classes for Brazilian Officers held during 1943-1944. A total of 76 officers attended these classes.

Further reduction in the quarterly capacity of courses was noted in March, 1944, when the Officers' Advanced Course was reduced from 1,800 to 1,550, the Officers' Communication Course from 375 to 300, and the Officers' Cannon Course from 50 to 40. A four week Air Corps Liaison Officers' Course, with a capacity of 20 students per class, was the only additional course. A total of 120 students was expected to complete this instruction.

During the early part of 1944, new demonstration troops had arrived at the school to replace the 176th and 300th Infantry regiments. The 4th Infantry, which had been stationed in Alaska and had participated in the action on Attu, began arriving on January 15, 1944, and the 3rd Infantry, which had been stationed in Newfoundland, began arriving on March 14, 1944. These units were the two oldest infantry regiments in the army.

On July 25, 1944, Major General Fred L. Walker, formerly Commanding General of the 36th Division in the Mediterranean Theater, assumed the duties of Commandant of The Infantry School, succeeding Major General Charles H. Bonesteel, who had been transferred to the Western Defense Command, with headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, California.



Major General Fred L. Walker  
Commandant July, 1944 -

On September 7, 1944, the granting of a commission as second lieutenant to the 50,000th Officer Candidate to complete the course of instruction at The Infantry School was celebrated by an appropriate ceremony presided over by Lieutenant General Ben Lear, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces. This marked the climax of almost three years of intensive war activities during which 100,938 officers and enlisted men had graduated from various courses. These were divided as follows:

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Officer Candidate Course	50,023	
Officers' Basic Course	10,429	
Officers' Special Basic Course	5,538	
Officers' Advanced Course	7,422	
New Division Officers' Course	3,780	
Officers' Motor Course	3,012	
Officers' Communication Course	2,834	
Officers' Cannon Course	1,311	
Air Corps Weather Officers' Course	82	
Air Corps Liaison Officers' Course	39	
French Officers' Special Course	75	
Officers' Special Courses	156	
Enlisted Motor Course		9,547
Enlisted Communication Course		5,690
Enlisted Radio Repairmen's Course		230
Enlisted Artillery Mechanics' Course		422
Enlisted Special Courses		<u>371</u>
Subtotals	84,701	16,260

During the last three months of 1944, enrollment in the various courses at The Infantry School fell off rapidly because units preparing for overseas movement and those already overseas could not spare personnel for attendance. So rapid was this decrease in the student body, that a general revision of the school's program was put into effect at the end of the year. The Officers' Advanced Course, The Officers' Cannon Course,

and the Enlisted Artillery Mechanics' Course were discontinued effective January 1, 1945. Students already enrolled in these courses were to complete their work, but no new classes were to be added. The Officers' Special Basic Course was to be continued at the same quarterly quota as formerly, but the Officer Candidate Course was to be reduced in quota from 12,800 to 8,000 per quarter, and other courses were similarly reduced. The total quarterly quota for all classes, which on July 31, 1944, had been 19,455, had been reduced to 11,393 effective January 1, 1945.

The revised quota included a new course in which the first class was to report on January 10, 1945. This new course, an Officers' Refresher Course of eight weeks duration, was limited to one class of 100 students per month and was intended as a substitute for the discontinued Officers' Advanced Course. Enrollment in the new course was primarily for company and field grade officers who had recently completed non-troop duty assignments.

Now, while World War II is still claiming the lives of men of almost every nation, the value of The Infantry School as one of the world's greatest institutions for military education and the development of military leaders is being further established. The original conception of the school as an establishment to improve marksmanship has broadened through the years to include four principal missions:

To teach the tactics and technique of infantry, with emphasis on practical instruction directly applicable to training and leading combat units.

To furnish a working familiarity with the tactics and technique of associated arms.

To train selected officers and enlisted men for special technical duties in the infantry division.

To serve as an agency of the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, in the development and perfection of infantry tactics and technique.

In order to carry out these missions, The Infantry School now has facilities for training unexcelled throughout the world. On its 220,000 acres of ground, which include all types of terrain, the school is able to simulate with a high degree of realism a wide variety of battle conditions. A large impact area permits extensive firing by artillery and other weapons. There are over thirty ranges, including such special ones as those designated for antiaircraft and antitank firing. The officers and men of the School Troops Brigade stage demonstrations in connection with certain phases of instruction, as well as assist in the instruction itself. Troops in the brigade include infantry regiments, artillery and tank battalions, and an engineer company. The Truck Regiment, also a part of the brigade, provides motor transportation for students and administrative personnel. A composite air squadron located at Lawson Field has as its primary mission demonstrations in connection with problems dealing with air and ground cooperation. From time to time, units of the Parachute School also cooperate in demonstrations.

The Academic Regiment includes those officers and enlisted personnel assigned to the Headquarters of The Infantry School, the Academic Department of The Infantry School, and the Range Detachment. This regiment can



trace its history to the founding of the school in Monterey, when it was a detachment with a complement of five enlisted men. At its peak it has boasted a strength of approximately 2,300.

The work of The Infantry School at present is divided into three main categories, the Officer-Candidate Courses, Officers' Courses, and Enlisted men's Courses. The officer candidates consist of outstanding enlisted men and warrant officers who have demonstrated marked qualities of leadership and intelligence. Also included in this group are men from college and university Reserve Officer Training Corps. The course is designed to qualify combat leaders of rifle, heavy weapons, and antitank platoons.

The Officers' Courses are the Basic, Advanced, Communication, Motor, Cannon, and Refresher Courses. The Officers' Basic Classes are composed of officers of junior grade, who are given infantry rifle, heavy weapon, and antitank company training. The Officers' Advanced Course is designed to increase the qualifications of staff officers and of company and battalion commanders for the performance of their duties. The Officers' Communication Course prepares qualified instructors and communication officers for infantry units. The Officers' Motor Course is designed to produce qualified transport officers and maintenance officers for infantry units. The Officers' Cannon Course is designed to qualify company commanders and platoon leaders of cannon companies. The Advanced Course and Cannon Course were discontinued effective January 1, 1945.

The Enlisted Courses include those in Communication, Motor, Artillery

Maintenance, and Radio Repair designed respectively to train operators for all types of radio sets in use in infantry units, mechanics capable of performing and supervising second echelon maintenance and the operation of all types of motor vehicles organic in the infantry regiment, mechanics capable of maintaining in functioning condition the weapon of the cannon company of the infantry regiment, and men capable of maintaining and repairing all radio equipment issued to the infantry regiment.

The world of the future will owe a debt of gratitude not only to the men who today are fighting and dying for world freedom, but to yesterday's officers and men of the infantry, the doughboys whose vision and persistence in following their dreams created a "center of instruction of sufficient extent and diversity to permit all the lessons of war to be illustrated in extensive maneuvers of all arms of service working in harmony with the fundamentally correct doctrine of combat."

COMMANDANTS

Colonel Henry E. Eames	1918 - 1919
Major General Charles S. Farnsworth	1919 - 1920
Major General Walter H. Gordon	11 Sept 1920 - 9 Nov. 1923
Major General Briant H. Wells	9 Nov. 1923- 1 Mar. 1926
Major General Edgar T. Collins	4 Mar. 1926 - 1 May 1929
Major General Campbell King	4 May 1929 - 31 May 1933
Major General George H. Estes	25 Sept. 1933 - 30 Sept. 1936
Major General Asa L. Singleton	1 Oct. 1936 - 31 Aug. 1940
Major General Courtney H. Hodges	7 Oct. 1940 - 3 Mar. 1941
Major General Omar N. Bradley	4 Mar. 1941 - 10 Feb. 1942
Major General Levan C. Allen	14 Feb. 1942 - 18 Sept. 1943
Major General Charles H. Bonesteel	30 Sept. 1943 - 27 Jun 1944
Major General Fred L. Walker	24 Jul 1944 - 11 Jul 1945
Major General John W. O'Daniel	23 Jul 1945 - 31 May 1948
Major General Withers A. Burress	1 Jun 1948 - 21 Jan 1951
Major General John H. Church	3 March 1951 - 1 May 1952
Major General Robert N. Young	9 Jun 1952 - 15 Jan. 1953
Major General Guy S. Meloy <i>2. 14 Dec. 68</i>	15 Jan 1953 - 13 Jun 1954
Major General Joseph H. Harper	14 Jun 1954 - 12 May 1956
Major General George E. Lynch (acting)	13 May 1956 - 20 Aug 1956.
Major General Herbert B. Powell	20 Aug 1956 - 8 Apr. 1958
Major General John F. Ruggles (acting)	8 Apr. 1958 - 1 May 1958
Major General Paul L. Freeman	1 May 1958 - 8 Apr. 1960
Major General Hugh P. Harris	19 Apr. 1960 - 14 July 1961
Major General Ben Harrell	1 Aug 1961 February 1963
Major General Charles W. G. Rich	25 February 1963 - 2 August 1964

Commandants (Cont'd)

General John A. Heintges	4 August 1964 - 13 July 1965
General Robert H. York	15 July 1965 - 15 July 1967
General John M. Wright	17 July 1967 - 10 May 1969
Lieut. Gen. Oscar E. Davis, (Acting)	10 May 1969      2 June 1969
General George I. Forsythe	2 June 1969      12 August 1969
Adjutant General Oscar Davis, (Acting)	13 August 1969 - 9 September 1969
General Orwin C. Talbott	10 September 1969      14 February 1973
General Thomas M. Warpley	16 February 1973 - 26 August 1975
General Willard Latham	28 August 1975 - 25 July 1977
General William J. Livsey	25 July 1977 - 28 April 1979
General David E. Grange	15 June 1979 - Aug 1981
General Robert L. Wetzel	Aug 1981 - July 1983
General James J. Lindsay	Jul 1983 - Mar 1984
General John W. Foss	Mar 1984 - Jan 1986
General Edwin H. Burba	7 Jan 1986 - 19 June 1987
General Kenneth C. Leuer	19 Jun 1987 - 1 Sep 1988
General Michael F. Spigelmeier	21 Sep 1988      1990

Deputy Commanding General

; Deputy Post Commander, July 1963 -

Brigadier General Aubrey S. Newman -	28 Oct 1953(1) - 14 May 1954 (2)
Brigadier General Ernest A. Barlow	3 Oct. 1954 (3) -20 May 1956 (4)
Brigadier General Sidney C. Wooten	21 May 1956 - 30 June 1956 (5)
Brigadier General Roy E. Lindquist	1 July 1956 - 3 Oct. 1956 (6)
Brigadier General James V. Thompson	4 Oct. 1956 -April 1957; June-July 1957
Brigadier General John F. Ruggles	11 Apr-June 1957; July 1957-6 June 1959(8)
Brigadier General Louis A. Walsh, Jr.	8 Sept. 1959 - 31 July 1960
Brigadier General Alexander D. Surles, Jr.	1 Aug 1960 - 9 June 1961 (9)
Brigadier General John E. Kelly	10 June 1961 3 Dec. 1962(10)
Brigadier General Gerald C. Kelleher	May 1963 July 1963
Colonel Adrian L. Hoebeke (Dep Post Comdr)	July 1963 31 October 1963 (10)
Colonel Earl F. Holton	1 Nov. 1963 31 August 1966
Colonel David G. Sherrard	1 Sept. 1966 31 July 1968(11)
Colonel Wiley B. Wisdom	1 August 1968 31 July 1969
Colonel Talton W. Long	1 August 1969(12) 31 March 1970 (13)
Colonel Robert Preston Hatcher	1 April 1970

NCES:

net, Oct. 29, 1953, p. 1;(2) Bayonet, May 13, 1954, p. 1; (3) Bayonet, Sep 30, 1954, p. 1;  
net, May 24, 1956, p.1; (5) Bayonet, June 21, 1956, p. 1; (6) Bayonet, June 28, 1956, p. 1;  
Bayonet, Apr 11, 1957, p.1; (8) Bayonet, Apr 16, 1959, p. 1; (9) Bayonet, June 9, 1961,  
10) Organization charts of USAIC & USAIS. (11) Bayonet, Aug 9, 1968, p.1;(12) Bayonet,  
1969, p. 2; (13) Sedumbus Enquirer, 26 Mar 70;

A NT COMMANDANTS

Colonel Henry E. Eames	1919 - 1919
Colonel Paul B. Malone	Apr 1920 - <sup>Nov</sup> Dec. 1922
Colonel William H. Fassett	<sup>Nov</sup> Dec. 1922 - Sept. 1923
Colonel Alfred W. Bjornstad	Sept. 1923 - Sept. 1924
Colonel Frank S. Cocheu	Jun 1925 - Nov. 1927
Col. George C. Marshall, Jr.	Nov. 1927 - June 1932
Colonel Charles W. Weeks	Apr. 1932 - July 1936
Colonel Walter C. Short	July 1936 - Feb. 1937
Colonel Charles F. Thompson	Feb. 1937 - June 1938
Colonel Courtney H. Hodges	July 1938 - Oct. 1940
Colonel Charles W. Thomas, Jr.	Oct. 1940 - June 1941
Colonel William H. Hobson	June 1941 - Oct. 1941
Colonel Withers A. Burress	29 Oct. 1941 - 28 Feb. 1942
Adjutant General George H. Weems	1 Mar. 1942 - 4 Aug. 1945
Adjutant General Whitfield P. Shepard	5 Aug. 1945 - 17 Nov. 1948
Adjutant General J. Sladen Bradley	17 Nov. 1948 - 12 Jul. 1950
Adjutant General George Honnen	13 Jul 1950 - 22 Oct. 1951
Adjutant General Guy S. Meloy, d. 14 Dec '68	23 Oct. 1951 - 14 Jan. 1953
Colonel George E. Bush	15 Jan 1953 - 2 May 1953
Adjutant General Carl F. Fritzsche	3 May 1953 - 4 June 1955
Adjutant General Robert L. Cook	15 Jul. 1955 - 27 Jun. 1957
Adjutant General Stanley R. Larsen	22 July 1957 - 2 Aug 1959
Adjutant General Chester A. Dahlen	20 Aug 1959 - July 1960
Adjutant General Louis A. Walsh, Jr.	1 Aug 1960 - 9 June 1961
Adjutant General Alexander D. Surles, Jr	10 June 1961 - 4 April 1962
Adjutant General Royal Reynolds, Jr.	5 April 1962 - 6 May 1963
Adjutant General John Norton	8 May 1963 - 4 March 1965
Adjutant General George I. Forsythe	5 March 1965 - 13 March 1966

Assistant Commandants (Cont'd)

Brigadier General Ellis W. Williamson Major General (27 Oct. 1966)	24 March 1966 -	28 October 1966
Brigadier General James S. Timothy	31 October 1966-	28 June 1968
Colonel Sidney B. Berry (Promoted, Brigadier General, 1 Aug 1968)	23 July 1968 -	31 May 1970 (1)
Colonel John T. Carley (Promoted to Brig Gen 1 Aug 70; Promoted to Maj Gen 28 Jul 71)	1 June 1970	23 July 1971
Colonel Kendrick Barlow, Acting (2)	24 Jul 1971	
Colonel Paul Francis Gorman (Promoted BG 1 Sep 71)	1 September 1971	3 July 1972
Colonel Kendrick Barlow (3)	4 July 1972	24 July 1972 (4)
Brigadier General William R. Richardson	24 July 1972	11 November 1974 (5)
Brigadier General Paul J. Mueller, JR.	(5) 11 November 1974	

REFERENCES: (1) Bayonet, 29 May 70; (2) Dir of Pers, USAIC records; (3) GO # 203, 7 Jul 72  
Enquirer, 24 July 1972; (5) Bayonet, 15 Nov 74, p4;

Deputy Assistant Commandant \_\_\_\_\_ ; Deputy Assistant Commandant/  
 Director of Instruction, July 1957 ; Chief of Academic Staff, June 1962 -  
 Deputy Assistant Commandant & Chief of Academic Staff, 1 October 1963 -  
 Deputy Assistant Commandant, 1 September 1964 - 1973; Executive & Deputy Assist-  
 ant Commandant Training & Education, 1 Mar 1973 (22)

Colonel Robert C. Hamilton	1 April 1950	20 March 1952 (1)
Colonel George E. Bush	20 March 1952	12 June 1953
Colonel Herbert J. Vander Heide	July 1953	19 January 1954
Colonel Wolcott K. Dudley	20 January 1954(2)	30 September 1954 (3)
Colonel Thomas Mifflin	25 October 1954(4)	22 June 1955
Colonel Blair A. Ford	23 June 1955 (5)	15 January 1956 (6)
Colonel William H. Billings	16 October 1956(7)	10 July 1957 (NOTE 1)
SEE ALSO Director of Instruction listing		
Colonel Robert H. York (D/I)	11 July 1957	3 March 1958 (8)
Colonel Norman B. Edwards	4 March 1958(8)	5 June 1959 (9)
	(April 1959 D/AC & DI listed in Infantry)	
Colonel Frank M. Izenour	6 June 1959	26 May 1960 (10)
Colonel Julian H. Martin (D/AC)	27 May 1960(10)	10 June 1961 (11)
Colonel Richard W. Keyes	11 June 1961	31 May 1962
Colonel Jack G. Cornett	1 June 1962 (14)	May 1964(NOTE 2)
Colonel Talton W. Long	May 1964	25 May 1966
Colonel Melecio J. Montesclaros	25 May 1966	July 1966
Colonel John S. Lekson	July 1966	5 May 1967



Deputy Assistant Commandant ...

Colonel William J. Higgins (Acting)	5 May 1967	31 May 1967
Colonel Herbert E. Wolff	1 June 1967	13 October 1967
Colonel Beverly M. Read	1 November 1967	30 April 1968 (12)
Colonel Sidney M. Marks	1 May 1968	20 September 1968 (1)
Colonel Earl C. Acuff	21 September 1968	<sup>(15)</sup> 27 February 1970
Colonel William J. Higgins (Acting)	28 February 1970 (15)	9 Sept 1970 (16)
Colonel William L. Humphrey ACTING	10 Sep 1970 (17)	
Colonel Kendrick Barlow (18)	2 November 1970 (18)	4 July 1972 (20)
Colonel Kendrick Barlow	24 July 1972 (21)	

Deputy Assistant Commandant ...

NOTES (1) GO's, USAIS and U 423 .A 3 (7/10/57) dU -Recoggn of HQ, USAIC & USAIS; Sec 4 - "Old assignm D/AC-New DI" (2) Office of D/AC was changed to Chief, Acad St. June 1962-later combined D/AC & Chief, Acad Staff. Later still end of latter staff Aug 64, leaving only D/AC.

REFERENCES: (General-General Orders, USAIS, Orgn. Directories, USAIC & USAIS; Infantry; Weekly Directives; Bayonets

(1) Bayonet, Mar 20, 1952, p. 3 & Mar 27, p. 14; (2) Bayonet, Jan 21, 1954, p. 9; (3) Bayonet, Sep 30, 1954, p. 1 (4) Bayonet, Oct 21, 1954, p. 11; (5) Bayonet, June 23, 1955, p. 1; (6) Bayonet, Jan 19, 1956, p. 1 (7) Bayonet, Oct 18, 1956, p. 2 (8) Bayonet, Mar 6, 1958, p. 28; (9) Bayonet, June 11, 1959, p. 1; (10) Bayonet, May 26, 1960, p. 1 (11) Bayonet, Jun 9, 1961, p. 1 (12) Bayonet, May 10, 1968, p. 10; (13) Weekly Directive, 26 Sep 68; Bayonet, Oct. 11, 1968, p. 1; (14) Bayonet June 28, 42, p. 1; (15) Bayonet, 6 Mar 70, p. 30, & Graduation Ceremony, IBC 14-70 9 March 1970. (16) Secy files (17) USAIS SOLID ROSTER, Field Grade MAY 1971; (18) Dir of Pers, USAIC records; (19) Orgn Dir; (20) GO # 203, 7 Jul 72 GO # 217, 24 Jul 1972; (22) Orgn Chart 2 Apr 73 & Official, USAIS Historian;

Coordinator of Training ; Director of Instruction, ;  
Deputy Assistant Commandant & Director of Instruction, Jul 1957 ; Coordinator  
of Instruction, Jun 1962 ; Director of Instruction, Feb 1964 ; Director  
Of Resident Training Management, School Staff, 1 Mar 1973 (19)

Colonel Lloyd D. Brown	September 1944	23 November 1946 (1)
Colonel Bernard A. Byrne	1948	9 July 1949 (2)
Colonel George Honnen	10 July 1949	31 May 1950
Colonel Ashton Manhart	1 June 1950	27 September 1950(3)
Lt. Colonel Bruce Palmer	28 September 1950	30 September 1951 (4)
Lt. Colonel Harold B. Ayres	1 October 1951 (4)	25 May 1952
Colonel John M. Hightower	26 May 1952 (4)	30 September 1954(5)
Colonel Frank T. Mildren	1 October 1954	31 July 1955(6)
Colonel Frederick R. Zierath	1 August 1955(7)	15 January 1956(8)
Colonel Blair A. Ford	16 January 1956 (8)	February 1957(9)
Colonel Charles F. Leonard, Jr.	February 1957	25 May 1957 (10)

SEE ALSO Deputy Assistant Commandant listing

Colonel Robert H. York	10 July 1957(11)	3 March 1958 (12)
Colonel Norman B. Edwards	4 March 1958	5 June 1959 (13)
Colonel Frank M. Izenour	6 June 1959	30 April 1960(14)
Colonel William H. Birdsong (DI)	1 May 1960 (14)	31 August 1961
Lt. Colonel Richard W. Healy(Acting)	31 August 1961	24 September 1961 (15)
Colonel John M. King (Coord)	25 September 1961	1 February 1963
Colonel Laurence E. Chloupek	1 February 1963	30 June 1963
Colonel Maurice C. Holden	1 July 1963	24 May 1965
Colonel Herbert E. Wolff	25 May 1965	29 March 1966
Colonel William E. Smith	30 March 1966	

To DATE  
6 June 1969

2 of  
Resident

Director of Instruction, Dir of/Training Management

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Colonel George E. Wear	6 June 1969	30 October 1969 (16)
Colonel John T. Carley	31 October 1969	May 1970 (17)
Colonel Byron D. Greene, Jr.	1 <del>June</del> 1970 (18)	

RES: (General:General Orders, USAIS; Infantry; Orign directories, USAIC& USAIS; Bayonets & Navy Register, 23 Nov. 1946, p.4; (2) Bayonet, July 14, 1949, p.16; (3) Bayonet, Sep 10 p.1; (4) Bayonet, May 29, 1952, p.13; (5) ~~Bayonet~~, Infantry School Qtly, Oct. 54, t. p. 1; (6) Bayonet, July 28, 1955, p.4; (7) Bayonet, Aug 4, 1955, p.8; (8) Bayonet, Jan 19, 1956, p.1; (9) Bayonet, Mar 21, 1957, p.8; (10) Bayonet, June 6, 1957, p.9; (11) Bayonet, Jul 11, 1957, p.1; (12) Bayonet, Mar 6, 1958, p.28; (13) Bayonet, Jun 11, 1959, p.1; (14) Bayonet, Apr 28, 1960, p.1; (15) Bayonet, Sep 29, 1961, p. 2. (16) Verified in Secy Off. files; (17) Secy files; (18) Bayonet, Sep 29, 1970, p. 6; (19) Official, USAIS Historian, "begin 1 Mar 73 to be complete 1 Jul 73;

Secretary, U S Army Infantry School

Secretary, School Staff (25)

MEMS

Major Albert S. Kuegle (Sch Exec Staff, Secy)

Captain Howard F. K. Cahill (Hq Staff, Secy)

Major George A. Sanford

Major Manton C. Mitchell

Captain \_\_\_\_\_ Hamilton

Major Charles P. Hall

Major William F. Freehoff

Major Emil W. Leard

Major Frederick McCabe

Colonel Eugene M. Landrum  
(made Lt Col Apr 38)

Colonel Henry P. Perrine

Colonel Robert S. Miller

Colonel Herbert B. Wheeler

Colonel Philip Kron

Colonel Charles E. Johnson

Colonel Bernd G. Baetcke

DATES:

1920- 1921 (1)

1920-1921 (1)

1922 (1)

1923(1)

1924 (1)

(Sep) 1927 - (Aug) 1929 (8)

(Sep) 1929 - (Aug) 1932 (8)

(Sep) 1932 - (Aug) 1933

(Sep) 1933(8) January 1934(6) -June 1936 (1)

April 1937(6) -Nov. 1940 (6)

Dec. 1940 - Feb. 1941 (6)

March 1941 - Dec. 1941 (6)

Feb. 1942 (6)

? June 10, 44-9 - July

January 1944 - 15 Apr 1946<sup>(1)</sup>(4,5,7)

15 Apr 1946<sup>(1)</sup> -March 1949 (1,2)

March 1949 - July 1950(2,4)

1. (1)-UD 6 .J 1Doughboy; (2) U 408 .I 3 A 34(date)dU Classes at FIS; (3) 1941 Telephone Directory(His.file);(4) U 423 .U 2(date)dU Orgn directory USAIC&USAIS;(5) U 423 .U 2 pUCAGE- of Inf Sch; (6) Academic Record files in Office; (7) U 408 .I 3 A 17(date)dU Field officers rosters; (also U 408 .I 3 A 13 dU; (8) U 423 .U 2 (1927-34) pU CAGE -Diary, etc

SEE NEXT PAGE

Reg. June 10, 1944, p. 19  
June 23, 46, p. 19

Secretary, USAIS

Lt. Colonel William J. McCaffrey	August 1950	Sept 1950(4,6)
Lt. Colonel William A. Duncan	28 Sept. 1950	June 1952 (4)
Lt. Colonel Leonard E. Garrett	1 July 1952	Nov. 1953 (4)
Lt. Colonel Roy E. Creek	Dec. 1953	August 1954 (4)
Colonel Edward P. Smith <sup>44</sup>	Sept. 1954(10)	July 1956(4)
<sup>44</sup> Lt. Colonel Harold B. Johnson (Acting)	<del>xxxxxxxxxx</del>	31 Oct. 1955(11)
Colonel Frank E. Ball	9 July 1956(12)	14 June 1957 (13)
Colonel James L. Osgard	15 June 1957 (14)	31 July 1958(4)
Colonel John J. Pavick	1 Aug 1958(15)	15 Feb. 1960
Colonel Donald E. Cowan	16 Feb. 1960(16)	January 1961 (4)
Lt. Colonel Ted Fuller	Feb. 1961	19 July 1962 (4)
Lt. Colonel James S. Douglas	20 Jul 1962	July 1963 (4)
Colonel Joffre L. Gueymard	August 1963	May 1964 (4)
Lt. Colonel George P. McLendon	May 1964	August 1964 (4)
Colonel Richard J. O'Neill	Sept 1964	4 March 1965 (4)
Colonel Tyron E. Tisdale	5 March 1965	14 January 1966
Colonel Melecio Montesclaros	14 Jan 1966	May 1966
Colonel Claud W. Baker (Acting)	May 1966	July 1966
Colonel Melecio Montesclaros	July 1966	1 May 1967
Lt. Colonel Elmer R. Ochs	5 May 1967	15 April 1968

ES: (Cont'd)

net, Dec. 24, 1953, p.7;(10) Bayonet, Sep 16, 1954, p. 4;(11) Bayonet, Oct. 20, 1955, p.6  
net, Jul 19, 1956, p.2;(13) Bayonet, June 6, 1957, p.8;(14) Bayonet, June 20, 1957, p.12  
net, Aug 7, 1958, p.3;(16) Bayonet, Feb 18, 1960, p.1; (17) Army & Navy Register, Jun  
10, 1944, p 17(18) Bayonet, Apr 25, 1946, p.1 (19) UD 7 .U 22-A dU-Rrog- Inf. Conf  
June 1946, p.1. (20) Bayonet, 12 Sep 69, p. 2;(21) Bayonet, 17 Jul 1970, p. 1;  
net, Apr 7, 72, p.1,2(22) Dir of Pers, USAIC records; (24) Bayonet, Mar 16, p. 14;  
ocial, USSIS Historian, 18 Apr 73 ("begin 1 Mar 1973 to be complete 1 Jul 73;(26) Orgn  
Apr 1973;

Secretary, USAIS ; Secretary, School Staff (25)

Lt. Colonel Byron D. Greene (promoted to Colonel)	16 April 1968	19 March 1969
Colonel Billy M. Vaughn	19 March 1969 -	31 August 1969 (20)
Lt. Colonel John B. Blount (Promoted to COL.	1 September 1969	13 July 1970(21)
Colonel Herbert E. Frandsen	15 July 1970 (21)(22)	5 April 1972 (23)
Colonel William B. Steele	3 April 1972	21 March 1973 (24)
Major Kenneth S. Pond (Acting)	21 March 1973	1 Apr 1973
Lt. Colonel D Rickard	2 April 1973 (26)	

### Secretary, USAIS

Major E. W. Leard (Acting)	May 31 - Jun 31
Major William F. Freehof	Jun 31 - May 33
Major Frederick McCabe	Jan 34 - Jun 36
Major Eugene M. Landrum	Apr 37 - Nov 40
(promoted to Lt Col Apr 38)	
Lt Col Henry P. Perrine	Dec 40 - Feb 41
Lt Col Robert S. Miller	Mar 41 - Dec 41
Colonel Herbert B. Wheeler	Feb 42
Colonel Philip Kron	(Apr 1946)
Lt Col Charles E. Johnson	(1947 - Dec 1948)
Lt Col B. G. Baetke	Jan 49 - Jul 50
Lt Col W. J. McCaffrey	Aug 50 - Sep 50
Lt Col W. A. Duncan	Sep 50 - Jun 52
Lt Col L. E. Garrett	Jul 52 - Nov 53
Lt Col Roy E. Creek	Dec 53 - Aug 54
Colonel Edward P. Smith	(Apr 1955)
Colonel Frank E. Ball	Aug 56 - Dec 56
Lt Col James L. Low	(Jan 1957)
Colonel James L. Osgard	Aug 57 - Jan 58
Colonel John J. Pavick	Oct 58 - Nov 59
Colonel Donald E. Cowan	Apr 60 - Jan 61
Lt Col Ted Fuller	Feb 61 - Jul 62
Lt Col James S. Douglas	Jul 62 - Jul 63
Colonel Joffre L. Gueymard	Aug 63 - May 64
Lt Col George P. McLendon	May 64 - Aug 64
Colonel Richard J. O'Neill	Sep 64 - Mar 65
Colonel Tyron E. Tisdale	5 Mar 65 -



6 March 1973

History repeats itself - to an extent:

When I came to work at USAIS Library in 1948, I was interviewed by the Library Officer and the Chief Librarian.

The Library Officer, a Colonel had the following :

Monograph Committee of several Officers (Lt Colonels and Majors) who had complete authority on everything to do with Monographs

Compiling the Histories of UThe Infantry School from reports that were written by the departments.

Chain of Command for the Library.

The Chief Librarian and her professional Librarians were entirely responsible for all Library functions, going to the Colonel if they needed. He was Faculty status and coordinated everything with the departments for the good of the Library.

When I reported for my employment interview both the Library Officer and the Chief Librarian interviewed me and made their decision. After that I was under the Chief Librarian for my work. - The Colonel and the Chief Librarian were both professional and respected each other as such.

(For verification of facts SEE History of The Infantry School (U 423 .U 22 (1944) bU CAGE with its lists of Chiefs with references as to sources of material.

L. Jones

*Laurie Jones*  
*Reference Librarian*

Current situation: Directorate of Educational Technology is our Chief; Library is in Learning Resources Division of this with the head of the division physically in the Library, presently the position is filled by a CPT tho' it is a Major slot.

LIBRARY OFFICER

pt. F. H. Wilson	1931 - 1934 *
t. Alexander H. Cummings	1934 - 1935
Major Ronald L. Ring	1935 - 1937
. Colonel Charles A. Willoughby (Later Major General)	1937 - 1938
Colonel W. J. Niederpruem	1938 - 1942
t. Lt. Wesley B. Frane	1942-1943
. Colonel John A. Geary	1943 - 1944
Colonel A. R. C. Sander	1944 - *
Colonel Andrew T. Knight	- April 1945
Colonel Paul H. Mahoney	April 1945 - July 1946
Colonel Harry S. Wilbur	July 1946 - July 1948
t. Colonel Charles R. Etzler	
. Colonel William A. Duncan	July 1950 - Dec. 1950
or Kermit A. Blaney	March 1952 - September 1952

(After this there was no Library Officer; Miss Ruth Wesley who had been Chief Librarian since 1935 was in charge of all Library procedures remained as Chief.

Parachute Section, May 1942 ; Parachute School, July 1943; Airborne School,  
January 1946, Airborne Section, November 1946 ; Airborne Department, Aug  
1948 ; Airborne-Army Aviation Department, February 1955 ; Airborne-Air Mobi-  
lity Department, ; Airborne Department, July 1964

Brigadier General George P. Howell, Comdt, Parachute Section, TIS,  
15 May 1942 1 July 1943

Brigadier General Ridgley Gaither, Comdt, Parachute School  
1 July 1943 5 August 1945

Brigadier General James W. Coutts, Comdt, Parachute School,  
5 August 1945 10 September 1945

Brigadier General Joe T. Higgins, Comdt, Parachute School,  
10 September 1945 23 January 1946

Major General Eldridge C. Chapman, Comdt, Airborne School,  
23 January 1946 15 June 1946

Colonel Roy E. Lindquist, Chief, Airborne Section  
1 November 1946 1 February 1948

Lt. Colonel David P. Schorr, Chief, Airborne Section,  
1 February 1948 26 August 1948

Lt. Colonel Patrick F. Cassidy, Director, Airborne Department,  
27 August 1948 14 August 1950

Lt. Colonel Richard J. Seitz, Director, Airborne Department,  
15 August 1950 27 July 1953

Lt. Colonel Oscar E. Davis, Acting

Colonel Leland G. Cagwin, Director, Airborne Department,  
9 September 1953 13 February 1955

Colonel John J. Tolson, Director, Airborne-Army Aviation Department  
14 February 1955 6 September 1956

Colonel William E. Ekman, Director, Airborne-Air Mobility Department,  
7 September 1956 11 June 1959 (1)

Lt. Colonel Harold E. Greer, Director, Airborne-Air Mobility Department,  
12 June 1959 31 August 1959 (2)

Colonel Willard E. Harrison, Director, Airborne-Air Mobility Department,  
1 September 1959 9 June 1961 (3)

Lt. Colonel Harold E. Greer, Director, Abn/AM Department,  
10 June 1961 19 August 1961

Airborne-Air Mobility Department ; Airborne Department, July 1964

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Colonel Michael Paulick, Director, Abn/AM Department, 20 August 1961 (4)	October 1963
Colonel Talton W. Long, Director, Abn/AM Department, October 1963	January 1964
Colonel Lamar A. Welch, Director, Abn/AM Department, ‡ February 1964	2 June 1972
Colonel Robert B. Tully	3 June 1972

ES: (General-General Orders, USAIS; Infantry; Orgn. Directories, USAIC & USAIS; Bayonet, June 11, 1959, p.2 (2) Bayonet, September 17, 1959, p.1; (3) Bayonet, June 16, 1961 (4) Bayonet, August 25, 1961, p.1

AJIIS-A

History of the Infantry School Files

Reference Librarian  
USAIS Library  
ATTN: Miss Jones

Dir, Abn Dept  
USAIS

11 Mar 68  
CPT Stone/sb/545-1402

1. Reference: List of Department Directors with your request for additional information, attached.

2. The following information is provided to update the History of the Infantry School files:

a. The "Airborne-Army Aviation Department" became the "Airborne-Air Mobility Department" on 14 February 1955.

b. The "Airborne-Air Mobility Department" became the "Airborne Department" on 23 July 1964.

c. Colonel Lamar A. Welch, 024391, became Director of the Airborne-Mobility Department on 1 February 1964 and is presently the Director of the Airborne Department.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

ARDIE E. McCLURE, JR.  
LTC, Infantry  
Deputy Director

encl  
s

Army Extension Course Section/Department, ; Non-Resident Instruction  
Oct. 1953 ; NonResident Unstruction & Training Literature, 26 Oct. 1963; Dept.  
of NonResident Instruction, -20 May 69; Non Resident Instruction Dept., 21  
May 69 -(20) ;Nonresident Instruction/ROTC Affairs Department (27) Department  
of Army-Wide Training Support, 7 Mar 73 (23) ;

Colonel Waine Archer

June 1946 (18,19)

Colonel Harry S. Wilbur	1 April 1950(15,17)	30 September 1950
Lt. Colonel Paul J. Bryer	1 October 1950(16)	31 July 1951
Lt. Colonel Evert E. Ream	1 August 1951(1)	15 September 1951
Lt. Colonel George Childs	16 September 1951 (14)	30 June 1953
Lt. Colonel Buford E. Boyd(actg)	1 July 1953	31 October 1953
Colonel Charles F. Mudgett, Jr.	1 November 1953	31 July 1955
Colonel Claude M. Howard	1 August 1955(2)	30 September 1955
Colonel John D. Coney	16 October 1955(3)	31 March 1957 (4)
Lt. Colonel Paul J. Jarrett	25 June 1957 (5)	August 1957 (7)
Colonel Robert S. Cain	1 August 1957 (6)	1 July 1960
Lt. Colonel Gustus Lockett	1 August 1960	1 September 1960
Colonel Otto R. Koch	2 September 1960(8)	4 January 1961 (9,13)
Colonel John Bisbing	5 January 1961	15 June 1961 (10)
Lt. Colonel Francis H. Gregg	16 June 1961	14 September 1961(11)
Colonel Harry Huppert	15 September 1961	31 December 1962
Lt. Colonel Joffre L. Gueymard	1 January 1963 (12)	31 August 1963

Assessment Center, School Department, 1 Mar 1973 (1)

---

Colonel W

Veaudry

2 April 1973 (2)

SOURCES: (1) Official, USAIS Historian, 18 Apr 1973, "begin 1 Mar 1973 to be complete 1  
73; (2) Orgn Chart, 2 April 1973;

Department of Nonresident Instruction ; Non Resident Instruction Dept. -  
Nonresident Instruction/ROTC Affairs Dept. (21)

Colonel Clinton E. Male	1 September 1963	31 August 1964
Lt. Colonel Earl W. Buchanan	1 September 1964	30 November 1964
Colonel Ned B. Mabry	1 December 1964	31 May 1966
Lt. Colonel James F. Schoonover	31 May 1966	1 July 1966
Colonel Albert N. Ward, Jr.	1 July 1966	25 August 1969 (21)
Colonel William R. Guthrie	<del>25</del> 25 August 1969	



Department of Nonresident Instruction ... Nonresident Instruction/ROTC Affairs  
 Department, (23);(24)

REFERENCES: (General -GO's, USAIS; Orgn Directories, USAIC & USAIS; Infantry Bayonets (1) Bayonet, Aug 2, 1951, p.8,21;(2) Bayonet, Aug 4, 1955, p.9 (3) Bayonet, Oct 20, 1955,p.6 (4) Bayonet, Apr 4, 1957, p.10 (5) Bayonet, June 27, 1957 p.3 (6) Bayonet, Sep 26, 1957, p.1(7) Bayonet, Jan 9, 1958,p.24 (8) Bayonet, Sep 16, 1960, p.31(9) Bayonet, Jan 13, 1961, p 1(10) Bayonet, June 23, 1961,p.1; (11) Bayonet, Sep 22, 1961 p.1 (12) Bayonet, Jan 25, 1963, p.8; (13) Bayonet, Jan 20, 1961 p.1 (14) ~~Infantry~~ Bayonet, Sep 20, 1951,p.11 (15) Infantry April 1950; (16) Infantry, Oct. 50; (17) UD 7 .U 23-A dU Inf. Instructors Conf, Jan 50, p. 11; (18) UD 7 .U 22-A dU -Program-Inf. Conf, June 1946, p. 1 (19) Army & Navy Register, Nov. 23, 1946, p.4.(20) Word-of-Mouth,BG Sidney Berry); (21) Weekly Dir Aug 7 & Sep 4, 1969; (22) Daily Bulletin 23 Jan 71 # 6;Also Disposition forms 15 Dec. 70 & 11 Jan 71 with effective date 1 Jan 71 for change. (23) Daily Bulletin 7 Mar 73 # 9;(24) Official, USAIS Historian, 18 Apr 73 "begin 1 Mar 73 to be complete 1 Jul 1973";

Communications Section/ Department ; Communications/Electronics  
Department, July 1963

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Colonel Maximilian Clay	1939	1942
Colonel Bernard A. Byrne	1942	1943
Colonel Howard F. Pullian	1943	1943
Colonel Maximilian Clay	1943	1944
Colonel Everett L. Rice	November 1944(13)	16 March 1946 (1)
Colonel Brookner Brady	17 March 1946 (2) (14)	
Colonel Paul Hamilton		12 September 1951 (3)
Colonel Wolcott K. Dudley	13 September 1951	19 January 1954 (4)
Colonel Noble J. Wiley	20 January 1954	31 July 1954
Lt. Colonel Melvin Fletcher	1 August 1954	19 December 1954
Colonel Earl F. Klinck	20 December 1954 (5)	1955
Colonel Rollin B. Durbin	1955	9 August 1957 (6)
Colonel John T. Corley	September 1957	16 March 1958 (7)
Lt. Colonel Aussie P. Brown	17 March 1958	9 August 1958
Colonel Julian H. Martin	10 August 1958	1 May 1960
Lt. Colonel Aussie P. Brown, Acting,	2 May 1960	19 June 1960
Colonel Glenn H. Gardner	20 June 1960 (10)	29 September 1961
Colonel Charles J. Bengé	30 September 1961	4 October 1961

Colonel Hubert E. Strange	5 October 1961	27 March 1963
Colonel Howard B. St. Clair	29 March 1963 (12)	June 1963
Lt. Colonel Donald A. Beyer(Acting)	July 1963.	September 1963
Colonel Lamar A. Welch	September 1963	January 1964
Lt. Colonel Donald A. Beyer	February 1964	22 July 1966
Colonel Norman L. Martin	23 July 1966	24 August 1966
Colonel Richard C. Horne, III	25 August 1966	31 July 1968
Lt. Colonel James Robertson, Acting	31 July 1968	8 August 1968
Colonel John B. McKinney	9 August 1968(15)	20 November 1969 (16)
Lt. Colonel Robert D. Sweeney	21 November 1969	July 1972 (17)
Colonel John W. Pierce	July 1972	

REFERENCES: (General- General Orders, USAIS, Infantry; Orgn Directories, USAIC & S. Navy Register, 16 Mar 46; 23 Mar 46, p.5; (2) Bayonet, Mar 14, 1946, p.2  
 et, Sep 13, 1951, p. 1; (4) Bayonet, Jan 21, 1954, p.9; (5) Bayonet, Dec. 23, 1954, p.1  
 et, Aug 15, 1957, p.8; (7) Bayonet, Sep 19, 1957, p.1;(8) Bayonet, Mar 6, 1958, p.28;  
 et, Aug 14, 1958, p.11;(10) Bayonet, Jun 23, 1960, p.1 (11) Bayonet, Oct. 6, 1961,p10  
 yonet, March 29, 1963, p. 34; (13) Bayonet, March 21, 1946, p.23. (14) UD 7 .U 22-A  
 dU -Prog.-Inf. Conf, June 1946, p.1; (15) Bayonet, Sep 27, 1968, p.37;  
 rified in Secy Files; (17) Note from Historian, Secy Off, 20 Nov 1972;

Data Processing Office, ; Research, Analysis, Data Processing Office, 1962 (1 Apr. 1963, made part of Secy's Office, USAIS); Electronic Data Processing Service Center, ; Office of Data Systems, 15 August 1966 (Established as an Academic Staff Agency) ; Changed to USA Inf Ctr Management Information Systems Office, 1 July 1972

Major Charles E. Welch	January 1962	February 1965
Captain William W. Freitag	February 1965	August 1965
Major Lawrence S. Myers	September 1965	August 1966
Colonel Claude W. Baker	August 1966	25 July 1967 (1)
Lt. Colonel Roland E. Peixotto	1 December 1967	5 February 1968 (2)
Colonel John B. Wine	15 January 1968	27 February 1971 (3)
Lt. Colonel Louis H. Boettcher	1 March 1971 (3)	

NOTE : 1 July 1972 "Merged" with Inf. Ctr Management Information Systems Office, so no longer a part of USAIS.

References: (General-General Orders, USAIS, Infantry, Orgn Directories, USAIC & USAIS, Weekly Directive 20 August 1967; (2) Weekly Directive, 20 February 1968; (3) DF From ODS 5 Mar 1971;

General Section, ; Staff Department , :Special Subjects  
Department, 1958 -30 April 1963; Company Operations Department, 1 May 1963;  
Company Tactics Department, October 1963 - 9 November 1965; Company  
Operations Department, 10 November 1965 -

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Major George F. Rozelle, Jr.	1919	1920
Major John R. Brewer	1920	1922
Major Earl M. Wilson	1922	1923
Lt. Colonel James G. Hannah	1923	1924
Lt. Colonel G. H. Williams	1924	1925
Colonel W A. Ganoe	1925	1926
Colonel Waite C. Johnson	1926	1927
Colonel Philip B. Peyton	1927	1928
Major E E. Lewis	1928	1929
Colonel Oscar W. Hoop	1929	1930
Lt. Colonel M C. Stayer	1930	1932
Major Albert S. J. Tucker	1932	1934
Major Thomas G. Hearn	1934	1935
Lt. Colonel George M. Parker	1935	1939
Lt. Colonel C. W. Thomas, Jr.	1939	1940
Colonel Alonzo P. Fox	1940	1942
Colonel James Notestein	1942	1943
Colonel Leonard R. Nachman	1943	1944
Colonel Alfred E. McKenney	1944	1944
Colonel Fay Ross	1944	1944
Colonel Isaac Gill	1945	1945

## General Section ... Company Operations Department

Colonel Fay Ross	1945 <sup>(13)</sup>	1948
Colonel Frank Ward	1948	1948
Colonel Armistead Mead	1949	1 June 1950 (1)
Lt. Colonel J D. Cone	1 June 1950	30 July 1950
Colonel George E. Bush	30 July 1950	20 March 1952
Colonel Eads G. Hardaway	27 March 1952 (2)	20 July 1952
Colonel James V. Thompson	21 July 1952 (3)	30 June 1954
Colonel Blair Ford	1 July 1954 (4)	23 June 1955
Colonel J R. Smoak	June 1955	31 July 1955
Colonel O Z. Tyler	1 August 1955 (5)	12 May 1956 (6)
* Colonel Roy A. Murrey	13 May 1956	9 June 1957
Colonel George A. McGee	10 June 1957 (8)	14 December 1958
Colonel Richard W. Mabee	15 December 1958	31 December 1960
Colonel Harley T. Marsh, Jr.	1 January 1961 (11)	31 May 1962
Lt. Colonel Clinton E. Male	1 June 1962(Acting)	30 June 1962
Colonel William Bardsong	1 July 1962	June 1963
Colonel William R. Lynch	August 1963	15 May 1964 (12)
Lt. Colonel Martin F. Schroeder	16 May 1964(Acting)	22 September 1964
Colonel Quanten L. Gates	1 October 1964	1 March 1965
Colonel Richard J. O'Neill	5 March 1965(10)	31 August 1967
Colonel George A. Scott	1 September 1967	7 January 1968
Colonel Claude M. McQuerris	4 January 1968(9)	<b>30 April 1968 (14)</b>
<b>Colonel Thomas B. Maertens</b>	<b>1 May 1968 (14)</b>	<b>31 January 1969 (15)</b>
Colonel John D. White	1 Feb. 1969	1 May 1969

Colonel John P. Geraci	1 May 1969	30 November 1969(16)
Lt. Colonel Jack Whitted, Acting	1 December 1969	30 December 1969 (17)
Colonel John L. Osteen	31 December 1969	5 April 1972 (18)
Colonel Herbert L. Frandsen	5 April 1972	

REFERENCES: (General -General Orders, USAIS; Infantry; Orgn directories, USAIC USAIB; Weekly Directives, Bayonets  
(1) Bayonet, June 1, 1950, p.3; Aug 3, 1950, p.9; (2) Bayonet, Mar 27, 1952, p.14  
1 May 1952, p.3; (3) Bayonet, Jul 24, 1952, p.7; (4) Bayonet, Jun 23, 1955, p.1; (5)  
Bayonet, Aug 4, 1955, p.2 (6) Bayonet, May 17, 1956, p.2; (7) Bayonet, Jun 21, 1956,  
p.17 & (Jun 28, 1956, p.8; (8) Bayonet, Jun 13, 1957, p.2 (9) Weekly Directive 11  
1968; (10) Bayonet, Mar 12, 1965, p.8; (11) Bayonet, Dec. 16, 1960, p.1 (12) Ba  
net, May 22, 1964, p.1 (13) UD 7 .U 22-A dU Program-Inf Conf, June 46, p. 1;  
(14) Bayonet, May 10, 1968, p.10; (15) U 423.5 .A 32 dU 1969-Feb; (16) Verified  
Secy Files; (17) Secy Files; (18) Bayonet, Apr 7, 72, p.1,2;

NOTE: Ref # 7 states Colonel Robert H. Douglas served in June 1956.)

(1)  
LEADERSHIP DEPARTMENT, 1 May 1969 -

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Colonel John D. White	1 May 1969 -	18 July 1969
Colonel John A. Hoefling	19 July 1969 (2)	20 August 1970(3)
Colonel William B. Steele	21 August 1970	5 April 1972 (4)
LtColonel Billy Rutherford, Acting	5 April 1972	15 November 1972(5)
Colonel James W. Dingeman	15 November 1972	1 April 1973 (6)
Colonel John J Walsh, Jr.	2 April 1973	

REFERENCES: (1) USAHS OS (3/12/69); Weekly Dir 1 May 1969; (2) Assignment of Incoming Colonels, 17 Jul 69; (3) Secy files; (4) Bayonet, Apr 7, 72, p.1,2; (5) Note from [redacted], Secy Off, 20 Nov. 1972; (6) Official, Orgn Chart, 2 Apr 1973;



Management & Budget Office, April 1963; Office of Management & Budget, School Staff, 1 Mar 1973 (5)

Lt. Colonel David P. Heekin	1 April 1963	July 1964
Major Philip L. Mason	July 1964	August 1964
Lt. Colonel James Schoonover, Actg)	August 1964	30 November 1964
Colonel Joel W. Lawson	1 December 1964	31 January 1966
Lt. Colonel A F. Alfonso	1 February 1966	20 February 1966 (M&B)
Colonel Carroll D. Shealy	11 March 1966 (M&B)	20 August 1968
Colonel William L. Humphrey	21 August 1968	1 April 1971
Colonel Jere O. Whittington (1)	21 April 1971 (2)	19 January 1972 (3)
Colonel John H. Barner	20 January 1972	1 March 1973 (4)
Colonel James Dingeman (6)	2 April 1973	

REFERENCES: (General-GO's, USAIS; Infantry; Orgn directories, USAIC & USAIS. Bayonets. (1) USAIS Social VETER, Field Grade MAJ 71; (2) Dir of Pers,

cords; (3) Note from Historian, Secy Off, 20 Nov 72; (4) Daily Bulletin 1 Mar & Bayonet, p. 15; (5) Official, USAIS Historian, 18 Apr 73"begin 1 Mar 73 to be complete 1 Jul 73 Chart, 2 Apr 1973;

Office of Deputy Assistant Commandant Combat & Training Development, School Staff,  
March 1973 (1)

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Colonel Robert H. Siegrist

2 April 1973 (2)

Sources: (1) Official, USAIS Historian, 18 Apr 1973--"begin 1 March 1973 to be com-  
July 1973; (2) Orgn Chart, 2 Apr 1973;

Office of Directorate of Concepts & Studies, DAC CTD, School Staff, 1 Mar 1973(1)

---

Colonel John McCleary

2 April 1973(2)

Sources: (1) Official, USAIS Historian, 18 Apr 1973 "begin, 1 Mar 1973 to be complete  
1973; (2) Orgn Chart, 2 Apr 1973;

DAC CTD

Office of Directorate of Doctrine & Training Development/ School Staff (2)

---

Colonel James E. Armstrong

15 November 1972 (2)

SOURCES: (1) Note from USAIS Historian, Secy Off, 20 Nov. 1972; (2) Official, USAIS  
an, EXEC Off, dates-begin 1 Mar 1973 to be complete 1 July 1973;

Lt. Colonel Billy E. Rutherford 15 Nov 1972(1)

SOURCES:(1) Note from USAIS Historian, Secy Off, 20 Nov 1972; (2) Official dates Mar 1973 to be complete 1 July 1973;

973 (1)

Colonel John L. Daniels

2 April 1973 (2)

SOURCES: (1) Official, USAIS Historian, 18 Apr 1973 "begin, 1 Mar 1973 to be complet  
1973; (2) Orgn Chart, 2 Apr 1973;

Office of Directorate of Organization (DAC-CTD), School Staff, 1 Mar 1973 (1)

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Lt. Colonel Walter R. Jones

2 Apr 1973(2)

SOURCES: (1) Official, USAIS Historian, 18 Apr 73-"Begin 1 Mar 1973 to be complete  
1973"; (2) Orgn Chart, 2 Apr 1973;

Office of Directorate of Test & Evaluation, DAC CTD), School Staff, 1 Mar 1973 (1)

---

Colonel Joseph Masterson

2 Apr 1973(2)

SOURCES: (1) Official USAIS Historian, 18 Apr 73 "begin 1 Mar 1973 to be complete by 73; (2) Orgn Chart, 2 Apr 1973;



Office of Infantry Doctrine & Materiel, 1 Sep 1964<sup>2</sup> - 26 May 1968;  
Office of Doctrine, Development, Literature & Planning, 27 May 1968 (3) -

1 Mar 1973 (9)

Colonel Ralph L. Whitt	1 September 1964	26 March 1965
Colonel Henry H. Hardenbergh	27 March 1965	June 1965
Colonel Wiley B. Wisdom	June 1965	January 1966
Colonel Freddie W. Gramling	January 1966	February 1966
Colonel Arthur R. Datneff	February 1966	5 July 1967 (1)
Colonel Len D. Marlowe, Jr.	10 July 1967 (2)	3 January 1969 (4)
Lt. Colonel Louis H. Boettcher	3 January 1969(4)	13 July 1969
Colonel Bruce H. Fraser	14 July 1969(5)	1 April 1970 (6)
Colonel G W. Bauknight	2 April 1970	24 July 1971
Colonel Walter H. Root, Jr.	24 June 1971 (8)	

Reorganization of USAIS, This Department disbanded and combined with Office of /d  
uty Assistant Commandant Combat & Training Development (9)

REFERENCES: (General-GO's, USAIS; Infantry; Orgn Directories, USAIC & USAIS;  
Bayonets, Weekly Directives; (1) Weekly Directive, 12 July 1967; (2) Weekly  
Directive, 20 July 1967; (3) Daily Bulletin (4) Bayonet, 3 Jan 69, p.1 (5) Weekly  
Dir # 29, 24 Jul 69; (6) Secy files; (7) OC Grad Ceremony, 13 Jul 71; (8) Dir of Pers  
records; (9) Official Historian, USAISS, EXEC Off, 18 Apr 73 "begin 1 Mar 73 to be complet  
.973;

Operations Section/Department, Operations Office,; Operations

& Logistics, July 1969 - (1 Mar 1973; Office of Logistics, 1 Mar 1973 (13)

Major Raymond G. Lehman	June 1936	June 1939
Captain John W. Harmony	June 1939	June 1940
Major Richard G. McKee	June 1940	August 1942
Lt. Colonel Paul L. Turner	August 1942	March 1943
Lt. Colonel Edwin A. Machen	March 1943	July 1943
Colonel Walter B. Fariss	July 1943	November 1945
Colonel Richard M. Sandusky	November 1945 (7)	May 1949 (1)
Lt. Colonel William D. Cavness	May 1949	October 1949
Colonel Michael E. Halloran	October 1949	April 1952
Colonel Stanley M. Lonning	24 April 1952	September 1952
Colonel Richard G. Sherrard, Jr.	September 1952	30 October 1953
Colonel John M. Lynch	31 October 1953(2)	26 February 1955
Colonel William F. Kernan	27 February 1955 (3)	13 July 1957
Colonel Robert H. Crouch, Jr.	14 July 1957	May 1959
Colonel Daniel B. Porter	15 June 1959 (4)	30 November 1960
Colonel John W. Jackson	1 December 1960 (5)	May 1962
Colonel John M. King	May 1962	30 June 1962
Colonel Thomas B. Ross	1 July 1962	31 May 1965
Colonel Joffre L. Gueymard	1 June 1964 (6)	June 1965
Colonel William J. Higgins, Jr.	June 1965	6 March 1970
Lt. Colonel John R. Walker, Jr., Acting	9 March 1970 (8)	19 July 1970 (9)
Lt. Colonel Wilbur Thiel	20 July 1970(9)	14 Sept. 1970(10)
Colonel John Tyler	15 September 1970	December 1971 (12)
Colonel Robert B. Nelson	3 January 1972	30 August 1972(12)
Lt. Colonel Elliott P. Sydnor	31 August 1972	

Operations Section/Department; Operations & Logistics, July 1969 -

REFERENCES: (General-General Orders, USAIS; Infantry; Orgn Directories, USAIC & USAIS; Bayonets.

- (1) Bayonet, June 23, 1949, p.1 (2) Bayonet, Nov 5, 1953, p.19; (3) Bayonet, Mar 3, 1955, p.28; (4) Bayonet, June 18, 1959, p.32 (5) Bayonet, Dec. 2, 1960, p.1 (6) Bayonet, June 5, 1964, p.2 (7) *UDT, 422-Adv Prog. Inf Conf June 46 p1*  
(8) Bayonet, 6 Mar 70, p. 30, & Graduation Ceremony, IOBC 14-70, 9 Mar 70;  
(9) Secy files; (10) Secy files; (11) Orgn chart, July 1969); (12) Note from Hist Secy Off, 20 Nov 72; (13) Official, USAIS Historian, 18 Apr 73 "begin 1 Mar 1973 to be 1 Jul 1973;

Ranger Training Command, \_\_\_\_\_ ; Ranger Department, Oct. 10, 1951 :  
Ranger Training Command, 12 September 1967; Ranger Dept. 10 Feb. 69(4)

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L. August 1950-51 --- Offices were set up on 2d floor of the Infantry School as temporary quarters for organization of the Ranger Training Command and later, in late October moved to the OCS area in Harmony Church area.

Commandant - Colonel John G. Van Houten  
Assistant Commandant - Colonel Wilbur Wilson  
Adjutant Major Samuel M. Cromwell

Ranger Training Command deactivated, 17 October 1951

2. The Ranger Department, The Infantry School was established, effective 0001, 10 October 1951. Department established per GO 113, dated 9 October 1951, with Colonel Henry G. Learnard. Director, Lt. Colonel Edwin J. Briggs, Executive Officer, and was charged with continuous study and development of Ranger doctrine and preparation and conduct of the Ranger Training Courses.

3. August 1950 - 10 October 1951, Colonel John G. Van Houten, Commandant  
Ranger Training Command (3)
4. 10 October 1951 - 20 August 1952, Colonel Henry G. Learnard, Director  
Ranger Department
5. 20 August 1952 - 22 May 1955, Colonel Gerald C. Kelleher, Director,  
Ranger Department
6. 22 May 1955 - 17 March 1958, Colonel John J. Dalton, Director,  
Ranger Department
7. 17 March 1958 - 28 May 1960, Colonel John T. Corley, Director,  
Ranger Department
8. 28 May 1960 - 30 May 1962, Colonel Bernard G. Teeters, Director,  
Ranger Department
9. 1 June 1962 (1) 20 April 1964, Colonel John W. Jackson, Director,  
Ranger Department
10. 21 April 1964 (2) October 1964, Lt Colonel Jesse L. Morrow, Director  
Ranger Department

Ranger Department, ...

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11. November 1964 - Sept. 1967 Colonel I A. Edwards, Director,  
Ranger Department
12. 12 September 1967 - 31 January 1969 Colonel I A. Edwards,  
Commanding Officer, Ranger Training Command.
- 13 1 February 1969 - 30 November 1969(6) Colonel Y. Y. Phillips, Jr.  
Director, Ranger Department
- 14 Colonel John Geraci 1 December 1969 (6)- 22 July 1971
- 15 Colonel David E. Grange, Jr. (7) 22 July 1971 (8)  
Director, Ranger Department

REFERENCES: (General - General Orders, USAIS, Infantry, Orgn directories, USAIC & USAIS. Bayonets  
(1) Bayonet, June 1, 1962, p. 1; (2) Bayonet, April 24, 1964, p. 1; (3) Bayonet, August 9, 1951, p.1; (4) Official paper, GOs, CAGE; (5) U 423.5 .A 32 (1969)  
(6) Verified, Secy Files; (7) Bayonet, 6 August 1971, p.1; (8) Dir of Pers, USAIC;

ES-R

History of Ranger Training Command

IS Library  
FN: Reference Librarian

CO, Ranger Tng Comd

6 March 1968  
CPT DeMey/ms/5-6421

The information stated in the attached document is correct except for the following which should be included:

- a. On 12 September 1967, the Ranger Department was redesignated the Ranger Training Command.
- b. November 1964 - September 1967 Colonel I.A. Edwards, Director, Ranger Department.
- c. September 1967 - Colonel I.A. Edwards, Commanding Officer, Ranger Training Command.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

JOHN DEMEY  
Captain, Infantry  
Adjutant

IS-R

History of Ranger Training Command

IS Library  
FN: Reference Librarian

CO, Ranger Tng Comd

6 March 1968  
CPT DeMey/ms/5-6421

The information stated in the attached document is correct except for the following which should be included:

- a. On 12 September 1967, the Ranger Department was redesignated the Ranger Training Command.
- b. November 1964 - September 1967 Colonel I.A. Edwards, Director, Ranger Department.
- c. September 1967 - Colonel I.A. Edwards, Commanding Officer, Ranger Training Command.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

JOHN DEMEY  
Captain, Infantry  
Adjutant

Section/ Department Chiefs

Research & Analysis/ Combat Development Section/ Office  
Infantry Combat Development Agency (Jul 62) -

Colonel Harry S. Wilbur	1950
Lt. Colonel J. W. Bealke	1950-
Lt. Col. Benjamin M. Davis (acting)	Apr 1952- June 1952
Colonel James Y. Adams ,Chief	Sept. 1952 - Oct. 1953
Colonel Orrin C. Krueger, Dep AC for CDO	Oct. 1953 - March 1956
Colonel Thomas H. Beck, Chief	April 1956 - January 1957
Colonel Dured E. Townsend, Chief	January 1957 - August 1958
Colonel George D. Patterson (acting)	August 1958 - Sept. 1958
Colonel Charles T. Horner, Chief	Sept. 1958 - April 1960
Colonel Cyril D. Sterner	April 1960 - December 1961
Colonel Kenneth Eckland	December 1961 -

Reorganization in July 1962 removed this Agency from  
USAIS organization.

Reorganization of USAIS 1 Mar 1973 to be complete 1 July 1973 puts CDCIA (Combat  
ents Command. Infantry Agency, back in the School as Office of Deputy Assistant Commanda  
at & Training Development (DAC GTD) WHICH SEE



Staff Surgeon, 1963 - 30 June 1968; Office of Academic Medical

Activities, 1 July 1968 - 9 Mar 69; Staff Surgeon, 10 Mar 69<sup>(1)</sup>; Office of

Staff Operations, 1 Nov. 1972<sup>(3)</sup> Office of Medical Staff & Operations, School Staff,  
73 (4)

Colonel R. M. Hall	October 1963	October 1965
Lt. Colonel D. W. Pratt	November 1965	August 1966
Lt. Colonel John R. Cross	September 1966	26 June 1967
Lt. Colonel Quitsman Jones	27 June 1967	31 July 1968
Lt. Colonel Gerald S. Rose	1 August 1968	3 July 1970 (2)
Lt. Colonel Richard B. Stoltz	4 July 1970	

Sources: (1) Reorgan of USAIS, GOs, CAGE; (2) Secy files; (3) Daily Bulletin, 26 Oct  
(4) Official, USAIS Historian, 18 Apr 1973 "begin 1 M<sub>r</sub> 1973 to be complete 1 Jul 73";

to

Tactical Section/Department, 1958 Command & Staff Department, 30 April 1963  
Brigade & Battalion Operations Department, 1 May 1963 -

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Lt. Colonel Milo C. Carey	1920	1921
Colonel Ephraim G. Payton	1921	1922
Lt. Colonel Fay W. Brabson	1922	1924
Lt. Colonel Channing E. Delaplane	1924	1927
Lt. Colonel John R. Brewer	1927	1928
Colonel Philip B. Peyton	1928	1929
Lt. Colonel Ralph W. Kingman	1929	1930
Lt. Colonel Joseph W. Stilwell	1930	1933
Lt. Colonel James B. Woolnough	1933	1935
Colonel William B. Scott	1935	1938
Lt. Colonel Alvan C. Gillem	1938	1940
Lt. Colonel Leonard T. Gerwo	1940	1940
Lt. Colonel William H. Hobson	1940	1940
Lt. Colonel Francis A. Woolfley	1940	1941
Colonel John C. Whitcomb	1941	1942
Colonel James H. <sup>Hagon</sup> Hagon	1942	1942
Colonel James D. Bender	1942	1943
Colonel <del>John</del> M. Ferguson	1943	1943
Colonel Clifford Kershaw	1943	1945
Colonel Andrew T. Knight	1945	1945
Colonel H R. Emery	1945	1945
Colonel Arthur Champehy	1945	1945
Colonel William Hones	1945	1945
Colonel Douglas Sugg	1945 (17)	1950

Colonel Armistead D. Mead	1 June 1950(1)	(10)September 1950 (2)
Colonel Robert G. Turner	(11) September 1950	23 June 1952 (3)
Colonel Herbert Vander Heide	24 June 1952	31 May 1953
Colonel John M. Lynch	1 June 1953	30 September 1953 (4)
Colonel Joseph W. Stilwell, Jr.	1 October 1953	11 October 1955(5)
Colonel William H. Billings	12 October 1955 (6)	15 October 1956 (7)
Colonel Robert H. York	16 October 1956	24 April, 1957 (8)
Colonel Frank M. Izenour	25 April 1957	31 May 1959
Colonel Millard G. Bowen, Jr.	1 June 1959	1 September 1960 (9)
Colonel Richard W. Keyes	<sup>12</sup> <del>26</del> September 1960 (10)	9 June 1961 (11)
Colonel Willard E. Harrison	10 June 1961	31 July 1961
Colonel John M. King	1 August 1961 (12)	24 September 1961 (13)
Colonel Willard E. Harrison	25 September 1961	31 October 1961
Colonel Samuel W. Koster	1 November 1961	30 June 1963
Colonel Howard B. St. Clair	1 July 1963	5 January 1965
Colonel James O. Jones	6 January 1965 (16)	16 June 1966
Colonel Johnson G. Lemmon	17 June 1966	1 September 1967 (14)
Colonel Sidney M. Marks	7 September 1967	<b>30 April 1968 (18)</b>
<b>Colonel Claude M. McQuarrie</b>	<b>1 May 1968 (18)</b>	1 October 1968 (19)
Colonel George E. Wear	2 October 1968	6 June 1969
Colonel Robert N. McKinnon	19 June 1969 (20)	20 October 1969 (21)
Colonel Lawrence L. Mowery	21 October 1969	

Tactical Section/Department .... Brigade & Battalion Operations Dept.

REFERENCES: (General- General Orders, USAIS; Infantry; Orgn Directories, USAIC & USAIS; Weekly Directives; Bayonets.  
(1) Bayonet, June 1, 1950, p. 3; (2) Bayonet, Aug 10, 1950, p.9; (3) Bayonet, June 19, 1952, p.11; (4) Bayonet, Oct 1, 1953, p.1 ;(5) Bayonet, Sept 29, 1955, p.22;(6) Bayonet, Oct 23, 1955, p.10;(7) Bayonet, Oct 18, 1956,p.2;(8) Bayonet, Apr 25, 1957,p.15;(9) Bayonet, Sep 2, 1960, p.39; (10) Bayonet, Sep 30.1960,pp1; (11) Bayonet,16 June 1961, p.1 (12) Bayonet, Aug 21, 1961,p.2 ((13) Bayonet, Sep 29, 1961, p.2 (14) Weekly directive, 14 Sep 67; (15) Bayonet, Jun 17, 1966,p.1 (16) Bayonet, Jan 6, 1965, p.1. ((17) UD 7 .U 22-A dU -Prog.-Inf Conf, June 1946, p. 1 (18) Bayonet, May 10, 1968, p.10; (19) Bayonet, Oct. 11, 1968, p. 14; (20) Weekly Dir. 26 Jun 69; (21) Verified in Secy Off. files;

Tank Corps, October 1920 ; Tank School, February 1924 ; Tank Section,  
June 1932 ; Automotive Group, August 1940 ; Automotive Section, September  
1941 ; Automotive Department, May 1948 ; Ground Mobility Department, March  
1957 ; Mobility Department, April 1963 ; Ground Mobility Department,  
October 1967 ; Command Maintenance Dept, 1 April 1970 -

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Brig. General Samuel D. Rockenbach, Chief of the Tank Corps, 1 October 1920 -  
10 February 1924

Colonel Oliver S. Eskridge, Commandant, Tank School, 11 February 1924 -  
31 August 1924

Brig. General George S. Simonds, Commandant, Tank School, 1 September 1924 -  
4 January 1925

Brig. General James K. Parsons, Commandant, Tank School, 5 January 1925 -  
30 September 1925

Colonel Claude H. Miller, Commandant, Tank School, 1 October 1925 -  
2 August 1927

Colonel Oliver S. Eskridge, Commandant, Tank School, 3 August 1927 -  
1 April 1929

Brig. General James K. Parsons, Commandant, Tank School, 15 May 1929 -  
30 September 1930

Colonel Henry L. Cooper, Commandant, Tank School, 1 October 1930 -  
11 June 1932

Colonel William B. Wallace, Chief of Tank Section, 12 June 1932 -  
15 May 1934

Colonel Andrew D. Chaffin, Chief of Tank Section, 1 August 1934 -  
4 April 1936

Colonel Phillip B. Peyton, Chief of Tank Section, 1 April 1936 -  
31 October 1936

Lt. Colonel Eugene W. Fales, Chief of Tank Section, 31 October 1936 -  
2 January 1938

Lt. Colonel Lindsay McD. Silvester, Chief of Tank Section, 3 January 1938 -  
19 June 1940

Colonel Verner / Evans, Chief, Automotive Group, 1 August 1940 -  
23 September 1941

Colonel C E. Ryan, Chief, Automotive Section, 24 September 1941 -  
26 February 1943

Colonel Elliot Watkins, Chief, Automotive Section, 27 February 1943 -  
8 September 1943

Colonel Lee A. Bessette, Chief, Automotive Section, 15 September 1943 -  
21 November 1944

Colonel George M. Davis, Chief, Automotive Section, 23 February 1945(8) -  
31 May 1948

Lt. Colonel John T. Ewing, Director, Automotive Department, 31 May 1948 -  
1 August 1950 (9)

Colonel Perry D. Swindler, Director, Automotive Department, 10 June 1950 -  
14 August 1951 (7)

Colonel Donald A. McPherson, Director, Automotive Department, 15 August 1951 (7)  
30 August 1952

Colonel Eads G. Hardaway, Director, Automotive Department, 30 August 1952 -  
10 September 1953

Colonel Robert E. Holman, Director, Automotive Department, 25 September 1953 -  
1 July 1956

Colonel Melvin C. Brown, Director, Ground Mobility Department, 20 August 1956 -  
2 June 1957

Colonel Norman B. Edwards, Director, Ground Mobility Department, 30 August 1957  
2 March 1958

Colonel John J. Pavick, Director, Ground Mobility Department, 3 March 1958 -  
1 August 1958 (1)

Colonel James F. Nabors, Director, Ground Mobility Department, 1 August 1958 -  
11 September 1958 (2)

Colonel Paul T. Clifford, Director, Ground Mobility Department, 12 September  
1958 - 13 June 1962 (4)

Ground Mobility Department; Command Maintenance Dept, 1 Apr 1970-

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Colonel Lawrence S. Reynolds, Director, Mobility Department, 11 July 1962(5)  
- 20 June 1963

Lt. Colonel Vernon Mergler, Director, Mobility Department, 20 June 1963 -  
1 November 1963

Colonel Vern L. Joseph, Director, Mobility Department, 1 November 1963 -  
10 August 1964

Colonel Earl C. Acuff, Director, Mobility Department, 10 August 1964 -  
19 May 1965

Colonel Joseph E. Jenkins, Director, Mobility Department, 19 May 1965 -  
31 October 1965

Colonel Fred O. Jackson, Director, Mobility Department, 1 November 1963 (6) -  
30 July 1967 (2)

Colonel Ernest C. Dameron, Director, Ground Mobility Department, 17 July 1967 -  
5 December 1967

Colonel Rex R. Sage, Director, Ground Mobility Department, 6 December 1967 -  
30 April 1968 (10)

Colonel Donald F. Barraclough, Director, Ground Mobility Department, 1 May 1968  
1 August 1969 (11) (10)

Colonel Lawrence L. Mowery, Director of Ground Mobility Department, 2 August 69  
-19 October 1969 (12)

Lt. Colonel Charles E. Pritchard, Director, Ground Mobility Rept., 20 Oct. 69--  
-5 January 1970(13)

Colonel Leonard R. Daems, Jr., Director, Ground Mobility Dept, 6 January 1970 -  
- 14 January 1973 (14)

Colonel Thomas Fitzpatrick, Director, Command Maintenance Dept, 15 January 1973

Ground Mobility Department, Command Maintenance Dept, 1 Apr 1970

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(Taken from pictures & captions at Gd. Mob. Dept, corroborated as below:)  
REFERENCES: (General- GO's, USAIS, Infantry; Orgn Directories, USAIC & USAIS;  
(1) Bayonet, Aug 7, 1958, p.3; (2) Bayonet, Sep 25, 1958, p.8 (3) Weekly Dir.,  
11 Aug 1967; (4) Bayonet, June 15, 1962, p. 3; (5) Bayonet, July 20, 1962, p.1;  
(6) Bayonet, Nov. 12, 1965, p.9 (7) Bayonet, Sep. 20, 1951, p. 11; (8) UD 7  
.U 22-A dU Progm. Inf. Conf, June 46, p.1 (9) Bayonet, Apr 13, 1950, p.3.  
(10) Bayonet, May 10, 1968, p.10 (11) Assignment of Incoming Colonels, 17 Jul 69  
(12,13) Verified, Secy Office files;



Command Maintenance Department

URCES (Cont'd) (14) Official, USAIS Historian, 18 Apr 73 ("begin 1 Mar 1973 to be com-  
July 1973 & Field Grade Officers Roster, 15 Jan 73;

Section/Department Chiefs, (Cont'd)

Training Literature & Visual Aids Sec/Dapt: Publications & Visual Aids ;  
Editorial & Pictorial Office; Office of Advanced Studies, 1 May 63-26 Oct. 63  
(Disestablishment of OAS ... 26 Oct. 63)

Colonel H P Perrine	July 1939- July 1940
Colonel Sterling A. Wood	July 1940 - August 1942
Colonel Wendell L.Clemenson	1942 - 1944
Colonel Wayne P. Archer	
Colonel Harry S. Wilbur	8 Feb. 1946 - 1 July 1946
Colonel Charles E. Beauchamp	July 1946 - January 1948
Lt. Colonel Eric P. Ramee	January 1948 - August 1949
Lt Colonel A. E. McCormick	August 1949- June 1951
Colonel John W. Childs	June 1951 - October 1953
Lt. Colonel Arlo W. Mitchell	October 1953 - April 1955
Colonel Wm. J. Boyle	April 1955- July 1956 1956
Colonel Theodore C. Mataris	July 1956 - January 1957
Colonel Harold H. Smith	February 1957- June 1957
Lt. Colonel Gustave H. Weimann	Sept. 1957 - Dec. 1957.
Colonel G. S. Peters	January 1958 - July 1958
Colonel Francis Bradley	August 1958 - June ,1959
Colonel James H. Hayes	July 1959 - May 1960
Colonel Theodore Leonard	June 1960 - July 1961
Lt. Colonel Harold K. Slater	August 1961 - August 1961
Colonel Lawrence S. Reynolds	August 1961 - Dec. 1961.
Colonel Jack G. Cornett	Dec. 1961- May 1962
Lt. Colonel Harold K. Slater	1 Jun 62(acting) - October 1962
Colonel Howard B. St Clair	(5) Oct. 1962 - (26) March 1963
<del>Lt</del> Colonel Vern L. Joseph	29 March 1963 -

(Department Disestablished 26 Oct. 63)

Weapons Section/Department

Colonel James M. Graham	1920	1921
Colonel William M. Fassett	1921	1922
Colonel G H. Williams	1922	1924
Major G R. Hicks	1924	1925
Colonel John H. Van Vliet	1926	1928
Colonel Albert S. Peake	1928	1929
Colonel R W. Kingman	1929	1930
Major Omar N. Bradley	1930	1934
Colonel Charles H. Bonesteel	1934	1936
Lt. Colonel Alvin C. Gillem	1936	1938
Colonel D S. Wilson	1938	1940
Colonel WELCOME P. Waltz	1940	1942
Colonel Frank Ward	1942	1942
Colonel Raymond C. Hamilton	1942	1943
Colonel James F. Strain	1943	January 1945(1)
Colonel Grady D. Epps	1945	1945
Colonel Charles H. Coates	1945	1945
Colonel Burton L. Lucas	1945(10)	1948
Colonel Raymond C. Hamilton	1948	30 July 1950
Colonel George A. Millener	1 August 1950 (2)	31 May 1953
Colonel Thomas Mifflin	1 June 1953(3)	24 October 1954
Colonel Charles F. Leonard	25 October 1954(3)	2 FEBRUARY 1957
Colonel William E. Harrison	3 FEB 1957	1 May 1957
Colonel Samuel T. McDowell	2 May 1957 (4)	31 August 1961

WeaponsSection/Department

Colonel Raymond B. Marlin	1 September 1961 (5)	3 March 1963 (7)
Colonel Robert A. Guenther	4 March 1963(9)	19 June 1963
Colonel Lawrence S. Reynolds	20 July 1963 (8)	1 July 1964
Colonel William L. Koob, Jr.	2 July 1964(Acting)	1 October 1964
Colonel Bob E. Edwards	2 October 1964	15 September 1965
Colonel William L. Koob, Jr.	1 October 1965	<del>24</del> 31 July 1967
COLONEL DONALD F BARRACLOUGH	25 JULY 67 (ACTING)	<del>25 JULY 67</del> - 11 AUG 67
Colonel Joel M. Hollis	7 August 1967	9 September 1969
Colonel John Carley	10 September 1969(ii)	30 October 1969(12)
Colonel Jack L. Conn	31 October 1969	20 May 1972(13)
Colonel Michael Kovalsky	20 May 1972	

REFERENCES (General-General Orders, USAIS; Infantry; Orgn Directories, US AIC & USAIS; Bayonets, Weekly Directives  
 (1) Bayonet, Aug 16, 1945, p.10; (2) Bayonet, May 14, 1953, p.9; (3) Bayonet, Oct. 21, 1954, p.11; (4) Bayonet, May 2, 1957, p.21; (5) Bayonet, Sep 8, 1961, p.1 (6) Weekly Directive, 16 Aug 1967; (7) Bayonet, Mar 8, 1963, p.1; (8) Bayonet, Jul 26, 1963, p.1; (9) Bayonet, Mar 29, 1963, p.34.

(10) 417422-A du Program Int Conf, June 26 61 (11) Weekly Dir

18 Sep. 69; (12) Verified in Secy Off. files; (13) Note from Historian, Secy Off, 20 Nov 72;

CIRCULAR }  
No. 93 }

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 29 March 1946

Effective until 29 September 1947 unless sooner rescinded or superseded

### UNOFFICIAL UNIT HISTORIES

1. **PURPOSE.** The purpose of this circular is to establish a uniform procedure for registering all published unit histories or narratives of operations in World War II and to set forth the requirements of the War Department governing their publication.

2. **BACKGROUND.** Thousands of inquiries are being received by The Adjutant General's Office and other War Department agencies concerning such histories. Furthermore, a great many surplus copies of completed publications are being delivered to the War Department, often after subscription lists have been compiled within the unit and completed histories only partially supplied to the subscribers.

3. **UNOFFICIAL UNIT HISTORIES -- DEFINITION.** The term "unofficial unit history" applies to all material prepared by a unit for its members as a memento of their services in the war, and not financed by Government funds.

4. **CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.** The War Department desires to encourage the publication of such histories. However, such publications--

a. Will not be considered a part of the official War Department historical program.

b. Must be approved prior to publication by the appropriate Army public relations representative when material originates from Army agencies.

c. Will not be considered official publications of the War Department, nor will the War Department assume responsibility for their distribution.

d. Will be financed subject to the provisions of AR 210-50.

5. **USE OF RECORDS.** Private collection or other alienation of records of the Federal Government, including historical data prepared by or for U. S. military agencies is a violation of existing federal statutes and Army Regulations. (Act of 7 July 1943 (57 Stat. 380; 44 U.S.C., Sup. III, 366-380); Public Law 115--78th Cong.; sec. IV, WD Bul. 14, 1943; AR 15-15 and AR 380-5).

6. **REPORT AND COPIES REQUIRED.** a. All organizations which have already published and distributed unit histories, or are preparing unit histories for future publication and distribution, and former commanders or other personnel of any organization now inactive having knowledge of a unit history published and distributed, will furnish the War Department with a written report giving the following information:

- (1) Designation of the unit or organization.
- (2) Title of the publication.
- (3) Name and address of publisher.
- (4) Name and address of publishing company, individual or organization from whom copies may be obtained.
- (5) Date of contemplated publication, if not already published.
- (6) Sale price of the publication, if applicable.
- (7) Number of copies published.
- (8) Name and address of historian or other responsible officer to whom further inquiry may be directed if necessary.
- (9) Method by which project was financed--
  - (a) By unit nonappropriated funds.
  - (b) By subscription.
  - (c) Other.

(10) Other pertinent information of value to the War Department in making reply to inquiries.

b. In addition to the above report, organizations will furnish the War Department with three copies of each unofficial published history for permanent file.

c. All reports and copies of unofficial unit histories within the provisions of this circular will be addressed to Historical Records Section, War Department Records Branch, AGO, which is designated as the central records depository for such documents.

7. PERSONNEL LISTS. Many requests are being received by the War Department for rosters or lists of members or former members of various units, together with the present address of the members or former members or that of their next of kin, for use in connection with the preparation or distribution of unit histories or narratives of operations. All of these requests are being denied and there is no foreseeable date when it will be practicable for the War Department to furnish such rosters or lists. It is suggested, therefore, that all units engaged or to be engaged in the preparation of unit histories or narratives of operations prepare rosters from their own record sources prior to publications and distribution.

(AG 314.7 (25 Feb 46))

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL  
Major General  
The Adjutant General

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Chief of Staff

6 December 1945

Continuation of call to Colonel Greene

Colonel Kron: Have you started revising the Infantry School history?

Colonel Greene: No, I have been too busy on other deals, but I believe we can start in about one and a half, or two months. I think the history needs a considerable bit of addition from somebody who is fully familiar with Benning - someone like yourself, Bone-steel, and other old-timers. My second point is that the book would sell a lot better if we waited until a complete list of reserve officers can be made up to mail them to. I don't think we should try to get it out now just because the school might feel it is important to try to get it out now. It would be better for circulation to wait several months. Anyway, it will probably be next summer or fall before I can issue it, as I can't get to it for another month or so. I have a lot of notes but it needs quite a lot of rewriting and additions. It must be done by somebody who knows Benning.

Colonel Kron: I feel that a compact pamphlet giving the history of the school, which could be sold inexpensively, or given away, would do more to further the cause of the Infantry in the United States, and The Infantry School, than any other thing that I can think of. I sent you a letter this morning with some additional comments by General O'Daniel.

You expect you can get started inside of two months?

Col. Greene: I think so. One point is the distribution. The longer we wait, the better the distribution will be. I hope to get a good circulation.

Col. Kron: One thing we can do is to get it in the hands of those going through the school at the present time. We have an OC class of 200 reporting every month, and a new class of 400 officers starting the first of the year and, in addition, we have all of our enlisted classes. We should start publicizing the school by means of the book just as soon as we can reasonably do it.

Col. Greene: We could do this. Publish now and revise it on the second printing.

Col. Kron: I don't believe that is a good idea---let's get out a good book---if you can get started on it inside of two months it will be O.K.

F.H.K.

dant

In reference to Colonel Greene's letter of 18 March 1946, on which you have asked me to comment; I am in full accord with Colonel Greene on his recommendation. In addition to concurring with his views that the sales of a "souvenir book" would interfere somewhat with sales of The Infantry School History, I would like to emphasize the fact that we should strive for a wide distribution and to do this we must keep costs down---- this, we can't do if a "souvenir" or "yearbook" is published at about the same time. I believe we can get large enough distribution to enable us to sell the book for approximately \$1.00---- the type of book I have in mind is one that is normally sold by a civilian agency for from five to ten dollars.

GNRID-(K)  
22 Mar 46

I believe The Infantry School History should be first priority, and that the publication of a "souvenir book" should not be considered until after publication and initial sale has been accomplished. Then, if it seems advisable, some "souvenir book" might be attempted depending on the situation existing at that time.

I recommend that Colonel Greene be urged to proceed with the revising of The Infantry School History as rapidly as possible and that any help we can give him, through pictures, further information, etc., be placed at his disposal as he may request it.

~~PP~~ The Infantry School History would also tend to publicize the Infantry I believe that Joe Greene and The Infantry Journal could be persuaded to use some of the Journal's surplus to assist in making the book available at a low price. A part of the surplus of the Book Department fund might well be used for this purpose.

P.H.K.

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28 March 1946

Colonel Joseph I. Greene  
Editor, Infantry Journal  
Infantry Building  
1115 17th Street, NW  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Greene:

Thanks very much for your letter of March 18th. I heartily agree with you concerning your recommendations about a college annual type book, and would like to have a real history of The Infantry School prepared and published, and I think you are the man to do it. Therefore, your reference to the preparation of a new outline, showing the additions, alterations, and cuts using the present draft of the book as a basis, I believe, is sound. I urge that you do get to this at once so that we can turn out a history of the school that will be a credit to all the Infantry.

I have talked to Phil Kron about the matter, and he is in agreement with this. In fact, he urges it wholeheartedly and feels that we should try to get out a book at a very reasonable price, perhaps between \$1 and \$2, even though the Infantry Association surplus might have to be tapped to make such a price possible.

Please let me know your reaction to this.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. O'DANIEL  
Major General, U. S. Army  
Commandant

*The original of the history prepared by Academic Dept in COPY 1944 is in hands of Col Greene. The file copy is to be filed in T.I.S. Library*

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THE INFANTRY SCHOOL

REMARKS OR INSTRUCTIONS

SYMBOL, DATE AND INITIALS

I believe that pages 1 to 44 are  
superfluous.

I also feel that the book lacks  
"life" and "umph".

I suggest that we let Col.

Green or someone else try

his skill. If no better than this  
then we will revise and use this.

I think we should have a  
more compact, snapper  
and livelier history  
of this vigorous place.

Letter mailed Col Green  
showing above  $\$145$   
 $\$165$  Dec 45

Jan  
Nov.  
24  
15

SYMBOL, DATE  
AND INITIALS