

THE GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

February 10, 1922

**Instructors' Summary of Military Articles
For January, 1922**

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The Instructor's Summary of Military Articles makes its first appearance with the present number. It is contemplated to issue this document the 10th of each month. The publication will be printed to uniform size, 6 by 9 inches, prepared for filing.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IN THE LIBRARY

THE BATTLE OF THE PIAVE. June 15-23, 1918.

Issued by the Supreme Command of the Royal Italian Army.
Translated by Mary Prichard-Agnetti. 82 pages.

This is the Italian General Staff account of the Austrian offensive in June, 1918, in Italy. It is well written and is published with complete and excellent maps. It was published in December, 1919. The account is written from a strategical standpoint based apparently on documents in possession of the Italian General Staff. As none of these are given or quoted, it is impracticable to judge as to the accuracy of the narrative. The account is very readable, and at present seems to be the best that has yet appeared on this battle. It is well worth studying and is recommended for officers interested in strategy, in mountain warfare, and in the operations in Italy.

THE BATTLE OF VITTORIO VENETTO. 24th October-4th November, 1918.

Report of the Supreme Command, Royal Italian Army. English text. 42 pages.

Beginning with the consideration of the effect of the Bularian armistice (p. 10) and ending with the conclusion of the general armistice (p. 23), this is an excellent account of a campaign, the importance of which has not been generally appreciated. Obscured as it was by events transpiring at the same time on the western front, it was nevertheless, a deciding factor in the defeat of the Central Powers.

Those parts of the report not included in the above pages have an understandable partisan point of view, and the whole report is somewhat colored and possibly corrected by a knowledge of after events. No recognition is made of the part of the Allied G.H.Q. undoubtedly had in the conception and direction of this campaign.

However, the statement of the general strategic plan of battle; the details of its execution by the various armies; the farsighted preparatory arrangements; and the estimate of the enemy situation, are all clear and convincing.

The description of the battle is given in enough detail to add interest and at the same time not to obscure the working out of the general strategic plan. With the aid of the excellent maps, the development of the strategic penetration is readily followed. The operations of the cavalry in the break through and pursuit are clearly shown and afford an excellent example of the proper use of masses of mounted troops.

So much of the report as is indicated above affords an excellent subject for examination by the student of the art of war. It includes a well considered plan, skillfully and successfully, carried out, with the subsequent exploitation of the success gained.

THE DESERT MOUNTED CORPS. An account of the Cavalry Operations in Palestine and Syria: 1917-1918.

By Lt. Col. The Hon. R. M.. Preston, D. S. O., with an introduction by Lt. Gen. H. G. Chauvel, K. C, B., K. C. M. G., Commanding the: Desert Mounted Corps.

This book, a volume of some 360 pages, well illustrated with maps, is an extremely interesting story of the campaigns in Palestine and Syria, especially of the cavalry operations, from June, 1917, to November, 1918. The book is of especial interest to cavalymen and field artillerymen. To the layman it reads like a novel. To the military reader, however, there is much to be desired in the way of technical details, tactical formations and other matters of like nature. The story

portrays in a very vivid manner the difficulties of campaigning in this desert country, and gives many of the means and methods adopted to overcome those difficulties. To the cavalryman and field artilleryman the striking things the book brings out are the length of time animals can work, without water (in several instances animals could not be furnished water for periods of three or four days), the many successful cavalry charges, the many long and successful marches made, and the wonderfully successful operations of the largest cavalry force of modern times. The Desert Mounted Corps was a force of about 25,000 men. The story gives in a clear and concise manner the cavalry operations beginning with the attack of Beer-sheba, the advance through the Judean hills, the fall of Jerusalem, and the final advance to Damascus which resulted in the annihilation of three Turkish armies. The book contains many valuable lessons for the careful cavalry reader, not the least of which are those taught by the operations 5th Cavalry Division, which in 38 days marched 567 miles, fought six actions, and took over 11,000 prisoners and 58 guns. The book, concludes with three short chapters; one on the discussion of horse artillery, and its use with cavalry, one on a discussion of horses, forage, water, horsemanship, etc., and one on the question of transportation and ammunition supply. One who commences this book will have difficulty in laying it down before completing it.

THE ARTILLERYMAN

By Jay M. Lee. 264 pages.

This book is in substance an account of the history of the 129th Field Artillery, of the 35th Division, during the World War. It was published in 1920, and is based in part on documents quoted or referred to, but largely on the author's recollections.

The chapters; on the participation of the regiment in the Meuse-Argonne battle are of value from an historical standpoint and as illustrating the experiences of one field artillery regiment. The account appears on the whole to be quite accurate.

RECUEIL DE DOCUMENTS MILITAIRES ALLEMANDS DE LA
GRANDE GUERRE, 1914-1918.

Collection of German Military Documents of the Great War,
1914-1918.)

By L'Officier-Interprete Griffon, Professor at the Ecole Speciale Militaire de Saint-Cyr and at the Lycee de Lille. Text mainly German, partly French, 153 pages.

This book, which was published in 1920, with the authorization of the French General Headquarters, contains selected documents from captured German official papers (in the original German text), together with tactical comments and introductory matter (in French) by Major Mera, a preface by General de Maud'huy, and a French-German lexicon of military terms, and German abbreviations.

The subject matter is arranged in order under the following heads: Infantry, Gas Protection, Artillery and Pioneers. Introductions and comments deal with the German military situation and the organization of the German army as of June, 1917; the German infantry tactics in 1917 and at the close of the war; the use of gas clouds and shell by the Germans; the organization, materiel and employment of the German light and heavy artillery, and the organization of the pioneers (including flame-thrower, gas and minenwerfer troops).

The German documents pertain mostly to the 103d German Division, during its service in the regions of Soissons, Vailly, and Chemin des Dames, from June to October 1917. A number of daily reports of the division are included (apparently selected at random); as well as orders of the VII Army, the Army Group Vailly, the 103d Division, and the artillery of the 103d Division, all in anticipation of an Allied attack, about September 18, 1917. Additional documents include orders for the relief of an infantry battalion; certain artillery orders of the 52d and 103d Divisions; a report of the field artillery commander of the 43d Reserve Division (August 7, 1917); and circulars and instructions issued by the German General Headquarters and other commands concerning

alerts, protective barrages, various kinds of artillery fire, precautions against conveying information to the enemy, gas defense, the employment of gas shell, and precautions.

THE CORRECT PREPOSITION—HOW TO USE IT

THE CORRECT WORD—HOW TO USE IT

THE LITERARY WORKSHOP—HELPS FOR THE WRITER

The foregoing constitute three companion books on correct English, by Josephine Turk Baker, published by the Correct English Publishing Company.

The nature of these books, which average about 200 pages each, is sufficiently indicated by the titles. They are recommended for study and reference by anyone interested in correct writing or speaking.

(NOTE: —The following books have been received; reviews will be published in the next issue.)

TACTICS (BASED ON THE WORLD WAR.)

Translation of a German book by Major Rohrbeck, original published in 1919. 468 pages.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

By Francis A. March. 726 pages.

DIGESTS OF SELECTED ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

THE EMPLOYMENT OF ARTILLERY

By Major Pamard. (13 pages—French text.—To be continued.) —*Revue Militaire Générale*, Nov., 1921, p. 852.

This article, which is the first of a series, is very interesting, although based more upon stabilized conditions than upon warfare of movement.

The present article deals with the evolution of artillery from 1914 to 1918, the fundamental principles of artillery employment, and the employment of artillery in the defensive.

The most valuable portion of the article is the study of artillery tactics made with a view of stopping the German offensive of 15 July, 1918. (See bottom of page 861.) This outlines the methods of German attack, and the countermeasures taken by the French.

The following are a few interesting extracts taken at random from this article:

For the defensive of 15 July, 1918, four days of fire were provided. It is interesting to note that the average expenditure by 75-mm guns during nine hours beginning at midnight was 1000 rounds per gun, an expenditure that it would be well to consider as dangerous to exceed, as well on account of wear to materiel as on account of ammunition supply. * * * “The artillery and infantry are the principal arms of battle, and success depends upon the incessant coordination of their action.” * * * “Before the World War, the power of artillery was not fully realized. ‘The artillery supported the attack of the infantry, but did not prepare for it.’ The infantry was the first to recognize this mistake and to demand an artillery preparation before an attack.” * * * “Infantry, in modern warfare, cannot get along without artillery, while, on the other hand, if the artillery is insufficiently protected by the infantry, it is at the mercy of an adversary imbued with an offensive spirit. Artillery that is too heavy or too slow paralyzes the mobility of the infantry and becomes a useless encumbrance.” * * * “The end to be attained is perfect coordination of action of the two arms through a very close liaison. The artillery is an arm just as capable of maneuver as any other arm; if the main attribute of the infantry is maneuver by movement, that of the artillery is maneuver by fire.”

CAVALRY ON THE FLANK AND IN THE REAR

By Gen. N. N. Golovine. Translated by Col. A. M. Nikolaieff. (A study of certain cavalry operations in the World War, on the eastern front.) 21 pages.—*Cavalry Journal*, Jan., 1922, p. 40.

General Situation. During the latter part of August 1914, Austrian forces were advancing on the line Lublin-Ivangorod. To oppose this threat, the Russian XVIII Army Corps was ordered to concentrate by rail, deploy and make a general attack. The Russian concentration and deployment was covered by the 13th Cavalry Division and the Guards Cavalry Brigade (the latter consisting of the Grodno Hussar Regiment, the H. M. Lancers and the 3d Horse Guard Battery), all deployed along the line of the Khodel River, where they were in contact with the Austrian advance.

Special Situation (Russian). On the night —th August, 1914, elements of the 23d Infantry Division of the XVIII Army Corps (Russian) relieved the cavalry on the line of the Khodel River. The Guard Cavalry Brigade, reinforced by the 9th Don Cossack Regiment, the Vladimirski Regiment and the 23d Horse Artillery Battery, was ordered to assemble on the right flank in the vicinity of some bridges near the village of Zmieviska, and to cooperate with the 23d Infantry Division in holding the line of the Khodel until the arrival of the remaining units of the XVIII Army Corps, which were being detained at that time. (For maps see Cavalry Journal.)

The terrain in the zone of action under consideration is undulating, varied by patches of woods of irregular size and density, and traversed by the small Khodel River, which flows from the southeast to the northwest between low swampy banks.

Narrative of the Resulting Action. Shortly after daylight, following its relief by the 23d Division, the Guards Cavalry Brigade (reinforced), with the 9th Don Cossack Regiment as advance guard, approached the bridges opposite Zmieviska. Here the advance guard, finding the bridges lightly held by the Austrians, promptly attacked, drove the defenders back, and secured the crossing. The ease with which this maneuver was accomplished convinced the Guards Cavalry Brigade commander that the Austrians were paying little attention to their left flank. He therefore decided to cross the entire command to the opposite bank, without delay, and to operate ~against the Austrian left flank and rear.

The Maneuver. The 9th Don Cossacks were ordered to press the retreating enemy energetically, and, moving southeast along the left bank of the Khodel, to secure certain other crossings and to cover the left of the main body of the Guards Cavalry Brigade. The main body of

the cavalry brigade was to cross the river, and advance with the object of striking the enemy's left flank six to nine kilometers south of Zmieviska.

Shortly after leaving the river, the brigade commander, who was riding with the cavalry main body, received a report that the 23d Division was being forced back from the Khodel by the Austrians. He decided to adhere to his plan and continued the march.

When the cavalry main body reached a point on its line of march about seven kilometers from Zmieviska, it turned to the southeast, deployed and advanced on the village of Nezdukhov, which was seen to be occupied by the enemy. At this time a dispatch rider from the Don Cossacks arrived with a message to the effect that that regiment had driven the enemy from the village of Pomorze by a surprise attack, captured an ambulance of an Austrian division, and was advancing on the villages of Grobla and Zagrody (six kilometers southeast of Zmieviska). It was clear now that the Guards Cavalry Brigade (reinforced) had penetrated in rear of the enemy's left flank.

Under the covering fire of the horse artillery, the cavalry main body continued its advance on Nezdukhov, which it captured by a combined mounted and dismounted attack. Further advance beyond the village was checked by deployed enemy forces, which, as time elapsed, grew stronger. In the meantime, large enemy infantry forces, together with artillery, and supply columns, could be seen retreating in a southerly direction, on roads out of range of the cavalry brigade's artillery. The cavalry commander became excited, rushed up and down the firing line, urging it forward, but without success. At this stage of the fight, control of progress was lost. The leader began to act on personal impressions only, derived from what was going on in the section of the front immediately before him.

In the meantime, the 9th Don Cossacks, having captured Grobla, were advancing successfully.

In view of the impossibility of pushing straight ahead with the cavalry main body, a decision to shift its attack to the left, nearer to the Don Cossacks, with a view to seizing the bridges at Vola Rudska and Grabuvka (on the Austrian main line of retreat), would have been proper, and such action, would probably have been decisive. This decision, however, was

not forthcoming, for the reasons that the brigade commander could not be reached with information of the success of the Don Cossacks, and even if he could have been reached, he had so lost control of the action that the maneuver could not have been effected without loss of valuable time.

Conclusions. Viewed as a whole, this cavalry action apparently influenced the Austrians in coming to a decision to withdraw. However, it was not decisive, due principally to the following causes:

(a) Lack of close cooperation between the Guards Cavalry Brigade and the 23d Infantry Division.

(b) Disclosing prematurely the presence of the cavalry on the enemy's flank.

(c) Failure to shift promptly the direction of attack of the main body of the cavalry, when it was found that it could not be continued successfully in the chosen direction.

Comments. The author makes the following comments which seem to be applicable to cavalry action in general, and to cavalry action against the flank and rear in particular:

1. There must be close cooperation between the cavalry acting on the flank of an enemy, and the friendly infantry, in order that the moral effect caused by the flank attack can be exploited immediately, on a large scale. (Note: This requires some means of quick inter-communication, as for instance radio telegraphy or radio telephony.)

2. The cavalry commander must conserve his faculty for considering calmly the whole situation. (Note: He must be quick to shift the direction of his main attack when it appears that the attack cannot progress favorably in the direction originally decided upon. The mobility of his command enables him to do this promptly, if he so decides.)

3. Quick and sure inter-communication between cavalry units must be established and maintained. (Note: The cavalry commander must establish a fixed command post early in the action and make few changes in its location hereafter, leaving competent personnel in charge of the old command post until the location of the new command post is known to the command.)

Notes by the Digester.— The principles set forth in the above account of a cavalry action against the flank and in the rear of an enemy are considered to be sound and are in accord with those taught at these schools. Under author's comments, the matter in parentheses has been added. The article, as it appears in the *Cavalry Journal*, contains an additional example of a cavalry action on the flank, on a larger scale, as also an example of how the action of enemy cavalry against our flank and rear can best be met. The entire article is well worth reading by anyone interested in this subject.

TO ABOLISH POISONOUS GAS

1 ½ cols.—*Army and Navy Register*, Jan. 14, 1922, p. 29.

This news gives the text of the resolution submitted by Mr. Root, and adopted by the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, on January 7th, providing for the abolition of the use of gases in war, together with the speeches made by Minister Sarraut (France) and Mr. Balfour (Great Britain).

The resolution follows:

“The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases and all analogous liquids, materials or devices, having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized powers are parties:

“Now to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of the international law binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, the signatory powers declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby between themselves and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto.”

Minister Sarraut stated his adherence to the resolution condemned the introduction by Germany of the new methods “consisting in the use of gases, burning liquids, and poisonous substances,” and expressed the

hope for the final disappearance of these infamous practices by setting an example to other countries. On the other hand, he cited the reports of the experts, which showed the extreme difficulty, if not the impossibility, of taking steps to prevent or limit the manufacture of gases and poisons, due to the fact that the chemicals used for the manufacture of the same are used also for innumerable substances necessary to the industrial and peaceful life of the human race. As a result it is impossible to prevent any country from arming itself against the unfair use of gases by an unscrupulous enemy as occurred in the late war.

The British views, as represented by Mr. Balfour, were stated at somewhat greater length, but were essentially of the same tenor. After referring to the example of the World War, he stated that it had been found “perfectly impossible so to arrange matters that a nation bent on doing so should not in time of peace (whatever the rules of war might be) make such preparations as would enable it to use that monstrous and inhumane method of warfare at its will if war broke out. * * * No nation could therefore forget the duty of examining how such attacks could be properly dealt with and effectively met. * * * ”

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE MATERIALS USED BY THE AIR SERVICE

8 pages.—Chemical Warfare, Jan. 15, 1922, p. 2.

This article deals with the possible uses of chemical materials from the air, and includes among such materials three distinct classes: incendiaries, smoke and gases.

Descriptions are given of different kinds of *incendiary bombs*, but the principles do not differ from those laid down in the General Service Schools text.

As to *smoke screens*, the statement is made that these can be put down more efficiently on land by other means than airplanes.

The recent bombing tests, conducted in the summer of 1921, appear, however, to indicate the value of phosphorus bombs in connection with air bombing of naval vessels, to blind anti-aircraft personnel and thus

give protection to the heavy, relatively slow-traveling bombing planes which are to follow. Phosphorous bombs were used in 25, 50, and 100-lb. sizes, containing 60 to 70% of smoke material.

Another type of smoke bomb which is described is the Navy Type or Aero Smoke Bomb, which upon being dropped will float on the water and give off smoke for a period of three minutes. Its purpose is to produce a screen on the water, behind which our own forces may maneuver.

The suggestion has been made that a small amount of economical tear gas be included in phosphorus drop bombs, so as to combine the tear gas effect with that of the smoke and burning effects of the phosphorous.

Gas. The distribution of gas by the Air Service increases the possibilities of its use and extends the range almost indefinitely both on land and on water. Gas is an extremely suitable weapon for airplane distribution, because, weight for weight, it is much more effective than H. E. for use against personnel, and because the vapors are carried by the wind and direct hits are not necessary. It is pointed out that the development of the use of gas from the air should take place with a view to its use solely against combatants. Three distinct types of gas could be used from the air: the mustard gas type, the phosgene type, and the lachrymator type. With the mustard and lachrymator types the bombs should in general be small, as the object to be accomplished is to scatter a small concentration over a more or less extended territory. With the phosgene type the object is to obtain an exceedingly high concentration on some particular target and the bombs should be large.

COMPETITIVE TESTS OF SHOULDER RIFLES (Semi-Automatic Rifles.)

¼ col—*Army and Navy Register*, Jan. 28, 1922, p. 91.

The board that conducted tests at Springfield Arsenal, Mass., of semi-automatic shoulder rifles, beginning in November, found that none of the three pieces submitted met satisfactorily all the conditions of the trials. The present Springfield rifle, therefore, remains supreme

as the military small arm, but attention is being given to the further development of the semi-automatic rifle.

GENERAL PERSHING ON THE SIZE OF THE ARMY

1 ½ pages.—*Army and Navy Register*, Jan. 21, 1922, p. 49.

Following is a digest of a statement submitted by General Pershing to the committee on Military Affairs of the House, on January 18th, 1922.

The reorganization and readjustment necessitated by the restriction of the size of the army to 150,000, made by the appropriation act of 1921, has been completed. About 17,000 troops, including one peace strength division, have been allotted to the Philippines, 15,000 to Hawaii, and 13,500 to the Canal Zone, leaving slightly over 100,000 for service in the United States and for the army occupation in Germany. The troops in the United States intended for field service have been organized into three infantry divisions, one cavalry division and some unattached brigades and regiments.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMY OFFICERS

1 ½ cols.—*Army and Navy Register*, Jan. 28, 1922, p. 73.

This article gives a statement of a plan prepared for the Secretary of War for the ultimate distribution of commissioned officers of the Regular Army. The requirements call for a total of 16,652 officers, distributed as follows:

Administrative functions essential to an effective mobilization of Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves	2,521
Educational system for professional development of officers and enlisted specialists, including administrative officers, instructors, and students	2,260
Duty with National Guard, Organized Reserves, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and training centers	3,344
With that portion of Regular Army in United States immediately available for an emergency.....	5,063
Coast Defenses	610
Insular garrisons—Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, and Porto Rico	2,854
Total ultimate requirements	16,652
Estimated requirements to July 1, 1923	13,000

PLANS OR SUMMER MANEUVERS

1/3 col.—*Army and Navy Register*, Jan. 28, 1922, p.81.

The War Department has completed plans for the work on the National Guard, Organized Reserves, R.O.T.C., and C.M.T.C. organizations to take place at camps the coming summer. The realization of the program depends on appropriations. It is hoped to have means to train a total of 28,900 officers and 180,000 men, as follows: 7,000 officers and 132,000 enlisted men of the National Guard; 20,900 officers and 10,000 men of the reserve forces; 8,000 R.O.T.C., and some 30,000 civilians at the military training camps.

DOCUMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTRUCTORS' FILE ROOM

FROM ARMY WAR COLLEGE

Army War College Course, 1921-22 (G3 Course). Instructors' File No. 81-E. Includes among others the following lectures:

Some Remarks on War, Its Nature.

Doctrines and Methods. (9 pages) _____ P. H. 81-E-5

The G3 Annex (for a War Plan). (11 pages) _____ P. H. 81-E-2

FROM CAVALRY SCHOOL

Cavalry School Course. Instructors' File No. P.H. 72—1 to 10. Includes papers on the following:

Cavalry in Delaying Action. (16 pages) _____ P. H. 72—1

Camps. (8 pages) _____ P. H. 72—2

Instructions for Map Maneuvers. (3 pages) _____ P. H. 72—3

Cavalry Marches. (12 pages) _____ P. H. 72—7

The Palestine Campaign. (14 pages) _____ P. H. 72—8

British Cavalry in France. (30 pages) _____ P. H. 72—9

A, B, C

Miscellaneous Problems and Exercises.

FROM INFANTRY SCHOOL

Infantry School Course, Department of Military Art, 1921-22. Instructors' File No. P.H. 70—1 to 13, 16, and 20. Includes lectures and conferences on:

<i>Control.</i> (9 pages)	P. H. 70—4
<i>Principles of Combat.</i> (10 pages)	P. H. 70—1
<i>General Discussion of the Defensive for Small Units.</i> (11 pages) ..	P. H. 70—8
<i>Orders.</i> (50 pages)	P. H. 70—3
<i>Infantry Communications.</i> (20 pages)	P. H. 70—12
<i>Marches.</i> (7 pages)	P. H. 70—11
<i>Movements by Rail.</i> (13 pages)	P. H. 70—9
<i>Functioning of Regimental Staff.</i> (7 pages)	P. H. 70—13
<i>Organization of Battalion Headquarters in Attack.</i> (9 pages) ...	P. H. 70—16

Infantry School Course, Hygiene and Sanitation, 1921-22. Instructors' File No. P.H. 70—14, 15, 17 to 20. Includes papers on the Medical Regiment, Housing, and other subjects.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

Critical Views Concerning the Final Battles on the German West Front. (From the Austrian viewpoint.) (21 pages.) By General von Lerch. Instructors' File No. 1200-I.

Information Bulletin No. 1, Organized Reserves. (15 pages.) Instructors' File No. P.H. 68.

Statistical Report No. 188. Statistics Branch, War Department Gen. Staff, Jan. 10, 1922.

MAGAZINES RECEIVED IN LIBRARY DURING MONTH

MILITARY MAGAZINES

United States

Army and Navy Journal. Current weekly issues.

Army & Navy Register. Current weekly issues.

Cavalry Journal. 1st Quarter 1922. Includes the following articles worthy of mention: Cavalry on the Flank and Rear; Cavalry Charge (French) at Collezy; The Second Cavalry in the Meuse-Argonne.

Chemical Warfare. Jan. 15, 1922. Includes: Chemical Warfare Service Materials Used by Air Service; The Measure of Humanity in War.

Field Artillery Journal. Nov.-Dec., 1921. Contains the following articles of interest: Some Observations concerning the Use of Accompanying Batteries; Test March of 1st Battalion, 83d Field Artillery (5-Ton Tractor Drawn 75-mm. Gun Battalion); Defensive Employment of the French Artillery (21st Corps) in 1918; Some Important and Timely Problems for the Field Artilleryman.

Infantry Journal. Jan., 1922. Includes the following articles worthy of mention: A Continuation of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe (German viewpoint) ; a continuation of The Champagne-Marne Defensive; Doctrines and Principles of War.

Journal of the U. S. Artillery. Jan., 1922. This is a special National Guard Number, and is devoted almost entirely to articles concerning the National Guard, most of which deal with the Coast Artillery National Guard. The leading articles, which concern the National Guard in general, are The National Guard Officer, and Problems of the National Guard. Maj. Gen. G. C. Rickards, Chief of Militia Bureau, has written a short article (2 pages) on The Development of the National Guard Coast Artillery.

Military Engineer. Jan.-Feb., 1922. Articles worthy of mention are: The Organized Reserves—Their Relation to the Military Policy of the United States; Engineer Supply in War (discussion by various officers of an earlier article on this subject); Peacetime Development of Light or Combat Railways; Engineer Supply Depots.

Military Surgeon. Jan., 1922. Articles worthy of mention are: Notes on the History of Military Medicine (Rome, Republic and

Empire); and Critique of the Army Ration, Past and Present. *U. S. Naval Institution Proceedings*. Jan., 1922. Contains serial article on Principles of Command, by Rear Admiral Lloyd H. Chandler.

Belgium

Bulletin Belge des Sciences Militaires. Dec., 1921, Jan., 1922. French text. Noteworthy articles: Operations of the Belgian Army during the War of 1914-18; The German Enveloping Maneuver of August, 1914; Role of the Belgian and French Aviation on the Western Front during the World War; Artillery Barrages; The Evolution of Field Fortification in France and Germany; Apropos of Outposts; Security on the March; The Grenade (role during World War and future role); The Mobilization of the Nation for War Organization of Science and the Laboratories as Factors in War.

Canada

Canadian Military Gazette. Jan., 1922. Nothing of special interest.

Cuba

Boletín del Ejercito. Dec., 1921. Nothing of special interest. Leading articles are translations from United States sources.

England

Revue de Cavalerie. Back numbers for July-Aug., Sept.-Oct., and Nov.-Dec., 1921, have been received. These include among others the following articles: Views on the Cavalry, by General Bregard; Evolution in the Organization of the German Cavalry During the War; From Poitiers to Our Day; Motorized Machine Guns for Cavalry; French Cavalry in the Pursuit in Macedonia; The German Cavalry in the Romanian Campaign; Study of the Bolshevik Cavalry; Effort of the Polish Cavalry during the Campaign of the Summer of 1920. *Revue d'Infanterie*. Dec., 1921. Includes: Evolution of the Methods and Conduct of Infantry Combat from 1870 to Date; A Study

of the Employment of Tanks; Liaison and Transmission Between Artillery and Infantry; The New Regulations for Maneuver of the Japanese Infantry.

Revue Militaire Générale. Back numbers have been received for July to Dec., 1921, inclusive. These include the following articles of interest, many of which are in the form of serial articles: The Recasting of the Regulations and Our Doctrines of War; The Staff Officer; Information and Liaison; Comparison of the Fire Tactics of Infantry Before and After the World War; Employment of Artillery; Strategy and Operations in the East (Alsace-Lorraine); The 22d French Cavalry Corps in Flanders (April-May, 1918); The 22d French Division at the Chemin des Dames, 27th May, 1918; The Operation of Koum-Kale (Dardanelles), April, 1915; The Role of the High Command from the Economic Viewpoint; The Relations between the Army and the Economic Organizations of the Nation.

Germany

Militar Wochenblatt. Dec. 3, 10, and 17, 1921. The December 17th number includes a short article on The Crisis of the Italian Army in 1917.

Spain

Memorial de Artillería. Nov., 1921. Nothing of special interest.

MISCELLANEOUS MAGAZINES

United States

American Historical Review. Jan., 1922. Includes: Europe, Spanish America, and the Monroe Doctrine; Garibaldi's Sicilian Campaign as Reported by an American Diplomat.

Arms and the Man. Current semi-monthly issues. Nothing of special interest.

Current History. Jan., 1922. Includes Complete Proceedings of Washington Arms Conference from Nov. 21 to Dec. 20, 1921;

The Greek Campaign of 1921; Report of the Wood-Forbes Commission on the Philippines; a study of the demand for Porto Rican independence; the treaty forming the Irish Free State; American Treaty of Peace with Austria.

Engineering News-Record. Current weekly issues. Nothing of special interest.

Journal of American History. 1st Quarter, 1922. Nothing of special interest.

Literary Digest. Current weekly issues. The January 7th and January 21st numbers are special Japan and China numbers, respectively, and contain valuable series of articles regarding those countries. The January 28th number includes a description of the important Muscle Shoals Nitrate project.

National Geographic Magazine. Feb., 1922. Contains a new map of the countries of the Caribbean, and travel articles concerning Central American and West Indian countries.

North American Review. Jan., 1922. Includes an article on Mexican Agrarianism.

Panama Canal Record. Current weekly issues.

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