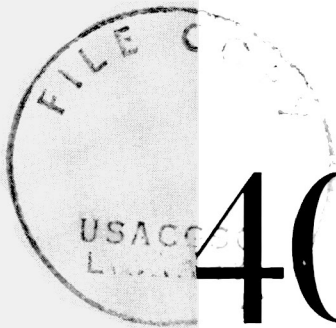


# Military Review

U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

*In This Issue*



40<sup>th</sup>  
Anniversary

February  
62

**MR**

**1922**  
**Fortieth**  
**Anniversary**  
**Supplement**  
**1962**

**40**



Elvis J. Stahr, jr.  
Secretary of the Army

## Message From the Secretary of the Army

The Military Review, during 40 years of continuous publication, has spanned an era which saw the Army expand from 137,000 soldiers in 1922 to a peak of 8,290,000 in World War II; an era in which the foundation of tactics changed from the machine-gun dominance of World War I to the reality of mass destruction weapons on a nuclear battlefield.

Throughout this age of remarkable development, the Military Review has kept pace with the needs of the Army it serves. Through its close association with the Command and General Staff College, it has provided an important medium for the presentation and dissemination of modern Army doctrine. As a forum for the expression of informed opinions and advanced thinking, the Military Review has afforded our military leaders that opportunity for critical analysis and frank evaluation which is so essential to progress.

The international flavor imparted by a judicious seasoning of its contents with articles translated from foreign military sources keeps the United States Army informed on important doctrinal developments and evolutionary concepts in other countries. The Military Review also serves uniquely as a vehicle for the exchange of thought between military leaders of all countries serving the cause of freedom.

As our Nation faces the grave challenges of today and tomorrow, the need for the development and discussion of new ideas for the advancement of our national security has never been greater. I am confident the Military Review will help to meet this vital need in the future with the same high standard of performance that has been its hallmark in the past.

Washington, D. C.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Elvis J. Stahr, Jr." The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

# THE FIRST 40 YEARS

Arvid Shulenberg

THE MILITARY REVIEW has progressed through 40 years of modern history in much the same manner as the United States Army which it has always served. Its characteristics have changed with changing times. Its essential nature, its central aims and ideals, and its continuity have endured. Commandants, editors, writers, formats (the journal's "uniform"), and even the titles of the journal have come and gone. The general intent and purpose of the publication, however, have been maintained from the first to its latest numbers. As an early statement reported, that purpose has been to provide for the military officer "succinct and unbiased information of those things he should know."

That the MILITARY REVIEW has maintained continuous publication from its beginning, through four decades of world upheaval, economic boom and depression, periods of wartime fervor and eras of intense pacificism, is an impressive fact which should be noted in the beginning of even a brief historical description.

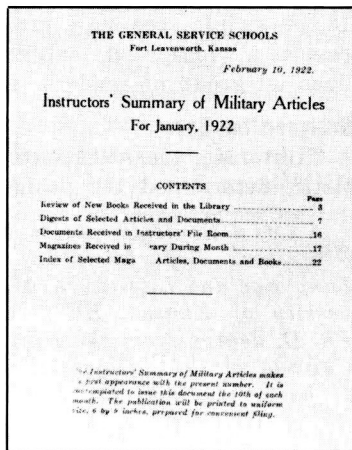
During 37 of its 40 years, the journal has been known as a "review," and even called familiarly "the Review." The word *Review* throughout those 37 years has been a keyword in its title; for the past 23 years the official title has been the present one—MILITARY REVIEW. Only during its first three years was it known as a "sum-

mary" (*Instructors' Summary of Military Articles*)—a title excessively modest even in those early years.

In its first year (1922) the new journal established itself as a quarterly publication, on a schedule which was then maintained for 22 years without discontinuity. The quarterly numbers reveal no greater irregularity than an apparent delay of two or three weeks at the end of the calendar year 1941—the month of the Pearl Harbor attack. Since 1943 MILITARY REVIEW has been a monthly periodical.

Serialization of the magazine has also been continuous since the beginning—volume and number sequences having been preserved in good order. The single major shift in practice is that only since 1939 have volume

## Cover, Volume I Number 1



numbers been used, in accord with contemporary magazine practice.

### Original Circulation

Initially founded for use by instructors at the General Service Schools, the Review known from 1925 as *Review of Current Military Writing* proved to be of sufficient value that it was included in the mailing lists to National Guard and Reserve units throughout the country. Until 1934 the journal was distributed free to instructors in the General Service Schools, to National Guard and Reserve units, and to other service schools in the United States. In 1934 a subscription price of \$1.00 per year was introduced—the deflated United States dollar of that period seeming doubtless a respectable figure to its contemporaries.

Circulation of *MILITARY REVIEW* has, in general, increased through the years. This is true of its subscription circulation, its “hard core” of professional military readership—though the total circulation figures have fluctuated strongly during certain years when the “official” (nonsubscription) circulation has varied with the ebb and flow of the tides of national emergency. The present circulation—about 18,000—while seemingly modest, represents a widespread, mature, and influential group of readers.

### Designed for Use

Utilitarian considerations, not artistic, determined the design of the

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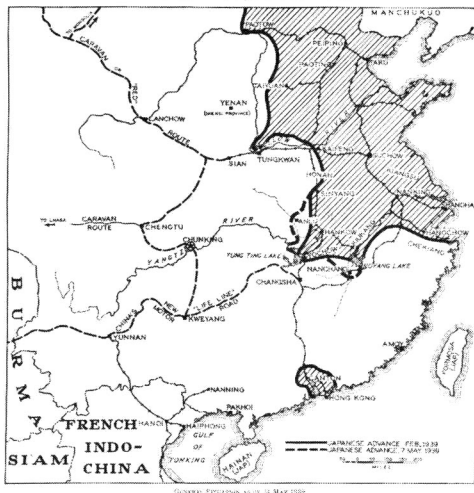
early issues. “The publication,” its editors announced, “will be printed to uniform size, 6 by 9 inches, prepared for convenient filing.” Five hundred copies of those issues were printed by the General Service Schools’ Printing Press. It may be noted that among professional journals at a high level this is by no means a small number even today.

Instructors at the General Service Schools took an active part in developing the journal, both as readers and as contributors. Design and content of the new periodical were dictated by the requirements of professional military officers engaged in research, instruction, and independent study.

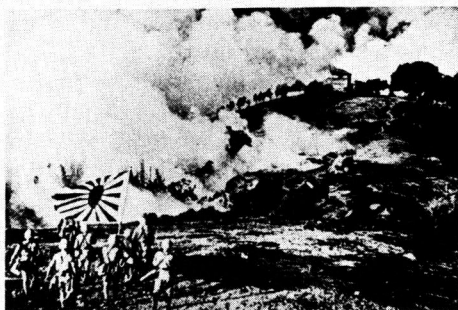
During the first decade and more of the *REVIEW*’s existence, it differed in one important respect from the *REVIEW* in its maturity. In those early years it included a great many pages of indexes and bibliographical or library references, as compared with later issues.

The reason for this is natural, and interesting in retrospect. The “Roaring Twenties” were not, for US military forces, a period of vigorous or even unhindered development. Students and teachers of the military art had recourse chiefly to books and various publications, many of foreign origin, for their study and research. For one thing, such resources were relatively economical. For another, there were comparatively few actual wars—“brush fire,” guerrilla, or other—for direct observation. Not until the 1930’s, and only gradually then, did military study and research move strongly out of the library to become primarily a program of reporting, analyzing, and comparing actual contemporary combat factors.

## The Sino-Japanese War



## The Sino-Japanese War



JAPANESE TROOPS ADVANCING TOWARD A CHINESE POSITION

Walt W. Reed Photo

The only military effort of any importance made by the Japanese army since the occupation of Canton and Hankow last October, was the capture of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province, which for months had been a major Central China air base.

In July 1938, the Japanese concentrated a strong force for operations against Nanchang by occupying Kichang, Yangtze River port about eighty miles north of that strategic city. However, due to drastic Chinese resistance and unfavorable weather conditions, the advance was stalled at a half-way point and virtually no progress was made last winter. A swift and well prepared drive, protected by airplanes and tanks, was launched on 22 March up the west

bank of the Kao River and in seven days the offensive banged its way into Nanchang.

A city of 500,000 inhabitants, Nanchang was a key point on the Chekiang-Hunan railway, China's last line of supply from the east coast. The loss of this key city will be of no small disadvantage to the Chinese armies. Nanchang is the west terminus of the railroad from Hanchow—southwest of Shanghai—running through 600 miles of belt country which no Japanese force has penetrated and from which the Chinese government had been drawing food supplies. Nanchang also gives the Japanese another base for a westerly drive against Chungking, the coveted capital of Hunan Province. This offensive is now in progress and undoubtedly

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## The study of war moves out of the library onto the battlefield

### A Research Tool

The early volumes of the journal are today, by virtue of their extensive bibliographies and annotated lists, first-rate guides to historical research into military developments of those years.

The new-born periodical of 1922 contained neither editorials nor authors' names; its contents were severely ordered under five heads. The sections of the magazine dealt with:

1. Reviews of new books.
2. Digests of selected articles and documents.
3. A list of documents received.
4. A list of magazines received.
5. A selective index of articles, documents, and books.

There were no illustrations.

In mere appearance the journal promised little in the way of future greatness, but it began with succeeding issues to develop and grow. From the beginning, it was in demand among

military readers, filling a need which was evidently real though as yet not clearly defined.

Editorial innovations and statements of purpose and policy appeared as they were required but not in abundance. Reviewers were instructed to achieve "brevity and conciseness." Without by any means encouraging a cult of personalities, the editors began to identify reviewers by their initials. Writers were instructed to "limit coverage to matter valuable to instructors, in general, rather than to a single branch or individual, and to matter containing new information or information confirming, opposing, or broadening the existing knowledge, policies, or teachings at the General Service Schools."

### Translation of Foreign Items

Translations of foreign essays and articles were introduced "by special arrangements with the G-2 section." These translations proved immediately

so useful that their number and importance as an element in the magazine increased steadily.

Criteria for contents of the journal were established. It was editorially determined that such contents should:

1. Contain specific new information of an important military character.
2. Confirm or correct specific existing information on important military subjects by means of historical illustrations, war experiences, or as the result of peacetime experiments or test.
3. Broaden or amplify the existing knowledge, policies, or teaching of the General Service Schools.

Even from a distance of 35 years, the military concerns of the 1920's as revealed in the REVIEW reflect for a modern reader the problems of a democratic, prosperous, and peace-seeking nation in an increasingly divided world. Those concerns are indicated by such titles as "Combat Methods of the Japanese," "Man Power of the Nations," "Airplanes in the Next War," "Europe Is in the Air—Is America?" "Russia's Air Force Is Growing," and "Japan's Air Force Is Full Grown." Essays under such titles, collected from worldwide sources, were noted, reviewed, and briefly commented upon. Editorial comment, reserved to a few digests and articles, was sometimes indeed brief: "The principles set forth in the above account . . . are considered sound and are in accord with those taught at these schools."

### Subject Matters Reviewed

Representative subjects as listed in a published index include Air Service, Antiaircraft, Antitank Defense, Biography, Cavalry, Chemical Warfare, Citizenship, Civil War, and Coast Defense.

As the format of the REVIEW became stabilized during the 1920's, its proportions maintained both consistency and continuity. On the average, a half-dozen extended digests of foreign articles, with the same number of book reviews, appeared in each issue. Some of the reviewers' estimates are interesting. Of *Jane's All the World's Aircraft*, a favorable review reported also that it was "a fairly comprehensive pro-British book. . . ." *The World Crisis* by Winston S. Churchill was praised as "a valuable contribution." Reviews were consistently written with a view to potential usefulness of the material reviewed; there was no concern with reading for pleasure alone. Nor were there many occasions for unfavorable reviews; books judged to be of no value were returned to the library unreviewed, "with a brief written statement of . . . reasons for the negative classification."

Subjects of concern to reviewers included Gandhi's nonviolence movement, the "Pan Islam" movement, vulnerability of the Panama Canal, and the "Polish-Bolshevik" War. Hannibal's campaigns and the Napoleonic Wars were noticed. Instead of "guerrilla wars," there were named in frequent reference "small wars" and "semicivilized and savage wars." Psychology but not "psychological warfare" was an increasingly common preoccupation.

Morale, leadership, command, and the principles of war were frequent concerns, as they were to continue even to the present day. Among military theorists, General J. F. C. Fuller and Captain B. H. Liddell Hart were rising names.

### New Magazine Format

In 1931 the periodical assumed the appearance and organization of a full-

# REVIEW OF CURRENT MILITARY LITERATURE

VOL. XI

DECEMBER, 1931

No. 43

New cover and change of format



THE COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL PRESS  
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

scale magazine. A heavy stock cover was adopted, colored yellow at first, imprinted with the official military crest of the Command and General Staff School. Both the inside cover page and the table of contents were formalized, the table of contents being set up in two main sections: "Periodical Literature" and "Book Reviews." A minor title shift also occurred. Having been titled for eight years *Review of Current Military Writing*, the publication now became the *Quarterly Review of Military Literature*.

During the 1930's changes in content took place which brought the REVIEW to maturity as a professional journal. Translated and digested materials became some of the liveliest elements in every issue. In fact, the

abstracts, translations, and summaries of foreign materials became the main section of the magazine.

A journalistic event of importance to the REVIEW occurred in December 1933. The first original article coming from the Command and General Staff School was published. "The Conduct of a Holding Attack" was the article; its author, Major J. Lawton Collins, Infantry. The article was an extended military study, orderly in presentation, and scholarly in method and extent. Although strongly fortified with footnotes, the essay was not entirely dry in style. Its conclusion was drawn in terms of a football metaphor: "Our holding forces should not only hold the line for decisive attack; they should also help to run the interference

THE  
COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL  
QUARTERLY



March, 1938 Review of Military Literature

by taking out enemy reserves, and should deceive the enemy as to where the real play will strike."

### **The End of Anonymity**

The name of the editor was now duly listed in each issue for the first time, the first editor thus listed, in the September 1933 issue, being Major C. A. Willoughby. Names of officers contributing were also henceforth listed in each issue on a separate page preceding the first pages of text.

Thus by the late 1930's the journal had emerged from most of its early professional anonymity, under the conventionally used title "the REVIEW," and had moved onto the national and international scene through standard mail subscription. Circulation had risen to 2,000 by 1936; with another change in format in 1938, it rose sharply to nearly 4,200 in 1939. The first illustrated cover appeared in 1938, a striking color painting reproduction of Lieutenant General Sheridan and members of his staff, mounted, in the full dress uniforms of 1888. In the same year photographs were used for the first time to illustrate the text of the lead article.

Some articles and essays of the mid-thirties might strike a modern reader as being almost as remote from today as those of the twenties. A German article, for instance, argued for the development of a greater horse cavalry. The Russo-Polish War and the Chaco War were subjects of much discussion, as was "the Abyssinian War."

### **Rise of Military Powers**

The world situation was, in fact, changing rapidly, however. German Army maneuvers of 1936 were reported at length, with the notation that "information as to German air units [was] not . . . freely circulated." The maneuvers themselves were de-

scribed as "the first since 1913" on such a scale. An original study of Japanese attacks at Shanghai reported that "The Japanese did not show their usual dash and spirit."

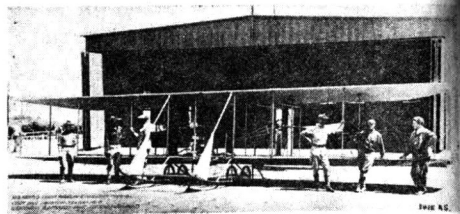
A section of the REVIEW entitled "Military News around the World," drawn chiefly from current news dispatches, proved to be a forerunner of the present-day "Military Notes" section.

By the late 1930's, America's lack of military preparedness was a matter of great concern to her professional military officers—but a matter which professional soldiers could hardly argue in public print as civilian authors might have done. The problem was ingeniously sidestepped if not solved in one article called simply "Mechanization." The article was constructed within a framework of fiction: Its opening sentence read, "The Republic of ATLANTIS is considered the wealthiest nation in the world. . . ." "Atlantis" is further identified as "a fictitious country, without mechanization policies, doctrines, or tactics thereof." The authors go on to explain: "Should this study inspire a great many differences of opinion . . . its mission is accomplished." Within such a framework, a survey of British, French, German, Italian, and Russian mechanization makes its clear implication suggesting American reform.

### **Wars of the 1930's**

As the close of the thirties neared, every United States officer's need for "succinct and unbiased information" was becoming acute. The Spanish Civil War and the Sino-Japanese War were raging. The storm of war appeared to be rising over the world. The REVIEW had grown to maturity and was itself emerging as a signifi-

## Progress of Aviation



THE U. S. ARMY AIR CORPS, 1900-1939

Aviation in the U. S. Army was started as early as the Civil War, for during this period observations from balloons were made by civilian aviators for the Army of the Potomac. The Army purchased a balloon in France in 1895 and this was used in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. An aviator, division was established in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army on July 1, 1907, and in December of that year the War Department authorized bids for the construction of an airplane. The Wright Brothers entered two bids, but the only person capable of flying a biplane was the only person capable of flying a biplane. The Wright Brothers' airplane was delivered at Fort Myer, Va., on August 28, 1908. It was a biplane with a wing span of about 35 feet and a wing area of about 600 square feet, weighing approximately 800 lbs. The lateral control of the plane was effected by warping the wings. The engine, propeller and the rubber were supported in front of the wings. It was a very primitive airplane. The design was a combination of two engines, one above and the other below, and a tail boom.

The present state of the art in aviation is also shown by the Wright's was a biplane, with a wing span of about 35 feet, and a weight of about 800 lbs. It was a very primitive airplane. The design was a combination of two engines, one above and the other below, and a tail boom.

After many tests and several disappointing accidents, the Board of Officers approved the purchase of the Wright's airplane, and a second airplane was ordered on August 2, 1909, and the first was delivered on August 10, 1909. This was a biplane with a wing span of about 35 feet, and a weight of about 800 lbs. It was a very primitive airplane. The design was a combination of two engines, one above and the other below, and a tail boom.

The requirement that the airplane should be able to fly 60 miles per hour was exceeded in about 5 miles per hour. Other conditions, namely, that it should be able to fly 100 miles per hour with a weight of about 800 lbs. and a wing span of about 35 feet, were also exceeded. After other experiments, it was found that the airplane should be able to fly 100 miles per hour with a weight of about 800 lbs. and a wing span of about 35 feet. A better design problem was also solved. The Wright's

## Military News around the World was a forerunner to the present-day Military Notes

cant weapon in America's arsenal for defense. Original studies, translations, digests, and criticism held dominant positions in every issue. Illustrations were by now freely used both for cover and text. In March 1939 the page size was increased to 9 by 12 inches, which continued for the next five years.

In June 1939 "MILITARY REVIEW" became the official title which has endured without subsequent change.

The magazine section, heretofore regularly entitled "The Spanish Civil War," was in 1939 replaced by "The European War." New words and concepts appeared in the text: blitzkrieg, for example. "The Polish campaign," an author reported, "will go down in history as one of the most brilliant campaigns of all times. In the incredibly short period of three weeks the military destruction of a nation of 30,000,000 people, defended by an army of 1,500,000 men was completed. This tremendous achievement bids fair to revolutionize many concepts of warfare." Another author reported that "the German army stands today as the smoothest running military machine in the world."

## A Notable Book Review

The book review section of MILITARY REVIEW had by this time become highly selective. In December 1940 a review of *Why England Slept*—a book written by a rising 23-year-old political theorist, one John F. Kennedy—was included. "John Kennedy's book is a sincere and scholarly work. The painstaking research that went into it would do credit to men of twice Kennedy's age and experience." Nevertheless, the reviewer continued, the youthful author had "minimized such elements in the British unpreparedness equation as party maneuvering and a highly questionable political leadership." The reviewer concluded, "*Why England Slept* is an intelligent book and a valuable book."

The United States went to war. The MILITARY REVIEW section titled "War in Europe" had become, as early as 1940, "World War II." Authors' preoccupations became the tactics and strategy of a warfare immediately confronting them. Matters treated in MR, in the main, are still too well-known to the present-day reader to need recapitulation. Not all the problems of modern warfare were equally weighty ones, however. One gallant

# MILITARY REVIEW



June, 1939, Quarterly Review of Military Literature  
VOL. XIX, No. 73

Military Review became the official title  
with the June 1939 issue

article was entitled, "Reduction of Paperwork—It Can Be Done." It concluded with a poem, "The Mimeograph":

*I wish I had a commission  
In Caesar's legions of old  
Where the mimeograph as we  
know it  
Was a story that hadn't been  
told;  
Their orders were then mostly  
verbal;  
They were seldom called on to  
write,  
For most of an officer's duties  
Were training his men how to  
fight.*

## New Weapons Foreseen

Of considerable interest to a present-day reader is the writers' early concern, during the years of World War II, with emerging weapons systems and with tactics which were as yet untried. Little "conservatism of the military mind," certainly no backwardness in entertaining fresh and novel ideas, is evident in the pages of the journal during that period. Jet airplanes and the Whittle engine are reported and theorized about; rocket planes and unmanned craft, by war's

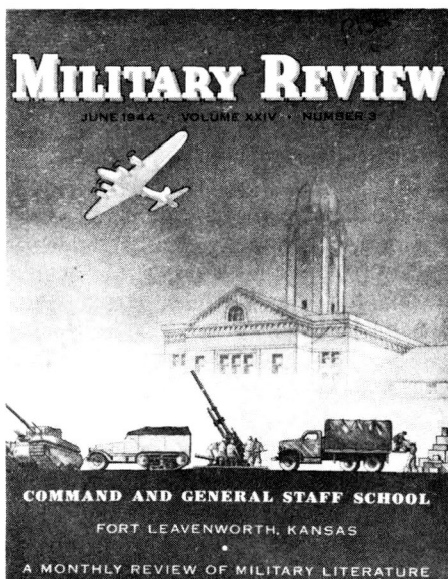
end, are foreseen as replacing even those. (News of jet aircraft was "first made public" in January 1944.) The author's conclusion to an early report on the German V-1 "Winged Bomb" was clear: "The next goal [is] the actual rocket projectile bomb . . . proof against all attack by aviation as a result of its projectile-like speed." Of "rockets and their capabilities" it was reported, "The field artillery has a new member in its family, and we bid it welcome."

Distinctly prophetic was the report, "How Fast Can We Fly?" "Soon some daring pilot will push through the shock wave trouble and regain control on 'the other side' at speeds faster than sound. And then will open an era of speeds as yet unimaginable."

## MR Is Standardized

The MILITARY REVIEW having become a monthly periodical in April 1943, reverted in June 1944, under the wartime pressures for economy, to a compact (6 by 8) format—emphasizing convenience and austerity in format. For the next 16 years the journal maintained not only its same general appearance but also its essential character and content. Orig-





## Recovery, Evacuation, and Salvage in the Combat Zone

MAJOR J. C. JEFFERSON, JR., Ordnance Department  
Instructor, Command and General Staff School

THE purpose of this article is to discuss the fundamentals of recovery, evacuation, and salvage of captured, damaged, and unseizable material in the combat zone.

The basic thought involved in these three functions is conservation. Why is conservation so important? Why must the fighting soldier continually be taking time out for picking up junk? Why must we provide service personnel for this purpose when manpower is already short?

There is no one answer to these questions. Rather, the answer is a combination of several factors—each most important in itself. One of these factors is the necessity of conserving raw materials. When the Japs took over the South Pacific and the Germans restricted our traffic with other areas, our raw materials situation was greatly aggravated. We found ourselves short of rubber, tin, and many other materials vital to the production of the implements of war. In many cases, we have been forced to depend upon our own continental resources. In other cases, it has been necessary to develop completely new sources. Although the problem is being solved, there is no question about its serious effect upon our capacity to wage modern war. Conservation of national resources is of vital importance.

The second of the factors is the transportation situation. Though the submarine menace seems to have been surmounted, and even though our ship production has reached astronomical proportions, our supply lines are still so extended that there is always a shortage of shipping space. Shipping space must be conserved.

Another factor is our commitments to our allies. In order that they may continue to fight, we must provide them with guns and ammunition, tanks, and supplies of all kinds. Still another drain on the available supply.

The problems of manufacturing these implements of war hardly deserve mention, nor does the cost, for we seem to have the manu-

facturing problems well in hand. These problems are small compared to the others mentioned. All of the factors, however, add up to the fact that it is extremely difficult to get the fighting tools of this war to the combat soldiers, and therefore these tools which have already reached the front should be conserved to the maximum possible extent.

The conservation, or salvage, discipline of the United States soldier is notoriously poor. For an example, we need go no further back than the 1941 Louisiana maneuvers. There was one armored division which left behind, lost in the maneuver area, nine complete light tanks. Eighteen tank engines also disappeared due to cannibalization and faulty repairs.

Another example can be found in the North African campaign. Observers report that a large part of North Africa was covered with abandoned, burnt out, discarded tanks, vehicles, guns, ammunition, and equipment of all types long after the fighting stopped. Much of that damaged equipment had nothing but junk value, and that value did not justify collecting the junk and transporting it all the way back to Detroit. A lot of it, however, could have been recovered, repaired, and used again if sufficient emphasis had been placed upon the subject of conservation at the time.

Still another example is the present situation in Italy. Take a simple item: gasoline cans. Our truck and tank drivers have a tendency to fill these cans and then toss the cans away. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that almost every family in southern Italy has one or more U.S. gas cans which they have picked up. A gas can may seem a small item, but when the number of cans runs into the millions, it becomes of the greatest importance.

Now conservation and economy are two terms we are greatly concerned with during peace times. Too few realized then, or realize now, that this had a real training value. The troops must be trained to economize, to take care of their equipment, and to see that every-

Under wartime pressures for economy, the *Military Review* in June 1944 reverted to a 6 by 8-inch size emphasizing austerity and convenience

*military potential of the United States—its resources, its technological advancement, and its superbly trained manpower.*

### MR a Team Effort

In January 1961 the *MILITARY REVIEW* came out in a new format, which has continued with minor refinements to the present issue. While preserving the tradition of a serious professional journal, emphasis was placed on attractiveness and readability.

For the first time in the history of the journal an extensive reader survey was conducted to determine reader views and preferences. Findings of the survey were published in the *July* issue. Practices and policies resulting are reflected in the *REVIEW* today.

Although distinguished authors both military and civilian, in the United States and from foreign countries around the globe, have contrib-

uted to the *MILITARY REVIEW*, the journal itself has never dealt in the exploitation of personalities. The purpose and professional level of the magazine have prevented any such development—as indeed they should, for as a journal representing the military profession, *MR* has from its first to latest issues been as much a team effort as the Army itself.

It would hardly be profitable, even if possible in a brief sketch such as this, to consider the writers and editors of the journal in terms of personality or personal achievement. It is worthy of note that many former lieutenants, captains, and majors who contributed to the *MILITARY REVIEW* in early days have risen to high rank in positions of great responsibility. Among them are familiar names such as Maxwell D. Taylor, Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., Arthur G. Trudeau, James M. Gavin, and many others.

## An Appraisal

The essential nature of the MILITARY REVIEW itself may profitably be considered in conclusion to these notes. It is a journal of a particular kind, and can be rightly understood and assessed only in terms appropriate to it.

As to the content of MR almost from its beginning, a threefold distinction can be made. One kind of subject matter may be labeled military data—weapons development, actual combat, events, and movements on the world scene. Thus MR has provided a record of particular unique phenomena.

At the opposite extreme from such newsworthy matters of detail—whether historical or current—the MILITARY REVIEW has dealt occasionally with broadest matters of speculation and theory. Essays in geopolitics, in theory of leadership, in politics, economics, and general theory of war have had their place in its pages.

Such matters have been relevant to the needs of its readers, and to the science of war in its broad sense.

## Military Art Not Pure Theory

Not the *science* of war, however, but the *art* of war has been the journal's central concern. This classical distinction has been clearly made in the pages of the journal, as in the statement by an author in 1933, that "all human activities consist of two aspects, organized knowledge (which is a *science*), and the practice or application of that knowledge (which is an *art*)."

To observe that MILITARY REVIEW has been devoted to the military art is to observe that it has had to avoid, on the one hand, too great a concern with the merely unique and newsworthy events of its time, however interesting those might be in themselves. It is to observe on the other hand that its editors and writers have had also to avoid overemphasis on the

## The Spanish-American and Brazilian Editions begin

EDICION HISPANOAMERICANA

# MILITARY REVIEW

ABRIL DE 1945 • TOMO XXV • NUMERO 1



ESCUELA DE COMANDO Y ESTADO MAJOR

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, E.U.A.

UNA REVISTA MENSUAL DE LITERATURA MILITAR

EDIÇÃO BRASILEIRA

# MILITARY REVIEW

ABRIL DE 1945 • ANO XXV • NÚMERO 1



ESCOLA DE COMANDO E ESTADO MAIOR

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS E.U.A.

REVISTA MENSAL DE LITERATURA MILITAR

purely theoretical and speculative, however beguiling such armchair philosophizing might be.

Military authors, as their field of specialization is neither an exact laboratory science nor a historical knowledge of events however recent, are confronted with the difficult task of relating their general ideas and views to the particular and irreducible facts before them, or even to facts likely to be before them in the near future. Their field is an art, and one of the oldest—an application of general knowledge to particular cases, often cases of peculiar difficulty.

### Science Into Art

The "science of war" under actual battle conditions is no longer a "science" but an "art"—a way of making war. The art of war, like all other arts, does not have merely public "principles" to guide it. Instead, it has chiefly the craft, skill, and experiential knowledge possessed by the commander and his subordinates. Great commanders in war are not great "scientists" but great "artists," in the ancient sense of those words. The scientists of war have been the Clausewitzes and Fullers—quiet authors in their studies. The artists of war were the Grants and Pattons—generals who may even have been somewhat inarticulate as to the nature of their own skills. The authors and editors of MILITARY REVIEW have found themselves concerned ultimately with the *art*, not merely the science of war.

In their treatment of such troublesome matters as combat leadership and the "principles of war," for instance, MR authors have shown a consistent and commendable restraint—the restraint of the artist, not the scientist—in almost all of their writ-

ings. To a man, they have questioned or even rejected the notion of "scientific principles" applicable in all contingencies of war. They have questioned these by the light of a hard-won knowledge that such "principles" suitable to the library and laboratory will not always work out well in the great *uncontrolled* experiments of combat. The military authors, however, have equally known that the question of "principles" is important, and have returned to a discussion of the matter many times in the history of the journal.

### Leadership in Fact and Theory

The same is true for discussions of leadership. Opinions in this vast field during 40 years have ranged widely, but have in the main been based on the experiential knowledge of the authors. Unlike a number of academic speculations on leadership which are now fashionable, these views as expressed by MR authors strike the reader as opinions which have been *earned*. A noted combat general, for example, ends his treatment of "leadership" with a telling observation of a kind not available to academic theorists, that:

*Soldiers are subjected to a special kind of feeling when there is nothing between them and the enemy but the muzzles of their rifles and a few yards of ground. That is the moment when good leadership . . . will pay off.*

The best of military writing has been accomplished in awareness of this "moment of truth" which is the test of the military art.

MILITARY REVIEW has consistently through its 40 years of growth escaped the kind of complacency and self-satisfaction that have in the past destroyed journals and armies alike.



Major General Harold K. Johnson  
Commandant, USA CGSC

## THE YEARS AHEAD

The great value in a summation of the past is the perspective it sets for the future. In *Military Review's* past record we find the keynote of our plans for the future—*continued progress*. There are four specific areas of emphasis in our current program for improvement.

The first objective is authoritative coverage of significant military problems. Operating within the framework of a planned program which anticipates critical problems, we are seeking challenging and forward-looking articles from recognized experts in these areas.

The second objective is to stimulate the exchange of views, both among US military thinkers and with the defense leaders of our allies. The *Military Review* provides an effective sounding board for the testing of military concepts. We challenge our readers to take exception to the principles and theories set forth in this magazine. The best way the reader can do this is to prepare an article setting forth his views.

The effectiveness of any journal is a product of the number of its readers. Every professional can benefit from the *Military Review* and should have it in his personal library. Wider distribution, then, is an objective of our improvement program.

Finally, we shall continue to emphasize readability. This we are attaining not only in the selection of material for publication but also in the editorial process. Acknowledging that military problems are serious and complex, we shall continue to exert every effort to clarify and simplify expression, to advance the readers' understanding.

I am gratified with the progress made by the *Military Review* over the years. Ours is a professional service journal. I pledge that we shall keep it *professional* and of *service*.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Harold K. Johnson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. The first name "Harold" is written in a larger, more prominent script, followed by "K." and "Johnson". The signature is positioned to the right of the typed name "Harold K. Johnson" which appears in the text block above it.