In celebration of our 100th anniversary, we have selected a small sample of articles from our archives that reflect the thoughts, interests, and concerns of our Army at the times of their publication. We have maintained the style, usage, and grammar of the original articles, so readers might notice some inconsistencies as they read through the selections. We hope you enjoy this special edition of Military Review.

—The Editors

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
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<td>October 1943</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Hints for Combat</td>
<td>Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Burba, Field Artillery</td>
<td>A combat veteran shares lessons in leadership and tactics he learned fighting in Tunisia during the first half of World War II. Leaders of all ranks have used Military Review over the last one hundred years as a way to share lessons learned.</td>
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<td>November 1951</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Let the Women Do It</td>
<td>Colonel John W. Davis, Artillery Instructor, Army War College</td>
<td>During the Atomic Age, air defense of the United States was considered a priority for the Armed Forces. The author recommends employing women in a homeland defense role to meet the Army’s high manpower requirement to accomplish this task. The role of women in the Army has been a topic of much discussion in Military Review over the years.</td>
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<td>December 1921</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>General Orders, No. 92</td>
<td></td>
<td>To support the reorganization of the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, into the General Service Schools under the National Security Act of 1920, a supporting order was issued in 1921 that mandated “publication monthly of the titles and brief synopsis of leading news items of military value to the instructors of the school.” In time, the General Service Schools became the Command and General Staff College, and the scope of the publication broadened and evolved into a professional journal that was later renamed Military Review.</td>
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<td>February 1922</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Extract from Original Instructors’ Summary of Military Articles for January, 1922</td>
<td></td>
<td>In response to an Army order directing “publication monthly of the titles and a brief synopsis of leading news items of military value,” the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth published the first edition of what would eventually become Military Review.</td>
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<td>June 1935</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Tactical and Strategical Effects of the Development of the Fast Tank</td>
<td>Major L. S. Hobbs, Infantry</td>
<td>The interwar years brought many rapid technological advances in warfare, including the rapid development of the tank. In this article, the author provides a foresighted discussion of the merits of tank warfare.</td>
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<td>41   Supplying United Nations Troops in Korea</td>
<td>47  The Ratio of Troops to Space</td>
<td>64  Cultural Engineering</td>
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<td>A transportation officer identifies logistical challenges faced during the Korean War and highlights how the Army used a “programmed movement of cargo and personnel” to meet those challenges.</td>
<td>A renowned military writer, historian, and theorist analyzes changes to the ratio of forces to space over time and applies his theory to calculate NATO force requirements for defense against the threat from the Soviet Union. Over the years, Military Review has published work by authors from the famous, like Hart, to the most senior military leaders, to Army privates.</td>
<td>Two PhDs from the Special Operations Research Office consider the need for a cultural engineering function to help meet expanding military assistance operations involving the Military Assistance Program. According to the authors, “greater emphasis has been placed on counterinsurgency and other unconventional warfare capabilities, including the use of military forces for civic action.”</td>
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<th>April 1960</th>
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<td>57  Nuclear Weapons Employment Training</td>
<td>68  Why They Fight</td>
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<td>Major DeBow Freed, Infantry</td>
<td>Lieutenant Colonel George S. Patton, United States Army</td>
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<td>During the early years of the Cold War, serious consideration was given to the use of tactical nuclear weapons. The author discusses the shortage of trained nuclear weapons employment officers and noncommissioned officers to match technological advances in the delivery capabilities of that time.</td>
<td>The Viet Cong were insurgents allied with North Vietnamese communists against South Vietnamese and U.S. forces during the Vietnam War. The son of World War II Gen. George S. Patton Jr. studies the psychology of the Viet Cong to determine their motivation to fight against foreign forces.</td>
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<th>February 1966</th>
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<td>75  Key to a Crisis</td>
<td>80  Combat in Cities</td>
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<td>Lt. Col. Wallace J. Mouls, United States Army</td>
<td>Anthony Harrigan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj. Richard M. Brown, United States Army</td>
<td>Preparation for fighting in urban environments is a recurring theme throughout the one hundred-year history of Military Review. After the intervention in the Dominican Republic, the author encourages the U.S. military to revisit military operations in urban terrain.</td>
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The February 1962 issue of Military Review contained a fifteen-page “Fortieth Anniversary Supplement” featuring an article titled “The First 40 Years” by Arvid Shulenberger.

**February 1966**

63  Fortieth Anniversary Supplement

**May 1966**

80  Combat in Cities
February 1972

84 Military Review 50th Anniversary Edition


September 1977

85 The All-Volunteer Armed Forces
Status, Prospects and Alternatives

William R. King

In 1973, the United States ended the draft after more than three decades and returned to an all-volunteer force (AVF). Four years later, the author conducts a rigorous study of the AVF and provides a detailed summary of his findings.

March 1983

95 To Change an Army

General Donn A. Starry, US Army

Then the commander in chief of the U.S. Readiness Command, Gen. Starry uses historical examples to describe how the U.S. Army must refocus its efforts on combating the Cold War threat from the Soviet Union after years of fighting in Vietnam.

January 1986

102 Space Power Is Land Power
The Army’s Role in Space

Major Linas A. Roe, US Army
Major Douglas H. Wise, US Army

Long before the Army’s focus on multi-domain operations, the space domain was discussed in Military Review. The authors considered space systems to be critical even then for success in future combat operations.

March 1986

114 Some Vagrant Thoughts on Doctrine

Jay Luvaas

A professor of military history describes the origin and evolution of military doctrine. This article held relevance for the Army of the 1980s, which was wrestling with doctrinal changes to combat the Soviet threat.

July 1986

120 Operation Urgent Fury and Its Critics

Captain Daniel P. Bolger, US Army

In October 1983, U.S. forces conducted a military operation on the island of Grenada to protect U.S. lives, restore the democratic government, and eliminate the Cuban influence there. The author analyzes and addresses criticisms of the operation.

September 1986

132 A Private’s Viewpoint on AirLand Battle

Private First Class Mark T. Schmidt, Army National Guard

Contributors to Military Review come from all ranks. In this article, a junior soldier discusses the Army’s doctrine of that time, AirLand Battle doctrine, and the need for soldiers at all levels to understand it.

April 1988

136 Centers of Gravity and Strategic Planning

Steven Metz
Lieutenant Colonel Frederick M. Downey, US Army

The authors discuss the concept of a center of gravity, its identification, and its use at the strategic level. They contend that the full implications and applications of the concept must be considered in greater detail by U.S. military strategic planners.
### March 1991

**163  Just Cause and the Principles of War**  
Lieutenant Colonel William C. Bennett, US Army  

The 1989 U.S. invasion of Panama was the first U.S. contingency operation after the fall of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War. The author applies the principles of war as a framework to examine this operation and shares the insights and lessons he learned from his efforts.

### January 1992

**147  VII Corps in the Gulf War**  
**Deployment and Preparation for Desert Storm**  
Lieutenant Colonel Peter S. Kindsvatter, US Army  

Desert Storm demonstrated the successful transformation of U.S. forces into the post-Cold War world’s preeminent fighting force. The author chronicles the war in three articles, this first describes the planning, preparation, and deployment of U.S. troops to Southeast Asia.

### December 1993

**175  The Impact of Weapons of Mass Destruction on Battlefield Operations**  
Major General Robert D. Orton, US Army  
Major Robert C. Neumann, US Army  

While the invasion of Iraq during Operation Desert Storm revealed no weapons of mass destruction (WMD), Iraq had used them in the past. Its use of chemical weapons in 1988 during the Iran-Iraq War had a significant impact on the outcome, a rout of the Iranian forces. The authors review lessons learned regarding WMD from this war, the tactical effects of chemical weapons, and how to apply doctrine to reduce the impact of WMD.

### January-February 1997

**184  Military Review 75th Anniversary Edition**  

Military Review's 75th anniversary edition features a selection of articles predominately from senior Army leaders that fall into two main categories: The Army and Society, and Leadership.

### November-December 1999

**186  US Army**  

**Doctrinal Influence on the War in Bosnia**  
Mark Edmond Clark  

The United States deployed forces from 1995 to 2004 as part of a NATO operation to enforce peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Bosnian and Croat commanders learned U.S. doctrine and applied the tenets of AirLand Battle doctrine to turn the tide of the war against their Serbian opponents.

### November-December 2001

**194  Attack on America**  

**The First War of the 21st Century**  
David J. Shaughnessy  
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Cowan  

In 2001, the United States was the world’s sole superpower. However, while no country could match the United States militarily, the Nation was vulnerable to asymmetric attacks by terrorist organizations. Such an attack occurred on 11 September 2001 against the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. Two intelligence specialists explain how and why this was able to happen.
The January-February 2022 issue of Military Review features the following content:

**Using Occam’s Razor to Connect the Dots**

The Ba’ath Party and the Insurgency in Tal Afar

Captain Travis Patriquin, U.S. Army

A civil affairs officer applies Occam’s Razor—the principle that suggests the simplest explanation is most likely the best—to discern the factors that fueled the insurgency in Tal Afar, Iraq.

**Counterinsurgency Reader Special Edition (October 2006)**

**Combined Arms Center Special Edition Interagency Reader (June 2008)**

**Counterinsurgency Reader II Special Edition (August 2008)**

**Various editions**

Military Review periodically produces special editions dedicated to specific topics of current relevance to the military community. The editions range from counterinsurgency, to ethics, to Arabic language editions, to our most recent “China Reader.” Identified here are editions related to counterinsurgency, a topic of great interest and relevance during the Global War on Terrorism.

**Foreign Disaster Response**

Joint Task Force-Haiti Observations

Lieutenant General P.K. (Ken) Keen, U.S. Army
Lieutenant Colonel Matthew G. Elledge, U.S. Army
Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Nolan, U.S. Army
Lieutenant Colonel Jennifer L. Kimmey, U.S. Army

A devastating earthquake struck Haiti in January 2010, crippling the impoverished island nation. U.S. forces were sent to aid in relief efforts at the request of Haitian President René Preval. In this article, the authors share their experiences and some of the lessons they learned during this humanitarian relief operation.

**Meeting the Challenge of Large-Scale Ground Combat Operations Today and Tomorrow**

Lt. Gen. Michael D. Lundy, U.S. Army

The September-October 2018 edition was focused on the U.S. Army’s shift away from counterinsurgency operations in Iraq and Afghanistan to preparation for large-scale combat operations against near-peer opponents. A former Combined Arms Center commander describes the changes necessary to meet this challenge and the doctrine to drive this change, found in the then-new Field Manual 3-0, Operations.

**Emerging U.S. Army Doctrine Dislocated with Nuclear-Armed Adversaries and Limited War**

Maj. Zachary L. Morris, U.S. Army

The author opines that Army doctrine related to large-scale combat operations, specifically that found in Field Manual 3-0, Operations, fails to address the potential for nuclear conflict with near-peer adversaries.

**Army University Press Directors from the Past 100 Years**

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