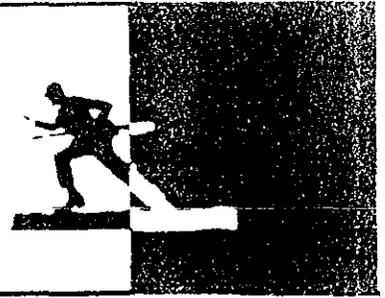


CAREER NOTES



PLDC PREREQUISITE FOR BNCO

Soldiers now must graduate from the Army's Primary Leadership Development Course (PLDC) before becoming eligible to attend the Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course (BNCO).

The policy, which took effect 1 October 1986, is part of an overall trend toward making training in the NCO education system sequential and progressive, as well as linking it to promotions.

The policy change will affect mainly staff sergeants who were promoted from the rank of sergeant before 1 July 1986 when an earlier policy change made PLDC graduation mandatory for promotion to staff sergeant.

RECLASSIFICATION INCENTIVES

Soldiers in overstrength military occupational specialties (MOSs) will have an opportunity to reenlist into shortage MOSs at any time instead of waiting until their normal reenlistment window.

The change, effective 1 October 1986, applies to staff sergeants and below in overstrength MOSs who are otherwise qualified for reenlistment. These reenlistments are authorized at any time, regardless of the soldiers' current transition dates.

Staff sergeants and below who are in critically overstrength MOSs (as determined by the Commander, MILPERCEN) and who are at their normal reenlistment point will be restricted to reenlisting for retraining only. Those who decline retraining will not be offered any other reenlistment options and will transition to a Reserve Component or to the civilian community.

This change to the reenlistment program puts more responsibility on the unit reenlistment NCO. He will need to find

the soldiers in the overstrength MOSs and explain the new options to them.

The soldiers will have to understand that promotion may come faster in the new job. Job satisfaction is another incentive for the soldier to migrate into a shortage skill.

These are the guidelines for the new reenlistment option:

- First-term soldiers must complete at least 18 months of active Federal service before seeking reenlistment.

- Mid-term soldiers and careerists must complete at least 12 months on their current reenlistments.

- Soldiers who have received either enlistment bonuses or selective reenlistment bonuses will have to repay the unearned portion of those bonuses when reenlisting into shortage skills.

Soldiers in special assignments such as recruiting duty, drill sergeant duty, or other assignments that have restrictive periods of stabilization are ineligible to reenlist under these options until those stabilization requirements have been met.

Soldiers stationed in the United States who choose this option will undergo training in a temporary duty (TDY) and return status whenever possible. When a soldier returns to his unit, he will be placed in a job using his newly acquired skills.

Soldiers stationed overseas may request this new reenlistment option upon completion of their overseas tours or before they complete their tours, provided they can attend training in a TDY and return status.

All soldiers who go TDY and return will be stabilized for at least 12 months upon completion of the MOS training.

The reenlistment window for initial-term soldiers is six months before their transition date and for all other soldiers, three months before.

In extreme cases, or when an installation is critically short in the overstrength

MOS, the commander of MILPERCEN can consider requests for exception, on a case-by-case basis, when they are fully supported by the chain of command.

CSM SELECTION AND SGM PROMOTION BOARD

A Department of the Army board will convene 3 February 1987 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, to consider eligible soldiers for selection as command sergeants major and promotion to sergeant major. The board will also review records of soldiers for possible elimination from the Army under the Qualitative Management Program (QMP).

Sergeants major, promotable master sergeants, and master sergeants eligible for promotion, with basic active service dates not earlier than 3 February 1961 and dates of birth not earlier than 3 February 1936, are eligible for consideration for selection to command sergeant major. There are several exceptions, however, so soldiers meeting these requirements should check their full eligibility with their personnel service centers.

All soldiers in the zone of consideration for command sergeant major must state whether they will accept selection. Once selected for command sergeant major positions, they will not be permitted to decline except for extreme hardship reasons. Master sergeants who decline to be considered for command sergeant major will still be eligible for sergeant major consideration.

Master sergeants with dates of rank of 31 July 1984 and earlier and basic active/enlisted service dates before 1 August 1977 are eligible for consideration for promotion to sergeant major. Again, there are exceptions.

Command sergeants major, sergeants major, promotable master sergeants, and master sergeants in the zone of consideration who have basic active/enlisted ser-

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Deputy Chief
221-8055



SGM James R. McClurg
Sergeant Major
221-8055



Ms. Juliette Miley
Chief, Assignments
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MSG John B. Henson II
Senior Career Advisor
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MSG Larry J. Smith
Career Advisor, Infantry
SFC(P) through MSG
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SFC Joseph A. Calanni
Advisor
Infantry ANCOC
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MOS 11B/11M
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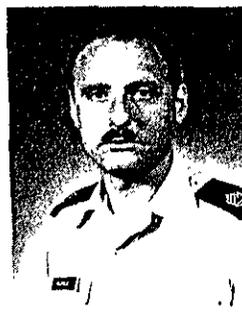
SFC David W. Draught
Career Advisor, Infantry
PVT through SP4, CMF 11
SGT(P) through SFC, MOS 11C/11H
221-8056/9543

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AVAILABLE

MSG Walter E. Hennix
Career Advisor
Special Forces, CMF 18
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SFC Joel M. Boyd
Career Advisor
Ranger, SQI V, G
221-8340



SFC Charles L. Nunley
Chief
Drill Sergeant Assignments
221-8070



SSG Brenda Heidelberg
Assignment NCO
Drill Sergeants
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SSG William R. Norris
Assignment NCO
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vice dates of 3 February 1959 or later, or who have approved local bars to reenlistment, are eligible for QMP consideration.

The Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center requires one set of originals of DA Forms 2 and 2-1 for each soldier eligible for consideration in any category by this board. Soldiers should correct any conflicting data between their Forms 2 and 2-1 before sending them and must verify that their forms are correct and complete.

Eligible soldiers may write letters concerning matters they feel are important to their consideration by the board. Letters should be addressed to President, CSM/SGM Selection/Promotion Board, care of Commander, USAEREC, ATTN: PCRE-BA, Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN 46249-5301.

Any letter must contain the soldier's signature and complete social security number and must arrive by 26 January 1987. Letters to the board president, and any enclosures, become part of the board record and are *not* used to update the Official Military Personnel File.

Soldiers may obtain copies of their Official Military Personnel Files at no cost from Commander, USAEREC, ATTN: PCRE-RF-I, Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN 46249-5301. Requests must include full name and social security number, correct mailing address, and signature. USAEREC must receive any OMPF update material by 26 January.

QMP FOR CSMs/SGMs

The Army's Qualitative Management Program (QMP) has been expanded to include command sergeants major.

Beginning with the CSM/SGM selection board scheduled to convene in February, command sergeants major, as well as sergeants major, will be reviewed under the qualitative screening subprogram of the QMP.

The QMP is designed to improve the quality of the enlisted forces by denying reenlistment to soldiers who do not measure up to Army standards.

This change in policy will ensure that all noncommissioned officers above the rank of corporal are reviewed annually

under the qualitative screening subprogram. If soldiers do not have the potential for continued service, the boards will select them for DA bars to reenlistment. Once barred, they become ineligible for promotion and for many types of schooling. Bars also can affect their eligibility for reassignment.

Once a bar is imposed, it can be removed only by the DA Reenlistment Appeals Board. The soldier must first file an appeal. About 45 percent of all appeals are approved. If no appeal is made, or if the appeal is denied, the soldier's career will end at the expiration of his current term of service.

SERGEANT MAJOR ACADEMY

Senior noncommissioned officers with their eyes on becoming command sergeants major need to complete the United States Army Sergeant Major Academy (USASMA) resident or non-resident course before their appointment.

Soldiers who are non-graduates (enrolled but removed from the course before successful completion) of the USASMA or the USASMA Corresponding Studies Program are not eligible for command sergeant major consideration. Soldiers who are selected for command sergeant major and have not yet attended or been selected to attend will be automatically selected for the resident course and will be required to attend.

Soldiers in the zone for command sergeant major will be required to sign an acceptance statement for consideration. This statement will also indicate they are accepting attendance at the USASMA. Attendance carries with it a 19-month service obligation prior to voluntary retirement.

Soldiers selected for command sergeant major after 1 October 1986 without having attended USASMA may not be frocked. Those selected since that date will be graduates of USASMA when they are appointed.

LANGUAGE TRAINING

The Army is looking for volunteers to attend language training. The soldiers se-

lected will attend the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center at the Presidio of Monterey, the Presidio of San Francisco, or the Department of State's Foreign Service Institute in Arlington, Virginia.

To be eligible, a soldier must:

- Be a high school graduate or have the General Education Degree equivalent.
- Have a Defense Language Aptitude Battery score of 89 or higher (85 for training in Dutch, French, Italian, Portuguese, or Spanish), or have completed a foreign language course at the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center.
- Have an interim or final secret clearance.
- Have no major speech impediments.
- Have a minimum physical series of 111211.
- Have an aptitude test score of standard test 95 or higher.
- Waive unfulfilled enlistment or reenlistment commitments in accordance with AR 601-210 or AR 601-280.

Soldiers who meet these criteria are encouraged to submit DA Form 4187, Request for Personnel Action, to MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPT-L, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22331-0400. Each request must include a current DA Form 2, DA Form 2-1, and verification of Defense Language Aptitude Battery score.

Local personnel service centers can supply details and help in completing DA Form 4187.

"ACTING SERGEANTS" BECOME CORPORALS

The appointment of specialists four to "acting sergeants" is no longer authorized. The rank of corporal will replace acting sergeant for soldiers assigned to sergeant positions.

Before a soldier can be appointed to corporal by his commander, he must meet these requirements: Serve in the NCO position for 60 days and successfully complete the Primary Leadership Development course, or serve in the NCO position successfully for 120 days.

OFFICERS CAREER NOTES



LTC PROMOTION BOARD

A Department of the Army selection board is scheduled to convene 24 February to consider Army competitive category majors for promotion to lieutenant colonel.

The zone of consideration will include majors with active duty dates of rank of 2 December 1981 to 1 May 1983. Above-the-zone consideration will include those with dates of rank of 1 December 1981 and earlier. Below-the-zone consideration will include officers with dates of rank of 2 May 1983 to 1 March 1984.

Evaluation reports must arrive at Evaluation Reports Branch, MILPERCEN (DAPC-MSE-R), by 24 February. Only originals will be accepted, since machine-reproduced and electronically transmitted copies cannot be microfiched.

Eligible officers may write letters to the board on matters they feel are important for the board to consider. Letters should be addressed to President, Lieutenant Colonel, Army Competitive Category Promotion Selection Board, ATTN: DAPC-MSB, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0400, and must arrive before 24 February.

Letters to board presidents should not be used to update Official Military Personnel Files, (OMPFs). Letters and enclosures become part of the board records and are *not* filed in OMPFs.

Majors who are eligible for consideration should review their records to make sure they are complete and up to date. Each officer's record should contain a current record of physical examination and a recent photo. The board will review photographs in hard copy.

Officers can get copies of their Official Military Personnel Files and Officer Record Briefs at no cost by writing to Commander, USA MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-MSR-S (Selection Board Processing Unit), 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria,

VA 22332-0400. Social security number and ~~current~~ mailing address must be included.

Corrections or additions to an officer's OMPF and ORB should be forwarded through his supporting personnel service center to MILPERCEN as soon as possible.

AIDS TESTING IN OFFICER TRAINING PROGRAMS

Under the Army's AIDS testing policy, students in officer training programs will be denied commissions if they test positive for exposure to the virus.

Soldiers attending Officer Candidate Schools, cadets enrolled in service academies, and students in the ROTC program will be promptly withdrawn if they are infected with the human T-lymphotropic virus Type III (HTLV-III), also known as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Like all others who are infected, these will be barred from entering the service.

OCS candidates who test positive will be withdrawn from the program. Soldiers who served on extended active duty immediately before entering the school will be allowed to remain in the enlisted ranks so long as they suffer from no immunological deficiencies or progressive clinical illnesses related to the virus. If they become so ill as to warrant referral to a medical board, they could be discharged.

Cadets, likewise, must withdraw from the United States Military Academy if they are confirmed carriers of the HTLV-III antibody. That separation may be delayed, however, until the end of the current academic year. This decision will be made on a case-by-case basis. Cadets granted such a delay in their final year, provided they are otherwise qualified, will be allowed to graduate without commissions.

All cadets and officer candidates

discharged solely on the basis of a positive HTV testing will be given honorable discharges.

Students enrolled in ROTC precommissioning programs will have to withdraw immediately. They will be entitled to retain any financial support through the end of the academic semester in which the withdrawal is effective. They will not have to repay any of the financial assistance they have received under the program.

OBC-RC CLASSES

The eight-week Officer Basic Course (OBC) for the Reserve Components has been discontinued at some of the service schools. OBC-RC will continue to be taught, however, at the Infantry School and at the other combat arms schools.

The only Infantry OBC-RC for Fiscal Year 1987 is scheduled to begin 21 June and end 24 August 1987.

CAS³ PREREQUISITES

The entrance prerequisites for the Combined Arms and Services Staff School (CAS³) have been revised to increase the Active Army target audience to officers with six through nine years of commissioned service and to limit Reserve Component attendance to officers with no more than 13 years of commissioned service.

Officers must have credit for completion of a branch officer advanced course or equivalent and must have successfully completed Phase I of CAS³, the non-resident portion. Obligated service for active duty officers is one year.

Points of contact at TRADOC for further information are Captain Tindell, AUTOVON 680-4441, or Ms. Ann Britt, AUTOVON 680-2161.

INFANTRY BRANCH



MAJ Lars Larson
Branch XO
LTCs, Functional Area
221-7823



LTC Thomas Schwartz
Branch Chief
221-2823*



MAJ Harry Axson
LTCs, SC 11, Command, ROTC
221-7823



MAJ Bill Taylor
MAJs, SC 11
221-0318



MAJ Dorian Anderson
MAJs, Functional Area
221-0318



MAJ Mike Van Buskirk
LTCs, Functional Area 54
221-0317



CPT Phil North
MAJs/CPTs, Functional Area 54
221-0317



CPT Ken Curley
CPTs, Branch Away From Troops
221-0207



CPT Frank Wiercinski
CPTs, Post-IOAC, Command
221-0209



CPT Rob Johnson
CPTs, Functional Area
221-0209



CPT Eric Cooper
LTs, SC 11
221-0207



Ms Connie Parham
LTs Accessions
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We have recently received from the Army's Center of Military History three more of its fine publications, two of which are in the Army's official World War II historical series (the "green books"):

• **MANHATTAN: THE ARMY AND THE ATOMIC BOMB**, by Vincent C. Jones. U.S. Army in World War II. (Superintendent of Documents, 1985. S/N 008-029-00132-2. 660 Pages. \$21.00) This well written, definitive and scholarly study tells how the U.S. Army was drawn into the atomic energy program and its important role in developing the atomic bomb during World War II.

The author, himself a World War II infantryman, has served as a historian with the Center since January 1955. In 28 chapters in this book, his first in the World War II series, he tells of the formation of the Manhattan District in August 1942; the building and operation of the large-scale process plants; the administration of the support activities; the making, testing, and eventual combat employment of the atomic bombs; and the difficult post-war problems that confronted the Army in the atomic energy field until late December 1946 when the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission took over the responsibility for atomic energy matters in this country.

• **THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS: THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY**, by Alfred M. Beck, *et. al.* U.S. Army in World War II. (Superintendent of Documents, 1985. S/N 008-029-00131-4. 608 Pages. \$31.00). This volume, the fourth in a series telling the story of the Army's Corps of Engineers during World War II, traces the involvement of engineer units in developing bases in Iceland and the United Kingdom; their participation in campaigns in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy; and their role in aiding the Allied victory in northwest Europe from June 1944 to May 1945. Of more than passing interest are the ac-

counts of the actions of the engineer special brigades (amphibious units), two of which—the 5th and 6th—took part in the Normandy landings in June 1944, and of the numerous times engineers fought as infantrymen.

• **FIELD ARTILLERY, REGULAR ARMY AND ARMY RESERVE**, compiled by Janice E. McKenney. Army Lineage Series. (Superintendent of Documents, 1985. S/N 008-029-00136-5. 761 Pages. \$34.00). This volume gathers in compact form the official historical records of field artillery regiments in the U.S. Army. It includes the lineages and honors of the 58 Regular Army field artillery regiments in the force structure at the end of 1982, as well as the lineages and honors of the Regular Army and Army Reserve elements of each regiment that have been active since the inception of the combat arms regimental system in 1957.

Field artillery groups and brigades, division, and corps artillery will be covered in a subsequent volume. Army National Guard regiments will also be covered in another volume.

As with all volumes in the lineage series, this one makes a significant contribution to the field of American military history.

We were quite pleased to receive from the publishing house of Charles Scribner's Sons its reprint—in three softback volumes—of Douglas Southall Freeman's classic Civil War work: **LEE'S LIEUTENANTS** (Volume I, 773 Pages; Volume II, 760 Pages; Volume III, 862 Pages. Each volume, \$16.95). These three volumes were originally printed by Scribner's between 1942 and 1944; it is good to have them back. If you don't know these books, we suggest you get to know them at your earliest convenience.

An informative publication we have received from the office of the Superintendent of Documents is **UNITED STATES ARMY WEAPON SYSTEMS**, 1986. (From the office of the Deputy

Chief of Staff for Research, Development, and Acquisition. S/N 008-020-1070-7. 159 Pages. \$7.00, Softbound). After an introductory section, the weapon systems and other equipment are grouped by specific Army mission areas such as close combat, air defense, fire support, soldier support, and the like. This is a valuable reference work, well done and well presented.

Finally, here are several more interesting, useful, and well-illustrated books from the Sterling Publishing Company:

• **MODERN AMERICAN SOLDIER**, by Arnold and Lee Russell. Uniforms Illustrated 16. (1986. 72 Pages. \$6.95, Softbound.)

• **FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION, 1940 TO THE PRESENT**, by Yves L. Cadiou and Tibor Szecsko. Uniforms Illustrated 15. (1986. 72 Pages. \$6.95, Softbound.)

• **HITLER'S TEUTONIC KNIGHTS: SS PANZERS IN ACTION**, by Bruce Quarrie. (1986. 200 Pages. \$19.95.)

• **WAFFEN-SS**, by Brian L. Davis. (1986. \$17.95.)

• **GURKHA: THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF AN ELITE FIGHTING FORCE**, by Christopher Chant. (1985. 160 Pages. \$17.95.)

Here are a number of our longer reviews:

THE PAPERS OF GEORGE CATLETT MARSHALL, VOLUME 2: "WE CANNOT DELAY," 1 JULY 1939 - 6 DECEMBER 1941. Edited by Larry I. Bland, Sharon R. Ritenour, and Clarence E. Wunderlin, Jr. (The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986. 746 Pages. \$35.00).

It is difficult today for many of us to understand the U.S. Army's pitiful condition in September 1939 when General George C. Marshall became its Chief of Staff. Twentieth in size among the world's armies, it was smaller than the armies fielded by Greece, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland. It lacked every material resource needed to fight a mod-

ern war, and its human needs were almost infinite.

George Marshall knew what the Army needed, and as he watched the major European powers square off for the second time in 25 years, he began to fight for the Army's needs, both in Congressional committee rooms and in public forums. At the same time, he guided and directed the Army's reorganization of its combat divisions and air forces, its support structures (including his own staff), and its leadership hierarchy. He had to find suitable division, corps, and army commanders to lead the new field units, while having to worry about defending the Western Hemisphere from possible German encroachment and sending many of his own badly needed arms and supplies to Great Britain to keep her in the war.

In this book, the second in a projected six-volume series, the editors continue their fine work by presenting another selection of documents—559 all told—from General Marshall's personal and official correspondence, speeches, and statements, plus transcriptions from tapes. With only a few exceptions, the documents in this volume were produced by General Marshall himself. All have come from papers in the George C. Marshall Research Library.

Throughout the period covered by this book, Marshall demonstrated a deep concern for the welfare of the common soldiers, who he knew would carry the heaviest burden if and when the U.S. entered the war. He did not hesitate to chastise his field commanders when he felt they were not doing all they could in this respect.

RED DAWN AT LEXINGTON. By Louis Birnbaum (Houghton Mifflin, 1986. 402 Pages. \$18.95). Reviewed by Captain Michael E. Long, United States Army.

The tone of this thoroughly excellent book is set in its preface. The author states that "written history lacks a sense of how events appeared to those who experienced them. Furthermore, the diaries and journals of both British and American participants in the early days of the American Revolution reveal no aware-

ness of participating in cataclysmic events."

Louis Birnbaum provides a reader with a unique insight into the day-to-day activities that occurred during this most critical period in our history. He truly places his reader at the center of the conflict and conveys a sense of immediacy in his writing. His is indeed the work of a true scholar, an individual who was a noted teacher of U.S. history for many years. His work is the result of a careful study of many primary source documents, some of which are being used for the first time.

Rich color illustrations appear throughout the book; they complement nicely the fine narrative to provide a first class historical work worthy of perusal by military history buffs and students of the American Revolution.

JANE'S MILITARY VEHICLES AND GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT, 1986. Seventh Edition. Edited by Christopher F. Foss and Terry J. Gander (Jane's Publishing, 1986. 979 Pages. \$137.50).

This volume surveys the non-combat military vehicles and support equipment used by the world's military forces to support their combat units in the field. Included are detailed descriptions of armored engineer vehicles, bridging systems, mine warfare equipment, NBC equipment, and construction and demolition equipment.

The authors point out, and rightly so, that "the last seven years have seen a quiet but steady revolution in the thinking of many military planners, namely the realization that trucks and other such military vehicles, together with all types of ground support equipment, are now as important to the soldier as the service rifle, the military projectile and the armored vehicle track." Infantry leaders would do well to remember that, and to use this fine reference book to keep current with the many changes in this important field of support equipment.

YESTERDAY'S SOLDIERS, by Frederick M. Nunn (University of Nebraska Press, 1983. 365 Pages). Reviewed by Captain Harold E. Raugh, Jr., United States Army.

This scholarly treatise narrates and outlines the influence of European military professionalism, particularly that of France and Germany, on South American armies from 1890 until the outbreak of World War II.

The author concentrates on the German military influence in Argentina and Chile and that of France in Brazil and Peru, and divides his book into two time periods: 1890-1914 and 1919-1940. Throughout these two periods, but especially in the earlier one, South American military officers, in their quest for a national identity, tended to reject their own national, military, and political traditions. Instead, they tried to search for an idealized past, one that may have been known in Europe but never in South America.

The South Americans were convinced "that the [military] profession embodied those ideals and values most suited to the total mobilization of social, economic, and administrative energies in a harmonious and reliable way in peacetime as well as in war." The author adds that this was a "grandiose delusion."

As World War II approached, the European influence waned. A new global superpower, the United States, loomed on the horizon, and the South American nations tended to gravitate towards this country. Indeed, the vast majority of senior military officers in South America today have been trained by the U.S., and their policies and programs often reflect that influence. There is a subtle reminder from the past, however, in terms of the indelible impression left by those officers who had been trained by Europeans—"yesterday's soldiers."

Extremely well researched, this book ably fills a void in the history of European military influence in the western hemisphere.

THE SELECTED ESSAYS OF T. HARRY WILLIAMS. T. Harry Williams (Louisiana State University Press, 1983. 276 Pages. \$19.95). Reviewed by Major Don Rightmyer, United States Air Force.

"The best way to take military history is, like any other kind, in small, well-chewed bites."

I intended to start this review along those lines but the subject of this book stole the words from my pen. The late T. Harry Williams, a professor of history at Louisiana State University for 38 years, was renowned both for his teaching and for his writing of history. This volume of 14 essays, written over the years, was gathered to celebrate and share the historical heritage he left us to enjoy.

The essays are divided into three parts: Civil War and Reconstruction, Military Policy, and Biography. Each essay provides a bite-size chunk of historical thought that a reader can digest in a few minutes and then lean back to savor for hours.

For example, Williams gives a number of poignant insights into the true nature of the Civil War in "That Strange Sad War." Despite the extreme claims by both sides about the fighting ability of the adversary, Williams feels that each of the armies themselves eventually had a much better appreciation of the other's true capabilities. He points out that too often we forget that many of the officers on both sides had known each other at West Point, in business, or in politics.

In "World War II: The American Involvement," he closes with an interesting comparison of America's two military traditions, which he calls the "Macs" and the "Ikes." Williams proposes a number of characteristics for each leader but summarizes with these: "The Ikes have exemplified militarily the ideals of our industrial, democratic civilization, which took shape in the nineteenth century; the Mac generals have represented militarily the standards of an older, more aristocratic society." He concludes that both types have been present in our military services from the beginning and probably always will be, and that both are products of the American tradition and may play a useful role in the military life of a democracy.

These are but two of the bite-size chunks of history provided by the author. Each chunk gives a few ideas for us to ponder over and discuss. This sort of thing never hurts the true military professional.

TARGET TOKYO. By Gordon Prange (McGraw-Hill, 1984. 595 Pages. \$24.95). Reviewed by Colonel Robert G. Clarke, United States Army Retired.

This is a smoothly told story, well researched and footnoted and drawn from the late Gordon Prange's voluminous notes. Readers of Prange's earlier books on the war in the Pacific will certainly appreciate this one, which provides a definitive account of the operations of the Richard Sorge spy ring in Tokyo before and during World War II.

Sorge headed what was probably the most highly placed and most successful Soviet espionage ring in World War II. He was chief Tokyo correspondent for the *Frankfurter Zeitung* from 1933 until his arrest in 1941. Using his correspondent's credentials as an entree, Sorge successfully established himself as a true Nazi and an almost official member of the German Embassy. He soon became a respected confidante and a prized source of information for the German ambassadors with whom he became close friends. Thus he had an open channel to discussions and information within the highest levels of the German government.

Among the leading members of Sorge's spy net was Hotzumi Ozaki, a brilliant young Japanese journalist who was an expert on China and who had access as a cabinet consultant to the innermost circle of advisors to the Japanese prime minister.

During eight years of espionage, Sorge and his associates channeled a wealth of information to the Soviet Union by courier and wireless report. His biggest contributions to the Soviets were his warning to Moscow about Germany's planned attack on Russia in 1941 (which Stalin ignored), and his assurances to Moscow that the Japanese, in late 1941, would not attack Manchuria but would strike southward.

When Sorge and his accomplices were arrested in October 1941, Moscow made

no attempt to rescue its star spy, and he and Ozaki were hanged. It was not until 1964 that the Soviet Union officially acknowledged Sorge as being one of its operatives.

Prange's book makes excellent reading and is one that thoughtful INFANTRY readers will want to have in their libraries.

EMPEROR OF THE CENTURIES. By Abbott William Sherower (Napoleonic Heritage Books, 1986. Volume I, 118 Pages, \$24.95; Volume II, 138 Pages, \$22.50; Volume III, 253 Pages, \$28.50). Reviewed by Lieutenant Colonel John C. Spence III, United States Army Reserve.

This review encompasses the first three volumes of a planned extensive survey of the life of Napoleon. The second and third volumes are scheduled for publication in 1987.

The first volume represents the factual and evidentiary results of more than 50 years of research by the author. Since Napoleon's career was of such monumental proportions, it is appropriate that Abbot Sherower should prepare the reader with an excellent prefatory first volume.

The serious student of Napoleon and of his historical era will look forward to the publication of these volumes. Sherower's writing reflects a broad perspective of one of history's most enigmatic and enduring figures. His style is deeply analytical and reflective. The second volume, for example, probes into Napoleon's ancestral background and examines the factors that influenced his character and personality development at an early age. One of these factors is Carlo Bonaparte—a Corsican lawyer who sired Napoleon and his regal siblings—who has previously received inadequate historical attention.

Volume three explores Napoleon's adolescence, his military schooling, and the beginning of his military career. Again, Sherower breaks new ground. For instance, he examines the effect the works of Genevan political philosopher Rousseau had on Napoleon during the waning days of the Age of the Enlightenment.

NOTE TO READERS: All of the books mentioned in this review section may be purchased directly from the publisher or from your nearest book dealer. We do not sell books. We will furnish a publisher's address on request.

Even if the reader is not a serious student of Napoleon and his times, these three volumes contain a wealth of factual material. Although Napoleon departed the world stage more than 150 years ago, his legacy is an enduring one. Much of the administrative structure of modern France, surviving through five republics, is based on Napoleonic reform. And the Code Napoleon, with its civil law emphasis, forms the legal foundation not only for France but for other countries as well.

Napoleon's military exploits—his philosophy of strategy, tactics, and military organization—will undoubtedly be the subject of later volumes. Based on the scholarly excellence demonstrated thus far by the author, the complete series will be an important addition to Napoleonic historiography.

CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA: THE WAFFEN-SS ON THE EASTERN FRONT. By Leon Degrelle (Institute for Historical Review, 1985. English translation of *Front de l'est, 1941-1945*. 353 Pages. \$17.95). Reviewed by Doctor William J. Fanning, Jr.

In 1941 Leon Degrelle, the charismatic leader of the pre-war Rexist Movement in Belgium, raised a band of Belgian volunteers to fight for the Third Reich in its struggle against the Soviet Union.

Convinced that he was taking part in a crusade to protect Western civilization from the scourge of Bolshevism, Degrelle also hoped that in doing so he could win for his country a place of honor in Hitler's New Order for Europe. The Wallonian Legion became one of several foreign units of the elite Waffen-SS.

One might expect from a man of Degrelle's standing and accomplishment an informative, if obviously biased, account of the Wallonian Legion's three years in the hellish cauldron of the Eastern Front. Unfortunately, he presents this campaign—as well as a brief excursion by the Legion to the West to take part in the Battle of the Bulge—in a burst of rather disjointed engagements. He makes little effort to link the activities of his unit to the overall developments in the conflict. In fact, his narrative, for the most part, leaves out references to important military operations such as Stalingrad and Kursk, as well as the names of leading German commanders. The reader finds it difficult to obtain from his account a clear picture of the role played by Degrelle's volunteers in the Russo-German war.

The book leaves much to be desired. With its incessant praise for a good "lost cause"—Degrelle conveniently omits references to all but a few isolated German atrocities or disposes of them in philosophical fashion—and its lack of impor-

tant military data, this book is hardly worth the jacket price.

BUREAUCRACY AT WAR: U.S. PERFORMANCE IN THE VIETNAM CONFLICT. By Robert W. Komer (Westview Press, 1986. 174 Pages. \$20.85). Reviewed by Doctor Joe P. Dunn, Converse College.

Why we failed in Vietnam has been a hot topic since 1975. In recent years much of the critical focus has been on our flawed military strategy. Harry Summers, Bruce Palmer, and others articulately have damned U.S. policy as it was designed by national leadership. They emphasize the policy mistakes of overemphasis on counterinsurgency, undue restrictions on the military conduct of the war, and the attrition strategy.

Robert Komer, who headed the U.S. pacification effort in Vietnam for three years (1966-1968), is equally damning, but his focus is different. Komer concentrates on performance rather than policy, the bureaucratic institutional constraints that inhibited success. This theme was first expressed in his 1972 book, *Bureaucracy Does Its Thing*, but it is much more thoroughly and systematically developed here.

His chapter titles indicate Komer's concerns: Why We Did So Poorly, The Flawed Nature of Our Chosen Instru-

