

ARMY TALKS



QUEEN OF BATTLE



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EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, UNITED STATES ARMY

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

RPF/JKM/obe

AG 353 MGC

29 August, 1943

SUBJECT: Education in Military and Current Affairs

TO: Commanding General, V Corps

1. In the training of the American soldier the purely military and technical aspects are usually stressed. It is essential, however, that in addition, the soldier be mentally prepared for battle. He must know and understand the vital necessity for the successful conclusion of the war.

2. To assist in accomplishing this end, it is desired that you establish within the elements of your command a weekly Education Program to instill in all military personnel the following:

- a. Confidence in the command.
- b. Pride in service and a sense of personal participation.
- c. Knowledge of the causes and progress of the war.
- d. A better understanding of our allies.
- e. An interest in current events and their relation to the war and the establishment of the peace.

3. To further these ends, each separate unit commander will arrange to have matters of current interest as designated in paragraph 2c, d and e above, and matters of leadership and confidence in the command as indicated in paragraph 2a and b above, discussed periodically within his command. Such discussion should be by company commanders personally or by selected Officers and NCOs from the command as deemed best by the unit commander. It is desired to make it clear that the proper presentation of this material is a command function, and should be handled as such. You are authorized to devote one (1) hour of training time per week to this program.

4. The Special Service Section, SOS, ETOUSA, will prepare and distribute the material for such weekly discussions, maintaining in their discretion a reasonable balance between the significance and progress of military events and current events, relations with our allies, etc. This material will be dated and delivered sufficiently in advance for consideration by the staffs concerned at least two days before ultimate use.

5. Direct communication between your headquarters and Special Service Section, SOS, ETOUSA, is authorized in conducting this program.

6. In order to make the plan effective it will be necessary to provide and train an Education Officer of suitable rank in your headquarters, and in each of your subordinate headquarters down to and including divisions.

By command of Lieutenant General DEVERS:

RICHARD P. FISK,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Assistant Adjutant General.

It is suggested that the discussion leader call this matter to the attention of his Commanding Officer.

ARMY TALKS

EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

QUEEN OF BATTLE

"Our Army is no better than its infantry, and victory will only come when, and as our infantry gains it."—Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, U.S. Ground Forces.

THE Infantry is the heart and guts of a fighting army, just as it always has been. Arm-chair experts who claimed differently in the early days of this war, as well as a lot of plain, honest people to whom the name Infantry spelled a long, hard conflict, are climbing back on the foot-slogger's bandwagon now as the battle reports come in. They are realizing, even more certainly, that Infantrymen are still, as Ernie Pyle describes them, "the guys that wars can't be won without."

Blitz Needed Infantry

That part of the public that was skeptical of the value of the foot soldier in modern warfare was thinking in terms of the World War I version of Infantryman—a version that carried over into this war in just about all but the German Wehrmacht—and the public was right. That Infantryman was outclassed in Poland and on the Western Front where he had inferior or insufficient air and armored support with which to counter the attacking panzer columns.

What the public did not know was that General Marshall and his staff had a bigger and better Queen of Battle up their sleeve, and that they were giving her new methods of warfare—new teeth and tactics.

The generals knew that the German blitz tactics were based upon infantry—that they were merely the coordination of air power, tanks and artillery with the masses of the ground forces. They knew that the enemy was in no sense de-emphasizing the foot soldier, and for sound military reasons. Neither should we. We should, however, bring him up to date.

Battle Record Speaks

So the new United States Infantry emerged. It was partly the result of the planning our military leaders had carefully and quietly carried forward in the years of peace, and partly their ability to apply the

lessons learned from the fighting in Europe and Africa and Asia, both before we were actually involved in it and after.

Just how has the new Infantry fared in modern warfare? Was

This issue of ARMY TALKS is a tribute to the fighting foot soldier. It was written to show that he still plays first fiddle in the aggregation that shortly will provide music for Hitler's Swan Song.

How he trains and what he must know; his weapons and equipment; how he operates in modern battle—these are the things about the Infantryman that all soldiers should know.

our General Staff right in refusing to sell the foot soldier short? Read the battle roll, and decide.

Remember Bizerte? Palermo? Salerno? Naples? Anzio? And on the other side of the world, Munda? Lae? Salamaua? Attu?

Allies Smear Panzers

Those were infantry actions. Sure, there was, as there should and must be, magnificent support in almost every case from other members of the ground-air-naval team. No question about that. But in the last analysis they were infantry jobs.

And how about the modernized Infantry of our Allies? How has it made out in the face of everything the Germans could throw at it? The answer is in the record of the British Eighth Army from El Alamein to Tunis, and in what happened to the Nazi juggernaut amid the ruins of Stalingrad—one of the greatest chapters in the history of courage and doggedness ever written in the blood of brave men.

It may not be easy for the layman to understand how the foot soldier has been able to bounce back into the thick of the fighting so soon after the dark days of 1939-40, but the soldier who knows anything about military history will get the picture.

The new Infantry can now mess up an armored attack before which the old Infantry would have been helpless. It can do this because it has been provided with a revised defense, the increased fire-power and the special tactics with which to do the job.

One military writer describes the tank versus infantry struggle as merely the repetition of an old story in warfare.

He says: "Military history repeats itself over and over again, as far as changes in tactics are concerned—and these changes are coming with lightning speed in the twentieth century. . . . The development of armored force tactics illustrates this point. The predecessor of the modern tank was the armored knight of medieval times. Originally he rode right over his less heavily armored

"In both Britain and the United States the greater proportion of our fighting men goes into the ground forces, and I don't think any of us in a war theater belittles their services.

"But does the postman in India, or in some little village in England—does he realize what these soldiers are doing, how they are performing? Does he know it as well as he knows the stories of the big bombers or of some of the destroyers carrying out the gallant mission at Salerno? Every citizen of the United Nations has a right to know how important to our victories are the fighting spirit, sense of duty and the gallantry and fortitude of our ground forces. The accomplishments of this indispensable number of the air-ground-naval team will, when the story is fully told, fill many of the brightest pages of our war history. This is something I have felt for a long time. It comes from the heart."

*General DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
Supreme Allied Commander.*

foe. That charge was what the textbooks call the frontal attack.

Tactics Were Changed

"When the defense caught up with the attack, however, the armored horseman was forced to change his tactics. . . . When he faced the fire of the long bow, the mounted soldier gave up the frontal attack, and in the ensuing years he learned to operate upon the flanks, having recourse to what is classified

as the wide envelopment. That remained the approved tactics for centuries.

Vehicles Replace Horses

"In recent years, however, the mounted warrior exchanged his horse for an armored vehicle. As it developed speed and power, he switched back to the frontal attack once more—and the blitzkrieg saw the tanks riding right over the less heavily armored foe again.

"But the defense caught up with the attack much more swiftly this time. The latest solution finds the armored attacker once more having recourse to the wide envelopment."

As a noted British soldier points out in the book "Warfare Today," there have always been two types of weapons—missile and shock. During the First World War, the static, linear warfare, featuring the use of missile weapons had its greatest development. The traditional shock weapon, the cavalry, was of little use in the face of the fire that could be directed against it.

Armored tanks made their appearance in the First World War, but the conflict ended before the development of their use could bring about a general change in strategy and tactics. Where they were used, they were employed as the cavalry had been earlier—to

pierce the enemy line at some point, or to outflank him.

The beginning of World War II saw the Allies still clinging to the conception of warfare that embodied long, relatively thin lines, whereas the Germans, making better use of the brief lessons in the employment of the tank as a shock weapon that were learned in World War I, thrust forward with heavily armored and highly mobile columns to penetrate and envelop those lines.

The answer to the tank has been to change the defense away from the continuous thin line into compact islands of resistance which are better able to withstand and absorb the impact of shock action. The answer, too, has been in improved weapons and the development of new tank-fighting techniques for the individual soldier and small combat team.

Sometimes the new Infantry stops the heavy stuff on tracks with its high-powered anti-tank guns as it is coming in at a distance, or, if it gets close enough, the bazooka boys blast it out of existence.

Tank-Busting Perfected

Sometimes the doughboys in the outer positions just lie low and allow the enemy armor, if it's lucky enough to get through the mines, to roll right by or over them without any argument. Then they pop up



and let a big buggy have it with grenades in the tracks, or possibly try to fricassee the crew with a flaming gasoline bottle bomb known to the trade as the Molotov Cocktail.

In plenty of cases just the rifle-fire of sharpshooting ground troops is enough to hamper badly the effectiveness of enemy tanks. Infantrymen have been taught to aim at the apertures and vision plates, and they have proved that they can pretty well blind a tank while their own AT men draw a deadly bead.

Riflemen Go In First

The picture has so far changed from the days of the blitz that the Infantry has not only developed a successful tank-busting technique but now is actually going out after them. One Infantry commander writing from Sicily a while back told how his men liked to stalk tanks at night.

He said that they would sneak up on the tanks and blast them with grenades and bazookas at close range, that it was like big-game hunting on a grand scale.

And the Infantry, together with the Engineers, is running interference for its own tanks these days, too. When it turned out that the armor could no longer crash straight through modern defenses, a special force to clear the way had to be devised. So the Engineers work their way forward to locate and remove tank mines, while the riflemen of the team infiltrate the hostile positions and try to wipe out the anti-tank forces holding up the advance. If the operation is successful the tanks can storm through the resulting gap and get at the enemy's soft under-belly.

SUMMARY

The foot soldier has shown that he can hold his own in this war. Infantrymen are able to stop tanks with new weapons and tactics.

Why did Allied ground troops fare badly in the early phases of the war? How is the tank vs. infantry contest a repetition of military history?



“ . . . Dirt Behind Their Ears ”

Purpose of the Infantry . . . Battle of Cassino . . . Open formation fighting requires self-reliance . . . Tactical training . . . Importance of physical conditioning.

The purpose of the Infantry in the present war is the same as it has always been—to close with the enemy and destroy him, or to dig in and hold ground he is trying to occupy. Only the methods by which these missions are now accomplished are different than those of the last war and the wars before that.

The Infantry must still take on the battle job of going in and driving the enemy from the places where he cannot be knocked out by the artillery and tanks and planes, and there are always such places in every battle.

Small Combat Teams Replace Solid Line

The Battle of Cassino was a striking example of Infantry close-in work. Subjected to one of the most intense bombardments ever laid down by artillery and from the air, the defenders still hold on to their positions until riflemen, slowly working themselves forward, can finally bring their grenades and bayonets into play.

The old military axiom that a battle is not won until the enemy territory is actually occupied by soldiers is as true as it ever was.

While it is true that the Infantryman is still in the same essential business of closing with the enemy that he has always been in, it can't be said that he is still doing business

at the same old stand. As pointed out before, the front in today's battle is seldom a line at all. More often it is an area fortified in depth by an irregular series of small separate groups of fighting men, located according to the advantages of terrain and cover.

Frequently the farthest forward of these individual combat teams will be beyond the enemy's similar forward outposts. So situated, they may be out of contact with friendly units for long periods of time.

The ticklish conditions imposed by such open formation fighting are apparent. Greater reliance has



had to be placed on the small unit and the individual soldier than in previous wars. Commanders must now think of the Infantryman as something of a tactical unit in himself, for often he must think and act entirely for himself. No one can get over to his particular foxhole or slit trench to do it for him when the necessity for a quick decision arises.

The shoulder-to-shoulder comradeship and mutual dependence of trench warfare are largely missing on the front in this war. An Infantryman in combat today must be as straight-thinking as he is straight-shooting if he wants to stay healthy. He is on his own, plenty.

Fortunately, American soldiers are by nature and background particularly well-adapted to meet the



demands of present-day ground warfare. They are able to operate alone or in small groups very well because they are individualists at heart.

They are resourceful and do not become rattled easily when something goes wrong or they lose contact with others of their unit. These qualities have been demonstrated wherever American Infantrymen have deployed for assault or dug in.

Stiff Requirements For Expert's Medal

Two things make the new U.S. Infantry as formidable as any force that ever took the field—training and equipment.

The quality and thoroughness of American Infantry training is evident in the standards of proficiency that must be met to win the new Expert Infantryman Badge. Even to be eligible to take these tests the soldier first must have successfully completed the following :—

1. Qualification with one individual weapon and in transition firing ; or
2. Qualification with one crew-served weapon (for men who are authorized to fire same for qualification) and in transition firing ;
3. Familiarization firing with one other weapon ;
4. Foot marches with full field equipment of 25 miles in eight hours and nine miles in two hours ;
5. Certain prescribed physical fitness tests ;

6. Certain prescribed infiltration, close combat and combat-in-cities courses; and

7. Qualification in the gren-

ade course prescribed in paragraph 15, FM 23-30.

The actual tests which lead to the medal are prescribed by the War Department, and cover :—

1. Scouting and patrolling.
2. First aid.
3. Field sanitation.
4. Military discipline and courtesy.
5. Bayonet (for men armed with rifles).
6. Field proficiency of soldier with his individual weapon.
7. Protective measures, individual and small units (FM 21-45).
8. Personal appearance.

Tactics Are Not New

The open nature of present-day ground fighting has called for additions to the tactical training of Infantrymen. In many respects the new style of warfare on foot isn't new at all ; it's a throwback to the deadly business at which the American Indian was so expert. And it isn't quite right to refer to it as war on foot, either, for it is largely conducted flat on the old belly.

The modern Infantryman learns to "creep like a baby and crawl like a snake," and he further learns while doing so to "keep that tail down—way down," unless he wishes one day in battle to find himself suddenly a freak.

This manner of getting about sounds easy to those who don't know, but let them negotiate about 200

yards of rough terrain without making a target of themselves and they will begin to understand. It takes some doing. They practise this sort of thing in the new Infantry over battle courses simulating combat conditions and situations, sometimes under the fire of live ammunition just to lend the lesson an impressive little touch of realism.

Expert At Camouflage

The Infantryman of today also learns to take advantage of every bit of cover and concealment available. He develops an eye for spots that are a few inches below the level of the surrounding ground, and he knows how to get the maximum protection out of a tree that would have trouble making a dozen good match sticks.

He smudges his skin so that it won't reflect light, and he wears a bit of vegetation on his steel bonnet upon occasion so that he will fit a little better into the countryside.

And he gets wise to such things as booby traps, barbed wire and anti-personnel mines in two ways—offensively and defensively.

Teach Knife Fighting

He learns heel-and-toe walking, and then he learns toe-and-heel walking. He is taught how to swing a rifle-butt or thrust a combat knife before an unsuspecting sentry can so much as let out a squawk.

Indian stuff? Yes, but it is that kind of simple, basic battle-savvy that keeps the Infantryman boring in, infiltrating the enemy's positions, driving him out, destroying him.

Know-how isn't all of it, though, and the men behind the tough Infantry training pro-

gram in the American Army realize it. They know that the stiffest test of all on the battle front is the test of physical fitness; that a man must be able to withstand the pounding of nature first before he can be expected to take what the enemy has to throw at him, or to do any lead-slinging of his own.

He must be able to go without sleep for long periods, and without food or water, and still keep going in fighting shape. It won't do him any good to know how to spring up, zig-zag forward a few yards, hit the dirt and roll away, if he is too tired to get some pretty fast action behind his knowledge.

Marching Today Is Important As Ever

An entrenching tool needs something more than cussing behind it to produce a hole in the ground. Bullets don't get tired so quickly.

Marching, for another thing, is just as important in this war as it ever was, and perhaps even more so. There are a lot of places where trucks can't go, but where American troops must go.

Proof that the Infantry can hoof it if they have to is in such reports as one that came out of Sicily of a battalion that made it from Riesi to San Stefano, a distance of 54 miles, in 33 hours. During the march, made in intense heat on short water rations, they even had some brushes with the enemy.



It is the combination of knowing how to fight and having the stamina to carry on that pays off in battle. For that reason, there is nothing half-way about the conditioning the Infantry gets nowadays.

SUMMARY 2

Infantrymen have the job in battle of closing with the enemy or dig in

and hold. Training and equipment make the Infantry more formidable than ever.

How does ground warfare today differ from the trench warfare of World War I? Why do Americans make particularly good foxhole fighters?

With Sudden Death—On Foot

Infantry's modernized arsenal . . . Quality of heavy and personal equipment . . . Infantryman wins Congressional Medal of Honor . . . Place of the Infantry in invasion set-up.

An American Infantry outfit packs the finest array of sudden death that any army has ever assembled. Its basic weapons are still the rifle and the bayonet.

The '03 Springfield has long been noted for its ruggedness and accuracy. It is the ideal weapon for the sniper. The M1 semi-automatic piece gives the Yank Infantryman a greater fire-power than that of any rifleman he faces.

The story is the same all through the Infantry arsenal—superiority.

Other Weapons Listed

Some of the weapons the Infantry fights with are, in addition to the standard rifles, the new carbine, which is carried by officer personnel and certain special troops; the Browning automatic rifle; machine guns, both .30 and .50 calibre; the Thompson .45 sub-machine gun; and anti-aircraft and anti-tank cannon of 20 mm., 37 mm., 40 mm.,

the new high velocity 57 mm., and the versatile, greatly improved 75 mm. standby.

In the high trajectory class the boys operate, in addition to the amazingly accurate 60 and 81 mm. mortars, the 75 and 105 mm. howitzers.

Keep TNT Handy

Then there is the much-publicized bazooka, or rocket launcher, a nasty assortment of hand and rifle grenades, flame throwers with which to heat up the inhabitants of pill boxes and the like, land mines of various sizes and a number of other lethal agents right down to the new bayonet.

They even keep some TNT in the cupboard just in case it seems advisable to blow a wire entanglement or some other obstacle out of the way, or to carry out some bridge or bunker busting, as the case may be.

The rest of the Infantry's heavy-equipment layout is in keeping with its arms, from the useful little Jeep to the big personnel carrier at two and a half tons. It's the best lineup that American ingenuity can devise and American industry can produce, and that makes it the best there is in any man's army.

If the sailing is smooth, the new Infantry can get on its wheels and go places at a maximum rate of about 50 m.p.h. And it can take along its fire-power, even the heaviest of it. The guns all wear big pneumatic shoes these days.

As far as the new Infantryman's personal equipment, such as clothing, gas mask, canvas, webbing and a dozen other items are concerned, they, too, were designed for the field. They have double duty built into them all the way. Life under combat conditions is no picnic at best for the foot soldier, but good gear can help a lot to keep him in fighting trim and good spirits, even on a prolonged C ration diet.

Honor New Names

The Infantry is intensely proud of the men who fight on foot—men who have won the nation's highest awards for their valor in this war.

New names for the role of honor are presented by every fresh action in which the Infantry takes part; new chapters are written in the history of men whose service transcends the call of duty.

Anyone Here Seen Kelly?

Typical is the case of Sgt. Charles E. Kelly, an automatic rifleman, whose exploits against the enemy September 13 and 14, 1943, following his landing at Salerno with the Fifth Army, caused him to be awarded the first Congressional Medal of Honor won in fighting on the Italian mainland.

Kelly, then a corporal, according to the official citation, "voluntarily joined a patrol which located and neutralized enemy machine-gun positions. After this hazardous duty he volunteered to establish contact with a battalion of U.S.





Infantry which was believed to be located on Hill 315, a mile distant.

“He traveled over a route commanded by enemy observation and under sniper, mortar and artillery fire; and later he returned with the correct information that the enemy occupied Hill 315 in organized positions.

Gets More Ammunition

“Immediately thereafter Kelly, again a volunteer patrol member, assisted materially in the destruction of two enemy machine-gun nests under conditions requiring great skill and courage.

“Having effectively fired his weapon until all the ammunition was exhausted, he secured permission to obtain more at an ammunition dump. Arriving at the dump, which was located near a storehouse on the extreme flank of his regiment's position, Kelly found that the Germans were attacking ferociously at this point.

“He obtained his ammunition and was given the mission of protecting the rear of the storehouse.

He held his position throughout the night.

“The following morning the enemy attack was resumed. Kelly took a position at an open window of the storehouse. One machine-gunner had been killed at this position and several other soldiers wounded.

Hurls Mortar Shells

“Kelly delivered continuous aimed and effective fire upon the enemy with his automatic rifle, until the weapon locked from overheating. Finding another automatic rifle, he again directed effective fire upon the enemy until this weapon also locked. At this critical point, with the enemy threatening to overrun the position, Kelly picked up 60 mm. mortar shells, pulled the safety fuses and used the shells as grenades, killing at least five of the enemy.

“When it became imperative that the house be evacuated, Kelly, despite his sergeant's injunctions, volunteered to hold the positions until the remainder of the detachment could withdraw. As the detachment moved out, Kelly was observed deliberately loading and firing a rocket launcher from the window.



“He was successful in covering the withdrawal of the unit, and later in joining his own organization.

“Kelly’s fighting determination and intrepidity in battle exemplify the highest traditions of the armed forces of the U.S.,” the citation concluded.

Commando Kelly, as his fellow soldiers have affectionately named him, has earned the acclaim and gratitude of an Army and a whole people for his valor. The nation salutes a real Infantryman.

Infantry Is Basic In Invasion Scheme

The Allied powerhouse which smacks Hitler’s Fortress Europe in the West is going to be a ground-sea-air combination—the greatest military team ever assembled. And the Infantry, as always, will be the basic element of the whole operation.

The primary job of the other elements will be to get the Infantryman ashore and give him some cover while he gets set to start boring in. The Navy’s big guns and the Air Force will see to that, with the bombers ranging ahead constantly to soften up the defenses.

Its Importance Grows

As the show progresses, the role of the Infantry will receive more and more emphasis. The support is going to eliminate plenty of enemy positions, all right, but the Nazis have been preparing for this test a long time.

It will remain for the Infantryman to induce those who stay on in their concrete and steel nests to admit that it was all a big mistake. The new Infantry does its coaxing in such matters with flame throwers

and TNT. These are very persuasive.

They are so persuasive, in fact, that many experienced officers believe that the coming attacks will produce far fewer casualties than the men themselves may expect. There are others who think that is too optimistic a view.

Whether the job turns out to be easier — or tougher — than most people expect, there is one sure thing.

Power Play Can’t Lose

It will be done—and done well—by the mud-pounding Infantry, the foot soldiers of whom newspaper correspondent Ernie Pyle wrote :—

“I loved the Infantry because they were the underdogs. They were the mud-rain-frost-and-wind boys. They had no comforts, and they even learned to live without the necessities. In the end they were the guys without whom the Battle of Africa could not have been won.”

Such is the spirit of the new United States Infantry as it looks toward the Continent, awaiting the signal.

SUMMARY 3

American Infantry weapons are equal or superior to anything the enemy has to offer. Infantrymen are winning the nation’s highest awards for valor in battle.

In what way is infantry fighting today a throwback to the tactics of the American Indian? Why are the Infantry’s losses in the invasion of the Continent likely to be much less than some have anticipated?



Preparation

IT doesn't matter what service your men are in—they will all be interested in this article about the "foot slogging infantry." They have been the backbone of our armies from the beginning: They waded through swarms of mosquitoes and bullets in the Spanish-American War, and covered themselves with honor at Chateau-Thierry and the Argonne. The infantry have had a proud record and they're adding to it in all Theaters of the war.

If you belong to another service it will be a good idea to have some infantrymen sit in with you to answer questions or tell some of their experiences. Perhaps you can get a veteran of World War I to contrast techniques and training of the two wars. A quick look at the Form 20's or the service records is likely to reveal several men with infantry experience in your own unit. It might be valuable for an infantry outfit to invite a few Tommies over to acquaint the boys with their opposite numbers in the British Army. This will make for not only better understanding of the subject but of our allies as well.

The November 22, 1943, issue of *Life* featured the American foot soldier on the cover and included a full page tribute by General Eisenhower to his importance. You, as a discussion leader, will certainly want to read it, and you may want to pass on all or part of it to your group. Any issue of the *Infantry Journal* will provide some background material about the way the infantry do their job. The issues of *Yank*, dated March 26 and April 9, carry stories about infantry action, "The Town That Was Cassino" and "Counterattack." Put some last minute punch in your discussion by using *Stars and Stripes* stories to show how our doughboys are shaping current events all over the world.

You can't always gauge a man's ideas by his outward appearance. There are probably several members in your group who sit through discussion after discussion without making any contribution at all. Do not assume that they are uninterested, without ideas, or half-asleep. It may be they are just a little shy about offering their ideas in a group meeting. Throw an occasional question their way. Ask your questions like a man seeking information or a valued opinion—not like a school teacher checking a spelling lesson. The results may surprise you. In many cases both group and individual will profit.



QUESTIONS

FOR THE DISCUSSION

1. What are the major differences between the new and old edition of the "Queen of Battle"? p. 3.
2. What was the role of the Infantry in the Blitz tactics of the Germans? p. 3.
3. What are the two basic types of weapons and how do they differ? p. 5.
4. Why has the defense in depth using "compact islands of resistance" replaced the "continuous thin line" of World War I? p. 7.
5. What trumps does the modern American Infantryman have in hand when he faces an armored attack? p. 6.
6. Can you suggest specific instances from recent news illustrating the importance of teamwork between the Infantry and other services?
7. Why is individual initiative more important in this war than the last? p. 9.
8. Can any comparison be drawn between modern Infantry tactics with frontier Indian fighting? How does it differ?
9. What is the fundamental purpose of the Infantry in this as in earlier wars?
10. Why is it ever necessary for Infantry outfits to make long marches when so much emphasis is laid on motorized transport? p. 11.
11. What, in your opinion, made T/Sgt Charles Kelly the outstanding soldier he is? Can such soldiers be "made" or do they have to be "born"?
12. What sort of cooperation can the Infantryman expect in the combined operations aimed at establishing a beach-head? p. 13.



ARMY TALKS :—The **PURPOSE** of **ARMY TALKS** is to help American officers and enlisted personnel become better-informed men and women and therefore better soldiers.

ARMY TALKS are designed to stimulate discussion and thought, and, by their very nature, thus may often be controversial in content. They are not to promote or to propagandize any particular causes, beliefs or theories. Rather, they draw upon all suitable sources for fact and comment, in the American tradition, with each individual retaining his American right and heritage so far as his own opinion is concerned.

THEREFORE, the statements and opinions expressed herein are not necessarily verified by, nor do they necessarily reflect the opinions of, the United States Army.

THE SOURCE OF MATERIAL must therefore be made clear at each discussion. All written material appearing in this publication has been written and edited by uniformed members of the Army and/or Navy, except where it is stated that a civilian or other outside source is being quoted.

