

Military Explains What Is What in Branch Training

In a short time freshmen who were in the corps during the summer will be called upon to make their choice of units and branches of military service. The following information on the various branches was prepared by the military science department. They have also warned the men to select a branch they want to serve in, rather than get into a branch because of short range glamour points.

Infantry

The Infantry is an arm of close combat. In attack it closes with the enemy and destroys or captures him; in defense it holds its position and repels the hostile attack. Infantry weapons are rifles, bayonets, automatic rifles, machine guns, mortars, carbines, pistols, grenades, light antitank weapons, recoilless rifles, flame throwers, and tanks. Although the combined coordinated action of all arms and services is essential to success, the role of the Infantryman is still decisive—the efforts of the other arms and services are designed to facilitate his success.

Infantry fights by combining fire, movement, and shock action. By fire, it inflicts losses on the enemy and neutralizes his combat power; by movement, it closes with the enemy and makes its fire more effective; by shock action, it completes the destruction of the enemy in close combat. It must utilize the terrain intelligently to attain maximum fire effect, to conserve personnel, to conceal movement, and to facilitate the maneuver and employment of reserves.

The Infantry officer is the key to success in battle. The dispersion of troops caused by the influence of modern weapons makes control more difficult and accentuates his importance. Leading troops in combat, regardless of the echelon of command, calls for cool and thoughtful leaders with a strong feeling of the great responsibility imposed on them. Infantry officers serve in staff and command positions in Infantry, Airborne, and Armored divisions.

Those who aspire to be Infantrymen must realize that they are accepting the position of greatest danger and physical and mental demands in time of war. There can be no selfish personal motives for a man electing to serve as an Infantryman. (The experience of planning for and leading men is incidental.) He must be motivated by the realization that this, the most difficult and dangerous job in war, must be accomplished for national success and that the very highest order of personal performance is necessary to that end. A man should not voluntarily ally himself with the Queen of Battles unless he is convinced that his country is worth dying for, if need be; nor, if he doubts his own ability.

Armor

Armor has assumed the historic cavalry role in modern war and is primarily an arm of offense with characteristics and capabilities designed for that role. It is an arm of mobility, armor-protected fire power, and shock action. It uses its mobility in exploitation of combat successes, in pursuit of a fleeing enemy, in seizing objectives deep in enemy rear areas, in reconnoitering over broad frontages, and providing depth and a wide radius of action to lead, accompany, or support infantry in the penetration of enemy defenses, and to destroy enemy counter attacks.

It utilizes its shock action to close with and destroy the enemy. Armor is massed in close coordination with other arms and is supported by the tactical air force.

The weapons of armored units include tanks, self-propelled guns

and howitzers, machine guns, mortars, rocket launchers, submachine guns, carbines, pistols, rifles, bayonets, automatic rifles and grenades. Of these, the tank is the principal weapon.

Army ground reconnaissance usually is performed by light armored units which employ rapidity and flexibility of movement, communication facilities, and fire power. The capabilities of light armored units include both distant and close ground reconnaissance, counter-reconnaissance, seizing and holding critical terrain features for a limited time, march and battlefield security, flank security, combat liaison, and delaying and harassing action.

Field Artillery

Field Artillery is the combat arm which influences battles by its ability to place devastating, concentrated fire power on the enemy. Field Artillery units supports infantry and armor whenever they engaged with the enemy.

Field Artillery units in today's Army are equipped with weapons ranging from the light 75mm howitzer to the giant 240mm gun. Highly developed fire control, communication, and transportation equipment enable the trained artilleryman to employ these weapons with maximum effect.

The effectiveness of artillery of the future will be greatly enhanced when weapons now under development are perfected. Guided missiles and atomic artillery will permit destruction of enemy forces hundreds of miles behind the battle lines, expanding tremendously the traditionally powerful role of Field Artillery.

Corps of Engineers

In the strict military sense the Corps of Engineers has the mission of increasing the combat power of our field forces by facilitating the movement of our own troops and impeding that of the enemy. This definition, however, does not begin to describe the many jobs done by the Corps of Engineers in an active theater of war, to say nothing of the works performed for both the Army and the Air Force within our countries borders or of the various public improvements assigned by acts of Congress.

Because of the all inclusive nature of his work, the engineer is required to become equally as proficient with the weapons of the infantryman as with the tools and machinery of the engineer. These purely military responsibilities coupled with the civil responsibilities such as flood control and the maintenance and improvement of the countries navigable rivers and harbors, make the Corps of Engineers unique among the branches of the Army.

Enrollment in the ROTC advanced course, Corps of Engineers is restricted to those students working toward an engineering or scientific degree, with civil engineering being particularly desirable.

Chemical Corps

The Chemical Corps is one of the technical services of the Army which operates directly under the Assistant Chief of Staff for Logistics, G-4. It is charged with the investigation, research, design, development, and supply of all chemical warfare items. The Chemical Corps is responsible for procurement and supply of Chemical Corps equipment for the entire Army. It furnishes advice to all elements of the Department of Defense on chemical, biological warfare, and radiological defense; analyses and disseminates information on foreign chemical, biological, and radiological developments and activities; trains chemical staff officers and Chemical Corps troop units; supervises

training of Army personnel in biological and chemical warfare (offensive and defensive) and radiological defense; and manufacturers chemical munitions and agents.

Some Chemical Corps troops perform combat functions—4.2 inch Chemical Mortar Battalions and Smoke Generator Companies. In general, the tactical mission is to assist field forces by means of chemical operations which cannot be performed satisfactorily by other troops.

Through a study of the Chemical ROTC courses the student prepares himself to function as a unit gas officer, supply officer, platoon leader, company commander, administrative officer, staff officer, property officer, chemical officer, munitions officer, fire direction officer, storage officer, inspector, chemical research engineer, and intelligence officer.

Army Security Agency

The Army Security Agency, a field agency of the Intelligence Division, has two broad interlocking functions. These two functions are (1) signal intelligence, which comprises the production of intelligence from enemy communications, and (2) communication security, which comprises the protection of information which might be derived by others from our own communications.

To accomplish the mission of communication security, the Army Security Agency is responsible for the preparation, publication, storage, distribution, and accounting of all cryptosystems employed by the Army; the development doctrine; the monitoring of friendly radio traffic in order to detect and correct violations of communication security; the inspection of cryptocenters; and the surveillance of programs of cryptographic instruction.

Any student academic course is acceptable, subject to the demonstration of necessary aptitudes for Army Security Agency work prior to enrollment as an advanced Army Security Agency ROTC cadet.

Ordnance Corps

The Ordnance Corps has as its mission the provision of ordnance service and ordnance material required for the army and, as assigned, for the navy and the air force. Broadly speaking, ordnance material consists of small arms and automatic weapons; artillery (field, anti-aircraft, and mortars); first control equipment (used mostly with artillery); both optical and electronic, ammunition and explosives; bombs and explosive mines; transport and combat vehicles, army light aircraft; rockets and guided missiles; mobile repair shops; and parts, accessories, and materials, and equipment pertaining to this material. Ordnance service is performed by skilled technicians, (enlisted men, officers, and civilians) trained in ordnance schools and training centers to assist other branches of the army in technical use and maintenance of ordnance material. Ordnance technicians perform all of the more complicated maintenance and repair services on ordnance material.

Ordnance has in this country some 80 installations and activities engaged in, research, testing, purchasing, manufacturing, issuing, or maintaining ordnance material. In addition to military personnel, over 100,000 civilians, scientists, technicians, and skilled workers are employed in these establishments in peace time. The ordnance procurement program involves more expenditure of funds than all other army services put together. Ordnance research projects require millions of dollars annually, much of it is spent at technological colleges and civilian research institutions. The handling of its material requires the army's largest depot system.

Ordnance officers perform work closely related with business and industry. They must be businessmen but the technical nature of

Ordnance Corps activities calls for an engineering or scientific background.

Quartermaster

One of the world's largest business organizations, the Quartermaster Corps supplies over 70,000 items to a million men all over the globe; and in time of war this may be expanded to 85,000 items to ten million men.

Quartermaster officers design, produce, test, and supply clothing for every climate, food for every mealtime situation, and petroleum products for all purposes. These officers are at once merchants, importers, exporters, warehouse managers, purchasing agents, and expeditors.

The activities of the Quartermaster are diversified to such an extent that students majoring in any of the courses given at this college can fit well into the regular or reserve establishment upon graduation.

Signal Corps

The mission of the Signal Corps is to operate the Army's communications network; to do photographic work; to develop, procure, and repair communications equipment and weather forecasting equipment; and to furnish trained signal troops to elements of the Army that require them. Technically, it is that part of the Army that maintains communications, that is, message center activities, down to and including division headquarters. In short, signal communications in the Army are like the nerves of the body, nerves that enable the entire Army or any portion of it to act as an integrated unit.

Any student pursuing courses leading to a degree in engineering, electronics or physics may be admitted to a senior division Signal Corps ROTC unit by selecting and completing one or more courses in electrical engineering as requirements or electives prior to graduation. However, as a second priority, the PMS&T may admit students pursuing courses other than those mentioned above at his discretion.

Transportation Corps

The Transportation Corps, one of the youngest of all the services in the Army, has the mission of directing, coordinating and supervision all transportation functions for the Department of the Army and of providing such transportation services or assistance to the Department of Air Force as may be agreed to jointly.

Modern warfare on a global scale together with necessity for greater mobility makes even more important the capacity to transport in relationship to the conduct of strategic and tactical operations. Transportation Corps personnel operate ports of embarkation, debarkation, inland and coastal waterways, aerial ports in which the Army has primary interest, highway and rail facilities as well as transportation helicopter companies. Transportation movement control agencies regulates a systematic flow of personnel and supplies from the United States to our military units in the field.

Constant improvement in the movement of men and material throughout the world challenges the initiative, leadership and ingenuity of transportation officers in command and staff capacities, most of which are closely allied with civilian occupations.

The academic courses which more nearly parallel the mission of the Transportation Corps are Management Engineering and Business Administration. However, transportation activities are so diversified that students majoring in any of the courses offered by this College are eligible for admission to the Transportation Corps.

Counterproposal Rejected By UN, Airfields Argued

Munsan, Korea, Jan 9.—(AP)—The Communists today submitted a new counterproposal agreeing to all Allied terms for supervising a Korean armistice except a ban on rebuilding Red airfields. The U.N. command promptly rejected the compromise.

The future of Red airfields is the basic point of dispute. "There is no major disagreement still existing except that of airfields," said Maj Gen. Howard M. Turner, U.N. negotiator. "That has been the major disagreement throughout."

Accepted Allied Demands

The Communist counterproposal formally accepted Allied demands for troop rotation, replenishment of supplies, and supervision of the truce by neutrals.

Chinese Maj Gen. Fang called these "great concessions."

Turner retorted: "You have not made one single effort to solve the major difference confronting us."

No progress was made in a subcommittee meeting on exchange of prisoners. Both subcommittees meet at 11 a.m. Thursday (9 p.m. EST Wednesday) at Panmunjom.

Each side made strongly worded attacks on the other.

The Reds made theirs in present-terms today submitted a new counterproposal. A U.N. command communique called it an "inflammatory statement" accusing the United States "among other things of imperialism and world domination."

The U.N. command made its attack in a broadcast from Tokyo to Korea. It charged Communist truce delegates "represent only a small clique of power-mad masters in the Kremlin."

The broadcast said the Red delegates "like Communist leaders everywhere, do not and never will represent the will of the people. The voice of the U.N. command at the conference table is the voice of the Korean people and the people of all free nations."

Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, chief U.N. delegate, expressed hope Communist delegates would give "a working demonstration of good faith" eventually "in spite of their intransigence to date."

In a letter to Robert Eunson, Associated Press Bureau chief in Tokyo, where the Admiral is conferring with Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Joy said he was neither pessimistic nor optimistic about the future.

Battalion Editorials

Page 2 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1952

Forgotten Oath

WHILE WITHIN the confines of the ivy covered walls a person gets to think the Oath of Hipocrates a doctor takes is something special. The person who is shielded from the icy blasts of the world thinks in medicine there is something great.

In medicine there is a profession set aside for men who are giving their all to the service of humanity. By a code of ethics they are required to render aid in any way possible to a person needing aid.

A person in the profession is thought to be just one notch above or below the minister—a friend, a confessor, a doctor.

Daily we hear about doctors who in an attempt to do their duty risk life and limb saving a life or giving comfort. Here, a person behind the ivy walls thinks, is a profession not bounded by set rules and regulations.

Hats off to the medical profession in general. Now down to cases.

Over the Christmas holidays we had a student refused medical attention. While the case was not serious—the man had a cerebral hemorrhage, which is more often than not fatal and was refused aid.

According to hospital regulations a man could only be given aid in the case of an emergency over the Christmas holiday. An emergency is defined by the physician of the college as being a case which there is a matter of life and death. It does not include a case where comfort is considered.

This seems to rule out cases of broken legs, broken arms, mangled fingers, and the like, because a person doesn't die very often from them.

Good grief, what does it take to crack into this hospital we have on the campus? And what is more important, what does it take to get attention from the doctor?

While we do not pay much for our medical attention, we do expect to have our health looked after. The Battalion does not feel it should be necessary to go to the hospital in a pool of blood just to gain admission and aid.

For their credit, they have a few people in the hospital who seem to put a students needs above their own pleasure. A goodly number of them worked during the past flu epidemic when they should have been in bed themselves.

But all this good is wiped out in one swoop, when the doctor will not at least come out and look over a student and see if the case warrants special care.

Moving on to another facet, we do not feel as if the college doctor had a right to tell a student to go to another doctor. The man was a student of the A&M College. He paid his medical fees and we feel had a right to medical attention.

It shatters the ideals of a person within the ivy walls.

Hospital

(Continued from Page 1)

When asked why the student was not admitted to the hospital, Dr. Marsh said during the holidays the hospital follows the policy of only admitting emergency patients.

He went on to say he felt as if his staff should be given some time off during the holidays.

When asked to define emergency, the college doctor said "When it was a case of life or death."

When asked if this also included "Comfort and discomfort," he said "no."

On Dec. 26, Bennie Zinn, assistant dean of men, was contacted. He told Dr. Demke he was certain he, Zinn, could get Demke admittance in the hospital.

Zinn said Demke refused this offer and decided after some persuasion to go to a veterans' hospital. After making this decision, Zinn made arrangements for the veteran student to be admitted to the VA Hospital in Marin.

When contacted last night Demke said he was feeling much better and had regained partial use of his arm and face muscles.

Dr. Demke is the son of a former board of directors member. He is from Stephenville and received his DVM from A&M in 1941.

Fish Express Views

(Continued from Page 1)

"I don't like it; they don't belong here. They don't have enough sense to live with the freshmen."

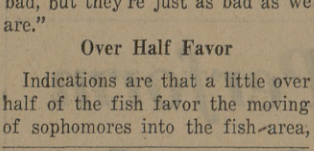
Melton Malone, a mechanical engineering major from Pledger, said, "I don't like it. No particular reason; I just don't like the idea."

"It may cause trouble because of retaliations, but I don't believe it will be as rough as everybody is talking about," said Jack Crabtree, from Beaumont taking business administration. "It will make us learn campuloguy, but some of the sophomores won't be capable of correcting because they were freshmen just last year."

"The sophomores won't be any example to the fish," said W. E. Meyer, a dairy husbandry major from San Marcos. "We may be bad, but they're just as bad as we are."

Over Half Favor

Indications are that a little over half of the fish favor the moving of sophomores into the fish-area.



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Campus

TODAY thru SATURDAY FIRST RUN

Features Start - 1:20 - 3:04 - 4:48 - 6:32 8:16 - 10:00

WHEN WORLDS COLLIDE

NEWS - CARTOON

POGO

LIL ABNER

The Battalion

Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Founder of Aggie Traditions
"Soldier, Statesman, Knightly Gentleman"

The Battalion, official newspaper of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, is published by students five times a week during the regular school year. During the summer terms, The Battalion is published four times a week, and during examination and vacation periods, twice a week. Days of publication are Monday through Friday for the regular school year, Tuesday through Friday during the summer terms, and Tuesday and Thursday during vacation and examination periods. Subscription rates \$6.00 per year or \$3.00 per month. Advertising rates furnished on request.

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